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Volume 41 Number 5
September 1962

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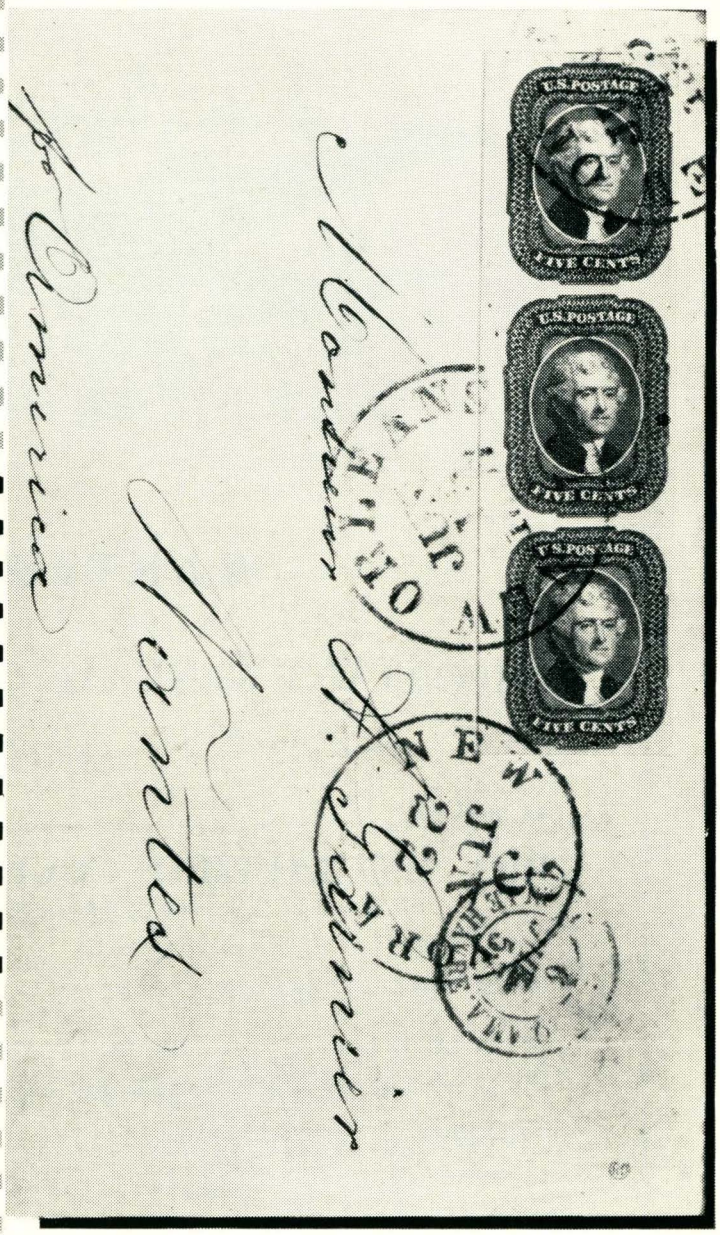
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 41 Number 5
September 1962

Editorials

Separation of Philately And State

Back in 1946, when the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation, New York, N. Y., was having its first sessions, it had been a regular custom to take a break for dinner. During this intermission, the main topic of conversation was philately, stamp collectors and dealers. The talk generally was led by two of America's great philatelists, the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein and Theodore E. Steinway.

The subject discussed on a certain fall evening in 1946 was the increasing output of new stamps and its possible future harmful consequences upon philately. Mr. Lichtenstein then stated: "Governments should issue stamps, and collectors should collect them. There should be practically no close, personal relationship between those issuing stamps and the ones, who collect or deal in them. If stamp collectors, and the professional dealers in particular, get close to the officials who are responsible for issuing stamps, philately will face one big headache."

To which, Mr. Steinway added: "How right you are, Alfred!"

These prophetic words have proven so true sixteen years later. Whether in New York, London or Paris, stamp collectors and dealers are deeply concerned not only with the increasing and enormous annual volume of new issues, but even more with the manner they are being merchandised.

Conditions in 1946 were mild compared to today. Nevertheless, two prominent American philatelists such as Alfred F. Lichtenstein and Theodore E. Steinway "saw the handwriting upon the wall" years ago.

Philatelic history shows that for about 75 years stamp collectors were totally ignored by postal administrations. In fact, philatelists were "personna non grata." The head of a post office department was blunt in saying that his job was to run his department, and one of his less important functions was to issue stamps to carry the mail. It was of absolutely no concern to him if some people collected stamps. If they stopped collecting tomorrow, he still would have to deliver the mails.

After World War I, philately began to get the attention of one or two postal administrators, to whom it was shown that more cooperation with stamp collectors could help their departments operate more profitably. The United States with the establishment of a Philatelic Agency to service stamp collectors is one good example of what transpired at that time.

Then, over the next forty years, the association between those responsible for the issuance of stamps and the people who trade in or collect them drew closer and closer. Philatelic agencies, no longer a part of the official postal administration, became a strong factor. Our own government established a Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee, to which philatelic representatives were appointed. Furthermore, non-governmental publicity and public relations agents were hired by some foreign countries to propagandize new stamp issues. Stamp dealers approached governments and some were successful in forming some connection with a postal department for the practically exclusive distribution of new stamps.

Now we are in 1962 with philatelists seeming to be about as unhappy and disturbed as they ever have been. Old-time stamp collecting groups here and abroad have issued public resolutions deploring the present flood of new issues and their tie-in sales. Stamp dealer associations in America and in England have met to discuss the problem to see if some solution can be devised. Phi-

latelic journals in this country and overseas constantly raise their voices objecting to this new issue situation and attempt some concrete action to stop the flood.

Perhaps the United States Post Office Department, that originated the idea of a philatelic agency, will now act again as a leader. This year, it has reorganized its Division of Philately. There must have been a sound reason for this. It is our opinion from personal friendship with great philatelists like Alfred F. Lichtenstein and Theodore E. Steinway that they never would have served on a Post Office Department Committee advising our government about the issuance of new stamps. These prominent Americans sincerely believed that philately should be separate and distinct from our Post Office Department.

If our government wishes to issue 99 new stamps each year or none, if they want them multi-colored or in drab black, if they wish to commemorate the invention of the corn plaster or a Congressman from Alaska because of his legislative assistance to the Administration, this is exclusively the government's affair. Stamp collectors can collect these new stamps or not. The government can see to it that its stamps are readily available to those, who wish to buy them, but nothing more is necessary for the welfare of philately.

If such a program proves successful, then other governments may follow suit. Here is a place to demonstrate our evident position of leadership. No doubt there will be exceptions, who will not go along. There were years ago. Many seem to have forgotten Mozambique Company and Liberia.

Our troubles will pass when the words of Messrs. Lichtenstein and Steinway are remembered. "Let the government issue stamps, and people collect them." When this separation returns, all will be well. If not, many stamp collectors and dealers will be concerned, as they are now, about all the new issues and the merchandising practices connected with many of them.

Give The Kid A Chance

The above cry is often heard at sporting events throughout the United States. It seems to be an integral part of American sportsmanship to root for the newcomer, the rookie just breaking in. But it does not seem to apply in philately, as many philatelic editors can testify.

The path of the newcomer in philatelic scholarship, particularly writing, is beset with obstacles deliberately put there by veteran philatelists. What is the usual pattern according to our own experience? First of all, it is difficult to induce an embryonic philatelic scholar to break into print. Most of these newcomers are shy and lack confidence in themselves. Recognizing future fine potentials, encouragement is given by an editor to the beginning author to take the plunge. Finally, he decides to do his first philatelic writing.

Proud of his first step and so eager to learn of the first reactions, he does hear some words of praise and also receives complimentary letters. But he has not been prepared nor warned about one type of philatelic author — the old standby, whose bylines are familiar to most readers of current stamp literature. The oldtimer cannot wait to write the new author a captious letter, all too often couched in insulting language. Of course, one must expect the philatelic rookie to make a few mistakes. One must realize and expect improvements to follow in each successive writing. But not the veterans; they blast at the very outset.

The consequences cannot be repaired. A promising new writer, striving for encouragement, instead becomes disheartened. When approached for a

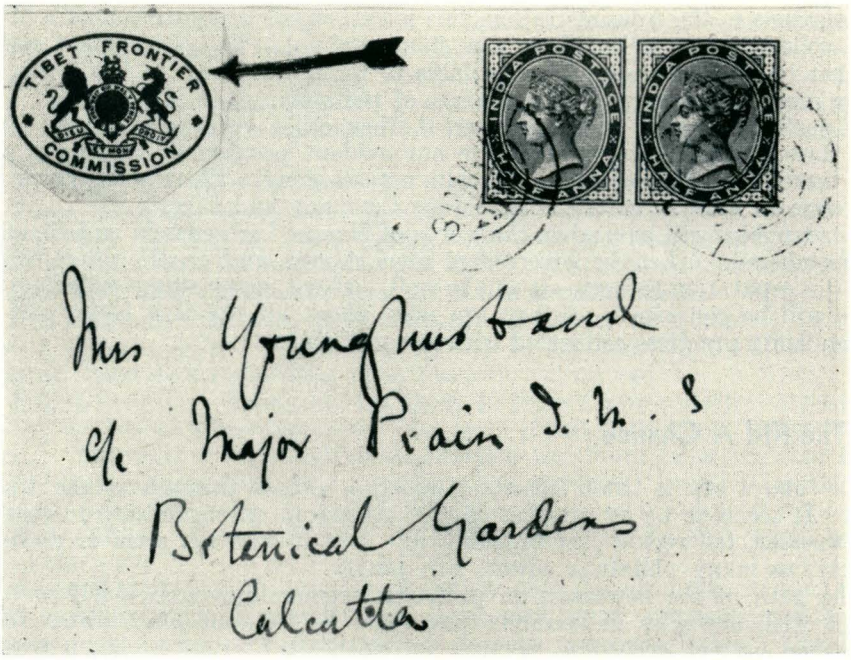
Continued on Page 240

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

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

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

India Used In Tibet



The Tibet Frontier Commission seal that is embossed on the back of this envelope is shown in the upper lefthand corner indicated with an arrow. (Photo by Boutrelle).

A pair of India one-half anna, green, (Scott #86), is tied to cover by a cancel of the Younghusband Lhassa Expedition of 1904. The cancel is light, but has every appearance of being Field P.O. 24, dated March 31, 1904.

The schedule in Haverbeck's "Tibet" indicates that this date, for Camp 24, would have come from Tuna, Tibet. Reverse shows a transit cancel, apparently at the Siliguri Base Camp; and receipt at Calcutta Botanical Gardens, April 4, 1904. There would have been time for the letter to move down from Tuna, Tibet, through Darjeeling to Siliguri, India, and thence overnight to Calcutta.

This seems to be a letter from General Francis Younghusband to his wife, as the writing of the name in the superscription is identical with his autograph. Reverse flap of the envelope displays the insignia of the Tibet Frontier Commission of which Sir Francis was Commissioner.

Rev. Arthur Bruce Moss,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

United States

Hale & Co., Boston, Mass.

An Independent Mail Carrier

By John R. Boker, Jr.

This article on Hale and Co. first located at 13 Court Street and later at 23 State Street, Boston, Mass. is written for the primary purpose of presenting as a matter of philatelic record what is belived to be a previously unpublished letter. This letter (Fig. 1) was among the philatelic papers accumulated by the late Henry C. Needham, a publicized collector of "U. S. Locals." The Needham collection was dispersed at auction by Eugene N. Costales in 1950, and it is through the courtesy of Mr. Costales that this letter has come to rest in the archives of the author. It is not known to whom this letter was addressed.

Not A Local Stamp

Its text is as follows:

4 Hanover Sq. New York
Dec 12 1887

My dear sir

"In response to your note, I say, that I do not believe that a *single one* of my original stamps exists *in* or *out* of any collection, unless they are cancelled ones on the face of letters. My reason is this: that on 1st July 1845, when Hale's Independent Mail was suppressed by act of Congress, I gave all the unused sheets of stamps to my children for playthings and presumed they were destroyed. But within a few days my youngest son informed me that he believed he had a few 'stowed away somewhere' and would try and hunt them up. I have only two, both cancelled.

"There was a fellow who some years ago had my stamp lithographed, and I have been told that he sold a good many. They were printed with a very *light* blue ink; the originals were a much *darker* blue. If I get any originals, *uncancelled*, shall make it known through my friend Davison.

"I don't see why D. calls Hale's stamps 'local' when one would carry a ½ oz. letter 1000 miles.

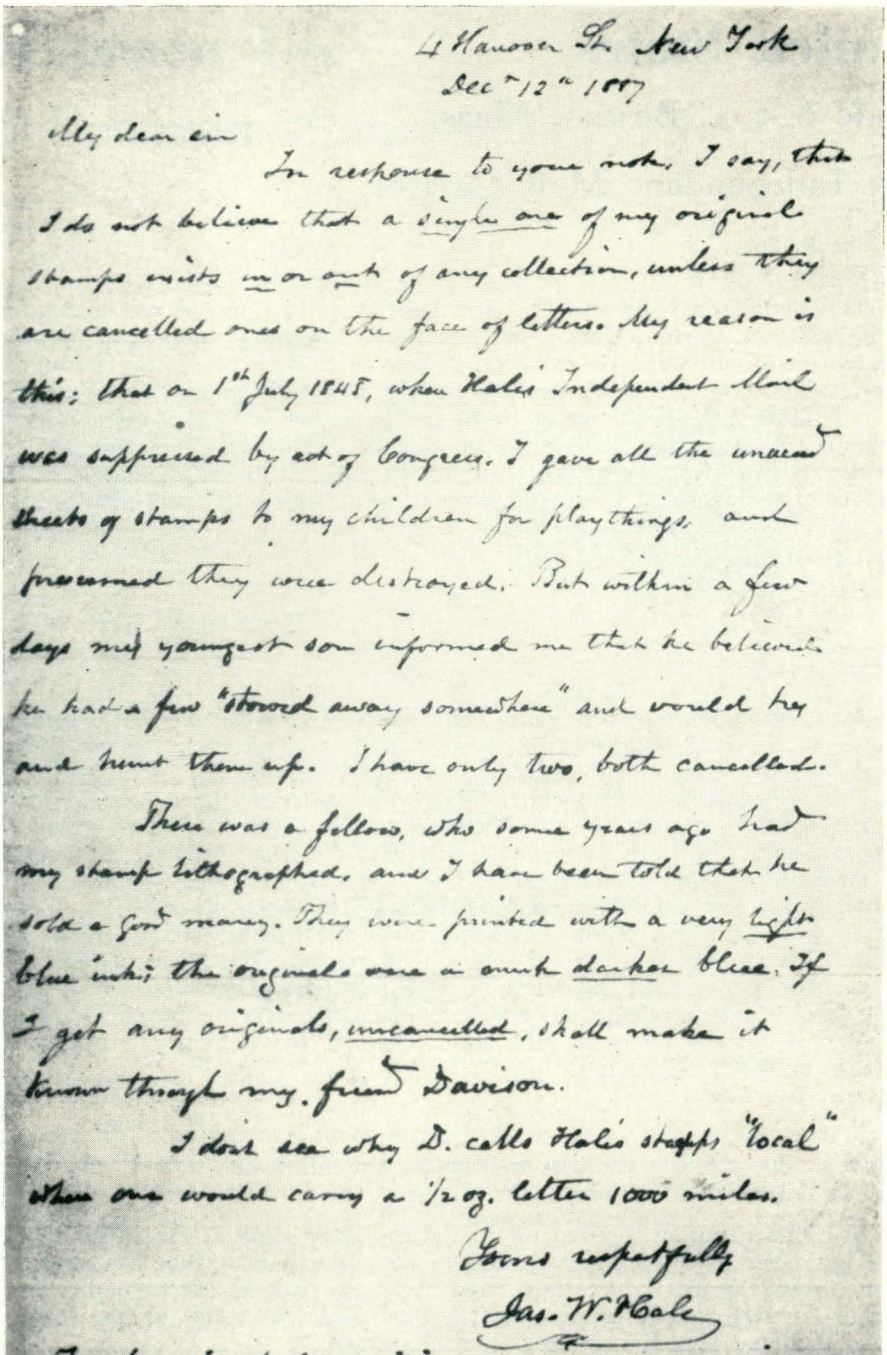
Yours respectfully,
Jas. W. Hale

"The above is the best writing an old fellow can scratch off when he has had his 87th birthday. JWH."

In commenting on the text of this letter, let us state at the outset that Mr. Hale has been thoroughly vindicated in his objecting to have his stamps referred to as "locals," since they franked letters carried far beyond a limited town or city area. The proper and accepted philatelic term for his stamps today is "Independent Mail adhesive postal stamps."

Easy To Plate

The lithographed sheet of twenty of Mr. Hale's second stamp design (Scott 75L5) illustrated herewith (Fig. 2) was also in the Needham accumulation. It is in a somewhat pale blue shade, but this corresponds to the normal color of



4 Hanover Sq. New York
Dec 12th 1887

My dear sir

In response to your note, I say, that I do not believe that a single one of my original stamps exists in or out of any collection, unless they are cancelled ones on the face of letters. My reason is this: that on 1st July 1845, when Hale's Independent Mail was suppressed by act of Congress, I gave all the unused sheets of stamps to my children for playthings, and presumed they were destroyed. But within a few days my youngest son informed me that he believed he had a few "stowed away somewhere" and would try and hunt them up. I have only two, both cancelled.

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I don't see why D. calls Hale's stamps "local" when one would carry a 1/2 oz. letter 1000 miles.

Yours respectfully
Jas. W. Hale

The above is the best writing an old fellow can scratch off who has passed his 87th birth-day. 1888

Fig. 1. A revealing letter personally written by Mr. James W. Hale of Hale & Co., in 1887. (All photos by Boutrelle).

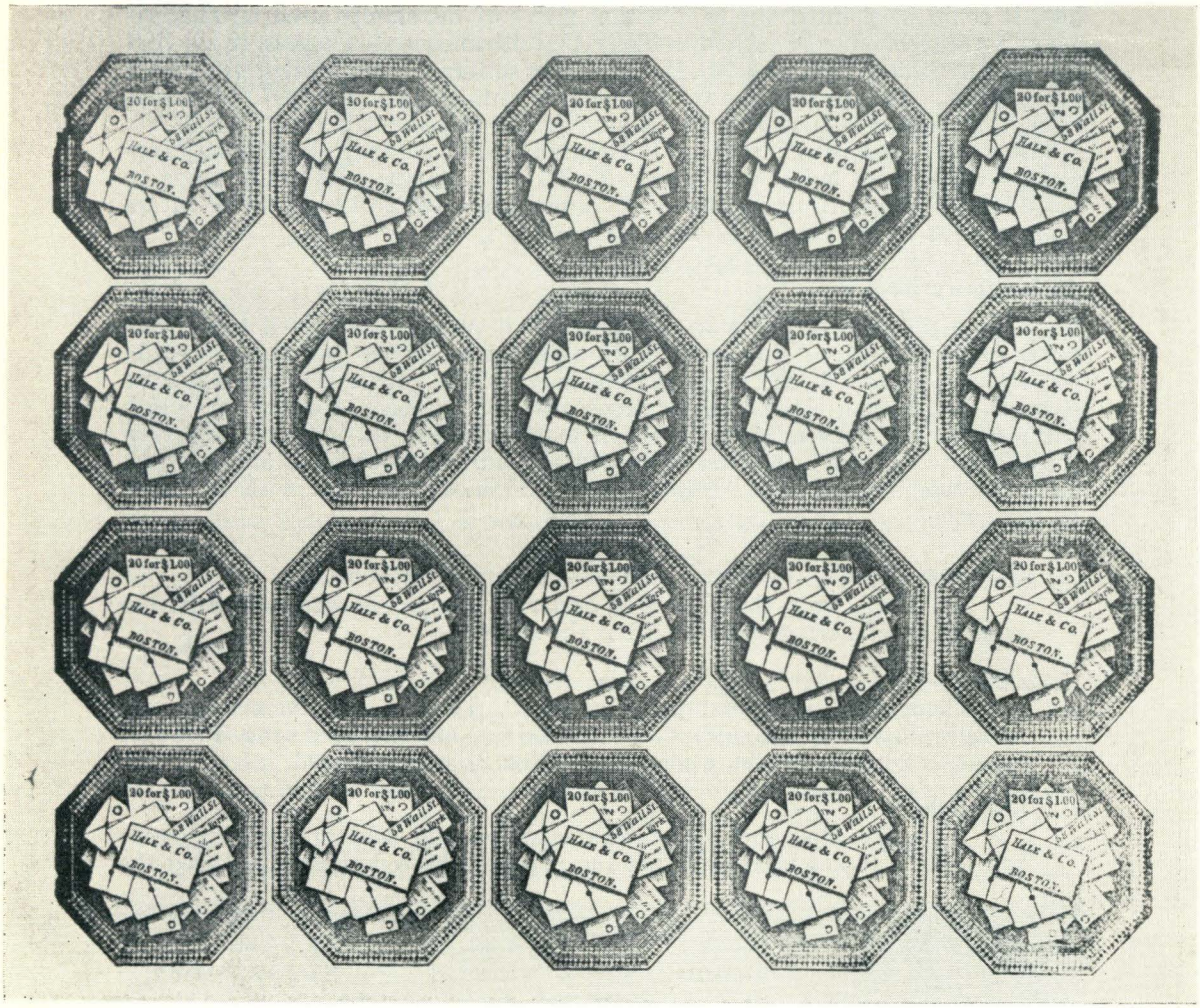


Fig. 2. A reduced illustration of a sheet of twenty of Hale's Second Issue. (Scott 75L5).

most of the issued stamps in this design seen by the author. It is true that the first design blue stamps (Scott 751L) generally come in a somewhat darker blue color shade.

As can be seen, there are sufficient evident minor differences on all of the 20 subjects in this sheet to permit plating. While this is the only full sheet known, other uncancelled large multiples, including one block of twelve, exist. Of course, pairs to frank double weight letters are frequently found. Perhaps this sheet was among the lot that Mr. Hale's youngest son had "stowed away somewhere," when he referred to his stamps in the 1887 letter.

To show the almost unbelievable ease by which one can identify corner positions #1 and #5, each is illustrated on cover. (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4). The Position #5 copy illustrated in Fig. 4 has considerable additional interest since it is cancelled by a beautiful strike in red of the very rare negative seal cancellation occasionally used on letters originating in Baltimore, Md.

Were Mr. Hale alive today, and were it possible to discuss his letter with

him, it could be pointed out to him that many of his stamps used on mail remained uncancelled. In fact, it is likely that all uncancelled copies of his first two stamps (Scott 75L1 and 75L2) come from letters where the stamps escaped cancellation. Except perhaps for the 5c red "cut-square" (Scott 75L2), these "floaters" soaked off covers really cannot be considered rare.

The term "cut-square" has been introduced, but is one that plagues the "condition" collector of today since many of all Hale's stamps were cut-to-shape by the user. Multiple frankings seem to occur more often as two or three cut-to-shape stamps rather than as pairs or strips.

An Imaginary Interview

It is a pity that a few more questions, that remain unresolved today, had not been asked of Mr. Hale back in 1887, and that we do not find the answers in the letter he wrote. To fill this philatelic vacuum, the author is expressing some opinions based upon careful observations over thirty years of collecting, which will serve as the answers made on behalf of Mr. Hale in the mythical interview that follows. Please note that they are the author's opinions, and not unqualified assertions of fact. Now follows a mythical interview with Mr. Hale by the author.

Question 1:

Mr. Hale, were the first blue and red stamps lithographed from the same stone and what was the size of the sheet?

Answer:

There were twenty stamps in the sheet. The red and blue stamps were lithographed from the same stone. When our office moved from 13 Court Street to 23 State Street, a new stone (Fig. 2) was prepared.

Question 2:

Were the blue and red stamps intended and sold to serve different purposes? It has been said that the price of the red stamps included the



Fig. 3. Corner position No. 1 on a cover.

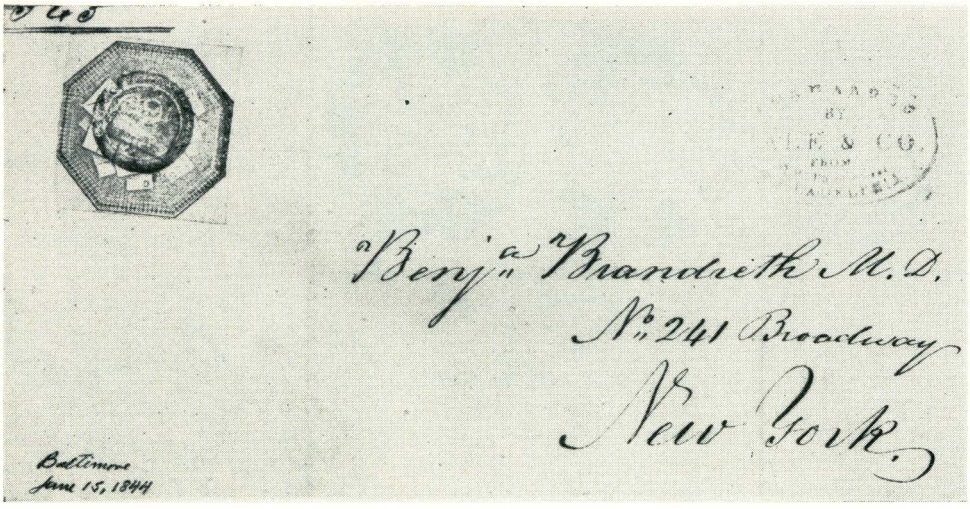


Fig. 4. Corner position No. 5 on an interesting cover with the rare Baltimore, Md. seal cancellation.

fee for local delivery in Boston and that they were sold for more than the blue stamps.

Answer:

No. The blue and the red stamps were of the same denomination. They were sold at the same rate and paid for the same service. This was 5c per ½oz. prepaid as against the 6c fee that was collected on letters not prepaid. The red stamps were printed first and in a smaller quantity. It was our idea to use different colors at different offices to make our record keeping easier. Also we thought about having a different color stamp to sell to prospective larger users at a discount. Neither idea proved to be practicable, so that the difference in color had no significance in practice.

Question 3:

Many Hale stamps, particularly the last one (Scott 75L5), have been seen "precancelled" in the sheet by a ruled crossed vertical and horizontal penstrokes, usually in black ink. What is the significance of this "precancelling?"

Answer:

These are stamps that were put on letters in our office (or offices) when a letter was brought in to be mailed prepaid. Our clerk might paste the stamp on himself or let the customer do it. The clerk then would toss the letter in the destination sorting box right away. This "precancelling" made certain that if the stamp later escaped cancellation, it still could not be reused.

Question 4:

There are two "mystery stamps" in the catalogue. These are Scott 75L3 and 75L4. These are the first two stamps overprinted in black (on the red stamp) and red (on the blue stamp) with the inscription "City Despatch Office 23 State St." A partly cut-to-shape single of the blue stamp and a partly cut-to-shape pair of the red stamp were found in the stock of the New York City stamp dealer, Burger Bros. when it was dispersed at auction by Robert A. Siegel. These stamps had original gum.

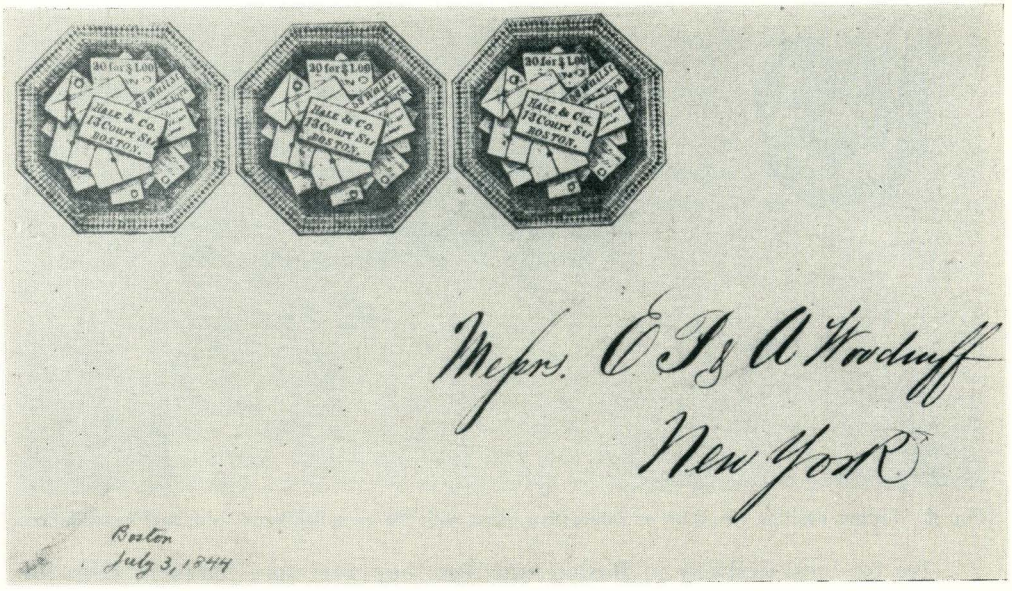


Fig. 5. Three copies used on a cover from Boston, Mass. on July 3, 1844.

This same overprint, that was on these stamps, appears on a stampless cover written in New York and mailed to Boston (in 1844). This cover is illustrated on page 1482 of "Pat Paragraphs" (Section 46 March 1944), and appears to be only a postmark. What is the story here?

Answer:

This marking is a return address handstamp. It is not a postmark. When the Boston office was moved from 13 Court Street to 23 State Street, this return address stamp was made. It was struck on a few stamps lying around the office to see how they would look, but it only had the effect of appearing to cancel them. Only a very few were so imprinted and none were used on mail. The first stamps with the old address continued to be used until the rush job — and it can be seen to be a rush job — to make the new lithographing stone without the Boston address — was completed.*

Question 5:

What about the note in Scott's U. S. Specialized Catalogue which states "Nos. 75L1 and 75L2 exist with address erased by hand?"

Answer:

This merely describes how some of the old blue and red stamps were cancelled on letters after the office was moved — striking out the old address by pen.

Question 6:

Stamps on letters from some of the smaller offices appear to be cancelled with manuscript initials. For example, some stamps on letters from Northampton, Mass. bear the letter "C." What is the significance of this?

*To use proper philatelic terms, Scott Nos. 75L3 and 75L4 should be classified as either "essays" or "trial overprints."

Answer:

There is no significance from the point of view of use. These are the initials of the clerk and his way of cancelling the stamp.

Let it be repeated that the answers in this mythical interview with Mr. Hale are the author's deductions and assumptions. Most evidence supports the answer to Question 2.

A Personal Souvenir

In closing, it seems fitting to pay tribute to a close personal friend of many years, George B. Sloane. He was an avid collector of Hale & Co. material and had, in the author's opinion, the best knowledge of any, living or dead, of this post. It should be made clear that he had not resolved the questions asked in this article. But, had it not been for him, the author would probably not have become interested in Hale & Co.'s activities.

The start of the author's interest in Hale & Co. stamps began in 1945 when the letter illustrated in Fig. 6, written by the author's firm on April 29, 1845 and turned over to Hale & Co. for delivery to Philadelphia too late for that day's mail, was procured by him from the late George B. Sloane, who had secured it after a lapse of a hundred years.

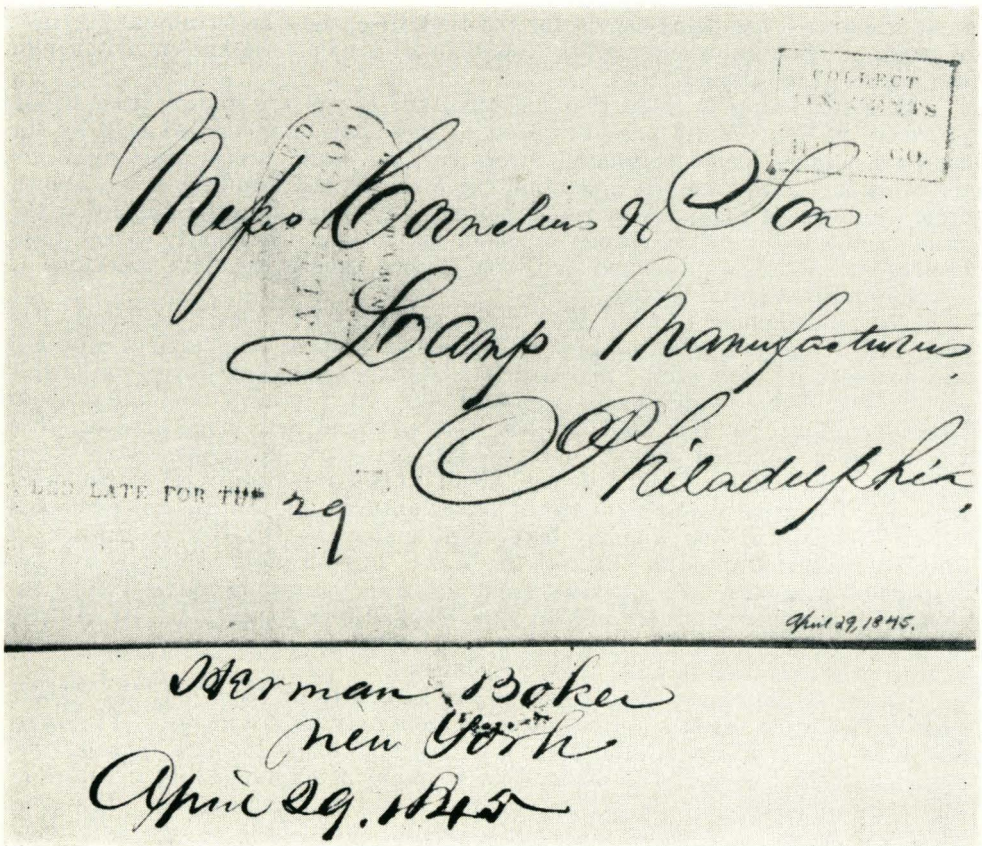


Fig. 6. The "Boker" cover that the late George B. Sloane found and delivered to the author. The written return address on the back of this cover is shown at the bottom.

Book Reviews

Civil War Prisons and Their Covers by Earl Antrim. Clothbound. 215 pages, profusely illustrated. Published under the auspices of The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund, The Collectors Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Price $10.00 ($7.50 to the Collectors Club members) postpaid.

In the shadow of the current centennial of the War Between The States, there has been published a plethora of books touching on this period in our nation's history, ranging from fiction to history. Now, comes a comprehensive philatelic work by a student of the postal history pertaining to the Civil War. Earl Antrim, in "Civil War Prisons and Their Covers," published under the auspices of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund, has written a book that is essentially philatelic in concept but which is calculated to be of great interest to the general historical student as well as to those interested solely in postal history.

The book contains more than 150 illustrations from Mr. Antrim's collection and those of other specialists of covers emanating from both Northern and Southern prisons. For this alone, Mr. Antrim has earned the kudos of all of the philatelic Union and Confederate buffs, colonels and generals. Many of those illustrated are being shown for the first time, some being unique in point of origin. These represent slightly less than 25% of all the known prisoner of war covers of the period.

It is surprising to learn that less than 100 covers are known from Union prisoners in Confederate prisons. Most of these can be identified only by the contents because Union prisoners' covers bore no postal prison markings. On the other hand, Mr. Antrim notes that there are several hundred covers known from Confederate prisoners in Union prisons. It is his educated guess that the ratio of the latter to the former is about six to one. Moreover, covers from Confederate prisoners confined in Union prisons usually bear the markings of a well-organized postal service.

The total number of Civil War covers sent *by* all prisoners, seemingly less than 700, is surprising in the face of the known number of prisoners captured and confined by both sides. Mr. Antrim's statistics are quite revealing on this score. The Confederate Army captured 476,000 prisoners including about 13,000 civilians. Of this total, 227,500 were confined in various prisons. The Union forces captured slightly over 188,000 prisoners, including nearly 2,000 civilians. Only half of this number, about 94,000 were confined in Northern prisons. The great disparity between those captured and confined is explained in the exchange system whereby both sides, under the Dix-Hill convention of July 22, 1862, attempted to "balance the books" by exchanging an equal number of paroled prisoners. This system broke down in the spring of 1863 after exchanges of prisoners captured in 1861 and 1862 had been completed. Mr. Antrim notes that General Grant put an end to such exchanges because it was "cheaper to feed prisoners than to fight them as soldiers."

Of the 60 Southern prisons, covers are known to or from only 28. There were 95 Northern prisons, yet covers to or from only 33 are known. This scarcity is all the more remarkable since we have knowledge of more than 320,000 prisoners, both Union and Confederate. It might be expected that the store of such items available for philatelic reference would be much greater. However, when one notes the number of prisoner deaths, over 36,000 Union and about 30,000 Confederate, the grim statistics perhaps explain the dearth of material. Death was a commonplace in both Union and Confederate prisons; the prisoners

suffered from a variety of complaints from dystentery to scurvy. In the notorious Andersonville, Georgia, Camp Sumter prison, more than 10,000 prisoners died during a seven-month period. No doubt, many died before they could put pen to paper.

There are separate chapters for Union and Confederate prisons and their mails, each being listed alphabetically under the respective sides. Exhaustive notes about the covers known from each prison, the number of prisoners held, the period of use and other helpful information is given.

Mr. Antrim notes that from 1862 to 1900 over 175 books and articles were written about Civil War prisons. Over 40 of these were used in compiling the record in his book, a monumental task in itself and a tribute to the author's dedicated scholarship.

This book is recommended to all those interested in one of the most harrowing periods in American history. It is essential for the Union as well as the Confederate buff. *(Philip Silver)*

The Postage Stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Nicholas Argenti, with Foreward by Sir John Wilson. 200pp. (11½x8″) with 25 plates incl. 2 in color. Bound in full buckram with gilt. Limited to 350 numbered copies. Royal Philatelic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London, England. Price $34.50 (£12-6-0).

The latest publication by the Royal Philatelic Society, London is the *Postage Stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia* by the late Nicholas Argenti, F.R.P.S.L. is divided into two sections, the first part "The Pence Issues of 1851" and the second part, "The Cents Issues of 1860."

Part One includes excerpts from the Perkins, Bacon printing records, and chapters on the die and plate proofs, postmarks, the issued stamps and the forgeries of both provinces. Other chapters in this section give the postal rates, official statements, post office regulations, statutes and proclamations.

Part Two covers the engraving, printing and perforating of the Cents issues which were produced by the American Bank Note Co., New York, including chapters on the papers, marginal imprints, proofs, forgeries and remainders. There is also a study of the actual stamps regarding quantities, dates of issue and plate varieties. Other chapters in this section treat the controversial Five Cent Connell stamp of New Brunswick and the postal regulations and rates.

The only previous articles published of a comprehensive nature on the stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were those of Donald A. King appearing in the Nova Scotia Historical Society publication of 1914, and Bertram Poole's pamphlets. The late Mr. Argenti has collected information from all known sources and has produced a book which is invaluable to the students of these stamps.

One of the few faults found in this excellent book is the repetition of certain facts and figures mentioned in previous chapters, notably, the lengthy quote of the Postmaster General of New Brunswick in his report of 1859, both on page 36-37 and again on page 130.

Mr. Argenti's intensive research on the papers and shades of both the Pence and Cents issues is a worthy base for further research by other collectors. He gives an objective discussion and draws conclusions which are linked directly with the material that he has studied. His study of the plate varieties of the Pence Issues is the first that has ever been published and will be of great interest to the specialist. He has gathered all the information available on the plate varieties of the Cents Issues, analyzed it and added his own researches. Throughout the book he is careful to avoid assumption. He presents his in-

formation and reaches satisfactory conclusions.

He has failed, however, to apply this axiom to the information that he has on the date of issue of the One Penny Nova Scotia. He outlines the notices of the Post Office Department dated and published on May 18, 1853, which state that the stamp was ready for use. But unfortunately the author does not reach the conclusion that this date, obviously, is the official day of issue.

John H. M. Young
(Editor of the British North America Philatelic Society)

Labuan by the late Hans von Rudolphi. Booklet No. 2 in the new series of Handbooks published by the Working Group of German Philatelists in continuation of the Kohl Handbook, in association with the Assocation of German Philatelists. Firm paper cover, 37 pages. Language German. Price 4 D Marks.

Labuan is a small island about six miles northwest of Borneo. It has a population of about six thousand people consisting mostly of Malays with a few Chinese and about thirty Europeans. Its main town, Victoria, has a population of about fifteen hundred, where, probably, most of the Europeans were located. It can be seen that the postal requirements of the island were meager, mostly to England for the government officials, and to the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong and Manila for the traders, who dealt mostly in sago flour, one of the chief products of the island.

The postal outlet for the island's overseas mail was Singapore, and the rates for such mail was based on those of the Settlements, to which were added three cents by the local postal authorities to cover the cost of conveying the mail to Singapore where it was then sent on its way to its destination.

Postally Labuan had a rather checkered existence. When the British took over the island in 1846, to put an end to the piracy based on the island, and placed it under the administration of James Brooke in 1848, the later "white Rajah" of Sarawak, all mail was franked in manuscript.

In 1868, when the Strait Settlements received their own stamps, the local postmaster made available the 2, 6 and 12 cents stamps to users to which the 3 cent surcharge was added to cover transmission of letters to Singapore. These stamps may, therefore be considered to be forerunners of the Labuan stamps.

In 1877 Labuan, together with other British Colonies, joined the Universal Postal Union which required the issuing of its own stamps. These appeared in May of 1879.

On January 1, 1890 the administration of the Island was transferred to the British North Borneo Company. Stamps of the original design continued in use until superceded by overprinted stamps of North Borneo in 1894. In 1906 the administration of the island was returned to the Crown Agents, and a year later the Island became a part of the Strait Settlements, thus ending its existence as a Crown Colony, and the stamps of the Straits became the regular stamps used in the Island.

The Labuan stamps were printed by De La Rue & Co. by the intaglio method. An undenominated master plate of ten subjects, in two horizontal rows of five was set up, on which copper shells were grown for as many plates as there were denominations to be produced, four for the first issue, and a total of seven altogether for later issues, each of which received a separate denomination.

The author discusses the various issues in chronological order with a comment upon each issue as to the reason for its appearance, mostly because of rate

Continued on Page 259

Brunei

Its Postage Stamps And Cancellations

By Howard Lee

(*Part 2 — Continued from page 174*)

Multiple Crown Script and CA Watermarked Paper Stamps

The printings on this paper form a very interesting phase of Brunei philately for study. To explain this, it is necessary to examine post office practices in the Sultanate. As the post office stocks of any particular stamp diminished, postal authorities would send a requisition to the Crown Agents in London, who in turn would have new printings made and delivered to Brunei. These stamps would remain in the post office storage vaults until needed for use. Up to several years lapse has been noted between the date of Crown Agent shipment from England and earliest usage known.

De La Rue employed several perforating machines during the 1924-41 period when these stamps were current. The first was a line 14 machine which seems to have been in use until 1924. A comb 14x13¾ was used from 1924 to about 1933, a line 14x13¾ from 1931-1935, and finally a line 14x14¼ from 1935 until 1941. This latter perforation was used again for the postwar printings.



Fig. 18. The perforations. a. Line 14x14¼, b. Comb 14x13¾, c. Line 14.

Prior to about 1935, De La Rue printed by the "Wet" method. This consists of printing on dampened paper, gumming after the paper has dried. The paper, of course, contracted while drying, so that there is a difference in size of the stamps between this type of printing and the "Dry" method. "Dry" printing is done on pregummed paper. Some of the latter are not common, because their period of usage between release date and the Japanese occupation was very short.

About 1931 the size of the sheets of stamps was reduced from 60 to 50, in order to facilitate accounting. It is surprising that this had not been done before 1931, because Brunei has used decimal currency ever since it first sold stamps in 1895. The 1931 color changes were printed in sheets of 50. Type 1 was changed from printed sheets of 12x5 to 10x5 and Type 2 from 6x10 to 5x10. This reduction in size of the 50 stamps sheet was accomplished by removing vertical rows of impressions from the printing plates; two from each printing plate of Type 1 and one from Type 2.

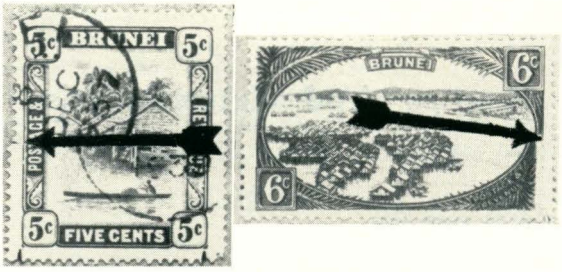


Fig. 19. The wet and dry printings in Types 1 and 2. The wet printing is the narrower.

Rows Removed	*Denominations*
two righthand rows	1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, 8c, 10c
two lefthand rows	3c, 25c, 30c, 50c, $1
one righthand row	6c
one lefthand row	12c

Specimen copies are either overprinted in black (1c in red), the overprint measuring 15½x1½mm (Fig. 20), or are with perforated initials in an arc (Fig. 21).



Fig. 20. (left) Specimen overprint 15½x1½mm.
Fig. 21. (right) Specimen perforated in arc.



Fig. 22. (left) Type 1, plate No. 1.



Fig. 23. Type 2, plate No. 1.

The following compilation (Table 3) includes a listing of shipment of stamps to Brunei by the Crown Agents. This was compiled by Dr. Wood and also is used by Mann.[17] The figures in parenthesis indicate the quarter of the year; these with a question mark indicates the author's own surmise. The shipment list is incomplete.

Table 3

	Specimen	Date Shipped by Crown Agents	Printing	Sheet Size	Type	Perforation	Earliest Date Seen	Comments
1¢ black	A	1926(2)	W	60	1	C1	Nov. 17,1926	Issued September 1926[4].
		1929(1)	W	60		C1		
		1932(4)	W	50		L?		Line perf. wet printing reported by Mann[17]. The author has not seen a copy.
		1935(1)	D	50		L2	Feb. ?,1936	
		1938(1)	D	50		L2		
		1939(2)	D	50		L2		
(on order)		1940(1)	D	50		L3		Seen only with Japanese overprint.
2¢ maroon	A	1923(3)	W	60	1	L1	June 27, 1924	Issued March 1924[4].
2¢ green	B	1932(4)	W	50	1	C1	March 1, 1933	
		1935(1)	W	50		L3	May ? , 1936	
		1938(3)	W	50		C1		Same as 1933 release.
		1939(4)	D	50		L3	May 29 , 1940	Japanese overprint on this.
2¢ orange		1941(2)	D	50	1	L3		Unknown used without Japanese overprint.
3¢ green	A	1923(3)	W	60	1	L1		Issued March 1924[4].
		1941(?)	D	50		L3		Unknown used without Japanese overprint.
4¢ maroon	A	1923(3)	W	60	1	L1		Issued March 1924[4]. A second shade is known, which may indicate a second printing.
4¢ orange	B	1929(1)	W	60	1	C1	June 8, 1929	
		1932(4)	W?	50?		?		
		1935(1)	D	50		L2	Nov. 3, 1936	
		1937(3)	W	50		L3	Sept. 8, 1938	
		1939(4)	D	50		L3	Apr. 24, 1940	Japanese overprint on this.
5¢ orange	A	1923(3)	W	60	1	L1	May 8, 1924	Issued March 1924[4].
5¢ gray	B	1931(1)	W	50	1	L2	Apr. 6, 1931	
5¢ brown	B	1932(4)	W	50	1	C1	Feb. 20, 1933	Dull brown
		1935(1)	D	50		L2	Sept. 27,1935	Warm brown
		1936 ?	D	50		L3	Sept. 29,1936	Warm brown
		1938(1)	W	50		C1	Aug. 3, 1938	Same as 1933 release. Usage runs to Nov. 1939
		1939(1)	D	50		L3	Sept. 21,1939)	Warm brown. 1939 printings indistinguishable.
		1939(4)	D	50		L3	)	Japanese overprint on this.
6¢ black	A	1923(4)	W	60	2	C2		Issued March 1924[4]. Plate No. 1 in margin next to position 49.
6¢ red	B	1931(1)	W	50	2	L5	Apr. 6, 1931	
		1932(4)	W	50		L5		
		1935(1)	D	50		L3	June 1, 1938	Uncommon stamp. Japanese overprint on this.

Specimen type — A — Overprinted as Fig. 20
B — Perforated as Fig. 21

Printing — W — Wet
D — Dry

Perforation — L1 — Line 14
L2 — Line 14x13¾
L3 — Line 14x14¼
L4 — Line 14x11¾
L5 — Line 13¾x14
C1 — Comb 14x13¾
C2 — Comb 13¾x14

The issue dates of the basic stamps may be summarized as follows:

1924 — 2c maroon, 3c green, 4c maroon, 5c orange, 6c black, 12c ultramarine
1926 — 1c black
1927 — 8c ultramarine
1929 — 4c orange
1931 — 5c gray, 6c red, 25c, 30c, 50c, $1
1933 — 2c green, 5c brown, 8c gray
Color proofs of these latter three are known in imperforated blocks of four, marked as approved on November 2, 1932.[19]
1937 — 10c
1941 — (unissued) 2c orange, 6c greenish gray, 8c red, 15c
Retouches on these are described by Mann.[17]

Table 4

6¢ greenish black		1941(2)	D	50	2	L4		Unknown used without Japanese overprint.
8¢ ultramarine	A	1927(3)	W	60	1	C1	October 1927	
		?	W	?		L1	?	
8¢ gray	B	1932(4)	W	50	1	C1	June 14, 1933	There may have been a later shipment and/or release of this. Many copies dated between March 1938 and Nov. 1940 are this printing.
		1935(1)	D	50		L3	Nov. 6, 1935	
gray black		1940 ?	D	50		L3	Nov. 27, 1940	
8¢ red		1941(2)	D	50	2	L3		Unknown used without Japanese overprint.
10¢ purple on yellow (on orie	B	1935(1)	W	50	1	L3	Apr. 14, 1937	
		1940(1)	D	50		L3	June 4, 1941	Paper more lemon. Japanese overprint on this.
12¢ ultramarine	A	1923(4)	W	60	2	C2	Feb. 22, 1924	Plate No. 1 as on 6¢. Sheets of 60 only.
greenish blue		1927 ?	W	60		C2	Mar. 29, 1927	Uncommon used.
dark blue		1931(1)	W	50		C1		Issued late in 1931[20].
		1935(1)	W	50		L5	May 27, 1936	
		1941 ?	W	50		L3	May 7, 1941	Japanese overprint on this.
15¢ blue		1941(2)	D	50	2	L3		Unknown used without Japanese overprint.
25¢ dark purple	B	1931(1)	W	50	1	C1	May 31, 1931	
		1932(4)	W	50		L?		Mann[17] reports line perforation. I have not seen one on a wet printing.
		1935(1)	D	50		L3		Seen only with Japanese overprint.
30¢ purple and orange	B	1931(1)	W	50	1	L2	May 31, 1931	Vignette plate No. 2
		1931(2)	W	50		L2		
		1935(1)	W	50		L3		Seen only with Japanese overprint.
50¢ black on green		1931(1)	W	50	1	L2	May 31, 1931	
		1932(4)	W	50		L2		
		1935(1)	W	50		L2		
$1 red and black on blue	B	1931(1)	W	50	1	L2	May 31, 1931	Vignette plate No. 2
		1932(4)	W	50		L2		
		1935(1)	W	50		L2		

Notes: (1) New plate. Plate No. 1 under position 49. (Figs. 22 and 23)
(2) New plate. Plate No. 2 under position 49. (Fig. 24)
(3) New plate. Vignette plate No. 2 under position 50. (Fig. 25). New frame plate also used.
(4) New plate. Vignette plate No. 3 under position 41. New frame plate No. 1 under position 49. (Fig. 26)
(A) Perforated line 14x14¼
(B) Perforated comb 13¾x14
(C) Perforated comb 14x13¾
(D) Perforated comb 13

There are slight variations in shade with each printing. They are difficult to distinguish without comparison copies.
A 4c denomination was announced but was cancelled.[23,24]

The Japanese Occupation

The last mail to leave Borneo prior to the Japanese occupation, departed



Fig. 24. (left) Type I, plate No. 2.



Fig. 25. (right) Vignette plate No. 2.

Fig. 26. Frame plate No.1.



from Kuching, Sarawak on about December 13, 1941. It included mail originating in Brunei. Seria fell to the Japanese invaders on December 16th, and Brunei town on December 22nd. Cancelled copies of Brunei stamps dated during December 1941 are not common. The Japanese occupation is fully covered in the book, "The Stamps and Postal History of Sarawak,"[18] to which the writer can add nothing not already known.

The British Military Administration Period

There is also a complete coverage of this period in "The Stamps and Postal History of Sarawak."[18] From December 17, 1945 to January 2, 1947, the stamps of both Sarawak and North Borneo overprinted "BMA" were used in Brunei. The British Military Administration supervised Brunei until July 6, 1946, when control was returned to the Civil Administration.

U. S. Navy Fleet Post Office No. 3104 cancellation was used in Brunei. The author has not seen a copy of this, nor does he have any knowledge of it outside of reading of its existence.

The Malaya 25c stamp on opaque paper has been reported as being sold in Brunei for postal use.[21] This was probably late in 1946, when a shortage of the Sarawak and North Borneo stamps arose, prior to the introduction of the Brunei definitives.

The 1947–1951 New Printings

These printings of Types 1 and 2 were originally released on January 2, 1947. They were invalidated February 27, 1957. The plates used were of fifty subjects, all being the original pre-war plates, except as indicated. All are dry printings done on paper waterwarked Multiple Crown Script CA. Additional plate retouches appear on these printings and are described in detail by Mann[17] and Morley.[22] Specimen copies are perforated (Fig. 21).

Table 5

		PRINTING							
	Type	Jan 2, 1947	May 22, 1947	Feb. 2, 1948	Oct. 17, 1949	Feb. 15, 1950	Sept. 25, 1950	Jan. 25, 1951	June 17, 1951
1¢	1	brown (A)							
2¢	1	greenish slate (A)			same (A)		slate gray (C)		black (C)
3¢	2 (1)	dull green (B)	same (B)				same (B)		
5¢	1	orange (A)			paler orange (A)		same (C)		
6¢	2	gray black (B)							same (B)
8¢	1 (1)	scarlet (C)	same (C)					same (D)	
10¢	1	purple (A)	same (A)		same (A)		same (C)		
15¢	1 (1)	blue (C)	same (C)						
25¢	1	lake purple (A)	same (A)				same (A)	same (C)	
30¢	1 (3)	black & brown (A)	same (A)			same (A)		same (C)	
50¢	1 (2)	black (C)	same (C)				same (D)		
$1	1 (3)	black & scarlet (A)	black & bright scarlet (A)			black & scarlet (A)			
$5	1 (4)			green & orange (C)					
$10	1 (4)			black & purple (C)					

The 1952 Definitive Issue

The definitive type for the regular postage stamps which had served since 1907, was replaced in 1952 by a series portraying His Highness Omar Ali Saifudden, the 28th Sultan, who assumed the throne in June 1950 and was crowned in 1951.

The stamps are printed in sheets of 50 (10x5) for the cent stamps, and (5x10) for the dollar denominations. The cent issues are comb perforated



Fig. 27 - 1952 Definitives, Cent value with plate numbers.

13¼x13 by a ten unit comb working upwards; the dollar stamps are comb perforated 13x12¾ by a five unit comb traveling in a vertical direction.

For the cent denominations, vignette plate No. 1 was used, the plate number appearing below position 50 (Fig. 27). Frame plates No. 1 were used for all denominations, the frame plate number appearing below position 49 (Fig. 27). Commencing with the second printing, the 12c comes only from

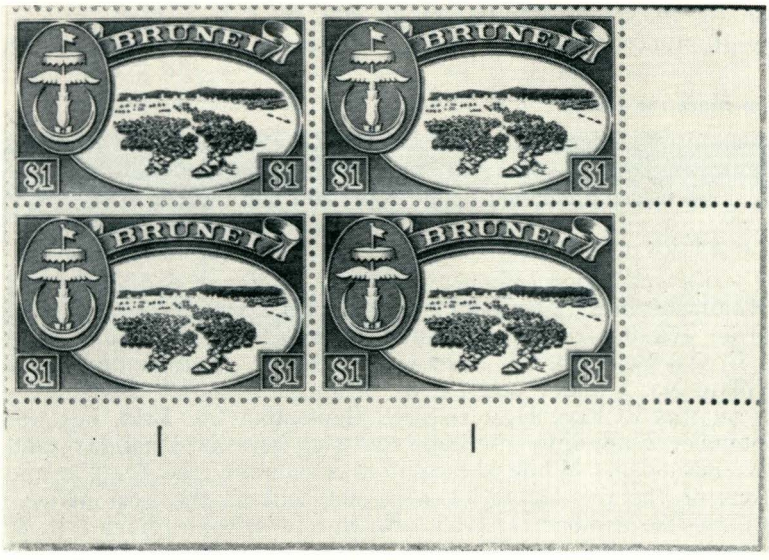


Fig. 28 - 1952 Definitives, Dollar value with plate numbers.



Fig.29. - Plate proof of frame and vignette of 1952 definitive, cent value.

frame plate No. 2. The printer's inscription "Thomas De La Rue & Company, Limited, London" is centered beneath positions 45 and 46 on the sheet.

The dollar denominations also used both frame and vignette plates No. 1, with the plate numbers appearing in the same positions as with the lower ones (Fig. 28). There are no marginal inscriptions on the dollar stamps.

A plate proof in black of the cent vignette is known on green unwatermarked paper, imperforate. On the reverse is the impression of the 2c frame in issued color (Fig. 29). Specimen copies of this issue have not been seen.

The colors of the individual denominations are listed in all catalogs but not with the same color names. The various printings, listed below, have many shade differences which for the most part are unimportant. The major shade varieties are listed in detail in "The Commonwealth Catalog."

Printings

March 1, 1952	— 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50c, $1, $2, $5
October 8, 1953	— 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50c, $1,
May 12, 1954	— 1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50c
June 26, 1955	— 4, 8, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50c
February 15, 1956	— 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50c, $1, $2, $5
March 13, 1957	— 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 25c
December 31, 1957	— 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 15, 25c
July 23, 1958	— 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50c, $1, $2, $5
December 16, 1958	— 4, 10, 12, 15, 25c
February 10, 1960	— 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50c, $1, $2,

The Commemorative Issues

Not many commemorative emissions of Brunei have been issued nor without good reason. Aside from the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition overprints of 1922, the three issues described below represent the total output.

(1) Silver Jubilee of the Sultan

This series was issued to honor the silver jubilee of Sultan Ahmed Tajudin Akazul Khairi Waddin. Recess printed by De La Rue, they were printed in sheets of 50 (5x10), comb perforated 13x12¾. The paper is watermarked Multiple Crown Script CA. Frame plate No. 1 appears under position 49, vignette plate No. 1 under position 50 (Fig. 30).

This set was to have been released September 20, 1949, but was delayed until September 22nd, since the 20th and 21st were local holidays and the post office was not open. While the issue was current, the 8c, 25c and 50c denominations of the regular series were not sold at the post office. The set was invalidated September 21, 1955. No Specimen copies have been seen. The original handpainted design has been exhibited by De La Rue marked "Approved 9.5.49."

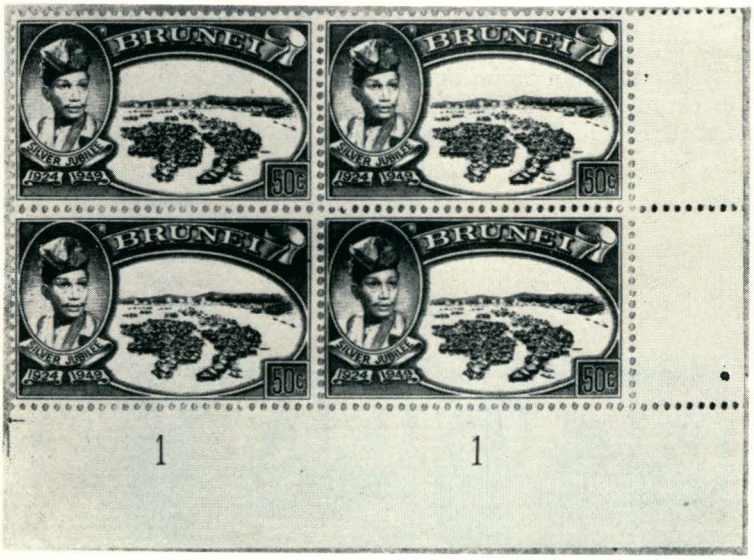


Fig. 30. Plate numbers of the Silver Jubilee series.

Denomination	*Sold in Brunei*	*Crown Agent Sales*	*Total*
8c black and carmine	78,397	45,724	124,121
25c purple and orange red	74,995	42,864	117,859
50c black and blue	45,727	42,244	87,971

(2) The U. P. U. Issue

This set was one of the 64 in the series prepared by the Crown Agents to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union. The issues for all 64 participating territories were released simultaneously on Monday, October 10, 1949, both in London and locally.

All denominations were printed in sheets of 60 (6x10). The 8c and 50c are comb perforated 13¼x13½ with plate No. 1 below position 59. The inscription "Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London, E. C." appears

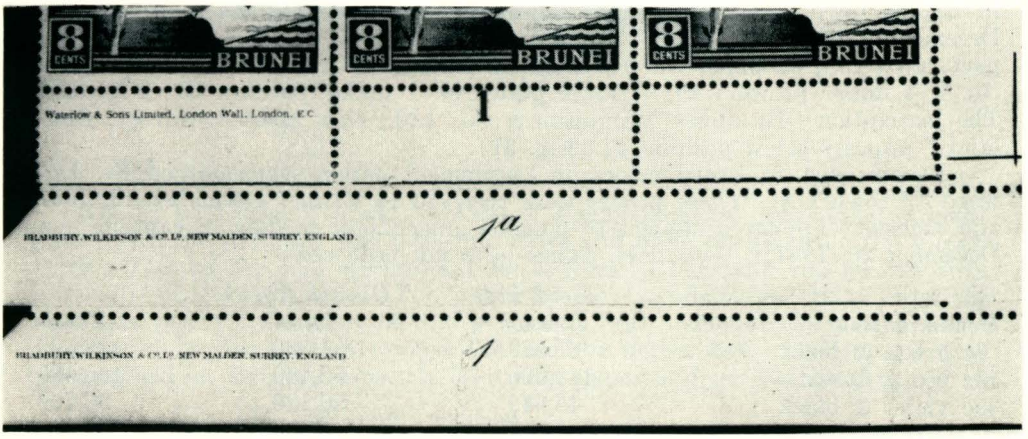


Fig. 31. Plate numbers and inscriptions appearing on the U. P. U. issue.

below position 58 (Fig. 31). The 15c and 25c are comb perforated 11x11½ and plate No. 1 is below position 59 on the 15c with plate No. 1a on the 25c (Fig. 31). Below position 58 on both the 15c and 25c is the legend "Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., New Malden, Surrey, England." This issue was invalidated May 1, 1955. Specimen copies have not been seen.

Denomination	*Sold in Brunei*	*Crown Agent Sales*	*Total*
8c carmine	24,049	70,300	94,349
15c indigo	20,136	50,910	71,046
25c claret	16,009	50,340	66,349
50c slate	12,987	50,250	63,237

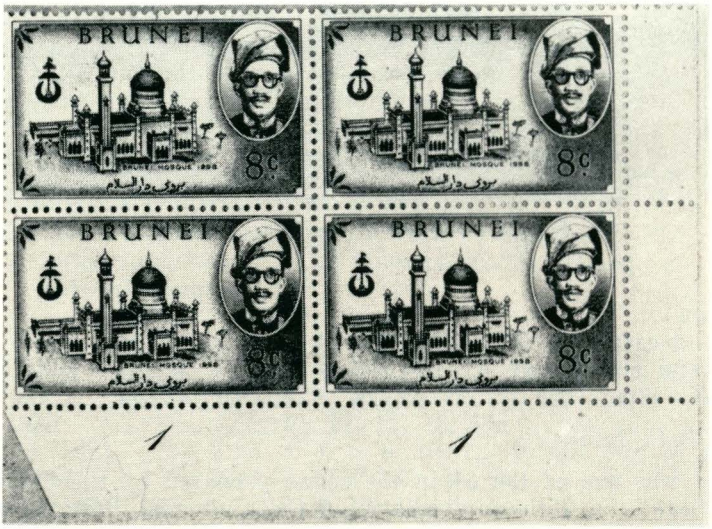


Fig. 32. Plate number and imprint of Mosque issue.

The Mosque Issue

These three commemoratives, issued to mark the opening of the new mosque in Brunei town, were released on September 24, 1958 and taken off sale on December 23rd of that year. Printed in sheets of 50 (5x10), they are comb perforated 13¼ on paper watermarked St. Edward's Crown CA. Frame plate No. 1 is under position 49, vignette plate No. 1 under position 50 (Fig. 32). The inscription "Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., New Malden, Surrey, England," appears below position 47 (Fig. 31).

Proofs exist in issued colors on ungummed paper, watermarked St. Edward's Crown CA. These proofs were received in Brunei December 18, 1957 and marked "approved subject to possible amendment to date in caption" on December 20, 1957.[25] Specimen copies have not been seen.

Denomination	*Sold in Brunei*	*Crown Agent Sales*	*Total*
8c green & black	67,539	51,060	118,599
15c red & black	110,000	50,480	160,480
35c violet & black	48,649	50,120	98,769

(To Be Continued)

Afghanistan

Its Twentieth Century Postal Issues — Part 6

By Frank E. Patterson III

(*Continued From Page 204*)

1943 25th Independence Day

The head of Nidar Shah and the Independence Monument are incorporated in the designs of both values. That of the 35 poul is in horizontal format and has the head at the right with the column in an arched frame on the left. Basic inscription "G" appears above the arch and the standard jesh'n legend is under the portrait. The design of the higher value is vertical and the same basic inscription is found in small characters under the conspicuous jesh'n legend in the bottom panel. The 35 poul was issued in sheets of 6 (2x3) and the 1.25 afghani in sheets of 20 (4x5). Both denominations were typographed on medium soft dense white wove paper and compound perforated 11¾x11. The 35 poul is one of the scarcest stamps of the later issues.

390 Fig. 112 35 poul carmine
391 Fig. 113 1.25 afg dark blue



Figs. 112 and 113

1944 26th Independence Day

The 35 poul design shows the Arch of Paghman in an ornamental circular frame, with the standard jesh'n legend above and basic inscription "G" underneath. That of the 1.25 afghani carries a Western date and repeats the twin oval motif of the 1937 issue. The jesh'n legend extends across the top and the basic inscription appears under the portrait. Both denominations were issued in sheets of 20, the lower arranged 4x5 and the higher 5x4. The stamps were typographed on fine white pseudo-laid wove paper and perforated 11¾.

407 Fig. 114 35 poul crimson
408 Fig. 115 1.25 afg violet blue

1945 27th Independence Day

The design of the lower value is vertical and shows Nadir Shah and the Independence Monument with the standard jesh'n legend in the top panel and basic inscription "G" at the bottom. The 1.25 afghani, again with a Western date, is horizontal and portrays Nadir Shah on the left franked by the Arch of Paghman. The basic inscription is at top right and the legend is over the portrait. Both denominations were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on the same pseudo-laid wove paper and perforated 11¾.

409	Fig. 116	35 poul	carmine lake
410	Fig. 117	1.25 afg	blue



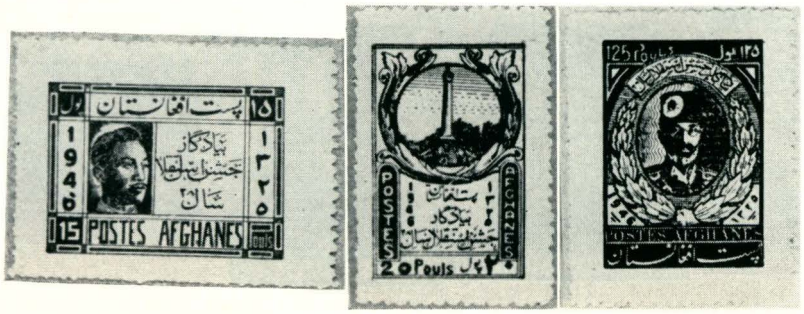
Figs. 114, 115, 116 and 117

1946 28th Independence Day

The established August celebration period coincided, in 1946, with the last days of Ramazan, the religious month of fasting, and the following "Id" festivities. This date conflict led to the re-scheduling of the Independence Celebration to a month earlier, in July and the stamps were issued at that time. Three denominations comprised this series and each one carries the Western year date. A shortened form of the jesh'n legend was used and it reads "beh yadgar jesh'n istiqlal sahl 28" (In souvenir of the 28th year celebration of Independence). The design of the 15 poul introduces the portrait of King Zahir Shah to this commemorative group. His head appears in the central panel together with the jesh'n legend. Basic inscription "G" is in the top frame panel. It will be noted that single copies of this stamp usually show color smudges in each outside corner. These are actually parts of faint horizontal diamonds printed between the widely spaced stamps as guides for perforating. The 20 poul shows the Independence Monument in a circle above panel containing the basic inscription above two lines of jesh'n legend. The 125 poul features Nadir Shah within a wide oval frame containing the jesh'n legend around the top. The basic inscription occupies the bottom panel.

All three stamps were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on a poor quality medium bluish pulp paper containing wood fibers and perforated 11¾.

411	Fig. 118	15 poul	emerald green
412	Fig. 119	20 poul	deep red lilac
413	Fig. 120	125 poul	dark blue



Figs. 118, 119 and 120

1947 29th Independence Day

The similar designs of the two lower denominations have a large head of Zahir Shah on the left, with the modified jesh'n legend over the view on the right, and basic inscription "F" in the bottom panel. A view of Qalai Bust is shown on the 15 poul and that of the Arch of Paghman on the 35 poul. The 125 poul has the head of Nadir Shah in the upper left with the Independence Monument at the right. Basic inscription "G" is below and the jesh'n legend is at the very bottom. The 15 poul was issued in sheets of 15 (3x5) and the other two values were in sheets of 25 (5x5). The series was typographed on the same bluish pulp paper and perforated 11¾.

414	Fig. 121	15 poul	dull yellowish green
415	Fig. 121	35 poul	plum
416	Fig. 122	125 poul	indigo blue

1948 30th Independence Day

The three dated denominations comprising this issue have, for the first time, both the jesh'n legend and basic inscription in Pashtou. The shortened legend appears at the top on each value and reads "d' istiqlal d' (30) kahl yadgar" (Souvenir of the 30th year of Independence). Basic inscription "H" is at the bottom of the two lower values, and at top left on the 125 poul. The 15 poul design shows the Arch of Paghman; the Independence Monument with a halo of light is featured on the 20 poul, and Nadir Shah alone is portrayed on the



Figs. 121, 126, 127 and 128



Figs. 122, 123, 124 and 125

125 poul. All values were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on medium bluish pulp paper and perforated 11¾.

419	Fig. 123	15 poul	gray green
		a	emerald green
		b	double print
420	Fig. 124	20 poul	red violet
		a	horiz pair imperf btwn
421	Fig. 125	125 poul	dark blue

1949 31th Independence Day

Another version of the jesh'n legend, in Pashtou, appears at the top on all three values. It reads "d' Afghanistan istiqlal (31) kahl yadgar" (Souvenir of the 31st year of the Independence of Afghanistan). Similarly, basic inscription "I" is at the bottom. The 25 poul design features the Victory Column at Maiwand, near Qandahar, where the Afghans broke a british square and won their most important victory during the Second Afghan War of 1878-80. The 35 poul with Zahir Shah and a view of Qalai Bust resembles the 15 poul of 1947. The 1.25 afghani is a copy of the design of the same value of 1944. All denominations were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on medium bluish pulp paper and perforated 11¾.

423	Fig. 126	25 poul	green
		a	dull emerald
424	Fig. 121	35 poul	red lilac
425	Fig. 127	1.25 afg	new blue

1950 31st Independence Day

A single design serves for the two values of this issue and consists of the head of Nadir Shah in a small oval against a solid background. The date and basic inscription have been omitted. The short Pashtou form of the jesh'n legend occupies the bottom panel. Both values were issued in sheets of 20 (4x5), typographed on medium bluish pulp paper and perforated 11¾.

426	Fig. 128	35 poul	dull reddish brown
427	Fig. 128	125 poul	blue

1951 33rd Independence Day

Two values with a violet overprint comprise this issue. The basic stamps were especially prepared for such usage by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. and were in-

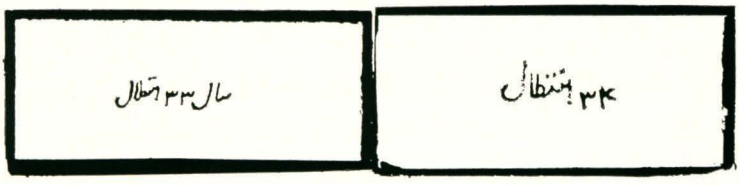
cluded in the original shipment of the 1951 definitive issue stock. Some copies were inadvertently released when the new regular series was placed in use. The 35 poul shows the Arch of Paghman, and the 1.25 afghani features the bust of Nadir Shah with the Independence Monument on the right. Basic inscription "G" is located at the top in each design. The jesh'n legend overprint is in Farsi and reads "Sahl 33 istiqlal" (33rd year of Independence). The overprint measures approximately 12mm and was individually handstamped, so variations in its position and angle are normal.

The stamps were issued in sheets of 100 (10x10), recess printed on medium hard white wove paper and perforated 13x14 and 13x13 respectively.

w/overprint in violet (Fig. 129)

447 Fig. 130 35 poul dark green & black
448 Fig. 131 1.25 afg deep blue

Figs. 129 and 132



1952 34th Independence Day

The two Waterlow engraved stamps employed for the 1951 overprinted commemoratives were re-issued both with and without a revised violet overprint. The new handstamp is in larger script but measures only 10¾mm in length and the legend has been shortened to "34 istiqlal" (34th Independence). It is understood that the handstamped set was only available at the principal post offices.

with or without overprint in violet (Fig. 132)

449 Fig. 130 35 poul dark green & black
a pair, one w/o ovpt
450 Fig. 130 35 poul dark green & black, w/o ovpt
451 Fig. 131 1.25 afg deep blue
452 Fig. 131 1.25 afg deep blue, w/o ovpt

Figs. 130-131



1953 35th Independence Day

Local designs locally produced made their reappearance for this series. Both denominations carry a portrait of Nadir Shah, with a standard bearer on the 35 poul, and in combination with the Independence Monument and an envelope on the 125 poul. The Pashtou jesh'n legend is written across the lower centers on each. The inscription at the bottom of the 35 poul is "Afghanistan." The stamps were typographed in sheets of 36 (6x6) on medium off-white paper and were issued either perforated 11 or imperforate.



Figs. 133-134-135

453 Fig. 133 35 poul green
a yellow green
b imperf pair
454 Fig. 134 125 poul violet
a imperf pair

1954 36th Independence Day

Only one design was used for this set. Nadir Shah in a small oval occupies the upper right. The Independence Monument and a guarding cannon appear at the left against a many-banded rising sun. The standard Pashtou jesh'n legend curves around the sun. The legend at the top says "Afghanistan." Both values were typographed in sheets of 25 (5x5) and were issued either perforated 11 or imperforate.

455 Fig. 135 35 poul carmine rose
a imperf pair
456 Fig. 135 125 poul violet blue
a imperf pair



Figs. 136-138-137

1955 37th Independence Day

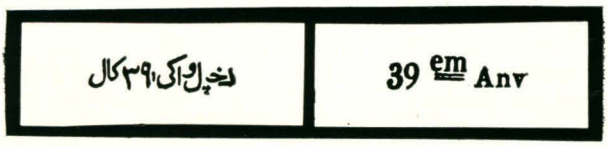
For reasons unknown, a double denomination series was provided for this celebration. Tho lower value portrays King Moh'd Nadir Shah flanked on left and right by his warrior brothers, H. H. Marshal Shah Mahmoud Khan Ghazi and H. H. Sardar Shah Wali Khan. The 125 poul design bears the head of King Moh'd Zahir Shah and shows a battlescene from the 1929 civil war against the usurper, Bache Saqao. The dated jesh'n legend appears above the country name. The stamps were lithographed in sheets of 25 (5x5) on white wove paper and perforated 11.

463	Fig. 136	35	poul	bright pink
			a	imperf pair
464	Fig. 136	35	poul	violet blue
			a	imperf pair
465	Fig. 137	125	poul	rose lilac
			a	imperf pair
466	Fig. 137	125	poul	light violet
			a	imperf pair

1956 38th Independence Day

The single design for this issue reverts to the standard motifs of the oval-framed head of Nadir Shah and the Independence Monument. The jesh'n legend appears at the bottom in both Pashtou and French. The stamps were issued in sheets of 30 (6x5) on white wove paper, perforated 11. A printing of 40,000 was reported, of which 2000 were issued imperforated (S12/15/56).

469	Fig. 138	35	poul	green
			a	imperf pair
470	Fig. 138	140	poul	violet blue
			a	imperf pair



Figs. 139-140

1957 39th Independence Day

Remainders of the special Waterlow engraved commemoratives were again pressed into service and released with new handstamped overprints for this occasion. That on the 35 poul is in Farsi and measures about 18mm. (Fig. 139) The overprint on the higher value is in French and wrongly reads "39 em Anv." (Fig. 140) Disregarding the spelling, the celebration was for the 39th Independence Day which was only the 38th anniversary. The stamps were issued in sheets of 100 (10x10), recess printed on medium white wove paper with perforations of 13x14 and 13x13½ respectively.

violet overprint in Farsi or French

479	Fig. 139	35	poul	dark green and black
480	Fig. 140	1.25	afg	deep blue

1958 40th Independence Day

This set is most attractive and brings the "New Look" to the Independence commemorative group. The design, probably adapted from a photograph, shows King Nadir Shah awarding battle honors to one of his soldiers who is carrying the Royalist flag. Basic inscription "G" is in the top right panel and the standard Jesh'n legend is at top left. The designer is unknown but the series was produced at the Austrian State Printing Works in Vienna and carry their imprint. The stamps were issued in sheets of 50 (5x10), printed in photogravure on medium white wove paper and perforated 13½x14. A printing of 40,000 sets was officially reported.

496	Fig. 141	35	poul	deep green
497	Fig. 141	140	poul	brown

1959 41st Independence Day

A new low in stamp design is set by the patchwork composition employed for this series. The head of Nadir Shah with pieces of flags occupies center right. A three-quarter figure half hidden by the royal banner floats on the left. The standard Jesh'n legend takes up the bottom panel. The stamps were issued in sheets of 30 (5x6), lithographed on thinnish white wove paper and perforated 11. 40,000 sets were officially reported to have been printed.

514	Fig. 142	35	poul	light red
			a	imperf pair
515	Fig. 142	165	poul	violet
			a	imperf pair



Figs. 141-142A-142

1960 42nd Independence Day

After a lapse of many years, the Independence monument reappears as the sole feature of the design. Flanking it on the right is basic inscription "I." The Jesh'n legend extends across the top. The stamps were issued in sheets of ? (?x?), lithographed on medium white wove paper and perforated 11.

527	Fig. 142A	50	poul	dull blue
			a	imperf pair
528	Fig. 142A	175	poul	rose pink
			a	imperf pair

EDITORIAL (Continued from page 211)

following article, he procrastinates. Later on, the reason becomes known. The rookie is afraid of more critical mail.

During our own fourteen years experience as editor of this magazine, the names of many new writers of great promise, could be mentioned. All of them were stopped from further accomplishments because of the captious, discourteous letters received from the veterans. The latter actually seemed pleased by the harmful consequences, because they egotistically regarded their field as somewhat of a private province. They want to sustain a very exclusive membership. They say, "What does this upstart know? He has no right nor qualifications to come into my field."

It seems that many of the veteran philatelic writers have forgotten a very cardinal point. It is important not only to be a scholar, but also a gentleman. Yes, more philatelic fans should yell: "Give the kid a chance."

The Clubhouse

Meeting Of May 2, 1962

Postal History

Before introducing the speakers of the evening *Harry S. Heymans,* chairman of the program, told of the growth of the Postal History Society of the Americas in the past eleven years of its formal existence, and urged everyone to attend the Postal History Exhibition which will be held at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York, October 26-28, 1962.

He then gave a brief resumé of outstanding dates relating to the posts, both in Europe and here, mentioning that early letters were carved on clay and that, through the years wood, papyrus, parchment and other materials were used before paper. He spoke of ancient couriers and the well-known inscription on the GPO in New York which was written about the Persian postal system in the year 500 BC.

Caesar Augustus who lived from 63 BC to 14 AD is credited, according to Mr. Heymans, as having organized the first modern postal system, and it was Marco Polo who established the first overland postal system. King Edward IV of England set up post houses for the use of official mail carriage. Charles II started the London penny post in 1683 at the same time that a regular post was established along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Georgia.

In Europe, the speaker told us, the first regular public post system was established in 1516 between Vienna and Berlin.

Here in America, he reminded us, it was Alexander Hamilton who was appointed in 1691 as first Postmaster General of the Colonies. Benjamin Franklin in 1775 was the PMG under the Continental Congress. In 1789 Samuel Osgood was appointed the first PMG under the United States Constitution and it was in 1829 that the Postmaster General's office became a Cabinet post.

Mr. Heymans then presented an old Dutch postal guide to the Collectors Club Library.

He then introduced the officers of the Society and announced that there would be four speakers in alphabetic order: *Edith M. Faulstich,* showing material to and from the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia; *Heymans* himself showing Netherlands and also briefly discussing *Edwin Mayer's* American material as he was in Canada; *Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch,* displaying Czechoslovakia and *John F. Rider,* exhibiting Civil War Patriotics.

Mrs. Edith M. Faulstich surprised many to learn that this collector, who usually shows early, and most often stampless covers, exhibited a collection of American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia.

Before launching into a discussion of the material in the frames, Mrs. Faulstich told about some of the trials and tribulations of compiling this material. She first became interested in the 1918-20 intervention in Siberia less than ten years ago and admitted she had practically waged a campaign of her own to obtain many of the pieces she showed.

"One set of circumstances often leads to another," she said, "and such was the case with my research campaign about the AEF in Siberia." First she wanted to find out as much background as possible and read everything she could find on the subject both philatelic and non-philatelic and then launched into correspondence with many of the veterans of the campaign. The American Legion placed an announcement in their magazine and this too led to much

correspondence. She searched records from Washington and invited a number of people connected with the campaign to her home. She also visited veterans whenever possible. "However," she said, "a number of people that I had intended to visit, and had corresponded with, such as Kenneth Roberts, the well known historical novelist, and Gen. Robert Eichelberger, Chief of Intelligence of the Campaign, passed away before I was able to accept their invitations."

She went on to explain that after nearly seven years of correspondence, and egging on, one veteran took her into his New England farmhouse cellar and together they banged on an old steamer trunk until it opened and revealed letters and memoranda that had reposed there for some forty years! Although there were no letters with postmarks from Siberia there was a wealth of mail addressed to this veteran from the United States to Siberia. She recalled vividly reading somewhere the rarest of all mail would, of course, be letters written to the soldiers while they were in Siberia. When one considers how much mail from Siberia has been destroyed, one has little hope of finding any mail *to* the men there. Mrs. Faulstich did find a number of such items. She also found telegrams, code messages, field messages, letters on official Siberian stationery, inter-unit correspondence and covers mailed from one officer to another, sometimes with Russian stamps, sometimes carried by messengers, sometimes in more than one language, pointing up the truly international aspects of this almost-forgotten campaign. This "find" added to the wealth of material she had acquired piece by piece before and since, will, she hopes, be the nucleus for a book, or booklet, on the subject "if she ever finds the time."

Before turning to the frames themselves Mrs. Faulstich explained that there were two separate and distinct expeditions sent to Russia in 1918. One went to Archangel. The other, the one she dealt with, was a separate and distinct expeditionary force which had its own distinctive division patch and maintained its own headquarters in Vladivostok. She explained that foreign powers had urged President Woodrow Wilson for some time to send American troops to Russia. The reason given was supposed to be to protect the Czechoslovakian troops and to help them get back to their homeland; also to protect the Trans-Siberian Railway. The fact remains our troops did go to Siberia in August, 1918, and many of them remained to the late spring of 1920.

Space does not permit us to detail the sixty-four album pages that were on display. But, briefly, Mrs. Faulstich showed a shoulder patch and dogtag of one of the soldiers, memoranda written in August, 1918, by officers and signed by several others, letters, and even a telegram sent to a departing soldier, a "reservation" for an officer on the transport to Siberia, mail addressed to "Western Department" and forwarded to the proper destination.

A number of interesting forerunners to the Agency mail items were featured. One, which may be the earliest known letter from Siberia, was written September 3 and postmarked September 7 by a Russian steamboat marking. It had Russian stamps and was sent by a Lieutenant Chadwick who latter became the Commander-in-Chief of the American Legion. Another with the desirable Russian YMCA insignia on the same lettersheet with the American insignia was written on October 1 while the sender was still "quartered on board the SHERIDAN." The cover was franked with Japanese stamps. Apparently the sender had picked the stamps up en route to Siberia. He gives this interesting bit of postal history data, "The letter will probably leave by the SHERIDAN, it being subjected to less possible delays than if it had to go to Japan and be censored there." However, this interesting cover bears an AEF censor stamp and also the Japanese censor on the back.

Before the Agency was set up there were, of course, no agency markings, but a strange situation which often confuses collectors arose before the US

Postal Agency, Siberia cancellation went into effect.

When Stephen Cisler, the postal clerk, arrived in Siberia he brought with him from Washington, D. C., a U. S. Postal Agency/Shanghai cancellation and this was used on mail from Siberia during the first part of October. Mrs. Faulstich showed three such items.

Included in the collection are all the known type Agency markings as well as all the known types of the base and company censor marks and showed throughout the collection a number of contemporary postcards and photographs. One interesting cacheted cover was on wood pulp. Included also were cards from Hungarian POD's with the U. S. Agency and censor markings; inter-unit mail; various types of corner cards; code messages; obituaries of the various officers; one letter addressed to a Lieutenant at Verkhne-Udinsk had a wide "open by censor" strip at the end although mail to the men in Siberia has been reported as never being censored. There were special invitations and messages from Japanese officers; stationery with War Department, Siberia, letterheads; U. S. Army field messages, code telegrams; memos about spies; a communication to a lieutenant at Chita from one at Harbin with Russian stamps and a Russian cancel; another one, also with Russian stamp, and a Russian Railroad marking was forwarded all over the area. An April, 1919 cover had both the U. S. Postal Agency cancel and a Jap cancel on a Japanese stamp with a Russian censor mark. There were dance programs, letters introducing soldiers to "nice young ladies" while en route home, hotel bills for officers while in Siberia; one of the scarce Japanese lettersheets with the U. S. cancellation and, of course, many American Red Cross corner cards. One page showed two letters addressed to a lieutenant en route home in June of 1919. They were addressed to him "Arriving about June 12 on the U. S. Transport SHERMAN."

Another unusually interesting item was a letter in German to Vienna with the agency cancel and the company censor markings in which the soldier had heard that the Armistice had long since been signed and he wondered how the people in his home town were being treated and what the situation was in general. Apparently the addressee could not be located as the letter was forwarded to Switzerland, received a red handstamp of an agency set up to find the addresses of missing people written to by the men in Siberia.

Perhaps the 1919 Christmas cards made up for the men to send home may be fairly well known. Mrs. Faulstich showed some of these, of course, but a page of Christmas cards the year before — in 1918 — had an interesting story with it. It seems the officer was told to board a certain train to try and find a spy. While on his mission he found Christmas packages addressed to him, which had he not been on that particular mission might never have reached him, as they were en route to Archangel. The cards from the packages were shown.

Naval covers from the Siberian campaign are extremely scarce. Mrs. Faulstich showed three of these, two from the NEW ORLEANS and one from the ALBANY.

A number of her dates of use of the early cancels predate reported dates for these and as far as is known her collection, of which this was only a portion, contains much material not yet reported anywhere. She hopes to compile known facts to this writing before too long as a guide to other collectors and mentioned that Harold M. Metzger, Delf Norono, C. D. Brenner and many others must not be forgotten as pioneers in the work in this interesting field.

The second speaker was *Harry S. Heymans* who told a bit of Netherlands history before pointing out the material in the frames.

About 2000 years ago the country was inhabited by a tribe known as Batavian which lived on a few high spots of the country. The large European rivers, Rhine, Meuse and Schelde formed the delta of the lowlands and the

country was often flooded. The Romans occupied a part of the country including such places known as Maastricht, Nijmegen and Utrecht which were established during Julius Caesar's time.

The origin of the present people of the Netherlands is from a variety of races. In the northern part the Frisians (Anglo-Saxons) and the tall blondes in the Province of Groningen show Viking origin. In the eastern part and in the southern part the dark origin of the Franks is still shown. The western part is a mixture. The population of the Netherlands is unevenly divided. In the western part, in the true provinces of Holland, there lives about 60% of the population. The balance reside in the other nine provinces. For this reason the Netherlands is often referred to as "Holland," but this is wrong. Holland is only a part of the Netherlands.

After the Romans and Franks controlled the area (300-800 AD), and during the 15th century the Dukes of Burgundy united most of the Netherlands and in 1506 the Spanish Hapsburgs took over. From 1568 to 1648 Netherlands fought for freedom from Spain and for religious freedom. During this same period saw the Golden Age of the Netherlands, when its large Merchant Fleet and overseas possessions and trade made the burghers of Amsterdam, Delft, Haarlem, Leiden, Dordrecht and other cities wealthy.

William I, Prince of Orange, (1533-84) was the founder of the United Republic of the Netherlands which existed until 1795, and during that period there was always a Prince of Orange as Governor. From 1795 to 1813 France dominated the country. In 1815 the Netherlands united with Belgium and became an independent monarchy ruled by King William I of the House of Orange, son of Prince William the Governor, until 1795. In 1830 the southern part of the Netherlands revolted and became the Kingdom of Belgium.

At the present time Her Majesty Juliana of Orange is Queen of the Netherlands under a Constitutional Monarchy.

Pointing to the material in the frames, Mr. Heymans said that in the 15th century letters were mostly written on parchment and seldom had an address on the front. It was up to the courier to remember where to deliver the letter. Sometimes he was helped by notations on the outside. In the 16th century folded letters usually had an address and also some indication about the payment of the delivery fee. Such markings as "Loont" (Reimburse delivery man); "Post betaald tot Amsterdam" (Postage paid to Amsterdam); "Den Boot is betaald" (the Boat carrier is paid) and "Den Schipper is Betaald" (the Skipper is paid) were written by the sender. The fee usually had to be paid by the receiver.

In 1666 a regular boat service was organized between Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague which carried mail. "A3S (stuiver)," mark was applied to the letters on arrival. There was a double or a triple marking when the size of the letter was larger than the usual type. These "3S" markings were in use until 1809 with small variations.

During the middle of the 1700's, other towns started to initiate postal delivery. Usually these marks had posthorns or ornaments as extra decorations. The overseas mail from the West Indies had a special arrival mark, GWC, monogrammed, for Geoctrooyeerde Westindische Companie (Licensed West India Company). Meanwhile during the wars, mail from Germany, Baltic seaports and Scandinavia was carried by Thurn & Taxis expeditions and by a Netherlands transit. Such letters had the names written in manuscript on the front of the covers. (Venlo, Maastricht and Maaseyck).

During the late 1700's many towns had straight-line townmarks in script on the front. The delivery of letters was still dependent upon a few people who organized the collecting and distributing of mail for their own benefit. Politics played a part even then for postmasters were nominated by the mayors

and were usually his friends. The government gained control of the mail in 1752. Of course, the mayors and postmasters resisted and boycotted the government mail for years.

Under the French Occupation and especially under the rule of Emperor Napoleon, the postal services became organized with post offices in most of the towns with fixed rates and regular coaches for delivery. After the French Revolution, the French type Department markings were used all over the Netherlands. After independence in 1813 many towns still used these Department markings; others removed the number and still used the old handstamp.

New types of straight-line town markings began to be used, but in 1830 the round town handstamps were distributed to most of the post offices in order to be used as a departure marking. The first of these round town markings mentioned only the month and day but after 1850 the year also was included. Under government regulations departure and arrival markings were prescribed and gradually handstamps became more or less of one type. Mr. Heymans pointed to various covers showing the types of markings he mentioned in his talk.

As Edwin Mayer was unable to be on hand, Mr. Heymans briefly discussed his four frames of pre-adhesive American covers. Included were covers of the British Colonial period, some of which were the only reported specimens, such as the handstamped NEWBURY, Mass., 1775. Also included was the earliest reported handstamped California cover which was on a letter from Monterey to San Diego, dated June 7, 1834, with a straight-line marking "FRANCO ALTA CALIFORNIA." There was a specialized section of Texas with covers from all periods of its checkered history. Spanish, Mexican, Republic, Statehood, Confederacy, and back to final Statehood covers were represented. Then there was a showing of rare Trans-Atlantic steamers and packets, Coastal and Lake steamers. These were rather outstanding in that every cover was handstamped with the name of the vessel. One extremely scarce item was a cover from the crossing of the "BRITISH QUEEN," which bears a cut-out picture of the vessel pasted on the cover and tied with a rate marking. Finally there were covers with fancy handstamps and unusual rate markings. These included the New Haven "Beehive," both types of Windsor Locks, Connecticut, showing a ship passing through the locks, a Scrantonia, Pa., rail cross-section marking, Collinsville, Connecticut, axe-head marking in red and in black, York, Pa., allegorical figure struck twice and many others.

Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch, showed the Czechoslovakian Army in Siberia. His first frame consisted of covers from various army units at different field posts in Siberia. One cover originated from Harbin, Manchuria, on the Trans-Siberian Railroad line. There were fifteen field post offices of this army in Russia. Different types of handstamps were used among which was a large circular one which had the field post office number at the outer borders of the center line. The very poor quality of this first handstamp resulted in the number or even both numbers falling off during a very short period from the handstamps that were most frequently used.

One year after the organization of the Field Postal Service the Military was authorized to have stamps designed and printed in Irkutsk. The silhouette issue, consisting of three denominations, 25k, 50k, 1R, was issued primarily for the use of dependents and civilians in the area from Syzran to Vladivistok. It was planned to use the income from the sale of these stamps for the benefit of the widows and other dependents of soldiers. The exhibitor pointed to a set of gutter pairs of this issue as well as to the color trials and also displayed sheets of the issue of the 50k and 1R which had never been seen here before.

The second frame contained material from the field posts of the First Army of Czechoslovakia on its own soil. This was during the transitional period,

1918-20. There were only 26 Field Postmarks, a number of which were distinctly different from each other. Postcards from members of the Legion in Italy as well as in France were also shown. One item of special mention was a pair of Hradcany 10H cancelled by a Hungarian Field Post handstamp. Dr. Reiner-Deutsch explained his difficulties in tracing and finally tracking down the reason for this unusual postmark on Czechoslovakia stamps. He explained that the first Hungarian Communist Brigade (of Bela Kun) temporarily occupied the Czechoslovak town of Levice on June 14, 1919. All mail found in the boxes was removed by the Hungarian Military and cancelled with the Hungarian Field Post handstamp.

The third frame dealt with the mobilization of the Czechoslovak Army after the Munich Agreement in 1938. Since a much greater army was then put into service, there were 228 different postmarks during that ten week period. This frame also contained samples of Czech Army postmarks in France as well as in England after the occupation of France. One cover addressed to a Russian soldier serving in Czechoslovakia during the occupation of that country by the Russian troops was among the many interesting items in the exhibit. In addition, Field Post cards were shown of Slovak units which had served with the German Army in the campaign against Russia.

The last frame consisted of items of the Republic of Czechoslovakia in the early months of its existence. There were stampless covers; cash payment for postage permitted due to paucity of stamps; all types of provisional stamps; Austrian or Hungarian stamps used for postage, and for postage dues; Czechoslovak postage stamps overprinted or with manuscript markings used as postage dues; postage dues of Czechoslovakia overprinted for postage; mixed franking of Austrian and Czechoslovak stamps, German and Czechoslovak, and Hungarian and Czechoslovak stamps.

The fourth speaker brought us back home to 19th century America. John F. Rider displayed Union and Confederate Patriotic covers. In the comparatively short time in which he has become seriously interested in this material he has acquired some of the outstanding gems in this field.

In the period just prior to the Civil War, and during the war as well, many envelope manufacturers vied with each other in preparing their wares embellished with designs in full color showing battle scenes, naval engagements and military figures. These covers mirrored the emotions of the people of both North and South during this vital period of American history. Foremost in this field were Magnus and Kimmel, although examples of Hatch, Whittemore and others are extant. While Magnus was the most prolific, Kimmel designs were of higher quality and are considered rarer. The envelopes most sought after are those of compound designs and many of these desirable items were shown.

Among the Union Patriotics we noted a Rose of Washington and Panorama of Washington, both with enclosures; Signing of the Declaration of Independence; a Kimmel franked with a Boyd's Local stamp and several outstanding examples of used abroads, battle scenes, naval engagements and others. One charming item was an illustrated lettersheet and matching envelope from a soldier as issued to him by an organization which might be considered a counterpart or forerunner of the U. S. O. Refreshment saloons and hospitals were maintained on a voluntary basis where battle-weary soldiers could find rest and comfort away from the bloody fields of honor and glory. The cover shown depicted the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon at Philadelphia. Another fine Union Patriotic, featured Washington at Valley Forge.

Confederate Patriotics are much scarcer than their Union counterparts. We counted seventy Union as against only twelve Confederate items. But many of the Confederate covers shown were of a nature to quicken the pulse of any

Rebel buff. There was an extremely fine Iuka, Mississippi, with twelve-star flag and cannon; a Beaureguard franked with 10c T-E-N tied by a red town cancellation; a Jefferson Davis with ten stars and medallion, with verse, franked with a desirable four margin 10c rose; a cover with a pair of the 5c Dietz No. 4's tied by Brandon, Mississippi, also tying in combination a scarce Confederate Patriotic label. This latter cover was addressed to the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy. Another unusual item was an eleven-star flag with the cancellation of Plains of Dura, Georgia, one of the few recorded copies of this town cancellation (this cover was the one from which the Dietz listing was made).

Col. Rider seemed to prefer to let his magnificent material speak for itself. We hope that one day he will again show this material and give us a long and detailed talk about what he knows of the fine points of Union and Confederate Patriotics.

The meeting closed in the usual manner with the Chairman, Mr. Heymans, thanking the exhibitors after which the program was turned over to Mr. Cole, as program chairman of the Collectors Club, who presented certificates of appreciation to the speakers.

Awards Dinner

May 9, 1962

Having separated the major awards presented annually by the Collectors Club from the Annual Members Competition held in the middle of April each year, the Board of Governors established a special night for the club's awards to fall always on the second Wednesday in May.

Leading the list is the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* for Distinguished Service For Philately. This, since the first one in 1952, has grown so that it presently occupies one of the front positions in the field of philatelic honors. In keeping with its world-wide stature, this award should be presented in an atmosphere of dignity.

Also, a medal is given each year to the author of the article selected by a special committee as the best published in the previous year's COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. Since the selection is seldom an easy matter because there are always several excellent philatelic articles competing for the medal, one or two *Certificates of Merit* are also presented to the authors of articles of exceptional merit in this magazine.

Furthermore, this club stages 18 meetings where members are invited to exhibit and lecture on their collections each year. The Program Committee is delegated by the Board of Governors to select the outstanding program from the previous year for *The Collectors Club Medal.* In addition, one or two fine meetings also can be honored with *Certificates of Merit.*

Finally, although not to be presented annually, the Collectors Club president and a committee personally chosen by him may make a *Special Award* to a member for outstanding service to the club.

The first Award Dinner took place on May 9th in one of New York's newest and more famous restaurants, La Fonda del Sol, in the new Time and Life Building near Radio City. 96 members and their wives gathered to dine on a meal of exotic and spicy Spanish-American food.

A special room in this fashionable restaurant was set aside through the arrangements of John J. Britt, Chairman of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award Committee.*

There were seven awards made. Unfortunately with a large, high-ceiling

room and no public address system, the speeches of presentation and acceptance were generally inaudible. Also an address on a current philatelic matter by a leading philatelist had been scheduled. Due to the lack of suitable acoustics in La Fonda del Sol restaurant, the speech prepared by John R. Boker, Jr. on "Judging At International Philatelic Exhibitions" had to be cancelled.

Of course, the highlight of the night was the presentation of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Medal* to his daughter, Louise Boyd Dale.

For several reasons, her entire acceptance speech is published herein. First of all, very few heard it. Secondly, the philatelically famous Lichtenstein words and thinking are seldom on the philatelic record. Louise B. Dale on May 9, 1962 said the following:

"I accept the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award with many thanks. This award is given for service to philately.

"What does this mean? To me it implies voluntary work, time and effort spent for philately, for the protection of stamp collecting and for the enjoyment of the hobby.

"Dad not only loved stamp collecting as such but imbued others with his enthusiasm and knowledge.

"After the shock of his sudden death in 1947 subsided, I felt it was a personal challenge to carry on to the best of my ability his ideas and ideals. He had tested my interest in stamp collecting over the years by watching my participation in international stamp shows from 1933 onwards. He showed his confidence in me by bequeathing me his stamp collection.

"Over the years I have had enormous pleasure in either strengthening the weak spots or discarding some of the duplication, and even acquiring completely different material when the opportunity presented itself.

"During the last fifteen years of his life, we bought at the same auction sales, Dad acquiring the used material, and I the unused. He believed that unused and used stamps should be collected separately.

"Dad was very aware that collectors who love their hobby do not like to feel that they are being taken advantage of. In the field of philately, there is just as much skullduggery as in other fields, such as art collecting. This is shown by the large number of improved, altered, forged stamps, counterfeit overprints and cancellations that are floating around.

"In order to help control this situation the Philatelic Foundation was founded in 1945 by Hugh Clark, Harry Lindquist and Dad with the help and encouragement of others dedicated to philately. There will always be a great



(Left) John R. Boker, Jr., holding the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST medal for the best 1961 articl, about to present it to its author, W. S. Boggs. (Right) Irving I. Green standing at the right receiving his Certificate of Merit for his Black Honduras Air Mail article from editor, Henry M. Goodkind. (Photos by Adrien Boutrelle)



(Left) Louise Boyd Dale receiving the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award from George E. Burghard, president of the Collectors Club at La Fonda del Sol restaurant on May 9, 1962. (Right) Albert H. Higgins receiving congratulations from Malcolm G. O'Reilly who is about to present The Collectors Club Treasurer with the silver tray he is holding.

need for this organization in order to uphold standards of honesty and integrity in seeking the truth about stamps.

"Shortly after Dad's death, Theodore Steinway said to me 'Louise, you belong to us, you must join the Board of Trustees of the Philatelic Foundation and come on the Expert Committee as an apprentice.'

"How could I say 'No'?

"Some time after that George Sloane persuaded me to join the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club. This I did on one condition that I would not have to do any committee work as I just did not have the time. Unfortunately politics has too often played a rather annoying and time-consuming part in the activities of the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club. Life is too precious to all of us to waste in that manner. There is too much work to be done and so little time in which to accomplish it.

"If I have contributed in some small way to the good in philately, I would like this medal to be a symbol for all of us to fight for, and to defend the ideals for which this award was created."

The special *Collectors Club Award* for outstanding service to the club in the form of a silver tray was presented to *Albert H. Higgins,* who has conscientiously and ably served since 1957 as our Treasurer. Malcolm G. O'Reilly, our Vice President, in making this presentation expressed the views of many members that "Al" Higgins has been the finest treasurer in our 66-year history.

The Awards Committee, of which John R. Boker, Jr. is the chairman, selected the best 1961 article in this magazine as the 1864-65 Wells, Fargo & Co's Pony Express Stamps. Mr. Boker presented the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST medal to its author, Winthrop S. Boggs.

The other 1961 outstanding article in this magazine is the Black Honduras Air Mail stamp by Irving I. Green of Newton, Mass. Editor, Henry M. Goodkind, presented this *Certificate of Merit* to Mr. Green.

The meeting on the United States 1847 Issue by *Creighton C. Hart* of Kansas City, Mo. was chosen for the best in 1961. Ezra D. Cole, Chairman of the Program Committee presented the *Collectors Club Medal* to Mr. Hart.

Two other 1961 meetings were of such outstanding merit that both exhibitors received *Certificates of Merit.* Unfortunately Messrs. *Lauson H. Stone* of New York, N. Y. for Scandinavia and *A. Earl Weatherly* of Greensboro, N. C. for Confederate States of America could not be present to receive their awards. However, the Certificates were presented in absentia by Harrison D. S. Haverbeck and Philip Silver, Secretary respectively. *(H. M. G.)*

Meeting of May 16, 1962

Switzerland — Stamps And Postal History

Mrs. Edith M. Faulstich, past president of the Helvetia Society and honorary member of the Helvetia Society of Great Britain, presented a Swiss Night. She invited Mrs. Sophie Buser, another past president of Helvetia, to speak on stamps. Mrs. Faulstich showed covers from 1458 to the present day in twelve wall frames and on nearly two hundred colored slides. Mrs. Buser showed stamps from the first to current issues.

Mrs. Faulstich began with a short resumé of Swiss history. The first recorded mention of Switzerland appears to be in Caesar's "Gallic Wars" in which he reports that Celtic tribes, called Helvetians, lived between the Ura Mountains and the Alps in twelve towns and over four hundred villages. Eventually Roman culture was accepted by the Helvetians and they became the first Germanic people under Roman law, a condition which existed from 15 to 215 A.D.

It was essential during this early period to maintain communication with farflung outposts of the Roman Empire, so roads were improved, passes were built through the Alps and the first organized postal system, in the area known as Switzerland today, was put into use. It was, of course, solely for official mail but it may be assumed that private letters were carried if someone slipped the governmental messenger a few coins or perhaps some other inducement. Few, except scribes and monks, could write so one may never be able to find mail from this early period, but the search continues because we are finding things today which we did not believe existed.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, Switzerland had no organized postal service of any kind for a long period.

On August 1, 1291, three delegates from the Cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwald, met at the Rütli and swore the Oath of the Everlasting League in which they agreed to join in common protection against aggression from outsiders. This dates the beginning of Switzerland as a country. The period is called the Old Confederacy and runs from 1291 to 1798.

The earliest reported letter from Switzerland with any indication of its point of origin does not bear a postal marking but does have an endorsement on the cover "Da Geneve." This was written by an Italian merchant attending the Geneva Fair and is dated 1458. The birth of the Swiss mails dates to 1569 when one Henri Bullinger started the first merchant guild in the country.

Compared to her neighbors, especially Italy and France, Switzerland is, however, poor in early postal history. While covers with postal markings are known to exist elsewhere from the 1400's, there are none whatever known from Switzerland prior to 1640. From that date forward a few covers with a manuscript scrawl to indicate a fee to be paid are known. From 1662 a few covers exist with manuscript town of departure marks.

"When one considers that the Swiss archives have only a few examples of any markings prior to 1700, one feels fortunate indeed to have any examples of this material," the speaker said, and pointed to the frames to show the aforementioned 1458 cover, and a manuscript postage due and a town of origin marking from the 17th century. She later showed these in closeup on color slides.

Space does not permit us to go into detail concerning all the Swiss material Mrs. Faulstich showed. But outstanding were the following, which she divided into the following six periods.

The Old Confederacy (1291 to 1798)

In addition to the items already mentioned, there was a cover with the first

handstamp of Switzerland — the straight-line De Geneve mark, dated October 12, 1695. This is believed to be the second earliest date of this first Swiss marking. The earliest is dated August 15, 1695. This was followed by nearly all the Geneva straight-line and boxed markings that were used during this period.

The first handstamp of Basle dates to 1724. It is a De Basle straight-line. Several were shown including the rare "De Basel." This was followed by "the B S wreathed" markings, now known in at least seven different types. Until recently these were believed to date from 1754, but some have now been discovered dating back to 1730 and one was shown.

The first handstamp of the Fischer Mails of Switzerland was the straight-line Neuchatel of 1796, the first for Fribourg, 1788. No handstamps existed except on mail to France. Nevertheless other mail was carried by the posts and several such covers addressed to Italy, Austria and other places were shown.

Highlights included letters to Switzerland; official seals; forwarding agent marks, both manuscript and handstamp; a red En Num marking on a Basle cover; a rare red Morges and brown Moudon; a Soleure (believed to be the only one known); 84/Carrouge; St. Gallen; Lucerne; red-brown Morat and others.

The Helvetic Republic (1798-1803)

As early as 1797 Napoleon made plans to engulf the Swiss Confederation. He took an incident near Lausanne as a pretext to order General Menard to invade Switzerland. Later, he ordered a second army group under General Schauenbourg to conquer the entire country. By September this was accomplished and the name became the "Helvetique Republique Une et Indivisible."

Before showing the slides, Mrs. Faulstich said that Jean Winkler of Zurich is considered the authority in the pre-stamp field and his book "Les Marques Postales de la Suisse (1650-1850)" is the best source for this material.

During the Helvetic Republic period many interesting items including the rare Extra Couriers were shown on the slides; the various types of the Central Post Administration handstamps; a cover with the Central Post des Postes; an array of fascinating Franchise Handstamps including Finance Minister, Minister of War, Receiver General, Cantonal Franchises, Commissioner Franchises and others. There were townmarks, with and without dates, in straight-line, boxes and in script. The postmarks of the French armies included the Armee de Suisse, du Rhin, du Danube, Grisons and the Bau Gal marks. Script handstamps of the generals were especially interesting and one was of Schauenbourg, the general, who conquered Switzerland. There was an Etat Major General mark and so on. Official letterheads, often pictorial or imprinted, some holographs and many signatures of important personages of the period were presented with color slides.

Territories Incorporated by France (1792-1815)

The territories incorporated by France weave through three periods — the first dates from 1792 and the last to 1815. Mrs. Faulstich has always found this a problem, so she includes the French Department marks according to their date of usage whether they are placed in the Old Confederacy, the Helvetic Republic or the Cantonal Period. She showed many of these including the Deb. de Geneve; the Deb. 99/Geneve; P. 99. P./Geneve; P. 127. P./Sion and others.

The end of the Helvetic Republic came in 1803 when, by the Act of Mediation, Napoleon restored to the Cantons their original soverignity. He appointed a governor-general in the person of "Le Landamann de la Suisse" and gave him supreme authority. He was Louis d'Affry of Fribourg. Covers with his handstamp, letters with his personal signature and imprinted lettersheets were displayed.

The Cantonal Posts — The Stampless Period from 1803-1850

It seemed as though just about every phase of pre-stamp markings was shown — official handstamps; seals; script handstamps; straight-lines; transit marks; army marks; initial marks such as PP, PD, PIP, D, GF, FP, FF, R, CT, LV, RL and others.

There were rates, half circles, and covers showing both foreign and domestic use. Perhaps the most intriguing were the route marks and the exhibitor seemed to have a great many of these.

The Cantonal Posts — With Adhesive Stamps 1843-1850

Although the colors of the inks, the texture of the paper and the color of the handstamps were remarkably well brought out when stampless covers were shown on the slides, the real beauty of color was found in the stamps themselves on covers from the Zurich, Geneva and Basle Cantonal Administrations. The "Basle Dove" was particularly appealing with its beautiful bi-colors when shown on a close-up slide.

Federal Administration 1850 to date

The first Federal stamps were planned for January 1, 1849, but did not appear until April 5, 1850. The exhibitor showed the 1850 and '51 issues on cover, some in combination. The last of these was used while the officials patiently waited for "the Sitting Helvetia imperforate" issues which were not released until the fall of 1854. "The Sitting Helvetias imperforated and perforated" in a profusion of colors and combinations followed.

In order to prove that postal history is not just for the collector of stampless or classic material, Mrs. Faulstich showed war mail from the Franco-Prussian War, disaster mail, hotel corner cards, bisects, registered covers, telegraph covers, postage dues, semi-official Pro-Juventute, semi-official air mail stamps, postal stationery, flight covers, right up to some interesting current issues showing unusual usage on cover.

In answer to a number of queries about the exceptional color registry of the slides, Mrs. Faulstich said that they had been made by Col. James De Voss.

Then the speaker introduced *Mrs. Sophie Buser* who showed the postage stamps from 1843 to date.

Beginning with the Cantonals, Mrs. Buser pointed to the two varieties of the 4r and 6r "Zurich" — the first postage stamps issued in Continental Europe (released in March, 1843). The faintly visible red vertical or horizontal lines in both denominations were pointed out and Mrs. Buser mentioned the lithograph method of printing by Esslinger and Orell Füssli & Co., by a stone setting of five types in horizontal line which was then transferred twenty times for a sheet of one hundred. She detailed the usage of "the Double Geneva" issued in October, 1843, explaining that the divided pair made up a local rate of 5c, while the pair was for Cantonal use. Later Geneva added the 5c with small and with large eagle. Continuing her discussion on the Cantonal stamps, she mentioned that "the Basle Dove" was printed in copper engraving by Krebs in Frankfurt a/Main. At this point she spoke about the pedigree of the largest unused block of fifteen known which was once owned by the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein. Presently this is on loan by the current owner at the Postal Museum in Bern.

When Switzerland decided to federalize the postal system in 1848 there was some confusion due to the fact that there were so many varying currencies that had to be unified. In the interim the postal authorities of Zurich and Geneva

issued stamps in new denominations: Zurich, a 2½r (the so-called Winterthur) and Geneva, the 4c and 5c (so-called Vaud) and a 5c (so-called Neuchatel).

The first federal stamps, released in May, were the 2½ Ortspost and Poste Locale, for use in German or French parts of the country; in October 1850, the 5c Rayon I and 10c Rayon II appeared. For a long time, it was believed that the Rayon stamps were printed from a plate of forty stamps transferred four times for a sheet of 160. But the late Dr. Herbert Munk disproved this in his work "Die Durheim Ausgaben" so-called after the lithographer Durheim. He claimed there were at least six plates of 160 stamps and one original plate of 80 which would bring the total to 1040 varieties.

While these stamps were in use, Switzerland looked for a less costly printing method and found this in typographed and embossed printing.

In pointing to the 1854-62 "Sitting Helvetias Imperforates" the speaker told us that they were known universally as the "Strubeli issue" due to the disheveled hair of the symbolic woman. The issue was first printed in Munich, Germany on paper furnished by a Munich paper manufacturer; later in Bern on paper imported from Munich; still later in Bern and Zurich on domestic paper from a Zurich manufacturer. Thus, the issue has become a most difficult one for collectors to correctly classify. Before turning to "the perforated Sitting Helvetia issues," Mrs. Buser pointed out that the denomination on the imperforates is in three languages.

The perforated issues might well be considered the first issue of modern stamps. They came in a variety of papers and for the first time had a control mark (a cross in circle). They were ideal for the specialist because of the great variety of shades and of cancellations used.

"The Standing Helvetia issue of 1882-1907" design was adopted from the current coins, the twenty-two stars framing the figure of the woman denoted the twenty-two cantons. A new method of printing, the so-called intaglio method, where the ink was placed in the recess of the matrix was introduced. Most of these stamps were poorly centered because the paper had to be wetted to obtain a clear impression from the ink, and it usually shrank. Due to the corrosive acids used, the plates frequently had to be retouched and as four printing concerns manufactured these stamps there are varieties of perforations and shades, and also numerous types of cancellations used.

Mrs. Buser touched briefly on the later issues. Switzerland chose designs for stamps appropriate to the political horizon. Thus prior to World War I, the design of William Tell and his son became a symbol of the love for freedom and independence. The "Warrior issue" of 1938 seemed like a warning of the readiness of the Swiss to fight any aggressor. Joy for peace was expressed in the 1919, and later in the 1945 Peace issues, released at the ends of World War I and World War II. Last but not least the Four Evengelists on the high denominations of the 1961 issue emphasized Switzerland's deep regard for religion.

The Publicity stamps are issued yearly to announce Swiss events: The "Pro Juventute" and "the Pro Patria" stamps sold with surtaxes were briefly treated as were the 1913 Pioneer air mail stamps and semi-official air post issues sold to subsidize military aviation. Mrs. Buser ended with the Postage Due stamps. There are 36 printings all with the same design.

There was a considerable question and answer period, and after the meeting many lingered on to study the stamps and covers in the frames.

Meeting of June 6, 1962

British Honduras and Bermuda

British Honduras

It is a rare occasion when members of the Collectors Club are given an evening's program that embraces both a knowledgeable and charming personality with a display of philatelic material of outstanding quality. *Sir Henry Tucker* showed not only his British Honduras but also his collection of Bermuda, where he resides as its leading banker.

British Honduras, or Belize as its known on the early maps of Central America, was discovered by Spaniards and Cortez in 1506. Its area about 8500 sq. miles is separated from Guatemala by the Cockscomb Mountains and adjoins Yucatan State of Mexico on the north. Recently the destructive force of "Hurricane Hattie" levelled its principle towns of Belize and Stann Creek from which it has not as yet recovered.

Its early history is as colorful as the names of Drake, Hawkins and other English captains who preyed on the Spanish galleons carrying their rich cargoes from the mines of Mexico and South America. The first settlements at Belize and Stann Creek in 1640 were only tolerated by the Spaniards, who were constantly harassing the English settlers for whom the rich forests of logwood and mahogany were a source for lucrative trade. The native Indians befriended the English settlers to whom they rendered assistance in the constant wars with the Spanish, and it was not until 1798, in the famous naval battle of St. George Cay, when twelve British ships destroyed thirty-two Spanish vessels with the help of their Mesquite Indian allies and negro slaves, that this British Colony was established.

The Colony of British Honduras prospered and in 1862 came under Jamaican administration through a lieutant-governor; it was officially named a Crown Colony in 1870. This interesting evolution continued in its historical development when in 1884, it was given its own governor and elected a council.

It is to the credit of the British Government, when in this present era newly-formed countries are being born in strife and bloodshed, that many British colonies are becoming self-governing countries without these agonizing birth pangs. British Honduras, like many other British colonies, will have its day of complete independence. Born of tough and courageous men, bucaneers, woodcutters, pioneers and seamen it helped form the British Empire in the Caribbean.

Early Postal History

The postal history of British Honduras was shown by letters from 1789 to 1800 dealing with the logwood trade so necessary for dyes. A mule team post of Antonio Mathe attracted attention. Ship letters with the Totnes-Kings-Bridge strike is entirely a new discovery. Indian runners carried mail to Guatemala and back in fourteen days.

British stamps were used between May, 1858 and August, 1860 and were shown cancelled "AO6" on covers with two types appearing on the 1 penny, 4 penny, 6 pence and 1/. The use of British stamps ceased and prepayment as shown by handstamps "Paid at Belize" in Crown Circle, "Belize Paid" C.D.S. An interesting handstamp showed the "Belize Paid" in a circle and date within bars across the center. This is known also for Dominica.

Definitive stamps came into use on January 1st, 1866 with three denominations on unwatermarked paper, perforated 14. The unusual format of the 1d blue, 6d rose, and 1/ green was on a sheet of 240 stamps with two top frames of 60 each (6x10) in 1d blue — the lower left pane of 60 stamps in 1/ green and the right pane of 60 in 6d rose. Shown were a se-tenant block of four of the 1/ green and pair of the 4d rose — a unique item. No blocks of 1d blue and 6d rose se-tenant are known. Mrs. Louise Dale's collection contains a unique

block of six each of the 1/ and 6d, and also a block of six of the 1d and a 1/ pair. Die proofs in black and the 1/ in issued color were exhibited. Many covers were displayed of this first issue most of them to New Orleans.

Issue of 1872-79

The following exceptional items were exhibited — Die proofs in black on full card and a die proof of unissued 1½d. Color proofs in singles and blocks; the issued stamps perforated 12½ and a block of four of 1d blue. The perforated 14 shown with blocks of 1d blue and 3d red-brown.

Issue of 1882-87

Here we saw color proofs of 1d rose, 6d yellow and 1/ gray in colors of issue; also pulls in the same color perforated 12. Various blocks of all denominations except the shilling. An exceptional block of the 6d yellow was displayed along with several fine covers.

Surcharges of 1888-91

These provisional issues were necessitated by the changeover to decimal currency. Since the stamps ordered from De La Rue did not arrive on the scheduled date, January 1, 1888, small stocks of the 3d and 6d watermarked CC, perforated 12½, were surcharged 2 cents and 3 cents respectively. Sir Henry Tucker showed the rare 3 cents both mint and used. The perforated 14 stamps surcharged included the inverted 2 cents, the double surcharge on the 1d rose and the 6d rose; also the rare "2" with the curved foot. Many blocks and a pane of 28 of the 10 cents on the 4d mauve with an albino 20 cents in the upper margin of pane (caused by using the 20 cents setting) were displayed. A half sheet of the 6d yellow surcharged 20 cents was shown.

In this period of surcharging it is of interest to note the story behind the extremely rare surcharges on the 50 cents on 1/ gray. A Mr. Aikman, a collector, had the good fortune of being at the post office the morning these stamps were put on sale. His investment of 2/6d for a pane of 30 stamps was indeed a bonanza. This contained the errors of the black surcharges combined with the black and red surcharges and the normal red (ten of each). Sir Henry Tucker purchased the ones we saw from Mr. Aikman a few years back, black surcharge, a used copy and in black and red a mint specimen.

Covers with many of these surcharges were displayed. An interesting one from Germany to Corozal and forwarded to Manila has the stamps of Germany, British Honduras and Philippines. Other items shown included the 6 cents on 10c on 4d mauve with inverted surcharge and a cover bearing both varieties of these rare stamps.

1895 Cuthbert Brothers Locals

These local stamps were used for a motorboat service along the coast. This was shown on three covers. These typewritten stamps have "Caye Service 3 cents" on a label with a straight-line rubberstamp of Cuthbert Bros. dated in 1895. One of these covers has British Honduras stamps for franking to England. Less than a dozen are known. This reporter believes that they can be classified as scarce as the more famous "Lady McLeod."

The 1891-98 Issue

The Imperium Color Trials were shown with the Duty Die Proofs and color

trials of the 1c and 10c. Handpainted essays of the 50c, $1, $2 and $5 also made an outstanding display.

1899 Revenue Overprints

These were created so that they could be used for both postage and revenue purposes. The current 5c, 25c, and the 50c, on 1/ gray of the previous issue were so treated. Later the 10c was also overprinted "Revenue" as done to the previous stamps. As a result, several varieties and errors appeared of which the "Bevenue" on the 50c on 1/ is quite scarce.

King Edward VII Issues

This group was shown with color trials of the 10c and 25c.

The George V Issues

Die proofs and color proofs for the 1915 moire overprints in imperforate pairs, many of the War Tax errors and imperforate color proofs in blocks of four of the 1918 War Tax printing represented the outstanding items in this group. 1921 Peace Issue Die Proof in black and an imperforate pair of the 2c in the rose red color of issue attracted much attention. Later issues were exhibited replete with many die proofs and color proofs as well as imperforate pairs and singles.

To do justice to such a fabulous collection, words in themselves can do very little. It is hoped that our editor can prevail on our distinguished guest and member, Sir Henry Tucker, to favor us with photographs of many of the items in his collection for a feature series of articles on both Bermuda and British Honduras. *(Irwin M. Yarry, D.D.S.)*

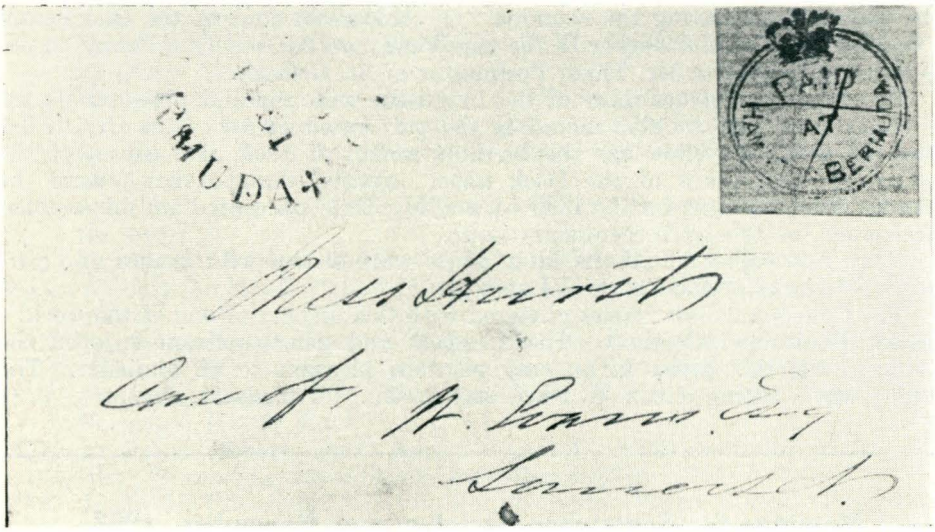
Bermuda

If one has formed an outstanding collection of the stamps and postal history of his own country along with other collections, the former often shows the most care and study lavished on it. It seemed thus during the talk by Sir Henry Tucker about his display of part of his fabulous Bermuda collection.

Sir Henry related first the story of the famous Bermuda Postmasters, of which he exhibited two of the first type, one in red dated 1853, formerly one of a pair, #X of the list in the William's book "Stamps of Fame;" the other in black dated 1848 on cover. The latter was placed on the back of a folded envelope letter as though it were a seal. Though necessarily slit when the letter was opened, it is in excellent condition. The letter was written by Nathaniel T. Butterfield to Henry E. Higgs concerning a leaky ship brought into harbor and with the difficulty of persuading her crew to sail in her even after survey. This Postmaster copy was discovered since 1918 and is not mentioned in the Williams's list.

Eleven copies of these famous Postmasters are known to exist. Far fewer are known of the second Hamilton and of the Thies or St. George's Postmasters. Sir Henry showed one of the three known second Hamilton, the Crowned Circle type, struck in red on blue paper, used as a stamp on a cover addressed to Miss Hurst MR 6 1861 (Williams #I). The Postmaster stamp created by James Thies of St. George's was shown on cover addressed to Jas. Tatem, Esq. postmarked St. Georges July 4, 1860 (Williams #III). Sir Henry stated that all three Postmaster types were probably struck in two vertical rows of six.

Equally rare as the Postmasters are some of the early postal markings displayed. Of these — one of the most rare — is the first PAID mark shown on a



letter highly prized by Bermudian Sir Henry as it was written by Bermuda's Governor Reid in 1845. Other scarce marks shown were very fine examples of the Crowned Circle of Hamilton and of Ireland Isle; the Hamilton large Fleuron of 1835; the St. Georges Paid used in 1853; and very fine examples of early St. Georges and Hamilton date stamps.

Sir Henry exhibited also the scarce "Bermuda/Ship Letter" handstamp in red on two covers and in black on a cover dated 2 May 1866; and the very rare "Hamilton-Bermuda/Ship Letter" on a mourning envelope addressed to John Fisher.

Of Bermuda's first stamps there was a dazzling display beginning with die proofs in black, color proofs of the 3d, 6d and 1/ in singles and in blocks of four including the 6d dull purple, and specimens of the 1d and 3d overprinted "Cancelled." Among his large blocks were one of 48 of the 1d, a center gutter block of the 1d with 9 stamps each side of the gutter, block of 40 of the 2d, block of 24 of the 6d dull purple, block of 20 of the shilling perforated 14; the compound perforate shilling imperforate at right next to margin in two blocks, one with plate number, this shilling also in strip of three imperforate horizontally, strip of three plus another stamp and paid with sheet margin at bottom; blocks of four of the three penny in both perforations, and one of 12 of the 3d compound perforations.

The covers shown with all the first issue stamps, were very fine with many having scarce cancellations, e.g. P5* for Hamilton, Ireland Isle, St. Georges and Mangrove Bay, H2, "6," K1 "6" and K1 "12." Almost startling were the two covers with British stamps. They were used, of course, from the dockyard, because the stamps of Great Britain were never issued for general use in Bermuda. Most unusual was the large registered cover with a block of seven of the 6d dull purple plus a pair of the 2d.

The 1874 Provisional Surcharges were represented by the Three Pence on 1d in singles and block of four with the "T" of "Three" omitted on one stamp; all three types of the Three Pence on shilling, mint and used, singles and pairs; and two covers with Three Pence on shilling in Roman Capitals type, one cover bearing a pair.

The 1875 surcharges included a unique block of 16 of the One Penny on 2d

*M. Ludington type numbers.

with three stamps having the rounded "O"; blocks of four of the One Penny on 3d and on 1/; and covers with the One Penny on 2d, and One Penny on 3d, the latter addressed to Mr. Thies, Postmaster of St. Georges.

Proofs shown besides those of the first issue were die and plate proofs for the issues from 1880 to 1959 including the perforated 12 set of the Crown CA issue, the essay in yellow for the farthing stamp of 1901, and eleven of the fascinating color trials of the Dock issue. Artists' designs shown were the make-up artists designs for the 1880 4d, and Mr. Dale's accepted and unaccepted sketches for the Second Tercentenary issue.

Very fine copies of all the later issues were shown with shades and perforation varieties of the George VI stamps.

The Collectors Club frames glittered with this display of one of the world's greatest Bermuda collections. The members and guests present enjoyed the knowledgeable talk given in an easy manner, pleasant to an audience. The evening was a fitting climax to a brilliant season. *(Pamela Taylor)*

Meetings for September, October and November, 1962

September 19th	— *The Spanish Civil War, Philatelically*—Robert L. Graham, Jr.
October 3rd	— *Special Gala Program, marking the 25th Anniversary of the opening of The Clubhouse at 22 East 35 Street, New York City*
October 17th	— *The First Twenty Years of United States Stamps, 1847-1867*—Mortimer L. Neinken
November 7th	— *Ridiculous and Sublime*—Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale
November 21st	— *Topical Collectors Night*—Allen H. Seed, Jr.

At the Board of Governors Meetings held from April through June, 1962 the following new members were elected:

4835 Jan Renski, Kew, Australia. Collects Postal History of Germany, Europe.
4836 Thomas W. Priester, Bettendorf, Iowa. Collects 19th Century United States covers, Revenues.
4837 Charles J. Pedersen, Salem, N. J. Collects Locals (world-wide).
4838 David L. Jarrett, Wheat Ridge, Colo. Collects Colorado Statehood and Territorial covers.
4839 Clyde Jennings, Jr., Lynchburg, Va. Collects United States.
4840 Joseph Martin Simons, Merchantville, N. J. Collects United States Air Mail, Rocket Mail, Early Stampless.
4841 Irwin Bloomfield, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects Sports and Scouts.
4842 William G. Brecht, Elmont, N. Y. Collects Sports.
4843 Clarence E. Taft, Columbus, Ohio. Collects United States, Norway.
4844 Frederick Quentin Farr, Elizabeth, N. J. Collects Sports, Liberia, Germany, Austria, Saar.
4845 Richard A. Waite, Jr., Altamont, N. Y. Collects Postal History, British, French and Portuguese Colonies.
4846 Paul H. Silverstone, New York, N. Y. Collects British Commonwealth, Iraq, Postal Stationery.

4847 S. K. Stryker, Oradell, N. J.
4848 Edward Paul Bender, Woodside, N. Y. Collects United States and Uruguay Air Mail.
4849 Hellmut A. Boker, New York, N. Y. Collects Europe.
4850 Arthur A. Bateman, Jr., Orlando, Fla. Collects China.
4851 Raymond L. Buse, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio. Collects World-wide mint and used.
4852 John A. Young, Jr., Devon, Penna. Collects Baden, Old German States, Germany.
4853 Herbert N. DeMoss, Baltimore, Md. Collects United States.
4854 William N. Mead, Philadelphia, Penna. Collects Air Mails, Air Letter Sheets.
4855 Dr. Soma Kurtis, Detroit, Mich. Collects Italy, Italian States, Europe 19th and 20th Century Postal Stationery, Old German States.
4856 James L. Darnell, APO 271, New York, N. Y. Collects United States, Germany, Middle East.
4857 Emory G. Roberts, APO New York, N. Y. Collects South Africa, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Hong Kong, Pakistan, Ceylon.
4858 James H. Cochrane, Norfolk, Va. Collects United States, Ohio covers.
4859 Ronald Edward Francis Pegg, Romford, England. Collects United States, Locals Great Britain and United States.
4860 Barry S. Katz, Toronto, Canada. Collects Turkey, Montenegro, Palestine, Israel.
4861 Spencer J. Bardens, Santa Barbara, Calif. Collects China.
4862 Hyman J. Fliegel, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects Sports, Music.
4863 Kenneth Roberts, New York, N. Y. Collects First Issues, Lincoln, Independent Africa.
4864 J. Floyd Smith, Jr., Erie, Penna. Collects Canada, Australia, United States.
4865 Herman M. Shenitz, Long Island City, N. Y. Collects United States, Finland, Russia.
4866 Albert B. Cohen, Forest Hills, N. Y. Collects Europe, N.A.T.O., United States.
4867 Henry E. Gerrish, Hartford, Conn. Collects Brunei, Canadian Semi-Official Air Mail, Lindbergh.
4868 Theodore G. Wickersham, Hartford, Conn. Collects United States, British Commonwealth, Switzerland, Semi-Postals.
4869 Noel Madison, Sydney, Australia. Collects General.

BOOK REVIEWS

Continued from page 222

changes, although some of the overprinted issues were necessary because of exhaustion of particular denominations and the use of others which were in abundant supply.

An additional chapter on postal markings and cancellations should have been included especially as the stamps were not to frequently postally used, and the temptation to counterfeit cancellations on the cheaper unused stamps exists. Aside from this one critical comment this is a very useful study of these stamps and should be of great help to those interested in the stamps of Labuan and who have not, heretofore, found all pertinent information gathered together in one book. Technical production is excellent and the book well illustrated.

(Hans G. Zervas)

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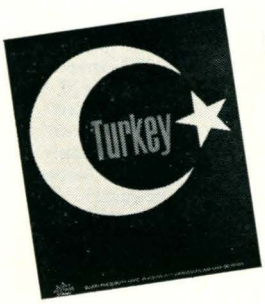
. . . We both hit the jackpot on your shipment of August 11th. I had to keep all of them. Incidentally, I was so sure that no one would have the that I did not bother to list it — and lo, you send it to me. H. B. (Del.)

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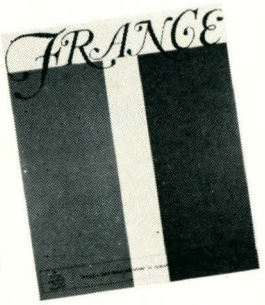
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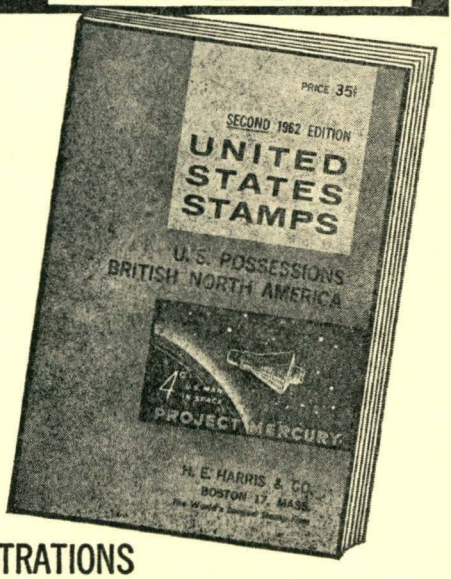
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Brooklyn 10, New York
June 11, 1962

H. R. HARMER, INC.
6 West 48th Street
New York 36, New York

ATTENTION: Bernard D. Harmer, President

Dear Mr. Harmer,

Thank you for the excellent way in which you handled the liquidation of Dad's stamp collection. Be assured that I am quite pleased with all you have accomplished on my behalf.

I have formed a great personal regard for you and your organization during our business relationship. Your frankness, courtesy, and continuous availability for discussing ideas, created a most pleasant atmosphere for working out details relative to the sale of the collection. In addition, during the time I was involved in photographing and making color slides of the best of Dad's album pages, your encouragement and the help of your associate, Mr. Roscher, were most welcome.

I consider myself very fortunate that you were my agent. Allow me to thank you once again, and say that my experience in dealing with you and your company has been more than agreeable to me.

Sincerely,
Norman G. Elkins

Norman G. Elkins
Executor,
Estate of Edwin E. Elkins

In February 1962 H. R. Harmer, Inc. announced the offer, through their Private Treaty Department, of the several attractive collections that the late Edwin E. Elkins of Brooklyn had brought together.

In due course the collections were sold to parties both in the United States and overseas.

We are pleased to reproduce the kind and thoughtful letter of thanks written by Norman G. Elkins, the Executor of the Estate.

A booklet "Modern Methods of Philatelic Selling," fully covering the advantages of selling by Private Treaty through Harmer's, is free on request.