

The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 41 Number 2
March 1962

In Two Sections — Section I

The T. Charlton Henry Collections Realize $418,249

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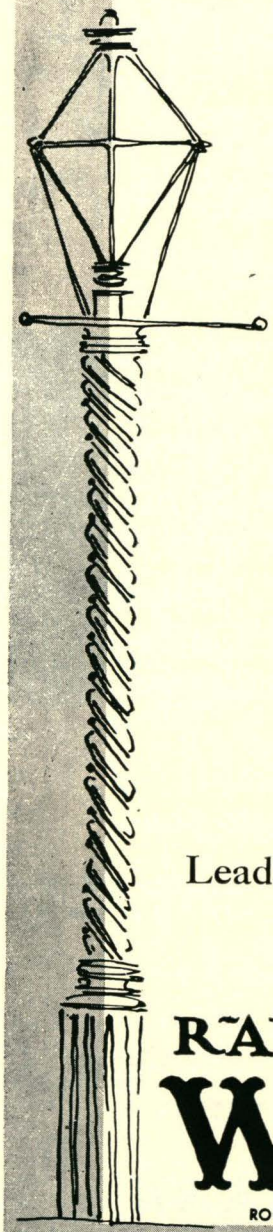
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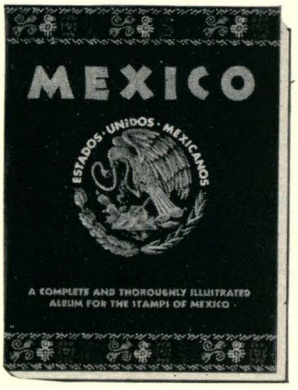
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 41 Number 2
March 1962

Editorials

On A Limited Budget

It has become a regular occurence to read in some stamp paper of a collector finding fault with the great expense of buying new issues. After noting these complaints, a few thoughts arise in the mind of an experienced philatelist. In the first place, the present-day collectors seem to be interested only in newest stamps, but never those even 10 years old. As for stamps from 1930, 1910, 1890 or earlier, these are bypassed with a generalization that the early issues are too costly. Secondly, one wonders why a collector, who apparently turns to philately for one of his leisure-time pursuits, becomes so angry and emotional if Brelluma issues a set of 12 new stamps that costs him $5.85. One would think that collecting the stamps of Brelluma is the all-important matter in such a person's life. Without this new issue, it appears as if life for him cannot go on.

Furthermore, all these complaints, frequently coupled with a plea for a boycott of a new issue, create the results not desired. It seems that the more collectors complain, the greater the annual output of new stamps from all over the world. This is an instance of the consumer "be damned."

Consequently, judging by both the frequency and the anger expressed by the new issue collector, one wonders why one of the most enjoyable and long-established methods of collecting stamps, that is tailored for those who cannot afford to spend all they would like on stamps, has been almost totally bypassed by the newer generation of philatelists.

This fascinating branch of stamp collecting is done by selecting one stamp, or one set of stamps, that has a low catalog value and concentrating upon it. The stamp selected must have a few basic requirements. Its production and printing should have entailed some unusual circumstances. This allows for a wide specialization with varieties as well as printing errors and freaks. Secondly, the stamp must have been widely used for at least a few years. This is the reason for the low catalog price. But far more important, such wide usage presents a great field for collecting interesting cancellations on the stamp itself and also on covers. Finally, because a stamp is relatively common, the opportunity for securing material is good, both at auction sales and at retail from dealers' stocks.

Two basic factors predominate in creating pleasure for the stamp collector. One is the sense of achievement, reaching a goal with stamps that few others have. The second is a strong sense of possession., owning items that not many others have. Enjoyment of philately, however, seldom comes owning what thousands of others also possess, while mounting the stamps and covers with no individual ingenuity. Add to this, the financial worries — if one is not spending too much money and whether the latest purchase will go up or down in price — and pleasure is bound to disappear.

Specializing on one or two of the commoner stamps has never failed to offer a great amount of philatelic enjoyment. Furthermore, this is usually so non-competitive that the sense of achievement can be reached after a few years. In view of all of this, one fails to understand why at the present time those, voicing unhappiness with stamp collecting, do not turn to the specialty of one older stamp or issue with a low catalog price. For instance, many examples can be found among the stamps of the United States, especially the ordinary postage rather than the commemorative stamps, a group which everybody seems to be collecting in the same uninteresting manner with plate number blocks and unaddressed printed first-day covers.

United Philately

All of us, young and old, have seen great changes taking place with most everything concerned with our lives and the world in which we live. A visit to the Old World shows that ancient cities as London, Paris and Rome are undergoing gigantic new structural changes.

Then, it should be no wonder that stamp collecting, too, has undergone great changes in the last decade. Obviously, the lover of the antique, such as the classic stamp enthusiast or even the specialist in stamps up to World War I, should view these new trends critically. The mature philatelist, in contrast to the stamp saver, the unsophisticated accumulator of new issues and those enjoying the collecting of stamps by topic, feels no common bond with the new style collector. Nevertheless, the latter cannot be dismissed, nor should one advocate a division in philately that will set up two entities, one for the traditional philatelist and another for the modern stamp collector.

Philately in reality is broad — in fact, much more than many visualize. The broader its base, the more who can be enticed to enter the hobby. The strength of the United States and its world position is due to its confederation into one union. Many of the troubles in other parts of the world are caused by rival national divisions.

According to this sound tenet, philately must remain a confederation, embracing every person who is interested in stamp collecting. Certainly the attainments and reputation of one group will be far above those of another. This is no reason to attempt to set apart the newer philatelic groups and place them in a separate category.

The strength of philately, as seen from here, is in the many diversified ways it can appeal to individual tastes. Countries no longer issue stamps solely for postal purposes. Since a postage stamp also has become a propaganda label, this role, even though distasteful to some, must be accepted. Surely, a recent issue commemorating an unimportant event is no less of a postage stamp than Britain's 1840 Penny Black or our own 5c 1847.

Philately still holds a high place for the keen philatelist, who has little or no interest in the recent issues. But at the very same time, it has admitted a host of people who enjoy collecting the very modern and the topicals. Both groups can live together, although at times there may not be complete harmony and understanding between them. As is said so often; "There are arguments, even in the best of families."

Therefore, philately as it grows, should remain united.

Preference For Modern

Up to the time of this writing, about three weeks after the January 1962 number of this magazine with its new appearance and layout was mailed, reactions to it have come from approximately 8% of the membership.

The change, particularly the cover design, has been radical, going from a conservative, classic style to a much more modern one. The opinions expressed were practically unanimous in favor of the new style. Only two members missed the old cover, and only one was positive in expressing his view.

On the other hand, of the favorable opinions, it was heartening to read many most enthusiastic approvals of our new look. This sample poll does offer a good indication that the Collectors Club members are pleased with modern rather than older fashions in an artistic sense.

The short announcement in this column about our new look in the January number failed to mention one further change with the cover that it is apparent as the readers see the second 1962 COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. The color of the cover will be a different one for each of the six annual numbers.

Letters To The Editor

Banish The Bin Room

It was with great interest and understanding that I read your Editorial on "Banish the Bin Room" and it was with amazement that I read that a Bin Room still existed, as I had thought that this antediluvian proceedure had vanished many years ago.

Altho I have been collecting the old European issues ever since 1906, I had never exhibited any portion of my very large collection until Fipex was held at which, by special invitation, I exhibited my collection of 1872 German Empire in New York.

Since then, by observation and experience, I have learned that a collection to be exhibited in competition should be specially mounted with only the "cream of the crop" to be displayed. The average large collection usually contains a great many items of interest only to the collector owning it, or to some specialist friend collecting along similar lines.

One must remember that the majority of those visiting an exhibit open to the public do not even collect the same country, or perhaps specialize in 20th century items and, for that reason, I try to make my exhibit more interesting by means of slightly enlarged reproductions of a few of the most unusual things, copious foot notes, etc.

Quality instead of quantity should be the keynote of any exhibit and that is why the "Bin Room" should be discontinued.

Matt C. Dillingham, Menlo Park, Calif.

During the 14-year period that the editor, Henry M. Goodkind, has been writing editorials for the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, many letters — far more pro than con — have been received from members. The "Banish The Bin Room" editorial in the January 1962 number not only seems to have drawn the most mail, and for the first time all of it is favorable.

Tolima Correction

In my Tolima article in the January, 1962 number, the illustrations, Fig. 1 on page 5 and Fig. 2 on page 6 are reversed. Fig. 2 is the 5c brown with four flagstaffs, and Fig. 1 the stamp with two flagstaffs.

C. W. Wickersham, New York, N. Y.

MEETINGS FOR MARCH, APRIL and MAY, 1962

March 21st	— *United States Post Office Department and Bureau of Engraving and Printing*
April 4th	— *Aero Philatelists, "Early Pioneer Flights"*—Ira Seebacher and Albert Philip Cohen
April 18th	— *ANNUAL COMPETITION*
May 2nd	— *Postal History Society of the Americas*—Harry S. Heymans
May 16th	— *Switzerland, Covers from 1458*—Mrs. Edith M. Faulstich — *Stamps from 1843*—Mrs. Sophie Buser

Uruguay

Jean de Sperati Counterfeits of 1856-64 Stamps

By Robert Hoffmann

Preface

As soon as the late Jean de Sperati's counterfeits of Uruguay's lithographed stamps of 1859 to 1864 became known, the author decided that no effort should be spared to establish reliable identification marks on each imitation in order to protect not only collectors interested in the classic Uruguay stamps, but all philately for the future. This work required eighteen months of study, a considerable outlay of money and a personal contact years ago with Mr. Sperati at his home in Aix-les-Bains, France in order to complete this research. The results, of course, could not be published during his lifetime.

In the meantime, a monumental work on Sperati's hundreds of imitations, including Uruguay, has been published in England. Consequently, no reason remains to withhold these findings any longer. These are based upon a large amount of genuine material of Uruguay stamps, especially multiple pieces and sheets. To identify the counterfeits of Uruguay's lithographed stamp adequately, a considerable amount of material, both genuine and fraudulent had to be examined. In the first place, this was necessary to avoid any confusion between genuine printing faults of subtypes with Sperati's printing errors, and secondly, to determine whether Sperati's errors are constant or not. His individual treatment of each stamp by adding or removing the smallest dots, dashes and flaws was extraordinary. This, no doubt, was difficult, tedious labor and probably accounted for the high price he charged for his imitations. ($10.00 each at the beginning and later increased). Also, this explains why he called himself an artist and his work a "Philatelie d' Art." From personal contact with Sperati, the author knows that Sperati was especially fond of the classical stamps of Uruguay; so much so, that he chose the design of the sun on the Uruguay first issues for the trademark on his cards, envelopes, stationery and approval booklets.

The writer soon found out that a description of Sperati's printing mistakes provided the only satisfactory method of identifying all of his counterfeits in view of his unbelievably high-grade of workmanship by imitating so closely the color, size and paper of each stamp. By studying his imitations, one finds that he had one weak point. He gives himself away by his poor imitations of cancellations (there are some exceptions), and by some of the colors he used.

According to the author's experience with the Uruguay section of Sperati's work, he would say that about one-third of this counterfeiter's production is inaccurate enough to be detected by the less experienced collector and dealer; another third requires the knowledge gained mostly by the more advanced collector and the remaining third must be considered almost so close an imitation of the genuine to require an exact description of each identification mark as set forth in the following study. A good magnifying glass will disclose Sperati's retouches and printing mistakes. With a philatelist's trained eye for spotting these minute flaws as shown in the following descriptions, difficulty should no longer exist to correctly identify all of Sperati's counterfeits of the classic stamps of Uruguay.

Descriptions And Enlarged Illustrations

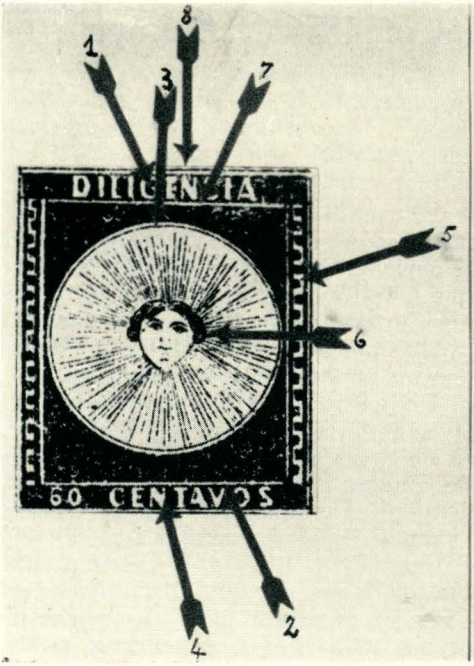


Fig. 1

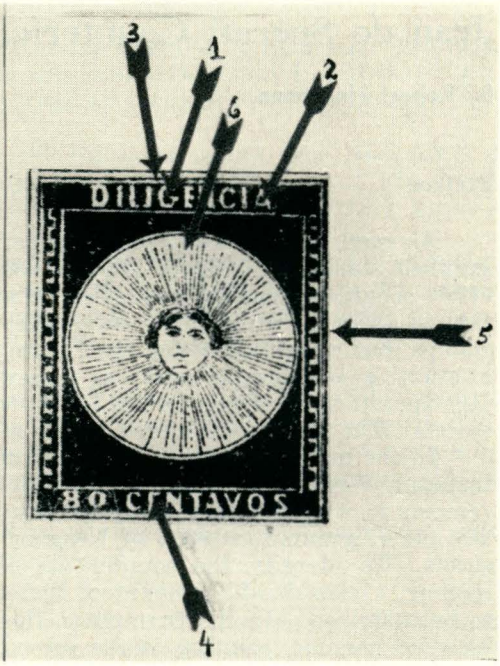


Fig. 2

1856 — Diligencia — 60c. blue — Type 7 (Fig. 1)

Type: Dot to the left of the eye on the left side.

Sperati: 1 Left half of the horizontal stroke of G has a separate white dot at the beginning.
2 Dot on the lower inner frame line over right stroke of V.
3 Inner circle line interrupted under G.
4 Upper half of right vertical stroke of N of CENT, irregular.

1856 — Diligencia — 60c. blue — Type 15 (Fig. 1)

Type: Colored spot on the inner frame line of the circle at the right of the 9th horizontal stroke of the left keys, coming upwards.
White spots on the right side of the 9th and on the left side of the 11th vertical strokes of the right keys, coming downwards.

Sperati: 5 Colored dot on the 6th horizontal stroke (the 3rd key) of the right keys, coming downwards.
6 A white "S" in the lower right corner of the hairs of the sun's head.
7 The right side of the N of DILIGENCIA joined to the inner frame line below by a vertical dash.
8 Interruption of the outer frame line over the left side of N of DILIGENCIA.

1856 — Diligencia — 80c. green — Type 5 (Fig. 2)

Type: The vertical stroke of the 3rd key of the right keys, coming upwards, is very thick.

Sperati: 1 The left half of the horizontal stroke of the G consists of a separate white dot.

2 The horizontal stroke of A of GENCIA does not nearly reach the left leg of the letter and ends in a blot.
3 Upper outer frame line interrupted over and between I and G of DILIGENCIA.

1856 — Diligencia — 80c. green — Type 14 (Fig. 2)

Type: The ray from the chin is very large and slopes to the left.

Sperati: 4 E of CENT joined to the inner frame line, by a vertical stroke.
5 Colored blot on the right outer frame line, level with the eyes of the sun.
6 Small dot at the right of the top of the sun's ray which points towards GE of DILIGENCIA.

1856 — Diligencia — 1 real vermilion — Type 13 (Fig. 3)

Type: Lower inner frame line very thick between and over 1 and R.
Part of lower outer frame line missing under 1.

Sperati: 1 To the left of the top of D, several white spots.
2 The lower right side of D bulges towards the center.
3 The sun's ray which points towards the S. W. corner of the stamp ends in a separate dot.

1856 — Diligencia — 1 real vermilion — Type 23 (Fig. 3)

Type: White dot in front of the top of D.

Sperati: 4 The white dash between I and R should be straight and not curved.
5 The sun's rays which points towards the A of REAL should end straight and not twisted.
6 Several white dots on both sides of the lower inner frame line over REAL.

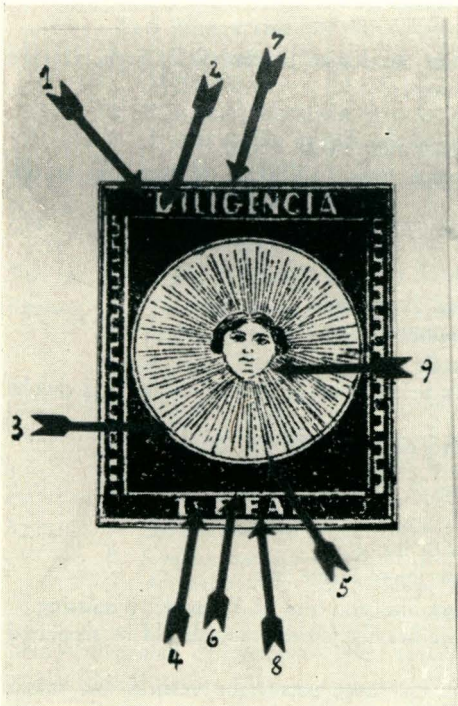


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

1856 — Diligencia — 1 real vermilion — Type 26 (Fig. 3)

Type: Frame line of circle interrupted over R of REAL.

Sperati: 7 G joined to the white frame line above by a vertical dash.
8 The bottom stroke of E of REAL is thin and turns irregular upwards.
9 The curved line which enters the head of the sun at its right lower corner is irregular and ends in a separate dot.

1858 — Diligencia Second Type — 60c. blue (unplated) (Fig. 4)

Subtype: A Eyebrow broken, at the left side.
Small white cut into the solid ground over the second I of DILIGENCIA.

Sperati: 1 Upper frame line retouched and hand-drawn, thicker and darker than the other three frame lines.
2 A separate colored dot exactly between the N. E. angle of the frame lines and the N. E. corner of the solid ground.
3 A tiny dot on the left white border line left of the 6 of 60.

1858 — Repeated Numerals — 120c. blue — Type 6 (Fig. 5)

Type: Oblique line under and a little to the right of T of CENT which crosses the lower frame line and penetrates into the white margin.
Dots inside of the outer frame line under right 20.
Thick colored spot in the left sun's rays, level with R of left COR.

Sperati: 1 Dot under left 12 in the white border line.
2 Dot in the lower center of left C.
3 Dot between right CORREO and the left circle that follows.

1858 — Repeated Numerals — 120c. blue — Type 24 (Fig. 5)

Type: 2 and 0 of right 120, united below.
A horizontal line crosses the right frame line, level with the 3rd S. E. circle.
2 of right 120 joined to the lower frame line.

Sperati: 4 Dot in front of C of CENT.
5 Inner upper frame line interrupted over first N. E. circle.
6 The lines below MONTEVIDEO and right CORREO do not join at the N. E. angle.
7 A dot left of the top of the 1 of left 120.

1858 — Repeated Numerals — 180c. green — Type 3 (Fig. 6)

Type: Right frame line very thin from the second R upwards.
The 4th S. W. circle represented by an enormous blot.

Sperati: 1 Colored spot on the right side of the S.
2 The line which unites the two left R's below is irregular and curved and should be straight.
3 Vertical dash at the right of the third circle S. W.

1858 — Repeated Numerals — 180c. green — Type 25 (Fig. 6)

Type: Large break in lower frame line near S. E. angle.
Spot on inner frame line of circle, level with left RR.
Dot between fourth S. W. circle and inner lower frame line.

Sperati: 4 A white depression of the right frame line near the N. E. angle, is missing.
5 The 3rd and 4th upper right circles are heavily joined; they should be separated from each other.
6 The line under MONTEVIDEO is too long, passes the vertical line under right CORREO and turns downwards at the end.

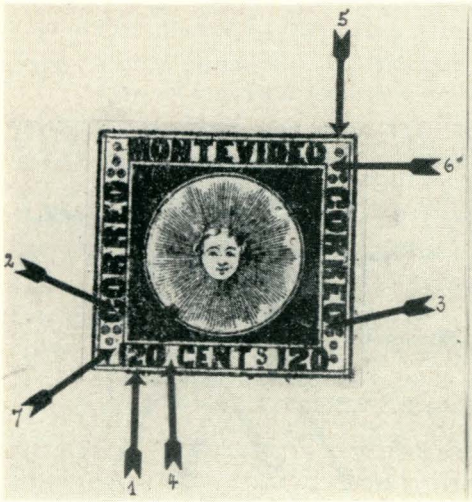


Fig. 5

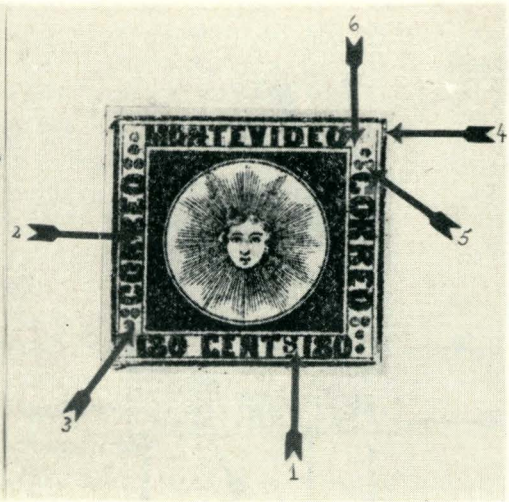


Fig. 6

1858 — Repeated Numerals — 240c. vermilion — Type 4 — Position 70 (Fig. 7)

Type: Large colored spot on white ground of circle, level with O of left REO and N of MONT.
V of VIDEO joined to the upper frame line.
Small colored dot on white ground of circle, level with C of left COR.

Position: Lower inner frame line interrupted in front of the foot of C of CENT.
Left inner frame line interrupted left of the lower side of the 3rd circle.

Sperati: 1 On the white border line of the circle, a colored diagonal spot under N of MONTE.
2 The two lower frame lines are joined by a vertical dash under the last S. E. circle.
3 A spot on the outside of the left outer frame line, very near the S. W. angle.

1858 — Repeated Numerals — 240c. vermilion — Subtype 5-A — Position 71 (Fig. 7)

Type: Left C joined to solid ground.
Two dots in the white ground of the circle, left of E of right REO.

Subtype 5-A: The left lower part of the M is broken.

Sperati: 4 The line above right 240 does not reach the 0.
5 Right eye should be considerably smaller, not same shape as the other eye.
6 A white blot in the solid ground near the S. E. angle.

1858 — Repeated Numerals — 240c. vermilion — Type 11 — Position 143 (Fig. 7)

Type: Spots in lower margin under 2 of left 240.
Dot on the outside of the right frame line over R of REO.

Position: Both lower frame lines interrupted near the S. E. angle.

Sperati: 7 Several colored spots in the lower margin under 2 of left 240, are missing.
8 Dot in the upper margin over the first stroke of M of MONTE, missing.
9 A vertical dash on the lower right side of the 0 of left 240, missing.
10 Oblique spot in the upper white line over first stroke of N of MONTE.

1858 — Repeated Numerals — 240c. vermilion — Type 25 — Position 55 (Fig. 7)

Type: Small dot in right margin over O of COR.
Dot in side of the O of right REO.
The first of the four S. E. circles has a dot joined to its upper left corner.

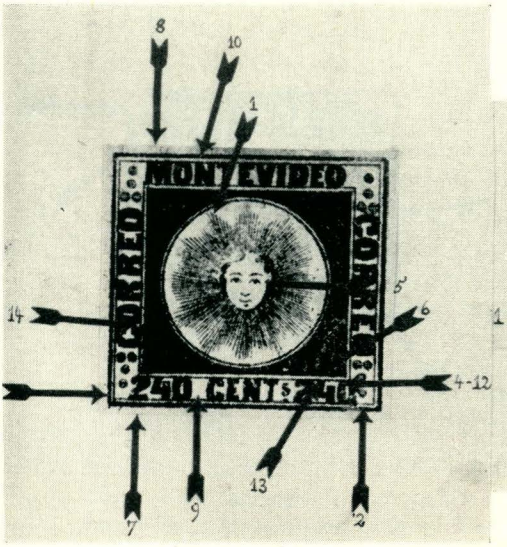


Fig. 7

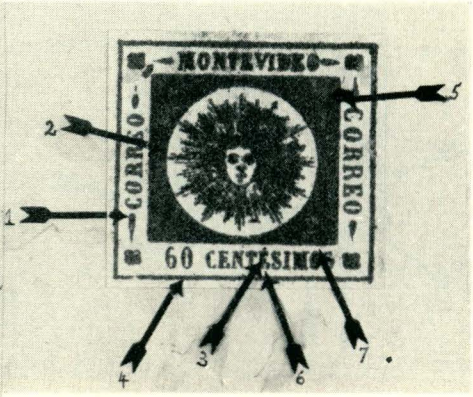


Fig. 8

Position: The inner upper frame line with a thickening over the first N. W. circle.
The lower inner frame line interrupted near the S. E. angle.

Sperati: 12 The line above the right 240 does not reach the 0.
13 A nick in the head of the right 4.
14 The line below left CO is interrupted.

1859 — Thin Numerals — 60c. lilac, blueish grey, greenish grey, etc. (unplated) (Fig. 8)

Subtype: Instead of the second upper pear, two parallel slanting lines, one short. S. W. portion of the N. E. ornament is missing.

Sperati: 1 The top of the left lower pear is flat and not roundish.
2 A colored oblique line projects from the solid ground into the white space of the circle, at the right of R of left COR.
3 Upper half of E of CENT, very thick.

1859 — Thin Numerals — 60c. lilac, blueish grey, greenish grey, etc. (unplated) (Fig. 8)

Subtype: A diagonal colored line projects from the solid ground into the white space of the circle under N of MONTE.

Sperati: 4 A dot on the outside of the lower frame line under the right side of 60.
5 Small cut into the solid ground under and between N. E. pear and the right. C.
6 The foot of E of CENT is broken.
7 A small white cut into the solid ground over O of MOS.

1859 — Thin Numerals — 80c. yellow — Type 13 — Position 203 (Fig. 9)

Type: Slight cut into the solid ground under left E.

Position: First left R broken giving the impression of a large P with at dot.
In the upper margin a curved line with a dot over N of MONTE.
In the left margin an irregular line left of the top of the lower left pear.
In the lower margin a vertical dash below N of CENT.

Sperati: 1 First horizontal stroke of E of MONTE very irregular and curved.
2 Two dots over the right E.
3 Dot on the inside of the lower frame line under the S. E. ornament.

1859 — Thin Numerals — 80c. yellow — Subtype 17-A — Position 107 (Fig. 9)

Type: Spot on the inside of the right frame line, level with the top of the S. E. ornament. Tiny dot in outer margin close to the left frame line, level with left EO.

Subtype 17-A: Heavy spot on the left frame line over the left side of R of COR.

Sperati: 4 T and E of MONTE united by a diagonal line.
5 Upper stroke of E of MONTE curved instead of straight.
6 Upper half of R of left REO almost solid.

1859 — Thin Numerals — 100c. red-brown — Subtype 5-A (Fig. 11)

Type: Dot in lower margin near S. W. angle.

Subtype 5-A: Heavy spot on the inside of the lower frame line near the S. E. angle.

Sperati: 6 Upper half of right vertical stroke of N of MONTE is twisted, not straight.
7 The interruption of the lower frame line under the S. W. ornament, missing.
8 The large sun's ray which points towards 100, broken at the end.

1859 — Thin Numerals — 100c. red-brown — Position 44 — Type 8 (Fig. 11)

Type: A cut on the inside or a total break of the lower frame line under the 2nd 0 of 100.

Position: Middle and bottom stroke of second E of CENTESIMOS joined by vertical dash.

Sperati: 9 The large and thick sun's ray pointing towards M of MOS, broken near the end.
10 A colored dash on the inside of the right stroke of the second left R.
11 Small white cut into the outer edge of the top stroke of T of MONTE.
12 The cut into the lower frame line under the second O, missing.

1859 — Thin Numerals — 100c. red-brown — Type 10 (Fig. 10)

Type: Small dot or vertical dash on the lower frame line under left side of S. E. ornament. Small dot in the outer margin left of the left frame line near the S. W. angle.

Sperati: 1 The stamp has in the lower left corner the larger part of a *static* round fancy cancellation which gives it away at-once as a Sperati product.
2 Left side of the second right O, very irregular.
3 Several dashes and dots on the left side of the vertical stroke of E of VIDEO.
4 The middle and bottom strokes of right E are joined.
5 The middle and bottom strokes of E of TESIMOS are joined.

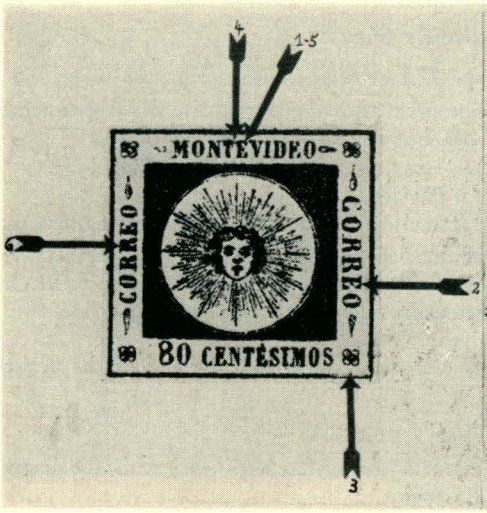


Fig. 9

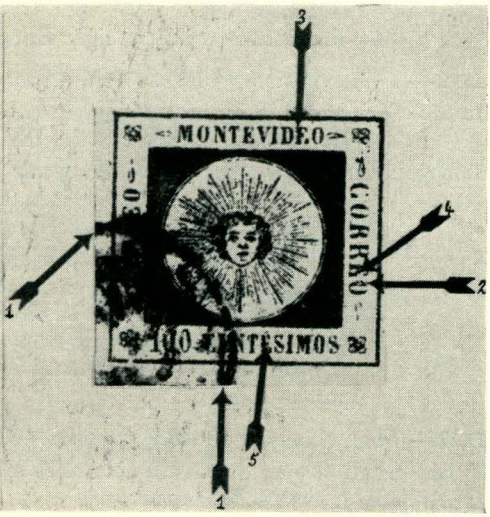


Fig. 10

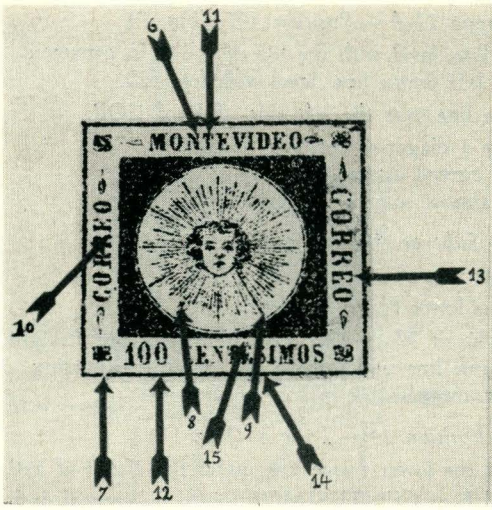


Fig. 11

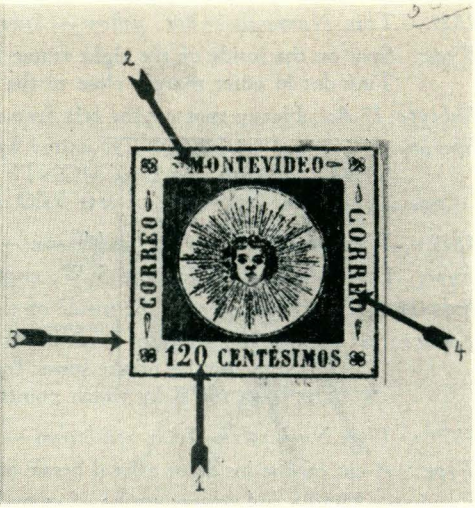


Fig. 12

1859 — Thin Numerals — 100c. red-brown — Type 12 (Fig. 11)

Type: Break in top of O of MONTE.

Sperati: 13 The upper stroke of right E is curved and not straight.
14 Lower frame line broken under S of CENTES.
15 The accent over the second E of CENTESIMOS represented by several dots of different sizes.

1859 — Thin Numerals — 120c. blue — Type 6 (Fig. 12)

Type: Two dots in lower margin near the S. W. angle.

Sperati: 1 0 of 120, broken below.
2 First stroke of M of MONTE, broken in the lower part.
3 Left frame interrupted over and between the pear and ornament in the S. W. corner.
4 The bottom stroke of right E, extremely thin.

1859 — Thin Numerals — 180c. green — Subtype 17A — Position 107 (Fig. 13)

Type: Spot on the inside of the right frame line, level with the top of the S. E. ornament.
Tiny dot in outer margin close to the left frame line, level with left EO.

Subtype 17A: Heavy spot on the left frame line over the left side of R of COR.
Dot on the solid ground under right RE.
Dot on the outside of the right frame line, at the right of the 1st right pear.

Sperati: 1 Small dot left of the first stroke of the 1 (inspite of retouch, always visible).
2 A diagonal dash on the white space of the circle, at the right of R of left REO.
3 A very small colored dot in the white space of the circle, level right side of 0 of 180 and the top of the S. W. pear.
4 A small projection (sometimes only a separate dot) from the end of the upper part of C of CENT.

1859 — Thin Numerals — 240c. vermilion — Type 9 (Fig. 14)

Type: Small colored dot in the left margin close to the frame line, level with the lower side of the N. W. ornament.
White dot in solid ground near the circle and under EO of VIDEO.

Sperati: 1 Spot on the solid ground almost at the S. W. corner.
2 Upper half of the last stroke of N of MONTE, twisted.
3 Round white spot in the solid ground, at the right of the left E.

1859 — Thin Numerals — 240c. vermilion — Type 11 (Fig. 14)

Type: Slanting colored line in the lower margin under 40.
Lower frame line interrupted under S of CENTES.
Several spots and dashes in the upper margin over M of MONTE.

Sperati: 4 4 and 0 of 240 joined by a horizontal line.
5 An oblique and almost horizontal line projects from the top of the last stroke of N of MONTE to the left.
6 The three large and thick sun's rays at the left should not touch the circle line.
7 Spots on the upper right part of the 0 of 240.

1859 — Thin Numerals — 240c. vermilion (unplated) (Fig. 14)

Sperati: 8 Lower part of ES of CENTES joined by a horizontal line.
9 Dot on the inside of the left side of 0 of right COR.
10 Dot on the solid ground under the bottom stroke of the right E.
11 Middle stroke of the E of MONTE points upwards.
12 Spot on the solid ground under left side of the first upper pear.
13 The upper part of the right C is irregular.

1860 — Thick Numerals — 60c. pale brown, dark brown, etc. — Sharp impression — Type 3 (Fig. 15)

Type: Dot on the outside of the right lower corner of O of right REO.

Sperati: 1 Upper frame line irregular and thick over NT of MONTE.
2 Under the S. E. angle of the frame line are two dots instead of one.
3 Small interruption of the lower frame line under and between 0 and C of 60 and CENTESIMOS.
4 The small dash projecting from the upper right end of the S of MOS should point upwards and not straight to the right.



Fig. 13

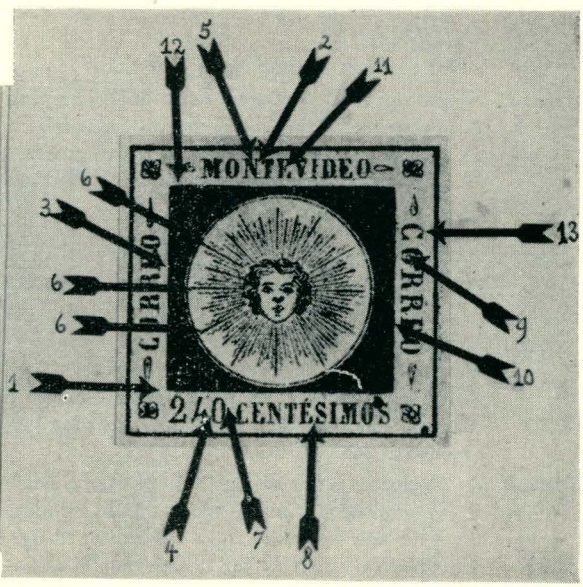


Fig. 14

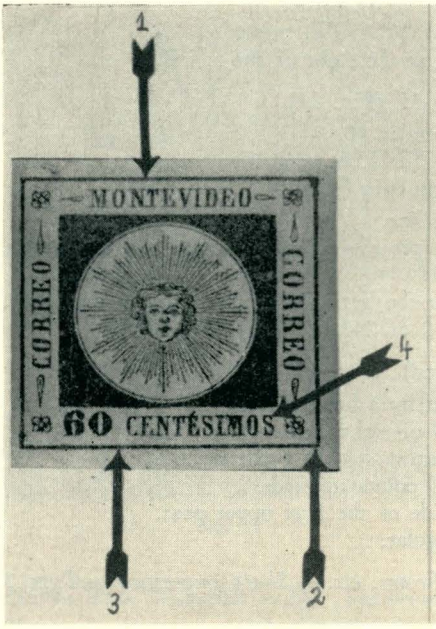


Fig. 15

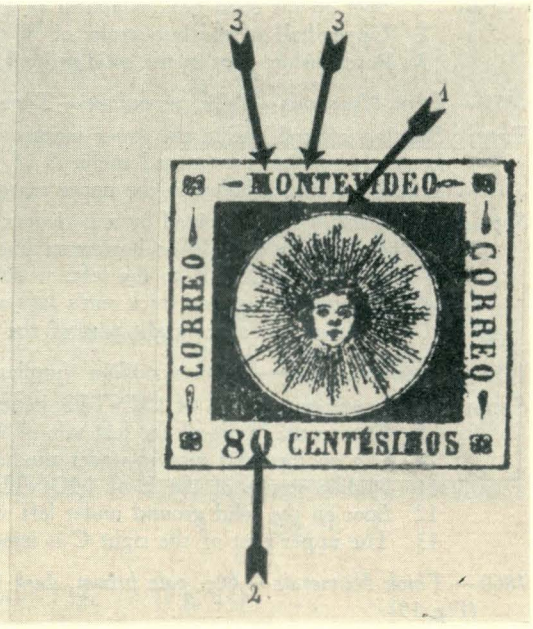


Fig. 16

1861 — Thick Numerals — 80c. yellow — Type 8 — Position 86 (Fig. 16)

Type: Slight cut into the inner side of the right frame line, at the right of the bottom of the N. E. ornament.
Vertical line between S of MOS and the solid ground.
Dot on the right side of the O of right REO.

Position: Vertical white dash projects from the circle into the solid ground under E of MONTE.
Dot between the top parts of I and D of VIDEO.

Sperati: 1 A white dot between E of MONTE and the circle instead of the white dash projecting from the circle towards the E of MONTE.
2 White center of 0 of 80, very irregular.
3 M and upper part of N of MONTE are heavily printed and almost solid.

1861 — Thick Numerals — 100c. carmine — Type 11 (Fig. 17)

Type: From the lower right corner of N of CENT projects a small and sometimes hardly visible line pointing upwards, sometimes represented by only a separate dot.

Position: A small vertical line crosses the upper frame line with a dot in the upper margin above it.
Clear break of the outer line in the N. W. corner of the S. W. ornament.
First leg of the M of MONTE broken at the top.
In the solid ground, a small white dot very near the S. E. corner and another below O of VIDEO.

Sperati: 1 A dot in front of the foot of M of MONTE.
2 The white dot inside the 1 should be longish and not round.
3 The first stroke of the 1 should be straight and not curved.
4 The lower part of the E and the 1st leg of the N of CENT are most irregular.
5 The ornament inside of the S. W. pear should be curved and not straight.

1861 — Thick Numerals — 120c. blue — Subtype 9-A — Position 45 in a pane (Fig. 18)

Type: Spot over right top corner of the S. W. ornament.
Dot between tops of 0 of 120 and C of CENT.

Subtype 9-A: Foot of the 1 joined to the S. E. corner of the S. W. ornament by an irregular and curved line.
An interrupted vertical line cuts through the head of the sun from the eye of the left side downwards.
The N. E. corner of the solid ground is broken off with a tiny dot in front of the break.

Sperati: 4 Only the beginning of the curved line which joins the 1 with the S. W. ornament, leaving the 1, is visible.
1 A white spot inside the left foot of N of CENT.
2 A notch in the right side of the second right O.
3 The second E of CENTESIMOS has a cut in its S. W. corner.

1861 — Thick Numerals — 180c. green — Type 2 (Fig. 19)

Type: Colored spot in the left margin, level with bottom line of the N. W. pear.
Lower frame line interrupted under N of CENT.

Position: Colored spot between the lower part of the N. W. pear and the left frame line.

Sperati: 1 Break of the lower frame line under IM (not always, sometimes retouched).
2 The D of VIDEO ends in a thick straight line.
3 The middle stroke of right E should not unite with the stroke above.
4 The spot between the lower part of the N. W. pear and the left frame line should not touch the frame line.
5 E of MONTE, most irregular.

1861 — Thick Numerals — 180c. green — Type 7 (Fig. 19)

Type: Vertical line links I of VIDEO to the solid ground.
Break in the left frame line left of R of REO.
Colored spot projects from the right side of the first left pear.

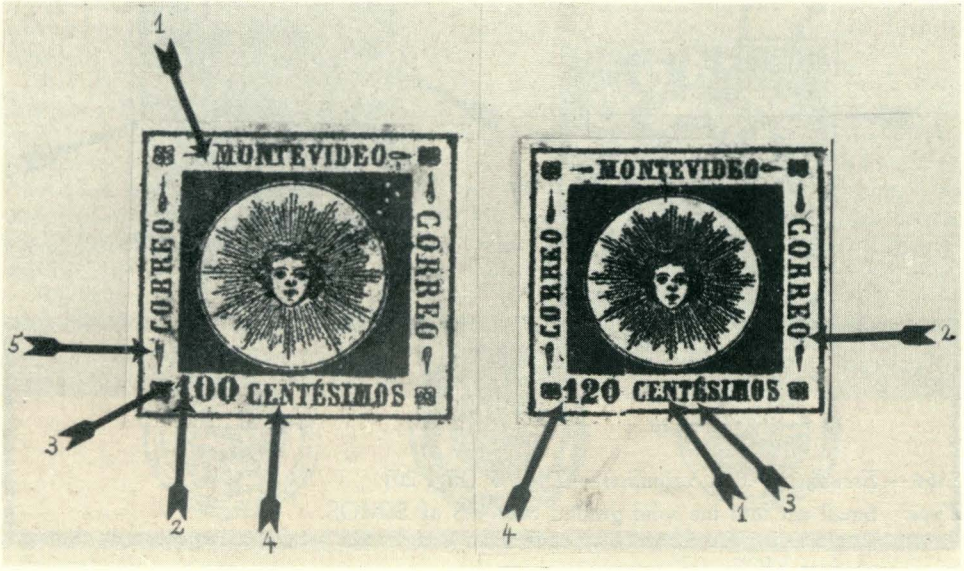


Fig. 17 Fig. 18

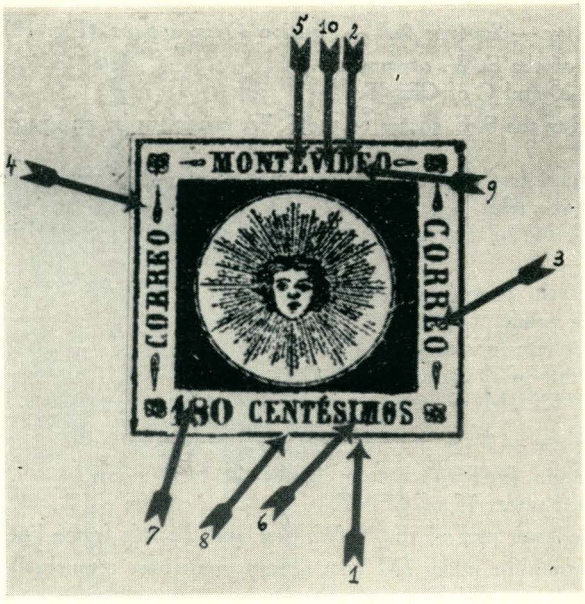


Fig. 19

Sperati: 6 The lower right side of I of SIMOS is broken off.
7 The top left part of the 8 is flat and not curved.
8 Break of the lower frame line under EN.
9 Dot on the left side of the lower part of E of VIDEO.
10 The lower half of the I of VIDEO bulges to the left.



Fig. 20 Fig. 21

1864 — Escuditos — 06c. vermilion — Type 6 (Fig. 20)

Type: Small cut into the solid ground over OS of SIMOS.
The dividing line between types 6 and 7 has several breaks, a large one at the right of S of MOS.

(Continued on page 103)

Afghanistan

Its Twentieth Century Postal Issues — Part 3 —

By Frank E. Patterson III

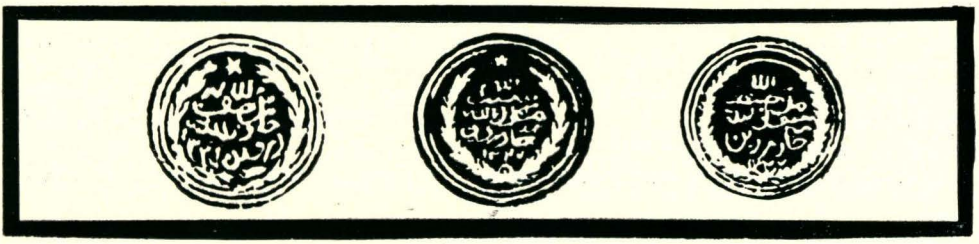
(Continued From Page 51, No. 1)

ISSUES OF HABIBULLAH GHAZI (BACHE SAQAO) — 1929

1929 Provisional Issue

The history of this emission is very confused and incomplete. The revolt that overthrew Amir Amanullah Khan placed the bandit leader Bache Saqao in control of Kabul and he crowned himself as Amir Habibullah Ghazi on 17 January 1929. To indicate the change in regime, the current postage stamps were overprinted with the name of the new king. The overprinting was done by order of the former royalist Postmaster General, Ghulam Haidar Khan, who became the Minister of Finance for Bache Saqao (GSM 6/29)! The British had closed the frontier during the later stages of the revolution and kept it tightly controlled during the ensuing civil war, so news of the existence of this provisional series did not reach India until mid-spring (GSM 7/29). Later reports (YT) stated that the overprints were prepared by the renegade minister even before Saqao had won the throne. It is therefore possible that two different overprinted sets were issued and that the first was released in the east central area of the country, occupied by the Saqaoist forces in late November or December, 1928, while fighting was still going on around Kabul. The actual date or initial place of issue is still unknown.

It is interesting to note that after his defeat and abdication at Kabul, Amanullah fled south to Qandahar. From there he continued a desultory resistance against the revolutionary Amir until late May before being forced to retreat into India. Meanwhile in April, H. H. Marshal Nadir Khan had started a loyalist counter-revolution in the southeastern mountain region and was consolidating his position. With the country thus partitioned and battle lines fluid, internal communications came to a vertual standstill and postal services were extremely restricted and local in nature. Regular foreign mail



Figs. 23, 23A and 23B

service as such had ceased to exist. During this five month period the little mail that was entrusted to the post offices was either franked with Amanullah or Saqao stamps, depending on the local political situation, or most often was only postmarked and endorsed "postage paid."

For this provisional series, all values of the 1927-28 issues were utilized. The stamps were individually overprinted by hand and the impressions vary in clarity, ink intensity and orientation. The recognized handstamp is round in shape and has an overall diameter of approximately 21¾mm. (Fig. 23). Inside a border of two concentric circles, the main design consists of a four-line legend and date, framed by a broad wreath with a small star above. The background is solid. The legend reads "Amir Habibullah Moh'd rasoul Allah khadim din — 1347" (Amir Habibullah, faithfull servant of Mohammed, Prophet of God — 1347). This design resembles very closely that found on various silver coins minted under the earlier Amir Habibullah. Clear impressions of the overprint indicate that the engraving of the handstamp was well executed and it is highly probable that one of the original coinage dies with the date recut was used for this purpose. This would indicate that these stamps were prepared and issued at Kabul. Rough impressions of this overprint in heavy semi-gloss intense black ink are probably counterfeits. Genuinely used copies are extremely scarce.

overprinted in black with "ba"

imperforate

266*	Fig. 16	15 poul	rosine
267	Fig. 17	30 poul	prussian green
268	Fig. 18	60 poul	bright blue
		perf 11 or 11 x imperf	
269	Fig. 19	10 poul	dull green
		a	vert pair imperf btwn
270	Fig. 16	15 poul	rosine
271	Fig. 20	25 poul	carmine
272	Fig. 17	30 poul	prussian green
273	Fig. 21	40 poul	ultramarine
		a	tete beche pair
		b	horiz. pair imperf btwn
		c	pair, one w/o ovpt
274	Fig. 22	50 poul	carmine red
275	Fig. 18	60 poul	bright blue
		a	vert pair imperf btwn

Two other overprints are found on the basic stamps with a superficial resemblance to that described above. The first (Fig. 23A) is considered by the writer to be a counterfeit and it is seen oftener than the genuine on all values. This spurious handstamp is smaller, measuring only 20mm, and hos *no* star at the top. It will be noted that the arrangement of the inscription is different and that the wreath has a thin ragged appearance with its upper ends connected by a thin line. The engraving is poorly executed and the lines are not evenly cut. It was probably made from an impression taken of a similar copper coin with the appropriate name. The counterfeit is fairly common in cancelled condition, either singly, on piece or on cover. The cancellation is an imitation of the long oval postmark introduced in 1907. (See type PM-2x

*The footnote on page 282 in Vol. 40, No. 6 was a mistake. The numbers throughout this entire article are the author's, not those in "Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue."

under POSTAL MARKINGS). Inspection will show that the date, 25 Muharram 1321, is the same on all copies. The Muslim lunar year of 1321, incidently, is 1903-04 A.D! Genuine postmarks with lunar dates would be either 1347 or 1348. The ink used for this spurious cancellation is often an intense black resembling printing or mimeograph ink rather than that from a desk pad. Some impressions of the false overprint itself appear to have been made with the same type of ink.

The second unrecognized overprint (Fig. 23B) is scarce and the writer has only seen it on the 15 and 40 poul values. The handstamp, although somewhat roughly engraved, has a strength of line and flow of design that does not suggest an attempt at imitation. Rather it would appear to be the type of work done under emergency conditions. The fact that it is rare, and only known so far on the two commonest denominations, inclines the writer to believe that it might have been made and used to overprint a limited number of stamps while the Bache was still a pretender to the throne, and had access to neither adequate stamp stocks nor coinage dies. However, lack of supporting information, and the fact that stamps with this overprint have been seen with the above-described false cancellation, has caused acceptance to be withheld. The handstamp, incidentally, measures approximately 22mm and was imprinted with stamp pad ink.

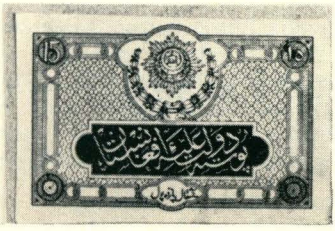


Fig. 24



Fig. 25

1929 Definitive Issue (Fig. 24)

This set presents a major enigma and has all the basic qualifications of a "Missing Persons" story. The stamps were officially printed and quite probably were actually issued and legitimately used. Yet no definite information has so far been found on the designs, denominations or colors of these adhesives. The first report, in T. Champion's *"Bulletin Menseul"* of 25/6/29 and repeated in other journals, gives a Swiss source and states that a new definitive issue would appear "consisting of seven values and featuring the effigy of the Amir." The accuracy of the design description is very doubtful. Religious sentiment at the time was extremely conservative and it is most unlikely that stamps bearing the representation of a living person would have even been considered, let alone issued, by the uneasy government then in power. The only other notice encountered to date merely mentions that the set included a brown Parcel Post value showing the 1924 Revolutionary Monument at Kabul (PJI 3/30). No other details were given. One stamp has been located by the writer that he believes might belong to this tantalizing series. It is an imperforate mint copy of a 15 poul denomination, rosine in color. The design is almost identical with that of the previous 60 poul except for a change in the numbers and the omission of the English inscription. Appraising the evidence: one finds that the stamp is in the correct color for the value, it has a contem-

porary design, it is imperforate, as were so many sheets of the former 15 poul issues, and the elimination of English wording reflects the reactionary attitude of the Saqao government. The qualifications are excellent but do not provide final proof.

The known history of this definitive set is limited. In mid-summer of 1929 it was reported that a new series of stamps was being prepared for the Saqao government, as noted above. Apparently the stamps were duly printed, for a consignment of these stamps being sent to Indian stamp dealers was found in a convoy of goods captured en route by royalist troops in late August (PJI 9/29). The final reference noted simply stated that the new issues prepared for Saqao were destroyed when the forces of Nadir Shah took Kabul and the Royal Arg on October 13-14, 1929 (GSM 2/30).

This completes the basic documentation of the story. Considering the fierce passions aroused during the civil war and the swift punishment directed against real or fancied supporters and sympathizers of the rebel regime, it is easy to understand why all evidence of the Saqao government should be quickly eliminated. Such actions would naturally include correspondence and covers bearing the regime's stamps. However, in view of the evidence that the stamps were printed and available in August, it is reasonable to suppose that they were placed in issue before the final downfall of Saqao in October. Undoubtedly their use was limited both by reason of the restricted postal services and the short period of time remaining to the regime. Yet some examples of the stamps and more facts on this scarce set must have survived to provide eventually the data for future recognition and listing.

IIA.d. ISSUES OF MOH'D NADIR SHAH

1929-1933

1929-30 Definitive Issue

Following the restoration of the legitimate monarchy in October, reestablishment of communications became one of the first objectives of the new government. Due to extensive looting by both sides during the final struggle, post office stocks were practically non-existent and large quantities of stamps were in private hands. All previous issues were therefore immediately declared invalid and those remaining from Saqao were collected and destroyed. Foreign mail service was resumed early in November, via Torkhum and Chaman. Outgoing letters were forwarded unpaid and carried only a postmark and/or "postage due" marking (Type PDC 8) to indicate their status (PJI 3/30 & GSM 2/30).

To meet the postage stamp emergency, the large format plates of the 1927-28 designs were located and used to print the same denominations in new colors. The first values were placed on sale in November, with the earliest use noted being the 40 poul postmarked on 14 November. The series was only intended to be a temporary issue but for various reasons it remained in use for over two years and continued to be valid until at least October, 1932.

The 30 poul denomination was the last to appear; as the plates of this value could not be found it was necessary to prepare a new one. In the process the original design was completely redrawn and, among other changes, numerals were added to the upper corners. A constant plate variety is found in position #7. This has a broken 3 in the upper right arabic "30," and the number reads as "20."

The stamps were typographed first on remaining supplies of the medium stout white wove paper and cleanly perforated 11. When this stock was ex-

hausted, a thinner soft white wove paper was employed that perforated very raggedly. The 10, 25, 40 and 50 poul values were issued in 20 subject sheets, the 15 poul in a sheet of 18(6x3), the 60 poul in a sheet of 12(3x4) and the redrawn 30 poul in a sheet of 10(5x2).

282	Fig. 19	10 poul	dark brown purple (initial printing)
		a	horiz pair imperf btwn
283	Fig. 19	10 poul	chocolate
		a	horiz pair imperf btwn
		b	imperf pair
284	Fig. 16	15 poul	ultramarine
285	Fig. 20	25 poul	prussian green
286	Fig. 25	30 poul	bluish green
		a	dull emerald green
		b	broken arabic 3 (#7)
287	Fig. 21	40 poul	dark carmine
		a	carmine rose
		b	tete beche pair
		c	vert pair imperf btwn (SGC)
288	Fig. 22	50 poul	dark blue
289	Fig. 18	60 poul	black
		a	slate

1931 Re-issue

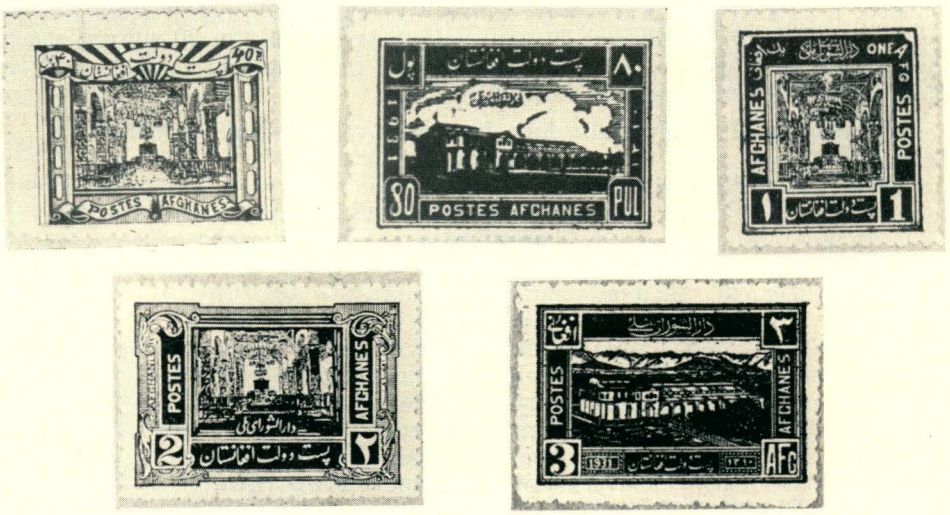
Due to unsatisfactory results with the 11 gauge perforation on the thinnish soft replacement paper noted above, it was decided to change the gauge. Accordingly, printings of the current series began appearing in July, 1931, with a perforation of 11¾. The impressions generally are neither as sharp nor as bright in color. Numerous shades exist. Sometime during this period another variety developed in the 30 poul plate, for copies of position #10 are known with the Arabic 30 missing from the upper right corner.

290	Fig. 19	10 poul	brown
		a	horiz pair imperf btwn
291	Fig. 16	15 poul	light ultramarine
292	Fig. 20	25 poul	dull blue green
293	Fig. 17	30 poul	dull yellowish green
		a	broken arabic 3 (#7)
		b	upper right 30 missing
294	Fig. 21	40 poul	dull carmine
		a	tete beche pair
295	Fig. 22	50 poul	blue
296	Fig. 18	60 poul	gray black

1932 National Council Issue

When Nadir Shah ascended the throne, he outlined a long-range program for the development of the country and expressed his conviction that the government of Afghanistan should take the form of a truly liberal constitutional monarchy. After due process, a representative body was formed from the broad membership of the re-established Great Assembly in September, 1930. This body was augmented by a smaller group of senatorial standing to become the National Council and the first sessions were held in July, 1931. One of the early results was a new constitution, adopted in the following October. Meetings were held in the Salaam Khana at Kabul.

To honor this historic event, a special commemorative set was authorized. However, although some values are dated 1931, the stamps did not appear until spring of the following year. A pair of 40 poul cancelled March 14 is the



Figs. 26-30

usage seen by the writer. The series was on sale for approximately five months and was valid until at least mid-November. It is quite possible that the 3 afghani value was later re-issued and used until 1934.

The set consisted of six values, none of which was applicable to basic interior first class mail rates. The 80 poul and 3 afghani stamps depict the "Salaam Khana." The central design of all the other denominations consists of an interior view of the main assembly chamber. Basic inscription "D" appears on each value, as does also the legend "Dar ul Shourahi Milli" (Seat of the National Council). The legend is found either in the top frame panel or superimposed on the central composition. The entire set was designed by Abdul Gafour Khan Brishna.

All values were issued in small sheets of 12, arranged 4x3 for the 40 poul, 60 poul and 3 afghani and 3x4 for the others. The stamps were typographed on thin to medium soft white wove paper and perforated 11¾.

298	Fig. 26	40	poul	brown olive
299	Fig. 26	60	poul	violet
300	Fig. 27	80	poul	dark red
301	Fig. 28	1	afg	black
302	Fig. 29	2	afg	ultramarine
303	Fig. 30	3	afg	dull green

1932 Definitive (1st Monuments) Issue

The previous regular and commemorative stamps were replaced about July, 1932, according to cancelled dates, by a long pictorial series ranging in denomination from 10 poul to 3 afghani. Featured thereon are various famous national monuments, both ancient and modern. Frame designs and sizes differ between values but all contain a panel bearing basic inscription "D." Abdul Gafour Khan Brishna was the artist for the entire series.

Since many of the subjects shown will reappear in various later issues, it is thought pertinent to include some brief comments on each. The 10 poul design shows the 15th century blue-tiled shrine mosque of the Moslem saint, Khwaja Abu Nasr Parsa at Balkh. The 15 poul is entitled "Bala Hisar,



Figs. 31-34

Kabul'' and depicts a remnant of the old Upper Fortress that was the main citadel in the former Kabul city wall defenses and protected the eastern gateway. It is now part of a military school. The designs of the 20 poul and 25 poul values are similar and show Parliament House in the Darul Funun quarter of New Kabul. (The writer had his offices in this building for over three years). The designs are inscribed ''Darul Aman,'' the original name given to the section by Amanullah Khan. The 30 poul design legend reads ''Qalai Bust, Qandahar'' and features the gravity-defying arch at Qalai Bust in Qandahar Province. This is the current name for the ruins of the huge fortress group built about 900 years ago some 85 miles southwest of Qandahar, at the junction of the Arghandab and Helmund rivers, by Mahmoud of Ghazni and his successors to protect their southern dominions. The arch is of brick and stands free near the base of the massive mound that was once the main citadel. The structure of which it formed a part has long since disappeared and its function is unknown.

The 40 poul is entitled ''Yadgar mohkabila ilm wa jahl'' and shows the Memorial Pillar of Knowledge and Ignorance. The marble pillar has a rock outcrop for a base, into which has been cut a panel incised with the names of the royalist soldiers who died in suppressing the Southern Province revolt in 1924. The memorial is located in Karteh Chahar, a western suburb of Kabul. The 50 poul legend reads ''Yadgar Istiqlal'' and the design shows the Independence Monument in Kabul, erected by Amanullah Khan in the early Twenties.

The 60 poul shows a solitary minaret and the 15th century tomb of the Timurid empress, Gohar Shad, located in the Musalla group in Herat. The Musalla development originally included a famous university and magnificent Blue Mosque, but these were razed in the latter part of the 19th century to provide a field for artillery fire against an invasion from the north — which never materialized. Only the terraces, tiled minarets and mausoleum of the



Figs. 35-38

university foundress remain to suggest the splendor that was destroyed.

The 80 poul shows the Arch of Paghman flanked on the left by the National Arms. This victory arch was built by Amanullah Khan and is located in Paghman, the unofficial summer capital some 20 miles west of Kabul. The 1 afghani is inscribed "Balkh" and shows one of the larger building ruins in that incredibly ancient city, that was old when Alexander's generals founded the surrounding Kingdom of Bactria.

The 2 afghani reads "Musalla Herat" and gives a panorama of the minarets remaining in the old university area. The 3 afghani is entitled simply "Bamian" and the Great Buddha of Bamian appears in the background of the design. This figure is nearly 200 feet high and was carved into the side of the cliff about 1500 years ago when Bamian was the mid-Asian center of Buddhist faith and culture. The buildings in the lower front are present-day bazaar shops. The 3 afghani value was withdrawn from service in September, 1932. (New Southern Philatelist 11/32)

All values of this series were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on soft or medium white wove paper and perforated 11¾. One cliché in the 50 poul plate was originally inverted, resulting in position #21 in the lower left corner of the sheet being tete beche, but this was corrected in later printings.



Figs. 39-42

304	Fig. 31	10	poul	olive brown
			a	black brown
			b	chestnut
305	Fig. 32	15	poul	warm brown
			a	bistre brown
306	Fig. 33	20	poul	red
307	Fig. 34	25	poul	gray green
			a	dark green
308	Fig. 35	30	poul	scarlet
			a	light red
309	Fig. 36	40	poul	yellow orange
			a	yellow
310	Fig. 37	50	poul	light blue
			a	tete beche pair
311	Fig. 38	60	poul	dark blue
			a	blue
312	Fig. 39	80	poul	reddish violet
313	Fig. 40	1	afg	deep blue
314	Fig. 41	2	afg	dark red purple
315	Fig. 42	3	afg	claret

(To Be Continued)

United States

A One Million Dollar Sheet

The illustrations on the following two pages, have been deliberately placed in the center of this magazine for the convenience of thise, who have a copy of the book, "The 24c Air Mail Inverted Center of 1918,"* so that it may be removed from here and inserted in the book. It is a reconstruction of the complete sheet of one hundred of Scott C3a.

This reconstruction of the complete sheet of the 1918 24c air mail inverted center was done from photographs of various single copies, pairs and blocks by Henry M. Goodkind, the author of the aforementioned book.

It is believed that this is the first time such a difficult task has been accomplished, because the original sheet of 100 was broken up and dispersed in singles and blocks shortly after it was purchased in May 1918. As far as known, no photograph was made of the original sheet when it was found 44 years ago.

In 1961, record prices were established for single copies of this famous United States rare stamp. One copy sold at public auction in New York City for $10,500, while a copy with a less desirable straight-edge brought $6,800 in another public sale. Thus, knowing the existence of a few position blocks and practically 90% of the single copies, one wonders what the complete sheet, were it still intact, would bring at the present time. (It had been sold in 1918 for $15,000.) With single copies now realizing more than $10,000, while no blocks have been sold in the last ten years, it is no exaggeration to estimate the current value of the complete sheet of C3a at one million dollars.

Mr. Goodkind, who did this reconstruction work, admits that he did not have copies of all the original 100 stamps. He has up to this time accounted for 91 copies after many years of diligent search. It is possible that a few copies may have been lost, thus confirming the rumor that the first owner, Col. E. H. R. Green, had some stamps on his yacht when it sunk many years ago. Consequently, to complete the reconstruction of the sheet of 100, Mr. Goodkind had to use for the reproductions of the few unrecorded copies, photographs of nine identified copies that most likely are similar to the missing ones.

(Ezra D. Cole)

In planning the illustrations on the following two pages, if the photograph of the reconstructed sheet had been divided into two equal parts, it would have been necessary to cut this along the vertical centerline between the vertical rows Nos. 5 and 6. This would have eliminated this centerline from the illustration.

Therefore, to avoid this and have the vertical centerline shown in the illustration, the photograph of the reconstructed sheet of one hundred was divided between vertical rows Nos. 4 and 5. The former is shown on the lefthand page, while the latter with the last six vertical rows including the centerline appears on the righthand page.

The photograph was taken by Adrien Boutrelle, Brooklyn, N. Y. *(H. M. G.)*

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*Handbook No. 1 of *The Theodore E. Steinway Publication Fund*, "United States, The 24c Air Mail Inverted Center of 1918" by Henry M. Goodkind. Published 1956 by The Collectors Club, New York, N. Y.


U.S. POSTAGE
24 CENTS 24


U.S. POSTAGE
24 CENTS 24

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.

Great Britain

1936 Anthony Eden Mourning Cover



The illustrated cover was mailed from London on March 10, 1936. King George V had died on January 20, 1936, so that the official period of mourning was in existence.

In the upper right corner is the free frank of Sir Anthony Eden. In 1936 he had not been knighted and he was then Britain's Foreign Secretary.

The letter is addressed to Indiana, U. S. A. and is franked with one of the commonest stamps known, the 1½d. red brown (Scott Great Britain No. 212).

This is how the 1½d. rate is explained. Anthony Eden's free frank was valid only within the British Empire. At the time, the foreign postage rate was 2½d. (equivalent to the U. S. 5c rate). Therefore, it is assumed that the 1½d postage stamp paid for the postage only from England to the United States.

This cover apparently did not go via air mail nor in a diplomatic pouch, because there are no other markings on either the front or back of this envelope, except for the ones seen in the illustration. (*Richard B. Graham, Columbus, Ohio*)

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

Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award

Louise B. Dale 1962 Recipient



The first ten *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Awards* for "Distinguished Service to Philately" were all to men. Now, a woman joins these illustrious ranks. The Board of Governors of the Collectors Club has voted *Louise B. Dale* as the recipient of the 1962 medal.

Mrs. Dale has been quite a pioneer for the lady philatelists. She has established *four* "firsts," when one refers to philatelic honors. They are:

1. Early in 1956, for the International Philatelic Exhibition, New York (Fipex), Louise B. Dale was the first woman ever to be appointed to the Board of Judges for an international stamp show.
2. In September, 1956, Mrs. Dale was elected to Great Britain's "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists." She was the first American woman to receive this honor and the second lady ever to be elected to the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists."
3. She is Chairman of the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation, New York, N. Y., and was also the first woman to be selected to actively serve on a philatelic expert committee.
4. Louise B. Dale in 1960 was appointed to the International Board of Judges of the London International Stamp Show, being the first woman so honored in this capacity by a foreign international exhibition.

Now Mrs. Dale adds "first for women" — number 5 — with her selection as the 1962 recipient of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award.*

Great Philatelic Family

America has produced some great philatelists. In the opinion of many, the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein ranked at the top. This is why the Collectors Club in 1952 thought it proper to name the great honor it had created for "Distinguished Service to Philately" as a memorial to this leading philatelist, who had passed away in 1947.

Mr. Lichtenstein had only one child, a daughter. But fortunately his great love for stamps, his unsurpassed record of patronage for philately here and abroad, his philatelic knowledge was inherited by his only child. Starting as a young girl, Louise Lichtenstein (now Louise B. Dale), was frequently taken by her father to gala philatelic events both in this country and overseas.

To show the length of Louise B. Dale's career in philately, she became a member of the Collectors Club in February 1931 and joined the Royal Philatelic Society, London in 1935, as a Life Member.

In 1952, Louise B. Dale was elected to the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club, and she was chosen as a Trustee in 1955, serving in this latter capacity until this year. She was re-elected to serve a three-year term on the Board of Governors at this year's annual meeting.

Many years ago, Mrs. Dale was honored by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, being elected a Fellow. In 1950 she received The Royal Medal for services as the U.S. Commissioner to the London 1950 International Stamp Show.

As for organized philately, the Philatelic Foundation, New York, N. Y. has received much of her patronage and voluntary services. In March 1945, she became a Founder Member of the Philatelic Foundation, and the following year was appointed to the Expert Committee. In March 1947, Louise B. Dale was elected to the Board of Trustees and in March 1950, she was chosen to be the Vice-Chairman. Following the sudden death of the Chairman, John H. Hall, in August 1952, Mrs. Dale was asked to be the Acting Chairman. In March 1953, she was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees and continues to serve in this capacity.

After the death of Theodore E. Steinway in 1957, Mrs. Dale also took over as Chairman of the Expert Committee, a position she continues to hold.

Patroness of Philately

There are few private stamp collections in the world that outrank those of Mrs. Dale. Because of this, frequent demands are made of her to exhibit in national and international stamp shows, and also from many who would like to study material in her collections. Being unable to satisfy the demand by exhibitions, she decided some years ago to exhibit only in international philatelic exhibitions and not for competition. But many serious students have had access to study her collections for research and study purposes.

She can be counted upon to support serious projects in the interest of philately, and to her great credit, most of her patronage is done quietly without fanfare or wide publicity. This reporter knows about many of her philatelic benefactions, and is frequently amused to read of someone's philanthropic gift to stamp collecting, publicized as of great import, when actually it does not begin to approach the patronage of Louise B. Dale.

Outside Interests

Besides having been a devoted daughter for a good part of her life and now a devoted mother to her daughter and son, Mrs. Dale takes an active interest in music and art. She is a supporter of the Metropolitan Opera, the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, the Mannes School of Music, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Modern Museum of Art. Nor are the aforementioned complete listings of such activities.

Philately is not her only hobby. She is an enthusiastic gardener, supports garden clubs in her home state of New Jersey and is active in New York and New Jersey social circles.

No. 1 Lady Philatelist

As the first woman philatelist to receive the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award*, the first American lady to sign the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists," a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (there are not many other women with this honor) and judge at both the New York 1956 and the London 1960 international philatelic exhibitions, there can be no other nominations for the title, "World's No. 1 Woman Philatelist." *(H. M. G.)*

The Clubhouse

Meeting of November 15, 1961

Western Express Company Covers

The story of the Western Expresses is still not complete. It probably will not be in the foreseeable future, because men who have spent many years in this phase of the paper search are constantly uncovering new facts to pinpoint the routes of known express companies and to establish the authenticity of new cover finds in this field. One such story told by *Dr. A. Jay Hertz,* the speaker on the night of November 15, 1961, refers to a new cover find of the Colorado Stage Company. The company handstamp cancellation was green. This was superimposed on a green envelope stamp. Consequently, very little of the handstamp was decipherable, only the following: "---orn, Colo." The cover was addressed to Clear Creek, Colorado. After consulting an atlas, it was found that the only town listed in Colorado which ended in "orn" was Sheephorn. Also the line from Sheephorn to Clear Creek ran through Denver. Q. E. D.: this established the route and the probable authenticity of the cover. Now, it was reasonable to state that the cover, bearing the inscription of the Colorado Stage Company, was genuine usage of a hitherto unrecorded western express.

About 5 years ago, the first Tinnin and Owens cover was found. Here again, nothing was known about the history of the company, except that lt was located in Weaverville, California. So, on one of his trips to the west, Dr. Hertz did some research in the history section of the Weaverville City Hall. He found that Tinnin and Owens were in the hardware business in Weaverville and that they had operated an express line to Shasta in the gold fields. Now, we know there was a Tinnin and Owens Express Co. Incidentally, both known covers of this express company are in Dr. Hertz's collection.

The express companies came into existence in the gold rush period because they filled a need. Postal service was slow and inefficient. The first post office was opened in San Francisco on November 9, 1848. But it was three months before mail arrived from the East and heaven only knows how long it took for delivery to the addressees in the remote mining camps. Mining was not a settled industry as it is today. Towns sprung up wherever a gold strike was made and became ghost towns almost overnight as the strike "ran out" and a new strike was made in another locality. In such a situation, the post office could not be expected to function as it did in the East. The miners, most of them were young men in their 20's, were homesick for mail from wives and sweethearts and also they wanted to send mail back home. But, mail was not the only thing on the miner's mind. He had to safely store the gold he dug; keep it from his own temptation as well as from some of the wild characters in which the western mining camps abounded.

The expressman supplied the answer. Not only did the expresses reach the remotest camps, the expressman was almost universally honest. Only one expressman — Burns — was an exception to the rule. The expressman delivered the mail, mailed the miners' letters home, safeguarded their gold by storing it for them in strongboxes in San Francisco; in fact, took care of everything.

Naturally, some of the expresses were larger and better known than others. Wells Fargo and Adams Express were the giants in their field. The large express companies, for the most part, stayed on the main highways of California and most of the West. The smaller companies acted as feeder lines,

collecting the mail and gold in the hinterlands and delivering same to the larger companies at regular stops for shipment to San Francisco and the East. Almost every section of California, Oregon, Idaho and Montana was covered by express routes. One newspaper of the period listed eighty-two expresses in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Wyoming.

The speaker has spent many years in the exciting search for western express covers; his success in that search was attested by a magnificent showing covering the entire 20 frames of the meeting room. With such an abundance of material, one might almost state that the rarity class items were the exception rather than the rule. One noted franks of Bacon and Hardy, Buchanan's, Caribou Express, Carnes Local Express, Cherokee Express, California Stage Company, Condon's Express — probably unique, Coupe's Express, Dietz and Nelson, Enright and Co. — also probably unique, Freeman's Express, Hunter's Express and many others. One interesting item shown by Dr. Hertz was the first Wells Fargo California Express cover. It is addressed to William B. Latham, Jr., the agent for Adams and Company in Sacremento.

The express companies were required to use the government embossed envelopes of the period only. The reason the post office insisted on this was to make sure stamps could not be removed, if uncancelled, and used again. Thus the government postal revenue would not be impaired. The post office department was not interested in the fee collected by the express companies for their services. Covers using adhesives instead of the stamped envelopes are known, but they are relatively scarce. Dr. Hertz showed several examples used with the 3c 1851 and the 10c 1861 stamps tied by Wells Fargo strikes.

With such an abundance of material shown, the speaker could not spend too much time describing each cover on display. This is a pity; the writer made the rounds of the wall frames and can report on some of the more exotic names of the express company covers shown: Tombstone and Oso Negro Stage Line, Whiting and Company's Feather River Express, Miner's Loon Creek Express, Nez Perces Express and Hogan and Company's North San Juan and Humbug Express, to mention but a few.

As noted previously, the story of western express covers is not complete. Dr. Hertz described how by checking maps, rates, postmarks, among other things, new express covers have been authenticated. Periodicals, photographs and newspapers of the period have been most productive for basic information. Also are waybills and ledgers and company papers. The story of the western expresses has been our speaker's preoccupation for more than a dozen years. If further study will be productive of the type of research and "finds" displayed on the night of November 15th, it is hoped Dr. Hertz will be able to devote many more years to this project. *(P. S.)*

Meeting of December 6, 1961

Scandinavia

At the outset, *Mr. Lauson H. Stone,* the exhibitor on the night of December 6, 1961, made it clear that although the title of his exhibit had been billed as Scandinavia, actually it was limited to two of the many Scandinavian fields. The first of these was Sweden — the classic issues, and the other was the parcel post stamps of Greenland. The general field — Scandinavia — in addition to Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Iceland, encompasses many other interesting subsidiary collecting areas, such as Greenland, Danish West Indies, Faroe Islands, North Ingermanland and Aunus, to mention but a few.

Sweden

Mr. Stone first sketched the main background of Swedish postal history. The Post Office was established in 1636. The stampless period, accordingly, ran from that year until July 1, 1855 when the first adhesive stamps were issued. A proposal to use stamped envelopes in 1823 was never accepted.

One interesting note inserted by Mr. Stone was that Sweden was one of the few countries to start its stamp issuing period with perforated stamps. Sweden never issued any imperforate stamps, even though the use of perforating machines for stamp separation was quite new in 1855.

The first issue was printed under contract by Count Sparre. For a short period in 1858, stamps were printed by Schentz with Sparre equipment. However, the government bought Sparre's equipment in 1858; thereafter, with few exceptions, Sweden's stamps were government printed.

Some general comments on the printing of the first issue, made by the speaker, may be summarized as follows:

1. A single, large, hand-engraved master die with no denomination was used for all five denominations.
2. Secondary dies were prepared to which numerals and denominations were added.
3. The 3, 6, 8 and 24 skilling denominations were probably printed in sheets of 100.
4. The 4 skilling is the only one believed to have been printed in sheets of 200.
5. Sheets of 200 had to be severed into 2 panes of 100 to fit the perforating machine.

This first issue was printed on sheets of unwatermarked paper except for watermarks in the margins. Occasionally, therefore, a margin copy will show some signs of watermark. The first paper used was thin and unsatisfactory. Later, thick paper and some which looks ribbed were used.

Perforation varieties include rough perfs and imperfs, the latter found on the 6 and 8 skilling denominations.

The most common of the stamps of this first issue is the 4 skilling. This is because that stamp paid the basic domestic postage rate, more than 7,000,000 being printed in the three-year period of use. The next most common, the 8 skilling, paid the double rate.

The scarcest of all the denominations is the 3 skilling which was a supplementary postage stamp used in the make-up of rates. Approximately only 185,000 stamps of this denomination were sold. The most famous variety of this stamp is the unique 3 skilling orange error, discovered by a schoolboy in 1885. This was caused by the insertion of a 3 skilling cliché in an 8 skilling plate. Proof of this is in the thickness of the paper. All 3 skilling stamps were printed on thin paper. The orange error is printed on the thick paper used for late printings of the 8 skilling. In passing, Mr. Stone noted that blocks of all denominations of the first issue are practically unknown except for the 4 skilling and that all multiples are extremely scarce. The 6 skilling is probably the second scarcest of the first issue. Like the 3 skilling, it also was a supplementary value. An unusual piece of a cover with two copies of the stamp in combination with the 24 skilling and British stamps was shown.

In 1858 the government decided to introduce the decimal system for its currency and postage stamps. Under this currency reform, 100öre were equal to 1 riksdaler instead of the 48 skilling banco as formerly. This necessitated the printing of the new öre values with the same design of the second issue on July 1, 1858. Remainders of the skilling stamps were burned and those

in the hands of the public were exchangeable for öre stamps.

About ten years later when the postal administrations of other countries requested examples of these skilling banco stamps, there were insufficient quantities available for distribution. The government then made new clichés cast from the original secondary matrixes. These were printed in small sheets of nine. Reprintings were made on several separate occasions as follows:

1. March 1868 — 426 of each denomination.
2. September 1868 — about 1500 of each denomination.
3. August 1871 — about 540 of the 3 skilling only.
4. 1885 — 1,620 of each denomination.
5. 1930 — Proofs in black, allegedly for philatelic study.
6. 1955 — in connection with the Stockholmia Philatelic Exhibition for the 100th anniversary of Swedish postage stamps. These were made from some old clichés and some new ones from which electrotypes were made. 410,562 of each denomination but in öre instead of skilling value were made.

The skilling banco stamps were withdrawn in 1858 when the öre values were issued. However, these skilling banco stamps were not invalidated until 1911; thus, the first four reprints, all of which were available for sale to the public, were valid for postage. They are quite scarce used. Some favor cancellations are known, but many were postally used. Copies are known used on piece with other stamps, but no covers are known.

The first local stamp of Sweden was also based on the skilling banco currency. This stamp was issued in black without denomination and sold for 1 skilling. This stamp was used in all cities and almost always are cancelled with a local star. When the new őre currency was introduced, stamps of the same design, but in brown, were issued for local use, priced at 3 őre.

Mr. Stone's showing of Sweden's classics continued with the second coat-of-arms issue of 1858-1861 in the őre currency and concluded with the Lion types which were issued starting in 1862. In the 1858 series he showed some interesting items, the 5 őre in the scarce dark green shade, a cover with the 5 öre denomination with Danish numeral marking, the muddy-brown shade of the 24 őre and the 50 őre with marginal watermark.

Greenland Parcel Post Stamps

Mr. Stone's showing of the Greenland parcel post stamps came next. Prior to 1905, parcels were carried free under the Greenland Administration. Letters were also carried free but Danish postage was required to or from the Administration Office in Copenhagen.

From 1905 to 1938 letters were carried as before but parcels required Greenland parcel post stamps.

From 1938 to date, both letters and parcels required Greenland postage stamps, which were first introduced in that year.

There are 18 basic parcel post stamps, all of one design. For use to Greenland, the parcel would be handed in at the Administration office where the stamp was affixed to an address card and the parcel number placed on both the parcel and the card. Both were then mailed. Upon receipt of the card, the recipient then would go to the post office to claim the parcel. For use from Greenland to Denmark, the parcel post stamp was affixed to the parcel wrapper itself.

The stamps themselves are extremely handsome. Mr. Stone showed artist sketches, proofs and complete sheets of the first printing. One interesting

note made by the speaker concerned the reperforating of straight edge copies. The reperforating was done by the Greenland Administration sometimes with different perforations from the original. Thus copies are found where the perforations vary on the several sides.

These parcel post stamps were very versatile, being used also as postal savings stamps by the Eskimos. After a book was filled with them, it was turned in and the money value collected.

This reporter left the meeting room that night with a genuine feeling of regret. The classic stamps of Sweden are well known to many collectors and Mr. Stone's exhibit is numbered among the outstanding in this field. But the real stars of the evening, in our opinion, were the Greenland parcel post stamps. It is no exaggeration to state that these stamps and their usages aroused more comment in the question and answer session that followed than perhaps any stamps shown in the past several years.

It was pleasant for many to see again an oldtime member, Carl Pelander, who has not been coming to our meetings as often as in the past. Mr. Pelander also remarked upon Mr. Stone's exceptional showing of Greenland. In the opinion of this veteran New York City dealer, this is the best in the world.

(P. S.)

Meeting of December 20, 1961

Board of Governors Open House

The program for the night of December 20, 1961 did not follow the usual pattern. There were no speakers, just exhibits, fifteen of the wall frames being filled by the members of the Board of Governors. The material shown was as varied as the individual collecting tastes of the Governors themselves.

This report will not attempt to describe the individual items on display. However, a list of the exhibitors and a brief description of each exhibit follows:

John R. Boker, Jr. — *Hanover*
John J. Britt — *American Bank Note Company air mail die proofs*
George E. Burghard — *Switzerland Forgeries*
Ezra D. Cole — *Shades of the U. S. 3c 1861 issue*
Henry M. Goodkind — *R. F. Overprints on cover*
Bernard D. Harmer — *Colombia Consular Overprints on air mail stamps*
H. D. S. Haverbeck — *Stamps and covers of Persia, Tibet, Yemen*
Albert H. Higgins — *Aden*
Morton D. Joyce — *Probate of Will U. S. Revenues*
Malcolm G. O'Reilly — *The 5-line Dollard overprints of Ireland*
Stanley R. Rice — *Flown air mail covers of Curacao, Latakia, Latvia*
F. Burton Sellers — *Haiti*
Philip Silver — *U. S. air mails*
Herbert P. Woodward — *19th Century covers of Europe*
Dr. Irwin M. Yarry — *St. Thomas*

The members circulated around the room viewing the exhibits. Occasionally, an exhibitor would be collared and asked to explain some of the items in the frames. The accent for the evening was on informality.

Then, all adjourned to the lounge on the second floor where a fine buffet dinner was spread. The festive board groaned under the weight of turkey, ham, cheese, fruit, coffee, holiday fruitcake and, of course, Mrs. Pritchett's

famous egg nog. Mrs. Eldridge and Mrs. Pritchett presided over the festivities, ably assisted by several of the ladies of the Club and wives of the members, who were kind enough to offer their services. The meats were carved by some of the governors, who displayed skill in performing this work. Thus, the holiday season was officially ushered in at the Collectors Club. *(P. S.)*

66th Annual Meeting

January 10, 1962

As customary for many years, the Annual Meeting of the members of the Collectors Club takes place here at 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. on the second Wednesday in January.

On January 10, 1962 at 8pm, President George E. Burghard called the 66th Annual Meeting to order. The Secretary, after taking a count of members present, reported that there was a quorum, and so the president ordered the order of business to proceed.

A motion was made, seconded and unanimously passed that the actions of the Officers, Governors and Trustees during the year 1961 be approved.

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

The Secretary

Let me present two formal reports, first the Necrology, after the reading of which I shall ask you to stand for a moment of silent respect:

Through death we lost the following members in 1961

RESIDENT

Agnes Burlingame
George D. Cabot
Rose Reiner

NON-RESIDENT

Nicholas A. Argenti
E. Arnold Banfield
Richard N. Cone
H. K. Crofoot
W. A. Edgar
Walter N. Frickstad
Horace F. Hartwell
Edgar B. Jessup
Harry M. Konwiser
Rudolph Neustadt
Tyson Nimick
W. L. L. Peltz
W. J. Scott
Mrs. S. F. Sharpless
L. D. Shoemaker
Justus M. Stahn
Martin M. Sternfels
Oliver H. Wolcott
Harold F. Wordell

Second, I report on the membership as of January 1, 1961, as follows:

Membership as of January 1, 1962		
Members in good standing January 1, 1961		1133
New Members admitted during 1961		69
Reinstatements		5
		1207
Through death we have lost 22 members		
Resignations accepted or dropped for non-payment of dues, 41		63
		1144
Honorary and Life Members		8
Total Membership		1152
Classifications as follows:		
Resident Members	267	
Non-Resident Members	744	
Overseas Members	133	
	1144	
Honorary and Life Members	8	
Total	1152	

Finally, let me add these words. The routine work of the office of Secretary is daily carried on in an efficient and gracious manner by Mrs. Pritchett, Executive Secretary of the Club. Her skillful hand and cooperative efforts, together with those of Mrs. Eldridge, happily relieve your Club officers of many time-taking duties in keeping a Club and Clubhouse of these proportions on an even keel. I am extremely grateful personally to Mrs. Pritchett for her courteous and devoted services, and I hope the membership at large appreciates the extent to which the Club is indebted both to her and to Mrs. Eldridge. A round of applause is surely in order at this point.

The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Governors are in order and up-to-date; the correspondence for the year has been dealt with; the usual crises have come and gone; and there is no major unfinished business in the Secretary's folder here. He has, however, so many non-philatelic duties and other commitments that it has been necessary for him to submit his resignation as Secretary to the Board of Governors. He now thanks the Collectors Club at large for the honor and trust conferred upon him during his two-year tenure as Secretary of this Club which ends as of this meeting.

Herbert P. Woodward

The Treasurer

The Collectors Club operated on a cash budget based upon anticipated income for the year ended December 31, 1961. It is a pleasure to report that

income exceeded expenses by a small amount which will be transferred to Surplus. The Treasurer wishes to thank all concerned for their co-operation, without which, this result could not have been achieved. Your attention is also called to the fact that this report is unaudited and is subject to confirmation by our accountants. The certified report will appear in a forthcoming issue of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

Collectors Club Inc.

GENERAL FUNDS:	
Balance — January 1, 1961	$ 5,684.42
Receipts during the Year	36,673.72
	$ 42,358.14
Disbursements during the Year	34,651.23
BALANCE — December 31, 1961	$ 7,706.91
On Deposit in the following banks:	
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co. 34th St. & Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	$ 3,156.01
Bowery Savings Bank 34th St. & Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	331.32
Seamen's Bank for Savings 546 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	4,219.58
	$ 7,706.91

Albert H. Higgins

Audit Committee

During 1961 the Audit Committee continued to discharge its responsibility as custodian of the Club's stock of COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELISTS and Steinway Fund Handbooks. Now that order has been brought to these collections, as reported last year, their continued maintenance, accessions and sales have become more or less routine.

With respect to the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, the Committee has set aside 50 copies of each of the six numbers published in 1961 as a stock for future sale. We have also continued to hold and store the excess printer's run of these issues for possible use by the Library Committee in an exchange program they have under consideration. This will be continued so long as available storage permits.

During the year the Committee inventoried 92 copies of a Cumulative Index to the *CCP* for Volumes 1 through 39, which was made by binding together copies of an earlier inventory of Volumes 1 through 30 and the new Index to Volumes 31 through 39 which included in the March 1961 issue of the *CCP*.

There have been three additions to the Steinway Fund Handbook group this year and the Committee has inventoried and stored the books as they were received from the printer. Appropriate records have been established for handling the accounting of sales of these new books. Received were a total of 147 copies of the Boggs "Robert Morris" book, 527 copies of the Stone

"French Colonies" book, and 504 copies of the Shenfield "Confederate Postal Routes" book. Substantial sales of all three of these books have already been made and are continuing. Additional sales of many of the previous Fund books continued to be made during 1961. Details of these sales will be found in other reports.

Three additional metal cabinets were acquired during the year for the Committee's use in storing the new handbooks. Just before the close of the year, the Committee received an additional 828 copies of the Neinken "U. S. Ten Cents stamps" handbook, a gift of Mr. Neinken to the club. These volumes will be added to the existing inventory of this book, effective in 1962, and two additional metal cabinets have been ordered for their storage, making a total of 11 cabinets in service.

An inventory of the Steinway Fund Handbooks as of December 31, 1961 is appended hereto as a part of this report. There has been little change in the inventory of COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELISTS from that submitted a year ago, as there have been only a few sales. For that reason and since the Committee is not charged with the responsibility of maintaining an accurate inventory and accounting system for the CCP's no new detailed inventory of CCP's has been made.

F. B. Sellers

Steinway Fund
Handbook Inventory
December 31, 1961

Handbook Title and Author	*Cabinets*	*Inventory Office**	*Total*
Handbook of the Pre-Stamp Postmarks of Austria — Mueller	232	1	233
Brazil Bulls Eyes	12	0	12
Confederate States — The Special Postal Routes — Shenfield	180	28	208
Corrientes — The Issues from 1856-60 — Stich	210	3	213
French Colonies — The General Issues — Stone	390	0	390
French Morocco — The Tour Hassan Issues — Neidorf	159	3	162
Greece — Part I	54	0	54
Part II	47	0	47
Part IV	1	0	1
Early Am. Perforating Machines — Boggs	241	3	244
Robert Morris Letters — Boggs	87	0	87
RF Overprints on U. S. Airmail Stamps — Goodkind	102	5	107
Tibet — Postage Stamps and Postal History — Haverbeck	14	1	15

*Includes volumes in Stich Memorial Case.

Handbook Title and Author	*Cabinets*	*Inventory Office*	*Total*
Ten Cent Stamps of 1855-1859 — Neinken	675	2	677
Twenty-Four Cent Airmail Inverted Center — Goodkind	427	0	427
Venezuela — The Early Stamps — Wickersham	110	1	111

Awards Committee

This committee was charged with the responsibility to select the best article published in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST during 1961. Our final decision was made after a careful review of the complete Volume 40 of this magazine. We are pleased to report that the committee was in unanimous agreement that the winner of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST MEDAL for 1961 is:

UNITED STATES, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Pony Express Stamps 1861-64 by Winthop S. Boggs.

A *Certificate of Honorable Mention* is awarded to
The Black Honduras, The Rarest Air Mail Stamp by Irving I. Green.

Philip Silver

Community Service

During the year just ended, I am pleased to report that the Club was instrumental in furnishing stamps and philatelic supplies, free of charge, to a great many institutions, including Veterans' hospitals, Community Clubs, Boys' Homes, Junior Stamp Clubs, Homes for the Aged and other philanthropic organizations. Throughout the year, donations of stamps and supplies were sent to the various groups and the Collectors Club has in its files letters of acknowledgement and thanks from a great many of these institutions. Particular thanks is due to our loyal membership who so faithfully contributed the philatelic materials which were then distributed by the Committee.

In addition to the above activities, the Collectors Club has also been of service to many philatelic organizations. The Collectors Club has truly acted as the "Host to Philately" in this country, by allowing the use of our meeting rooms and facilities to many local and national philatelic societies for their conventions, exhibitions and meetings.

It is hoped that with the cooperation and aid of more civic-minded members of the Collectors Club, the Community Service Committee may extend its activities in 1962 beyond those of last year.

J. Wm. Middendorf

Editor

1961 marked the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST's 40th year of consecutive publication, a record achieved by few philatelic periodicals and exceeded, as far as we know, by only two others in the world.

Two special features were published last year to commemorate this 40th anniversary. The first 1961 number in January was devoted almost exclusively to a review of this magazine's record during this period of four decades. The

second 1961 number in March contained the *Cumulative Index* of all the volumes from 1952 through 1961. Thus, this makes the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST accurately indexed from Volume 1 through Volume 39. This, too, is exceptional, because very few philatelic magazine have a complete, accurate index.

The year 1961 covered by Volume 40 saw again a production of six numbers with a grand total of 412 printed pages. The contents were well diversified with two articles on the United States; four from Latin America — Bolivia, Honduras, Uruguay and Venezuela; three on Europe — Austria, France and Great Britain; Africa with three — French Morocco, Mauritius and the Suez Canal Company; Asia being represented by Afghanistan and China. The regular features — editorials, book reviews and meeting reports — continued as in the past volumes.

1962 with Volume 41 will see a number of innovations all from the artistic side. A new cover with a different colored paper for each number, new page layouts and cuts all were created to bring this magazine a modern appearance and make it easier to read.

The Editorial Board for 1962 still has two loyal members, who have served this magazine with the editor for 14 consecutive years since 1948. They are *Harrison D. S. Haverbeck* and *Edwin Mueller*. Two new members come on this board. *Franc Ritter* is the Art Director, and *Philip Silver*, who has capably and conscientiously reported most all of the 1961 meetings, will continue to do this work.

This report closes on this note. With both pride and in no sense of sounding boastful, the following statement is quoted from a leading British weekly stamp magazine that in October 1961 wrote:

". . . the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, which is probably the most advanced philatelic publication in existence."

Henry M. Goodkind

House Committee

During the past year it has been the privilege of your House Committee to make several additions and improvements to your clubhouse.

In cooperation with the Louis Stich Memorial Committee a very handsome glass and hardwood antique cabinet has been placed in the entrance foyer. It is known as the Louis Stich Memorial cabinet and bears a plaque to that effect. It displays copies of all the books and pamphlets published by the club and will stand as a memorial to Louis Stich.

We were very fortunate last year in having an anonymous benefactor who made two very handsome donations which enabled us to make some important improvements within the building.

A new air conditioner was installed in the library. This required a special line from the cellar and complete removal and replacement of all the old switch boxes and fuse panels. Also, due to the additional load a new line had to be run from the street to the meter and from the meter to the switchboard. The result was a clean new installation which has long been overdue.

The funds were earmarked for clubhouse improvement, so with the remainder we were able to put new foam rubber seats on all the chairs in the meeting room, adding greatly to the comfort and looks of the room. Both these additions were most welcome and necessary and we again express our sincere thanks.

Your clubhouse today is in good condition except for some external painting. Surveys have been made of all the work necessary but due to inclement weather and labor conditions it was decided to wait until the spring before starting painting and sand blasting etc. I pass this on to my successor as a project to make the house beautiful for our 25th anniversary year 1962.

In conclusion I wish to thank all the members of the Committee for their much needed help and cooperation during the past year.

George E. Burghard

Insurance

The Committee is pleased to report that the Collectors Club maintained its favorable record with the insurance carriers.

Renewal premiums were paid on all policies expiring during the year. Our policies were reviewed so that we have maximum coverage, in top-rated companies, at the lowest net premium cost.

The Chairman acknowledges, with thanks, the valuable assistance of Mr. Sol Zipser in the interests of the Club.

Albert H. Higgins

Library

During the year past the following acquisitions have been made:

Handbooks and Monographs	97
Catalogs	22
Periodicals	1385

These figures do not include auction catalogs, pricelists, philatelic notes and manuscripts nor the duplicate material obtained during 1961. Some of the duplicates which have been acquired through gift and purchase are being retained as reserve copies of works in frequent demand. One such is the three volume "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" compiled by H. Collin and H. L. Calman. This work will be bound in smaller sections to facilitate their use and shipment. Our shelf copy has had to be rebound as a result of abuse during shipment. The auction catalogs are not itemized in the list of acquisitions as this part of the collection is still in the process of reorganization and all of the material is not yet available for our readers' use. Mr. N. Hals, who has our deepest thanks, has continued the work toward completion of this project which he started last year but the time required for this task is greater than had been anticipated and completion could not be obtained during 1961.

Thirty-four of the new acquisitions have been reviewed in the COLLECTORS' CLUB PHILATELIST. This is a much smaller percentage than reviewed last year and emphasizes the need we have for reviewers to aid the editor, Henry M. Goodkind, in writing competent reviews of each of the works submitted to him for this purpose. Mr. Goodkind generously gives each of the review copies he receives to the library, and the committee shares his sense of frustration that all of them cannot be reviewed. All are acknowledged and credited in the list of library acquisitions but all should be reviewed. If you, the members, would like to help in dispelling this frustration please advise the Editor or the Chairman of the Library Committee. Our thanks to Mr. Goodkind for suffering along with us in this matter and for his continual efforts to increase the library's holdings.

The library currently receives about sixty periodicals in exchange for copies of the COLLECTORS' CLUB PHILATELIST. The Editorial Committee has now made available to the library an additional one hundred copies of each issue for exchange purposes. Utilization of this valuable asset has been programed and will, we trust, increase considerably our collecting of periodicals in our field. In some instances subscriptions have been paid to obtain periodicals in the study catagory. Their editors do not usually wish to exchange. Gifts

too have been made of back issues of periodicals which we did not have in our collection, some of which have ceased publication. Considerable emphasis is now, and has been, placed on the development of this part of our library. This is reasoned to be most important because philately, unlike the social sciences or the humanities, can report the studies of many years in considerably less than book-length. These studies we find in the philatelic journals and we must concentrate on comprehensive coverage of this source material.

In the report for 1960, your Chairman called attention to the embrittlement of papers found in so many of the early and more ephemeral periodicals. Lamination of some and replacement of others were proposed as remedial action. Both suggestions have proved impractical. The papers require treatment before lamination can be attempted and their deterioration is too advanced to permit the necessary treatment. Replacement copies, in those cases where they were available were in no better condition than the copies in our collection. This shocking development coupled with the inability of the bookbinder to rebind certain volumes due to advanced paper deterioration prompted a survey of the condition of our collection. As a result of this survey your Chairman estimates that at least sixty per cent of the material needs conservation attention and that deterioration is acute in twenty per cent of the collection.

What is the solution to this problem? Your committee is at present investigating the various methods of micro-reproduction and electro-static direct reproduction. Treatment of paper is also under investigation. Your Committee has also petitioned the Treasurer for an increase in budget for preservation of the more distressed material during 1962. While we do not envision a battery of micro-readers in our library, we can expect to find use for them in the not distant future. Proper conservation attention now will mean that today's literature will be available for the future philatelic student.

This has indeed been a dire year. For not only has full realization of the condition of our collection become apparent, but we have been plagued also by illness. Our Librarian, Mrs. Josephine L. Eldridge, was stricken early in the year and has only recently recovered her energy and resumed to the fullest all of her activities in the library. Thanks to the Misses E. Harper and H. Kirby and the Mesdames Pritchett and Taylor as well as those of the committee, through whose efforts the library was able to function throughout the year.

While we regret the unhappy health of our librarian and the progressive deterioration of our collection, we deplore most of all the lack of use of the library by our members. Only four hundred and twelve loans were reported last year of which one hundred forty-three were mailed outside of the city. This is a very small record when compared with our membership roster.

Your committee looks forward to the improved health of Mrs. Eldridge, and the improved condition of the library, and to greatly improved activity in the use of our material. The library is yours, please use it.

Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award

This committee was duly formed in the year 1952, for the purpose of honoring the memory of *Alfred F. Lichtenstein,* benefactor of the Collectors Club and patron of philately. This award in the form of a medal is suitably engraved with an accompanying citation and is presented each year to an individual who in the opinion of the Board of Governors has rendered "Distinguished Service to Philately."

At the regularly convened meeting of the Board of Governors held on January 25th, 1961, I, as Chairman of this Committee, submitted the names of six eminent philatelists as potential recipients for the 1961 award. However,

to my surprise, our President George E. Burghard added my name for consideration also as a possible recipient. After the balloting had taken place, to my utter amazement, I was duly elected by the Board of Governors to be the 1961 recipient of the *ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN MEMORIAL AWARD.*

Following our usual custom, a dinner sponsored by the Board of Governors was tendered to me as the recipient for the year 1961, on Wednesday evening, April 19th, prior to the regularly scheduled meeting at the Club. The dinner which took place at the Champs-Elysees, was attended by many of my good friends in philately. In this connection I desire to pay tribute to my fellow board member, Philip Silver, who so graciously acted as Chairman of the Lichtenstein Memorial Dinner Committee.

The actual presentation ceremonies were held at the clubhouse and the medal signifying the award was ably presented to me by the distinguished daughter of Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Mrs. Louise B. Dale.

John J. Britt

Membership

The Membership Committee expects to start an active campaign to fill the vacancies in our various classifications as soon as the new brochure is available. We are happy to report that it is well on its way and you will be hearing more about this shortly.

We are happy to welcome the new members who have joined the Club during the year. We would like to see the attendance at the meetings increase as we feel the programs have been most interesting and worthwhile.

As I always seem to end my report, I would like to have the cooperation of every member to help fill and maintain our classification quotas. The Club needs the support of all philatelists, and all philatelists have much to gain from membership in the Club. The Library is invaluable for research and study, the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST adds articles of record to our ever increasing knowledge, and our new publications are indeed a credit to the high purposes and standards our hobby merits.

Stanley R. Rice

Mounting And Exhibitions

During the year the Mounting and Exhibition Committee was most helpful to our many exhibitors in properly displaying their respective collections for our program meetings and Annual Competition. The careful handling of these valuable collections is no small responsibility and it is with this in mind that the committee functions.

The Annual Competition on April 19th was carried through expeditiously with 52 members competing. The absence of Mrs. Eldridge due to illness was keenly felt in as much as she has always been very helpful in the sorting and mailing of these collections. I am happy to report that Mrs. Eldridge is now fully recovered and back serving us.

My sincerest thanks to Mr. Nathan Hals, Mr. Emanuel Reggel, and Mr. Maurice Tripet who as members of this committee were most active and invaluable. Many other members of the club volunteered their services during the Annual Competition — Mr. Bernard Aronstein, Mrs. Bert Taylor, Mrs. Rae Ehrenberg, Mr. Albert Higgins, Mr. Sol Altman, Mr. Paul Lindenberg, Mr. Max Bass and Mr. Sol Whitman. May I also thank our Executive Secretary, Mrs. Pritchett and Mr. Dinelle of the staff.

Dr. Irwin M. Yarry

Program Committee

During the last year nineteen meetings were held at the Collectors Club. All of these were arranged by the Program Committee. The details have been written up and reported on in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

The Program Committee is pleased and happy to announce that the program given by CREIGHTON C. HART, "U. S. 1847 ISSUE" on March 15th was awarded the Collectors Club Medal for the best program for the year 1961.

The program by *A. Earl Weatherly, "Confederate States of America"* on May 3rd was another outstanding program, as well as the one by *Lauson H. Stone, "Scandinavia"* on December 6th.

The Program Committee wants to thank, and is deeply grateful to all of the exhibitors who made our programs so enjoyable for the years 1961.

All of the programs for the year 1962 have been scheduled and arranged and the program has been printed.

The Program Chairman would like to especially thank the other members of his Committee. Very great thanks are due Dr. Yarry and his Committee who helped at almost every meeting mounting and dismounting the stamps in the frames. Additional thanks are due Philip Silver who wrote up for the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST the details of the meetings.

The Chairman believes that there were a number of outstanding programs during the year and hopes that the programs for next year will be as interesting and as diversified.

The annual competition was one of the highlights as always and we hope to improve and augment this in the years to come.

These programs at the Collectors Club are your programs and the Program Chairman would welcome any suggestions and help at any time. Our aim is to make them better and more enjoyable for all members.

Ezra D. Cole

Publications

During the past year we were pleased to be able to publish the following titles under the Steinway Memorial Publications series:

Confederate States Of America, Special Postal Routes by Lawrence L. Shenfield

French Colonies, The General Issues by Robert G. Stone

Cumulative Index, first 40 years of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, compiled by H. P. Woodward

We are pleased to annouce at this time that considerable progress has been made on forthcoming publications and that we are scheduling *Civil War Prisons And Their Covers* by Earl Antrim early in 1962, *Postage Stamps Of Nepal* by H. D. S. Haverbeck to follow shortly thereafter.

During the past year, in addition to the handbook work, this Committee was also charged with the preparation of an illustrated brochure to be used in publicizing the Club and its services to prospective members. This additional publication has taken much time and we are pleased to say is nearing completion.

In closing this report we would like to render our thanks to the members of the Publications Committee: Winthrop S. Boggs, Ezra D. Cole, Bernard D. Harmer, Edwin Mueller, Henry M. Goodkind, John J. Britt, and Lawrence L. Shenfield for the efforts which they have put forth upon our various projects. We are particularly glad to welcome Mr. Franc Ritter to the Committee in the capacity of Art Director and Consultant.

H. D. S. Haverbeck

Publicity

During the year 1961, five press releases were prepared by your Publicity Committee and duly distributed. These received satisfactory attention from philatelic journals in the United States and, to some degree, from the stamp magazines overseas.

It was found in the past that releases relating to issues of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST did not receive the attention of editors; further it has been the practice of the Club not to publicize future events. Absence of releases relating to these two subject necessarily restricted publicity activities.

Bernard D. Harmer

Steinway Memorial Publication Fund

The Board of Governors at their regularly scheduled meeting in September 1957, approved a resolution for the creation of a handbook fund, as a testimonial in memory of the late Theodore E. Steinway, to be known as the *Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund.* The purpose of this fund was to encourage new authors, solicit and finance original philatelic manuscripts and to publish any worthwhile opus consistent with the policy of the Collectors Club. The Board felt that the memory of Theodore E. Steinway must not be allowed to vanish from the philatelic scene and the creation of the fund would be our way of paying homage to a truly great philatelist, *Theodore E. Steinway.*

Since the creation of this special fund, eleven new handbooks have been published under the sponsorship of the *Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund,* and it is hoped that throughout the years to come, many more works of philatelic merit will be published under the aegis of this fund.

While this special fund was originally financed by many generous contributions from our membership at large, the fund has apparently reached a self-sustaining status, as the Publications Committee was enabled to finance the printing of two additional philatelic works during 1961 from the current funds available.

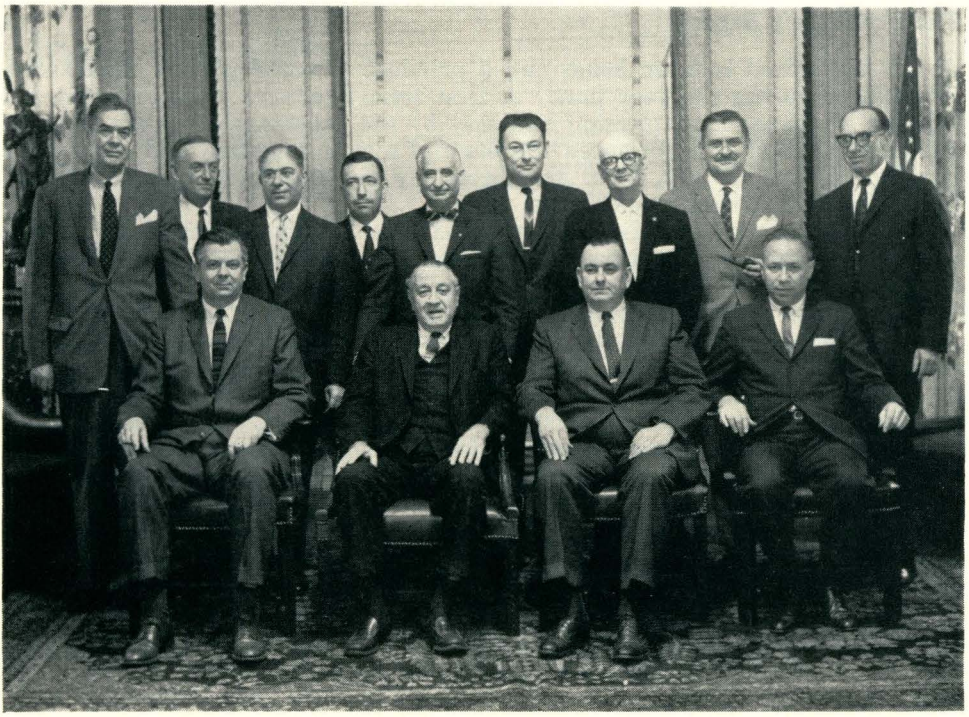
In conclusion, it is my happy duty to report that our handbook sales for the year 1961 reached the magnificent figure of $5,113.52 and the present balance on hand in the *Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund* as of December 31st, 1961, is $6,456.87. These funds are on deposit in a savings bank account and receive the interest increment as due.

The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund

Balance — January 1, 1961		$ 7,281.33
Additions:		
Contributions	$ 482.00	
Handbook Sales	5,113.52	
Bank Interest	255.49	5,851.01
		$ 13,132.34
Deductions:		
Cost of Publication, etc.		6,675.47
BALANCE — December 31, 1961		$ 6,456.87

In addition to the above assets, we also have on hand a large inventory of the handbooks published and these are the sole property of the Collectors Club.

John J. Britt



The Board of Gevernors of the Collectors Club. (Standing, left to right): Morton D. Joyce, Ezra D. Cole, Henry M. Goodkind, Bernard D. Harmer, Herbert P. Woodward, F. Burton Sellers, John J. Britt, H. D. S. Haverbeck and Dr. Irwin M. Yarry. (Seated) Malcomn G. O'Reilly, Vice-President, George E. Burghard, President; Albert H. Higgins, Treasurer and Philip Silver, Secretary. Photograph taken after the Annual Meeting on January 10, 1962.

Study Groups

As during 1960, eleven study groups made use of the facilities of the Club in 1961, and space was provided to a twelfth group for an organization meeting that may develop into the creation of another study group. This tally compares with 15 such groups ten years ago.

The Study Group Committee bravely started the year by meeting on the night of last January's blizzard, when there was discussion about the relations of the groups to each other and of all to the Club. It was agreed for the second year to recommend no drastic change in these relations and it was generally felt that matters were progessing satisfactorily.

The high point of the year for this Committee was the program presented by the Study Groups at the regular Club Meeting of September 20th, when nearly all groups were represented by one or more frames and each exhibitor took five minutes to high-light his showing. The versatility and diversity of interests of the study groups were neatly displayed and the presentation was well applauded. It is recommended that this type of program be repeated every few years.

Finally, on behalf of the Collectors Club let me thank the Study Groups for their continuing annual contributions to the Club.

Herbert P. Woodward

The President's Report

It has indeed been an honor and a privilege to serve as your chief executive officer during the year past. A first term is always a bit difficult, but this one was made most pleasant and easy by the assistance of a very efficient and faithful staff of experienced officers and a most congenial and cooperative board of governors. To all of them goes my heartfelt gratitude, sincere appreciation and eternal indebtedness.

During my term of office I have endeavored to promote the idea of a club spirit and atmosphere, to make the meetings happier and more fun. To create a closer member to member relationship in the true meaning of a club, but at the same time never losing sight of the fact that this is a highly respected philatelic body. If in these things I have succeded in a small way, then I have received my reward.

From the reports you have just listened to you know that your club is in excellent condition. Financially sound. Physically fit and spiritually unwanting. Let's keep it that way.

My sincere thanks to all the members for their patience and kindness and a very happy and prosperous new year to all.

George E. Burghard

Nominating Committee

A meeting of the Nominating Committee was held on November 1st, 1961 and the following members were unanimously nominated for Governors of the Class of 1964:

John R. Boker, Jr.
Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale
Robert L. Graham, Jr.
Bernard D. Harmer
Albert H. Higgins
Herbert P. Woodward

Emanuel M. Reggel, Chairman. Mrs. Bert S. Taylor, Solomon Altman, Albert Philip Cohen and Julian F. Gros.

Elections

Following the report of the Nominating Committee, and there being no further nominations made from the floor, the report of this committee was accepted unanimously.

There was a short intermission, while the Board of Governors convened in their room on the third floor to elect the officers for this year. The Governors returned to the Meeting Room on the main floor and announced the following elections:

President ..... *George E. Burghard*
Vice President ..... *Malcolm G. O'Reilly*
Secretary ..... *Philip Silver*
Treasurer ..... *Albert H. Higgins*

The president asked if there were any further business. There being none, the meeting adjourned at 9:44 p. m. *(H. M. G.)*

Book Reviews

French Colonies, The General Issues, by Robert G. Stone. Published by the Collectors Club, 22 E. 35th St., N. Y. 16, N. Y. as Handbook No. 11 of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund. 118 pages, 61 illustrations and 28 tables. Paperbound. Price $2.00.

This latest addition to the Steinway Memorial Fund publications is evidence that, regardless of price, the quality, preparation and dedication of both writers and editorial staff remains high. It is this reviewer's feeling that here is a handbook that should be hailed with gratitude by everyone seriously interested in French philately. Mr. Stone has produced a scholarly and eminently useful study on the fascinating general issues produced by France for use in her colonial empire during the years 1860-1892. Except for isolated articles buried in philatelic periodicals, there has been no serious work in English devoted to this important segment of French philately. Little, it might be added, is available in French.

Covering the Eagle issue of 1858-70, the issue of 1871, the 1872-76 issue, the Sage issue of 1876-80, the Dubois issue of 1881-91, the Postage Due issues of 1884-1910 and the semi-postal issues of 1943-44, Mr. Stone's detailed and explicit handling of his material is thorough and accurate.

Until now, collectors specializing in these classic issues of the French colonies have had to work out their problems from the material at hand and through what information they could glean from an occasional article or from a fellow student. Through this fine handbook, information on production, paper, gum, colors and shades, varieties, essays, proofs, reprints, counterfeits, cancellations, quantities printed and tables of usage is available in one authoritative volume.

In addition to the coverage of those aspects of the general issues listed above, Mr. Stone has given special attention to the cancellations, shades, use on entires, counterfeits and proofs of the stamps of Martinique, St. Pierre-Miquelon and particularly Guadeloupe, long a specialty of the author.

Collectors will find the discussion and illustrations of the cancellations used on the first three issues of especial value, as they will the table showing the relative scarcity of use on the various denominations of each issue in each colony.

Other tables appearing throughout the book supply at a glance the printing, the Paris print date, denomination, and color of each stamp, color of paper used, type of impression, quantities printed, quantities sent to the colony and the relative scarcity of the various types of cancels.

Plate varieties are discussed at length, colors and shades are taken up, giving information on the use of shades as a means of identifying different printings.

Entires are taken up issue by issue. Information is supplied as to which covers are common and which are unusual, denomination by denomination and colony by colony.

Inks are gone into, papers studied, types identified and on and on. In its 118 pages this handbook contains more needed information than many a work three times its size. Further, the material is explained with clarity, while accuracy is a keynote. Where there is disagreement or controversy among authorities, Mr. Stone makes note, so the reader may not be misled.

The illustrations are good and are helpful additions to the text. All in all, this is a work that is thorough, exhaustive and essential to anyone who has any interest in the general issues of the French colonies. Mr. Stone, in his preface, says that there is much that is yet to be learned, much that has not been solved.

Perhaps that is so, but in the meanwhile we think it the best available.

We would further recommend this handbook to any student of French philately and to all philatelists as a model treatment of one specialized field. It is a worthwhile addition to any philatelic library and at a very, very reasonable price. (*Ira Zweifach*)

The Giori Press, A Comprehensive Study of Current Stamp Production at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, by George W. Brett. Copyright 1961. Published by the Bureau Issues Association, Inc., West Somerville, Massachusetts. Illustrated. 109pp. Price $3.00.

Much water has flowed along the banks of the Potomac since the first Bureau Issue was printed in 1894 and much progress has been made in the Bureau's printing methods since then. The Koebau-Giori press represents perhaps the culmination of their development: a 30-ton, $250,000 marvel of ingeniosity, the press (named after its inventor, Gualtero Giori) uses electrolytic plates to print up to 3,000 impressions in one to three colors on single runs.

Mr. Brett, true to the high standards of BIA publications, writes a thorough and informed treatise on this remarkable machine. The first part sketches the background of multicolor, line-engraved intaglio printing for postage stamps and gives a description in depth of the press itself, illustrated with excellent photographs and diagrams. The complicated operation of the press is rendered in easily readable style and anyone going through this chapter is guaranteed an entirely clear understanding of this important printing process. Next the production of the first eight Giori-printed stamps (4c 48-star flag to 4c Forest Conservation) is meticulously analyzed and all subsequent issues to-date covered lightly but adequately.

Of particular interest to philatelists is Part II which covers the "varieties" to be found on the Giori stamps. The usual plate varieties are so seldom found now on the products of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving that an entirely new set of semi-constant "varieties" peculiar to the Giori press merits our attention. Some of these printing anomalies have so many of the characteristics of the better known "plate" marks that accurate diagnosis is difficult without a comprehensive reference work. This book should provide the answer to most problems that collectors face.

The text suffers a little from the unavoidable redundancy, which is bound to occur when a series of related articles are consolidated under one cover, and the lack of an index. The wealth of information imparted in easy style more than makes up, however, for any slight editorial shortcoming. Altogether a valuable addition to any philatelic library. *(George W. Karl)*

Great Britain Post Roads, Post Towns, and Postal Rates 1635-1839 by Allan W. Robertson. 62 pages (11x9) on art paper, cloth bound in blue and embossed in gold. Price $5.00. Published by, and obtainable from the Author, "Ranworth", St. Lawrence Drive, Pinner, Middlesex, England.

The first characteristic to strike the reader is that this publication is printed only on one side of "jumbo" size pages, thus providing space for relevant notes and clippings to be added according to individual requirements.

As the title implies, the work is divided into three general sections: (i) *Post Roads,* (ii) *Post Towns,* and (iii) *Postal Rates.*

The first section opens with the Charles I Proclamation of July 31st 1635

—"For the settling of the letter-office of England and Scotland." Then follows a detailed description of the Horse Posts, Mail Coach Posts, and the development of the system of the major Post Roads and Cross Roads in England, Wales and Scotland. The Irish Sea is bridged by a section devoted to "Mail Communications Across the Irish Sea," and thence to the Post Roads of Ireland. The origins of the London, Edinburgh, Dublin and Provincial Penny and Twopenny Posts are also dealt with.

The second part is divided into three groups, and lists alphabetically the Post Towns of (i) England and Wales, (ii) Scotland and (iii) Ireland. Each table includes the distance from the town listed to London, and the major ports, with an indication of the route by which letters were carried between the Post Town and London. (The comparable table referring to Ireland lists the amount of Irish postage required to be paid on letters from the various Post Towns to Dublin). The Provincial Post Offices are also tabulated, giving the number of sub-offices within the area of the Post Towns.

The Postal Rates are clearly set out in a series of nine tables grouped under the various Postal Acts that were passed, listing the cost of postage by single and double letters, and also by weight and distance.

Supplementary tables for Post Office Packet Boat rates within the United Kingdom, the Scotch "Additional ½d" Turnpike charge, and the Menai and Conway Bridge charges are also included.

The last pages comprise a listing of those who held the Office of Postmaster General from 1660 to 1959.

The concise presentation of classified facts and checklists, makes this publication one to which the collector will refer again and again, for information and for verification.

To give some idea of its scope, there are nearly 2000 Post Towns and Provincial Penny Post Offices listed; approximately 8000 mileage measurements (on which the postal rates were originally based), as well as 15 maps and diagrams of Post Roads, illustrations of postal markings, facsimiles of Post Office Notices and reproductions of relevant contemporary pictures.

The quality of the production is first class. The author has collated an astonishing amount in one volume that will save the student countless hours poring over numerous books of reference. He also has furnished an excellent bibliography that should prove of considerable value to those who wish to proceed to more specialized study. *(Ethel Harper)*

URUGUAY

(Continued from page 68)

Sperati: 1 L of LICA heavily curved on the left side instead of being straight.
2 L and I of LICA almost joined below instead of being well separated.
3 The right side of the horizontal bottom stroke of the I of LICA, almost missing.

1864 — Escuditos — 08c. green — Type 3 (Fig. 21)

Type: White flaw in the solid ground over OS of SIMOS.
Small cut into the solid ground under R of REPUBLICA.

Sperati: 1 A heavy dot inside the left leg of the U.
2 I of SIMOS roundish and not square at the bottom.
3 The outer edge of the horizontal stroke of T of ORIENTAL, irregular.
4 A break of the inner circle under E of ORIENTAL.

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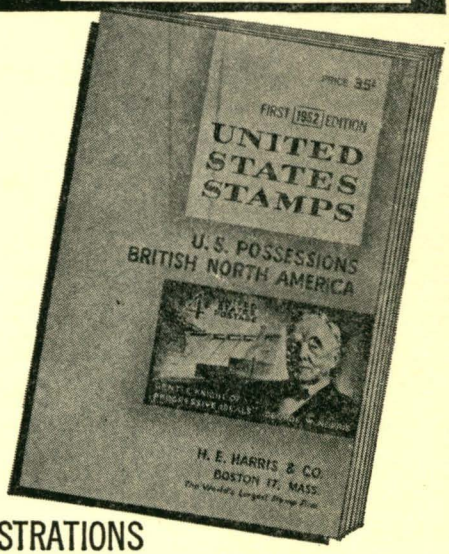
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