

The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 49 Number 4
July 1970

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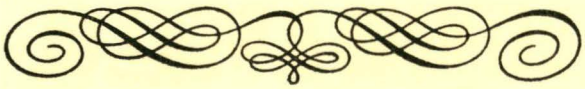
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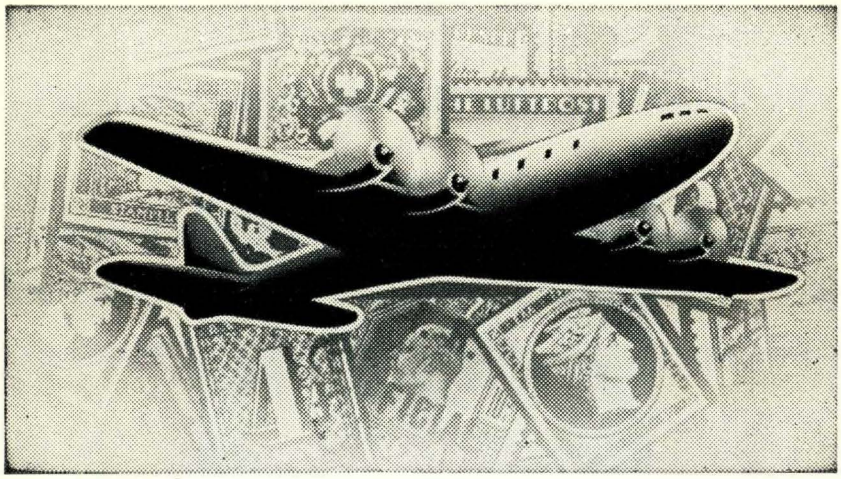
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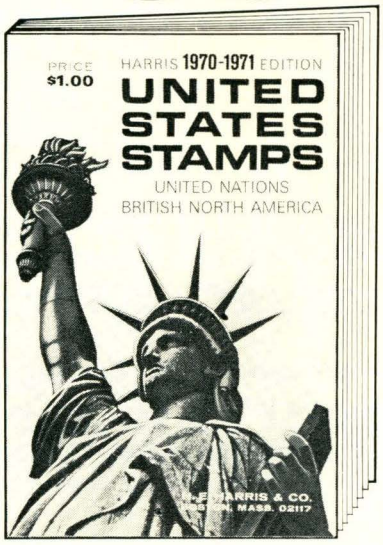
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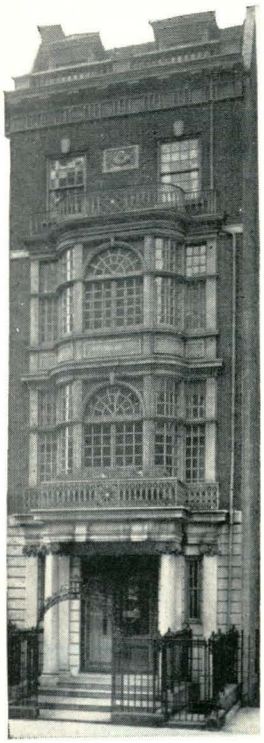
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1970 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Meetings convene at 8 p. m.

October 7th — *MEXICO* — Emilio Obregon, Mexico City, Mexico

October 21st — *U. S. BANK NOTE ISSUES* — J. Braus, Larchmont, N. Y.

November 4th — *OTTOMAN EMPIRE POSTAL HISTORY* — Robert W. Stuchell, New York, N. Y.

November 18th — *SCANDINAVIA* — Reidar Norby, Washington, D.C.

December 2nd — *U. S. 20th CENTURY* — Louis Grunin, Spring Valley, N. Y.

December 16th — *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*

Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, Editor
Editorial Board
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The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST
Volume 49 Number 4
July 1970

HENRY M. GOODKIND

1904 - 1970



Henry M. Goodkind's achievements in philately ran the gamut from distinguished editing to comprehensive additions to the body of philatelic knowledge. He came honestly by his collecting interests; his late father was an avid collector who left him three well-formed collections — a general collection, a collection of United States stamps and a mint air mail collection. The general collection has been merged and continued with one started when he was a boy of ten. The United States collection was sold in 1939 but the air mail collection became his greatest love, with emphasis on used stamps and especially covers.

It was his interest in air mail stamps that brought him to the attention of the late Nicholas Sanabria, publisher of the Sanabria Air Mail Catalog. Mr. Sanabria was his friend and teacher. Some of the knowledge gained from this association came home to roost in Mr. Goodkind's writings for the Sanabria house organ, "*Sanabria Air Post News.*" In 1944, Mr. Goodkind became an advisory editor of the Sanabria catalog.

The experience of these early years was later incorporated in Mr. Goodkind's association with Aero Philatelists, Inc., the newly formed air mail organization, born in 1945. In 1946, he was chosen editor of its first publication, *The Aero Philatelist's News* (published from 1946 to 1953) and continued as editor of the current successor publication, *The Aero Philatelist Annals.* He was the first and only editor Aero Philatelists had. Both publications, *The Aero Philatelist's News* and *The Aero Philatelist Annals* have achieved the highest awards granted for philatelic literature in international exhibitions.

In 1949, Henry M. Goodkind was appointed editor of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, a position he maintained to his death. In the twenty-one years of his stewardship as editor of the C.C.P., it has become firmly established as the foremost publication of record in philately. The results of his connection with this magazine have been widely acclaimed because of the maturity of viewpoint and the exacting scholarship which Mr. Goodkind has brought to bear in his task.

In July, 1961, Mr. Goodkind was invited to join the staff of Scott Publications as editor of "Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal." He occupied this post with that popular philatelic publication, until two years ago.

In the course of more than a decade and a half as an editor, Mr. Goodkind did not neglect his own writing activities. He has written more than 250 articles on U. S. and foreign air mail stamps and the following six hand books:

1. The Hawker Stamp of Newfoundland,
2. First Air Mail Stamp of the United States.
3. United States, The 24c Inverted Air Mail Stamp of 1918,
4. R F Overprints,
5. United States, The 5c Beacon Air Mail Stamp of 1928
6. New Zealand, 1898-99 Great Barrier Island Pigeon Post Stamps (with J. Reg. Walker and H. L. Chisolm).

The latter four were published as Handbooks of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund of the Collectors Club.

Henry M. Goodkind's philatelic interests were not confined soley to his activities as editor and author. In 1949, he was invited to join the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation; later, in 1951, he was elected to the Foundation's Board of Trustees. From 1952 to 1958, Mr. Goodkind served as Secretary of that organization. Mr. Goodkind was still on the Board of Trustees, the Expert Committee and the Executive Committee of the Foundation.

The Collectors Club was another of his enduring interests. Since 1959, he had been a member of the Board of Governors with service on many important committees. He served as Chairman of the Publication Committee of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Fund Handbook Committee from 1958 to 1961. He had been a Trustee for several years.

Mr. Goodkind served as a judge for many of this country's national and regional shows: Sojex, Sepad, Interpex, A. P. S. and S. P. A. exhibitions, to name but a few. Internationally, he served as a member of the jury for Cipex (1947), Fipex (1956), Rio de Janeiro (1956), Curiosa, Netherlands (1961) and Aerophila, Belgium (1963). In recent years he also judged for Sipex (1966), Aeropex (1966); and was named for Philympia 1970 in Great Britain.

Mr. Goodkind received many philatelic honors. In 1961, he was chosen the first recipient of the Richard S. Bohn Memorial Award, named in honor of the founder of Aero Philatelists, Inc. In 1960, he was voted the Gerard Gilbert Award of the France and Colonies Group for his work on the R F Overprints. 1961 saw his election to Honorary Life Membership in Aero Philatelists and, in 1962, he received the Sepad National Merit Award. He was the recipient of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award of the Collector's Club in 1963.

In addition to memberships in The Collectors Club and Aero Philatelists, Inc., Mr. Goodkind held membership in The Royal Philatelic Society, London. He was made a fellow of that organization in 1951. He was elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in 1967. He was also elected an Honorary Life Member of the Collectors Club in 1970.

As a collector and exhibitor, Henry M. Goodkind had a fair measure of success. His collections have won trophies, gold, silver and bronze medals both here and abroad.

This made was not only a citizen of philately, he was a citizen of his community. A native New Yorker — fourth generation and proud of it — he was educated in both New York public and private schools before receiving his A.B. from Cornell University in 1925. Subsequent to his graduation from Cornell, he spent a year at Oxford University, England doing post-graduate work.

Mr. Godkind held membership in many organizations associated with the cultural life of New York. Some of these are New York Philharmonic Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Modern Art, and New York Zoological Society. He was a member of the Congregation Emanu-El, New York.

Henry M. Goodkind championed philately as an adult hobby. His editorials, which have been reprinted here and abroad, had one long-term aim — the greater cultural value of phiately. He has performed unselfishly in his chosen field without asking, "What's in it for me?" As a climax, upon his death he willed his body to Medical Research and left his eyes to the Eye Bank of Mt. Sinai Hospital. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Editor's Note:

It may seem strange to the reader that the July number of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* carries the obituary of our former Editor who died on August 9, 1970. The reason is that the conditions of his illness were such that he felt that he could carry on, that tomorrow would be better. Those of us who were close to him in the publication of this magazine felt that it would be better to have one or two issues appear late than to let Henry think it was being taken away from him. We know that our membership will forgive us for this.

For the immediate future, the editorship has been given to Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, who has worked closely with Mr. Goodkind in the publishing of the Collectors Club Philatelist since 1948. All communications regarding the magazine, offers of articles, and especially offers of help should be directed to him at the following address: "Bramble Hill," Post Rd., Bernardsville, N. J. 07924.

CHANGE OF MEETING DATE

In order to accommodate overseas visitors who will be in New York enroute to London for Philympia in early September, the September meeting has been scheduled for Wednesday, September 9, 1970, the second Wednesday of the month instead of the third Wednesday.

Our speaker will be Mr. Marcel Stanley of Wellington, New Zealand who will show and describe the "Chalon Head Issues" and "Essays, Proofs and Specimens" of New Zealand.

Please note this change of date on your calendar.

United States

One Cent Stamp Of 1857

Type IV Perforated (Plate 1 Late)

By Mortimer L. Neinken

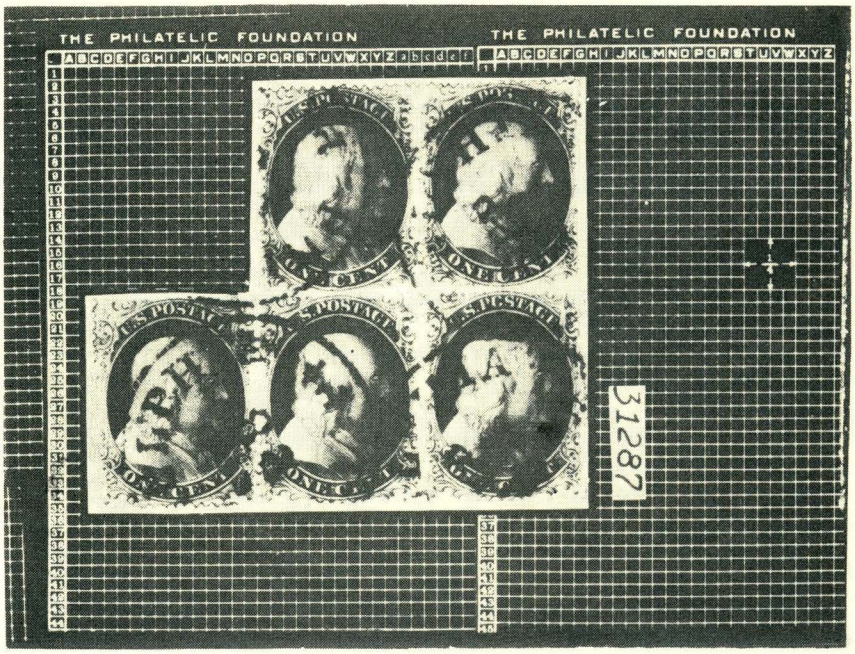
The imperforate types of the one cent 1851 stamp are listed in "the Scott Catalogue" and bear the Scott numbers 5 through 9. Stamps of some of these types are exceedingly scarce, such as the One Cent Type I (7R1E) (Scott Catalogue No. 5), of which at this time only five copies unused and 59 copies used, both on and off cover, are known. The most common of the types is Type IV, the recut variety (Scott's Catalogue No. 9). Nearly every collection of U. S. stamps includes one or more copies of this recut variety. On the other hand, perforated stamps (Type IV) are quite scarce.

In the Spring of 1852 the first plate from which one cent stamps were printed was reconditioned and 199 of the 200 designs on the plate were recut. At the same time, an imprint was added on the right and left margins of the plate and also the No. 1. This plate was in continuous use from the late Spring of 1852 until the Spring of 1857.

In 1857, the printers, Toppan, Carpenter & Co. had obtained a perforating machine. Early in the year, perforated stamps of the three cent denominations appeared, and in July perforated copies were distributed of all of the other denominations, including the one cent. All of these were from plates which were originally made for imperforate stamps, without sufficient room for perforations. The result was that many stamps were issued with the perforations cutting into the design. Subsequently, new plates were made for all denominations with wider spacings between the designs, to fit the rollers of the perforating machine.

In early 1857, stamps were being produced from three One Cent plates, namely 1, 2 and 4. It is probable that production of stamps from Plate 1 had ceased at an earlier date than from Plates 2 and 4, as this first plate was showing considerable signs of wear. Sheets from the three plates were put through the perforating machine and it is obvious that far fewer sheets were perforated from Plate 1 than from the other plates. Many of these perforated stamps, particularly from Plates 1 and 2 obivously are from late impressions, while others come from very early impressions. It is logical to assume that these sheets were kept in stacks, and when requisitions came in for a certain number of sheets, they were counted out from the top of the pile and new sheets, as they were printed, were added to the pile, thus leaving the earliest printings at the bottom of the stacks. After production was stopped from these plates, gradually all of the sheets in the stacks were perforated and the last were the sheets which had been printed years earlier. Proof of this also exists from th appearance of cracked plate varieties from the big flaw of Plate 2 and from cracked plate varieties from Plate 1. Many perforated copies show less development of these plate cracks than do some of the imperforates.

On most of the perforated copies from Plate 1, available to collectors, the perforations cut into the design. Used copies with perforations clear of the design are rarely available, and unused well centered copies are almost unobtainable. Actually the number of copies available, regardless of condition, of this



Type IV perforated stamps cannot begin to satisfy collectors' needs. It is probably the most under catalogued type of any of the One Cent stamps and really presentable copies demand high premiums. Used pairs, strips and blocks are very rare. Unused multiples are almost non-existent.

Unused blocks of the perforated Type IV are unknown. The late Philip H. Ward, Jr. had a fine collection of unused blocks, both imperforate and perforated, from all of the One Cent plates, except from Plate 1 perforated (Type IV). Considering that Mr. Ward had been an avid collector and dealer for many years, he would surely have had access to such an item, if it could be found.

Extensive investigation has revealed the existence of only two used blocks. One of these is mentioned by Philip H. Ward, Jr. in Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News dated June 8, 1925, which described the sale of Dr. Carroll Chase's collection (not including the Three Cent). Quoting:- "A soiled and defective block of four of the perforated variety, Type IV, went to Judge Emerson at $60. The latter stamp is excessively rare in block form and had this been in wonderful condition, it would have reached a very high figure."

Recently, the beautiful block of five, here illustrated, was called to the author's attention by the well known New Orleans dealers, the Weill Brothers. The plate positions of this block are 12, 13, 21, 22, 23L1L. Four of the designs are recut top and bottom, and the fifth, 21L, is recut once at top, twice at bottom. The black has recenty received a certificate of authentication from the Philatelic Foundation. It could well be called superb for an item of such great rarity. Congratulations to the proud owner. In a conversation some months ago, our well known student and dealer, Elliott Perry, mentioned that many years ago he recollected a block of five of the One Cent perforated Type IV being in his possession for a short time, but he could not remember the deails. It is possible that this may be the block illustrated, or that it points to the existence of a third block.

If any collector or dealer knows of any other blocks, the author would greatly appreciate hearing from him.

Via Panama

Forwarding Agents On The Isthmus (Part 2)

By Colonel James T. DeVoss

(Continued from Page 155)

Frederick W. Byrne

One of the early forwarding agents in Panama was Frederick W. Byrne. His manuscript endorsement (Figure 11) appears on folded letters dated as early as July 1842. The two such letters in the author's collection bear evidence that they were dispatched via Kingston, Jamaica. Both of them originated in Lima, Peru with one of them addressed to London, England and the other to Bordeaux, France. It is interesting to note that Byrne numbered each letter he forwarded. Those seen would tend to indicate the numbers were consecutive for the year.

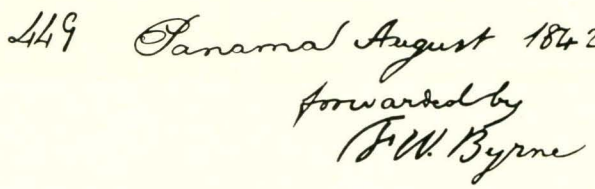


Figure 11.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, chartered in 1839[22], began steam service to the West Indies with the departure of the "Thames" in 1842[23]. This line was not extended to Panama until 1846. Before that, mail from Panama en route to Europe was carried by sailing vessels which connected with the Royal Mail at Kingston. Both letters forwarded by Byrne apparently were hand carried and placed in the British mails at Kingston, Jamaica.

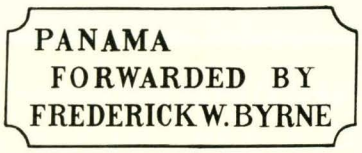


Figure 12.

Frederick W. Byrne eventually obtained a handstamp marking device (Figure 12) which was normally placed on the reverse fold of letters as was the case with the manuscript endorsement. The earliest date of a letter (Figure 13) bearing this marking is March 18, 1844. The latest date known is March 1, 1846.

22. John Haskell Kemble, *The Panama Route, 1848-1869,* p 3. University of California Press. 1943.

23. Howard Robinson, *Carrying British Mails Overseas,* p 151. New York University Press. 1964.

The date Byrne forwarded each letter was normally added to the handstamp marking in manuscript to the right of the word "PANAMA." Although it shows very faintly at the extreme left, this cover (Figure 13), bears a red marking[24] applied by the French Mail Agent in Panama. The date of this marking, March 25, 1844, indicates that Byrne utilized the French services for the ultimate delivery of this letter to Valparaiso, Chile. Originating in Glasgow, the letter had been carried via London to Panama by the British.

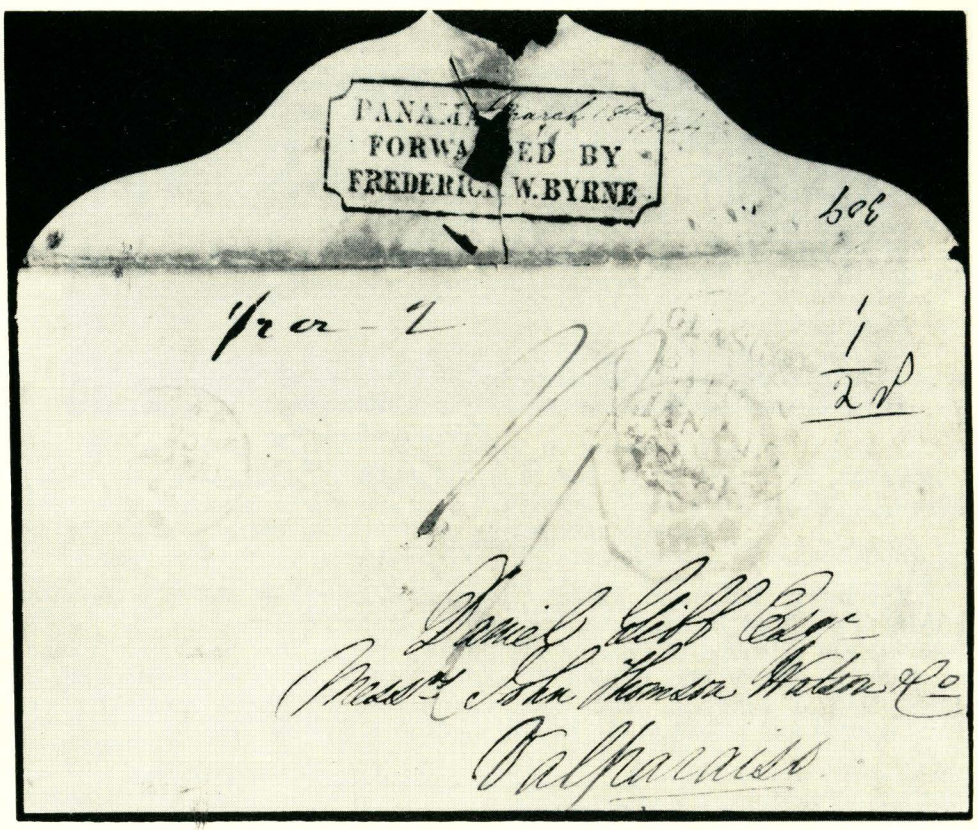


Figure 13. (Basil Pearce Collection)

The nature of Byrne's business venture in Panama is not known to the author. He was in and out of business before the first English language newspaper was published in Panama on February 24, 1849. He undoubtedly moved his business to Paita, Peru, sometime before June 15, 1849. A letter in the Basil Pearce collection signed by Frederick W. Byrne dispatched from Paita, Peru, on that date was sent to San Francisco. The letter referred to "my agents at Panama, Messrs. Zachrisson, Nelson & Co." and bears a forwarding marking of that firm.

24. The French markings used in Panama are the subject of a separate chapter.

Campbell, Jones & Co.

The earliest evidence that the firm of Campbell, Jones & Co. acted as a forwarding agent in Panama is the marking (Figure 14) which appears on the reverse fold of a letter in the Basil Pearce collection. The letter, dated June 16, 1851, was dispatched from Valparaiso, Chile to San Francisco, California.



Figure 14.

The firm of Campbell, Jones & Co. was one of the largest commercial houses in Panama. Their name is one of three which headed the tax list published on June 17 and December 25, 1852. The amount of tax due was published with the name of each firm or individual who operated a commercial establishment in Panama. The extent of their enterprise is not revealed in the Panama newspapers, but in late 1852 they advertised the departure of a sailing vessel going to San Francisco.

The name of Campbell, Jones & Co. appeared in the tax lists published as late as February 13, 1855. These lists were omitted for several years, but when next published on December 24, 1877, the firm was missing. Furth and Campbell, possibly the successor firm, appeared on the tax list for 1877 and 1880.

Corwine, Bro. & Co.

Amos B. Corwine of Cincinnati, Ohio was appointed U. S. Consul at Panama on October 18, 1849. He finally reached Panama in January 1850 to assume his new duties. He departed Panama on November 15, 1853, after turning over his duties on October 26, to the new U. S. Consul, Colonel Thomas Wm. Ward of Texas. Corwine was reappointed U. S. Consul at Panama on August 16, 1856; he returned to the Isthmus on October 17, 1856. He was replaced the second time by Alexander R. McKee of Kentucky, whose appointment was dated May 15, 1861. Corwine played an extremely important role in the handling of mail for the United States Government in Panama.

FORWARDED BY
CORWINE, BRO. & CO.,
PANAMA, N. G.

Figure 15.

The forwarding marking of Corwine, Bro. & Co. (Figure 15) is quite scarce. Amos B. and David M. Corwine's original partnership with A. B. Van Gaasbeek was dissolved effective July 25, 1851 (see Figure 16).

The Corwine Brothers continued to operate as commercial and shipping agents and forwarding merchants, although at no time did they advertise in the *Panama Star*. The absence of any advertising in the local newspapers by any

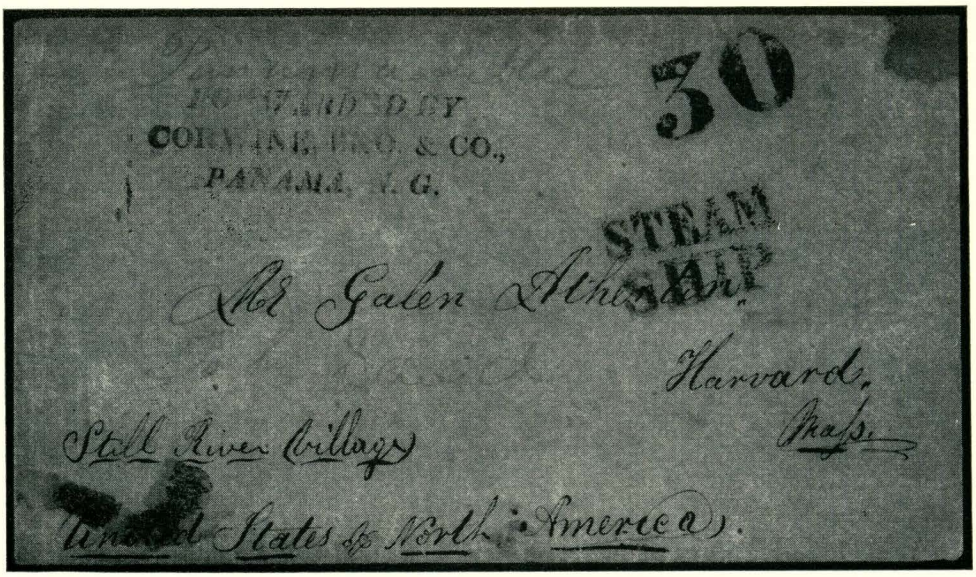


Figure 17.

individual or the firm he represented while he was serving as U. S. Consul would substantiate the conclusion that U. S. Department of State instructions may have prohibited such advertising.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CORWINE, BRO., & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, in consequence of the ill-health of the retiring member of the Firm, Mr. A. B. VAN GAASBEEK.

A. B. and D. M. CORWINE are alone authorised to wind up the affairs of the Firm, and all debts due the same, must be paid to them.

A. B. CORWINE,
A. B. VAN GAASBEEK,
D. M. CORWINE.

AMOS B. and DAVID M. CORWINE, will continue to act as Commercial Agents, Exchange, Forwarding, Warehousing, and General Commission Merchants, under the old style of CORWINE, BRO., & CO:

REFERRING TO

Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, New-York,
" Armstrong, Harris, & Co., New-Orleans,
" Springer & Whiteman, Cincinnati,
Beverly C. Sanders, Esq., San Francisco.

jy19-3t

Figure 16.

A letter dated March 9, 1850, was contained in the Figure 17 cover bearing the scarce marking of Corwine, Bro. & Co. With no other covers with a similar marking reported, we are unable to give any range of early and late dates. Although Corwine spent approximately nine years in Panama as the U. S. Consul and presumably many covers bearing his forwarding marking should exist, we are unable to explain their scarcity. Corwine finally departed Panama for the last time on October 15, 1861. His obituary was published in the July 17, 1880 edition of the *Panama Star and Herald.*

The author possesses a cover with a faint forwarding marking which appears to be "Corwine, Brother & Co." Except for the seven letters occupying the space assumed to be "CORWINE," the marking (Figure 18) is readable. The cover is not dated and its point of origin is not known. Confirmation from another source is needed before this forwarding marking can be accepted.

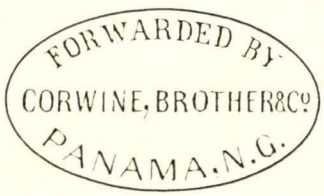
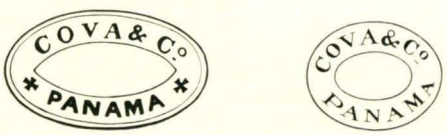


Figure 18.

Cova & Co.

From the announcement which appeared in the January 7, 1851 edition of the *Panama Star,* it may be assumed that S. de la Cova had been in business prior to January 1, 1851, as agent for Adams & Co's. Express. The announcement indicated he was taking O. P. Blackburne into the partnership but would continue to operate under the name of Cova & Co., general agents and commission merchant and agent for Messrs. Adams & Co's. Express.

Two covers, Figure 19, clearly confirm the relationship which existed between Cova & Co. and the Adams & Co. Co. Express. Both covers, dated 1852, bear the Cova & Co. forwarding marking. In addition, the top cover bears a printed corner card in red from the main office of Adams & Co. in New York City while the lower one bears theAdams & Co. Express Agency, Panama, handstamp which was applied by Cova & Co.



Figures 20 and 21.

Cova and Company used two different markings on letters it forwarded. The earliest date reported of a letter bearing the Type 1 marking (Figure 20) is June 28, 1851. The marking is in black ink. On all other covers including the latest date reported, June 8, 1855, this marking is in red ink. The Type 2 marking (Figure 21) is known in black on a folded letter (Figure 22) dated September 30, 1853, which went from Valparaiso, Chile, to Boston, Mass.

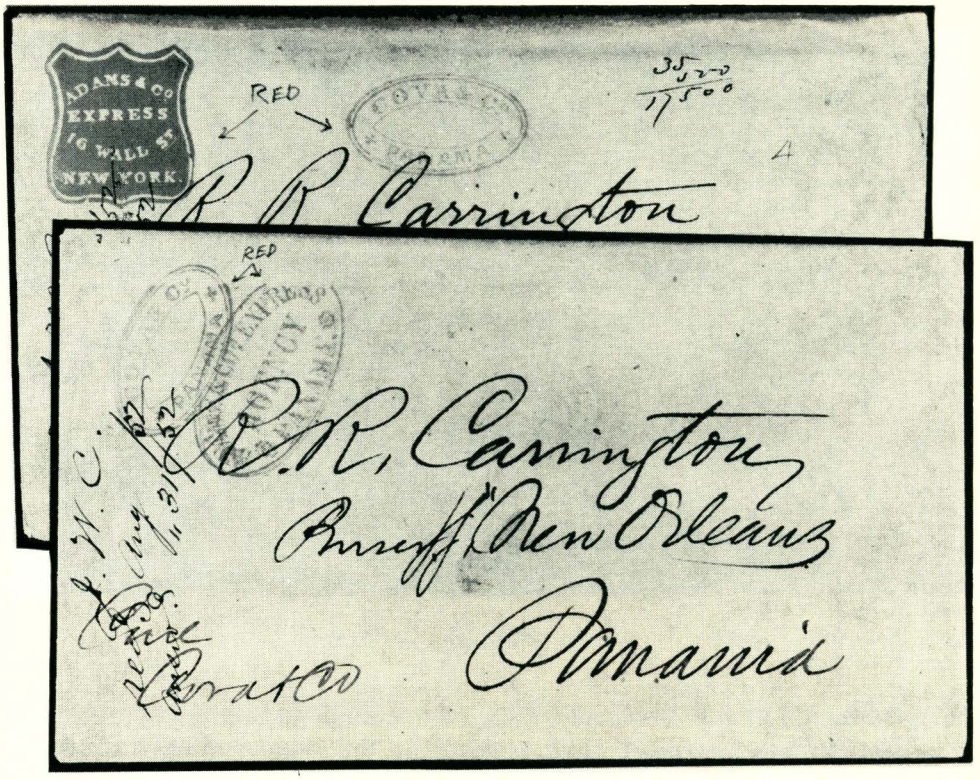


Figure 19. (Basil Pearce Collection)

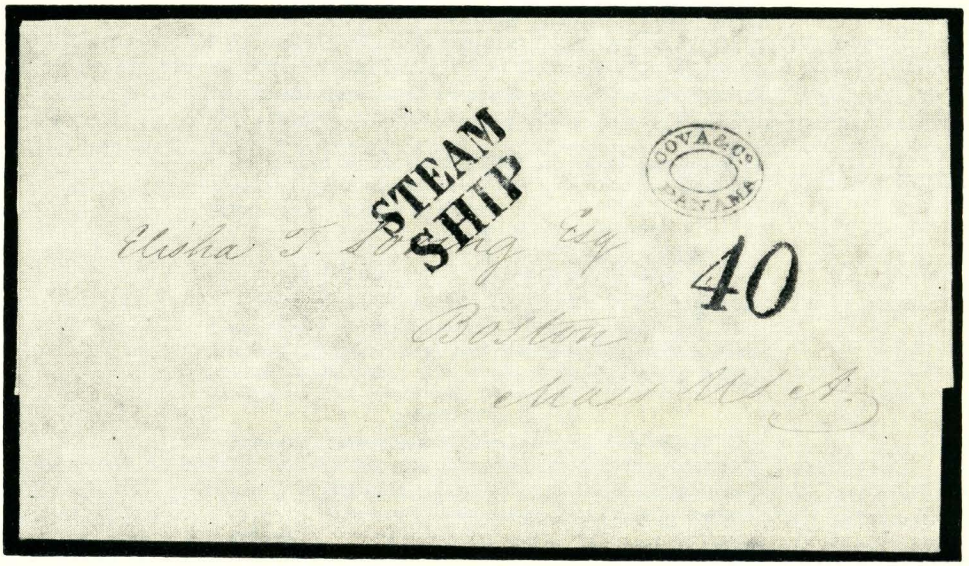


Figure 22.

Cova & Co. "retired" as agents for Adams on August 19, 1853, when Freeman arrived from California and took over for Adams. For the details we refer you to the listing for Adams & Co's. Express.

On May 9, 1854, a new advertisement (Figure 23) appeared in the Panama newspaper which listed A. Mackenzie as a partner instead of O. P. Blackburne. This advertisement continued to run until March 3, 1857. In the meantime, J. M. Freeman bought out Adams & Co's. Express on June 5, 1855. Five weeks later an announcement appeared in the *Panama Star and Herald* dated July 12, 1855, which stated that Freeman was departing Panama and that henceforth Cova & Co. would be the agent in Panama for Freeman & Co. Although the Freeman advertisement ran until December 30, 1856, Cova & Co. probably continued as the Freeman agent for an additional few months. A March 17, 1857 item in the Panama newspaper referred to Cova as agent for Freeman.

On June 6, 1857, a Cova & Co. liquidation notice dated June 1, stated: "The subscribers having retired from the business on the Isthmus, intend leaving this City in the ensuing month."

S. DE LA COVA. A. MACKENZIE.

COVA & CO.,
FORWARDING AGENTS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
my9-tf

Figure 23.



T. R. COWAN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
COLON, N. G.

Figures 24 and 25.

T. R. Cowan

Little is known about T. R. Cowan who was a forwarding agent at Chagres and later at Colon. The forwarding marking (Figure 24) is believed to be sufficient proof establishing the fact that Cowan was forwarding mail from Chagres before 1852. When the Panama Railroad started construction, they selected Navy (Limon) Bay as the Atlantic terminus instead of Chagres which had served as the only port on the Atlantic side for many years. Aspinwall (Colon) was inaugurated as a town in February 1852; business firms moved to the new location during the following months. The United States Consul actually moved from Chagres to Aspinwall in July of that year. No advertisement for T. R. Cowan appeared in the *Panama Star and Herald* until January 2, 1858. This advertisement (Figure 25) ran for four years making its last appearance on January 4, 1862.

THE BRITISH

Royal Mail

Steam Packet Company's Steamers.

IS appointed to start from Navy Bay for St. Thomas and Southampton, on the arrival of the afternoon Train, with Passengers, &c., from Panama on the following dates:

August .....24.
September..... 9.....24.
October.....10.....25.
November..... 9.....24.
December.....10.....25

The exact time at which the Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to leave Colon is, 1 a.m., on the day above mentioned.

At St. Thomas other Steamers are met which branch offfortnightly to Barbadoes, Demerara, Trinidad, and other Islands to windward, and to Porto Rico, Hayti, and Jamaica, and monthly to Havana, Mexico, and Honduras.

Saloon Fare to St. Thomas, 60 dollars.
Saloon Fare to Southampton, £38 10s and upwards
Deck Fare to St. Thomas, 15 dollars.
Deck Fare to Southampton, £20.

For further particulars, apply to
W. PERRY, Esq., (H. B. M's Consul)
Agent, Panama.
T. R. COWAN, Esq., Agent, Navy Bay
S. SHEPHARD, Esq., Ag't. Grey Town.

Figure 26.

During the mid-1850's before his own advertisement appeared, Cowan was listed as the agent at Navy Bay for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (see Figure 26).

The dates of any covers bearing the forwarding mark of T. R. Cowan have not been confirmed by the author except that Harry M. Konwiser[25] made reference to a cover dated June 15, 1854, which had gone from Costa Rica to Washington, D.C. If this date is confirmed, then Cowan should have been listed under "Aspinwall," not "Chagres," in Kenneth Rowe's book since Chagres was no longer used as a port for mail ships in 1854.

25. Harry M. Konwiser, *"Forwarded By" Handstamps*, The Stamp Specialist, Red Book. H. L. Lindquist, New York. 1942.

R. C. Crompton

In the December 19, 1871 edition of the *Panama Star and Herald*, the name of R. C. Crompton first appeared. He was listed as the Acting Vice Consul for Great Britain in Aspinwall. Starting with the June 4, 1872 edition, the designation "Acting" was dropped from the listing. In September 1873, Crompton's name apeared as the Acting Agent for the Royal Mail Steamship Co. Again, the designation "Acting" was dropped shortly thereafter. Between the dates of October 16, 1873 and January 6, 1874, Crompton was listed as the agent for the West India and Panama Cable Company.

By the end of 1874, R. C. Crompton's name disappeared from all listings in the Panama newspapers except for a single reference in the *Star and Herald*, dated July 30, 1878, which was signed by R. C. Crompton, Colon, and referred to him as being the agent for the Commercial Agency in Martinique.

Three subsequent single references to R. C. Crompton were located by the author in his research of the files which did not go beyond the end of 1883. In the *Star and Herald* dated January 10, 1880, "R. C. Crompton returned to the Isthmus"; September 30, 1880, "Crompton acting agent for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co."; and October 4, 1881, "R. C. Crompton, British Vice Consul at Colon sailed for a brief visit."



R. C. CROMPTON,
COLON (ASPINWALL)
U. S. C.

Figures 27 and 28.

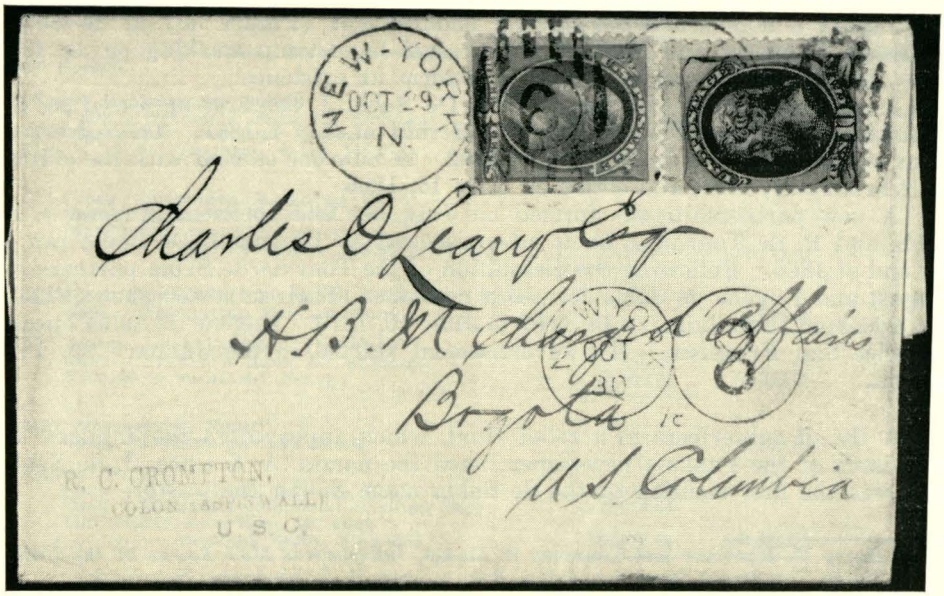
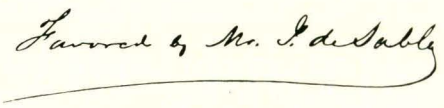
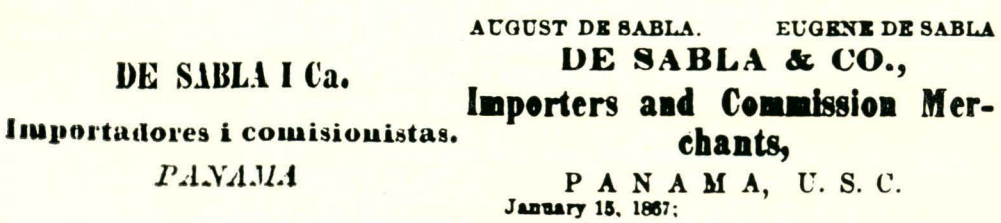


Figure 29.

Two different markings (Figures 27 and 28) apparently were used by R. C. Crompton concurrently on mail which he forwarded. On a folded letter (Figure 29) dated October 29, 1878, which went from New York to Bogota, the straight-line marking appears in light blue ink. Another folded letter identical in all respects except it was mailed from New York on September 14, 1878, carries the oval forwarding marking also in light blue ink. The most interesting feature of this item is on the reverse fold where the same oval forwarding marking appears a second time but in black ink. No other covers with the Crompton markings have been reported to the author, although Kenneth Rowe lists an 1872 date for this marking.





Figures 30, 31 and 32.

De Sabla y Ca

A cover in the W. Scott Polland collection, with a letter dated, July 14, 1857, bears a manuscript forwarding endorsement (Figure 30) of de Sabla. Although Konwiser and Mason[26] list an oval handstamp marking on an 1861 cover, the author has not been able to confirm its existence.

An advertisement (Figure 31) for De Sabla I Ca. first appeared in the Spanish section of the *Panama Star and Herald* on July 4, 1861. This advertisement was discontinued on August 30, 1862. A new one started with the edition of February 11, 1865, and ended on July 19, 1866.

A new partnership was formed on July 17, 1866, between Eugene J. de Sabla and P. de Tournie. Their advertisement as Tournie & De Sabla ran to the end of 1866. Following the dissolution of the Tournie/de Sabla partnership, August and Eugene de Sabla formed a new one. Their advertisement (Figure 32) appeared from January 15, 1867 to June 10, 1870. Eugene de Sabla opened an office San Francisco. His advertisement started in the January 25, 1870 edition.

A list of subscribers to a relief fund, which appeared in the January 27, 1853 issue of the Panama newspaper listed the names, A. & Chas. J. de Sabla. This was the first mention of the de Sabla name in the *Daily Star*.

26. Harry M. Konwiser and Laurence B. Mason, *Independent Mail Routes of the United States*. The Stamp Specialist, Vol. 1, Part 2, 1940. H. L. Lindquist, New York.

To Be Continued

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC. — BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1969

To the Board of Governors
The Collectors Club, Inc.
New York, New York

We have examined the balance sheet of The Collectors Club, Inc. as of December 31, 1969, the related statement of operations and surplus and the statement of changes in fund balances for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the assets and liabilities of The Collectors Club, Inc. at December 31, 1969, arising from cash transactions, the revenues collected and expenditures made by it, and changes in fund balances during the year then ended on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

WOLF AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants

Mineola, New York
May 11, 1970

ASSETS

Current Funds:			
Cash in Banks:			
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.	$ 1,815.72		
Bowery Savings Bank	3,802.61	$ 5,618.33	
Petty cash fund		50.00	
Deposit with post office		20.00	
Due from J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund		499.25	
Due from Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund		700.00	
Due from Trustees		8.50	
Prepaid insurance		876.00	
Total Current Funds			$ 7,772.08
Plant Investment Fund			
Real estate	$ 69,780.87		
Furinture and equipment	18,454.59		
Library	30,293.35		
Total Plant Investment			118,528.81
Other Funds:			
House Replacement Fund:			
Cash - Seamen's Bank for Savings	$ 4,894.36		
Marketable securities at cost (market value $16,979)	25,107.26	30,001.62	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:			
Cash - Seamen's Bank for Savings	499.25		
Marketable securities at cost (market value $28,342)	14,375.13	14,874.38	
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund:			
Cash - Manhattan Savings Bank		4,849.88	
Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Fund:			
Cash - Seamen's Bank for Savings	536.05		
Federal Government Notes	10,000.00	10,536.05	
Life Membership Fund:			
Cash - Bowery Savings Bank		100.00	
Capital Fund:			
Cash - Union Dime Savings Bank	12,935.24		
Cash - Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	2,356.64		
Marketable securities, at cost (market value $138,838)	145,612.68	160,904.56	
Total Other Funds			221,266.49
Total Assets			$347,567.38

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Current Funds:			
Membership dues received in advance		$ 347.65	
Social security taxes payable		85.08	
Federal income taxes withheld		155.40	
New York State income taxes withheld		21.60	
New York City income taxes withheld		9.30	
Reserve for anticipated street assessment		2,500.00	
Current fund surplus		4,653.05	
Total Current Funds			$ 7,772.08
Plant Investment Fund			118,528.81
Other Funds:			
House Replacement Fund		30,001.62	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:			
Due to current fund	$ 499.25		
Surplus	14,375.13	14,874.38	
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund:			
Dut to current fund	700.00		
Surplus	4,149.88	4,849.88	
Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Fund		10,536.05	
Life Membership Fund		100.00	
Capital Fund		160,904.56	
Total Other Funds			221,266.49
Total Liabilities and Capital			$347,567.38

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS

CURRENT FUND

Income:			
Membership dues		$ 17,261.12	
Interest on bank account		296.39	
Contributions		1,187.00	$ 18,744.51
Operating Expenses:			
Office		4,304.08	
Club activities		1,981.63	
House		4,767.95	
Library		3,100.76	$ 14,154.42
			4,590.09
Cost of publishing "Philatelist"			2,419.33
Excess of income over operating expenses			2,170.76
Surplus - January 1, 1969			2,482.29
Surplus - December 31, 1969			$ 4,653.05

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

PLANT INVESTMENT FUND

Balance, January 1, 1969 and December 31, 1969			$118,528.81

HOUSE REPLACEMENT FUND

Balance, January 1, 1969			$ 28,255.52
Add:			
Contributions		$ 2,000.00	
Interest on U. S. Treasury Bonds		307.50	
Interest on bank account		250.85	
Interest on American Telephone and Telegraph Bonds		67.50	
Dividends on corporate stocks		620.00	
Miscellaneous income		36.50	3,282.35
			31,537.87
Deduct:			
Undeposited cash January 1, 1969		187.75	
House repairs		1,340.00	
Miscellaneous		8.50	1,536.25
Balance, December 31, 1969			$ 30,001.62

J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL FUND

Balance, January 1, 1969		$ 9,375.39
Add:		
Contribution	$ 5,000.00	
Interest on U. S. Treasury Bonds	167.50	
Dividend on I.B.M. stock	144.00	5,311.50
		14,686.89
Deduct:		
Contribution to General Fund for library	311.50	
Interest adjustment	.26	311.76
Balance, December 31, 1969		$ 14,375.13

THEODORE E. STEINWAY MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS FUND

Balance, January 1, 1969		$ 9,575.27
Add:		
Contributions	$ 2,935.00	
Handbook sales	3,614.10	
Interest on bank account	268.43	6,817.53
		16,392.80
Deduct:		
Contribution to Current Fund for services	350.00	
Printing and publishing costs	11,892.92	12,242.92
Balance, December 31, 1969		$ 4,149.88

DR. HARRY MARK DAGGETT, JR., FUND

Balance, January 1, 1969	$ 10,386.63
Add:	
Interest on bank account	149.42
Balance, December 31, 1969	$ 10,536.05

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

Balance, January 1, 1969	$ 150.00
Deduct:	
Allocated to 1969 membership dues	50.00
Balance, December 31, 1969	$ 100.00

CAPITAL FUND

Balance, January 1, 1969		$ 97,766.22
Add:		
Interest on bonds and mortgages	$ 3,345.01	
Interest on bank accounts	1,747.17	
Contributions	58,743.95	63,836.13
		161,602.35
Deduct:		
Accrued interest on bonds purchased		697.79
Balance, December 31, 1969		$160,904.56

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. It is the practice of the Club to record the value of donated collections at the selling price at the time of sale only. The value of donated collections in the possession of the Club at December 31, 1969 is not reflected on the balance sheet.

ACCOUNTANTS' STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

The following supplementary information is not considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations, but is submitted for purposes of supplementary analysis.

The financial information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our examination of the financial statements and is, in our opinion, fairly stated in all material respects in relation to such financial statements, taken as a whole.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Office:

Salary	$ 3,250.00
Telephone and telegraph	446.05
Postage	196.93
Audit fee	650.00
Stationery and supplies	316.65
Miscellaneous	144.45
	5,004.08
Less - Contribution from Steinway Fund	700.00
	$4,304.08

Club Activities:

Stationery and supplies	$ 169.01
Postage	258.42
Program and meeting expenses	1,089.41
Publicity	116.92
Exhibition and special events	290.80
Miscellaneous	57.07
	$ 1,981.66

House:

Wages	$ 1,325.00
Electric, gas and oil	1,879.31
Building repairs	835.72
Supplies	302.68
Cleaning	499.75
Elevator maintenance	233.20
Insurance	1,160.00
Miscellaneous	532.28
	6,767.95
Less: Contribution from Philatelic Foundation	2,000.00
	$ 4,767.95

Library:

Salary	$ 2,770.00
Acquisitions and subscriptions	187.20
Stationery and supplies	8.96
Postage	61.63
Binding	418.50
Miscellaneous	153.72
	3,600.01
Less: Contribution from Chittenden Fund	499.25
	$ 3,100.76

COST OF PUBLISHING "PHILATELIST"

Costs:

Printing		$ 7,048.00
Engraving and photos		717.63
Stationery, supplies and postage		749.72
C C P award		102.00
Miscellaneous		55.20
		8,672.55
Revenues:		
Advertising	$ 5,838.22	
Subscriptions	144.50	
Sales	270.50	6,253.22
Net cost - Exhibit B		$ 2,419.33

MARKETABLE SECURITIES
HOUSE REPLACEMENT FUND

Shares or Par Value		Book Value	Market Value	Income
$6,000	United States Treasury Bonds 2½% 1967-72	$ 5,776.88	$ 5,160.00	$ 150.00
3,000	United States Treasury Bonds 3¼% 1978-83	2,998.13	1,912.00	97.50
2,000	United States Treasury Bonds 3% 1995	1,992.21	1,277.50	60.00
2,000	American Telephone & Telephone Co. 3⅜% 1973	1,811.38	1,700.00	67.50
2,000	Transcontinental Gas Pipeline 8⅞% 4-1-90	1,986.00	1,986.00*	—
10 Shs.	Dow Chemical	798.10	687.50	25.00
100 Shs.	Standard Oil Co. New Jersey	4,139.50	6,150.00	375.00
50 Shs.	Cities Service Co. $4.40 Pfd.	5,605.06	2,000.00	220.00
		$ 25,17.26	$ 20,873.00	$ 995.00

J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL FUND

$ 700	United States Treasury Bonds 2½% 1967	$ 700.00	$ 602.00	$ 17.50
6,000	United States Treasury Bonds 2½% 1967-72	5,776.87	5,160.00	150.00
5,000	Farrell Lines Inc. 8.05⅞ 4-1-88	5,000.00	5,000.00*	—
40 Shs.	International Business Machines	2,898.26	14,380.00	144.00
		$ 14,375.13	$ 25,142.00	$ 311.50

*Indicates Book Value

CAPITAL FUND

Shares or Par Value		Book Value	Market Value	Income
$10,000	Federal Land Banks 8.15% 8-20-70	$ 10,000.00	$ 9,962.50	—
10,000	General Public Utility 10¼% 12/1/74	10,400.00	10,400.00*	—
10,000	Tenneco 9⅜% - 12/1/72-74	10,062.50	10,125.00	—
10,000	Detroit Edison - 6% - 12/1/96	8,903.75	7,700.00	600.00
25,000	New York Telephone 7½% - 3/1/09	25,250.00	25,250.00*	937.50
10,000	Columbia Gas 5% - 10/1/82	8,251.25	7,100.00	250.00
5,000	Pan American (Convertible) 4½% 8/1/86	4,025.00	2,537.50	112.50
5,000	McCulloch Oil (Convertible) 6% 10/1/89	5,050.00	5,050.00*	—
5,000	General Telephone (Convertible) 4% 3/15/90	4,470.00	3,400.00	100.00
5,000	W. R. Grace (Convertible) 4¼% 3/1/90	4,100.00	3,262.50	106.25
5,000	Reynolds Metals (Convertible) 4% 3/1/91	4,475.00	3,425.00	112.50
		$ 94,987.50	$ 88,212.50	$ 2,218.75
Principal of Mortgage				
$40,000.00	Farmers Home Administration 7% 4/4/70 Guaranteed by United States Government	$ 40,000.00	$ 40,000.00*	$ —
	FHA Mortgage redemned			673.31
10,625.18	Federal Home Administration 8½% 10/7/72 Guaranteed by United States Government	10,625.18	10,625.18*	452.95
		50,625.18	50,625.18	1,126.26
	Total Marketable Securities	$145,612.68	$138,837.68	$ 3,345.01

The Clubhouse

Meeting of February 4, 1970

Philatelic Literature

One of the heavier snowstorms of the winter made it impossible for Mr. Daniel M. Vooys, Canajoharie, N. Y., to present his scheduled discussion of philatelic literature. In his stead, Sylvester Colby gave an informal talk on the subject.

Drawing on an experience of many years in dealing in and collecting books on stamps, Mr. Colby developed the theme that over the past hundred and ten years, certain books have become as much treasured as the stamps they treat. Some are valued for their being "firsts" or pioneering efforts, such as Moens' catalogues of the 1860s; some for their great beauty, The Royal Philatelic Collection by Sir John Wilson; and some for their enduring excellence, Kohl Handbook or Luff's Postage Stamps of the United States. Two dozen titles were cited by Mr. Colby as being of especial note.

Actual scarcity does not play as important a part in determining the value of philatelic literature as it does with the stamps themselves, although the price may be affected somewhat.

Mr. Colby acknowledged that here in the Collectors Club he might be guilty of preaching to the converted when he spoke of the importance to the serious collector, of philatelic literature, yet it was a truth that often needed repetition.

(Ernest C. Wilkens)

Meeting of February 18, 1970

A.S.D.A. Show

To try to capture and to convey humor of the sort that set the tone of the exhibit by the American Stamp Dealers Association (ASDA), appears at the outset a task suitable for Hercules. The attendance was impressive (one unbiased count put the total at 55 heads, though the same observer raised question as to how fair the figure was, since he distinctly suspected a few of the dealers present of having more than one head). This allegation was quickly dispelled by the left hand head of Ezra D. Cole, President of the ASDA and Master of Ceremonies at the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting was to allow certain members of the trade to show their knowledge by putting on exhibit portions of their own collections and delivering erudite explanations of the notable features of these. One of the audience observed that there were no stamps on display — only covers, to which Seymour Kaplan later replied "We show what we can't sell."

POW MAIL 1914–1920

Herbert J. Bloch started the evening with an impressive showing of "Prisoner of War Mail 1914-1920." In his usual informative presentation, Mr. Bloch

gave a history of this mail and listed certain requirements made with regard to mail sent and received by them. As the items shown were from Japanese Camps, the peculiarities of the marks, in particular the datestamps which used Oriental calculation, deserved explanation. The rarity of the items shown became quite apparent as Mr. Bloch spoke.

The next speaker, Mr. Seymour Kaplan, was introduced as "the Buddy Hackett of the stamp profession" and "a man who can do the N. Y. Times crossword puzzle in ten minutes." In a lively tone he launched into his subject, "Mail from the U. S. to France, 1870-1876" a period during which we had no mail treaty with that country. The covers shown were of a sort that would be puzzling to anyone not familiar with the rates of the period or the means whereby letters were directed to France. Mr. Kaplan's explanation of these was lucid and showed his intimate knowledge of the subject. Among the items of interest he showed were letters which had been prepaid to, but not into, the United Kingdom then forwarded to France as unpaid. Also shown were letters which showed the differences in weight calculations based on ounces and grams which permitted differences in combinations of franking which were nevertheless correct. Other covers showed overpayment of the necessary rate only a portion being valid, all of which demonstrated both the need for knowledge before getting involved in a complicated area of philately and the potential of excellent buys of scarce items through recognition of desirable features of otherwise relatively common material.

Fun Collection

Mr. Bernard D. Harmer followed with a show of what he called "Garbage" or his "fun collection." Oddities of use and topic were abundant. One cover bore many postmarks in Great Britain such as Fairham, Farnham, etc., the many marks due to an illegible address with forwarding hints galore, the final one being "Try Deerfield, Massachusetts." A crash cover (run over by a train), non-stamps which were honored (Documentary 10c, hand-drawn designs), 4c Newfoundland late use, New South Wales 1d on 1/-, a King George V "nudist" letter (the invitation included the advice as to costume — "don't dress"), and a King George V refusal of a proffered lot of stamps from a young collector in which the gentlest terms were used that "His Majesty doesn't wish to deprive you of them!" Perhaps the most (small) boreing (or perhaps I should say Boering) item shown was a letter to the Winchester Arms Company from a Boer War Prisoner of War requesting a pricelist.

Colonial Covers

Mr. Robert A. Siegel showed "Stampless covers used during the Colonial Period." A number of unusual covers were on display with a North Carolina (1770) and Portsmouth, N. H. (1775) of particular note. Also included were autograph franks of colonial personages including Washington, Franklin, Jay, Hancock, Hamilton, Morris, and Hazard. Unfortunately, the pressure of time prevented Mr. Siegel from giving his exhibit the more comprehensive treatment it deserved.

The only stamps shown during the meeting were by Mr. Bernard Aaronson in his "Beginning of a British Commemorative Collection." In a low key presentation which played down the quality of his material, he showed the commemoratives of Great Britain up to the 1935 Silver Jubilee.

Mr. Gregory Mozian, attending his first meeting since 1945, stated that he was not a collector and then proceeded to show a potpourri of interesting philatelic miscellany including De Pinedo and De Gaulle autographs, one of the two

known recent U. S. Boy Scout post card errors (color and words omitted), a Briggs local with envelope ("the first seen by Elliott Perry"), a letter from Acapulco telling about a new fruit (the avocado), and copies of the U. S. Scott 544 and 539 (type 2).

Following Mr. Mozian was Mr. William Fox who showed "Stampless Covers." His comments to the effect that they were in nice condition which spoke for themselves and to "look and enjoy" did not seem quite worthy of the material. A number of the covers were quite unusual and some explanation would have been both informative and welcome.

Florida Confederate Covers

Mr. William Bogg followed with "Florida Confederate Covers" which are to be a part of the source material for a forthcoming book on the subject. He acknowledged that information was lacking in certain areas and asked that any member who can provide information concerning these please contact him. For the benefit of this effort, the requested information is reproduced here.

Mr. Bogg needs any and all available facts concerning the existence with usage in Florida of the 2c Green, 2c Brown, Prisoner of War covers, Blockade covers and any more than the four known provisionals. Anyone with information in this regard should directly contact him.

Bulgaria

The final speaker, Mr. Robert Lyman, presented a "Capsulized version of a Collection of Bulgaria" with particular emphasis on occupation and foreign offices. The selection was well chosen and represented a very specialized view of Bulgaria. Mr. Lyman's comments left no doubt that he had an admirable command of knowledge about a complex subject, especially more difficult for one who cannot read the language. Interesting items of this showing included a cover with a strip of four of the 1863 20 para, and of French Offices in Bulgaria, a "Varna" in black which is possibly unique.

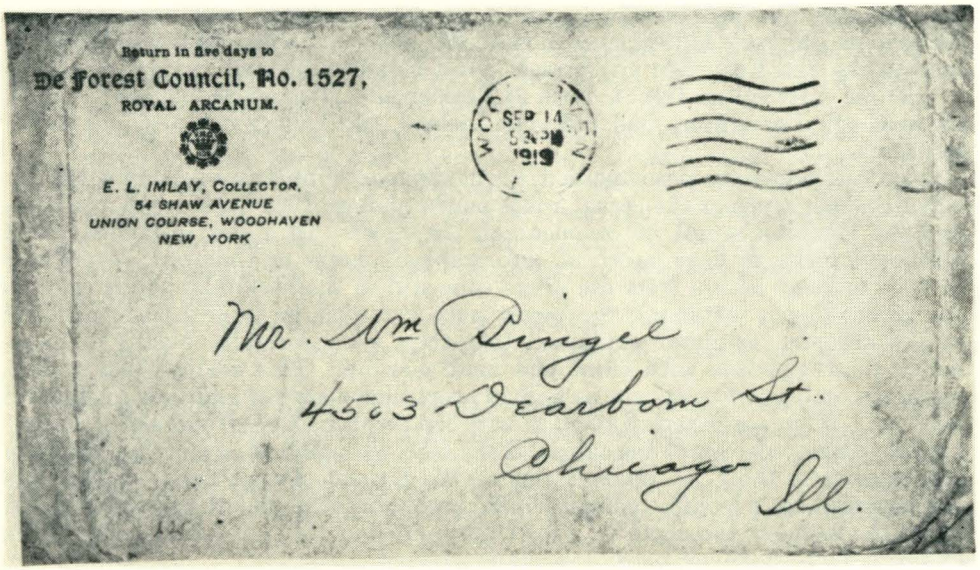
Generally speaking, the evening was quite successful, and was sprinkled with a lively measure of humor. The speakers showed that it was possible for a stamp professional to form a collection which would not conflict with the interests of clients, a consideration which it seems must always be made, and at the same time each demonstrated for all to see the depth of his own knowledge about things philatelic. *(Robert P. Odenweller)*

Meeting of March 4, 1970

Crash Covers

Joseph L. Eisendrath of Highland Park, Illinois opened with an account of the time the F. B. I. was curious to know why he had advertised in "the Kansas City Star" for crash covers about five years ago. It was a humorous account of the F. B. I.'s questioning him about a cover he still has not acquired. The plane involved had crashed over Iowa. Bombing was suspected. The F. B. I. wanted to inspect covers for evidence of an explosion. He asked the F. B. I. why they had not investigated this when post office personnel gathered up the mail at the scene of the crash. The agent confessed that that idea just had not occurred to them!

Then, he went on to explain how he had started this collection. He showed a watersoaked crash cover (one of the most common ones) addressed to him



Cover recovered from a crash at Cleveland, Ohio on September 14, 1919.

that had been recovered from a crash at Daytona Beach, Fla. on the inaugural of service between Atlanta and Miami in March, 1929. The plane sank in the Halifax River. Mail was recovered, taken to a laundry, dried out and forwarded. This was the beginning of the collection.

Our member who came on from Illinois went on to describe how he obtained crash covers and how he verified them. Then gave a brief outline of air mail history in the United States. He pointed out that mail was carried at county fairs and early aeroplane shows between 1911 and 1918, that the early governmental experimental period opening up routes with some degree of regularity occurred from 1918 through 1925, that the private airlines handled mail from 1926 to 1934 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt cancelled all contracts because of suspected connivery. New contracts were granted after the army pilots had flown mail from February through April, 1934. He also pointed out that 1929-1932 was the period of fastest growth, with a corresponding increase in crashes during those years.

He showed about 70 to 80 examples of crash covers in chronological order, beginning with 1870 and going through December, 1968. These are examples of a collection of around 800 different crash events, including about 150 crashes outside the U. S. A.

He started with a Ballon Monte cover from Paris late in November, 1870, during time Paris was surrounded by the Prussian army. The balloon carried a pilot, passenger, six pigeons, two sacks of mail. It came down (crash landed) in deep snow in Norway. Mail was undamaged, although delayed in delivery.

He then showed cover of May 15, 1918 flight, first regular air mail in U. S., Washington to New York City, where pilot followed wrong railroad tracks shortly after take off and crashed at Waldorf, Maryland. Mail had been recovered undamaged, trucked to Washington and, because of special nature of the occasion, was held over at Washington until next day, when it finally went through by air to New York.

Next he showed a cover — New York to Chicago, June 3, 1918 — the first flight between these two cities. Two planes carried mail, both forced down at various places and the mail, although undamaged, was late in delivery.

An early burned envelope carried on flight between San Francisco and Chicago on January 4, 1921, was part of 400 recovered when pilot was forced to land in the San Francisco city streets, hit a house and plane was destroyed.

Three early covers from a crash at Pemberville, Ohio on September 14, 1920, all in charred condition, had different cachets, two rubber-stamped, one hand-written.

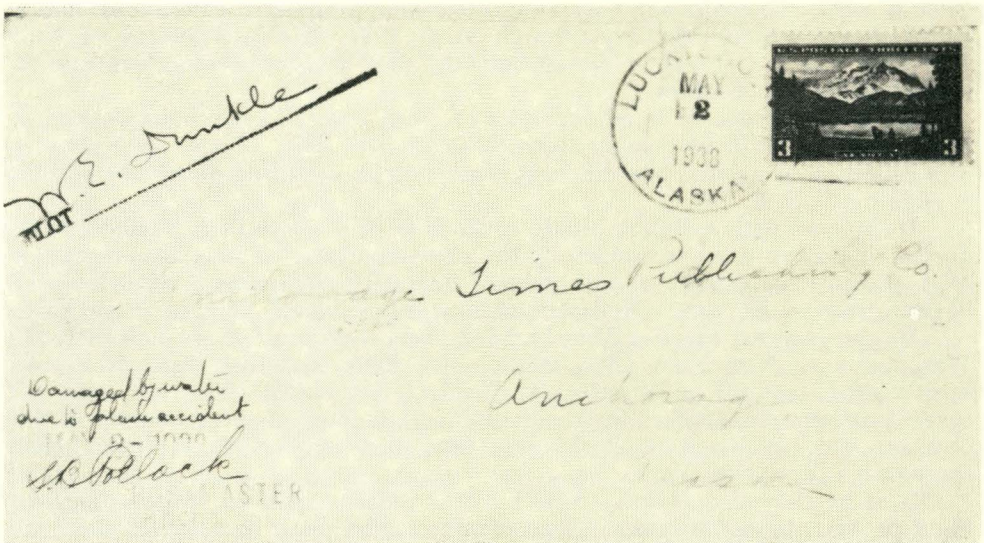
(All covers were accompanied by newspaper clippings explaining the incident, photographs of the crash; route maps, photos of the pilot when available, and the exhibitor's note of comment on the cover. In a few instances, pilots who were lucky to have survived, autographed photos or the crash covers and in two instances letters from the pilots (one still in the hospital), added color to the album page. Although the pages were mounted in frames on either side of the hall, the exhibitor explained that they were normally placed in loose-leafed plastic jackets with front and back viewing. This enabled one to note markings on back of envelopes as well as providing space for additional collateral material. This was especially handy with his display of his *Hindenburg* cover.)

He displayed part of the fabric of the *USS Shenandoah*, a German Zeppelin turned over to the U. S. under terms of the Locarno Peace Treaty. This was accompanied by a lengthy notarized affidavit indicating that it had been picked up at the scene of the crash at Ava, Ohio in 1925. He stated that many yards of the material were cut up and similarly treated.

He showed two covers from a crash in the mountains of Utah in December, 1922, where the pilot landed high in the deep snow and, fortunately, uninjured, made his way to civilization. The mail was later recovered undamaged.

One interesting cover was recovered from an accident in November, 1926, when Charles Lindbergh, flying the air mail from St. Louis to Chicago, bailed out at 14,000 feet (then a record jump). The plane was recovered, 68 pounds of oil-soaked mail was salvaged. Two covers only have come into collectors' hands. Illustrated was a letter from Lindbergh to the editor of a Bloomington, Ill. newspaper, seeking a photo of the crash. Lindbergh had also bailed out near Ottawa, Ill., two months earlier, but Mr. Eisendrath has no example of mail recovered at that time.

Another item of Lindbergh interest was mailed at Barranquilla, Colombia



This cover in an airplane accident was recovered from Anchorage, Alaska on May 12, 1938.

in November, 1931, when his plane was damaged at takeoff, and delayed until the next day. He was participating in the extension of air mail service in the Caribbean area. This cover carried his autograph, somewhat of a rarity in itself, as he autographed very few items.

Another early crash at Fort MacPherson, Ga., September 13, 1929 occurred when the pilot was killed when his plane hit a radio mast. Several covers intended for the first flight of the extension of service from San Juan, Puerto Rico to Paramaribo were damaged in this crash as they were being forwarded to San Juan for the event. Various indorsements in longhand were noted on the envelopes displayed, as well as the cachets for the first flights. All covers showed burnt edges.

One of two covers recovered from a crash four days later at Meriden, Conn. showed signs of fire. Only seven pieces of mail of a cargo of 290 pieces of mail survived.

Several pieces of mail, part of 640 pounds recovered, came from another Utah crash, were displayed. (Utah and Pennsylvania mountain crashes were quite numerous in the early days of air mail service). The plane had been lost on a flight from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City on January 10, 1930. The plane was found the following June and all mail returned to Los Angeles. The pilot had attempted to reach civilization but had frozen to death in the deep snow. His body was recovered about two miles from the crash scene about a month later.

Then followed two items recovered from the crash in the corn fields at Bazaar, Kansas. Knute Rockne, famed football coach at Notre Dame University, died in this crash on March 31, 1931. Both covers were cacheted as to the cause of the delay. One was mud-stained and oil-soaked. The other was pristine and undamaged.

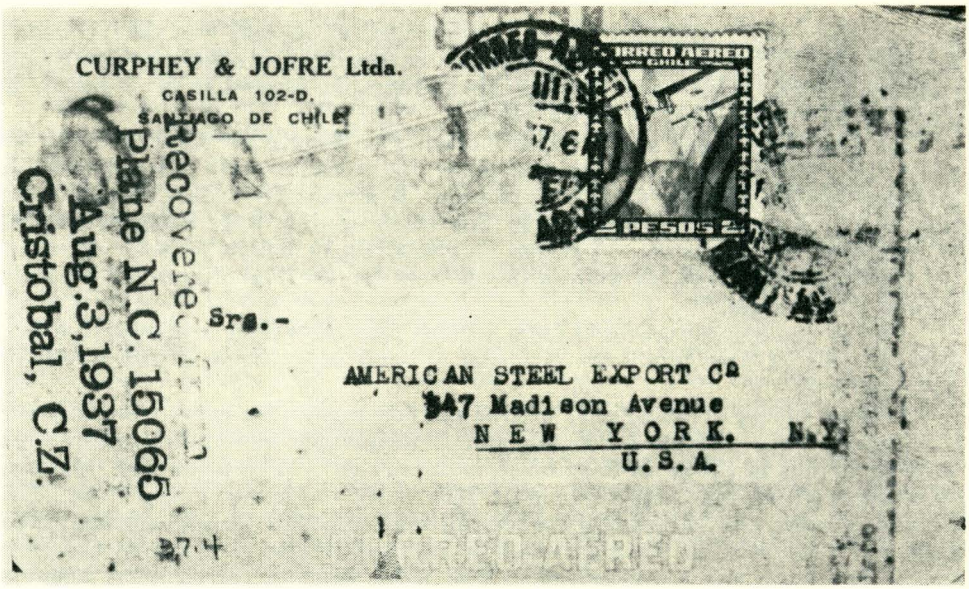
Two envelopes from an attempted flight from Japan in September 1931 bore printed cachets. The flyers, Allen and Moyle, were forced to land in the Aleutian Islands, 750 miles from Nome, Alaska. They were able to repair their plane but had insufficient fuel. They were able to obtain enough paint thinner to put into their tanks and finally completed the flight a month later.

He showed two covers from an accident at Steubenville, Ohio, March 21, 1931. A transcontinental plane had fallen into the Ohio River. Most mail was recovered and forwarded, watersoaked. Besides this cover, he displayed one recovered from a pouch that floated down the river, to be discovered a month later, accompanied by a letter from the postmaster at Wellsville, Ohio.

There were several covers that resulted from plane collisions in mid-air. One was recovered in the Grand Canyon in June, 1956 by a helicopter and was one of seven known. Eisendrath had purchased it from a lady in St. Louis, Mo., who had received it. He said she had written the money was to be used to pay for a mass for the victims of the crash.

Another collision, this one over Staten Island, N. Y. on December 16, 1960, caused both planes to fall in the city streets. He displayed mail from each plane, including a calendar card on which was mounted a good luck four-leaf clover. Another collision item resulted on November 1, 1949 where a Bolivian pilot crashed into a plane coming in to land at the Washington, D. C. airport. 55 died in this accident, the greatest number in any crash to that date. Later on, when the largest jets were put into service, death tolls in crashes numbered over 150 in some cases.

The rare cover, recovered from the explosion of the Zeppelin Hindenburg coming into Lakehurst, N. J. May 6, 1937, was embellished with dramatic photos and pictures of the recovered mail (275 pieces) being sorted. He displayed pieces of the fabric of the airship and recounted how he had been given this by a



A crash cover from Cristobal, Canal Zone on August 3, 1937.

marine sergeant assigned to help moor the ship. He told of interviewing a friend who had survived the disaster. He also described how the delivery of each recovered piece of mail was handled, and said that signed receipts were held on file at the Varick Street Station, New York City for many years. He mentioned that many fake and counterfeit Hindenburg covers existed but, because of the Varick St. setup, how easy it was to verify or disclaim any covers. He mentioned how he had just happened to hear the crash described on the radio and that he owned a magnetic tape of this. He felt that this was by far the most valuable and desirable of all crash covers.

He next showed two watersoaked covers recovered floating in the Pacific Ocean between Honolulu and San Francisco, one from an accident in November, 1957 and the other eleven months later. The first plane is said to have carried atomic material. 390 of 3,304 pieces of mail carried were saved from the first plane and only two pounds from the second. The first plane and its passengers were never found. No deaths resulted from the other event.

One interesting cover, of 2,400 recovered from a crash at Jacksonville, Fla. with Christmas mail, all first-class postage, showed a cachet error, "Damaged in plane *c*lash." Eisendrath said an advertisement in the Miami newspaper offering to buy recovered mail, brought 43 replies. Most of the time, he said, his success with such inquiries were zero.

Mr. Eisendrath also displayed a few foreign items. One especially interesting page had three covers recovered from a crash in the Andes Mountains of Chile in June, 1938. The plane was not found until three years later, all mail intact. One cover he obtained after a postman told him he had just deliverel it to a neighbor. Another was endorsed as having been part of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Collection.

A cover, addressed to him, recovered from Lake Michigan off Highland Park, Ill. in August, 1965, was part of a mail bag floating at the crash scene. He lives in Highland Park and said that he and his wife had heard the noise of the crash at 10:00 P. M. The plane hit the water so hard it broke into many pieces. It took divers three months to recover about 60% of the plane and more mail bags.

He displayed mail carried by Admiral Richard Byrd in a transatlantic flight July 1, 1927, shortly after Lindbergh had spanned the Atlantic. Byrd had crossed over to Paris, which was fogged in, had turned back, and had attempted to land in a beach on the Atlantic shore. Lack of fuel, however, forced a landing in the surf nearby. Three hundred pieces of mail were carried and backstamped near the point of landing. One cover shown carried Byrd's autograph. Another was a card carried in the pocket of the navigator, Lt. George Neville. Only two or three of the latter are said to exist.

Meeting of April 15, 1970

The Annual Competition

The culmination of the philatelic year for the members of the *Collectors Club* is always the week of the Annual Competition. This is a yearly exhibition open only to the members of the Club, where, without a fee, an entry of one standard frame of material may be shown. It is customary to present an award of honor (Grand Award) and six other awards of equal merit. The judges at their discretion may also award certificates of honorable mention to any other exhiibt deemed worthy of consideration.

The competition this year was of a peculiarly excellent quality. It was notable that even the topical collections shown were of a high calibre that has been lacking in that group in the past years. As has been the case in previous competitions the entries were widely diversified. The Judges this year were: Ernest A. Kehr, Chmn., Albert H. Higgins and Ezra D. Cole. Your reporter has judged many of these shows in past years and knows the difficulty of appraising this type of exhibition.

The *Grand Award* was given to, "1867-69-70 U. S. grilled issues complete" entered by W. H. Schilling, Jr. This was a very impressive entry, containing all the rare and unusual grills in superb condition. It made a very fine impression upon all who saw it. The six awards of equal merit were given as follows:
"Hapag-Lloyd used from La Guaira" — J. P. Steindler, an interesting presentation.
"Confederate Postmaster's Provisionals-Memphis" — Billy Matz, an outstanding presentation of covers showing various usages.
"Netherlands, 1852" — Fred L. Reed, D.D.S., a good presentation.
"New Zealand Covers 1855-1872 showing rare usages, combinations and markings:" Robert P. Odenweller. A runner-up for the Grand Award, very difficult to decide between the two.
"Tobago Surcharges: Preliminary studies and some unanswered questions." — F. W. Doolittle, Jr. A very interesting study, well thought out and well presented.
"Classical U. S., Step-brothers, half-brothers and illegitimates." — Robert L. D. Davidson. A presentation of combination usages with postal stationery, more curious than informative.

The judges presented certificates of honorable mention to the following: "Bolivia, 1868 issue," Alex Rendon; "Early Haitian Covers," Norman S. Hubbard; "Greek Hermes Heads on Newspapers," Maurice R. Friend; "Norway, 4sk. Oscar," Victor E. Engstrom; "Spanish Postal Rates, 1859-78," Theo van Dam; "ZR3, LZ127, Zeppelin Covers," Harry A. Holman; "Napoleonic Era of Polish Philately," Dr. Josef Kuderewicz; "Airmails of Papua," Richard S. Wilson; "B.N.A. Maritime Provinces Registered Mail," H. W. Harrison.

Your reporter did not agree in all respects with the judging, feeling that in certain instances the collections were overrated and in others that they were underrated. But for the most part these were the result of personal prejudices and preferences. The show was well evaluated on the whole.

Another ceremony which takes place on this evening was the presentation of the bound volumes of the *Collectors Club Philatelist* to those persons who are a part of the working staff of the magazine. The chairman of the Publications Committee, H. D. S. Haverbeck, made the presentations to the editor, Henry M. Goodkind, accepted in his absence by Theo van Dam; also to Ezra D. Cole and Philip Silver. The president, Mr. Silver, made the presentation to Mr. Haverbeck marking the twenty-second time that he and the Editor, Mr. Goodkind, had received this award.

The meeting then adjourned and all members present went to re-evaluate the exhibits in the light of the judges decisions. *(H.D.S.H.)*

Meeting of May 6, 1970

Switzerland — The Helvetia Society

Harlan F. Stone, Summit, N. J., read the following paper on the stamps of Switzerland as listed in Scott's Catalogue.

It's a pleasure for the Helvetia Philatelic Society to return to the Collectors Club. It's a return, as some of you may know, because our society presented similar programs here in 1941, '43, '44 and '50. Three of our present members, in fact, took part in those programs. I am referring to Sophie Buser, one of our speakers tonight, Eddie Buser, her husband, and George Wettach, our treasurer.

I suspect that many of you are unaware that the Helvetia Society organized in 1938 and later attained national stature with chapters in northern New Jersey, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Detroit and Chicago. Our backbone was the monthly *Helvetia Bulletin*. When the Bulletin stopped in 1957 for lack of an editor, the society dwindled to a northern New Jersey group.

In 1966 we reorganized and here we are, with about 25 active members, a monthly newsletter and the hope that there are enough interested collectors here tonight to form a New York chapter. If you want to share with us the stamps, postal history and philatelic literature of Switzerland, please sign the sheet I'm going to pass around at the end of my talk.

A Place of Postal History

If you ask a philatelist what Switzerland is all about, you'll undoubtedly get several answers. It's a place of postal history with Switzerland at the crossroads of Europe's early main routes. It's the home of the world's second postage stamp. It's a topographical wonderland where the same letter sometimes had to go by train, lake steamer coach and foot messenger to reach its destination over the mountains. It's a conservative country which issues relatively few stamps for many worthwhile causes. It's a nation with not three, but four languages, German, French, Italian and Romansch, the last being a dialect based on the Latin that Caesar's soldiers spoke in ancient Helvetia. It's a land of high craftsmanship, noted for its miniature landscapes and portraits on stamps.

The amazing diversity of Switzerland's 22 cantons, customs and history is summed up, I think, in my favorite story about the Swiss snail. Three men, one from Geneva, one from Basel and one from Ticino, went hunting for snails. The man from Geneva, who was shrewd, brought back twenty. The man from Basel, even though he was notoriously slow, returned with ten. But the man from Ticino showed up empty-handed. "What happened?" the others asked. "I did catch one," he answered, "but it got away."

The subject of my talk tonight is stamps of Switzerland as listed in Scott's Catalogue. I make this distinction because our last speaker is going to describe stamps of Switzerland not listed in Scott's.

Our story, according to Scott's, begins in 1843 when the canton of Zurich followed the British example and became the second postal administration in the world to issue stamps for the prepayment of postal rates. The appearance of the famous Zurich 4 and 6 rappen stamps came at a time when each of Switzerland's 22 cantons had the right to determine its own postal rates, and most of them did. Therefore, these first stamps were designed for use only within the Zurich postal district, the 4 rappen for local main within the city and the 6 rappen for mail within the canton.

The 1843 Double Geneva

Later in 1843 the canton of Geneva followed suit with its double Geneva stamp. Half of the double stamp paid the local rate, and the whole stamp paid the cantonal rate. Because the public was less than enthusiastic about prepaying postage for letters, Geneva reduced its cantonal rate in 1845 and issued its so-called small eagle stamp, on which the eagle does not touch the frame of the design.

In 1847 (Scott's says 1846) Geneva changed the design so that the eagle touches the frame. This stamp is called the large eagle. In 1848 supplies of this yellow green stamp ran out and the postal authorities reissued it, this time on dark green paper. Geneva also issued three stamped envelopes with the large eagle design, but most letter writers insisted on folding their letters, sealing them and addressing them without envelopes. In order to use up the unpopular envelopes, the postal authorities in 1849 permitted the public to cut out the stamps and use them as postage on folded letters.

In 1845 Basel became the third and last canton to issue a stamp. Its three-color design featuring a dove with a letter in its beak is known throughout the philatelic world as the Basel dove.

In 1848 the Swiss cantons adopted a federal constitution, which declared that the postal system would be under federal control. A new Postal Department assumed responsibility for the postal administration throughout the country in 1849. It took the department a number of months to establish new postal rates and regulations and issue stamps. This period of 1849-1850 is known as the Transition Period. During this period Zurich, Geneva and Basel continued to use their cantonal stamps. In fact, Zurich issued another local stamp while waiting for the federal stamps to appear. However, it shows the Swiss federal cross and reflected the new uniform national rates. For a long time this stamp was attributed to the city of Winterthur. Geneva also issued stamps during the Transition Period, three in all. They also show the Swiss cross instead of the cantonal arms and also reflected the new postal rates. These stamps also were mistakenly identified for a long time as stamps from the cantons of Vaud and Neuchatel. The third stamp-pioneering canton, Basel, issued no new adhesives during the Transition Period.

The First Federal Stamps

The first two federal stamps appeared in 1850 with values of 2½ rappen for the new standard local rate. One stamp says "Ortspost," German for local rate, and the second says "Poste Locale," the French equivalent.

Federal stamps to prepay postage on letters going outside a local district did not appear until later in 1850. The Postal Department set up a system of zones called rayons as the basis for new postage rates based on distance. Thus

among these next stamps we find a Rayon I stamp of 5 rappen and a Rayon II stamp of 10 rappen. In 1852 a Rayon III stamp of 15 rappen appeared in three different versions. These versions involve changes from German to French for the wording and from a small to a large size for the figure of value.

In 1854 appeared a new issue of stamps, the so-called Strubelis. The central motif is an allegorical figure of Helvetia. Surrounding her is the value of the stamp in German, French and Italian, the three official Swiss languages.

But the public did not think much of the design. Critics singled out the disheveled appearance of Helvetia's hair and nicknamed her "Strubeli," the Swiss word for a person with mussed hair.

The Strubeli stamps have a green silk thread imbedded in the paper as a safeguard against counterfeiting. These stamps exist in several printings distinguished by clarity of the printed design and thickness of the paper. These differences resulted from the fact that a Munich printer handled the first two printings. In late 1854, when the Swiss Federal Mint in Bern finally had the proper equipment, it took over the printings. For a while the Bern mint color-coded the stamps, using different colored threads for the different denominations.

Helvetia Identifies Country

The next issue of Switzerland is called the Sitting Helvetia. For the first time the neutral Latin word "Helvetia" appeared on Swiss stamps in place of the cumbersome three official languages. The Postal Department's first use of perforations also marks this issue as a step forward. These perforations solved the problem of separating the stamps in a sheet. As a protection against forgery the postal authorities ordered a control mark impressed in the stamps after they were printed. This control mark, which Scott's Catalogue lists as a watermark, shows the Swiss cross in a double oval.

This control mark appears in two types: a thick cross and oval and a thin cross and oval. The change to the thin type brought the dimensions of the cross into conformity with the heraldic specifications for the Swiss coat of arms.

In 1881 another set of the Sitting Helvetias appeared with a safety paper containing red and blue silk fibers. This type of paper is known as granite paper and has been used for many Swiss stamps since then.

The next Swiss issue in 1882 marks another departure in the Postal Department's philosophy. Instead of the same design for all the stamps in an issue, the department chose two, the so-called cross and numeral design for the low denominations and the Standing Helvetia motif for the high denominations. For the Standing Helvetia stamps, Scott's Catalogue lists nine different sets according to perforations and watermarks. There are actually eleven, reflecting various combinations of the wide and narrow control marks, Switzerland's first and only watermark in the shape of a Greek cross, four different perforations and white and granite papers.

First Commemorative Issue

In 1900 Switzerland issued its first commemoratives, three large vertical stamps showing Helvetia with symbols of communication. The occasion was the 25th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union founded in the Swiss capital of Bern. Because the Federal Council ordered the Postal Department to issue the stamps almost at the last minute, there was insufficient time to prepare the engraved plates. The result was many plate flaws. Researchers have identified more than one thousand. In all, three plates were used, not two as listed in Scott's.

In 1905 the postal authorities invited several eminent artists to design stamps to replace the Cross and Numeral and the Standing Helvetia issues,

which the public considered too utilitarian and out-of-fashion. The result was another two-design issue in 1907. This showed William Tell's son Walter with a cross bow on the low denominations and a bust of Helvetia on the high denominations. The public liked neither, so the artists revised their designs, thus creating the subsequent, similar stamps listed in Scott's.

Bicolored Stamps and Grilled Gum

In 1908 appeared Switzerland's first bicolored stamps, the issue referred to as Helvetia with Sword or Helvetia on the Rock. This issue is also the first that received grilled gum. To prevent curling of the gummed stamps, the printers applied a grill to the paper along with the gum. This grilling is visible across the entire back of the stamp, even when the gum is gone. The Helvetia with Sword and later issues exist both with and without the grill. Scott's started listing all these grilled varieties only in this year's catalogue.

In 1914 the Postal Department issued the famous William Tell series showing a bust of this Swiss folk hero. This issue also includes the first use of tinted paper for Swiss stamps. Also in 1914 the department selected landscapes for the designs of three stamps with newly established high values.

From this point on Switzerland interspersed its regular issues with occasional commemoratives. I intend to mention only highlights among these issues as we continue through Scott's Catalogue.

A long series of regular stamps, commonly called definitives, appeared in 1934. These show typographed miniature landscapes typical of the country. For the first time each denomination bore a different design. In 1936 the series was repeated, this time with changes in the designs and the first use of steel engraving to bring out the details of the landscapes. A set of higher values in 1941, called the historical series, shows steel engraved portraits of famous Swiss military men.

In 1939 two unusual sets appeared to commemorate the country's national exposition of Swiss products in Zurich that year. One set shows symbolic scenes of Swiss cultural life and the other set shows a flowering branch and a cross bow symbolic of Swiss craftsmanship. The Postal Department reverted to the use of all three official languages, and each set appears with three versions of the inscription, German, French and Italian.

During the Second World War the Swiss released two unusual propaganda issues. The first is a single stamp that shows a farmer plowing with a horse. Its purpose was to promote total cultivation of all available land in the war-surrounded country. On the second issue, words urging scrap collection make up virtually the entire design. This salvage issue has a different stamp for each of the three official languages. These stamps appeared in sheets of 25 containing 12 in German, eight in French and five in Italian. The stamps are arranged so that no two in the same language appear side by side.

Stamp Centenary Souvenir Sheet

The 1943 centenary of the 4 and 6 rappen Zurich cantonal stamps provides a good opportunity for me to mention Switzerland's souvenir sheets. To mark this anniversary of the first cantonal stamps, the Postal Department issued a single stamp reproducing both the Zurich adhesives, a souvenir sheet containing 25 of the centennial stamps, and another souvenir sheet including only one of the centennial stamps.

Switzerland's first souvenir sheet, known as the Naba block, appeared in 1934 in honor of a national philatelic exhibition. The Postal Department has also issued souvenir sheets for other cantonal stamp anniversaries, other philatelic events, the Pro Juventute Foundation, which I will describe later, and a few other special events.

In 1949 Switzerland issued another definitive series on technology. It shows mountain railways, viaducts, a dam and other Swiss engineering feats. This set remained in use until it was succeeded in 1960 by the definitive series showing messengers and monuments. These stamps illustrate the early Swiss means of forwarding mail and architectural landmarks in each of the 22 cantons. The Postal Department reissued some of these stamps when it introduced phosphor paper in 1963. These luminescent stamps and all subsequent ones are printed on paper with violet threads. The sale of some of the messenger and monument stamps in coils added to the number of varieties that a collector can find within this issue.

Last year the Postal Department issued the first five stamps in a new definitive series showing portraits of famous Swiss. The style is very modern, with the tops of the heads cropped off. One of these stamps also breaks the Swiss postage tradition of showing only people who have been dead at least 25 years.

Among Switzerlands' more recent regular stamps are some for use only by the country's mobile post offices. These post offices are fully equipped buses that handle mail at exhibitions and also extend postal services into remote mountain areas. In recent years the Postal Department has also settled into a pattern of issuing about four commemoratives in the spring and another four in the fall to note anniversaries and inaugurations of a variety of organizations and events. Switzerland also issues an annual Europa issue.

Switzerland's Semipostals

Next in Scott's Catalogue are the semipostal stamps of Switzerland. There are two types intermixed in the catalogue, those called Pro Juventute stamps and those called Pro Patria stamps. The Pro Juevntute or For Youth stamps are sponsored by the country's Pro Juventute Foundation. This foundation brought together more than 3,000 child welfare associations concerned with health and education. Since 1913 Pro Juventute stamps have appeared on the first of December every year except 1914. The proceeds from the surcharges help support the foundation. Similar designs have appeared on these stamps year after year, making long series that run in some cases for more than a decade. Most of these Pro Juventute stamps show either cantonal coats of arms, national costumes, famous Swiss personalities, flowers, insects or animals. The current series shows birds of Switzerland.

The Pro Patria or For Country stamps usually appear about June 1. They commemorate National Fete Day on August 1, the anniversary of the declaration of independence in 1291 by the three cantons that formed the nucleus of Switzerland.

The first Pro Patria stamps appeared in 1938. They also run in series with similar designs often in use several years in a row. The most frequently used designs show places and monuments associated with Swiss history, different types of Swiss houses, and Swiss crafts, games, rivers, lakes, stones, fossils, coins and church mosaics. The current series shows stained glass windows. The proceeds from the surcharges on these stamps have gone to Swiss charitable, civic and cultural organizations.

Overprints for Air Mail

An official airmail stamp first appeared in Switzerland in 1919 when the administration of the military airport outside Zurich started a regular airmail service to Bern and later to Lausanne and Geneva. For prepayment of the extra charge for this service, the Postal Department overprinted the regular 50 centime Helvetia on the Rock stamp (Scott's No. C2) with a red, winged pro-

peller, the symbol of military aviation in Switzerland. However, lack of public use of the service led to its suspension after several months.

In 1920 a second attempt to establish airmail service involved collecting mail in Basel, taking it by train across the border to Germany, and there placing it on German planes. This time the 30 centime Helvetia on the Rock stamp (Scott's No. C1) was overprinted with a propeller. Public interest was still too little to keep these arrangements going more than two months.

Finally in 1923 the government established a successful domestic route and issued a definitive series of airmail stamps. These bears several designs, including early planes, a pilot wearing goggles, winged letters and Icarus, the allegorical figure of flight. Some of these stamps were revalued with surcharges, beginning in 1935, because of new airmail rates. A completely different kind of definitive airmail issue appeared in 1941. Each of the eight values shows a plane flying over a different Swiss landscape.

Many subsequent airmail stamps have marked special Pro Aero flights. These are propaganda flights on behalf of aeronautics in Switzerland. The stamps have been generally valid for use only on a particular flight or for a few days afterwards. The last special flight stamp appeared in 1963. In the absence of any valid regular airmail stamps since 1954, the public used regular postage stamps to prepay airmail rates.

34 Printings of Postage Dues

Postage due stamps first appeared in Switzerland in 1878. They show a large numeral of value surrounded by 22 stars for the 22 cantons. From 1878 to 1909 there were 34 printings of this design, resulting in many color varieties. Scott's listing is a simplified one that includes only three colors, ultramarine, blue green and olive green. One foreign catalog lists ten other shades, plus various combinations of these colors with the two control marks, the Greek cross watermark and a flaw in the frame design. Our last speaker will discuss this field for the specialist in more detail.

Subsequent definitive postage due issues appeared in 1910, 1924 and 1938. In 1956 the Postal Department stopped using due stamps in favor of regular stamps cancelled with a T, which stands for taxe.

The next Swiss stamps listed in Scott's Catalogue are officials. These really fall into two categories, Swiss stamps overprinted for official use on government letters, and Swiss stamps overprinted for official use by international organizations in Geneva, such as the League of Nations.

The first officials for government use appeared in 1919 for the Industrial War Economy Section of the Federal Department of Economic Affairs. These regular stamps overprinted with the name of the section enabled it to mail its letters more quickly during a period when the First World War was generating more and more mail. The war ended before the Postal Department could provide similar stamps to other federal agencies.

The second issue of officials, this one for use by all government agencies, appeared in 1935. These stamps were current regular stamps perforated with a nine-hole cross. They are mentioned but not listed in Scott's Catalogue. Subsequent official issues for government offices bear overprints of a Swiss cross and the French word for official.

Officials for International Organizations

Stamps for use by international organizations date from 1922 when the League of Nations established its headquarters in Geneva. Since then the Postal Department has overprinted regular Swiss stamps also for the Interna-

tional Labor Bureau, International Bureau of Education, World Health Organization, International Organization for Refugees and the European Office of the United Nations.

In 1950 the Swiss Postal Department started issuing special stamps for some of these organizations, first for the International Labor Bureau, later for the International Bureau of Education, World Health Organization, United Nations, World Meteorological Organization, International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union and International Telecommunication Union. Just recently the Swiss government signed an agreement allowing the United Nations to handle its own postal affairs in Geneva with the use of Swiss-printed stamps.

The last Swiss stamps listed in Scott's catalog are franchise stamps. Beginning in 1911 the Postal Department issued free frank stamps to public welfare and charitable organizations for use on their official correspondence. These stamps, similar in design to a current postage due set, bore a different control number for each institution. The same stamps were also issued without control numbers.

The users have included hospitals, orphanages, schools, asylums, homes for elderly, benevolent societies and even a charity opera in a village in the Italian canton of Ticino. In 1935 the current series of franchise stamps appeared, showing a Protestant deaconess, a Roman Catholic nun and Henri Dunant, the Swiss founder of the International Red Cross. These stamps also exist with and without control numbers.

This brings me to the end of the Scott's Catalogue section on Switzerland. I have covered canton stamps, Transition Period stamps, regular and commemorative stamps, Pro Juventute and Pro Patria semipostal stamps, souvenir sheets, airmail stamps, postage due stamps, official stamps and franchise stamps.

These issues represent only some of the many legitimate items that collectors of Switzerland seek for their albums. I will be glad to try and answer questions at the end of the program. Before I sit down, I want to pass around a sign-up sheet for those of you interested in starting a New York Chapter of the Helvetia Society.

Meeting of June 3, 1970

The 2 Cent U. S. Red Brown of 1883

At the last meeting before the Summer Recess, Edward L. Willard, State College, Pa., exhibited his favorite U. S. stamp with the following discussion of its philatelic potential.

It has been fourteen years since I last stood at this lectern and commented on my favorite stamp, the United States two-cent red brown of 1883-87. I spoke here last February 1, 1956, and then I faced such noted philatelists as Doctor Brazer, Steve Rich, and General Wickersham. Their comments were both incisive and constructive. I really got more than I gave and I hope the same will be true tonight. I know there are those in this audience who can help me as much as I was advanced along the road of philatelic Study fourteen years ago. My studies are not complete and I doubt they ever will be.

I am privileged to announce that there has been completed by my good friend, Harry Lindquist, a two-volume work on this stamp written by me. The The first volume is devoted to such things as proofs, plate varieties, and usage. The second volume has 244 illustrations and the second, 1400. These could not have been accomplished without the work of men like Adrian Boutrelle and many others. It must be obvious that in the short period of this evening I can only comment briefly on specific phases. The whole field would take too much time .

The Postage Rate Change of Oct. 1, 1883

Postage rates on first class mail in the United States were lowered to two cents for the first time effective October 1, 1883. There is a first day circular and I estimate that at least several hundred first day covers have survived. The miracle is that I know of only one pre-first day cover even though the stamps were at local post offices early in August, 1883.

The designer of the stamp was Thomas F. Morris, Sr. It was probably his second successful effort, the first being the 5-cent Garfield. There were progress proofs and the designer prepared various frames. There exist various types of essays. Work in preparation began probably in February, 1883, before the Act of Congress so that there would be lead time for quantity production.

Large die proofs exist in fair number and in various colors. The die number is C-95 and the legend was American Bank Note Company, but frequently only the design was inked so the number and legend are sometimes albino or do not show. Card and India plate proofs are about as common as other stamps of the period and are in trial colors. The 1902-04 small dies are shown here, but not the 1915 small die. I have only seen one in the collection of Falk Finkleburg. Further comments on the proofs and essays will follow.

Three Different Inks

The first object of comment is that there are three different inks creating three different colors in a whole host of shades. The colors are defined as metallic red, orange brown, and red brown. Metallic red was used from issue to about March 1, 1884. Deep color is early printing as the ink was thinned out later.

Orange brown begins about March 1, 1884, and runs to about January 1, 1886. Red brown fills in the balance of the currency of issue.

The early metallic red is quite handsome and strangely rather difficult to find mint. Orange brown ink was poor. It did not wipe well and produced a messy product. It is also affected easily by sunlight and chemicals in paper to which it was attached, hence many of the shades are really synthetic and should be disregarded. Red brown has many shades and is a beautiful product in nearly all.

With the advent of the administration of President Celevland there was much experimentation in stamp manufacture. The use of the old had roller or so-called spoke press was too slow for the mass production needed. The American Bank Note Company experimented with a Hoe square steam-powered press. This press used plates in sets of four.

Most plate sets from the steam press were in sets of five with a set letter as well as a plate number. Four were for the press and one as a spare to replace a damaged plate.

Experimental sheets of two hundred subjects were prepared but not cut into panes of one hundred. After perforation in usual fashion there remained two vertical rows imperforate between. These pairs represent the current catalogue number 211bc. The legend at the top is "Steamer American Bank Note Co." At least three and probably more were taken to Washington. Singles perforated on four sides represent the catalogue number 211b. One sheet shows diagonal lines of various thickness from left to right downward. The imprint strip of this sheet is from the Moody collection.

H. F. Coleman's Guarantee Mark

The color is correctly described as pale red brown on this sheet but not all are so pale. The best test is a guarantee mark on the back of a large C which

encloses a combined H.F. These were the initials of a Washington dealer, H. F. Coleman. Coleman displayed a part sheet to John Luff in New York who chronicled the item in the American Journal of Philately of June 1, 1902, and it appeared as a "Special Printing" in the catalogue of 1902 or fifteen years after the stamp had been replaced by the two cent green.

Luff knew that there had been a special printing of 2,000 received by the Post Office Department as it appears in the ledger of the Department now in the archives. What Luff missed was the date of delivery of the sepcial printing. The book is still in the archives and the delivery date was December 31, 1883. At that time the color was fading from metallic red but definately not pale red brown. There was no steamer press and there never was notice of sale to the public in the *Postal Guide* as occured with the 1876 special printings. I am of the opinion that the stamp being then current the special printing, if ever available for sale does not exist.

Not Special Printings

There is no evidence that "Steamer" stamps were ever sold openly or notice given to the public. In most cases they cannot be distinguished from the ordinary issue. There are many stamps of regular issue printed in a pale red brown shade. The *Scott Catalogue* defines special printings in conjunction with reissues and reprints. Certainly the steamer printing was neither. There is no proof or circumstantial evidence to show that any were secured except by Mr. Coleman in a perfectly legal arrangement with the proper public officials.

Scott's numbers 211b and 211bc should be droped and if listed should be classified more closely with essays or with experimental watermarks which I discuss next.

Steamer press printings appear first with the stamp contract beginning July 1, 1885, but do not appear in use prior to late December, 1885. Old stocks were used up.

The Post Office Department and the American Bank Note Company next began to experiment with watermarked paper. Horizontal and vertical wavy lines appear as well as a form of honeycomb. Plate blocks show the use of plates of about mid 1886.

Luff refers to a laid paper which was sold in the DeCoppet collection but which he had not seen. There is no laid paper. There is a watermarked paper with closely laid horizontal lines but I do not have the full watermark of the manufacturer. There is a vertical watermark of similar close vertical lines but the manufacturer's seal in a circle cannot be deciphered on my copy. These watermarks often cause confusion because they are not listed in any catalogue. They were never issued and were secured from the Department via the private purchase route.

There is a stitch watermark on many issued stamps to show where the paper blanket was joined. I do not have a mint copy but many must exist.

A Host of Plate Varieties

In the change over for the contract of 1885 there was a definite change in the plate making process. I think this was a change from sodium carbide to sodium cyanide to leave a hard surface of nitrogen compound to make the plates wear longer and for ease in use of the transfer press with softer steel. Unfortunately the bugs had not been worked out and the result is a whole host of weird plate varieties caused by a combination of a new transfer press, difficulties in cooling the plates and unusual points of stress on the metal.

Surface cracking occured because of unevenness of the metal or possibly cooling problems. Layout lines and dots were frequently forgotten. On one

occasion I believe the side point on the transfer press became loosened. Careless workmanship resulted in at least 150 double transfers known to me and there must be many more. The softness of the plate under the transfer press resulted in uncounted shifted transfers.

It is impossible in the short evening here to do more than list the general types of double transfers as allover, upper label, lower label and pearls. There are misplaced transfers both south and north and at least two beautiful dropped transfers. There is a suspected foreign relief and a multitude of other plate defects.

Transfer Roll Damage

There is a variety known as the plate nick caused by progressive damage to a transfer roll. We doubt that multiple entries were made because the position dot is ever present. Plating except in limited instances is probably not possible because of the plethora of plates and the lack of large multiples either used or unused. The largest used multiple in my collection is a 5 by 5 or 25 copies.

There is a plate variety known as the line variety of which we have partially plated three vertical rows but to discuss this plating would take too long. This variety also frequently shows the loosened side point and its origin is controversial.

Gutter low spots are common on the steamer printings but not on the earlier printings. There is a yet unsolved puzzle of a combination of low spots and short diagonal cuts or breaks at the midpoint of the 200 subject plate, so occuring with a straight edge. An authority suggests plate stress. I am more prone to lean to problems of plate cooling. I do not have a definitive answer.

On my earlier appearance in this room I suggested the probability of a new die or lay down with the contract of 1885 especially as it is reflected in the old listing of shading under the shield. I brought forth the wrath of Doctor Brazer who insisted all changes were made by acid work. Were he here tonight I think I could convince him that a new laydown was made on soft steel from a sharp transfer and then the vertical lines of shading strengthened under the shield by tooling and not acid alone. There do exist copies of the early printing which show only horizontal lines of shading under the shield because from die through transfer roller to plate the weak lines were lost so there are at least two recognized results, crossed lines of shading and solely horizontal shading. Solid shading as such does not exist except as an over inked or poorly wiped copy may appear with solid shading.

Faked Grill Known

Fakes and facsimilies do exist including a fake grill, possibly by Thomas of Chicago, in size about 9 x 13 millimeters. Nobody would be fooled by any of these antics.

There are a number of bisected usage covers but all but one was have seen are philatelic phantasies. There was no drop letter rate in cities and towns with carrier service so that if the post mark is from a town having carrier service and especially neatly tied, philatelic favor is immediately suspected.

Drifting more into usage, the special delivery service was commenced and there were several types of registered mail, some only in envelopes contained in mail sacks, some in special sacks, some under brass lock and some under international rotary lock. A study of these covers and the rules governing them in progress. Back stamping and railroad and inland waterway mail is being studied. It is a broad field and requires much reference material not readily at hand.

Stories in Covers

Foreign mail is another area for study. Combination covers and rates require detailed stories and a whole study can be enclosed in one cover. I recently secured a cover which traveled 47 days from Hailey, Idaho Territory to Serena, Chile probably transit Panama in a closed pouch. I find great pleasure in studying the history of special covers.

Many people find pleasure in collecting covers with overall advertising. They do tell the state of business at the time but do not require intensive study. Only one variety is worthy of mention, the advertising collar. These occur on the two cent red brown but not in the true sense of advertising reading matter around the stamp as appear on the two cent green and later issues.

So far I have discussed only pertinent matters about the stamp itself and its usage. These are contained in Volume 1 of the new book. I have not touched upon the subject of cancellations which is covered in Volume 2.

In any study of a stamp of the 19th Century cancellations and cancelling devices form an important part. Generally speaking this subject may be divided into the device used to prevent reuse, markings for date and place of origin and other markings of postal origin.

Variety of Fancy Cancels

On the two cent red brown there exists a wide variety of fancy cancellations running from simple stars to the popular kicking mules and more complicated designs. There are well known towns in which postal employees with time on their hands made various cancellations in series as for example Northampton, Mass. and Ann Arbor, Michigan. A word of warning — cancellations are easier to forge than stamps. Poor frauds of Ann Arbor cancellations have appeared and more and better frauds are sure to follow collector interest.

One of my principal contributions to the study of obliteration is an intensive study of elipse cancellations and their daters for the period 1883-1887.

Interest was created by a series of articles in 1935 and 1936 appearing in the American Philatelist by the late Gilbert Burr of Tunkhamock, Pa. Mr. Burr and I exchanged correspondence for years and had several sessions together. Mr. Burr covered the entire bank note period. I tried this approach but soon found it too broad. He studied only the elipse while I have broadened my study to include the dater circle. I am of the opinion that canceling devices lasted only about two years when in regular use so that each major city has more than one series of numbers.

It is strange that the great city of New York has had relatively little real work done on its elipses and double ovals of this period. Special cancelling devices such as that for outgoing passenger steamer delivery are very rare and their use is vague. Cancelling devices in New York seem to have been placed in service wherever needed regardless of form. Registered back stamps are used on the face. Foreign mail bumpers were used on regular mail. An intensive study of New York postal practices is needed.

The two cent red brown is of the bank note period, the forgotten age of U. S. philately. Persons interested in the so-called classics forget all stamps after 1869 and raise their noses at the unpleasant aroma of later issues little realizing the philatelic pleasure to be derived therefrom. Those interested in Bureau Issues look on earlier stamps, printed by private corporations almost as non-governmental labels. I ask that the bank notes and especially the two cent red brown be given a chance.

Book Reviews

The Congress Book 1969. Published by the American Philatelic Congress. Available from Robert B. Brandeberry, 58 West Salisbury Drive, Wilmington, Del., 19809. Clothbound, 233 pages, price $5.00.

The circumstances under which I reviewed the book are worth mentioning. Shortly after I agreed to review it I was called to England on a hurry-up business trip and threw the volume into my suitcase as an afterthought. Due either to jet lag or too much roast beef and Yorkshire pudding I found myself pacing the floor at 4:30 one morning and in desperation picked up the copy of the 35th American Philatelic Congress.

What started out as a chore soon turned into a fascinating experience. The book was full of well-illustrated and well written articles and I found myself both learning and respecting the enormous philatelic talent of the contributors. I could not help but feel that among the members were the cream of philately and they had made the hobby much more meaningful than just a book-filling challenge.

In all fairness to the contributors I won't single out any one article to critique and can only say that every advanced or bored collector seeking new horizons can find fields of greener pastures to explore between the covers of the book. I salute the American Philatelic Congress and its members and were I a collector of any stature, it would be my ambition to be accepted as a member. *(William N. Salomon)*

The Netherlands 1852. 5 Cent Plate III by G. C. van Balen Blanken and Bert Buurman, 9" x 6¾", 104 pages. Published by J. L. van Dieten, Tournooiveld 2, Den Haag, Holland; Price Fl. 20.

This is the first of a series of books on plating of the popular First Issue of the Netherlands of which at least 17 plates are known to exist: 6 for the 5 Cent, 10 for the 10 Cent, and one for the 15 Cent. Some 60 copies are known of the 10 Cent which do not fit into any of the 10 plates and are tentatively classified as from plate I-A pending current investigation to solve the mystery.

This book, hopefully the first of a series of at least 17, fills a gap in the literature on Dutch Philately. The text is in Dutch on one side of the page and in English on the opposite side.

Plate III of the 5 Cent is an "easy plate" in that the average copy can be recognized by a combination of characteristic criteria. The positioning of the stamps in the plate has been well established by earlier platers who had an abundance of pairs, strips, blocks, and marginal copies at their disposal.

However here, for the first time, the authors with most painstaking methods of cross-checking and recording of the minute differences in the design caused by the manual process of engraving and retouching as well as by porosities in the surface of the printing plate record schematically and photographically the characteristic differences of the 100 positions and present a method of coding them for ready reference.

The details of the drawings and the quality of the 2½-times enlarged photos of each position and still larger sections of details are superb. As a philatelist who has been engaged in trying to plate these stamps for over 25 years I am elated about this gallant and most successful undertaking of a task that until now was considered impossible. The lengthy coding figures are slightly be-

wildering and I find the coding system somewhat complicated in that the drawings treat the four sides of a stamp in four different sections of the book. This necessitates frequent thumbing of the pages and it seems to me that ONE master drawing would have facilitated the purpose of the book.

Since this book appeared I had the privilege to work with the authors and it is most gratifying to report that the well deserved success of this basic study has encouraged them to tackle the problem plates I and II of the 5 Cent where important original research will clarify many until now hazy or unknown questions.

The Netherlands 1852. 5 Cent Plate IV by the same authors made its appearance in the Spring of 1969, Jan Poulie joining the team with the wealth of material of his important collection and a section on postmarks which can be found on stamps of this plate. The lay-out and size are the same as in the first book and the same quality in every respect are apparent again.

While this review is being written the books on plates II and V have been published and are in the mail and the last books on plates I and VI of the 5 Cent will be published later this year. At last report the groundwork on the most difficult plate II of the 10 Cent is nearly completed. *(Fred L. Reed)*

A Short History of the Mail Service, by Carl H. Scheele. Published by the Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D. C. 250 pages.Illustrated. $6.95 or £3.

A qualified historian and for a decade head of the Smithsonian Institution's philately and postal history section, Carl H. Scheele has undertaken a prodigious assignment. Key to the accomplishment is the word, "Short," in the title.

The author's introduction clearly admits that while 'there have been many books written about the postal service, there is no single up-to-date volume in the United States which provides an Old World background and which presents a continuous survey of American posts from Colonial times to the present."

Mr. Scheele has drawn heavily on previous works that have been read by philatelists who also are keenly interested in postal history, in briefly sketching communications facilities of ancient days and the earliest European postal services of the 15th and 16th centuries. He thoughtfully documents his sources, so the reader who is stimulated by the cursory quotations can go to the originals for the full story of those pioneer services that are so exciting.

As might be expected, the book is chiefly concerned with mail service in the United States. Mr. Scheele has made a point of digesting not only those aspects of it which philatelists have recorded in connection "with physical evidence in the nature of stamps, markings and covers," but of including the part postal equipment has played in increase the modernity of our post office's services.

A substantial section of the book comprises a bibliography and index enabling the reader to locate the very information he'd like in a hurry.

The "Short History" certainly will serve an important purpose. Any stamp collector who has not yet been introduced to the thrills of postal history and who reads Mr. Scheele's 188 pages of wordage is sure to be sufficiently captivated by this field that he will be enticed to read most of not all of the previous volumes of which the book is a summary. *(Ernest A. Kehr)*

Facit: 1970 Specialized Catalogue of Nordic Stamps Edited by Einar Lundström. Published by the Frimärkshuset AB, Stockholm, Sweden. 440 pages, illustrated. Bilingual: Swedish and English. Price $4.

Looking back over the past editions of the Facit catalogue, one can only be impressed at the scope of the improvements that have been made in a comparatively short period of time.

In 1962 Facit began to include special informative illustrated articles in each edition. The subject matter of these special articles has included cancellations, locals, the classic stamp period, and essays.

For this edition of the catalogue, articles appear on paper used for the Swedish numeral type, Russian stamps used in Finland, Swedish stamps on cover, and Swedish rarities of 1858-89. It may be that this feature is a novel way to sell annual catalogues. Nevertheless, the value of these articles both in terms of factual data presented and creative collecting ideas given, is such as to generate a healthy interest on the part of the collector in the stamps and their use.

The equal use of two languages, Swedish and English, side by side, to describe each listing is surprisingly satisfactory. It could even be a pleasant way to learn a little of the language. Some of the bulk caused by being bilingual should be whittled away through the adoption of a system of symbols.

Among other improvements added in recent years is a brief introduction to stamp printing methods and color terminology done in a simple yet quite clear manner. This section is to be a permanent addition. A potential addition is a point system for determining the condition of a stamp, but as yet it is only in the committee stage.

The listings in this specialized catalogue are quite detailed, especially for the stamps of the classic period, with attention being given to shades of color as well as printing varieties. When one is given so much solid information one is prompted to ask for even more. For instance, in several places mention is made of the relative undesirability of "philatelic covers" which is the cue for a request for a table of postage rates at least for modern times to give the collector an idea of the proper use of the stamps.

More serious are errors of fact. Here, a conscientious effort has been made by the editor to make use of modern philatelic research into stamp production and usage, resulting in listings that are more precise and complete. Obviously, this combing out and updating is a continuous duty. Greenland is a good example of the process, showing both before and after. The packet stamps of 1908-38 are given lavish treatment based partly on a 1962 study but the regular postal issues of Greenland have not been given much attention — existing varieties of the first issue are not in, and perforation measurements are not up to the standard set in other sections of the catalogue.

Quotations for stamps are the retail prices of the Frimärkshuset in Stockholm. These are somewhat on the high side, especially when the premium for centering is added for stamps of the 1910-38 period.

None of the mild criticisms given above is meant to take any credit away from the editor and publisher of Facit who have made it a first-rate specialized catalogue. *(Ernest C. Wilkens)*

The Welsh Post Towns Before 1840, by Michael Scott Archer. Published by Phillimore & Co., Ltd. Shopwycke Hall, Chichester, Sussex, England. Hardcover, clothbound. 136 pages, illustrated. Price $3.

In recent years, postal history has opened a wide field of study for the

collector. A pre-adhesive item, with its multiple of handstruck stamps and manuscript markings, relates a story that can only be told by gathering all the facts pertinent to the item.

The author of this compact book has surely done his homework. He has compiled the known postal markings from all the post towns in alphabetical order, with a delineation for each of its history, population, postmasters, rates, mailcoach arrivals and departures. Nearly 1000 separate postal markings are listed with illustrations of many of the key types and a relative scarcity guide. A series of maps shows the development of post roads from 1560 to 1840 to help the collector especially as a guide to the spelling of these Welsh town names.

A folded letter with its written contents or a cover, tells a story that can only be enjoyed like vintage wines — long after the item was sealed, signed and delivered, this book provides the means to all that. *(Irwin M. Yarry)*

A Postal History of Mississippi: Stampless Period, 1799-1860 by Bruce C. Oakley, Jr. Magnolia Publishers. 290 pages; maps, illustrations, cloth-bound. $25., from the author, Box 382, Bruce, Miss., 38915.

With this volume another section of this country's postal history is charted. Mr. Oakley introduces the subject with a brief sketch of the formation of Mississippi Territory in 1798, continues with later additions of Indian lands, and then dates the creation of counties, past and present.

The remainder of the volume is devoted to the handstamp and manuscript townmarks and rate markings from the earliest known (Natchez, manuscript, December 12, 1801) down to the irregular and official uses of the late 1850s. Mr. Oakley gives for every post office with a surviving stampless town mark, the dates of establishment and closing (if applicable) for that post office, the names of its postmasters, their tenure of office, and the earliest and latest dates seen for each mark.

In addition, every marking seen is illustrated by a full-size and rather accurate tracing of the post and rate-marks. Even manuscript markings are copied. These copies are supplemented by 54 photographs of actual covers.

It is a pity that Mr. Oakley did not include the names of those Mississippi post offices, with dates of operation, for which he did not have a postal momento. Nor, aside from a brief mention of the Natchez Trace, are postal routes discussed. "Steam" handstamps are illustrated and a cover is shown but there is no textual reference to the movement of mail by water.

Keeping in mind the above severe limitations, "A Postal History of Mississippi" represents a pioneering effort in covering the South, and as such is a valuable and important addition to postal history literature.

(Ernest C. Wilkens)

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2. 1852. 3sgr. orange red. Superb used single lightly cancelled in blue on neat envelope to Ulm. Expertised. Michel 3 ..... **$180.00**
3. 1863. ½gr. black/green. Vertical pair of this scarce stamp lightly tied on 1867 cover to Oschersleben. Engel certificate, Michael 10a. **$228.00**

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4. 1864-5. 3sch. ultramarine and 4sch. yellow green used together on cover to England illustrating the 7sch. rate. Michel 15, 16 .. **$140.00**

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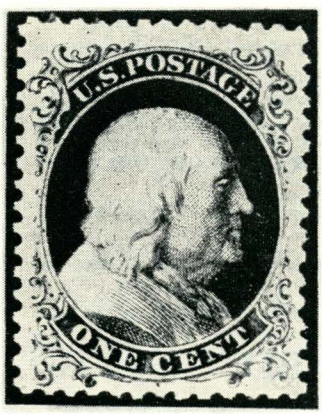
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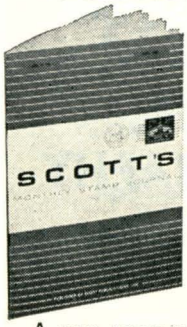
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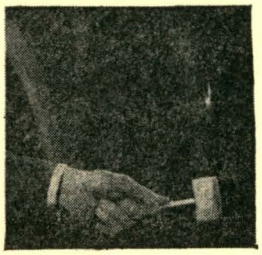
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Nov. 17-18	$142,149.00
Nov. 19-21	$128,752.50
Dec. 9-11	$105,092.50
1970	
Jan. 13-15	$158,026.00
Jan. 26-30	$337,760.50
Feb. 3-5	$103,587.50
Feb. 17-18	$317,494.00

1970 (cont'd.)	
Mar. 10-12	$145,155.50
Mar. 16	$ 54,380.00
Mar. 16 (Evening)	$196,705.00
Mar. 18	$992,256.50
Apr. 14-16	$195,970.00
Apr. 28-30	$127,437.50
May 5-7	$177,444.00
May 12	$ 36,585.00
May 13	$103,433.50
May 25-27	$ 87,023.50
May 28-29	$155,117.50
June 9-12	$ 96,211.00
June 30-July 2	$142,513.00
July 21-24	$146,167.75

SEASON'S TOTAL: $3,600,986.25

Already many important properties have been scheduled for the 1970-71 Season which is expected to reflect the interest and excitement that will be engendered by Philympia in London in September.

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