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**Volume 50 Number 4
July 1971**

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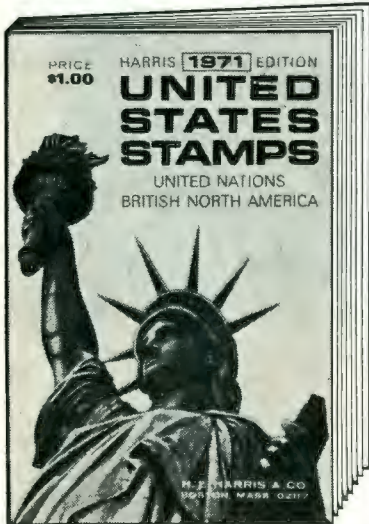
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PHILATELIST

Volume 50 Number 4
July 1971

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Across The Editor's Desk

A.S.D.A. Recommendation for New Auction Rules

It seems sad that the "punch-line" or "punch-sentence" of Ira Seebacher's lengthy "treatise" on New Auction Rules in the January, 1971 issue of the Collectors Club Philatelist should be at the end. He writes: "The hobby can certainly not continue if an atmosphere of distrust and legalistics is created between buyer and seller and in which none can survive." Yet this is exactly the atmosphere his theme creates.

To put things into proper perspective let us briefly check the record:

1. Before these revised Conditions of Sale were recommended (note please: "*recommended not 'required'*") by the ASDA Special Committee, the Conditions of Sale were less favorable to the buyer.

2. The revised "Conditions of Sale" were *recommended* to further the spirit of local auction rules and regulations and consumer protection laws and to *improve* the buyer's "lot" (if the pun will be pardoned!)

3. But the owner has rights, and, even the auctioneer! The *recommended* conditions are meant to be fair to all three parties concerned.

4. The recommendations were prepared on the basic assumption that the auctioneer is an honest business man. If he isn't, no matter how stringent the Conditions are, it won't help the collector.

Now may we look at these revised Conditions as compared with those that were formulated by the late Robert L. Graham, Jr., former counsel to the A.S.D.A., former President of the Collectors Club and a collector obviously able to see both points of view. While the revised conditions quoted are those of H. R. Harmer, Inc., they almost exactly follow the actual wording of the Committee's recommendations. Identical "Condition" but an "injustice" according to "I.R.S." He assumes that this Condition is to "screen out" bids from those who are notoriously poor risks or who have not established their credit.

OLD

I. All bids are per lot as numbered in the catalogue. The right is reserved to withdraw any lot prior to sale, to divide a lot, or to group two or more lots.

Identical "Condition" and not questioned.

II. The highest bidder shall prevail. Should any dispute arise between bidders, the decision of the auctioneer as to the successful bidder and the reoffering or resale of the lot under dispute shall rest entirely on the judgment of the auctioneer. The auctioneer shall regulate the bidding and reserve the right to refuse any bid believed by him not to be made in good faith.

Bidding

NEW

I. All bids are per lot, as numbered in the catalogue. The right is reserved to withdraw any lot prior to sale, to divide a lot, or to group two or more lots.

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Not entirely so. The condition permits the auctioneer to demand a deposit, to decline to accept a later bid if the buyer will not immediately pay for a previous lot, to decline to accept a mail bid where references or a deposit have not been received. It is also there to permit the auctioneer to decline to accept a bid from a person under the influence of alcohol, an insane person, a minor and others where the purchase would not be held binding on the buyer, but where the vendor could well claim that a sale had taken place and look to the auctioneer for payment.

Mr. Seebacher also raises the question of the selling price relative to the phrase "The highest bidder shall prevail." Let us pose an example: With mail bids of \$50 and \$100, what is the correct starting and finishing bid for a lot? "The way it stands, a dealer could execute each and every bid he executes

at the top — and be within the standard terms of sale," he says. Note the use of the word "dealer" instead of "auctioneer." These Conditions never were intended for a dealer using auction as a method of disposal. These are Conditions applicable to an auctioneer as agent (with no title in the goods himself) and not to a dealer owning the material. The latter is bound by totally different terms, apart from legal obligations.

Nor are these Conditions to apply to the "many mail auctioneers," if we assume that Mr. Seebacher meant them when referring to "Mail Sale" operations; for the same reason that the "auctioneer" is the owner and does not have an agency interest.

Now to the question, what is the correct starting bid? The obvious answer is \$52.50 and in the majority of cases it would be applied. However, despite the suggestion that surely there is no confusion pertaining to this point, there can be!

Two examples: (a) The item is a standard item that always sells around \$100. Why waste everyone's time by starting it at \$52.50 when there will be room bidding at \$80 or more: (b) The lot catalogues \$240 and the auctioneer has agreed to accept reserve prices (under Condition of Sale III) of 1/3rd of catalogue. He must start the lot at \$80.

A better question is, what does the auctioneer do if he has no mail bid, or only one mail bid? The answer is to start the lot at a sensible, below-market-value level where there will be room competition. The secret of any auction is to maintain rhythm and a time schedule to prevent persons getting bored, or missing their train, plane or bus!

III. Unless the sale is advertised and announced as an unrestricted sale, or as a sale without reserve, the consignor has reserved the right to bid personally through the auctioneer or any other agent.

III. Unless the sale is advertised and announced as an unrestricted sale, or as a sale without reserve, the consignor has reserved the right to bid personally, through the auctioneer or any other agent.

(Excluded entirely in most cases)

On the subject of an owner bidding on his own lots, Mr. Seebacher "cannot understand why the new standards deny this right in the case of sale advertised as unrestricted or without reserve." In New York City, municipal regulations require this, and irrespective of whether it is felt necessary or not, it is a must for New York auctions and a recommendation for others. Obviously no one can be protected from a smart vendor who arranges for a "shill" but in some 40 years of auctioneering in England and the United States I have only experienced this on some three or four occasions.

Payment for Purchases

IV. *Floor Bidders.* The name and address of the buyer of each lot shall be given to the auctioneer immediately following the sale of such lot. Payment of the whole purchase price, or part thereof, shall be made by the floor buyer in such manner as the auctioneer may determine.

V. *Mail Bidders.* A successful mail bidder will be notified of lots purchased and must remit before the lots are sent. Delivery to a successful mail bidder will be to the address on the bid sheet. A person known to us or who furnishes satisfactory references, may, at our option, have purchases forwarded for immediate payment. A minimum charge of 50c will be made for postage, insurance and handling. Proof, by the auctioneers, of receipt of a sending at the advised address shall constitute delivery.

IV. Payment for all lots, *INCLUDING THOSE ON WHICH OPINIONS ARE DESIRED UNDER CONDITIONS OF SALE 7, shall be made as follows:

(a) *Floor bidders.* The name and address of the buyer of each lot shall be given to the auctioneer immediately following the sale of such lot. Payment of the whole purchase price, or part thereof, shall be made by the floor buyer in such manner as the auctioneer may determine.

(b) *Mail bidders.* A successful mail bidder will be notified of lots purchased and must remit before the lots are sent. A person known to the auctioneer, who furnishes satisfactory references, may at the auctioneer's option have purchases forwarded for immediate payment. A minimum charge of 50c will be made for postage, insurance and handling. Proof by the auctioneer, of receipt of a sending at the advised address shall constitute delivery.

* not in original report.

Here the only difference is the requirement that payment shall be made for all lots, including those on which opinions were desired. This condition was added because many lots were being submitted for opinion in order that the buyer could withhold payment for several months, if the original submission of the lots was delayed somewhat. This Condition rather persuades the buyer to hurry the certificate so that the lot is either his or the purchase price is refunded!

VI. Title shall not pass to the buyer until full payment is received by the auctioneer.

V. Title shall not pass to the buyer until full payment is received by the auctioneer.

No change. However Mr. Seebacher raises the question of a lot in contention (i.e. submitted for expertization). "If a lot is up for expertization, most likely payment has been deferred? Is a late payment due, or not? The committee was silent on this point? Didn't he read the beginning of Condition 4. The late payment charge was a recommended option.

Authenticity

VIII. Each lot is sold as genuine but when in the opinion of any competent authority acceptable to the auctioneer the lot is declared otherwise, the purchase price will be refunded in full, *provided the lot is received by the auctioneer within a period of 21 days from the date of the auction. Where an opinion is not expected within 21 days, receipt by the auctioneer of notification within this period that a reasonable extension of time is required, is satisfactory. No lot will be accepted back under any circumstances after three months from the auction date.* Expenses incurred shall be borne by the purchaser, irrespective of the opinion expressed. Proof of the inability of a "competent authority" to express a definite opinion is not grounds for the return of an item. In the case of United States stamps the "competent authority" shall be The Philatelic Foundation.

VII. EACH LOT IS SOLD AS GENUINE, BUT WHEN IN THE OPINION OF ANY MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE AUTHORITY THE LOT IS DECLARED OTHERWISE, THE PURCHASE PRICE WILL BE REFUNDED IN FULL, PROVIDED THE LOT IS RECEIVED BY THE AUCTIONEER WITHIN A PERIOD OF FOUR WEEKS FROM THE DATE OF THE AUCTION. WHEN AN OPINION IS NOT EXPECTED WITHIN THIS FOUR WEEK PERIOD. THE BUYER WILL (A) SUBMIT THE LOT WITHOUT DELAY TO A MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE AUTHORITY AND (B) ENSURE THAT ADVICE, IN WRITING, BE RECEIVED BY THE AUCTIONEER NO LATER THAN 25 DAYS OF THE AUCTION. NO LOT WILL BE ACCEPTED BACK UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES AFTER FOUR MONTHS FROM THE AUCTION DATE. EXPENSES INCURRED SHALL BE BORNE BY THE PURCHASER EXCEPT WHERE THE LOT IS OTHER THAN AS DESCRIBED, WHEN THE AUCTIONEER SHALL ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY AS FOLLOWS: (A) THE ACTUAL COST OF THE CERTIFICATE IF \$10.00 OR LESS; or (B) THE COST OF THE CERTIFICATE UP TO 5% OF THE SALE PRICE, WITH A MAXIMUM OF \$50.00. PROOF OF THE INABILITY OF "A MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE AUTHORITY" TO EXPRESS AN OPINION IS NOT GROUNDS FOR THE RETURN OF A LOT. IN THE CASE OF UNITED STATES STAMPS THE "MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE AUTHORITY" SHALL NORMALLY BE THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION.

Here Mr. Seebacher really goes to town! The auctioneer is the lowest form of human life! And this is one of the conditions where, if the reader compares, the Committee endeavored to improve the rights of the buyer on several counts! "The new standards mean that no auctioneer need stand behind his product." Right! Even consumer laws do not require it. There are by-law cut-off points, otherwise no one could sell anything. Another small point he raises — if a lot has to be returned, the auctioneer should refund postage. Actually the mailing

facilities of an auctioneer are above and beyond the call of duty. These are "room" auctions where the auctioneer has agreed to assist mail bidders by acting for them. (Equally commercial products "guaranteed," always require the items to be mailed back — no promise of postage refund).

Next; now under the new Conditions you have up to four months (or three months—this was optional to the auctioneer). This is an improvement.

Now we have trouble with the "mutually acceptable authority." Previously it was "an authority acceptable to the auctioneer." The Committee improved on this to make it a "*mutually* acceptable authority."

Mr. Seebacher continues "In the case of non-United States lots, there is no indication as to how long it can be before the dealer (here we go with "dealer" instead of "auctioneer") names an arbiter ---" Why should the auctioneer question the opinion of a reliable authority? What does he gain by such behavior? A big battle for a small commission.

Up to now the Philatelic Foundation has been accepted as the best arbiter for U. S. stamps; it is obviously better to choose them than a questionable expert "X." For non-U. S. stamps invariably any known and competent expert to whom a purchaser has submitted an item will be acceptable to the auctioneer.

(Note. Since the advent of the APS/ASDA Expert Committee, Harmer's have changed this to read "The mutually acceptable authority shall *normally* be the Philatelic Foundation" and in foreign sales the Philatelic Foundation is not mentioned).

But again mis-reading is evident "Don't you think the ASDA should change this one to read like "any lot can be returned, if pronounced "Not Genuine" by competent authority, whether or not examined prior to sale."

Maybe the Conditions aren't that clear but the "non-returnable" Condition applies to basically *Quality* (Condition 8) and not to *Authenticity* (Condition 7). A buyer can examine a stamp for hours on end and, if an adverse opinion (relating to Condition 7) is received, he can return it. No questions, no "shoddy legal tricks."

Again the complaint "As for the expenses (of expertizing fees), the seller is responsible to \$10 in the event of an adverse opinion of a lot and if the cost is higher, he is then liable for 5% of the sale price but not for more than \$50. The Foundation has perhaps a higher charge than \$50 but it seems to us there should be no ceiling on the cost of an expert opinion that is rendered against the seller. There is none in the buyer's case. He pays the freight if (1) the lot is good, and (2) if the expert is unable to render an opinion."

Superficially a reasonable argument — but the inclusion of limitations of liability on behalf of the vendor are necessary. (Previously most auctioneers accepted no responsibility for expertizing expenses). An example: "Mauritius, earliest impression 2p dark blue, used, cut into all round and horizontal crease, Scott 4, \$3,750." Realization \$175, appropriate for such a stamp. The buyer decided to submit it to, say The British Philatelic Association ("a mutually acceptable authority") and in due course the item is returned with a certificate "genuine used, creased and stained" and a bill for £81.25 (\$195). The purchaser, who should never have sent such a poor stamp for such an opinion in the first place, now returns it (because of the staining) to the auctioneer and asks for repayment of the cost of the certificate, about which Mr. Seebacher, if the vendor of the stamp, would be most irate. To prevent his, and other vendors' wraths, a maximum of liability was recommended.

In most cases, including the Philatelic Foundation, no charge is made where the expert "is unable to render an opinion."

Mr. Seebacher asks "if an expensive stamp or cover cannot obtain a certificate, who wants it?" The auctioneer sells each lot as genuine and naturally maintains it is so unless the purchaser *proves* that it is not. The inability of a committee to express a positive opinion does not cause an item to be a fake or

forgery as one "mutually acceptable authority," the Philatelic Foundation, has pointed out from time to time in the philatelic press. This has been quoted sufficiently often not to require to be repeated — but here goes:

"THE EXPERT COMMITTEE RESPECTFULLY DECLINES
TO EXPRESS AN OPINION"

In the printed regulations that govern the acceptance of "patients" for examination, Rule #8 states, "The Committee reserves the right at all times to decline to examine or give an opinion on any item. . . ."

It has been brought to our attention that a wrong interpretation has been applied to this statement. We have been told that some people take the view that a derogatory implication can be construed when the Committee declines to express an opinion on a stamp or a cover. At no time has the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation said or implied that the report "The Committee respectfully declines to express an opinion" means anything other than what it says. No other interpretation should be read into it.

The sole objective of the Expert Committee and its consultants is to arrive at a conclusive accurate report if possible. The Committee (all of whose members work voluntarily) goes to infinite pains to arrive at such a conclusion on every "patient". However, some items present unusual problems; possibly that is why they are submitted.

In such cases, opinions are sought from specialist consultants resident all over the world if necessary. Sometimes large dossiers of reference material are gathered together and collated. Frequently many hours are spent individually by several consultants and members of the Expert Committee studying one stamp or cover, in conjunction with the criteria that has been assembled. If no conclusive opinion can be reached after all possible known avenues of research have been explored, then the "patient" is returned with "no opinion".

We trust that this explanation will dispel the wrong impression that some may have had.

THE CHAIRMAN,
THE PHILATELIC FOUNDATION, NEW YORK

IX. Any lot, description of which is incorrect is returnable (a) within three days of receipt and (b) if received by H. R. Harmer, Inc. within 21 days from the date of the auction. All disputed lots must be returned intact in the condition received. *No adjustments. The following lots are not returnable:* Lots containing ten or more stamps; lots from purchasers who had the opportunity to examine them before the auction; stamps described with defects or faults or of a quality standard of "very good" or below; stamps on account of appearance or centering, when they are illustrated; lots offered "as is."

8. ANY LOT, DESCRIPTION OF WHICH IS INCORRECT, IS RETURNABLE WITHIN FIVE (5) DAYS OF RECEIPT AND MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE AUCTIONEER WITHIN FOUR WEEKS FROM THE DATE OF THE AUCTION. ALL DISPUTED LOTS MUST BE RETURNED INTACT IN THE CONDITION RECEIVED.

9. THE FOLLOWING LOTS ARE NOT RETURNABLE: LOTS CONTAINING 10 OR MORE ITEMS; LOTS FROM PURCHASERS WHO HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE THEM BEFORE THE AUCTION; STAMPS DESCRIBED WITH DEFECTS OR FAULTS OR OF A QUALITY STANDARD OF "VERY GOOD" OR BELOW; STAMPS ON ACCOUNT OF APPEARANCE OR CENTERING WHEN THEY ARE ILLUSTRATED; LOTS OFFERED "AS IS."

Note, five days from receipt, not three! Received by the auctioneer within four weeks, not 21 days! Returns up to 10 *items* permitted, previously 10 *stamps*!

And then Mr. Seebacher goes into a discourse on the purchaser "who had the opportunity to examine" items. This isn't a Condition to catch the legitimate purchaser. Cannot he appreciate that "Conditions of Sale" are printed to protect the auctioneer from the inveterate returner, not the honest buyer who looked at lots before an auction and missed a defect? No auctioneer remains in business by being foolishly adamant in the application of rules. Talk to your friends at the Collectors Club!

New York State Sales Tax

X. The New York State Sales Tax (as appropriate) is payable by buyers liable to tax.

10. The New York State Sales Tax is payable by buyers liable to the tax.

no change — no comments

XI. The placing of a bid shall constitute acceptance of the foregoing condition of sale.

11. THE PLACING OF A BID SHALL CONSTITUTE ACCEPTANCE OF THE FOREGOING CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No change, but "This means that whatever precedes this final term is binding even if the bidder doesn't care to read, or does not understand the small print." Please! Incidentally, the reader will note that important Conditions are in large print and the small print covers lesser points.

Other I.R.S. Comments: "The A.S.D.A. should prohibit the term "as is." "It is an evasion of the real facts." And, "as is" is often a euphemism for "questionably genuine." A number of certificates, more often "Royal" or "B.A.A." speak of "unused as far as one can say," "of possible proof status," "unable to confirm that it is used on the cover," etc., etc. Equally there are issues which are genuine according to one European dealer but forged according to another (take Corfu which I.R.S. mentions). These must be offered "as is" or there is an evasion of fact. (The A.S.D.A. Committee recommended, did not prohibit!).

"It is the fly-by-nighters and mail auctioneers and their like who have sprung up, whom the A.S.D.A. hopes to regulate." Wrong, fly-by-nighters will ignore the recommendations. Mail auctioneers never were included; as already pointed out the Conditions are for agent-auctioneers. (A.S.D.A. Committee recommended, did not regulate!).

In conclusion, despite Mr. Seebacher's views, firstly, the Committee's aim was, as has been proved above, to improve the auction buyer's lot; secondly, the Committee could only recommend these Conditions and it is interesting to note that they have not been universally adopted, and thirdly, the A.S.D.A. cannot invoke conditions without probably creating Anti-Trust problems.

We believe all shall survive — both the buyer, the vendor and the auctioneer! All we require is good will on all parts. (*B. D. Harmer*)



Philately-for-Profit Drive Is Being Pushed By U.S. Postal Service

**Revamped Concern Sees Sales Of Stamps, Other Items
As Way To Boost Its Earnings**

The following article appeared in *The Wall Street Journal* on Friday, March 26th, 1971:

By KENNETH H. BACON

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — Philately for profit.

It sounds like graffiti on a bus-station wall, but the phrase describes plans of the U. S. Postal Service to turn a neat profit on its stamp sales.

In its new status as a government corporation that's to operate on a break-even basis, the Postal Service is hungry for ways to make money. And it sees a big potential in philately, or stamp collecting.

It's also looking at other items to sell in its 32,000 post office lobbies. The Postal Service and the National Gallery of Art are working on a plan to offer reproductions of paintings, on an experimental basis, to test the lobbies' retail

potential. If that goes well, officials indicate the Postal Service will consider selling other things, such as Government Printing Office publications.

But the profit-from-philately program already is in full swing. The post office long has been making money on the sale of stamps that go into collections, rather than onto mail. The revamped service is convinced this can become even more lucrative as a revenue source. Most of the stamps collected are commemorative stamps, issued 15 times a year in limited editions of about 130 million each to supplement standard stamps such as the six-cent American Flag issue. These commemorative stamps are specially designed to celebrate historical events, or to honor a prominent person, such as the current six-center picturing Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

"A good percentage of the people who buy commemorative stamps never use them," says William D. Dunlap, who heads the philatelic program. In the fiscal year ended last June 30, the post office sold \$112.2 million in commemorative stamps. About 25% of that was practically clear profit because the stamps weren't used, Mr. Dunlap estimates.

Talking in the new Postal Service lexicon in which mail users are "customers" and mail services are "products," Henry Lehne, an assistant postmaster general, proclaim that commemorative stamps are "our only profitable product."

Mr. Dunlap, a 32-year-old former marketing executive from Procter & Gamble Co., hopes to use his selling skills to double revenue and profit from commemorative-stamp sales over the next five years. Currently, the Postal Service is conducting a market survey to determine the actual and potential number of stamp collectors in the U. S. It's striving to boost sales to the foreign and youth markets through increased participation in international stamp shows and by the use of a new film designed to interest school children in stamp collecting.

And to make its products more attractive, the service recently purchased a new printing press. In addition, Mr. Dunlap hopes that an emphasis on pollution control, conservation and similar social themes in the special stamp issues will boost sales in the youth market.

One of this year's Christmas stamps will be an original work by James B. Wyeth, the noted young artist. Mr. Dunlap is sure it will be a popular item with collectors.

But the stamp salesmen plan to peddle more than stamps. The Postal Service expects to use post office lobbies to sell a number of products related to commemorative stamps. As an experiment last year, it sold 10,000 U. S. Postal Service Christmas cards containing the five Christmas stamps. Aimed at collectors, the cards sold for \$1.50 each, giving the post office a 50-cent profit on each sale. Mr. Dunlap is considering offering a similar item on a larger scale this year and may add souvenir cards featuring commemorative stamps.

If the facts of the case are as reported, we feel that the philatelists of the United States should immediately take steps to protest this obvious raid on our pocketbooks. True, no-one forces us to collect the stamps of the United States. If this policy of the United States Postal Service is carried to its indicated conclusion, there will undoubtedly be fewer collectors than there are now.

(H. D. S. H.)

**In case of change of address, please notify Secretary, The Collectors
Club, 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016.**

The Revenue Stamps of The U. S. Virgin Islands

By Serge A. Korff

The Virgin Islands comprise a group of tropical islands located in the Caribbean, about forty miles east of Puerto Rico. Blessed with an equable climate, they possess a scenic beauty that has made them a tourist paradise. There are many islands in the group, the exact number depending on how small a piece of emerging rock one wants to call an island. An international border runs through the group, dividing the U. S. Virgin Islands from the British. The three largest islands in the British group are Tortola, Virgin Gorda and Anegada. They have their own postal history which we shall not touch upon in this article.

The three largest islands in the U. S. group are St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John. Of these, St. Croix is the largest. It has two towns, Christiansted and Frederiksted, and a substantial flat area that originally was almost exclusively in sugar-cane. St. Thomas has the administrative capital, Charlotte Amalie, well known for its many tourist hotels. St. John is principally a National Park. The total population is roughly 36,000. The island of St. Croix is situated some forty miles south of the other islands in the group.

The islands have had a complex history of occupation by various nations. We shall here only be concerned with one such nation previous to our own, namely Denmark. The Danes owned the islands and administered them as the Danish West Indies, for more than half a century prior to their purchase by the U. S. in 1917.



Figure 1. Danish West Indies revenue stamp for 50 bits, (10c, U.S.) bearing 1915 manuscript cancellation.

Under Danish rule, the usage of revenue stamps followed Danish mainland custom. An issue of documentary stamps was in use, from about 1907 until the purchase by the U. S., of which a typical one is illustrated in figure 1. These resemble the regular revenue stamps of Denmark, the principal difference being that the top and bottom line identifying the country reads "Dansk Vestindiske øer" instead of "Danmark."

A word about currency is appropriate. The name of Denmark in Danish is spelled Danmark. The unit of currency in Denmark is the crown, or in Danish the Kрона, subdivided into 100 øre. In Danish the umlaut over the letter "o" is indicated by a slash-bar as in "ø." The words "Dansk Vestindiske øer" translate as "Danish West Indian islands"; and the words "øer" and "øre" are not the same, the former being a plural for "islands" and the latter a unit of money. In the pre-World I days, when the world's currencies were generally tied to gold, at fixed rates, the Danish crown was worth about 20c U. S., as also was the French Franc. The use of "Franc" in the West Indies dates from the days when the French occupied the islands, and since it was the same value as the crown there was no need to change it. The Franc was divided into 100 bits, which bear no relation to the familiar U. S. "two bits." Thus a "bit" in DWI was worth 0.2 cents, U. S. Even after the transfer to the U. S., the bit remained in use, and the stamps were not changed over in their currency designation until the late 1920s. Indeed the stamps continue to have the same effective denominations as in the first issue, as the smallest, the 2c U. S., is the successor of the 10 bit, the \$1.40 U. S. succeeds the 7 francs, etc. Even the colors are almost the same, except of course that the colors of the stamps vary greatly within any one issue.

In this review we shall call the Danish issue the First Issue of the V. I. revenue stamps. They were in use from about 1907 to 1917. They were perforated 12, on paper watermarked with a crown. The denominations issued were:

- 10 bit, red on green
- 50 bit, sage green
- 1 franc, red on grey
- 2 franc, dark grey on light grey
- 3 franc, red on dull grey
- 5 franc, blue
- 7 franc, red on yellow
- 10 franc, yellow
- 50 franc, brown on pink

World War I was in progress at the time of the U. S. acquisition of the Virgin Islands, and the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing was busy with other things. Hence the Danish revenue stamps continued in use for some time before the Bureau got around to printing U. S. versions of the revenue stamps. Thus it is not unusual to find Danish stamps with cancellations after the U. S. takeover, on 31st March 1917.

The stamps measure about 24 mms. horizontally by 33 mms. vertically. The Danish issue also includes at least two overprints, a 10 bit on the 50 bit, and a 50 bit surcharge on the 3 franc stamp.

The U. S. issues are very similar to the Danish in appearance. The size is the same, the colors are quite similar, and the denominations are likewise similar, except for the addition of a high value 100 franc. (\$20, U. S.). We shall call the first U. S. issue the Second Issue, of which a typical example is shown in figure 2. The stamps are printed in full sheets of 100, 10 x 10, with a wide white border all around. The sheets bear plate numbers at the top center.



Figure 2. U.S. Virgin Islands Revenue Stamp, 10 bit denomination, bearing 12 bit overprint. About 1933.

There is a single number for the one-color denominations and two numbers for the bi-colored ones. There is also a centerline, both horizontally and vertically. Since the sheets are often torn in half at the banks for convenience, such philatelic items as crossed centerline blocks are hard to obtain. The centerlines are also fairly faint, and as the centering of the perforations is on the average fairly good, one must look quite closely to see them.

The second issue, or first U. S. issue, was in use from 1917 until the late 1930s. There are at least two perforations used, and it seems likely that the earlier ones were perf. 10, while some printed later were perf. 11. Because of the fact that in a humid climate the paper changes in size, depending on the amount of water it has absorbed, various in-between sizes of perforations are found.

The second issue consists of the following denominations:

- 10 bit, red on green
- 50 bit, green
- 1 franc, red on sage green
- 2 franc, grey
- 3 franc, red on blue
- 5 franc, blue
- 7 franc, red on yellow
- 10 franc, yellow
- 50 franc, bistre on red
- 100 franc, black on vermillion.

These stamps are printed on unwatermarked paper and perforated 11. The 10 and 50 bit, the 5 and 10 franc are also known in perf. 10.

There next followed a complicated series of overprints. These came about because of the need for other denominations. The most important such need developed in the early 1930s when it was decided to impose a tax on cigarettes. This resulted in three different printings. First the regular second issue stamps were overprinted with new denominations. Second, playing card stamps were

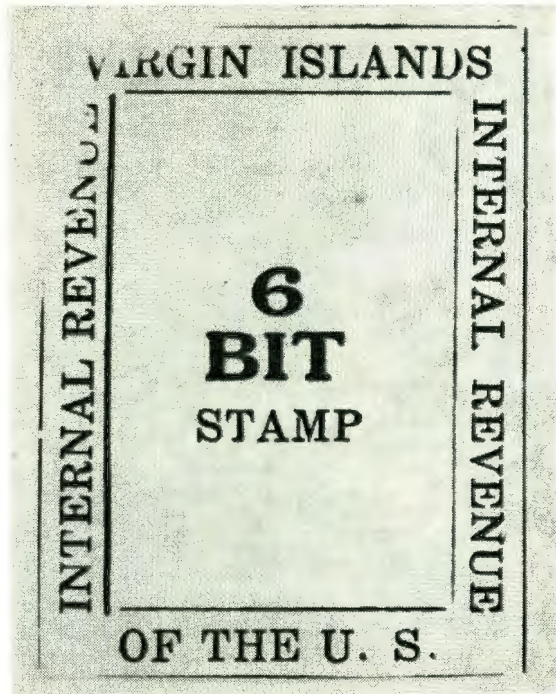


Figure 3. Virgin Islands (St .Croix) provisional cigarette tax stamp, frame measuring about 31 x 43 mms. Approximately 1934. Denomination 6 bit, about 1.2c U. S.

overprinted, and third a set of provisional stamps was printed. We shall first describe the overprinted second issue stamps.

Handstamped numerals on the regular second issue perf. 11 series, 1933-1934.

“5” on 10 bit

“6” on 10 bit, with a line blocking out the 10.

“7” on 10 bit

“12” on 10 bit

“50” on 10 bit

Typewritten surcharge

“15” on 10 bit

40 bit on 10 franc.

Handstamped numeral and word BIT

2 BIT on 10 bit

On the Perf. 10, handstamped numeral and word BIT

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, BIT, all on 10 bit.

and with typewritten surcharge,

6 bit on 10 bit

6 bit on 5 franc

6 bit on 10 franc

7 bit on 10 franc.

Most of these were intended for use on cigarette packages. The tax was 7 bits per pack on most brands. The tax was determined by the wholesale value, and variations therefore occurred, the 6 bit value being needed on some brands.

In addition to these stamps, a set of typeset provisionals, in black with a white background were printed in 1934, of about the same size as the regular second issue types. A typical example is shown in figure 3. These stamps were not perforated, and were cut apart with shears or scissors.



Figure 4a. Virgin Islands current 60c stamp in two-tones of grey.

The following denominations exist:

3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 15 bit.

In the late 1930s the denominations were changed over to regular U.S. currency. The values and colors remained with little change. We shall call these the Third Issue, and they are in use at the present time, 1971. A typical example is shown in figure 4.

Third Issue:

- 2 cent Pink (frame and eagle on light green lathework background)
- 10 cent, green*
- 20 cent, pink on green
- 40 cent, grey
- 60 cent, pink on grey-blue
- 1 Dollar, blue
- 1.40 Dollar, red on yellow
- 2 Dollar, yellow
- 10 Dollar, red on pink
- 20 Dollar, grey-black on pink
- 1,000 Dollar, bright green frame, buff inside.

* On the single-color varieties, the frame is usually darker than the background.

Within any one issue the colors may vary considerably.

Turning next to a different set of stamps, we come to the Playing Card

The present issue also exists perforated 12½.

stamps of the Virgin Islands. This tax was imposed in the same manner as on the U. S. mainland, by affixing a stamp to each pack. The stamps for this purpose were the regular U. S. types, but overprinted for the islands. Further, the use of these stamps in the islands is some time after their use on the mainland. The available stock of the older U. S. issues was overprinted.

Two basic U. S. types were overprinted for the islands. First, the type listed by Scott as RF3, was overprinted VIRGIN ISLANDS, 4 cts. This stamp is rouletted. Scott mentions 10,000 being delivered to the islands on June 17,

PL. 54821

54811



Figure 4b. Virgin Islands current \$20 stamp, showing location of two plate numbers and guide line, at top center of sheet.

1920. They list the overprinted stamp as RFV 1. The basic stamp was in use on the mainland from 1896 to 1899. Two slightly different typesettings exist.

The second overprinted type is the basic RF 17, bearing the large letter A, instead of the denomination. This stamp was in use on the mainland in 1922. Two interesting variants exist, in that while both bear the same overprint, one set is rouletted and the other perforated 11. The perforated variety was not issued on the mainland, i.e., does not exist without the overprint. These two are called by Scott RFV 2 for the rouletted and RFV 3 for the perforated, respectively. Quantities of 10,000 of each of the two varieties were delivered to the islands, on January 16, 1926 and March 5, 1934, respectively. Presumably the latter was the perforated variety. It is the rouletted variety that was further overprinted for the cigarette tax.

The playing card tax was dropped about 1938. This author looked for packs still bearing the stamps in the 1940s but was unable to locate any in the stores he visited. The quantities delivered were large, and would correspond to one pack for each inhabitant of the islands, an unlikely situation. The presence of this large probably unused stock may have led to these stamps being used for cigarette tax overprinting.

The cigarette tax overprinting was done about 1934, and the stamps which originally were RF 17, rouletted, overprinted to be Scott RFV 2 were chosen. Preston (AR v. 20, p. 94, 1966, see refs.) shows a photograph of ten such overprints, in the amounts of 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 30 and 40 bits. He also shows one with a typewritten 6 bit overprint.

Alcoholic beverages do not bear revenue stamps in the Virgin Islands. Some U. S. brands bear the usual U. S. strip with the word EXPORT printed on the strip. Some bear Export strips of the manufacturer. Those from Puerto Rico generally bear a strip reading TAX EXEMPT or TAX FREE FOR EXPORT.

Finally it should be mentioned that a U. S. Documentary stamp, the 1 cent R 654, is illustrated overprinted in an article by Burns in the *American Revenuer*. It is believed to have been privately made and not officially issued.

The current Documentary stamps are on sale at the various banks in the islands. Apparently they are originally sent to the Virgin Islands National Bank and distributed by this bank to other banks. The V. I. Banks are affiliated with mainland banks the V. I. National Bank being an affiliate of the First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Co. Other banks include the Chase Manhattan Bank, the First National City Bank of New York and the Bank of Nova Scotia.

The Revenue Stamps of the Virgin Islands comprise a handsome, collectable set. It is to be hoped that future catalog printers will see fit to include this set among their listings.

Acknowledgements.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge helpful advice received from fellow philatelists. The author has received letters from John Bobo, Roger Preston, Janet Van den Berg, Morton Joyce and Robert Shellhamer, all of whom he wishes to thank, as well as the helpful librarian at the Collectors Club.

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p 606-7 26 Dec. 1964
p 14 2 Oct. 1965
p 266 10 Feb. 1968
p 14 4 Jan. 1969

PRIVATE POSTS IN BALTIMORE 1844-1860

By DENWOOD N. KELLY

(Continued from Page 168)



Figures 30 & 31. S. Allan Taylor fantasies, very common, recorded in several colors.

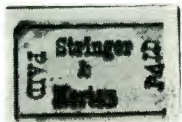


Figure 32. Another fraudulent Stringer & Morton stamp, rare (Ex-Sloan collection)



Figure 33. Fraudulent Stringer & Morton stamp, common.

B. POST

About 1849

Another unidentified marking, apparently that of a Baltimore private post, is shown on the covers illustrated in Figure 34 and 35. The first, from the philatelically well-known Wm. A. Stewart correspondence, was reported to me in March, 1952 by George B. Sloane, who had seen it in the collection of Dr. A. Jay Hertz. The second, from my own collection, was acquired some ten years later from a philatelic source which could furnish no information as to its history or in what collection or collections it had previously reposed.

Mr. Sloane reported that the marking on the cover addressed to William A. Stewart was in blackish blue ink and was apparently applied with the use of a stencil. This seems like a time-consuming process, and it is possible that a hand-stamp, which had been originally designed through the use of a stencil, may have been used. The direct use of a stencil, however, is heavily supported by the "fuzzing" or "feathering" at the outer edges of each letter and the numeral. The marking on my cover (Figure 35) is struck similarly and also in a very dark blue ink. I am reasonably certain that the numeral is a "3" and not a "5," because of the apparent traces of the downstroke on the right side, and the relative positions of the serif to the horizontal top stroke and the ball at bottom left.

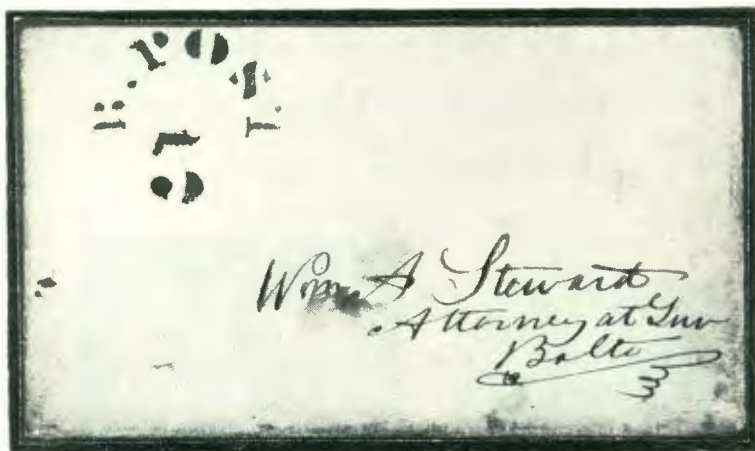


Figure 34. Undated local cover bearing the as yet unidentified handstamped (or stencilled) "B. POST 3" marking. (Collection of Dr. A. Jay Hertz)

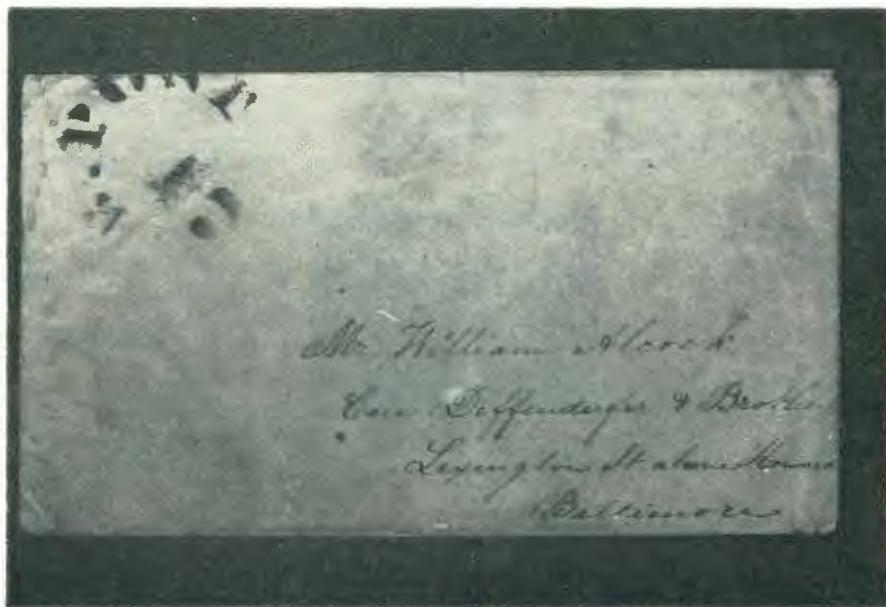


Figure 35. Undated local cover bearing the "B. POST 3" marking also illustrated in Figure 34. These two covers are the only ones so far recorded (Kelly collection)

The Stewart cover, an envelope, contained a comic lawyer's Valentine, but bore no additional markings, either handstamped or manuscript. Similarly, the cover in my collection bears no other markings of any kind.

Occasionally it is possible to approximate a date of an unmarked cover by researching the addressee in the old city directories. In the case of the cover addressed to William A. Stewart, this method was non-productive as Mr. Stewart was listed for well over 20 consecutive years. The Alcock cover, however, provided a slightly better lead. While "William Alcock" produced little of value (there were two, William J. and William H. D., listed in various issues), "Diffenderfer & Bro." had more to offer. There were several Diffenderfers, but two brothers and the son of one had a grocery business from 1849 to about 1857. In the 1849-50 edition of the directory "Diffenderfer & Bro., grocers" was listed at

149 Lexington Street. Thereafter the business was listed under the name, "Chas. Diffenderfer & Son," at 6 East or 13 West Baltimore Street until 1857, when the firm disappeared from the listings. As the 1849-50 edition of the director appeared about January, 1850, I would fix the approximate time of use of the B. Post marking, on this particular cover, at least, as the latter part of 1849.

CITY ONE CENT DISPATCH

About 1851

(Scott No. 47L1)

....

When the great Ferrari collection was broken up in 1924, lot No. 105 in the 10th sale was described as follows:

"Baltimore City One Cent Dispatch noir sur rose bel. ex. obl. sur lettre photo pl. 2 Nous considerons ce timbre comme un Carrier, exemplaire non catalogué, parfaitement authentique."

This cover is illustrated in Figure 36, and to this day no other example of the stamp has been recorded. The cover comprises a folded business letter from the firm of L. Salisbury & Bro., of Norfolk, Va., to Roosevelt & Sons in New York City. The date of the letter is June 3, 1851 and the face of the cover bears the typical Baltimore circular date stamp (June 4), "STEAM," and "10," all in red indicating that the letter was carried by steamer from Norfolk to Baltimore, and then went on to New York. The "10" ties the stamp of the private post, which is printed in black on rose wove paper, colored through.

There is a good possibility that the stamp was issued by a private post operating in Norfolk and that it was used, typically, to transport the letter to the bay steamer which then carried it up the Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore, at which point the letter entered the U. S. Mail and went on to New York by train. I lived in Norfolk for some years, but despite diligent searching in old city directories and newspapers for 1851, I could find nothing to indicate the existence of

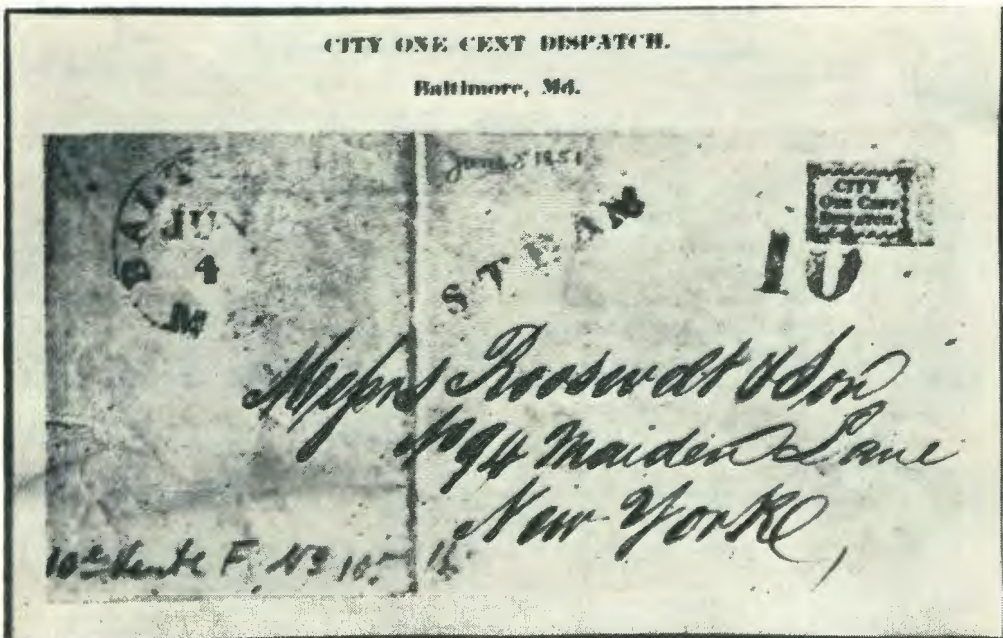


Figure 36. Letter from Norfolk to New York, via Baltimore (June 4, 1851) and bearing the only recorded examples of the City One Cent Dispatch stamp, Scott No. 47L1 (Ex Ferrari, Needham, Caspary collections)

a private post in that city. Despite this, I still feel that the odds are at least even that this was a Norfolk local stamp. I have never seen an example of any other Baltimore private post in the entire 1846-1861 period carrying a letter from a bay steamer to the post office for onward routing. Normally the captain, or purser, turned the letters over to the post office directly so as to collect the fees due him, evidenced by the application of the "STEAM" marking. Covers from Norfolk to Baltimore, or via Baltimore to other cities, bearing similar combinations of Baltimore postal markings are far from scarce, and if there was any volume of utilization of either private posts or the government carrier service to transfer such letters from the boat to the post office, I would think other examples would have shown up by this time.

COOK'S 1 CENT DISPATCH.
OFFICE, NO. 4 RECHABITE HALL,
Fayette Street, near Gay
COOK'S DISPATCH, will deliver **LETTERS**, **CIRCULARS**, **BUSINESS CARDS**, **VALENTINES**, **WEDDING PARTY** and **FUNERAL NOTICES**, in any quantity, and of any kinds, within the limits of the City.
 Collections made at 8 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and 2 1/2 P. M., deliveries immediately thereafter. Letters designed for the Post Office as well as all other matter delivered promptly.
 No Letters taken from the Box, unless prepaid **ONE CENT**.
STAMPS
 For Sale at the principal Hotels, Book and Drug Stores, and at the Office, **RECHABITE HALL**.
ISAAC COOK, Proprietor.
N. B.—Cook's Dispatch distributes Cards, Bills and Circulars of every description, by the thousand or the day, at a moment's notice, and warrants satisfaction. References at the office.

Figure 37. Advertisement of Cook's 1 Cent Dispatch which appeared in "Matchett's Baltimore Director" for 1853.

COOK'S DISPATCH
1853

(Scott No. 5111)

"Matchett's Baltimore Director," the city directory published annually for many years in the mid-nineteenth century by R. J. Matchett, was printed and ready for binding by early April, 1853. In "*The Sun*" of April 11th and 12th there appeared a notice to the effect that all changes made after the canvassers had taken addresses should be left immediately at Matchett's office "for inclusion amongst the removals or alterations." A broadly similar notice had also appeared in the March 16th issue of "*The Sun*." In the 1853 directory a page headed "CHANGES, REMOVALS, &c." is in the front of the book and among the fifty or so items there appears:

Cook, Isaac, pr. 1 cent despatch office, 4 Rechabite Hall, Fayette Street.
 See Card.

The "card" referred to was an advertisement in the appropriate section of the directory, and it is reproduced in Figure 37.

The Rechabite Hall, in which Cook's office was located, was a fraternal hall at the northwest corner of Fayette and Frederick Streets and was razed about 1918, when the War Memorial Building and Plaza were constructed.

Isaac Cook has never been positively identified. Every city directory from 1852 to 1860 listed a Rev. Isaac P. Cook, a bookseller and stationer, who lived in the same building that housed his shop, at 76 Baltimore Street, just west of Gay Street about 2 blocks from the Rechabite Hall. The Rev. Cook died on February



Figure 38. Cover from Baltimore, March 31, 1853, to Princess Anne, Maryland, bearing Cook's stamp cancelled "I. COOK", and one of his advertising labels (Ex F. D. Roosevelt, Souren collections)

15, 1884, at the age of 76. I do not think the Rev. Cook was the proprietor of Cook's Dispatch, but rather suspect that he had a son who was. During the 1850-1860 period the only other listing of an Isaac Cook in the city directories appeared in the 1855-56 edition and he was listed as a Justice of the Peace, with an address at 26 Albemarle Street. He was not listed again. In "The Sun" of February 22, 1856, there was an account of a Criminal Court case, The State vs. Ann Duff, in which an Isaac Cook testified. It is my opinion that this was the Isaac Cook who three years before, had operated the dispatch post, quite possibly with the bookseller's backing.

I have never found any newspaper advertisements of Cook's and the post must have been very short-lived. This is certainly borne out by the extreme scarcity of Cook's stamps, either on or off cover. The post obviously began operation in early 1853 (probably February) and the latest recorded date of use is April 4th. I have been able to record three covers and one or two loose stamps. There may be others, but not many, I am sure.

The best known of the Cook covers is the one which was sold by H. R. Harmer, Inc., in the first Franklin D. Roosevelt sale, February 5, 1946. It is illustrated in Figure 38. Cook's stamp is tied to the envelope by a small straight-line "I. Cook" in brownish red ink. A small black on white advertising label is also beautifully tied to the envelope by a black Baltimore circular date stamp, March 31, the result of overzealousness on the part of the postal clerk. The cover also bears a black Baltimore rate mark, "5." Prior to the Roosevelt sale this cover was not recorded philatelically, and it seems doubtful that the President appreciated its rarity. It came to light, in a file box of otherwise cheap material, when the late George B. Sloane was examining and appraising the collection at Hyde Park in April, 1945. Mr. Sloane told the story of this find in his column in "Stamps" of January 3, 1953, almost exactly 100 years after Cook operated his post. The cover, comprising lot 444 in the sale, realized \$500. It was resold by H. R. Harmer, Inc., in the "Y. Souren" sale, October 29-31, 1951 (lot 894), this time realizing \$420.

The tenth Ferrari sale contained a Cook cover, lot 109, which realized about \$86.50. This cover also appeared in the 1951 "Y. Souren" sale of H. R. Harmer, Inc., in which it realized \$82.50. It is illustrated in Figure 39, and again appeared, as lot 720, in the fifth "Josiah K. Lilly" sale of Robert A. Siegel on September 14, 1967. At this sale it realized \$280.

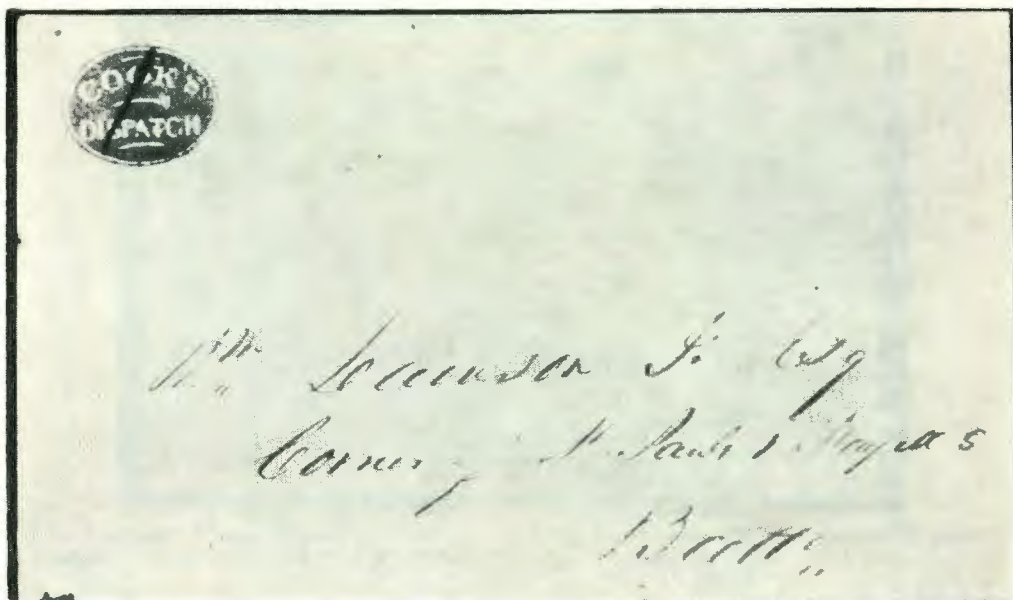


Figure 39. Local cover, undated, with a pencancelled copy of the Cook stamp, not tied. (Ex Ferrari, Souren, Lilly collections)



Figure 40. Cover, Baltimore (April 4, no year date) to New York, bearing a fine copy of the Cook stamp just tied by a 3c, 1851 and by pen mark. (Ex Needham collection)

The third Cook cover I have been able to record is shown in Figure 40. The Cook stamp, a fine copy, is barely tied at its lower right corner by the overlap of the U. S. 3c 1851 stamp, and at the top by the pen stroke. The Baltimore circular date stamp on the U. S. stamp is dated April 4 (no year). This cover was apparently once in the Henry C. Needham collection — at least it bears his pencilled notation, "Very rare — only two copies known to me — H.C.N." This cover appeared in a Harmer, Rooke & Co. (New York) sale on July 1, 1958 (lot 294).

Figure 41 illustrates an off-cover copy, with trimmed corners, which was in the collection of the late Mrs. W. Irvine Keyser, of Baltimore County. It was sold by J. C. Morganthau of New York, in Part II of the Worthington collection in October, 1917, for \$77.50. Some years before her death Mrs. Keyser told me she had bought the stamp from or through the late Howard Robinette of Washington.



Figure 41. Enlarged photo of Cook's stamp (Kelly collection)

The Cook stamp (Scott 51L1) is printed in green on stout white wove paper. No counterfeits or reprints are known.



Figure 42. Drawing of a circular handstamp on an undated and otherwise unmarked envelope from the Morfit correspondence.

DESPATCH POST

About 1854

The origin of the private post which used the "DESPATCH POST 3" circular handstamp, a sketch of which is illustrated in Figure 42, is still a mystery. The only record I have of the marking is a photograph given to me in 1952 by the late George B. Sloane. It appeared on an envelope, without contents, addressed to "Mr. Henry M. Morfit, Baltimore St., opposite to East, Baltimore, Maryland." It was struck in black ink and the envelope bore no other markings, nor were there any receiver's or filing notations on the cover to indicate a date of use. The present owner of this cover is not known to me.

The Morfit correspondence was a large one and covers from it have been on the philatelic market for years. Mr. Morfit was a prominent attorney of his day and, beginning in 1853, was listed in the city directories for a number of years, at 87 East Baltimore Street. I have searched Baltimore newspapers from 1846 to 1857 and have found no advertisement or other notices which tie in to this marking.

DAVIS' PENNY POST

1856

(Scott No. 57L1)

On February 1, 1856, "The Sun" carried a small unimposing advertisement:

WANTED — Twenty-five intelligent YOUTHS. — Apply by 2 o'clock, to-day, at 21 South St. 1t*.

Thus, did William D. Davis, in partnership with this brother, begin what was destined to be another of Baltimore's short-lived private local posts. Apparently the 25 youths, or at least a satisfactory portion of them, applied for the job, for Davis announced the opening of his dispatch post on February 5th,

again in *The Sun*, with the following slightly more imposing advertisement:

Delivers Letters to all parts of the city and to the Post-office four times per day, at 9 and 11, A.M., and at 2 and 4½ P.M.

Four Hundred Boxes have been placed in conspicuous places in all parts of the city, and all Letters deposited therein will be delivered without delay.

All Letters must be pre-paid by stamps which may be obtained at one cent each at the different Box Stations and at No. 21 South st.

All Letters addressed "Davis' Dispatch" will be kept at the office until called for, but advertisers and others who may wish to receive replies through this channel may have them sent to their address under cover and without charge by leaving orders at the office.

Bills, Notices, Invitations, Circulars, &c., delivered without delay and on reasonable terms.

A Special Messenger can be obtained at all hours at the office at a charge of five cents.

We will not be responsible for money or articles of value passing through the Dispatch unless a Special Messenger is employed.

Postage Stamps and Materials for Writing will be found at the office, to which the public is invited.

On February 12th there appeared in *The Sun* a list of undelivered "letters remaining in Davis' Dispatch" which listed 26 names of addressees, including a separate ladies' list. This appeared almost adjacent to a similarly arranged, but considerably longer, list by the government post office. Finally, on February 18th, there appeared another small advertisement:

WANTED — Every body to know that LETTERS sent through DAVIS' DISPATCH will be delivered to all parts of the City and

Post-Office four times a day for one cent, when pre-paid with stamp.

After that date, I have been able to find neither advertisements nor news items. It would seem that the dispatch closed down relatively soon after Valentine's Day. None of the few genuine covers I have been able to record bear dated cancellations or other indications of dates of use, so it has been impossible to develop an approximate life of the post from early and late dates.



Figure 43. Drawing of Davis' handstamp which was used both as a canceller and a postmark.

Davis had a circular handstamp, illustrated in Figure 43, which he used to cancel his stamps and also as a postmark on letters handed in, without stamps, at his office. An example of this latter usage, the only Davis stampless cover I have ever seen, is shown in Figure 44, on the back of an envelope containing a Valentine. Genuine Davis covers, and for that matter genuinely cancelled Davis stamps, are exceptionally rare; the only full cover bearing the adhesive stamp with the company cancellation I have been able to record is that illustrated in Figure 44a. It was in the Alfred H. Caspary Collection, comprising Lot 743 in the 8th sale in March, 1957, and before that in the Worthington Collection, having been sold by J. C. Morganthau in October, 1917, when that collection was



Figure 44. Reverse of a Valentine envelope bearing a strike of the Davis circular handstamp in red. (Kelly collection)



Figure 44a. Lower right corner copy of the Davis stamp, tied by the red circular company handstamp to the reverse of a local cover. (Ex Worthington, Caspary collections)

broken up. A Davis stamp, genuinely used and tied to a small piece with the Company cancellation is shown in Figure 45. The handstamp is known struck only in red ink.

The Davis stamp was typeset and printed in black ink on pale lavender wove paper. Due to the absence of multiples it is impossible to definitely establish the sheet size, although I suspect the printing plate to have been a small one of ten subjects. From copies I have inspected and photographs at my disposal, I have identified eight minor varieties; I cannot vouch for their constancy because of the extremely small number of stamps in existence. For whatever it may be worth, a description of the varieties is given below. There are two *major* types, the most noticeable difference being in the type face and size of "BALT." In Type 1, Figure 46, "BALT." is in bold-face, serified, uppercase type and is about 8 mm. long, including the stop. The stop is below the center of the "O" of "POST." In Type 2, Figure 47, "BALT." is in delicately shaded, serified,



Figure 45. Davis stamp tied to small piece by the red company cancellation. (Kelly collection)



Figure 46. Davis stamp Type 1, "BALT." in boldface, serified, uppercase type, 8 mm. long.



Figure 47. Davis stamp, Type 2, "BALT." in shaded, serified, uppercase type, 7 mm. long.

uppercase type and measures just over 7 mm. including the stop, which is below the center of the space between the "P" and "O" of "POST"; also the "L" is missing the left half of its top serif. In the following descriptions of the eight minor varieties, I have initially classified by the major types (1 and 2) and then by the minor differences.

- Var. 1 (Type 1) Frameline breaks: top, over right arm of "V"; right side, at center; bottom, nick under the "L"; left side, opposite upper part of "B."
- Var. 2 (Type 1) Frameline breaks: top, over right arm of "V"; right side, at center; bottom, under space between "BA"; left side, large break at center. (On copy with right and bottom sheet margins)
- Var. 3 (Type 1) Frameline breaks; top, small nick over right arm of "V"; right side, at center; bottom, under left serif of "L," left side, center
- Var. 4 (Type 1) Frameline breaks: top, over right arm of "V"; right side, none; bottom unbroken, but weak under space between "AL"; left side, center. "L" in "BALT" canted slightly to the right (On copy with large right sheet margin)
- Var. 5 (Type 1) Frameline breaks: top, none; right side, center; bottom, under left serif of "L"; left side, center. "L" in "BALT" has enlarged right bottom serif, which is turned in. (On copy with top and left sheet margins)
- Var. 6 (Type 1) Frameline breaks: top, over right arm of "V"; right side, small break in center; bottom, small break under left serif of "L"; left side, center. "L" in "BALT" raised and canted slightly to the right.

- Var. 7 (Type 2) Frameline breaks: top, small break barely to right of center of "V"; right side, at center; bottom, under vertical stroke of "L"; left side, at center. (On copy with top and right sheet margins, see Figures 47 and 49).
- Var. 8 (Type 2) Frameline breaks: top, over right center of "V"; right side, weak at center; bottom, under vertical stroke of "L"; left side, small break at center.



Figure 48. Genuine Davis stamp applied to a cover mailed four years before Davis began operations.



Figure 49. Genuine Davis stamp affixed to a local cover mailed three and a half years before the post was established.

From these descriptions it is apparent that the differences are really quite minor in nature; it is possible that several are duplicating, the differences being due to variances in inking and impression.

There are a few faked covers which have plagued dealers and collectors over the years; generally they comprise genuine stampless covers to which have been added genuine Davis stamps, although in one instance a perfectly lovely Davis cover was spoiled by the addition of a U. S. 5c 1847 stamp!

This latter cover comprised Lot 2068 in the sale of the Stephen D. Brown collection in London, November 3, 1939. It was described as a superb copy tied to a cover, by the red penny post cancellation, which also bore a fine copy of the 5c, 1847 tied by a blue grid. As Davis didn't begin his operation until 1856, the government stamp had to have been added and tied by a counterfeit cancellation. It would be interesting to know the present whereabouts of this cover.

In the sale of the collection of Y. Souren in 1952 there were two faked Davis covers. The first, Lot 454, bore a slightly faded uncanceled Davis stamp which had been applied to a genuine stampless cover addressed to Philadelphia, January 26, 1852, four years before Davis began operations. This cover is illustrated in Figure 48.

Lot 455 in the Souren sale comprised an upper right marginal copy of the Davis stamp, pen-cancelled with an "x", on a local Baltimore stampless cover bearing the circular date stamp and the "PAID 1" drop letter marking of the Baltimore post office. The letter is dated October 15, 1852, again four years before Davis began operations. The cover also bore the "guarantee" mark of Charles E. Calman, thus indicating it had been in philatelic hands since the 1890's. It is illustrated in Figure 49. I last saw it on display at Sipex in Washington in 1966.

Another fraudulent cover, illustrated in Figure 50, comprised Lot 675 in the sale of the stock of Burger & Co. in June, 1953. Here a genuine Davis stamp had been applied to a genuine stampless entire letter, Baltimore to Philadelphia, datelined April 4, 1853, three years before the Dispatch Post opened. The Davis stamp has since been removed from the cover and was bought by the writer at the Josiah K. Lilly sale of September 14, 1967, wherein it comprised Lot 731.



Figure 50. Davis stamp affixed to a cover mailed three years prior to the opening of the despatch post. The stamp has now been removed from the cover. (Kelly collection)

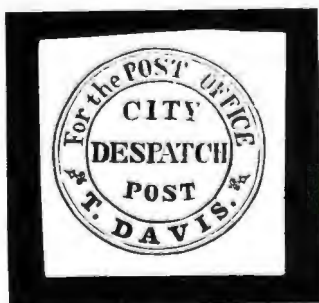


Figure 50a. "T. Davis" fraud.

Finally, in the "John Klemann Stock" sale on November 12, 1953, Lot 1408 comprised a genuine Davis Stamp on a cover from Philadelphia to Baltimore (an unlikely use!) in 1852, and in the catalogue description there was a statement to the effect that the local stamp apparently did not belong on the cover. The Davis stamp bore parts of the red Davis postmark and obviously was once on another cover.

In my opinion, the three covers made up by applying uncanceled Davis stamps to stampless covers of the 1852-53 period were all produced by the same faker. It would be interesting to know if the 1852 date originated with the faker or if he was misled by the old erroneous Scott catalogue date of 1852 for the year of Davis' operation. Regardless of its origin, it was repeated by Needham who used it in his "Concise History" as the date of the "few covers" he had been able to examine.

I know of no counterfeits of the Davis stamps. There is a well-known fraud which closely imitates one of the Blood circular designs, but is inscribed at the bottom, "T. Davis." It is illustrated in Figure 50a and I have recorded it in black, dark blue and light blue on creamy and white papers. This fraud also misled Henry C. Needham as he attributed the genuine Davis stamps to a "T. Davis" instead of William D. Davis.

ONE CENT DESPATCH

John Wiley & Co.

1856

(Scott No. 112L2)

This despatch post is the only one to operate in Baltimore which can be definitely established as being a branch of, or in any way connected with, a post in another city. John Wiley opened the City Despatch in Washington, D. C. in March, 1856, his first newspaper advertisement appearing in the Washington "Star" of March 25. His letter boxes were installed in the principal hotels, drugstores, and bookstores, he made four local deliveries daily, and he delivered outgoing mail to the post office five times each day. Wiley's office in the capitol city was at 394 D St., near 7th, according to his newspaper advertisements, although a printed advertising circular showed the address as 417 Pennsylvania Avenue.

On September 26th and 27th, 1856 the following advertisement appeared in *The Sun*:

CITY DESPATCH PENNY POST.—

The undersigned proprietors of the "City Dispatch Penny Post" in Washington city, beg leave to inform the citizens of Baltimore that they will establish in this city, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, a PENNY POST, to be conducted on the same principle as the one in Washington city and Blood's Penny Post in Philadelphia. Boxes will be found in any of the principal Drug Stores throughout the city.
13-JOHN WILEY & CO. se26-2t*

(To Be Continued)



Considerable time will be saved if all correspondence with regard to advertising copy, prospective articles, and other pertinent details of *The Collectors Club Philatelist* be sent to me at the following address:

H. D. S. Haverbeck
Bramble Hill
Post Rd.,
Bernardsville, N. J. 07924

The Clubhouse

Steinway Night

The Meeting of April 7, 1971

The general practice of devoting meetings to the display and discussion of a particular philatelic specialty by informed experts, the Collectors Club evening of April 7 was somewhat altered and devoted to a tribute to the late Theodore E. Steinway by five speakers who personally knew him for years before his death almost exactly 14 years earlier.

Although they mentioned his monumental work in raising the prestige of the club from just another New York stamp group to America's most eminent philatelic society, it was the revelation of the background details which made it all so informative and interesting.

While he served the club as a member, officer and trustee for decades, rarely missing a single meeting, Mr. Steinway's greatest contribution involved the donation of the Victor Suppantsehitch collection of literature to form the main nucleus of the club's famous library. He also was instrumental in acquiring the distinguished Stanford White house in the fashionable Murray Hill section of Manhattan for the club's magnificent home.

For years the club occupied quarters in an old building which was advantageously sold when the Rockefeller interests acquired mid-town acreages to erect Radio City during the depression days.

Rather than rushing into new premises, Mr. Steinway and his close friend, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, recommended waiting until a proper substitute could be found. In the interim the club leased rooms in the old Union Carbon and Carbide Building on east 42nd Street.

In 1935, when real estate was a drug on the New York market, the fine old building on east 35th Street was offered for sale at what Mr. Steinway considered a genuine bargain. He recommended its purchase as it lent itself to modification to suit the club's needs, a task the late Clarence Brazer, a professional architect, undertook without charge. Following these renovations (which were paid for by a fund raising drive Mr. Steinway conducted), the club was formally dedicated and opened in connection with the 1936 International Exhibition at Grand Central Palace, just a few blocks away.

It also was Mr. Steinway who was one of a small group of dedicated members who felt that the club ought to have facilities to expertise questionable material and to extend itself a promoter of the educational aspects of stamp collecting. With such dedicated leaders as Alfred Lichtenstein, Hugh M. Clark, John Hall, and others, they formed The Philatelic Foundation as a separate entity, yet closely affiliated with the club (until last year, it occupied the entire fourth floor of the clubhouse).

Just how well Mr. Steinway knew his stamps and how unswerving he was in his convictions during his long chairmanship of the expert committee, was indicated by Bernard Harmer. Documenting his comments with letters and photographs, he recalled how the committee had issued a certificate saying that a submitted strip of coil stamps was faked. Subsequently three other committees or individuals declared it genuine; one concurred with the Foundation's findings.

Mr. Harmer read some of the correspondence in which the original decision would not be altered, and giving reasons for it. He concluded "the story of a coil" by showing that it finally was purchased by one of the experts who, had branded it fake, taking it out of circulation under circumstances that suggested he was convinced that Mr. Steinway had been correct and he, in error.



The Stars of Steinway Night: In the usual order, John Steinway, Bernard D. Harmer, Mrs. Ruth Steinway, H. L. Lindquist.

Although all of the Steinway children had small collections of topical subjects, John was most closely associated with his father's philatelic interests so his comments about experiences were especially interesting and revealed the passionate love affair Mr. Steinway enjoyed for so long. Most of the Steinway collections of New South Wales, Great Britain and German States were sold, a number of pages were retained as sentimental relics. And John brought them for display in the wall frames: first issue Chile; a reconstructed sheet of the imperf. Penny Reds; early lithographs of India; third issue of Egypt and some domestic moderns.

It was not only the fine stamps Mr. Steinway acquired that made the pages so interesting, but the pencilled notations which showed how carefully he examined every specimen.

Also displayed were covers mailed from that part of Long Island City which for years had been known as "Steinway" because the piano factory was the area's main center of activity. (It still is known as Steinway Place, Steinway Street extending from it all the way into Astoria).

Mrs. Ruth Steinway recalled her long life with this philatelic Titan and revealed that during their courtship and early marriage she had some reservations about the wisdom of her choice. She knew stamps only as something children stuck into cheap printed albums and wondered whether Theodore's interest might betray some retarded mental stature.

That opinion soon was changed by two events. One evening he returned home with a suitcase full of stamps for which he'd paid \$4,000. After selecting a large number of "real beauties," for his own albums, the residue was sold for more than the original price. "If stamps can be sold for such profit, they can't be that childish," Mrs. Steinway admitted and began appreciating her new husband's avocation a bit more.

A short while later, her father offered the children land in historic Plymouth provided they erect a home on it.

With financial concerns of any new family, Mrs. Steinway did not know how such an undertaking could be worked into a budget that already was strained by the arrival of their first child. She explained how Mr. Steinway had accumulated a "secret account" for years — deposits representing income from the sale of duplicate stamps. That bank account made it possible for the erection of the house that was used as a summer retreat until 1957, when it was modified and became the widow's permanent home following Theodore's death. It still is marked by a plaque placed in it, "The House Stamps Built."

H. L. Lindquist, one of the very few surviving members of Mr. Steinway's cronies, recalled the activities of the fabled Hot Stove League: a group of philatelic purists that included Mr. Lichtenstein, Mr. Clark, Sidney Barrett, Elliott Perry, Herman Toasperm, and George Sloan. He explained how they watched the stamp field and frequently called collectors and dealers for interviews when reports of unethical practices were rumored. "Faced with such charges and the fear of being exposed, many a philatelic scandal was averted by private settlements," Mr. Lindquist said. He recalled one instance in which a customer offered a dealer an item for \$150, was paid \$100, and then learned it was sold by the latter for \$10,000. The customer, exclusively through the Hot Stove League's efforts, received a share of the sales price.

The writer, who had known Mr. Steinway since 1926, was privileged to serve as chairman of the evening, also recalling little known details of his benefactions, especially to young but serious stamp collectors.

In addition to a full room of members, the audience included Theodore, Frederick, Henry and Elizabeth Steinway and their families — about twenty of them in all — making it a true Steinway Night. (*Ernest A. Kehr*)

The Meeting of April 21, 1971

The meeting of April 21st, 1971 was the open house night of the Annual Competition. The ceremonies consisted of the announcement of the awards in the Annual Competition and the presentation of bound copies of *The Collectors Club Philatelist*. Since 1949 the editor and members of the editorial board have been presented with a bound volume of our magazine for the year in which they served. The highlight of this ceremony was the presentation of the bound volume for our past editor, Henry M. Goodkind to his widow, Mrs. Frances Goodkind.

The Annual Competition which opened on April 20th and closed on April 22nd attracted many viewers. The quality of the exhibits was excellent. The exhibition was judged by Louis K. Robbins, Chairman, H. D. S. Haverbeck and Ernest A. Kehr. The awards consisted of a Grand Award, six Awards of Honor of equal merit and Certificates of Merit as deserved.

The Grand Award was presented to *Jack Solomon*, Long Beach, N. Y., for his showing of Confederate Postmaster Provisional Covers. The Awards of Honor went to the following:

Henry M. Gobie, South Miami, Fla., One Cent U. S. 1869, usage and cancellations.

W. H. Schilling, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. 1908-21 Washington Heads in 1, 2 and 3 cent denominations.

Robert L. D. Davidson, Fulton, Mo., "Classical American Beauties" U. S. and Confederate covers chosen for fine appearance.

James T. deVoss, State College, Pa., U. S. Postal Markings used in Panama during the 1850s.



Mrs. Frances Goodkind receiving the bound volume of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST from the Editor.

Wallace W. Knox, Oakland, Calif., Great Britain, Line engraved two pence, blue, 1840-1880.

Robert P. Odenweller, Bermuda, Samoa, Express Stamps.

The Certificates of Merit were awarded to the following exhibitors:

Louis Grunin, Spring Valley, N. Y. U. S. 10 cts., green, 1855-59.

John L. Norbeck, St. Paul, Minn., U. S. Columbian Exhibition, Cards and Covers.

Louis Alfano, Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. Narcotics Tax Stamps, provisional issues.

Abbott Lutz, New York, N. Y., London trial machine cancellations.

J. F. Foley, Livingston, N. J., Ireland overprint proofs and essays for first definitives.

Clayton Huff, Pelham Manor, N. Y., Canada, 3d. Beaver, plating.

Richard S. Wilson, Manhasset, N. Y., Papua, essays, proofs and specimens.

John N. Myer, New York, N. Y., Colombia, Postal Stationery for railway and riverboat mail.

F. B. Sellers, Tarrytown, N. Y., Haiti, The overthrow of Salomon.

Wilfred G. Howland, Southboro, Mass., Peru, Lecocq machine issues.

M. W. Martin, New York, N. Y., France, 3rd issue.

Harry S. Heymans, New Rochelle, N. Y., Netherlands, 1573-1779 stampless covers.

Michael Shamil-Zadeh, New York, N. Y., Persia, Lion types 1868-75.

In addition to these award winning entries, exhibits were received from:

J. David Baker, *William K. Herzog*, *Falk Finkelburg* (Non-Competitive), *Arnold*

A. Cooperman, M.D., *Mathies Koref*, *Herman Herst, Jr.*, *William F. Rapp*,

Julian F. Gros (Non-Competitive), *Jules Cass*, *Thomas L. Belknap*, *Malcolm*

MacGregor, *Ira Seebacher*, *J. F. Connor*, *Wm. Reiner-Deutsch*, *Raymond L.*

Gaillaguet, *Gardner L. Brown*, *Herbert Rosen*, *Theo. Van Dam*, *Domenico Facci*,

Morton Morris, *Victor E. Engstrom*, *Harry A. Holman*, *Werner K. Elias*, *Jacob*

J. Greenwald, *D. B. Griffin*, *H. D. S. Haverbeck* (Non-Competitive), *E. A. Kehr*

(Non-Competitive) and *Lawrence L. Shenfield* (Non-Competitive).

The Meeting of May 5th

Bermuda and Gibraltar

— Geoffrey Osborn

Gibraltar

This study of the postal history of Gibraltar commences as Europe began to emerge from Napoleon's domination. The Battle of Trafalgar freed the sea routes, allowing regular mails to be operated from Falmouth, and with the final defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo an era of peaceful interchange replaced the restrictions of war in Europe.

Gibraltar was quick to benefit from Britain's victory at sea. The Falmouth Packet Service was extended in 1806 from Lisbon to Gibraltar and on into the Mediterranean. A Packet Office was established on the Rock which, in time, handled ship letters as well, and, in 1857, absorbed the postal activities of the Civil Secretary's Department.

This other postal administration dealt exclusively with overland mails, that is letters from, into or through Spain. From the previous century there had existed an arrangement for letters to be carried to and from the nearest Spanish post office, which from about the turn of the century was San Roque, for inclusion in mails for England, France and Portugal as well as Spain. Wars and revolutions from time to time broke these links but gradually they became more regular and reliable.

To reconstruct the services provided by the Civil Secretary's Department has been difficult, but interesting. Indisputable sources, such as the official Blue Books, establish that it functioned under a Postmaster, with a Postman carrying the mails to and from San Roque, but most unfortunately no hand-stamping of letters appears to have taken place and no marks are known which can be credited to this office.

From January 1st, 1857, all postal matters were combined in a new Post Office building and the Civil Secretary's Department relinquished their postal duties. Control of the new establishment was exercised by the Post-Master General, London, as had been the case with the earlier Packet Office. British postage stamps were issued for use in the Colony on September 3rd of that year, and they were cancelled by obliterations sent out from London.

Mail rates were determined by the Post Master General in London, except that the Gibraltar Postmaster, Mr. Creswell, who had succeeded his father in office and was well acquainted with local affairs, was allowed to continue to negotiate directly with the Spanish Post-Master in Madrid on the exchange of mails between Spain and Gibraltar.

There had always existed the official Spanish attitude that Gibraltar was part of Spain, and this was advantageous to Gibraltarians in so far as they were enabled to pursue their business correspondence with all parts of Spain at the internal rate. When Spain adopted adhesive postage stamps in 1850, making their use mandatory in 1854, Gibraltar became involved. This matter was solved by Spanish postage stamps *being made available at the Gibraltar Post Office*, (firstly the Civil Secretary's and from 1857 at the combined G.P.O.) to enable letters to be posted for Spain correctly franked.

A most interesting variation was the franking of ship letters addressed to Spanish ports. A charge of 2d per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for the sea postage was sometimes prepaid with the Great Britain 2d blue, and the port of arrival delivery charge of four cuartos was prepaid with a Spanish stamp, bought and affixed in Gibraltar. This explains the very attractive combination covers of this period.

A comprehensive postal agreement between Britain and Spain, with special attention given to Gibraltar's needs, came into force in 1876. It put an end to the use of Spanish stamps from the Colony, and instituted the acceptance of British stamps, including the low concessional rate of 1d to Spain. This was coincident with entry into the Universal Postal Union and the standardisation of both charges and routings of most overseas mails.

Then in 1886 the Gibraltar postal administration became the sole responsibility of the Colonial Government. This necessitated the issue of new stamps by the Colonial authorities who, through not allowing sufficient time for the printers to execute their order, had to resort to an overprint on Bermuda stamps to tide them over.

My display illustrates these changing postal services over some eighty years, and includes nearly all the postmarks of Gibraltar and San Roque. A range of the Great Britain stamps used in Gibraltar are shown on covers as well as a selection of Spanish stamps sold and affixed at the Gibraltar Post Office, and there is also a combination cover.

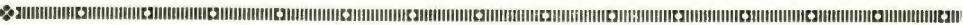
Bermuda

The Bermuda display, which makes no claim to completion or distinction, falls into three parts.

First is a selection of covers or entires, both pre-adhesive and stamped, of the nineteenth century.

Then a fairly complete collection of postmarks on single stamps of the Queen Victoria issues is shown.

Lastly, a study of the locally printed postcards on which 1/2d and 1d stamps were affixed by the post office before sale.



THE COLLECTORS CLUB

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Book Reviews

The Tasman Catalogue of New Zealand "Perfins." Published by and available from Laurie Franks Ltd., Private Bag, Christchurch, New Zealand. 16 pages, paperbound. 60c (U.S.).

This catalogue, based on a recent handbook by Mr. R. D. Samuel, is a price list of the known stamps in a mini field. Frequently ignored by most collectors, stamps with initials perforated to discourage re-use or pilferage from private companies can form a sideline collection to show a new aspect of some issues which may lack depth or color otherwise. Mr. Franks offers various introductory groups of perfins and affirms the status of the catalogue to be a price list/check list of perfins known on New Zealand stamps. (Robert P. Odenweller)

Guatemala — Postal Use of Its Fiscal Stamps and Fiscal Use of its Postal Stamps by James C. Andrews. 10pp., 41 half tone illustrations. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd. 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. at 40p. (\$1) including postage.

This entertaining monograph deals with many aspects of the subject which could apply to almost any other country in the world. In a philatelic age when the Cinderella collector is often the most philatelically educated, this brochure has a value for every specialist in any country's stamps.

U.S.A. Consular Post Offices in Japan by John D. and Sheila Riddell. 12pp., 22 half tone illustrations. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd. 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. 40p. (\$1).

This monograph has been produced to coincide with PHILATOKYO and is the most complete record of letters handled by the U. S. Consular Post Offices in Kanagawa (Yokohama), Nagasaki, Hiogo (Kobe) and Hakodati. Such envelopes are very popular. Twenty-two different covers are illustrated.

The Stamps of Palestine Mandate — Specialized Catalogue edited by Dr. J. Gotlib. Published by "Zodiac Stamps Ltd.", P.O.B. 4307, Tel Aviv, Israel. Available from E. H. Pearl, 1607 Phantom Ave., San Jose, Calif. 95125 — Price \$3.60.

As more and more collectors have become interested in the stamps of Israel there has been an increase in the demand for Israeli Forerunners. The Palestine Mandate period immediately preceded the State of Israel and offers an exciting field of collecting. The Holy Land was administered by Great Britain from 1918 to 1948 and the stamps issued provide collectors with a challenging field for study of the various printings, overprints, papers, postmarks, perforation varieties and usages.

On a recent trip to Tel Aviv I was presented a copy of Dr. Gotlib's new catalogue on "The Stamps of Palestine Mandate." There has been a great deal of research in previous years with regards to the stamps of the Mandate. Two previous catalogues were published many years ago. Recognizing the need for a current catalogue, Dr. Gotlib has used all available information to produce this much needed addition to available philatelic literature. The list of acknowledgments includes the foremost specialists on the Mandate, the list of Information Sources includes all of the better known material.

The 72 page catalogue is well illustrated and divided into two parts. The first section is an easy to read catalogue listing and pricing the stamps of the Mandate. The Stanley Gibbons numbering system has been maintained. The page margins are purposely wide to provide room for notes. Listings are made

of the mint and used stamps as well as covers, varieties, specimen stamps, perfrins, presentation folders, etc. Prices are a careful study of current dealer asking prices and auction results. There is a page devoted to Stamp Booklets and another first is an attempt to list the Revenue Stamps of the period (4 pages).

The balance of the catalogue (pages 32-72) includes detailed information with regard to each of the issues. The section begins with a comparison of the Hebrew and Arabic alphabets and numerals. This is followed by a great deal of specialized information with regard to each of the issues, including full information with regard to printing, design, watermarks, and further pertinent information. The concluding page shows a guide to postal rates of the period and a comparison of the Zodiac-Gibbons numbers with Michel, Scott and Yvert.

Dr. Gotlib has tried to keep the price of the catalogue low so as to make it available to all collectors. The first supplement includes corrections, price changes and added material. Yearly supplements are intended to keep this catalogue up to date.

The Stamps of Palestine Mandate is valuable for the general or specialized collector of the Holy Land. (*J. D. Schwartz*)

The Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana by W. A. Townsend and F. G. Howe. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society London. 1970. Illustrations and Maps. Index of Post Offices and Postal Agencies open in British Guiana since 1850. General Index. 424 pp. Price £15.

In recent years several fine studies of the stamps and postal history of British Colonies have been published. This is one of the finest. No book covering the entire field for British Guiana has previously appeared; only articles in philatelic periodicals to which the authors give credit in the preface. Few official records exist for fires in the Georgetown Post Office destroyed most of them. Some newspaper files have been searched. Important information has been supplied by residents of British Guiana, by Postmasters and Postal Agents, District Commissioners and others. Assistance is acknowledged to several philatelists. And, of course, much has been learned from study of the stamps themselves and from postal markings.

Chapter One relates, very briefly, the history of the Colony; also, very briefly, provides a physical description with emphasis on means of communication. Expansion of this material would be of pleasure and profit to the beginning student.

All the stamp issues from the crude "cotton reels" through the Elizabeth II 1963 issue are examined in careful detail. Though no official records exist on the production of the "cotton reels," except a few scanty notes, a surprising amount of information has been gleaned. The 1852 stamps hurriedly lithographed by Waterlow and scarcely less crude, were short-lived. More attractive and better-documented are the Waterlow lithographed stamps of 1853-1875 made from an engraved die. The need for one and four cent values, probably due to non-arrival of supplies from England, forced the locally typeset provisionals, including "the rarest stamp in the world" in 1856. Two more local typeset issues for low values appeared in 1862 and 1882. In 1878, the 1876 six cent, and some Officials, were defaced with a bar for use as one cent stamps. Three years later some high values were surcharged. Still not out of trouble, the Post Office issued surcharges in 1890 on 1889 stamps, and in 1899 on surplus 5, 10, and 15 cent attractive 1898 Jubilees. Typesets and surcharges make the most intriguing studies.

The 1862 typeset issue with its variety of type ornaments and type errors is rather easily plated. But the plating enthusiast will find the 1860-1875 stamps much more difficult. This book includes a comprehensive study of this subject.

Revenues, Officials, Postage Dues, Postal Stationery and Papermakers Watermarks are described in separate chapters.

From 1900 on there is clear sailing with stamp issues comparable to those of other Colonies.

For the stamps of British Guiana there is here a wealth of information concerning methods of production, quantities, rates, specimens, varieties and forgeries. At the end of each Chapter there are excerpts from statements by the Postmasters, the Governor, the printers and others.

Equally thoroughly described is the fascinating Postal History of British Guiana. Before this work, the only previous comprehensive publication of note as a scholarly study were Mr. Percy Hoskings articles in *Stamp Collecting* in 1958 on the Travelling Post Offices. The present authors virtually break new ground in this history of British Guiana's postal service and do it remarkably well.

The Postal History begins logically with chapters entitled "Overseas Mails" explaining how mail reached British Guiana and how it was distributed from "Early Times," namely the Dutch postal situation, and continues up to present day air mail. There are illustrations of all the postal markings from the first straight-line handstamps to 1966 slogans. In addition to obliterations and date stamps are the special markings, Accountancy, Censor, Registration, Private Bag, Vendor, Parcel Post, Official and various instructional marks.

The Inland Post was begun in 1850, the Official Gazette fortunately listing town names, receiving offices, rates and times mails were made up. At first the local mail was struck with the double arc packet office handstamp on hand at Georgetown and New Amsterdam. These are seen on the "cotton reels" and later issues up to 1860. From 1858 to 1860 the AO3 and AO4 sent to Georgetown and New Amsterdam for use on stamps of Great Britain are found on inland mail. In 1855 the small offices were furnished their own handstamps, the scarce first series of code marks. The offices to which these numbered handstamps were assigned has been difficult to determine. "Proving covers" are rare. The second type of code marks issued in 1860, together with some knowledge of available transportation makes it certain that the small receiving offices were along the coast east and west of Georgetown. There are fine illustrations of all the Code Marks with actual numbers of strikes seen of the first series and date-span; the same information is given for the second series plus considerable explanation about locations and dates.

It was in 1860 that the Receiving Offices became true District Post Offices. They were not issued named date stamps until 1877 and, at some, the code marks were used as late as 1880. Since official lists of these District Offices have been found for only a few years, more information may turn up. Illustrations of all types of date stamps and lists of Post Offices using them with date range known and a scarcity table are furnished. As an index, the authors provide a valuable, alphabetical list of all Offices with page references to types of marks used.

Georgetown and New Amsterdam, each with a multitude of marks, are treated in a separate chapter.

The Travelling Post Offices and Postal Agencies, so necessary to the British Guiana postal system, are fully treated in the last chapter. A diagram of this rather confusing service is most helpful. All types of marks used with dates known, and description of carriers together with other information about this fascinating subject are also helpful. The names of the T.P.O.s and D.P.O.s add

to the fascination. Some come straight from England, some suggest connections with other Caribbean areas, some, most unusual in a British Colony, are left-over from the Dutch occupation and many are pure Amerindian.

One deplores the lack of a formal Bibliography, and the lack of a key, either in Table of Contents or General Index, to the location of abbreviations used. A large, folding map of the whole country, even at a slight additional expense, would be desirable.

Those who study British Guiana will find both the stamp issues and the postal history challenging and intriguing, and cannot ask a better handbook than this by Mr. Townsend and Mr. Howe. (*Pamela Taylor*)

TEXAS, The Drama of Its Postal Past, by Alex L. ter Braake. 298 pages with over 300 illustrations. Cloth bound. Quality stock. Published by The American Philatelic Society, Inc., P. O. Box 800, State College, Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the Society's Literature and Research Committee. Price \$15.00.

"Texas, The Drama of Its Postal Past" is another volume in the continuing series of APS philatelic handbooks. Although well termed as a philatelic handbook it is actually much more than that. It is crammed with history, postal history and little known information that should be of interest to any intellectually curious reader whether a collector of Texas material or not.

In the introduction the author states that he will leave it to the critics to determine whether he oversteps the traditional boundaries of a postal historian's territory. In any event he did not feel bound by them and we are certainly delighted that he did not. This excellent book with its scrupulous adherence to statistical data and to history, written in narrative form, has given us a work of the highest philatelic magnitude.

The final form includes: Appendices (twenty-two pages by Gordon Bleuler), an Epilogue, and an Index, as well as a copious list of Acknowledgments and an excellent Bibliography. The latter shows that the author not only was indebted to Harry M. Konwiser and Ala May Newell, as mentioned in the Introduction, but that he did not overlook many small articles which have appeared in the past. To the findings of earlier students and authors, ter Braake has been able to correct errors and to add his own findings which were personally uncovered through exhaustive research in Archives and Libraries where he had access to historical documents. The result of this labor of love has been a truly definitive work on the postal history of Texas.

Reading about Texas as a Spanish Colony it suddenly feels as though one were reading an exciting novel. The author tells of the early Spanish and French adventurers that "struggle together in the mud of the coastal swamps and across blazing praries. They became lost in the dense thickets and froze when the icy winds from the north found them ill protected in their puny shelters." One seldom finds this narrative type of writing in philatelic literature. It is most refreshing.

Thirteen pages are devoted to this early period. The author explains that although the men of those days were not letter writers some torn and incomplete diaries have become "eloquent in their scantiness."

Thirty-four pages are devoted to "Mexican Texas." A great deal happened in this period. The explorers and early settlers became more and more interested in mail. With only four post offices in operation within the vast territory of Texas many people had to rely on the small secondary post offices. Ter Braake proves that postal history must include letters and other material that some students call ephemera. He states: "Until recently, however, no one had paid attention to the address side of the many letters that had gone through the

mails, nor to the numerous hand written and printed instructions issued by the Mexican Post Office Department. Consequently, the postal significance of the collection has remained unknown for more than a century." The author is speaking of papers that were studied in Galveston's Rosenberg Public Library. Some of the material was badly stained and discolored by sea water as the result of a shipwreck. But an abundance of information was found in this valuable collection. This chapter has nearly fifty illustrations including a full page of postal markings to give visual enjoyment to the printed word.

The longest section in the book is Chapter III "Republic of Texas." It is divided into four separate sections covering the creating of the postal system, its organization, its financial problems and its post offices. It would be almost impossible for any student not to understand the contents of this chapter for it includes not only a generous array of old covers but postal routes, documents, postmaster's accounts, postmarks, maps and other items to whet any collector's appetite. We are treated to a picture of Fanthorp Inn, the oldest Texas building which housed the post office during the Republic. The Texas capital at Houston, where the post office was located in 1839, is also shown with a mail coach in front of it.

In the Chapter "Texas and the Civil War" the author discusses the Resolution of Secession from the Union and its subsequent problems. Again we are treated to a small map and an array of covers, illustrated letterheads, postmaster provisionals and other illustrations. We actually want to read the written text accompanying them. A stage coach which was used between San Antonio and Brownsville in 1857 is shown. It makes us wonder how the mails ever got through for the wagon seems too frail to have carried any extensive cargo over such a distance.

However, the stage coach was not the only means of transportation of Texas mail which is discussed fully in the next chapter of thirty-one pages of fact and fun-filled reading in which the author explains the rates and how they were paid. He gives us advertisements, photographs, notices, and maps, as well as covers, to add interest to the written word. Coming through the ancient Spanish era with its trials and tribulations with the mails it is almost shocking to see 197 pages later a pictorial post card carried by airmail on an experimental flight March 17, 1912.

The chapter on "Military Mail" is broken into four sections. The War of Independence, the American-Mexican War, the Civil War and the Mexican conflict of 1914 are all covered here. It must be said that the first section on the war of independence gave this reviewer a start. She wondered what in the world could possibly be connected with Texas in our war of independence so turned to Chapter VI before she read any other part of the book. Could the Spaniards have played some part about which she knew nothing? She soon found that Mr. ter Braake was discussing the Texas war of independence which was something else again.

Without doubt the military mail data will be of interest to a wide audience, especially to the war cover buffs, and rightly so for the section is profusely illustrated with elusive items including one 1847 soldier's letter with illustrated letterhead, an 1809 letter to a Spanish captain giving military instructions, three maps, and a prisoner of war letter of 1864 from Camp Ford. Another POW letter dated 1863 was from Johnson's Island. One could go on and on about this material.

Diplomatic and Consular Mail is covered adequately in eleven pages replete with illustrations. More importantly it is also replete with more fascinating text. During the early years of the 19th century Spanish Texas was practically kept incommunicado. The few letters which were exchanged between George Graham, (who had been sent to Texas by Washington) and Jean Laffite, then

at the top of his piratical career, may well be considered to be the earliest of Texas diplomatic correspondence.

Finally, in Chapter VIII we come to the fascinating story of "West Texas Forts And The Mail." A title to conjure up romance, intrigue and adventure. It does not fall short. In 1848 signatures penned on the Guadalupe Hidalgo document for peace between our country and our southern neighbor did not seem to lessen the far from peaceful situation in Western Texas. As a result several army camps and forts were established, manned by Federal infantry and cavalry. The author gives locations and names of twenty-seven forts and shows a number of covers from various camps and forts. He says that one of the last links in the protective chain of West Texas strongpoints was Fort Griffin established July 31, 1867. Gradually West Texas was pacified and the military strongpoints, established to protect its people and its property, became outmoded.

It always seems unfair to mention some small lack in such a magnificent tome as this. However, this reviewer would hope that if this book is reprinted that the publisher would reproduce a map of early Texas on the inside front cover and a map of modern Texas on the inside back cover. A number of small maps point up certain areas but an overall map would be extremely helpful. Nevertheless, this book is one of the finest of its kind. It was authored by a true scholar who obviously loved his subject. (*Edith M. Faulstich*)

Railway Philately — Two Reviews

Railways have always been fascinating to many people, among them many philatelists, for there is an enormous range of philatelic material relating to railways in the way of cancellations, parcel and newspaper stamps, pictorial designs and so on.

Some five years ago a society was formed in England, known as the Railway Philatelic Group, which has published four volumes of a well produced quarterly and a number of helpful handbooks for the Railway Philatelist. It is my pleasure to call attention to two of this group's most recent publications.

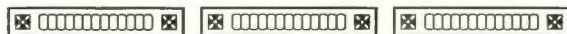
The first is *The Railway Letter Posts of Great Britain Part 1 General History (Second Edition 1970)* by H. T. Jackson; Price £1 from A. J. Lowe, Rooke-wood, Bentwick Road, Altrincham, Cheshire, England. This amazingly informative and compact work of fifty-eight pages describes the various forms of Railway Posts beginning with that established by the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1835, and for which the directors authorized the sale of stamps (known as "Franks"), thus antedating the Post Office stamps by five years. Apparently none of these are known, but a search of some of the old files in colliery offices might result in the discovery of some examples.

The Railway Letter Fee stamps are also fully discussed, with careful lists of the various companies that issued these stamps. Changes in rates, the effects of various amalgamations, and other phases of these stamps are amply covered. It is this reviewer's understanding that the author intends to write further giving the history of the stamps issued by each of the various British Railways. This is an ambitious task, indeed, and if this first part is an example of the future booklets, Railway Philatelists can look forward to the standard work on the subject far surpassing anything that has been done hereto fore in this field. As it is, this part one is indispensable to anyone interested in the stamps of the Railway Posts.

The other booklet is *The Railway Theme, a study of Railways on stamps*, edited by C. A. Hart, 1970 Price £1; from the same address as the previous work. This forty-six page booklet is of the same format and high standard of production as the work reviewed above and is literally a primer on how to collect, arrange and write up a collection of stamps with Railway designs. The chapter headings will give a good idea of the scope of the contents: "Arranging and

writing up"; "The Pioneers" (this referring to the inventors of the locomotive); then twelve chapters of the locomotives shown on the stamps of as many countries. There is ample historical and technical data given, and there is a most useful bibliography, so those interested can delve further into the story of the locomotives shown on the stamps mentioned in this booklet, and also many of those on other stamps.

Mr. Hart has contributed a most useful book which gathers together data that is difficult to find unless one owns or has access to a comprehensive library of Railway literature. It is to be hoped that further Railway Theme booklets will be produced by Mr. Hart. (Winthrop S. Boggs)



The Library

A Call For Help

The following periodicals are now being received by the library. Frequently the publisher was unable to supply us with complete runs of the back issues. If you have copies of these publications and can supply us with originals or Xerox photocopies it would be especially helpful to future researchers.

Badger Postal History. Bulletin of the Wisconsin Postal History Society. Arthur Van Vliissingern, Editor, Box 912, Lake Forest, Il. 60045.

Baltic. Baltic Philatelist Club. Mr. A. Greblis, P.O. Box 5, Roxboro, Quebec, Canada.

Bio-Philately. Official Journal of the Biology Unit of the American Topical Association. Dr. Willard G. Stanley, Editor, Jewett Hall, Department of Biology, State University College, Fredonia, N. Y. 14063.

Canadian Stamp Journal. P. O. Box 2717, New York, N. Y. 10017. \$10.00 Year U. S. Edition.

The New Crane List. Realistic prices for mint U. S. Plate Number Blocks & Zip Blocks, By Position. All Plate numbers issued, all Scarce numbers indicated. H. J. Pippin, Editor and Publisher, Box 308 Bethpage, N. Y. 11714. \$4.00 per year.

Europa News. Bulletin of the Europa Study Unit of the American Topical Association. Donald W. Smith, Executive Secretary, 1633 Florida Avenue, Johnstown, Pa. 15902.

Finest Hour. Bulletin of the Winston Churchill Study Unit of the American Topical Association. Dalton Newfield, Editor, 4629 Sunset Drive Sacramento, Cal. 94822. \$3.00 year.

Geo-Philatelist. Journal of the Geology Study Unit of the American Topical Association.

Indo-China Philatelist. Society of Indo-China Philatelists. James D. Hogbin, P. O. Box 4014 Fullerton, Cal. 92634. \$4.00 year. Organized for the study of Indo China, Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia postal issues and postal history.

La Posta. Postal History Journal — Mountain & Desert West. Richard W. Helbock, Editor, 1635 Mariposa Drive, Las Cruces, Nm. 88001. \$5.00 year.

Literature-Nachrichten. We now have this journal complete. The publisher has sent all the back issues we missed. This publication reprints condensed versions of the various philatelic journals. Landeshauptstadt München, Philatelistische Bibliothek, 800 München 2 Sparkassenstrasse 5.

Lyman's British North American Postage Stamp Retail Catalogue. Robert W. Lyman Company, Box 23, Station D, Toronto, 165, Canada. \$1.00 First Class, per issue.

- Philatelic Footnotes.* Texaco Stamp Club Bulletin.
- The Postal Bell.* Journal of Japanese American Philatelic Society. William H. McConnell, 28800 Loree Avenue, Cupertino, Cal. 94014. \$4.00 year.
- The Postal Historian.* A journal devoted to the postal history and philatelic history of Calorenev Country: Northern California, Southwestern Oregon & Northwest Nevada. Elmer J. Binker, Jr., Editor, P. O. Box 2534 White City, Or. 97501. \$3.00 year.
- Puerto Rico Specialist.* A Postal History Journal. Rex M. Scalley, Editor, P. O. Box 8652, Santurce, P. R. 00910. \$1.75 year.
- Journal of Rhodesian Study Circle.* F. C. Donaldson, 14 Marketplace, Highgate, London, United Kingdom.
- Scalpel & Tongs.* Newsletter, Medical Subjects Unit of the American Topical Association. Dr. E. W. Hainlen, 19 Barrington Park, Rochester, N. Y. 14607.
- Seaposter.* Maritime Postmark Society. Collectors of Covers Posted on the high Seas. Leonard Joesten, P. O. Box 870, Yreka, Cal. 96097. \$2.00 year.
- SOS Signal.* Bulletin of the Stamps on Stamps Centenary Unit of the American Topical Association. Harold Arnold, Executive Secretary, 1328 Brinkley Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. 90049.
- Terins United Nations Philatelist.* A. Terins, Publisher, 810 2nd Avenue New York, N. Y. 10017. \$6.50 year.
- Trinidad Philatelic Society Bi-Monthly Bulletin.* Harold E. Box, Editor, 2 First Avenue, Cascade, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.
- Walla's Private Newsletter on United Nations Stamps & Post.* Walla, 75 Bay Terrace, Staten Island, N. Y. 10306. \$3.00 year.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

- The Postage Stamps and Postal History of British Guiana* by W. A. Townsend and F. C. Howe. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society London, London, England. 1970. 424 pages. Illustrated. Leather bound presentation copy. Gift of the Society.
- Proprietary Revenues of 1898 Precancelled Varieties* by Morton Dean Joyce. American Revenue Association. 1957. 91 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.
- Directory of 10c 1847 Covers.* 2nd Edition. By Creighton C. Hart and Susan McDonald. Publisher, Reserve Plan, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri. 1970. 156 pages. Hard cover. Gift of the authors.
- Museum Checklist*, edited by Clare McAllister and aKtie Berry. Fine Arts Philatelist, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. 1970. 59 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.
- The Stamps of Palestine Mandate*, edited by J. Gotlib. Published by "Zodiac Stamps Ltd." Tel Aviv, Israel. 1971. 72 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Compliments of Mr. Emanuel H. Pearl.
- The Censor Markings of Surinam 1940-1945* by Frank W. Julsen. Published by Netherlands Philatelic Society. 1970. 37 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the Society.
- Durland Standard Plate Number Catalogs* for years 1961 through 1969. Published by Sterling Stamp Company, Inc., Boston, Mass. Courtesy of the publisher.
- The Stamps of Ethiopia Handbook*, Part 2, by Ivan Adler. Published by the author, Stockholm, Sweden. 1968. 71 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.
- Runner & Mailcoach.* *Postal History and Stamps of Southern Africa* by Eric Rosenthal and Eliezer Blum. Purnell & Sons Pty., Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa. 1969. 280 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

- The Noble Official Catalog of United States Bureau Precancels.* 53rd Edition. 1971. Gilbert W. Noble, Winter Park, Florida. 192 pages. Illustrated. Ring binder. Compliments of the publisher.
- Harrison & Sons Limited Postage Stamps/Photogravure.* Harrison & Sons Ltd., High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. 1971. 28 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.
- Tristan da Cunha.* Photocopies of articles from various journals.
- Stanley Gibbons Priced Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part One, 1967.* Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 993 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. John D. Dowd.
- 1970 Canadian Postal Slogan Cancel Catalog,* edited and published by David H. Proulx, Baldwinsville, N.Y. 96 pages. Mimeographed. Gift of the author.
- Army and Field Post Offices of Egypt and the EEF, 1914-20* by Michael M. Sacher. Supplement to *The London Philatelist*, August-September 1970. 33 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the Society.
- Israel Catalogue No. 8.* State of Israel Ministry of Posts. Philatelic Services, Jerusalem, Israel. 1970. 128 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound.
- Prefilatelia Y Filatelia Espana 1700-1970.* Catalogo N E T O, edited and published by Jose A. Vicenti, Madrid, Spain. 180 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Spanish text. Compliments of the publisher.
- The Handbook of U. S. Stamp Price Performance, Part One, Mint Singles.* Published by Mardis Industries International, Bement, Illinois. Courtesy of the publisher.
- Sport, Olympiques & Scoutisme Catalogue par Series 1971,* edited and published by Henri Trachtenberg, Paris, France. 77 pages. French text. Paperbound. Compliments of the publisher.
- The Post Offices of Nebraska, Part I, Territorial Post Offices* by William F. Rapp. J-B Publishing Company, Crete, Nebraska. 1971. 17 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.
- John F. Kennedy Memorial Stamp Issues of the World,* edited and published by Kenneth R. Wenger, Fort Lee, New Jersey. 1970. 189 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the publisher.
- Stamp Collectors' Handbook* by Fred Reinfeld. Publisher, Doubleday & Company, New York, N.Y. 1970. 152 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Compliments of the publisher.
- Collect British Banknotes.* First Edition. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 1970. 55 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.
- Bridger and Kay Commonwealth Five Reings Postage Stamps Catalogue 1971.* Bridger and Kay Ltd., London, England. 322 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Compliments of the publisher.
- Prinet Catalogue Illustré et Spécialisé 1971.* Dereume, Brussels, Belgium. 278 pages. Illustrated. French text. Compliments of the publisher.
- Photocopy:* Articles on Greek Philately published in *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, 1891-1967. Two Volumes. Gift of Mr. William R. Liberman.
- Prifix Catalogue Spécialisé Illustré des Timbres Poste du Luxembourg,* edited and published by Banque du Timbre, Luxembourg. 212 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.
- The Australasian Stamp Catalogue 1971.* Review Publications Pty. Ltd. Dubbo, N.S.W., Australia. 46 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Compliments of the publisher.

- Stamp Stories* by Monty Wedd. Review Publications Pty. Ltd., Dubbo, N.S.W., Australia. 32 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.
- Weltraumfahrt Spezial-Katalog Sieger 1970*. Sieger Verlag, Lorch/Wurttemberg. 736 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Gift of Aero Philatelists.
- Philacolor Deutschland Netto-Farb-Katalog mit Munzenteil 1970*. Verlag fur Farbige Briefmarkenkatalog, Wolfgang Schmuck, Munchen, West Germany. 156 pages. Illustrated, German text. Paperbound. Compliments of Mr. Ben Wall.
- Bohringer & Schmuck 1970-1971 Neue unabhängige Staaten der Welt Speziell Afrikanische Staaten Netto-Farb-Katalog*. Bohringer & Schmuck, Munchen, West Germany. 685 pages. Illustrated in color. German text. Paperbound. Compliments of Mr. Ben Wall.
- Catalogo de Selos do Brazil 1971* by Dr. Francisco Schiffer. Published by the author, Sao Paulo, Brazil. 238 pages. Illustrated. Portuguese text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.
- Bibliography of Books and Articles on Confederate Stamps and Postal History*, compiled by Van Dyk MacBride. Photocopies from Philatelic Literature Review, 1950-1956. Gift of Mr. John D. Dowd.
- Library of Stamp Merchandising*, edited and published by Richard Brayton, New York, N. Y. Gift of the author.
- Postage Stamp Printing, A Specialized Craft* by Karen Ibrahim. Graphic Arts Progress, Vol. 15, No. 11. Gift of Mr. Herman Kerst.
- Phodesia Postage Stamps Used as Banknotes during South African War* by A. W. Stander. From Rhodesia Calls.
- Stamps Issued for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the International Labor Organization*. ILO Panorama, Number 45. 1970.
- The New Zealand Stamp Catalogue*. Review Publications Pty. Ltd., Dubbo, N.S.W., Australia. 1970. 51 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Compliments of the publisher.
- The Australian Air Mail Catalogue*, Volume One, 1914-1941, by H. N. Eustis. Review Publications Pty. Ltd., Dubbo, N.S.W., Australia. 1965. 63 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.
- Explore Australia Through Stamps* by Bill Hornadge and Monty Wedd. Review Publications Pty. Ltd., Dubbo, N.S.W., Australia. 64 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.
- Stamps of Ireland and Railway Letter Stamps of Ireland* by David Feldman. Published by David Feldman, Dublin, Ireland. 34 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Compliments of the publisher.
- Alabama 1819. A Glimpse at its Postal History*, edited and published by Gilbert and Patricia Penny, Huntsville, Alabama. 1969. 22 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the authors.
- Old Glory Around the World* by Edith B. Buckley and Col. Lloyd J. Dockal. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1970. 31 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.
- Topical Issues of 1970 with 1971 Catalog Numbers*. By Ruth Wetmore and Bob Allison. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1971. 46 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.
- Photocopy: *The First Trans-Pacific Mail by Outrigger Canoe, Mail Service in Papua and New Guinea and The Elema Myths Stamps and Covers of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea 1966 Series* by Sherman Lee Pompey. Gift of Mr. Richard S. Wilson.
- Hebert's Catalog of Used Plate Number Singles*, edited by George G. Shapiro and Antonio Hebert. Trans Pacific Stamp Company, Los Angeles, California. 1970. 115 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

- Stamp Oddities* by Monty Wedd. Review Publications Pty. Ltd. Dubbo, N.S.W., Australia. 64 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Compliments of the publisher.
- Checklist and Catalog Canadian Postage Stamps Perforated and Overprinted OHMS and 'G'*, edited and published by Roy Wrigley, West Vancouver, B.C. 1970. 30 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound.
- V for Variety* (Australian Commonwealth) by J. W. Pender. Review Publications Pty. Ltd., Dubbo, N.S.W., Australia. 44 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Compliments of the publisher.
- Stamps: A Collector's Guide* by Bill Hornadge. Sun Books Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. 1968. 214 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.
- Philately and Postal History, An Introduction* by Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr. Revised Edition 1971. Published by Norma H. Smith, Clearwater, Florida. 268 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.
- Barr-Fike Machine Cancellations and Hampden Machine Cancellations* by Arthur H. Bond. Publications of U. S. Cancellation Club News. 1969-1970. 13 pages. Illustrated. Ring binder. Paperbound. Gift of the publisher.
- Romania Specialized Catalogue 1918 Issue*, edited and published by Frank P. Russell and Danielle Russell, Torrance, California. 1970. 126 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Compliments of the publisher.
- A Check and Price List of the 1894-6 Series United States Stamps*. Fourth Edition. The J. W. Scott Co., New York. 16 pages. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Raymond V. Seaman.
- The History of the Postal Service in Kuwait 1775-1959* by A. N. Donaldson. Publisher, Jal Cooper, Bombay, India. 1968. 18 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the publisher.
- Nizam: British Relations in Postal Communication and Administration (1748-1947)*. By M. A. Nayeem. Published by Jal Cooper, Bombay, India. 82 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.
- Bhutan (A Short Postal History Sketch)*, edited and published by Jal Cooper, Bombay, India. 10 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Compliments of the publisher.

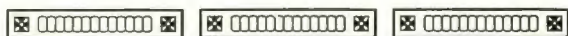
The following books were the gift of Mr. Jon Lewis Allen:

- Catalogue Specialise des Timbres de Monaco* by A. Novo. Yvet & Cie., Amiens, France. 1959. 160 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. French text.
- Repubblica di San Marino Catalogo 1966*. Omaggio dell'Ufficio Filatelico Governativo. 222 pages. Illustrated. Italian text. Paperbound.
- Connaitre la Poste*. Administration des Postes, Bruxelles, Belgium. 1962. 28 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound.
- La Poste a Travers les Ages*. 32 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound.
- P4a Nomenclature des Principales Localites du Pays*. Grand Duche de Luxembourg Administration des P.T.T., Luxembourg. 1960. 24 pages. French text. Paperbound.
- Geschäftsbericht Österreich, Post und Telegraphenverwaltung*. 1065.
- B.K.B. Deutschland Katalog 1967*. Phila-Verlag Willi Dohr, Schlossberg bei Rosenheim. 152 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound.
- B.K.B. Vatikan Katalog 1967*. Phila Verlag Willi Dohr, Schlossberg bei Rosenheim. 28 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound.
- B.K.B. Österreich Katalog 1967*. Phila Verlag Willi Dohr, Schlossberg bei Rosenheim. 56 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound.
- B.K.B. Schweiz Liechtenstein Katalog 1967*. Phila Verlag Willi Dohr, Schlossberg bei Rosenheim. 48 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound.

- Monaco: The History of the Principality as seen through its Postage Stamps* by H. Chiavassa. Office des Emissions de Timbres-Poste, Principaute de Monaco. 1964. 123 pages, Illustrated. Paperbound.
- Austria: 100 Jahre.* Generaldirektion fur die Post und Telegraphenverwaltung. 1966. 177 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound.
- Austria: Post und Telegraphen Museum, Wien, 1889-1959.* 52 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound.

Gifts were received also from:

Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch, Messrs. David Schwartz, Adrien Boutrelle, William R. Liberman, John D. Dowd, F. Burton Sellers, Ira Seebacher and Robert G. Stone.



Additional Notes on Diplomatic Mail of Spain

By Theo. Van Dam

In the article in the March 1971 issue of the Collectors Club Philatelist (Vol. 50, No. 2) on the "Medaillon issues of Spain" I mentioned on page 362 that Spanish stamps with a Washington D. C. cancellation emanated from the United States Embassy and were cancelled in that city.

Col. Leonard J. Smith, Jr. pointed out to me very rightly that this pertains *only* to the mail of the staff of the United States Embassies and Consulates which is sent from any country to the State Department in Washington, D. C. in a United States diplomatic pouch and receives its cancellation in that city.

This practice was discontinued in October 1966, and from this time on personal letters are franked with United States adhesives.

Colonel Smith also mentions that this service was not available at stations where U. S. military forces operate a postal service available to Embassy or Consular personnel. As far as the Official mail of Spain in this country is concerned, according to P.O.D. regulations 137.5 "Diplomatic and Consular Mail," 212.41 same title, 212.43 "Pan American Union Mail" and 212.44 "Pan American Sanitary Bureau Mail," surface letters and registered mail of the members of the Postal Union of the Americas and *Spain* (PUAS), may be sent postage free to all members of the Diplomatic Corps or officials of these countries. This correspondence may not exceed four pounds in weight and has to be marked "Free" and the inscriptions "Diplomatic Corps," "Consular Mail," or in case of the PUAS "Free under Postal Convention" has to be applied on the envelopes.

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