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Volume 50 Number 2
March 1971

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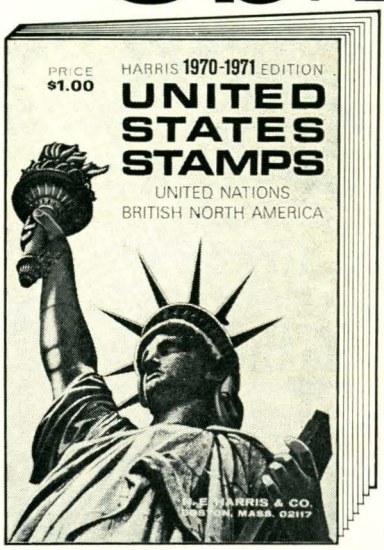
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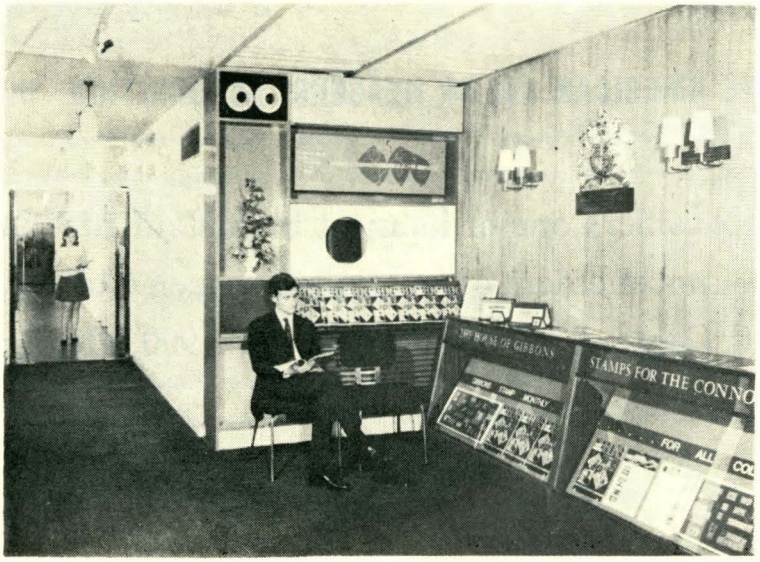
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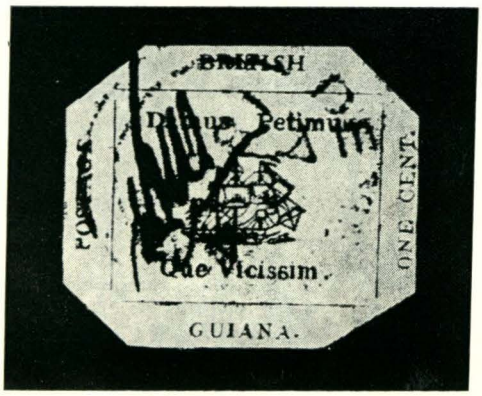
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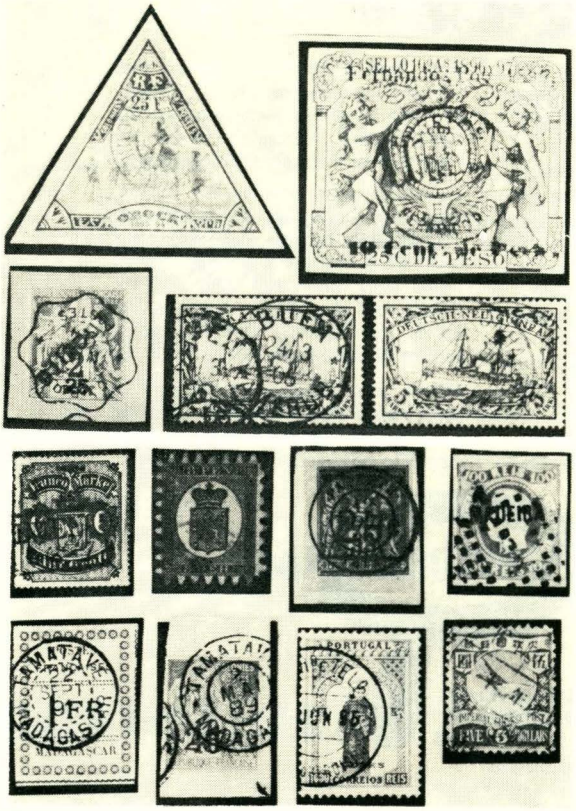
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The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST
Volume 50 Number 2
March 1971



The Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award For 1970 Presented To Mortimer L. Neinken

Mortimer L. Neinken has been a familiar figure to United States philately for many years. He is a member of the *Collectors Club*, and of many other philatelic organizations. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London; a Trustee of the Philatelic Foundation, and a member of its expert committee. He was president of the U. S. Philatelic Classics Society from 1964 to 1968.

He began collecting stamps in 1938, specializing in the classic issues of the United States. He concentrated mostly on the One, Ten and Twelve cent stamps of the 1851-1857 issues. When these collections were exhibited at national and international exhibitions they gained high awards.

He was not content just to amass stamps and win medals. He made sure that the knowledge which he had gained was preserved. He has had two books

published by the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund of the *Collectors Club; "The United States Ten Cent Stamp of 1855-1860" and "The United States Twelve Cent Stamp of 1851-1860."* His latest work, titled, *"The United States One Cent Stamp of 1851-1860"* is now in the hands of the publishers and will be available in Mayy of 1971. It is a comprehensive revision of Volume I of the Stanley B. Ashbrook work, *"The United States One Cent Stamp of 1851-1857"*. The book will run about 500 pages and will include 2300 illustrations. It is being sponsored by the U. S. Philatelic Classics Society. In addition to the books, Mr. Neinken has also written numerous articles for the *Collectors Club Philatelist* and many other philatelic publications.

He has received the John N. Luff Award of the American Philatelic Society, also the Carroll Chase Award. The U. S. Philatelic Classics Society has twice presented him with the Stanley B. Ashbrook Award. The American Philatelic Society in addition to the other awards, twice gave him the Eugene Klein Memorial Award.

Mr. Neinken was born in Paterson N. J. on May 16, 1896. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1916 with a degree in Civil Engineering. During World War I he saw service as a captain in the Army Corps of Engineers. He subsequently entered the family business, Champion Pants Manufacturing Company, of New York, N. Y., one of Americas' largest manufacturers of men's slacks. He was president of the company from 1939 to 1966. He resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. and has been a Trustee and Director of many Communal organizations. One of which he is most proud is having been President of the Board of Trustees of Maimonides Medical Center, Brooklyn, from 1962 to 1970. He has been honored by special awards from the New York Public Library, New York Academy of Medicine Library and the Smithsonian Institution.

Editorial
You Should Know Them By Their Collections

One reads much about and often sees the picture of a "prominent" stamp person in the stamp papers, then finally meets this well-publicized person. It is astonishing the little knowledge these leading figures have about philately.

One expects to meet a person well versed in the highways and byways of stamp collecting. Instead he prattles mainly about people associated with philately, and, in addition, he openly admits that he is not much of a stamp collector.

It is true that there are in this country hundreds of stamp clubs and organizations. All are starved for adequate financing and sufficient voluntary help to keep the club going. The requisite for this type of worker is simply one who will willingly and freely give of his time. The calibre of his stamp collection is immaterial. Such people do make a contribution to our hobby and this must not be forgotten.

Furthermore, it is found that the upper echelon of philatelic scholars has no desire to be very active in organized philately. Its metier is quiet research rather than social contacts. Consequently, most of our stamp clubs and societies are run by those who are not top philatelists. There are, however, a few exceptions.

The mistake made in misleading people about these prominent stamp collectors comes through the use of the two words "philatelic expert." A good worker for a stamp club, a handshaker and efficient organizer will be publicity conscious. This is an integral part of his work. But if he allows exaggerations to describe his activities, he harms himself, because people expect to meet a philatelic expert if he has been publicized as such.

It is best to judge people moving in philatelic circles by the stamp collections they own. Thus, before accepting someone as a great philatelist, learn something about his collecting activities. Yes, by their collections ye shall know them.

H.D.S.H.

Across The Editor's Desk

The purpose of this column is to provide an open forum for the readers of this magazine to express their opinions and present ideas for the benefit of our hobby. The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Editor or the *Collectors Club*.

We have had considerable response to the essay written by Mr. Ira Seebacher in the January issue. Most have not been received in time to be published in the March issue. In keeping with our expressed policy of equal time in *Across the Editors Desk*, these replies will be published in the May issue.

H.D.S.H.

When I was in London last September, I had the opportunity to attend several philatelic functions. Among them was my first appearance at a regular meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. This was the meeting of September 17th, 1970, the opening meeting of their philatelic season. As is the custom, it was devoted to a display of a portion of the Royal Collection.

I was quite impressed with the method of presentation. The material was arranged in frames, each representative of the stamps of a separate portion of the Commonwealth collection. The Curator of the Royal Collection, Mr. John B. Marriott, prepared a descriptive sheet of the exhibit which was available as one entered the meeting room. The viewers had all the time they wanted to examine the material in the frames. Mr. Marriott was in the room, moving about and greeting the members, but more importantly available for specific answers to questions raised about the material.

I felt that this approach was very good and lent itself to careful viewing of the exhibit if one so wished. Mr. Marriott has graciously given me permission to reproduce this descriptive broadside for the edification of the members of the *Collectors Club*. I hope you enjoy it as much as I did.

British North America and British West Indies

A general display in the frames from the Royal Philatelic Collection.

With Philympia 1970 drawing many visitors to London it was thought that a general display in the frames would prove to be the most acceptable form for the opening meeting.

King George V began his collecting on general lines, taking the stamps, envelopes and post cards of all countries. After some years he began to find this was too big a field to cover and decided to confine his collection to the issues of the British Empire. In fact over the years the Royal Philatelic Collection became primarily concerned with unused stamps. Even so the issues up to the end of the reign of King George V occupy over 300 volumes. The inclusion of a full range of used stamps, postal stationery and stamps on cover would have increased the bulk of the collection to unmanageable proportions.

However there are certaian exceptions: bisected stamps on cover were taken and so were used rarities should unused not be obtainable. Also some examples of used stamps and stamps on cover came with other purchases or were acceptable where they had some special significance.

In general, every opportunity was taken to acquire perfect unused examples of the stamps, but an old friend "passant pour neuf" was generally retained. The king liked to compare the real thing with the next best which had for a long time been the substitute.

In the same way, the King generally retained other stamps which he had obtained in his early collecting days.

King George V had a particular liking for stamps in blocks of four and was one of the pioneers in collecting in this most attractive form. He was one of the first to appreciate the merit of including "Specimen" stamps in a collection.

He recognised their importance since they were usually a measure of the shade and appearance of the stamps as first issued. In particular the collection is very complete as regards stamps obliterated with "CANCELLED" between bars. These are often brilliant stamps as will be seen, for example, from the Newfoundland 1/- orange vermilion on display today. The only snag is that it makes its unused companion look a little pale by comparison!

King George V had a particular partiality for the stamps of the British West Indies and the collection is very strong in these. One reason for this was that he paid two visits to the islands in the years before he succeeded to the throne and was able to obtain on these occasions many stamps to add to his collection. He was known to be a collector when he set sail from Chatham in command of The Thrush in 1890. On arriving in Trinidad he was presented on 23rd February 1891 with several sets of the current series surcharged 9d. Examples of these are included in the display.

Certain sections of British North America are not quite so strong. This was due mainly to the activities of collectors on the other side of the Atlantic. A number of finds were made in America and this contributed also to the accumulation of material over there.

The King frequently deplored the fact that he got relatively little offered to him, in particular, in Canadian stamps. In this respect he had hoped to strengthen the collection from the Duveen material, but the Duveen collection of Canadian stamps were sold intact to A. F. Lichtenstein and remained in the United States.

The following list is intended to be little more than an index to the display. However, the opportunity has been taken to draw attention to one or two of the rarer or more interesting items in each frame.

Unless specified otherwise, all stamps are unused and blocks are of four.

Frame No.

1. 2. 3. CANADA - 1851 3d, 6d, 12d; 12d used on cover (lifted) and a series of 6d on covers; 1852-57 3d blocks on thin wove and thick hard wove papers, 6d on medium, thick hard and thick soft wove papers; 1855 10d; 1857 7½d.

4. 5. 6. NEWFOUNDLAND - 1857 2d, 4d, 6d, 8d bisected used with 3d on cover sheet, 1/-; 1860 6d, 1/-; 1861 1d red-brown.

8. BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND - 1865 5c, 10c pair; 1869 p. 12½ set in blocks.

9. 10. NEW BRUNSWICK - 1851 3d blocks of nine and four; 3d bisected used with 6d on envelope; 6d, 1/-; 1/- used on cover sheets, 1/- bisected used on cover sheet; 1860 5c Connell.

11. 12. NOVA SCOTIA - 1851 - 57 1d strip of three; 6d yellow-green strip of four used; 6d deep green, also a pair used; 1/-; 1/- pair used; 3d, 6d and 1/- used together on piece; 1d bisected, 3d, 6d and 1/- used together on piece.

13. ANTIGUA - 1862 6d p. 11-12½ and p. 11-12½ x 14-16; 1863 6d yellow-green.

14. 15. BAHAMAS - 1861 4d and 6d in blocks; 1862 p. 11½, 12 x 11 1d, 4d used, 6d used; 1883 4d on 6d block, also with surcharge diagonal and inverted.

16. 17. BARBADOS - E. H. Corbould's Britannia water colour sketch; 1861-70 1/- imperf between pair; 1863 1/- error of colour; 1873 Artist's drawing and 5/- pair; 1875-78 p. 14 x 12½ 4d; 1878 1d on half 5/- two unsevered pairs.

18. BERMUDA - 1848 the three Perot Postmaster's stamps; 1865-73 1d imperf, 1/- imperf between strip of three; 1874 3d on 1d block, 3d on 1/- pair; 1875 1d on 1/- surcharge inverted used with 6d on piece.
19. DOMINICA - Artist's drawing for the first issue; 1886 1d on 6d used.
20. 21. GRENADA - 1861 1d bluish green, 6d p. 11-12½ block; 1875 1/- "SHLLIING" error; 1883 large POSTAGE on half 1d unsevered pair; small POSTAGE on half 1d strip of three unsevered pairs.
22. JAMAICA - Artist's drawings for first 6d and 1/-; 1919 -/- inverted frame.
23. NEVIS - 1861 sheets of 1d, 4d and 6d on greyish paper; 1876 4d imperf between pair; 1/- imperf between strip of three with right hand stamp the 'cross on hill' variety.
24. ST. CHRISTOPHER - 1882-90 2½d brown and 4d blue in blocks; 1888 small 1d on 2½d; large 1d on 2½d surcharge inverted.
25. ST. LUCIA - Artist's drawing for the first issue; 1860 1d, 4d, and 6d in imperf between pairs; 1863 6d on 4d.
26. 27. ST. VINCENT - 1862 6d imperf between pair; 1863-66 4d imperf between pair used; 1d p. 11-12½ x 14-16 pair; 1881 1d on half 6d block of twelve one with fraction bar omitted; 4d on 1/- strip of three.
28. 29. TRINIDAD - 1847 Lady McLeod uncancelled on folded letter; 1852 1d on yellowish paper, 1d on bluish paper; also used block of former and used strip of three of latter; 1859 6d pair used on piece; 1876 p. 14 x 12½6d; 1891 9d surcharges.
30. TOBAGO - 1879 £1; 1880 1d on half 6d block of six used on piece.
31. TURKS ISLAND - 1866 Artist's drawings for 6d; 1867 2d and 4d essays; 1873 1d imperf between pair in strip of five, 1/-.
32. VIRGIN ISLANDS - 1867-68 1/- figure of Virgin omitted (No. 9 on the sheet); 1888 4d on 1/- block, also surcharge double used.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.
17th September, 1970.

JOHN B. MARRIOTT.

1971 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Meetings convene at 8 p. m.

March 3rd	— *HANOVER — John R. Boker, Jr., N. Y.*
March 17th	— *BRAZIL, BULL'S EYES — Norman Hubbard, N. Y.*
April 7th	— *STEINWAY NIGHT — Members of the Steinway Family.*
April 21st	— *ANNUAL COMPETITION.*
May 5th	— *BERMUDA AND GIBRALTAR — Geoffrey Osborn, Harrington Sound, Bermuda.*
May 19th	— *HAITI — F. Burton Sellers, N. Y.*
June 2nd	— *WAR COVER CLUB NIGHT — Theo. VanDam, Chairman.*

PRIVATE POSTS IN BALTIMORE 1844 - 1860

By DENWOOD N. KELLY

During the years from 1844 to 1860 a number of private mail carriers operated in Baltimore. Two of them, the American Letter Mail Company and Hale & Company, included Baltimore for short periods of time in 1844 and 1845 in the network of Middle Atlantic and New England cities served by their large independent mail routes. In both instances the Baltimore offices were in operation for only about three months. The other private posts in Baltimore confined themselves to purely local mail handling, primarily carrying outgoing letters to the post office and delivering locally addressed letters and circulars. The private delivery of incoming letters was very rare as the post office carriers routinely performed this service. The period of operation of each of these private local posts was also of very short duration.

The principle reason for the short life of the private posts in Baltimore was their inability to compete successfully with the official carrier service operated by the U. S. Post Office. The Post Office carrier service was reorganized for local mail collection and delivery in 1842 under the direction of Postmaster Thomas Finley, who divided the city into seven carrier districts and placed each under a bonded carrier with specific depots for the receipt of letters. Several reorganizations of this service followed during the next decade as the volume of correspondence grew and services were expanded. Further redistricting was accomplished until, in 1851, 14 districts were officially designated, with at least three collection depots in each district. The Post Office carrier service first issued its own adhesive stamps about 1850 and these and their successor types remained in general use until the abolishment of the separate fee for carrier delivery of mail on July 1, 1863. These stamps are of course the well known "One Cent Despatch," "Eye," and "Horseman" types, Scott Nos. 1LB1 through 1LB9.

The private despatch posts experienced hard going in Baltimore in trying to compete with the Post Office carrier service. The latter kept its fees primarily at the penny level, only sporadically charging two cents for the local delivery of mail from out of the city. From two to four deliveries per day were apparently offered by the Post Office carrier service and special collections to catch late evening departing trains were available. The two effective ways of competing with such a well organized carrier system were obviously, to charge lower rates or to offer better service. This was difficult to do in Baltimore at the time. Today the story would be a little different, at least as far as delivery service is concerned!

The lack of success the private posts experienced in competing with the Post Office carrier system is evidenced by the very short period of time each of the private posts was able to remain in operation. This is effectively demonstrated by the fact that Stringer and Morton's One Cent Despatch, whose stamps are less scarce than those of most of the other Baltimore despatch posts, was in operation only for a week more than three months!

In planning this study, it was decided to deal with each of the private posts in chronological, rather than alphabetical, order. This will give readers a much better picture of this phase of Baltimore's postal history. The brief check list at the end should provide adequate cross reference. The independent mail routes which had offices in Baltimore will be dealt with first, followed by the

private local posts. Unfortunately, complete information on each private post known or suspected to have operated in Baltimore has still not become available, despite some twenty years of searching. If previously established patterns are followed, additional information will be forthcoming almost immediately after publication of these notes and some sort of supplement will be necessary! However, rather than wait indefinitely, it has been decided to detail what is known at the present time. It is sincerely hoped that philatelists who can add to the information contained herein will do so by writing to the author.

I have taken the liberty of frequently expressing thoughts and opinions in the first person, knowing full well that to many this is an editorial sin. By so doing, however, any erroneous or doubtful opinions will at least be quickly identified as mine!

Several friends whose avocation is photography have assisted me over the years by photographing stamps and covers which have been used as illustrations for this article — chief among these is Mr. E. Barry Christie, whose skill and interest have been most helpful.

Many philatelists, both professional and amateur, have contributed to this study over the years. They have loaned material for photographing, they have searched old papers, they have furnished notes from their own studies, they have given advice, and they have given their own ideas. All of this help has been invaluable. Death has claimed some of these friends; gentlemen such as George B. Sloane, Alfred H. Caspary, Henry E. Abt, Michael I. Miller, Philip H. Straus, Frank A. Hollowbush, and Eugene Klein. Among the living, I have been fortunate in having the cooperation and advice of Hugh Benet, Jr., John R. Boker, Jr., H. Findlay French, Perry W. Fuller, Richard E. Gillespie, William Middendorf and last, but far from least, that dean of students of private posts, Elliott Perry. Over the years Mr. Perry has faithfully exchanged with me all sorts of information and reference material. His friendship has indeed been a rewarding one. Without his help and advice a great many of us who specialize in the interesting field of carrier and private posts would not have progressed nearly as far in our studies. To him and all the others go my sincere thanks.

Denwood N. Kelly

Baltimore
March, 1971

The American Letter Mail Company
1844
(Scott No. 5L1)

This independent mail route, operated by Lysander Spooner, is well known to collectors who are familiar with its nicely engraved adhesive stamps and attractive hand stamps which are often seen on covers carried between New England cities, New York and Philadelphia. Other than a few advanced specialists, however, relatively few collectors are even aware that Spooner had a Baltimore office. For most of the time during which his mail route was in existence, Philadelphia was the southernmost point of the service. However, when he began operations in January, 1844, an office was opened in Baltimore in the Museum Building at the corner of Calvert and Baltimore Streets. Figure 1, a reproduction of an old and rare Baltimore scenic lithograph, shows the Museum Building, in the basement of which, probably under the outside stairway visible in the picture, was located Brown's Express Office, the local agent of the American Letter Mail Company. The following note appeared in the local news columns of the Baltimore *Sun* on January 19, 1844:

> "An Opposition Post Office.—We learn from the Philadelphia Enquirer that a company has been formed, and is now going into operation,

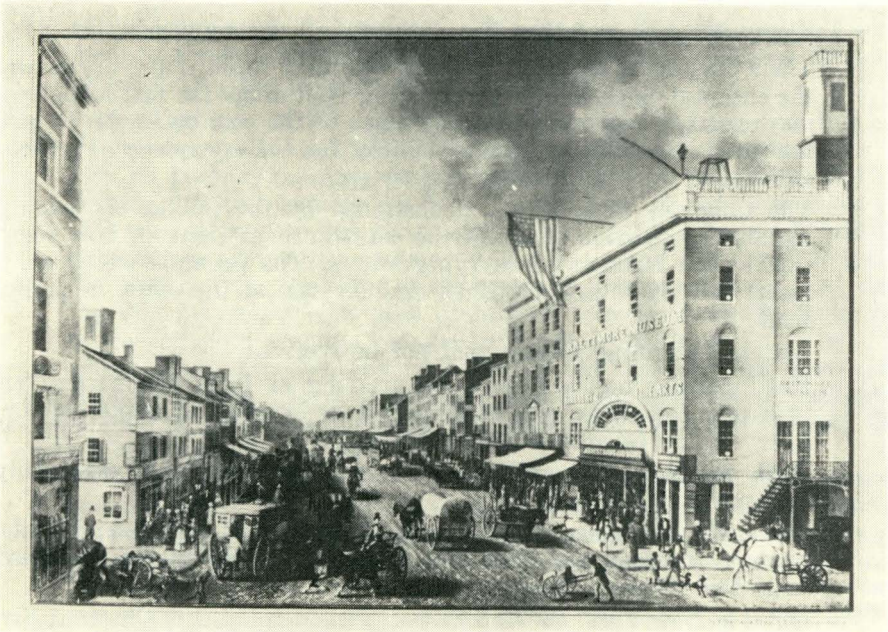


Figure 1. A rare lithograph by E. Sachse, circa 1850, looking east on Baltimore Street from its intersection with Calvert Street. The office of the American Letter Mail Co. was in the basement of the Museum Building shown at right.

> for the transmission of letters at a cheap rate of postage throughout the United States. It is proposed that the highest rate for single letters, not weighing more than half an ounce, shall be six and a quarter cents to any part of the country, while envelopes will be sold at a lower rate — twenty or more for a dollar. The persons engaged in this enterprize, contend that the laws of Congress prohibiting private mails, are unconstitutional, and they are anxious to have them tested on this point, as speedily as possible. An office is to be opened in Baltimore in a few days."

This was followed on January 22nd by the following brief news item:

> "The Opposition Post Office.—We learn that arrangements are now making to open a branch of the private post office which is already in operation in Boston and New York. In New York a card with the following inscription has been circulated throughout the city:
>
> "Save your postage! — Letters forwarded to Boston daily, for 6¼ cents each, from Hale's foreign letter office."

It is interesting to note that there was apparent confusion by the writer as to whether Hale & Company or the American Letter Mail Company was planning the Baltimore agency as it includes Hale's "Save your postage" slogan which was being circulated in New York City.

The next day, Thursday, January 25th, the following advertisement appeared in the *Boston Courier*.

> "The American Letter Mail Company have established Post Offices in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, and will transmit Letters daily, from each city to the other. Twice a day between New York and Philadelphia.
>
> Postage 6¼ cents for each half ounce, payable always in advance. Stamps, 20 for a dollar. The Company design to make their establishment a permanent one.

They will carry only Letters.

Their purpose is to carry letters by the most rapid conveyances, and at the cheapest rates, and to extend their operations (as fast as patronage may justify) over the principal routes of the country, so as to give to the public the most extensive facilities for correspondence, that can be afforded at an uniform rate of postage.

The Company design also, if sustained by the public, thoroughly to agitate the question, and test the constitutional right, of free competition in the business of carrying letters. The grounds on which they assert this right, are published and for sale at the office, in pamphlet form.

Letters containing money, will not be received.

Until further notice, letters, on arriving at their destination, unless promptly called for, will be delivered by carriers, or deposited for delivery in the Government Post Office.

Mails for New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, will close daily at half past three o'clock.

Mails will commence running from New York to Boston and Philadelphia on Tuesday the 23rd inst., P.M.; from Boston on Wednesday; from Baltimore on Thursday.

Office in New York, 56 Wall Street; Philadelphia, 109 Chestnut Street; Boston, 12 State Street; Baltimore, Museum Buildings, Calvert Street. Refer in New York, to Josiah Howe, Esq., 58 Merchants' Exchange; Silas Jones, Esq., Wall Street; Pierre M. Irving, Esq., 15½ Wall Street.

If the public approve the enterprise, they are requested to give it their support, from the outset.

LYSANDER SPOONER

Boston, Jan. 20th, 1844."

From the above it would appear that the actual date of opening of the Baltimore office was Thursday, January 25th. Apparently the Post Office Department, being more than willing to pick up Spooner's challenge, was watching his operation very closely, and immediately began to intercept his messengers through the cooperation of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad whose trains were being used for the transportation of mail by Spooner's agents between Philadelphia and Baltimore. On January 26th the following news item appeared in *The Sun*:

"The Opposition Post Office.—We learn that the agents of the new private post office establishment between this city and Boston, have been stopped by railroad companies along the route, and prohibited from carrying any mailable matter. The Post Office Department holds a tight rein over all the companies that carry the mail, and we suppose the question will now be whether these companies have the power, under their charter, of excluding a passenger on such grounds."

Again, on February 1st and 2nd the following short news items appeared in *The Sun*.

"The Private Post Office.—We learn that a gentleman supposed to be the travelling agent of the American Mail Company, was treated rather unceremoniously by the Philadelphia rail-road company on Tuesday evening. Having purchased his ticket at the Pratt street depot he proceeded with valise in hand to take his seat in the cars, when an agent of the company took possession of his valise and handing it over to the conductor of the train, requested him to deliver it to the president

of the company in Philadelphia. We suppose this will lead to a settlement of the question whether a rail-road company possesses the power of examining the baggage of its passengers."

"The American Mail Company.—We learn that the agent of this company, whose valise was taken from him by the railroad company in this city, on Tuesday evening last, recovered it again on his arrival in Philadelphia. Before leaving the depot in that city, he informed them that if it was not sent to him next morning by 9 o'clock, he would institute proceedings against the company, and it was accordingly sent unopened. Mr. Spooner, the projector of the company, has published a card, denying that his agents have been prohibited from carrying the letter bags of the company over the Camden and Amboy rail-road."

Despite intensive searching, no advertisement of the Company has been found in the Baltimore papers. It is more likely that announcements of the service were distributed to merchants in the city by hand. On February 10, 1844 there was another brief item in *The Sun*.

"The New Mail Company.—The Philadelphia Gazette, of Wednesday evening, say: - "We learn that the travelling agent for the American Letter Mail Company between Baltimore and this city, was this day prevented from taking passage in the cars on the Baltimore Railroad. The agent, after ineffectual remonstrances with the conductor, who it seems had positive orders to exclude him, rode away in a cab, with his large package of letters."

The Post Office Department apparently decided that they would prosecute the American Letter Mail Company specifically on charges growing out of the carriage of letters by company agents from Baltimore to Philadelphia. A suit was instituted in the U. S. District Court, Baltimore, — *"The United States vs. John C. Gilmor."* The latter person was obviously one of the travelling messengers in the employ of the American Letter Mail Company. The report of the trial in *The Sun* of March 12, 1844 is reprinted here in its entirety.

"U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Present, Judge Heath.

District Attorney, Z. C. Lee, Esq.

Monday, March 11th, 1844.

United States v. John C. Gilmore.—This was an action instituted by the Government of the United States, to recover the sum of $50 for an alleged violation of the laws regulating the Post Office Department, embodied in the act of Congress of 1825, and particularly specified in sections 19 and 24, which are as follows:

And be it further enacted, That no stage or other vehicle, which regularly performs trips on a post road, or on a road parallel to it, shall convey letters; nor shall any packet boat or other vessel, which regularly plies on a water declared to be a post road, except such as relate to some part of the cargo. For the violation of this provision, the owner of the carriage, or other vehicle, or vessel, shall incur the penalty of fifty dollars. And the person who has charge of such carriage, or other vehicle, or vessel may be prosecuted under this section, and the property in his charge may be levied on and sold, in satisfaction of the penalty, and costs of suit; Provided, that it shall be lawful for any one to send letters by special messenger.

And be it further enacted, That every person, who from and after the passage of this act, shall procure, and advise, or assist, in the doing or perpetration of any of the acts or crimes by this act forbidden, shall be

subject to the same penalties and punishments as the persons are subject to, who shall actually do or perpetrate any of the said acts or crimes, according to the provisions of this act.

The declarations in the case embraced the charge of a violation of the sections introduced above, and specified the 6th of February, 1844, as the time of the offence. Mr. Lee opened the case with some remarks to the jury, at the close of which the evidence was taken as follows.

Malcolm W. Mearis, sworn.—On the night of the 6th February they, Messrs. Gilmore, Ellis & Brown received letters; at about ¼ before 9 o'clock a package was made up of the letters, &c., at the office under the Museum known as Mr. Brown's Express office, and with them one of the party proceeded to the rail-road depot, and thence departed for Philadelphia, in the cars. Witness identifies Mr. Gilmore as that person. He was permitted to go on the road, though I informed the agents that he had the letters of the American Mail Company. I was employed by Mr. Thomas Finley, postmaster, to keep a watch on these parties, and that was my reason for being there. I recognized no others connected with the company in the office at this time, but Messrs. Brown, Ellis & Gilmore. The bundle which Mr. Gilmore carried to the depot was too small for merchandize; I saw the letters put up. Mr. Gilmore has avowed since in my presence that he was concerned with this American post office and said "they did every thing open and above board." This was said in front of their own office; and subsequent I believe to the institution of these suits; — he added "we do not want to conceal anything from the Government — we want the matter tested and brought to the issue." They have, however, used all possible means to conceal their mail. On the night referred to, I went with the defendant as far as Canton in the cars, and saw him go on to Phildelphia.

By defendant's counsel.—I went to the office of the company on the night in question, to mail a letter; I did mail it any pay for it; I have been often about their office, both before and since; I went to watch their proceedings; they expressed no objection to my being there; on the night referred to Mr. Gilmore went down to the cars himself; I walked at a little distance from him; Messrs. Brown and Ellis wrapt up the package; while Mr. Gilmore prepared for his journey; Mr. G. had the package in his hand when he left the office, but put it into his pocket or valise before he got to the depot; I told Mr. Crawford there, that Mr. Gilmore had the mail of the company with him. The remark referred to, as made by the defendant was made in the presence of several gentlemen connected with the company.

By Mr. Lee.—A stamp representing an Eagle on a red ground, was put upon the letters.

By defendant's counsel.—I don't know that there were any packages carried away that night over the road for Mr. Brown; the only person I saw leave the office was Mr. Gilmore; I know that Mr. Brown conducts an Express office, but I don't know that he sent any one over the road daily.

Alfred Crawford, sworn.—I am one of the agents of the Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad company. On the 6th February, the name of Mr. Gilmore was entered on the books—the evening, as a passenger. Mr. Mearis has frequently pointed out persons as the agents of the American Mail Company, but whether Mr. G. was pointed

out on the particular exening I cannot say; have observed him at various times; can't say positively at any particular time what his baggage was; to the best of my knowledge he has been pointed out to me as one of the agents of the Letter Company; thinks latterly he has passed over the road two or three times a week. Did not prevent his going on the 6th February.

By defendant's counsel.—A publication, which appeared in the papers of Philadelphia and Baltimore, prohibiting the passage of any persons on the road, as agents of the American Letter Mail Company, issued by the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, was presented in evidence.

James Murray, sworn.—Is an agent of the Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad; cannot fix a particular date, but remembers that Mr. Gilmore was pointed out by Mr. Mearis as one of the agents of the American Letter Mail Company. He has passed frequently on the road recently.

Dr. Kennedy, sworn.—Is a special agent of the Post Office Department; the railroad in reference is a post-road of the United States, over which the mail is transported at a cost of some $30,000 to the government of the U. States.

Mr. Crawford, re-called.—It is usually the custom of persons travelling, to obtain tickets at the office of the depot, and their names are then entered; the absence of a name on the passenger list on any given day, would be no evidence that the party did not pass over the road on that day, as persons who are hurried by being a little late, frequently get into the cars and buy their tickets of the conductor on the way.

By Defendant's Counsel.—The conductors do not take the names of persons who buy tickets in the cars; does not remember ever to have stopped Mr. Gilmore; one night asked him to show his baggage, but as he positively denied having any baggage, the matter passed over.—Saw no letters on Mr. Gilmore the evening he went over the road.

Mr. Abbott, sworn.—(The passenger books produced.) Mr. Gilmore went over the road positively on the 7th of February. His name is entered on the list of the 6th; he could have gone both days; the Mr. Gilmore entered on the 7th, is the present defendant; remembers Mr. Gilmore purchasing a ticket and not using it, and bringing it to witness to endorse it for use at a future day.

Mr. Brenner, sworn.—Is a clerk at Johnston & Lee's Exchange office; is acquainted with the desk as it now stands in the office of the A. L. M. Co.; is satisfied that a person standing on the sill of the door could not see what was doing behind the desk; from the window, if there were no curtains in the way, or no other obstacle, you might see behind the desk; you might see anything doing before the desk from the door; when the shutters are not closed, you might see into the office from the opposite side of the street.

Mr. Mearis re-called for the U. S.—On the 6th Feb. the shutters were not closed; they had not become suspicious then; Mr. Brown and Mr. Ellis were in the office, and as soon as Mr. Gilmore was ready to start, I saw either Mr. Brown or Mr. Ellis hand the packet of letters to him, and he left for the cars, and I left at the same time; when I saw Mr. G. receive the packet I stood on the step just without the door. The package was made up upon the counter adjoining the desk, and could be distinctly seen from my position then; it could not now; I assure

you; does not know where the light was situated then, did not expect to be called upon to throw so much light on the subject as that the package was letters, I saw them; I would have seen them if they had been put up on the desk, from the window; and if they had closed the lower shutters, I would have got upon the railing and looked over.

By the Court.—The letter I mailed was to Theodore Wilson, of Philadelphia; I paid Mr. Ellis 6¼ cents on mailing it; it was immediately stamped and placed with other letters.

At the close of the testimony several prayers for instruction to the jury were presented by Mr. Lee, District Attorney, on the part of the U. S., and by Messrs. Brown and Brune for the defence, which were thoroughly argued before the court on Friday and Saturday. Judge Heath this morning delivered an elaborate and lucid opinion in relation to the prayers of the counsel, succinctly reviewing the entire arguments, closing with the following instructions to the jury:

The Government of the United States has the power under the Constitution, to establish Post Offices and Post Roads—to declare what Roads shall be Post Roads, and to regulate the mails carried thereon. That when the Government has by law declared a route to be a Post Road, it has the exclusive right to carry for hire letters upon said road —and to prohibit their being carried for hire upon such road, by any individual, combination of individuals, or company.

That if the jury shall find from the evidence in this case, that the defendant did, on the 6th day of February last, at the city of Baltimore, receive a letter or package of letters, on which a certain sum for postage

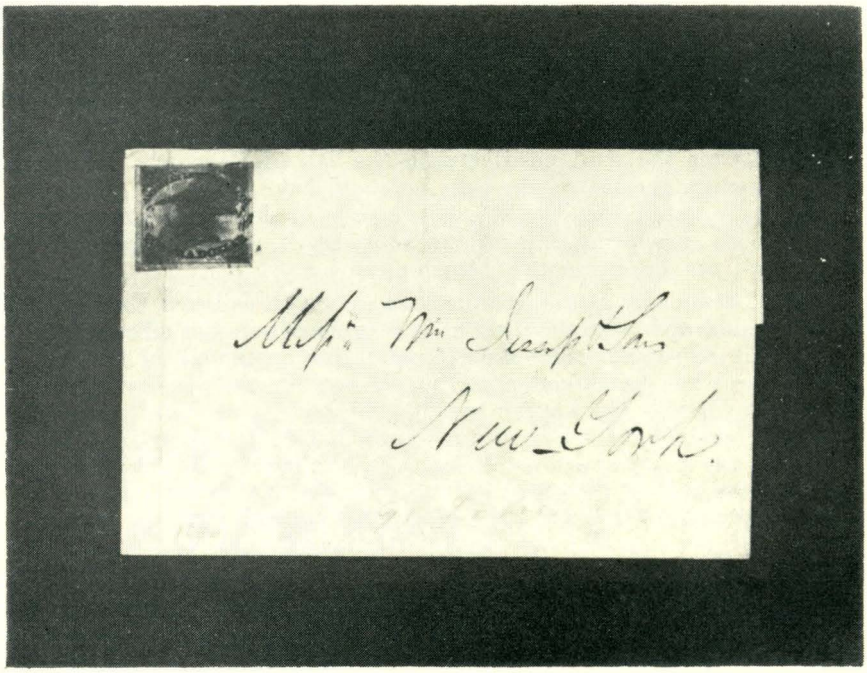


Figure 2. Entire letter, Baltimore to New York, January 26, 1844, the day after the American Letter Mail Co. opened its Baltimore office. Stamp cancelled by a smear of red ink. (Kelly collection)

had been paid, and did convey such letter or package on that day, out of the Mail of the United States, from the city of Baltimore to Philadelphia, in the railroad of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad company, (the same being a Post Road of the United States,) and did carry the same in a car of the said railroad company which regularly performs trips on said railroad—then the said defendant did assist in the doing the act forbidden by the 19th session of the act of Congress passed in 1825—and has incurred the penalty imposed by the 24th section of the said act, and the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the said penalty in this suit.

And the court further instruct the jury that if they believe the evidence in the case, the defendant is not a special messenger within the meaning of the proviso to the 19th session of the act, and is not therefore exempt from the penalty imposed by said act.

Upon these instructions, with some few remarks from the counsel, in relation to the evidence and its bearing upon the defendant, the case was submitted to the jury, who without leaving the box, returned a verdict for the plaintiff."

No further newspaper reports have been found concerning the Baltimore operation of this mail route. Despite lengthy searching, I have been able to include in my collection only two examples of letters carried by the American Letter Mail Company from Baltimore. The condition of the first is poor, the stamp being heavily cracked by a filing crease and cancelled by a smear of red ink. This letter, illustrated in Figure 2, is dated January 26, 1844, the day after the post office opened in Baltimore. The second, illustrated in Figure 3, is similar to the first in that the stamp is cancelled merely with a smear of red ink. The date of the letter is February 8, 1844, which was just two days after the interception of the agent on the Philadelphia train which became the basis of the suit. Undoubtedly, there are other covers, either to or from Baltimore, in collections, but they have not been reported to me.

Based on the limited information now available, it would appear that the only stamp of the American Letter Mail Company used by the Baltimore office was the small 5c, black on white wove paper, Scott No. 5L1.

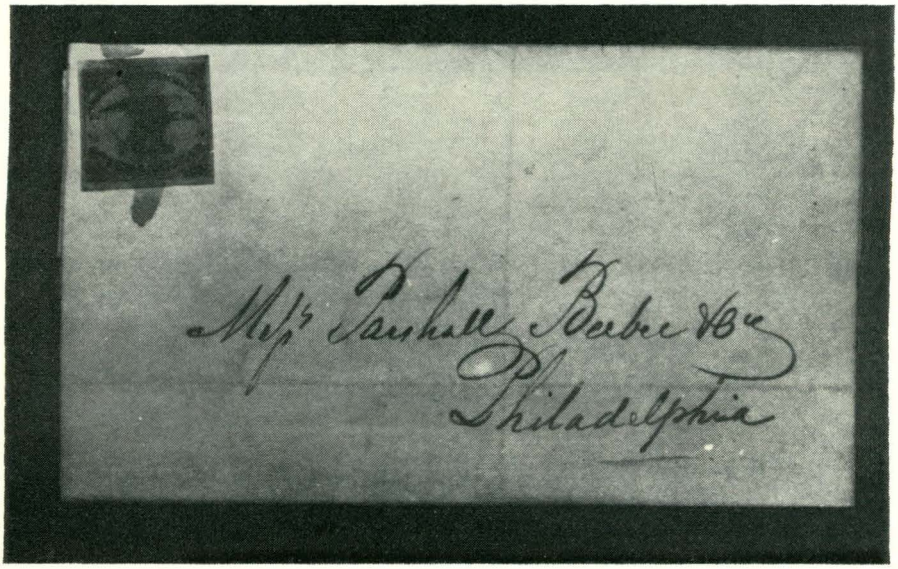


Figure 3. Entire letter, Baltimore to Philadelphia, February 8, 1844. Stamp cancelled by a smear of red ink. (Kelly collection)

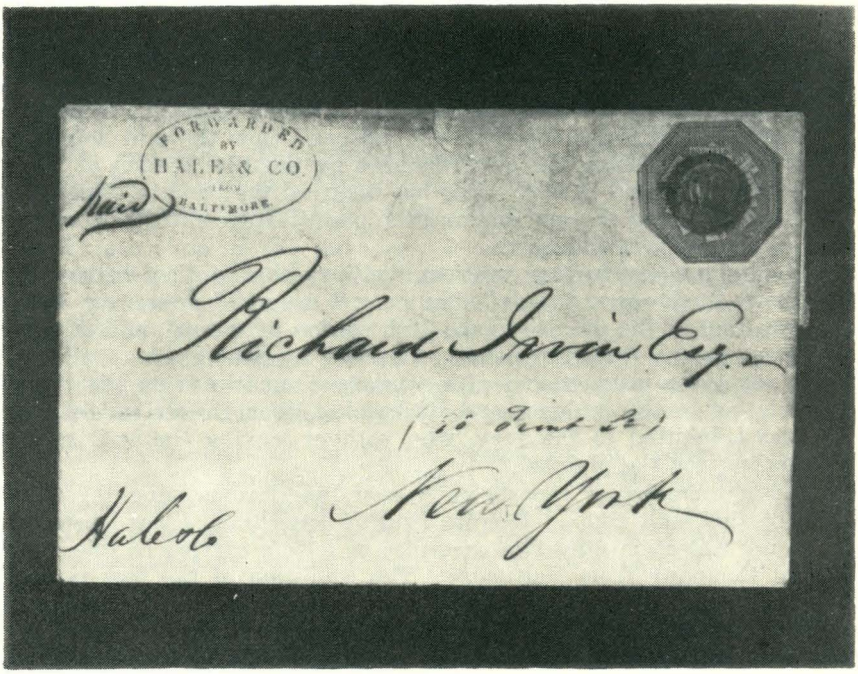
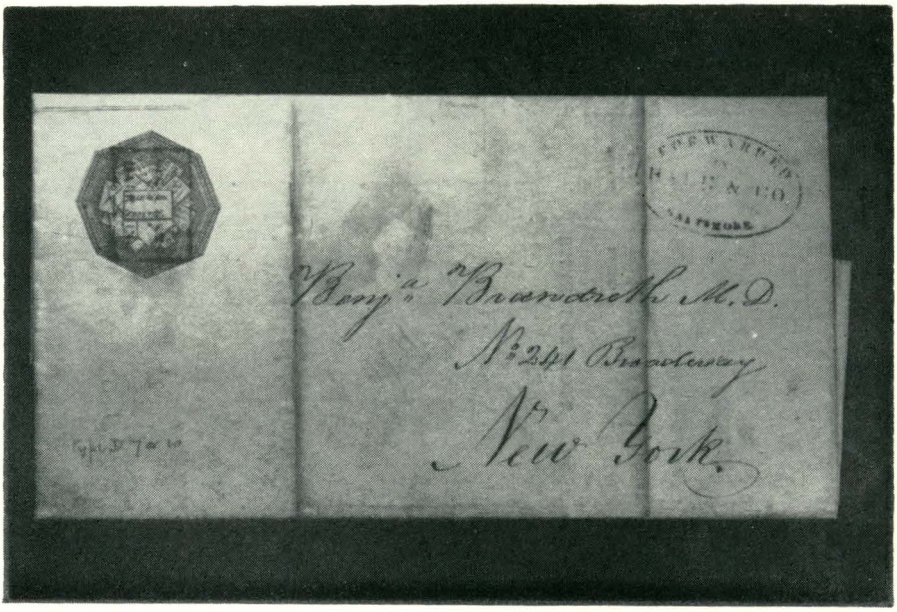


Figure 5. Entire letter, Baltimore to New York, June 9, 1845, the Hale adhesive cancelled by a negative seal, in bright red, bearing the initials "W. E." of William Edwards, Hale's Baltimore agent. (Kelly collection)

Figure 6. Entire letter, Baltimore to New York, June 7, 1845, the Hale stamp cancelled by a red boxed "Collect 6c for Hale & Co." As the letter was prepaid, the "postage due" marking was merely used as an obliterator. (Kelly collection)



Hale & Co.
1845
(Scott No. 75L5)

This large independent mail route, which had begun its operations in 1844, extended its service into Baltimore in April, 1845. As far as is known, the southernmost city served by Hale prior to that time was Philadelphia. On April 24, 1845, the following advertisement appeared in *The Sun.*

"SAVE YOUR POSTAGE!!!

HALE & CO.'S INDEPENDENT "MAIL" (the first established in the United States.) Letters sent "DAILY" for SIX AND A QUARTER CENTS to "Philadelphia," "New York," "Boston," and all the "cities" and large "towns" throughout the "North" and "East," or 20 stamps for $1.

"OFFICE AT SCOTT'S"
"No. 16 South Calvert Street,"
(A few doors below Baltimore St.)

"Mails close" at half past seven o'clock, P.M., "daily." "Office hours" during the week, from 7 o'clock, A.M., to 7½ P.M.
Open on "Sunday" from 6 to 7 o'clock, P.M.
Letter bags for all Steam and Sailing Packets, are despatched from "HALE & CO.'S" offices. a24-THSTU 3t*

This is the only advertisement of this post that I have been able to find in Baltimore papers. Legal action by the Post Office Department against Hale & Co. resulted in the cessation of all of the company's operations on July 1, 1845. Thus, the Baltimore phase of its operations extended over a period of not more than 2½ months. Hale's adhesive stamp, Scott No. 75L5, has been recorded on covers emanating from Baltimore and several types of the standard Hale handstamps are known to have been used by the Baltimore office. The only definitive Baltimore handstamp of this mail route is the oval "FORWARDED BY HALE & CO. FROM BALTIMORE" shown on the cover illustrated in Figure 4.

There is a pencilled notation on the front of this cover reading, "Hale carrier will please get an answer as early as he can, conveniently, W. E., Agent." The sender of this letter was William Edwards of 16 South Calvert Street, the same address as that given in the Hale advertisement previously quoted. The date of this particular letter was April 28, 1845, just four days after the advertisement appeared.

The cover illustrated in Figure 5 is a most interesting one as the Hale adhesive stamp is cancelled with a bright red negative seal bearing the initials "W. E." Obviously this was an impression from either a watchfob or a ring seal of Mr. Edwards, the agent, who used it in this particular instance as a canceller. I understand that one other similar cover has been recorded. I had owned this particular cover for about fifteen years before acquiring the one illustrated in Figure 4 which positively identified William Edwards as the agent. I have two other covers, illustrated in Figures 6 and 7, in which the Hale adhesive stamps are differently cancelled. On the first the standard red boxed "Collect 6c for Hale & Co." was used as a canceller, while on the second a large manuscript "R" in intense black ink was used to invalidate the stamp. I seem to remember seeing other Hale stamps bearing a manuscript "R" (perhaps in different handwriting) and it is possible that this was applied in the New York office to stamps, on incoming mail, which had not been cancelled previously.

Figure 8 shows an interesting cover, Baltimore to New York, which Hale & Co. carried between the two cities and then turned over to Boyd's City Express Post in New York, May 8, 1845, for delivery to the addressee in New York.



Figure 7. Entire letter, Baltimore to New York, June 23, 1845, the Hale stamp cancelled with a large manuscript "R" in black ink. (Kelly collection)

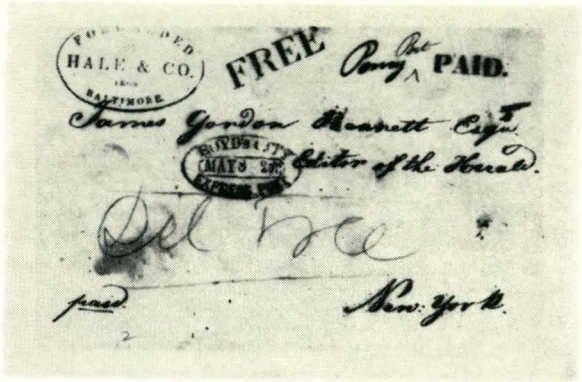


Figure 8. Entire letter, Baltimore to New York, May 7, 1845. Carried by Hale & Co. to New York and there turned over to Boyd's City Expess Post for delivery. The straight-line "PAID" is a Hale marking and the"FREE" was applied by Boyd's office, the letter having been completely prepaid. A rare and interesting cover, its present owner being unknown.

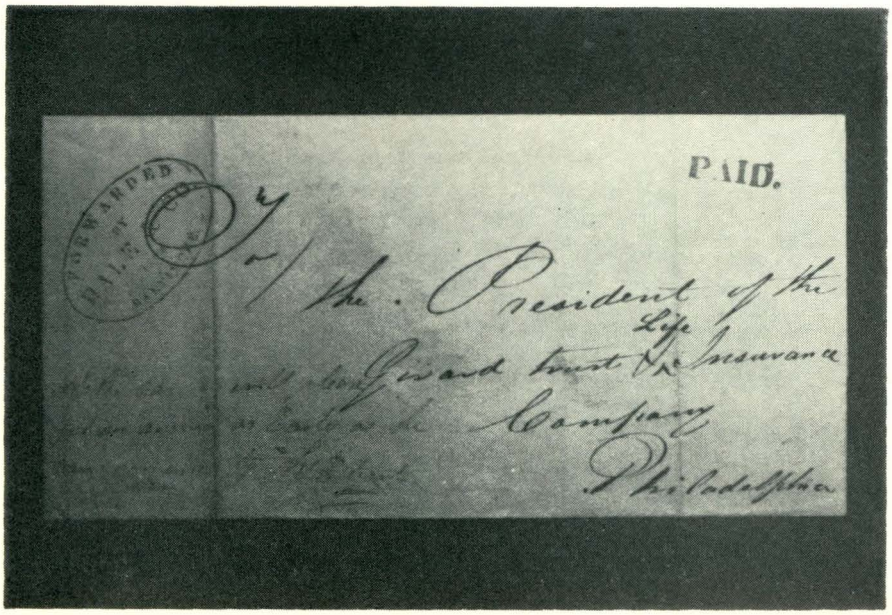


Figure 4. Entire letter, Baltimore to Philadelphia, April 28, 1845, bearing strikes of Hale & Co.'s oval Baltimore postmark and "PAID" in red. On the face of the letter is a pencilled notation in the manuscript of William Edwards, the Hale agent in Baltimore. (Kelly collection)

Mr. Frank A. Hollowbush had an intriguing Baltimore Hale cover from the same Brandreth correspondence. On his cover the Hale stamp, on pelure paper, in addition to being cancelled with the red boxed "Collect 6c for Hale & Co." also bears a delightful little pen and ink sketch of a gnome-like figure into the drawing of which the letters "W. E." have been interwoven. Apparently Mr. Edwards had some time on his hands and enjoyed decorating some of the mail which passed through his office!

All of the Baltimore Hale covers in the Brandreth correspondence embody reports from a drug salesman, J. Richardson, to his home office in New York. One of them in my collection, dated April 28, 1845, includes a note by Mr. Richardson which reads, "I now send by express mail because I get 10 stamps for 50c which is worth saving if they are delivered promptly." Limited in number though they were, the Hale advertisements apparently quickly reached a few eyes!

I have been able to acquire only one example of incoming mail to Baltimore carried by Hale. It comprises a stampless cover from New York which was mailed in that city on May 17, 1845. It bears the standard New York oval marking of the company along with the small boxed "Collect 6c" handstamp, and is illustrated in Figure 9. Obviously, there are others, but they are rare.

The cover illustrated in Figure 10 is particularly interesting as it bears strikes of all three of the Hale handstamped markings used by the Baltimore office. Apparently, the agent incorrectly applied the boxed "Collect Six Cents for Hale & Co." mark to a prepaid letter and, realizing this mistake, overstruck it with the "PAID" stamp.

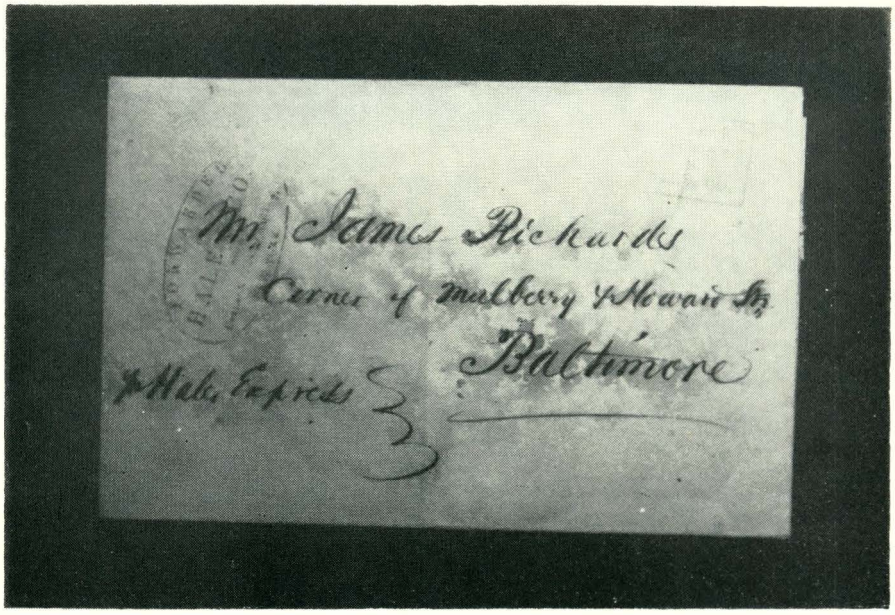
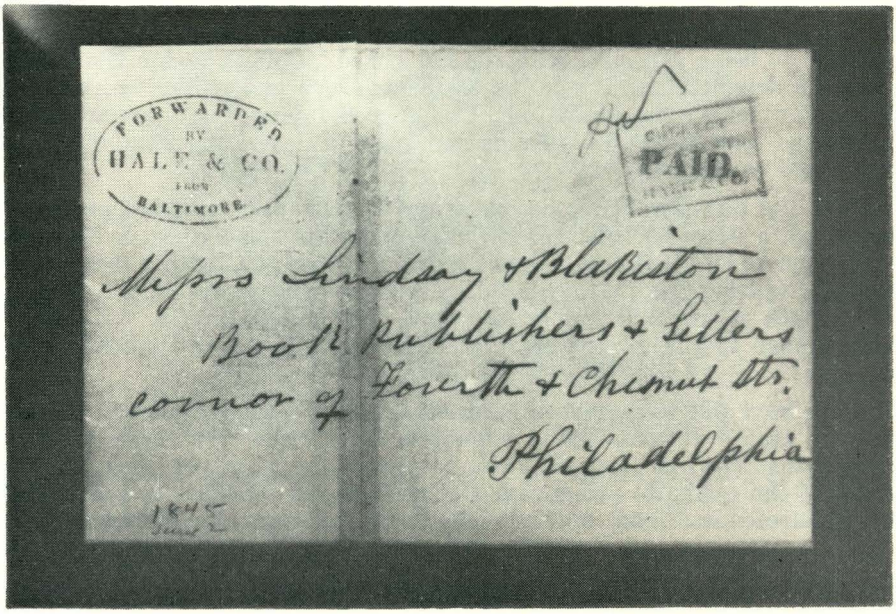


Figure 9. Entire letter, New York to Baltimore, May, 17, 1845. Incoming Hale letters to Baltimore are scarce. (Kelly collection)

Figure 10. Entire letter, Baltimore to Philadelphia, June 2, 1845, bearing strikes of all three Hale & Co. handstamps that were used in Baltimore. (Kelly collection)



To Be Continued

Spain

The Medaillon Issues of 1909-1920 (Scott Nos. 297-317)

By Theo. Van Dam *(Continued from Page 29)*

Part II. Postal Stationery

The postal cards of the "Medaillon" issue basically follow the same pattern as those of the "Cadet" type (see *Collectors Club Philatelist, Vol. 47, No. 4, Page 213).*

According to the *Ascher Postal Stationery Catalogue* (8), there were the following types, all with control numbers in the upper left hand corner:
1910 issue, single cards, blue gray paper.

5 céntimos, slate green for use to Portugal and Gibraltar (cheaper than inland rate (below).
10 céntimos, vermillion, for inland use.
10 céntimos, vermillion, for international use, to member countries of the Universal Postal Union, hereafter referred to as "U.P.U" cards. (Note : the rate was the same as for inland cards !).
"double" (message and reply) cards
5+5 céntimos, slate green, for use to Portugal and Gibraltar.
10+10 céntimos, for international use (U.P.U.)
15+15 céntimos, for inland use (the cost of *both* cards was 15 céntimos, so that the inland rate for a single card was only 7½ céntimos each).

In 1917 the 10 céntimos inland card was re-issued on dark yellow paper. In fact during World War I, there is a very wide range of paper colors, ranging from gray to brownish yellow.

In 1920, these cards, with the exception of the 15+15 céntimos double inland card, were re-issued again on white paper. But in the same year the inland rate went up.



Figure 12. The 15 céntimos postal card for inland use issued in 1920.

The 10 céntimos inland (vermillion) card was discontinued and replaced by a 15 céntimos card, with a violet "stamp." (Figure 12)* The 15+15 céntimos card, message and reply, for inland use change D its 'stamp" color to orange, the denomination was changed in 1920 to 20+20 centimos.

Further increases came into effect in 1921. In the first place the "double" (message and reply) domestic cards cost now the same as the face value of the "stamps" shown on the cards, so that the 10+10 céntimos sold for 20 céntimos.

The international U.P.U. cards were raised to 25 céntimos for a single card, and 25+25 céntimos for a message and reply card (costing 50 céntimos). The international cards had blue "stamps".**

Also in this era there was a special postcard for military mail to and from the troops, fighting in Morocco. On the upper half, which went to the armed forces, a 15 céntimos stamp was imprinted, and on the reply card: "Tarjeta Postal, Militar" (Military Post Card), which could be used free of postage by the troops (Figure 13).

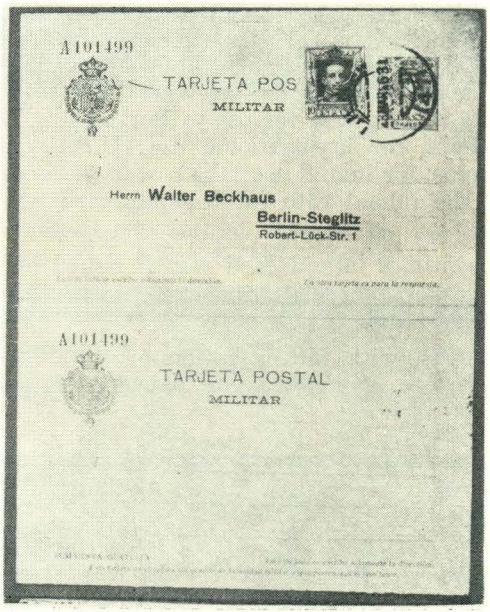


Figure 13. Military Postal card used for soldiers participating in the Moroccan campaigns, the message card shows the postage to be paid (in this case with an additional adhesive), the reply card was sent postage free.

*The denomination of postal cards, which is indicated by a replica of the postage stamp, is generally referred to as a "stamp."

**According to the *"Ascher"* postal stationery catalogue, (8) Spain issued in 1909 two stamped envelopes with the "Medaillon" design, both of the 15 céntimos denomination, in orange and in lilac (Figure 14). There are also copies of the 25 centimos in blue, and a 50 centimos in blue, not listed in "Ascher."

In 1918 a newspaper wrapper was issued, in the 10 centimos denomination in pink.

Postal Cards overprinted for use in Morocco

In 1914 the postal card issues of 1910 for Spain, with the exception of the 10 céntimos vermillion for inland use, were overprinted with "MARRUECOS" in the same manner as the postage stamps (see Figure 8).

In 1915 the 5 céntimos (Portugal and Gibraltar) and 10 céntimos (International mail) were overprinted :

"PROTECTORADO
ESPANOL
EN MARRUECOS" (figure 14).

In addition to the above, the 5 céntimos, for use in Portugal and Gibraltar, was printed on an international, "U.P.U." card. Since there was no international 5 céntimos mail rate, this might have been an error. These cards are known with overprint only.

In 1926 the 15 céntimos violet, the 25 céntimos blue single cards and the 15+15 céntimos, yellow and the 25+25 céntimos double (message and reply cards were overprinted : "ZONA DE
PROTECTORADO
ESPANOL
EN MARRUECOS" (see Figure 10).

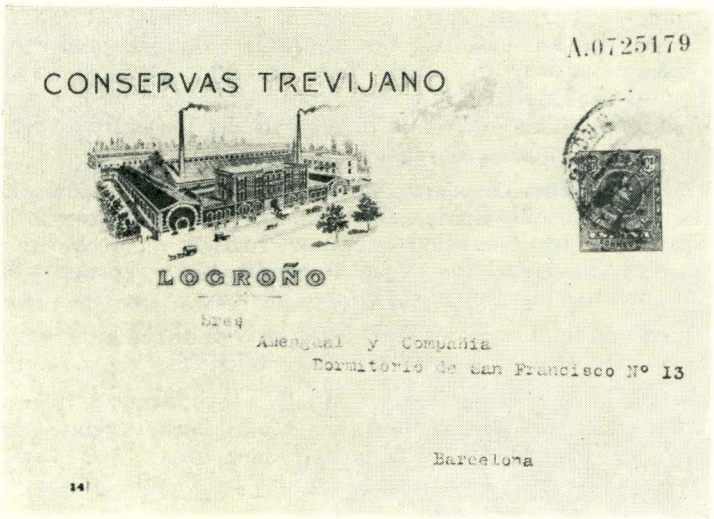


Figure 14. The 15 céntimos stamped envelope issued in 1909.



Figure 15. Original essay submitted by B. Maura (rejected).

Part III

Essays and Proofs

As with the previous "Cadet" issues, we shall follow the *Galvez "Proof and Essay" catalogue* (9), the best source of information on this subject. The numbers mentioned are from this catalogue.

In 1907 an essay was submitted by Bartolomé Maura for a new design of the Alphonso XIII definitives (Figure 15).

The original was a steel engraving, the essays were printed in the denomination of 15 céntimos in violet *(No. 1834)*. The die was later retouched slightly, and new essays were printed, (Figure 16.) either imperforate or with very irregular perforation, in the following colors: blue, dark blue, ultramarine blue, carmine, dark red, rose lilac, greenish brown and orange yellow *(Nos. 1835-1842)*.

In the same year Mr. Maura submitted a new design, which was approved, but there were three engravings made, before the final on was adopted for the stamp design.

The first one (Figure 17) shows the face of the king not well reproduced, it was said that the portrait did not resemble him and that the necklace of the Golden Fleece did not look like the original. Also the ornaments on both sides of the design took up too much space and the two fleur-de-lis were too close to the word ESPAÑA, while the laurel leaves on both sides were too narrow and too long. This essay was printed in the 15 céntimos denomination, imperforate in dark carmine *(No. 1845)*.

The second essay does not show the face of the king and now there is new styling of the Order of the Golden Fleece. The ornaments on both sides are reduced in size. The two fleur-delis- are now further removed from the word "ESPAÑA", and the laurel leaves on the sides are narrower (Figure 18). This essay was printed in rose color, without denomination *(No. 1846)*.

On the third and final essay (Figure 19) the face of the king was redesigned and the Order of the Golden Fleece was more faithfully reproduced.

These essays, in the denominations of 15 céntimos were printed in two sizes : 37 x 33mm (Figure 20) in dark violet and dark carmine Nos. 1847-8) and in 35 x 22mm (Figure 21) in blue and dark gray *(Nos. 1849-50)*. The dimensions referred to above are of the actual print, the paper itself varies greatly in size.



Figure 16. Second engraving of rejected design.



Figure 17. First engraving of accepted design.



Figure 18. Second engraving of accepted design.



Figure 19. Third and final engraving of accepted design.



Figure 20. Die proof.



Figure 21. Die proof.

Color Essays of the Adopted Design

Color essays of the final designs were reproduced in 1909 on porous cardboard, imperforate in following colors :
Black, brown, black brown, green, red, violet, dark violet, blue, sky blue, rose, dark blue, carmine and orange in the 15 céntimos denomination *(Nos. 1854-66)*. These were printed individually since there are no blocks of four or multiples known.

Other color essays, printed imperforate on porous cardboard were produced in blocks of four in the following denominations :

10 céntimos, light rose
15 céntimos, light violet
25 céntimos, light blue and
1 Peseta, carmine *(Nos. 1870-03)*.

Additional color essays were produced on ordinary paper, imperforate on 5 céntimos, blue; 10 céntimos, violet 15 céntimos, carmine, bronze green; and also with perforation 14 for the 5 céntimos, blue and 15 céntimos dark carmine *(Nos. 1875-80)*.

The final proofs, in the adopted colors are imperforate on ordinary paper, without color numbers *(Nos. 1883-1909)* :

5 céntimos, green
5 céntimos, dark green
10 céntimos, light red
10 céntimos, intense red
10 céntimos, carmine red
15 céntimos, violet
15 céntimos, ochre yellow
15 céntimos, orange
20 céntimos, bronze green
20 céntimos, violet
25 céntimos, blue
25 céntimos, dark blue
30 céntimos, green
30 céntimos, bluish green
30 céntimos, Aqua green
40 céntimos, carmine rose
50 céntimos, greenish blue
50 céntimos, gray blue
1 Peseta, carmine
1 Peseta, reddish rose
4 Pesetas, lilac brown
4 Pesetas, violet brown
4 Pesetas, carmine (error)
10 Pesetas, orange.

Part IV. Postal Markings

Practically all the markings used on the "Cadet" issue appear also on the "Medaillons", so that the listing which was printed in the *Collectors Club Philatelist Vol. 47, No. 5 (pages 283 to 287)* and *No. 6 (pages to 357 to 361)* can be applied also to this issue.

The only one of these which did not appear on the "Medaillons" was the :

C. Circle with Diagonal Lines (page 283), which was an experimental cancel, used only for a very short time in 1909 just before the "Medaillons" made their appearance.

Following additional markings are found on the "Medaillons" : (Reference numbers are from the previous article on the "Cadets").



Figure 22.

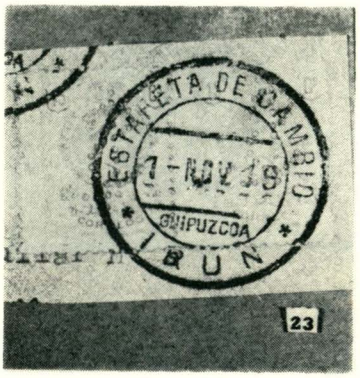


Figure 23.

D. Handstruck Double-ring Circular Date Markings

2. Postal Branch Markings

In some cases the number of the postal branch appears in the upper segment (Figure 22) and in the case of an Estafeta de Cambio (Exchange office for Foreign Mail) the name of province (or postal district) may appear in the lower segment (Figure 23).

A new group, not appearing on the "Cadets", are the mechanical (machine) town marks. They appear first around 1912. They range in size between 25 and 26mm in diameter, and have wavy lines in between the circulars (on later issues, around 1930 this will be replaced by various texts, slogans and advertising).

They carry the name of the city on top, with the date and hour in the center, and district number on the bottom part (Figure 24).

An interesting type is found used in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands. It is very similar to a British cancellation of this period. It consists of a single ring, with date, year and time of the day under each other (Figure 25).

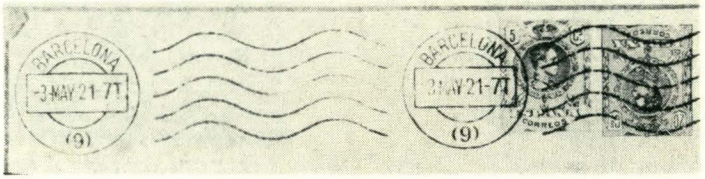


Figure 24.



Figure 25.

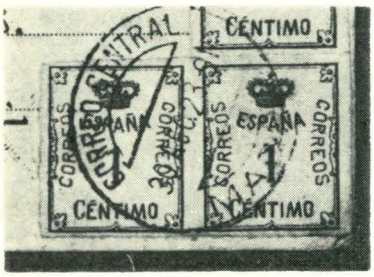


Figure 26.

E. Madrid Interior

The boxed "Correo Central" markings *(page 284)* were gradually replaced with a circular markings with "Correo Central" on top, date in the center, and "Madrid" on the bottom part (Figure 26).



Figure 27.

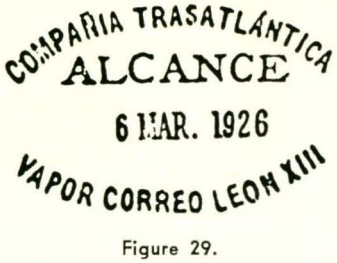


Figure 29.



Figure 28.

H. Maritime Markings

As mentioned in the previous article, Spanish ships often employ an oval (or round) type marking with an anchor in the center, the name of vessel on the top and that of the steamship line on the bottom (Figure 27). The most important line of Spain is the Compania Trasatlántica, which sails from La Coruña, Santander, Bilbao and Vigo to New York and various Caribbean ports. In some cases the name of the ship is struck as a simple straightline. (Figure 28).

The term "Alcance", used on railroad markings *(Page 286, previous listings under G. Railroad Markings)*, indicating that the letter arrived after the mail bags were closed, is used on the "Medaillon" issues also as a maritime marking when the letters arrived too late at the vessel (Figure 29).

Another ship mark, which is very occasionally found on the Medaillons (more plentiful on later issues) is the circular "Vapor Correo" (Figure 30), mostly used as an arrival marking, (11).

I. Official and Government Markings

3. Military Markings

Spain was involved in constant warfare is Morocco, so that at that time there are many markings of the units fighting in North Africa. These are generally oval or circular marks, "cachet" type, with the unit name and number on the sides, and the branch of service in the center, such as Cavalry (Figure 31) and Engineers (Figure 32).



Figure 30.



Figure 31.



Figure 32.

4. Strike cancels

In 1918 and in 1922 there were postal strikes in Spain. Therefore in some cases the local Chamber of Commerce handled the mails. They used their own rubber stamps to cancel the adhesives (Figure 33).

L. Postage Due

2. Reclamado

This system is explained on *page 358 (Vol. 47, No. 6)*, and a few examples are shown. On the "Medaillons" there is a great variety of these markings such as : straightline (Figures 34, 35 and 36) or circulars (Figure 37).



Figure 33.



Figure 34.



Figure 35.

Figure 36.

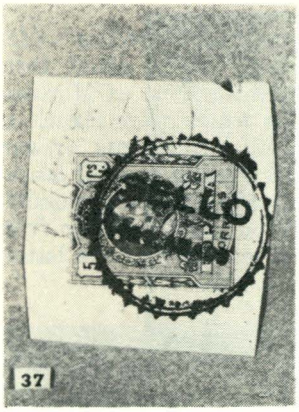


Figure 37.

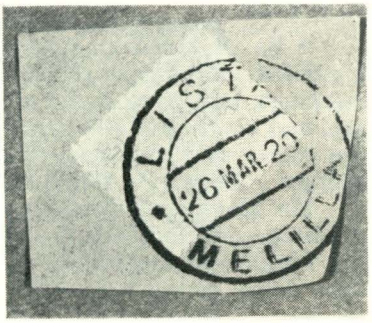


Figure 38.

M. Miscellaneous Markings

2. Lista (General Delivery)

On the "Medaillons" this arrival marking is now applied as a "circular" marking (Figure 38).

Others not found on the Cadets are :

5. Revisado

This is an oval marking with the term "Revisado" (checked, controlled), the name of the city and "El Jefe de Cartero" (mailroom supervisor) (Figure 39).

6. Tranvias (Street car mail boxes)

This marking occures in Barcelona and indicates that the letter was mailed in a mailbox attached to a street car (Figure 40).

Madrid has a similar marking : Buzones "Tranvias-Madrid."



Figure 39.



Figure 40.

N. Foreign Markings on Spanish Mail

1. Arrival Markings

Another example is shown here "Ship Mail Room-Melbourne" (Australia), indicating that the stamp was not cancelled when it arrived at this destination. (Figure 41).

3. Morocco

A Sr. A. Martinez reports in the *"Valencia (now Correo) Filatelica" (12)* a curious marking as shown in Figure 42. Very little is known about these markings, that were found mostly originating in the Spanish Zone of Morocco, and had town names in addition to the shown markings which were struck in the center of the postage stamp, so that they looked like overprints or surcharges. They were found only on the 50 céntimos and 1 Peseta air mail issues.

Mr. Martinez believes that this may be an administrative marking, possible a postage due indication, used as a supplementary cancellation, possibly from the Tangier post office, because of the letter "T". The majority of the letters were dated in the year 1922.



Figure 41.



Figure 43.

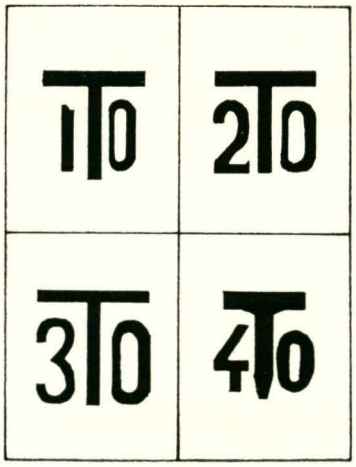


Figure 42.

4. Ship Letters and Foreign Paquebot Markings

These are more plentiful on the "Medaillon" issues, some examples are shown here : New York-Paquebot (Figure 43) and Santiago de Cuba, Vapores Correos-Paquebot (Figure 44).

5. Diplomatic Pouch Mail Markings

These originated during the first World War. Here the letters were carried in a locked pouch to the port of entry, where the mail was delivered, uncancelled, to an Embassy. From there the mail was despatched to the destination, receiving a local cancellation (Figure 45).

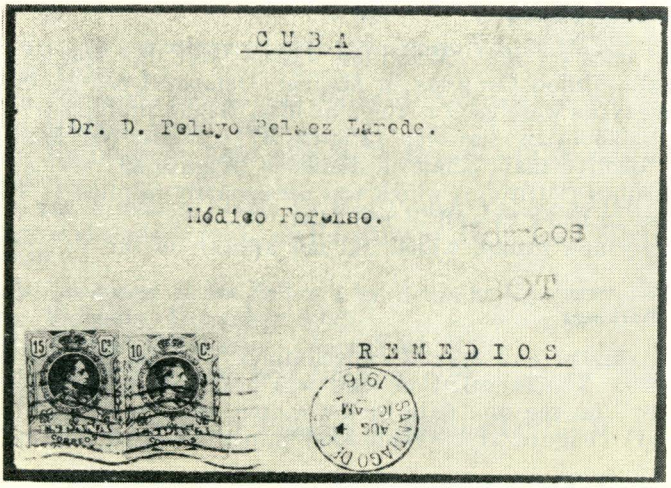


Figure 44.

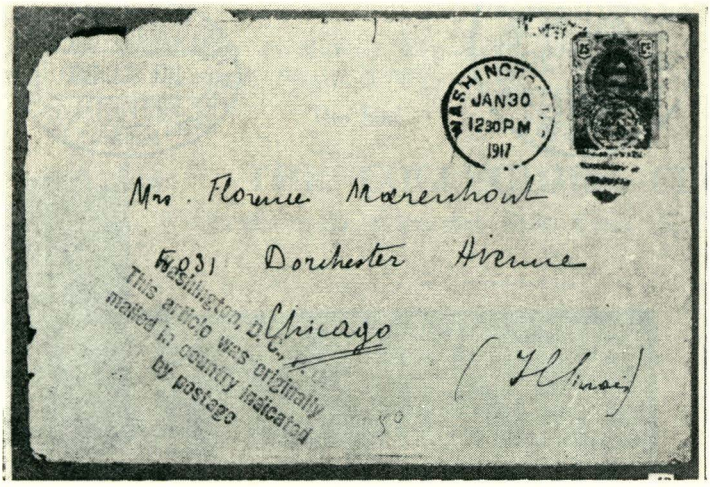


Figure 45.



Figure 46.



Figure 47.



Figure 48.

O. Commemorative Cancels

The only ones on the "Medaillon" issue were the special ones for the Universal Postal Union Congress in Madrid, October 1-November 30th, 1920.

Following types were used : Regular Mail, 32mm in diameter (Figure 46) ; Regular Mail, 26mm in diameter (Figure 47) ; Registered Mail, 33x21½mm (Figure 48), Insured mail, 32mm in diameter (Figure 49) and a special cancel for Postal Cheques ("Giro"), which was occasionally applied to letters (Figure 50). All these in black as well in red (13).

An entirely new group, which did not appear on the "Cadets" was the :

Q. Air Mail Markings

Air mail stamps and special cancellations were introduced in Spain on April 4th, 1920. The cancellation used was hexagonal size approx. 34x30mm, "Correo Aereo" on the top, date in the center, and the name of the town on the bottom part (Figure 51). With some minor changes, this marking is still in use today.



Figure 49.



Figure 50.

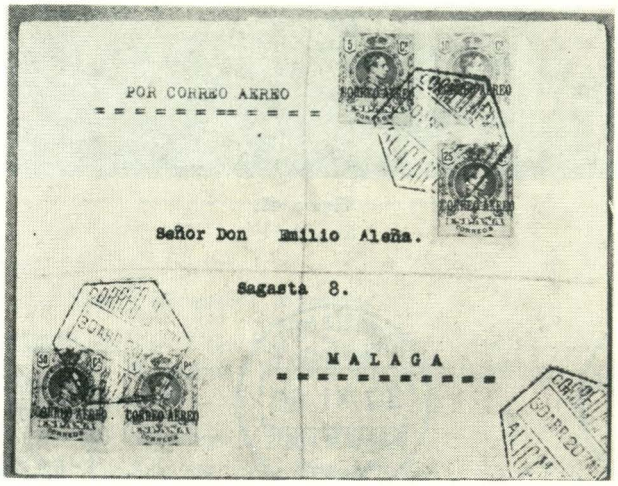
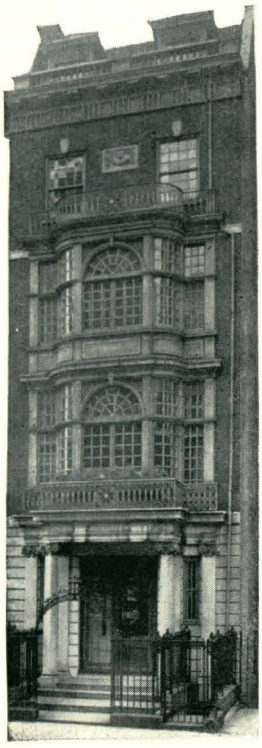


Figure 51.

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The End



THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y. 10016

1970 Officers

F. Burton Sellers ..... *President*
Alex Rendon ..... *Vice-President*
Richard S. Wilson ..... *Treasurer*
Howard B. Lee ..... ***Treasurer***

Governors

Class of 1971	*Class of 1972*	*Class of 1973*
Ezra D. Cole	H. D. S. Haverbeck	Herbert J. Bloch
Ernest A. Kehr	Norman S. Hubbard	John R. Boker, Jr.
Howard B. Lee	William H. Miller, Jr.	Albert H. Higgins
F. Burton Sellers	Robert P. Odenweller	Alex Rendon
Philip Silver	Stanley R. Rice	Theo. Van Dam
I. M. Yarry, D.D.S.	Lawrence L. Shenfield	Richard S. Wilson

Trustees

John R. Boker, Jr. H. D. S. Haverbeck Philip Silver

The Clubhouse

Seventy-Fifth Annual Meeting Held January 13th, 1971 For Year 1970

The meeting called to order at 8:05 p. m.

The President read the notice of meeting dated January 5th, 1971. The Secretary advised that a quorum was present.

It was moved, seconded and carried to dispense with the reading of the Minutes of the last annual meeting and to approve the full report as published in the Collectors Club Philatelist in March 1970.

The attached reports were read by the Chairmen of the various Committees and Officers of the Club and on motion duly made, seconded and carried, accepted with thanks.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the actions and decisions of the Officers and Governors during the year ending December 31, 1970 be approved.

The report of the Nominating Committee was presented. In accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws this report has been posted on the Bulletin Board for thirty days. The Secretary advised that no additional nominations had ben received.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary cast one ballot for the slate presented by the Nominating Committee. The following Governors were elected to the Class of 1973:

Herbert J. Bloch
John R. Boker, Jr.
Albert H. Higgins
Alex Rendon
Theo. Van Dam
Richard S. Wilson

To fill the vacancy in the Class of 1972
Lawrence L. Shenfield

Meeting recessed while Governors retired to elect officers for 1971.

Meeting reconvened and announcement was made of the election of the following officers for the year 1971:

F. Burton Sellers, President
Alex Rendon, Vice-President
Richard S. Wilson, Secretary
Howard B. Lee, Treasurer

Meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

Report Of The Awards Committee

There can not be too much praise for the excellent overall quality of the articles in the Collectors Club Philatelist for the year 1970.

In fact two were so outstanding that for the first time two medals of equal merit were awarded. The recipients will be:

Mrs. Muriel Bemis Hayes for "UNITED STATES. The 1845 Provisional Postage Stamps of James M. Buchanan" (which appeared in 3 installments) and

Col. James T. De Voss for "VIA PANAMA. Forwarding Agents on the Isthmus" (which appeared in 4 installments).

In addition the article by M. A. Nayeem "HYDERABAD, 1870-1952 Date-stamp Postal Markings" received honorable mention.

For the Committee
HERBERT J. BLOCH, Chairman

Secretary's Report

Again this year, the Secretary's report is a statistical one. My hopes for full membership before the Club's Diamond Jubilee did not materialize. However, we are inhcing forward.

Total membership January 1, 1970		1154
Members lost by death	23	
Resignations acepted or dropped for non-payment of dues	60	
	83	
Members admitted in 1970	75	
Reinstated	5	
	80	1151
Honorary and Life members		9
Total membership Dec. 31, 1970		1160

Resident	269
Non-Resident	748
Overseas	134
	1151
Hon. & Life	9
	1160

In 1970, we marked the loss by death of 23 valued members. While I read the list of those no longer with us, I would like all those present to rise in their memory.

The following members died during 1970:

Resident

Sterling D. Foote
Henry M. Goodkind
Charles S. Lasky

Non Resident

Robert W. Baughman
J. Alfred Birch
Alan G. Brown
Dr. John A. Buchness
Albert Buenger
L. W. Christenson
Carroll E. Griffin
Dr. A. J. Hertz
Dolores C. Klein Hertz
W. Hustace Hubbard
P. W. Lampertine
William Edward Lea
J. Ronald McMurrish
Arthur W. Nichol
James B. Shaner, Sr.
Joseph M. Simons
J. P. Steindler
Byron F. Stevens
Josef von Sternberg
Marcus W. White

The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Governors are in order and up-to-date; all correspondence has been attended to and there is no business of consequence in the Secretary's folio.

Since I expect this to be my last report as your Secretary, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have helped me and extend my gratitude to our Executive Secretary, Mrs. Anne W. Pritchett, for being who she is. Thank you all.

Alex Rendon

Report Of The Treasurer

The Colletcors Club operated on a cash budget during the year ended 1970. Disbursements exceeded receipts reducing our cash balance by some $3,000.00. A detailed audited statement will be prepared by our accountants and the certified report will be published in a forthcoming issue of the C. C. P.

It must be stressed that costs will continue to rise and unless dues are increased or some generous members make substantial donations, some income from the Capital Fund will be required to meet expenses during 1971.

Howard Lee

House Committee Report

The Philatelic Foundation moved to 99 Park Avenue early in February, a snowy, cold meeting day. The floor was damaged in the 4th floor hall and immediately in front of the elevator on the ground floor, also a chunk was broken off the front door step. This damage was repaired by the movers.

As soon as practical in the spring, the sidewalk was repaired. The balance of the painting started last year on the back of the building was completed.

When it was discovered that the thermostat was too old to be repaired a new one was installed.

The three large, antique safes were removed from the lobby. Two of these belonged to the Club, one of which was used by the Foundation, and the third belonged to the Foundation.

Plans have been made to paint and refurbish the Club in connection with the 75th Anniversary of the Club. We hope to have the ground floor more attractive by the end of February.

Respectfully submitted
Ezra D. Cole

Report Of The Publications Committee

The year 1970 proved to be a sad one. We lost the Editor of the Collector's Club Philatelist, Henry M. Goodkind. He served us well for 23 years. Your chairman succeeded to the post of Editor after 23 years of close association with the magazine.

We are glad to report that there was no meaningful loss of advertising due to the delays caused by Mr. Goodkind's illness and death. The publication is now on regular schedule with the January issue now at the printers.

The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund published the *Philatelic Handbook for Korea, 1884-1905*, edited by Mrs. Conway Zirkle from the writings of the Korea Stamp Society. This volume received excellent reviews.

We presently have other books in discussion stage and a project for the 75th Anniversary for the issuance of a cumulative Index of the Collectors Club Philatelist.

Respectfully submitted,
H. D. S. Haverbeck

Annual Report of the Community Service Committee Collectors Club Of New York

In 1970 The Community Service Committee made contact with several organizations which might be able to use our projected informative course in philately. At the moment we are engaged in preliminary discussions with the Police Athletic League of New York.

Of major difficulty has been the avoidance of redundancy of efforts by other organizations offering similar help. Our course is designed to be a single session treatment of the practical phases of philately to be offered by multiple instructors in a format that will emphasize participation and maintaining a high level of interest. Further efforts of the Committee will be dictated by the need for its services.

Robert P. Odenweller
Richard S. Wilson

Library

The year just ended was one in which programs initiated in prior years were continued and, where possible, brought nearer to completion.

One such program, among many that could be mentioned, was that of systematicly broadening the range of periodicals, catalogues, and handbooks received by the Library. Remembering the somewhat limited budget under which the Library operates, this increase in receipts was accomplished through direct letters of solicitation, by more book reviews, and by the exchange of the Collectors Club Philatelist with other editors. The last two methods required and got the very active support of Henry Goodkind, a man who always believed in the importance of a strong club library. Whether as Editor or as Co-chairman of the Library Committee, his work for the Library will be one of his memorials.

The Committee wish to thank each of the over one hundred persons and organizations who donated publications to the Library during the year.

It is the most pleasant task of the Committee to record its appreciation for the work done by our Librarian, Mrs. Josephine L. Eldridge, who, quite simply, makes the Library a functioning entity.

H. D. S. Haverbeck

Report Of Planning Committee, Year 1970

This special committee was appointed by the President with the primary function of planning special activities for the year 1971, when the Collectors Club will celebrate its Diamond Anniversary.

At several meetings of the committee a wide variety of special functions have been considered and planning for a number of them is going forward. Most of the special activities will be concentrated in the latter part of the year since the actual 75th anniversary date will not be reached until December 3 and since significant redecoration of the clubhouse is planned during the summer recess in anticipation of the celebration of this milestone in club history.

An anniversary brochure including a history of the club is contemplated, probably as a supplement to an issue of the Collectors Club Philatelist. An Editor and assistant have already accepted the responsibility for this special publication. The Program Chairman has developed a 1971 series of programs of special significance for this anniversary year, and the program for November 3rd has been dedicated to this purpose.

One of the most significant functions during the year will be the ANPHILEX exhibition, scheduled for the Waldorf Astoria grand ballroom from November 26 through December 1 in tribute to the Collectors Club anniversary. A non-competitive showing by invitation of some of the finest collections in the world is the basis for the exhibition. All members of the Collectors Club will be able to participate by exhibiting a frame of their favorite material in a section of the show established for purpose.

All of the usual functions of the club, including the Annual Members Competition, the Awards Dinner and the Board of Governors Open House will be held at their usual times but will take on a special aura in this anniversary year. As plans for the various special functions are completed, they will be announced to the membership. The Year 1971 will be one to be long remembered by all mebers of the club who participate in its activities.

F. Burton Sellers
Chairman

Report Of The President For The Year 1970

You have just heard reports from several members of the Board of Governors who have acted as chairmen of various committees during the year 1970. While these reports set forth in abbreviated form the results of Board action, they do not convey the time spent by the Board in deliberation prior to such action. Nor do they convey the hours of study and preparation by such chairmen on the

problems that come before the Board of Governors which are delegated to these committees for analysis.

Last year, I reported to you that the Philatelic Foundation had given notice of its intention to move to new quarters, thus ending a long-standing occupancy on the premises of the Collectors Club. That move has already been made. It might be mentioned that during all the years that the Philatelic Foundation occupied space on the fourth floor of the Club, no rental charge was ever made by the Club. This was in keeping with a policy of furthering philatelic interests, a policy the Club pursues today and will continue to pursue in the future. The Foundation did, however, make a modest annual contribution to the Club to cover the bare essentials of apportionable expense for the space occupied. Now, the fourth floor is again available for Club purposes and this is one of the matters that the Board of Governors will have to decide shortly: what use to make of this space. One suggestion is that we add a lounge for the members' convenience where possible liquid refreshments might be served. The decision will be finalized in the near future.

Presently, the back room on the fourth floor is being used by the ANPHILEX BOARD. Perhaps, this is a good time to bring you up to date on this planned activity for our 75th Anniversary Year. After much deliberation, the special organization formed for that purpose has decided to hold an invitational non-competitive exhibition at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in November of 1971. This exhibition, for which outstanding collections from all over the world will be invited, will be in tribute to the Club's 75th anniversary. There will also be a special section for Club exhibits for which notice will shortly be made to all members.

For this anniversary year, we have planned other activities such as a special publication on the history of the Collectors Club, receptions, dinners and cocktail parties.

An attempt has also been made to achieve full membership during 1971. As you know, the Club is limited by its Constitution and By-Laws to 1,300 members. For many years, the total membership has hovered at approximately 1,150, leaving us 150 short of the maximum. A suggestion was made by the President to send a letter to the members requesting that they recruit new applicants from among their friends in the philatelic world. Mr. Higgins was asked to prepare a sample letter which was mailed out several months ago. The last paragraph in that letter stated, "Your response will provide a sense of personal participation in the 75th Anniversary of The Collectors Club."

I can tell you that the response has been very gratifying. There is presently has admitted approximately twenty new members each month compared to a a large backlog of new applications and, during the past three months, the Board has admitted approximately 20 new members each month compared to a normal admission of three or four in the past. Hopefully, we will achieve our goal of 1,300 members during 1971.

In the matter of finances, although our actual expenses exceeded income by approximately $3,000.00, the Capital Fund increased by some $13,000.00 mostly due to interest on funds invested. The income was not used in 1970 and the Fund stands today at a figure of approximately $175,400.00. No letter soliciting contributions to the Capital Fund was sent to the members in 1970 although several generous donations were received, nevertheless. We do anticipate a strong drive to achieve the $250,000.00 goal in this 75th Anniversary Year and I appeal to the members to give generously to help us achieve that goal and financial stability for the foreseeable future.

Finally, this report would not be complete without reference to the passing of our Editor, Mr. Henry M. Goodkind. He served the Club faithfully during twenty-five years in a job which won for him and the Collectors Club Philatelist

the plaudits of the entire philatelic world. Henry Goodkind received all the honors that a grateful Club could bestow including, just prior to his death, election to honorary membership.

This, then, is the report of the President. It is also the final report I will make in that capacity after having served in the office for three years. Shortly, the Board of Governors will retire to elect officers for 1971. At my request, my name will not again be placed in nomination. I will continue to serve the Club as a Governor and as Trustee to which I was elected at the December meeting of the Board. I leave the Presidency with the Club in fine financial shape, with plans already finalized for a successful 75th Anniversary Year and the knowledge that the officers chosen for 1971 wil provide well-qualified leadership for the Club.

Respectfully submitted,
Philip Silver, President

The Meeting of September 9th, 1970 — Marcel Stanley Display and Address

Club members were fortunate in seeing and hearing this internationally known collector from New Zealand who addressed the club during a stop in New York while on his way to Philympia, London.

Marcel Stanley's evening display comprised three sections from his International Grand Prix and Gold Medal collections of New Zealand stamps plus an address illustrated with color slides.

The first section displayed in the frames comprised pages of imperforate classic Chalon Heads. This issue was not only New Zealand's first but also its most beautiful and indeed ranks as one of the finest in the world—the magnificent quality of the specimens on display enhancing their beauty.

The section opened with several pages of the incomparable "London Prints" of Perkins Bacon and Co, the three values were shown unused, used and on cover, a feat probably not duplicated more than twice anywhere.

It is not generally known that following on the "London Prints" all subsequent Chalon Heads were printed in the then infant colony of New Zealand. Richardson was the first skilled artisan and his beautiful stamps printed on blue paper were represented in the frames by a unique strip of three one penny unused of which not even an unused pair has been recorded up to now. The pair of twopence unused is in as pristine mint condition as the day it was purchased over the post office counter 120 years ago.

With few exceptions the Chalons displayed had fine even margins. The display continued with showings of Richardson's printings on various thicknesses of white unwatermarked papers—illustrating his superb craftsmanship as an intaglio printer in spite of the difficulties caused by paper and pigment shortages which gave to posterity a grand range of shades.

There followed a wonderful showing of John Davies' printings on the "large star" paper, all values were shown in blocks of four or larger used and unused.

It was quite obvious that Mr. Stanley has made an intensive study of colors and shades of the New Zealand Chalon Heads and there is no doubt that this study enhanced the collection, particularly the twopence value of Davies prints on "Large star" paper.

A further group of this imperforate section showed the provisional printings on the very thin "pelure" paper—the four values were shown unused in addition to used.

The final group comprised the printings on paper watermarked "NZ"—an attempt by the Post Office to have a paper watermarked with its own device.

The second section of the evening's display comprised pages from Mr. Stanley's superb collection of New Zealand Essays, Proofs and Specimens and included examples from all definitive, commemorative and revenue issues. The

selections were strong in die and plate proofs either in black or color. Groups of progressive die prints were of great interest, as were the several sets of stamps stamps either overprinted "Specimen" in various types and colors, or cancelled to order by various means peculiar to New Zealand philately.

The third section comprised a selection of New Zealand stamp and coin designer James Berry's original large size drawings as submitted to the New Zealand Post Office during a thirty year period from 1932. Mr. Stanley remarked that this was the first time this material had been shown outside New Zealand. The majority of the drawings were for commemorative or definitive issues and health stamps with lesser groups for airmails, Government Life Insurance Department, and others. James Berry is noted for the thoroughness of his research undertaken prior to putting pencil to paper and this is reflected in all his work which is generally in pencil or india ink. Many of the drawings exhibited were either accepted designs or were accepted after varying modifications while others were "also rans".

An interesting feature was the selection of stamp size surface printed essays produced from blocks prepared from the large size drawings and placed with the respective originals to give an indication of how the design would look when reduced to the size of an actual stamp.

Marcel Stanley's address was entitled "The Origin of Some New Zealand Issued and Unissued Stamps" and was illustrated with color slides of items from his collection, some of which were in the wall frames.

He showed how the Chalon Head design had been built up from—: 1. the upper portion of a half length portrait which had been engraved by William Humphreys for bank notes, 2. portions of two engine turned designs again first used for bank notes—one of these having been produced as early as 1829—and, 3. Further hand engraving of the frame, lettering, value and some small "fill-in" of the design.

A further slide showed the so called "Nova Scotia" essays of Bradbury Wilkinson and Co and illustrated graphically the connection between that company and the American or Canadian Bank Note Co. as the essays incorporated the Winterhalter head of Nova Scotia stamps cut out and pasted over a basic design which included the name "New Zealand" and value panels.

The "1898 Pictorials" were represented by several stamp size artists' original essays from the more than 2000 designs submitted in New Zealand's first public stamp design competition in 1895.

The Perkins Bacon and Co. original engraver's "mock up" model for the King George V engraved issues was perhaps the most interesting and outstanding item illustrated. It was made up from the hand painted King's head and stamp size photographs of the frame, lettering and denomination all of which was superimposed on a background made from a die print being a transfer from the original roller die bearing the engine turned background as used for the original "Penny Black" of Great Britain.

Another slide showed a hand painted background of frame, lettering and value with a head of King Edward VII superimposed on it, which had been taken from a one cent green issued stamp of Canada.

Other slides which followed showed many different and interesting facets of New Zealand stamp designs.

Many of the items from Mr. Stanley's collection used to illustrate his address are unique in the true sense that they are the only such items extant.

The evening was a delight to all who attended. Though the material shown during the course of the evening was of the very highest caliber, one can better appreciate the scope of Mr. Stanley's collection when it is realized that without the help of any of these items he still garnered a gold medal in the Class of Honor and a vermeil in open competition at Philympia.

The Meeting of January 6th, 1971

On January 6th, George Griffenhagen, associate executive director of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and president of the American Topical Association's Medical Subjects Unit, presented an address entitled "Drug Abuse, Philatelically Speaking".

Acording to pharmacist Griffenhagen, medicine has been subject to taxes from earliest recorded history, but the first known medicine tax stamp is that of Great Britain, established in 1783, and continuing until its repeal in 1941. By use of slides, Mr. Griffenhagen discussed the various U. S. and state revenue stamps taxing proprietary medicine, medical liquid, cosmetics, perfumes and toiletries, as well as no less than 28 other countries which have issued medicine or perfume tax stamps. These include Japan commencing in 1883, Turkey in 1889, Spain in 1892, Argentina in 1895, Brazil in 1899, Portugal and the Azores in 1902, Cape of Good Hope in 1908 and Uruguay in 1910. World War I saw the introduction of medicine tax stamps in Canada, France and Italy, followed by Angola, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, India (Cochin State), Macao, Mexico, Monaco, Mozambique, Panana, Peru, Portuguese Guinea, Portugese India, South Africa, St. Thomas and Prince Islands, Timor and Tunisia, among others.

"Topical collecting affords each and every one a chance to collect according to his or her own desires . . . and a new dimension is the addition of revenues along with regular postage stamps. I am convinced that every topic you might select provides an equal number of revenues on the subject as it provides postage stamps . . . perhaps even more. To be sure, the documentation is not neatly set forth in catalogues as it is for postage stamps—but this provides an even greater challenge and opportunity for research, making new discoveries and publishing your findings, and even for a better understanding of the historical evolution of your topic. It is unplowed territory which offers excitement and rewards for those who are willing to do more than buy new issues and place them in an album," reported George Griffenhagen.

To document his recommendations, a display titled "Drug Abuse on Stamps" was presented, noting that drugs have been used since primitive man to relieve pain and regain health, but these substances which alter the mind are abused. Opium, depicted on postage stamps of Bulgarai (1953), Jugoslavia (1955), German Democratic Republic (1960) and Hungary (1961) is the first drug of abuse, which found its way into many "patent medicines" subject to tax (hence British and U. S. revenues are employed to portray the first attempt to control the use of opiates). As early as 1879, the U. S. issued two customs stamps for smoking opium in an effort to discourage its use (and misues). With the enactment of the Harrison Nacotic Act of 1914, a license tax was established for narcotics, but it was not until 1919 that a narcotic tax stamp was authorized. Louis Alfano of New York City presented and described his outstanding collection of U. S. narcotic tax stamps.

In an effort to "Control Narcotics," the United Nations issued two postage stamps in 1964 to publicize the need for drug abuse prevention.

Other drugs of abuse portrayed through philately at the Collectors Club include marijuana, cocaine, stramonium, nutmeg, Morning Gloria (source of LSD), alcohol, tobacco, ether, nitrous oxide, chloroform, and other substances. The solution to the problem, as portrayed through philately (including revenues) includes international control, research and effective drug abuse education. Also needed is more treatment and rehabilitation programs and facilities, concluded Mr. Griffenhagen.

Report of the Meeting of February 3rd, 1971

At this meeting a roomful of members and many guests were taken back three quarters of a century on a "time machine" operated by Herman Herst, Jr., of Shrub Oak, N. Y. The event was to commemorate the completion of seventy five years of service to philately on the part of the *Collectors Club.*

After an introduction by Ernest A. Kehr, Program Chairman, Mr. Herst first apologized that his program could not have been based on personal recollection, but had to be taken from the words and writings of professionals of the time.

His talk was divided into logical sections, commencing with a review of the year 1896, which, aside from the founding of the Club, was a banner year for philately. Uncle Sam, through the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, had just taken over the printing of our stamps. Another lengthy, expensive series, for the 1898 Trans-Mississippi Exposition was announced (as was a similar one by Canada for the 1897 Queen's Jubilee) despite the outcry from collectors (and especially the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps). The hobby boasted a daily paper, *Mekeel's Daily Stamp Item,* which appeared six days a week for only $3.00 per year.

Another section was devoted to the dealers of the day. Somewhat of a surprise here was the exhibit of a collection Mr. Herst has been making for over twenty years, i. e. covers with stamp dealers' corner cards. Dozens were shown in the frames and Mr. Herst told many anecdotes of some of these men, a few of whom, he mentioned, were still alive and still dealing when he himself started in the stamp business in 1933.

Other stories involved the auction market, with some actual prices quoted. Believe it or not, some current realizations are *less* than some 75 years ago, even for United States items, although such things are in the distinct minority.

Mr. Herst ended the talk with a true tale, involving the jingoism of William Randolph Hearst in 1898, which helped propel the United States into war with Spain. His *New York American,* printed on yellow paper, fanned the flames of anti-Spanish sentiment by stating as fact that at a meeting of the *Collectors Club* of New York, a group of stamp collectors were so incensed at the mysterious sinking of the Maine, that several marched from the meeting to enlist in the United States Army.

The club officially denied the statement, but the denial was only carried in the stamp magazines. The *American Collector,* a weekly stamp magazine, commented. "The hardships of a campaign in Cuba, or even a summer excursion to Manila, are not for mortals accustomed to clubs, philatelic or other."

ERRATA

We regret the following error in **Collectors Club Philatelist,** Vol. 49, No. 5 (Sept. 1970): in the middle of page 276, the heading **"PARIS-BOUND PROVISIONALS"** should read **"PARIS-PRODUCED PROVISIONALS".**

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

Book Reviews

Philatelic Handbook for Korea, 1884-1905. By the Korea Stamp Society (6) + 128 pages, 67 illustrations. Published by the Collectors Club, under the auspices of the Steinway Memorial Publication Fund, 1970. $10.00.

The establishment of the Republic of Korea (South Korea), in 1945 and the subsequent involvement of the United States in the Korean War of 1950-53 drew attention of many philatelists to the philately of Korea — and the issues from 1945 have been amply documented. However the period of the Kingdom from 1884 to 1905 was comparatively neglected.

The Korea Stamp Society under the able Chairmanship of Mrs. Conway Zirkle and her Committee have most competently remedied this neglect in the compilation of this handbook.

The first chapter is a capable summary of events leading up to the issue of the first Korean stamps in 1884. The succeeding chapter modestly termed a "Catalogue of Stamps in Approximately Chronological Order" under eight sub-headings is actually a careful and thoroughly detailed study of their stamps, every aspect being carefully presented, the problems of the various overprints being particularly well handled.

There is an adequate discussion of Essays, Proofs and Specimens, followed by chapters on Forgeries, Postal Stationery and Postal Markings.

The eight appendices include material, much of which is essential to a proper understanding of these issues, such as Dating Systems, Monetary Equivalents, Postal Rates, Imprints, etc. The book concludes with a detailed bibliography.

Altogether a most worthy addition to the Publications of The Steinway Memorial Fund. *(Winthrop S. Boggs)*

Philately and Postal History—An Introduction by Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr. 268 pages, illustrated, paper cover. Published by L. H. Smith, 1660 Harmony Drive, Clearwater, Florida 33516. Price $5.00.

To supplement a junior college course in philately, Col. Smith has written the above text. As such, expensive printing methods had to be avoided and a cheaper method employed. This, of course, leaves much to be desired in the way the illustrations are reproduced. This is a minor fault and Col. Smith has done a commendable job.

The book is exactly what its title implies, an introduction or a survey of philately and postal history. Primarily for the neophyte, the advanced philatelist will also benefit from it. I found the book to be quite up to date, to cite two examples, the frontispiece is a picture of the 5d. Philympia stamp of Great Britain and the section on postal stationery mentions that the use of the reply paid post card will end on June 30, 1971 (this was news to the reviewer).

Many topics are covered from basic terms to the tools of the hobby, printing methods to fakes, frauds and forgeries. The chapter on "Exhibiting for Competition" is most useful. The author discusses how to properly prepare an exhibit for shipment to a show. Additionally, valuable information is presented on the forms, rules and regulations of the U. S. Customs pertaining to the exporting and reimporting of exhibits sent abroad.

I have added this volume to my personal library; you would also find it of value.

Richard S. Wilson

The Essay-Proof Society Catalog of the Essays and Proofs of British North America compiled by Kenneth Minuse and Robert H. Pratt. Copyright 1970 by the Essay-Proof Society, Inc.; 198 pages, illustrated, cloth bound, published by Sissons Publications, Ltd., $15.00.

At last this much needed catalog has been published and will fill a long felt want for an up-to-date and revised listing of this interesting and popular area of British North American philately. The compilers and publishers are to be congratulated.

Using the late Dr. Clarence Brazer's system of classification, and his listings in many cases, the editors have adopted the usual names for colors rather than Dr. Brazer's system, which was cumbersome and confusing albeit an attempt at sicentific color naming, something impossible in a work for popular use.

There is of course much new material, there being many more listings than in previous compilations, as well as a most useful series of five appendices regarding the Trade Sample Sheets, the imperforates in issued colors, the Perkins Bacon, 20th Century Reprinted Die Proofs and the Herts Philatelic Society menus and invitation items. The catalog is copiously illustrated.

It is inevitable that a few errors or questionable items should creep in such a complex and technical subject, as this reviewer knows only too well from many years of experience in philatelic writing. In view of this we may be pardoned for remarking on a few such as we have noticed.

In British Columbia and Vancouver the unissued value #1U1, which is Scott #1, not an "unissued value" as it was issued perforated, but the inperforated item should have been in Appendix B, with the other imperforates on stamp paper.

Among the Province of Canada listings we regret to see on pages 6 and 7 the Queens Head and Viking Head designs listed as Canadian Essays. There has never been a scintilla of evidence that the Viking Head design had any connection with Canada, and as far as the neat little Victoria Head design by Bradbury, Wilkinson is concerned all the evidence indicates that it was an essay for the Falkland Islands.*

The Scarred Die 12 pence referred to above #3PI on page 9, is also true of the 12 Pence + 10 cents compound impressions listed on page 8 as 3TCI + 16 TCI, and this note should be transferred to those listings.

In listing the 1859 12½c plate proofs overprinted "Specimen" on page 12, no mention is made of the fact that the #18 P3S AVR and TC3S DVR, sans serif "Specimen" overprint occurs in two sizes of "Specimen."

The Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Essays on page 19 should show the date 1891, and a note that the 2c denomination was used for the U. P. U. Post Card of 1896 should have been made.

In regard to the Vignette illustrated as 50 PX-A, can this be positively identified as an essay for the Jubilee Issue or is it merely a stock die?

The illustration of the essay on page 31, 60 PX-E would appear to be a typographed impression of the Letter Sheet of 1897.

There are no doubt other minor faults such as these but this reviewer is not sufficiently familiar with the later issues to comment in detail.

However, such criticisms should not obscure the fact that this publication is a most worthy addition to the literature of British North American Philately.

Winthrop S. Boggs

*This firm printed the Falkland Issues from 1878 to 1898 Also see—Canada, A Note on the Status of Certain Essays and Proofs, by Winthrop S. Boggs, Essay-Proof Journal #70 Spring 1961, pp. 73-77; and #83 Fall 1964 p. 138 by Kenneth Minuse.

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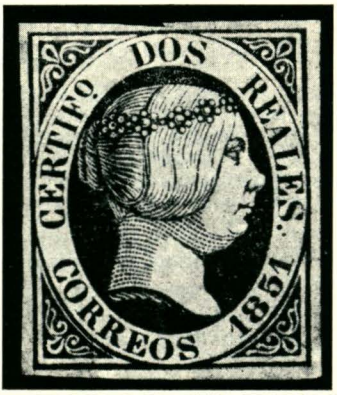
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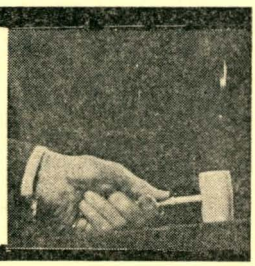


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