

The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 43 Number 1
January 1964

Section 1

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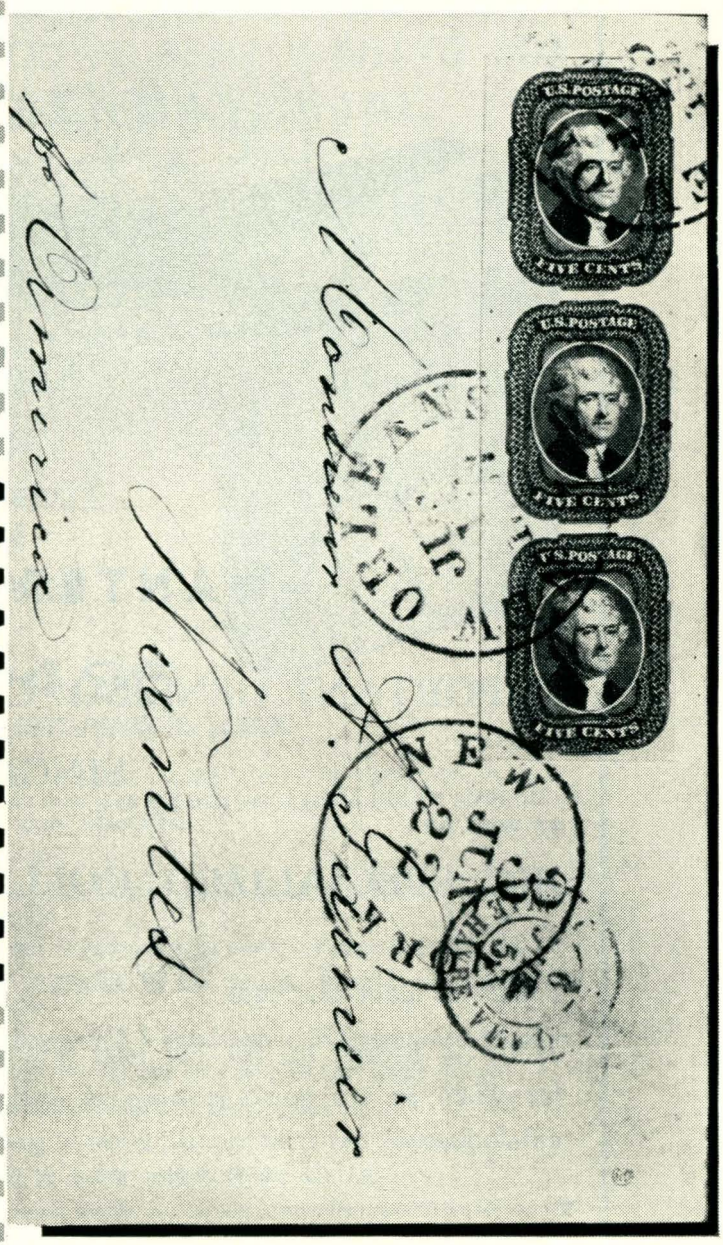
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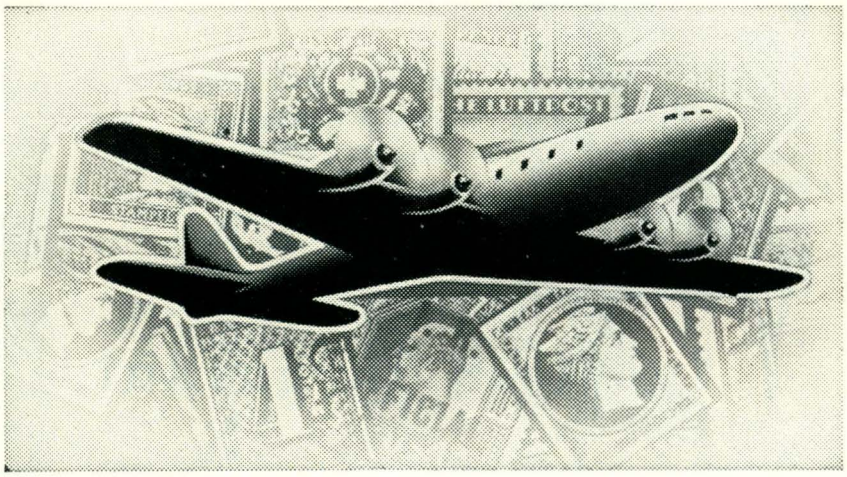
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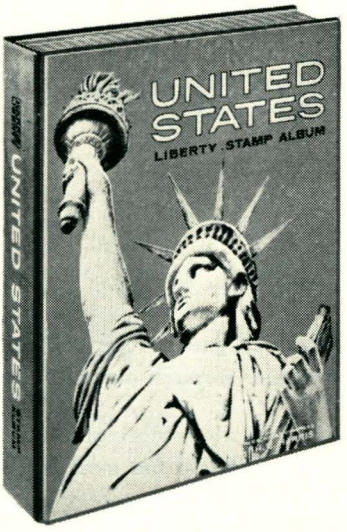
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 43 Number 1
January 1964

Editorials

A Series Of Kennedy Memorial Stamps

On November 27, 1963, the Information Service of the United States Post Office Department announced that "the President has indicated to the Post Office Department his wish that *a* (Italics are ours) United States postage stamp be issued in memory of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy."

In view of the world reaction to the assassination of President Kennedy, it is believed that one stamp is far from sufficient as a tribute to his memory and his life work for world peace and the brotherhood of man.

Were it not for stamp collectors, it seems doubtful if the United States would issue many commemorative or memorial stamps. The practice of the Kennedy Administration was to issue fifteen special stamps a year. It seems likely that the new Administration will follow this practice.

But stamp collectors are a minority. The 190 million people in the United States and the many more millions abroad seldom see the United States commemorative stamps on their mail, primarily because there are so many issued every year.

For example, during the short period of twenty-four days from October 5th to 29th in 1963, five commemorative stamps were issued, two of them memorials to great Americans — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Cordell Hull.

It seems safe to state that few among the public, here or abroad, saw the Mrs. Roosevelt or Cordell Hull Memorial stamps on their mail. Thus, the great majority never knew of them.

Consequently, one can ask — what circulation throughout the world will a 5 cents President Kennedy Memorial postage stamp have? The answer is one too limited, and this should not be.

First of all, it is hoped that in 1964 up to the time of the first anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's death that there be no competition from other United States postage stamps. As a loyal New Yorker, we would not feel slighted if the New York World's Fair stamp were postponed until 1965. Surely, a Statehood Centennial or other topics, that usually are used for commemorative stamps, do not have the historial significance that Kennedy Memorial issues would have, nor the national and international impact.

Furthermore, one stamp for the domestic letter rate is not sufficient. A Kennedy Memorial series of stamps is urged. The 8 cents domestic air mail letter rate should use a Kennedy Memorial stamp. The 6 cents air mail stamp for post cards also could be included, as well as the lower denomination 1, 2, 3 and 4 cents postage stamps.

Kennedy Memorial stamps for international use seem to be the most fitting. Therefore, the 11 cents postage and the three foreign air mail stamps, 13, 15 and 25 cents, should also be Kennedy Memorial stamps.

This would mean that in 1964, stamp collectors would have at least ten new United States stamps for their albums, and no one could fairly object that the United States Post Office Department has neglected us.

This will not be the first time that a Memorial series rather than one stamp was issued for a United States President. Such a precedent was set in 1945 and 1946 when a series of four stamps — 1, 2, 3 and 5 cents — was issued for President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

But much more important would be the assured widespread use on mail here and abroad of stamps in memory of President Kennedy, who had become one of the most respected world leaders.

Philatelic Literature Review

Many of our members may or may not know that there is a 21-year old specialty group in the United States devoted to philatelic literature. Its most important function is the issuance of an excellent quarterly journal about philatelic literature. A very useful feature in this quarterly magazine is the publication of Bibliographies of specialized philatelic literature. For example, one number will offer a comprehensive Bibliography on the Confederate States. These listings are done in two parts. First, a philatelist, who is very familiar with Confederate States, will compile a listing of all the books published and, secondly, all the articles in periodicals.

So many have asked for a service as this. A collector has no idea as to how to find all the literature that has been published on his specialty. One study will be in Journal "A," another in a weekly stamp newspaper and a chapter in a handbook published 45 years ago also dealt with this particular specialty. The Collectors Club Library has over 10,000 books on its shelves. Where will you find the articles you wish? A comprehensive Bibliography is the one and only answer.

The most recent number of the "Philatelic Literature Review" has a Bibliography of Mongolian Philately.

Also, this same number, dated October 1963, (Vol. 12 No. 2) has a feature article called "The Collectors Club and Philatelic Literature." It is believed that many of our members will enjoy reading this.

For further information, contact Daniel W. Vooys, Editor, P. O. Box 237, Jamestown, N. Y., 14701.

Letters To The Editor

Help Wanted

The St. Petersburg Stamp Club has established a memorial fund in memory of the late Edward P. Radford for the purpose of binding back files of philatelic magazines and journals for its library.

Our file of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST lacks volumes 1 to 16 and 24 to 30. We wonder if there are any members who would be willing to donate some of these missing volumes to us. We would, of course, expect to pay mailing costs.

Mr. Radford was member number 178 of the Collectors Club, and also a member of its "Hot Stove League" of the 1920's.

We shall be most appreciative of any help which you can give us.

Mrs. Arthur G. Lane
490 - 23rd Avenue North
St. Petersburg, Florida 33704

In Agreement

I think your editorial on "Fourteen million five hundred thousand stamp savers and five hundred thousand collectors" in the November 1963 number an excellent one. It is such an obvious solution I am surprised someone hasn't written a similar article before.

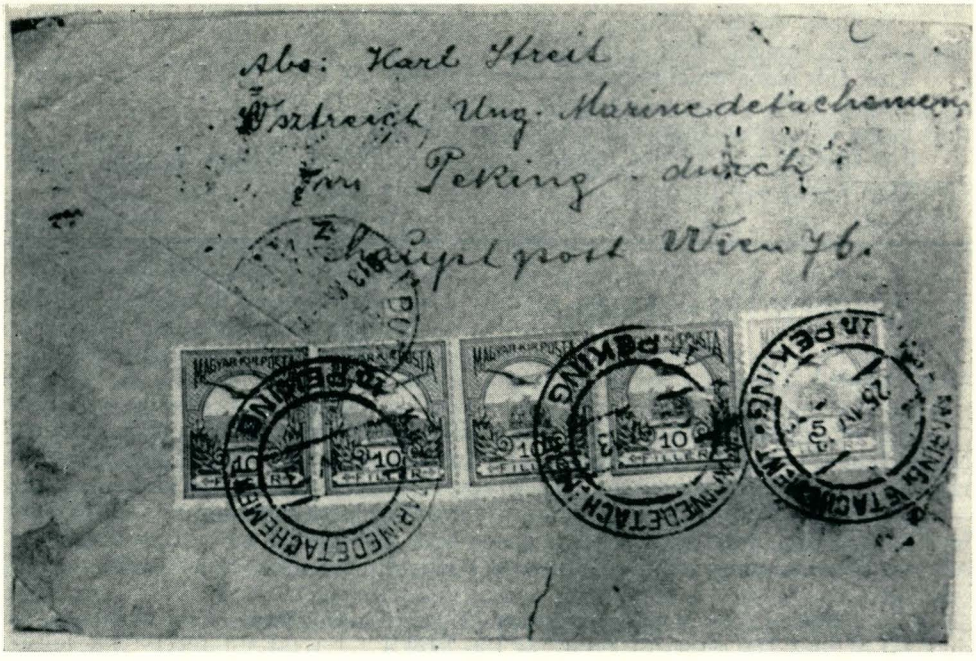
Creighton C. Hart
Kansas City, Mo.

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

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

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

Hungary Used In China



Illustrated here is the reverse of a cover with common Hungarian stamps cancelled "Peking (China) Marine Detachment." The front of this cover that is not shown has only the address and a Registration label.

The postal service from Peking, China was due, of course, to Austria's intervention in China along with other Western nations during and after the Boxer Rebellion. Most of the covers that have come into philatelic hands from this period bear the stamps of Austria. The use of the stamps of Hungary is very exceptional.

The cancellation shown was in use from 1908 until this postal service was closed in 1914 at the outbreak of World War 1. The dates on this cover are April 25, 1913. (*Gerhard R. Felser, Consul-General of the Republic of Austria, Sydney, Australia*).

Obituary

George E. Burghard 1895-1963

On December 8, 1963, six days after he had suffered a heart attack in his home at 240 Central Park South, New York City, George Ehret Burghard, the President of the Collectors Club in 1961 and 1962, died in Lenox Hill Hospital at the age of 68.

Born in New York, he was the grandson of the late George Ehret, a very well-known New York brewer, realtor and philanthropist. This was a great heritage. The Ehret family was esteemed in this country's leading city for its many civic and charitable works, a tradition that George E. Burghard carried on.



A Native New Yorker (Photo by Boutrelle)

He took a great interest in one of New York's leading private hospitals, Lenox Hill on Park Avenue and 76th Street, and served on many committees as well as being a trustee.

George E. Burghard lived in New York his whole life. He was educated in New York's private schools and received his A. B. degree from Columbia University in 1916. He continued his education in the Columbia Law School, graduating in 1918. But he never did practice law.

His loyalty to his Alma Mater remained strong within him during his whole life. He was a member of the Columbia Club of New York, and served on some of the university's alumni advisory boards.

During World War I, as an ensign, he commanded the Navy Radio Compass School at its Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, Bronx, N. Y.

It was this wartime service that eventually led to a career in an important, growing industry in America — radio. First, he worked in the family brewery in Manhattan. But prohibition put an end to this. Also the old-established Ehret Brewery closes its doors forever.

In 1920, he organized and became president of a company that distributed R. C. A. products in New York. He remained in this business until 1934.

This, in turn, led to his being one of the founders of the Radio Club of America and he served as its president from 1921 to 1925. He was active in the management of this club up to the day of his death.

Having been an avid radio ham operator as a young boy, he remained an amateur radio operator from his home during his entire lifetime. His friends here at the club knew never to telephone George E. Burghard before eleven o'clock in the morning, because most likely he had been up with his short-wave radio transmitter until the early morning hours speaking to other radio hams all over the world.

This intense interest in radio brought George E. Burghard in contact with the late Edwin H. Armstrong, the inventor of frequency modulation, now popularly known as FM radio. Mr. Armstrong became his friend, and he believed that this radio inventor never was accorded all the credit he had merited for his out-

standing radio inventions and pioneer work.

As a consequence, George E. Burghard was an organizer of the Armstrong Memorial Research Foundation, and remained its president since its establishment in 1955. The Armstrong Foundation has rendered exceptional service by promoting engineering research through the grants of fellowships to qualified graduate students.

Stamp Collector

George E. Burghard became interested in stamp collecting as a young boy. Later on, he formed three of the finest specialized collections in the world. He attributed his interest in philately to two old family friends, the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein and Theodore E. Steinway. He always strove to see that philately in the United States conducted itself in the fine tradition of these two great philatelists, who will be remembered for many generations of stamp collectors.

The first collection of note formed by George E. Burghard was one of the United States 20th century stamps. It is no exaggeration to state that its equal has never been seen. In this connection, a personal experience will substantiate this opinion.

Working together for both the Collectors Club and the Philatelic Foundation for some years, the writer had gotten to know Mr. Burghard quite well. But it was only after the book on the U. S. "24c Air Mail Inverted Center of 1918" appeared that we learned about the Burghard U. S. 20th century collection. On pages 18 and 19, one finds a list of some of the original owners of this very valuable stamp. This list shows that a "Mr. B." owned a block of four and a single copy. After George Burghard had read this book, he said: "Where did you get that list of the original owners? I dont think you ever knew that I was 'Mr. B.' "

The Burghard United States 20th century stamp collection won a gold medal at the 1936 International Philatelic Exhibition in New York (TIPEX). Since the collection had "no more fields to conquer," it was sold afterwards.

Then, while thinking about a new field to collect, George E. Burghard consulted his old friend, Alfred F. Lichtenstein. Mr. Lichtenstein had become at that time very interested in British North America. He was proud of his Switzerland collection, but had done practically nothing with it for a number of years. After a few friendly meetings, Mr. Lichtenstein suggested to George E. Burghard that he should take over the Switzerland collection and add to it, because the former had too many philatelic interests to devote time to all of them. This is how the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Switzerland collection became the property of George E. Burghard.

This collection, too, became world famous, winning top awards here and abroad. But in time, this also reached a point where little more was available. Therefore, he decided to dispose of the Switzerland collection. It is now the chief portion of the National Collection in the Swiss Postal Museum in Berne, Switzerland. This is proof of the top standing of the Switzerland collection.

Talking with him in later years, the impression was given that his Switzerland collection had been his favorite. It is worthy to note of the action taken by this philatelist before he disposed of his Swiss collection. He knew it had some exceptional reference pieces. Therefore, he had the collection photographed and later donated these to the Philatelic Foundation. They have served philately well, being often used by the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation in passing upon the authenticity of scarce Swiss stamps and covers.

The Switzerland collection had induced in George E. Burghard a growing interest in covers, postmarks and postal history. When selecting his next field, he decided upon Hong Kong and the Chinese Treaty Ports, because he thought this one of the most interesting fields for such specialization.

The Burghard Hong Kong collection became the best known. It was exhibited here and abroad, gaining top awards just as his United States and Switzerland had. On November 10, 1958, he exhibited and spoke here at the Collectors Club on his Hong Kong material. He had made many notes and turned them over to the editor of this magazine after he had finished. There is a detailed report in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST of January, 1959 (Vol. 38, No. 1, pages 43 to 48) on the Burghard collection of Hong Kong and the Chinese Treaty Ports.

In 1960, the Hong Kong collection was exhibited at two international shows — in Johannesburg, South Africa and London, England. It won a gold medal at each exhibition. Once again, George Burghard had formed one of the finest collections in the world.

It so happened that we were with him when he received his gold medal at the London 1960 International Show. Although justly filled with pride for another great achievement, a spirit of "now what do I do?" also became apparent. George E. Burghard believed that the London gold medal was the climax and he had no desire to continue showing it for competition.

Later on, he decided to sell his Hong Kong collection. But he was not ready to do this. Once again, he wanted to make sure that the philatelic knowledge incorporated in his collection would go into the permanent record. Consequently, he made much in his Hong Kong collection available to Colonel F. W. Webb of England. Adding encouragement to the author to have a book published, the goal was finally achieved. It is the outstanding 400 pages handbook published by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, England in 1961 with the title," The Philatelic and Postal History of Hong Kong and the Treaty Ports of China and Japan." After publication, the collection was sold.

Philatelic Career

With his family heritage for culture, education, executive ability and philanthropic work, George E. Burghard was born to render service in the finest tradition. Philately was fortunate to receive much of his time. He was an outstanding volunteer worker, going about it in a quiet and efficient manner. He seldom bragged nor did he ever have the "what's in it for me?" attitude. He worked hard for philately, never expecting nor asking for awards, honors and testimonial dinners.

His two years as the President of the Collectors Club have already been mentioned. Also for a number of years, he was a member of the Board of Governors and the Executive Committee of the Club. He seldom missed a meeting.

But perhaps his greatest service to the Collectors Club was his six years as the Chairman of the House Committee. During this period of years, the clubhouse at 22 East 35th Street, New York underwent many major improvements. The building was by stages renovated and refurbished from top to bottom, inside and outside.

Start with the basement. For years, it had been a dumping ground for literature, albums and pamphlets. There was no order. Thick dust had accumulated, so that one seeking a reference book that possibly was in the basement, came out looking like a coal miner, usually unable to locate the item. Old furniture had piled up. A few years ago, a complete transformation took place. A new linoleum floor, bright overhead lighting and attractive wall covering converted unusable space into fine new quarters. All the literature is now stored safely in steel cabinets with an up-to-date inventory of the contents of each one.

The renovation of the Meeting Room on the first floor often has been referred to in this magazine. With the financial help of the Stephen G. Rich bequest, George E. Burghard supervised the work. It was not easy. He always carefully sought out the most efficient contractors. But he at once cautioned

them that the work was for a club with a limited budget. With his executive ability and his conservative business practices, he managed to get the best work for very reasonable prices. Also he had air conditioning installed in most of the building, replaced old furniture and put in much new carpeting. The roof and windows no longer leak.

Through his long friendship with the Lichtenstein family, he took an active interest in the Philatelic Foundation. He was close adviser to the Chairman, Mrs. Louise B. Dale. For seven years, he had served as the Foundation's secretary. Also, he had been for a number of years a trustee and member of the Executive Committee of the Philatelic Foundation.

As recently as November, 1963, he had been re-elected to the Board of Directors of the Association For Stamp Exhibits.

His attractive penthouse apartment with its gorgeous view of New York and Central Park frequently was available for philatelic committee meetings. He was a grand host. In June, 1961 he invited the entire Board of Governors of the Collectors Club to hold their regular monthly meeting at his home. He was host to the entire board at a dinner served in a private dining room in a top New York restaurant in his apartment house. Following this, the Board met in his apartment. Before dinner, refreshments were served on his penthouse terrace. The George E. Burghard hospitality had a true cosmopolitan touch.

A Distinguished Philatelist

One hears or reads so little complimentary during his or her lifetime. Generally, kind words come after one's passing, when the recipient can no longer enjoy them.

Therefore, it was so fitting that one of the last things that philately did for George E. Burghard turned out to be his finest moment. Most all know of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists that is under the auspices of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. Ever since its inception many years ago, the signing of the Roll is one of philately's most ceremonious and dignified affairs. Usually, three philatelists in the world are selected each year to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. George E. Burghard was one of the three chosen in 1963.

This honor meant much to him. Bubbling with anticipation as a young boy, he flew by jet plane to England in June, 1963 just for the ceremony of signing the Roll and the hospitable events in conjunction with The Congress.

He returned to New York full of elation and so happy with having another reunion with his many British friends. He had been a member and Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London since 1934.

Now looking back, his close New York friends are so grateful that George E. Burghard in good health and mind was able to enjoy to the full his signing of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

But if he gave to philately, it, in turn, also gave to him. A few years ago, tragedy hit hard when Mrs. Burghard died. To offset many hours of loneliness, this building here with its two organizations, the Collectors Club and the Philatelic Foundation, offered him much in interesting work to occupy his mind and time as well as many friends. A number of his old ones he found here, and he made countless new ones.

His sense of integrity was admirable. Furthermore, with his family background, he brought a certain dignity to philately. His close friends know that a few matters engendered his intense displeasure. He could not tolerate untruths, while a loud, uncouth person made him recoil.

Often he spoke of his stepdaughter and her husband. To his brothers also, his family should know that many members of the Collectors Club share the feeling of friendship and admiration for George Ehret Burghard as expressed in this final tribute to him *(H. M. G.)*

Colombia and States

The National Cubiertas

By Cornelius W. Wickersham

In 1865 the United States of Colombia, as it then was known, issued two extraordinary "stamps" known to philately as cubiertas. By governmental decree these were to be used as certificates of insurance that the contents of a letter or cover to which they were attached would be duly delivered to the addressee. They were two denominations, 25c and 50c, and were imperforate. They were lithographed, except for the flag which was handpainted in the national colors, yellow, blue and rose. The lettering and parts of the design were in brown and the remainder of the decorations in yellow. The size averaged 130x65mm.

Since they bore the words "Correos" and "Nacionales" they were evidently for postal use and, hence, were long regarded as postage stamps. They were catalogued by Scott until 1939.

Part of the date was printed on the face of the cubierta. The inscription reads "Salio de-en-de-de 186 ," literally signifying in English—. "Departed from (Medellin) at (13) of (November) of 186(6)." The large blank space was intended for use in naming the addressee and his address and in the 50c for describing the contents.

Are They Postage Stamps?

Over the years there has been continued confusion as to the proper classification of these emissions for philatelic purpose. The word "cubierta" in Spanish may mean "cover," "envelope" or "book-packet." Thus, the name itself suggests nothing more than the English word "wrapper" or "cover." However, the latter word, and sometimes the former, is, of course, suggestive to students and collectors of stamps, and when coupled with the word "correos" (postage) the inscription immediately makes us think of stamps. But a post-



Fig. 1. 50c, dated 1866, used from Medellin to Bogota. (All photographs by Boutrelle).

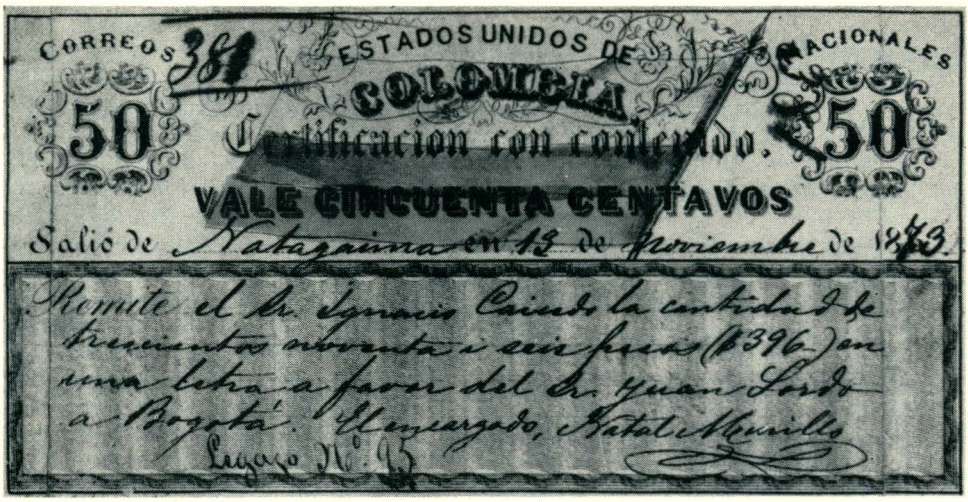


Fig. 2. 50c, 1867, used on cover in 1873 from Natagaima (in Huila) to Bogota, remitting 396 pesos.

age stamp evidences prepayment of mail. The cubierta did not do so. On the contrary, such prepayment was evidently required *in addition to* the cost of the cubierta.[1]

Philately apparently was not informed, or at least not sure of this point for perhaps half a century or more. Cubiertas were called "Insured Letter Stamps,"[2] "Registration Labels" or "Hand-Painted Colombian Stamp."[3] Some called them stamps; others labels. Neither was correct. As already stated, they were postal certificates of insurance of mail. This fact does not, in the writer's opinion, cause the cubiertas to be of any less interest to philatelists.[4]

Use. The 25c cubierta was for use on covers *without* contents ("Certificacion sin contenido"), whereas the 50c was for covers *with* contents ("Certificacion con contenido"). Contents were usually money or checks, or perhaps coins or other valuables.

Printers. The minute imprint below the bottom frameline shows that the printing was done by Messrs. Ayala and Medrano of Bogota in 1865. One wonders just how the flags were handpainted.

The Second Issue

In 1867 a new design of the 50c appeared. This was printed in black on white, instead of brown and yellow on white, and the flag, which was again handpainted, was shown waving to left, instead of to the right as in 1865. The flag's colors are again rose, blue and yellow. The lettering is the same as before but arranged differently. The words "Correos" and "Nacionales" are in larger letters and more prominent. A minute imprint apears below the heavy bottom frameline, but this time it is that of Ayala alone at Bogota, and there is no date in this later imprint. A very narrow dividing line separated the cubiertas in the sheet or pane.

1. See below.
2. Scott's Catalogue, 1923, p. 275; P. J. of A. March 1, 1891, p. 109; et al.
3. A collector, referring to the second issue, where again the flag was handpainted.
4. Cf. Stampless covers. Acknowledgment of Receipt "Stamps." Envelope "Stamps," Registration, Late Fee, Postage Dues, Postal Tax etc., etc.

This appears to be one of the scarcer cubiertas. The printed date is "186 ," and it was still in use as late as 1873, as shown by Fig. 2.

The Third Design

In 1870 a completely new design appeared for the 50c. Gone are the handpainted colors and also the fancy corner ornaments. Instead the upper central flag is folded left and right around a central staff, and the numeral "50" is in a black and white circle in a square box.

The colors of the flag are yellow, blue and red, (upper, middle and lower) except where the lower is rose. The lettering is much the same as in the earlier issues, but differently arranged. However, the denomination, 50c, is spelled out in the circles around the corner numerals, and the printed date is "187 " instead of "186 ." But this latter will be changed in a later printing.

When the cubiertas were listed in the Scott Catalogue four major varieties were catalogued for this design, one for 1870, one for 1879 and two for 1880. In fact, there are at least six varieties, and the 1879 date was incorrect. Moreover, the printed date was changed later from "187 " to "18 " (omitting the "7" in a later printing). The average size is the same as for the earlier issues.

Let us take a look at these varieties.

1. The first is shown in Fig. 3. (a) the words "COLOMBIA" and "CINCUENTA" are black on white, i. e. are not on colored ground; (b) the printed

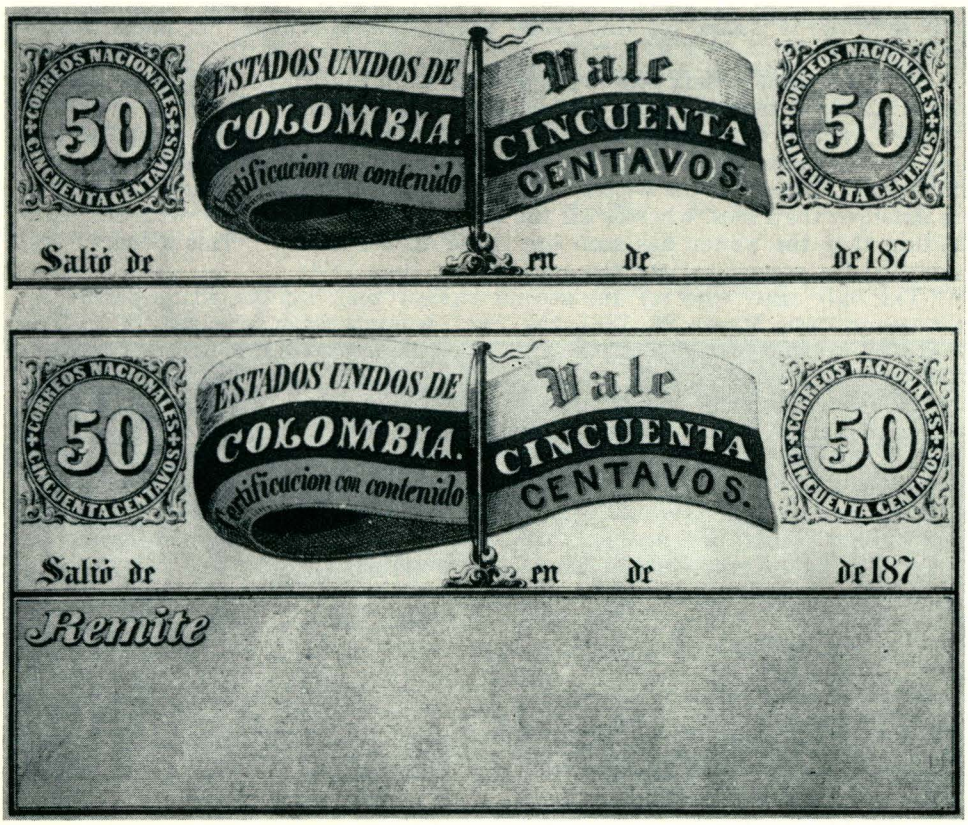


Fig. 3. 50c, 1870, unused, "CENTAVOS" shaded in white (top) and (below) Fig. 4. 50c, 1877 (?), unused, "CENTAVOS" shaded in thin black.

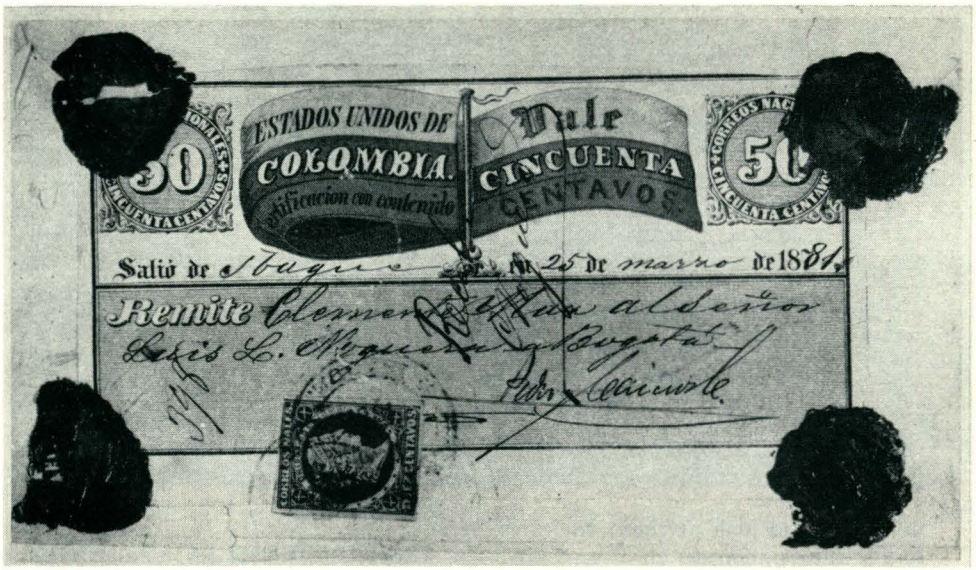


Fig. 5. 50c, second variety, used in 1881 on cover; Ibaque to Bogota with 10c, 1881 adhesive.

date is "187 "; and (c) the large word "CENTAVOS" is black shaded in white.

2. The second variety differs from the first, in that there is no white shading for "CENTAVOS," but only a very *thin* black shading.

The printed date is still 187 . The question mark appears after the 1877 date in the legend under Fig. 4. The reason for this is that the used copy of this variety, known to the writer, and all copies of the one next to be described are dated in the 1880s, whereas all the used copies of the variety with the white shading that the writer has seen are dated in the 1870s.[5] This strongly suggests that the second variety was issued later than 1870.

The only used copy of the second variety seen by the writer shows the manuscript date, March 25, 1881, the "81" being written over the "7." This is on a cover, and postage was paid by a 10c adhesive stamp of the 1881 national issue.

Collin and Calman give the date of issue as January 1877. It is that this is probably more nearly correct than the 1870 date given in past editions of Scott as the result of failing to distinguish between the two varieties.

3. The third variety is the same as the second, except that the printed date is "18 " instead of "187 ." There are also lines across the large numerals, thus differing from the second variety, where there are no lines across the numerals. Every used copy of the third variety seen by the writer is dated in the 1880's and the evidence strongly supports the conclusion that it was issued late in the 1870s or early in the 1880s.[6] Collin and Calman give the date of issue as 1880, which is probably correct.

5. Actual dates for the cubiertas with printed date "187 " and white shading of "CENTAVOS" as filled out in manuscript and seen by the writer, are as follows: 1874, June 17; 1875, January 29, April 23, 25, 28, and 30, November 16.

6. The manuscript dates on used copies of the third variety (printed date "18 " and lines across the large numerals) seen by the writer are as follows: 1883, February 4, November 4, December 27; 1884, February 19, March 16, May 30; 1886, December (?) 14; 1887, February 22. In a used copy dated May 8, 1883, it is hard to tell whether there are lines across the numerals or not. This may be due to poor printing.

The colored ground is the same blue color as the background of the two words. There are various shades of blue. "CENTAVOS" is shaded by a thin black shading and the printed date is "187 ." But the 1879 date of issue given in the old Scott catalogues and by Collin and Calman* is apparently wrong. The dates in manuscript on used copies in the writer's collection are October (?) 25, 1875; March (?) 14, 1876; January 28, 1878; July 31, 1882, and September (?) 4, 1886. It seems clear, therefore, that these Cubiertas were issued at least as early as 1875, four years earlier than 1879, the date given in the old catalogues.

It should be added that there are no lines across the large numerals, except for a few traces sometimes found on one or the other "0" of "50." The colors of the flag on copies in the collection of the writer are yellow, blue and rose (instead of red).

The colored ground variety has been reported with printed date "18 ," but has not been seen by the writer either on wove or ribbed paper. It is, therefore, omitted from this article's listing.

5. The next and fifth variety is the issue on so-called ribbed paper watermarked with the coat-of-arms of Cundinamarca. Except for the paper and the watermark these cubiertas appear to be exactly like those of the third variety. The printed date is "18 ;" the word "CENTAVOS" has the same thin black shading and there are lines across the large numerals except that they are sometimes only partially across the left "50."

The date of issue for these and the next variety was given in the old catalogs as 1880. This may have been the case, although the earliest date seen by the writer for either of them is in May, 1884. In both these varieties the words "COLOMBIA" and "CINCUENTA" are again in white, and not on colored ground as in the fourth variety.

Personally, the writer would classify both this and the next as minor varieties of the third issue.

6. Finally, the sixth variety, already referred to, is the issue on ribbed paper watermarked with the national coat-of-arms. As stated above, it is otherwise exactly like the third variety.

*"Catalog for Advanced Collectors" by Collin and Calman published by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York, N. Y.

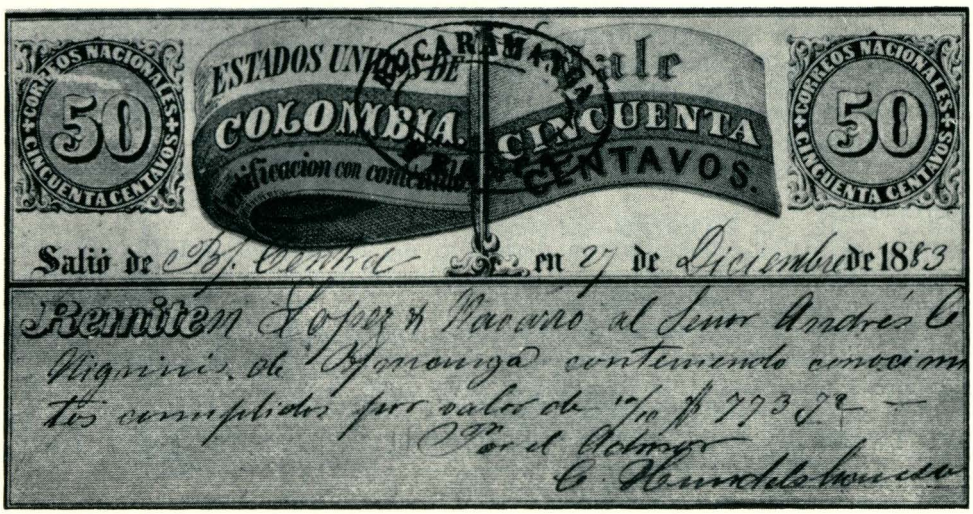


Fig. 6. 50c, third variety, on cover with printed date "18 ," and manuscript date December 27, 1883.

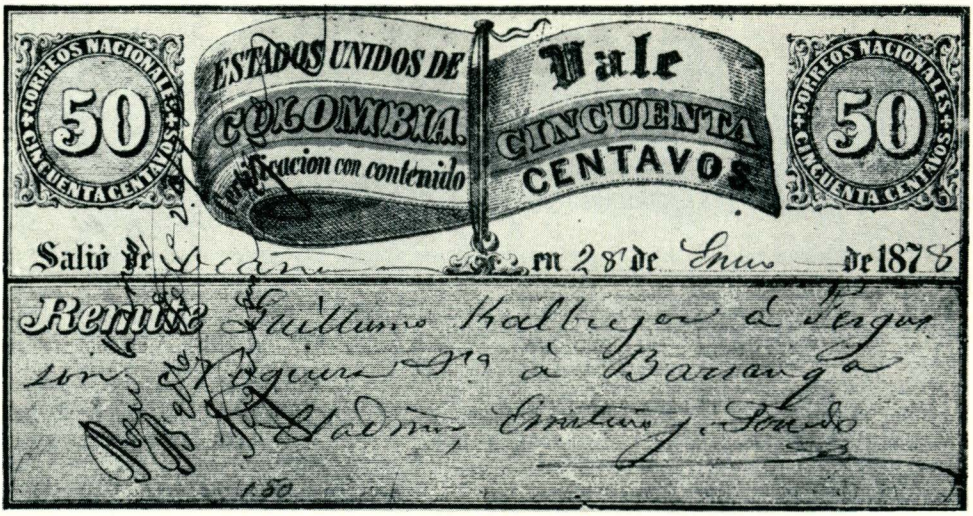


Fig. 7. 50c with "COLOMBIA" and "CINCUENTA" on colored ground, dated January 28, 1878.

To summarize, the cubiertas of the third design include six varieties instead of the four varieties that were catalogued. Two of these differ from what the writer has called the third variety only in the fact that they are on watermarked ribbed paper. These two differ from each other only in the watermark. The dates of issue are suspect and at least one, namely, the issue on colored ground, came out at least four years before the 1879 date given in the old catalogs. Minor varieties of watermark have been recorded, but are omitted here as they seem to be of small interest.

The six varieties of the third design Cubiertas may be listed as follows:

1. 1870. Printed date "187 ;" "CENTAVOS" shaded in white.
2. 1877 (?) Printed date "187 ;" "CENTAVOS" shaded with a thin black shading.
3. 1880. Printed "18 ," same shading as 2; lines across large numerals.
   a. Sub-variety. Same but no lines across.
4. 1875 (or earlier). Printed date "187 ." "COLOMBIA" and "CINCUENTA" on colored ground.
5. 1880. Printed date "18 ." Ribbed paper. Watermarked coat-of-arms of Cuncinamarca. "COLOMBIA" and "CINCUENTA" on white ground.
6. 1880. Same, except watermarked coat-of-arms of U. S. of Colombia.

Fourth design

The old catalogs listed a new design, giving it the date of 1872. The denomination was ½p and two varieties were listed, one on yellow and the other on green paper, but neither was priced.[7]

The design was extremely plain, consisting mostly of inscriptions, with small decorations at each corner. The second line reads "Servicio de correos nacionales medio peso" in capitals; and the third line "CERTIFICADO ANOTADOS." After "REMITE," the words "EL ADMINISTRADOR" are printed. In size they were 91x54mm., much smaller than the other issues. Below

7. They were also listed, but without pricing, in the "Philatelic Journal of America" for March, 1891, p. 110; and by Collin and Calman, id. for July, 1891, p. 260-61.

the bottom line there is a reference to the supreme decree of May 20, 1873. The printed date is "187 ." Why this issue should have been dated 1872 in the old catalogs, as well as in the "Philatelic Journal of America" in view of the reference to a governmental decree of a year later is difficult to understand.

The writer has never seen a copy of this cubierta on either paper, and is inclined to believe that it may have been an official cubierta that was not available for general use. It is likely, in any event, that very few were issued.

Fifth design

Now comes a cubierta of a new and very different design. Issued in 1883, the 50c was extensively used for several years to come.[8] The colors were (1) red on white and (2) rose on bluish. The coat-of-arms appears on the left and a large white 50 on a red decoration with the word "VALE" and "CENTAVOS" also in white, on the right. The printed date is "188 ." Like all previous issues this design bears the inscription "Estados Unidos de Colombia" (United States of Colombia). The flags are gone.

There is no noticeable difference between the cubiertas of this issue printed in red, and those in rose on bluish, except the color shades. As a matter of fact, the so-called bluish paper may often be hard to distinguish from that of the red stamps, especially when in used condition. Stamps of the rose shade might well be listed as a minor variety.

Sixth design

When the final constitutional change in the government of Colombia was effected, and the country became the Republic of Colombia, the 50c cubiertas of 1883 were reissued in 1887 without change in design or colors except that the inscription over the coat-of-arms on the left was changed from "Estados Unidos de Colombia" to read "Republica de Colombia." The printed date of "188 " remained the same. Despite the later issues in blue shortly to be described, these red or rose cubiertas remained in use for at least nine years,

8. Used copies have been examined by the writer dated respectively in 1886, 1887 and 1888. Doubtless still later dates exist. The "American Journal of Philately," in its issue of January 1890, gave the date of issue of those on bluish paper as 1889. This must have been an error, possibly a misprint, as two used copies in the writer's collection (one on cover) are dated in 1886 and 1888. The later Scott's catalogue gives 1883 as the date of issue.

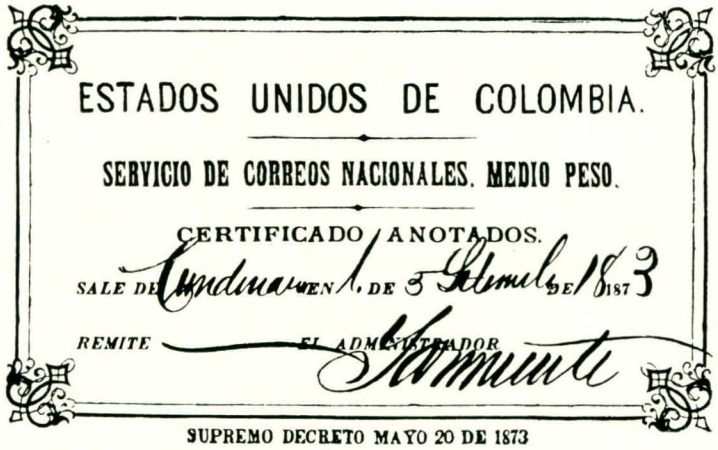


Fig. 8. 1872 (3?) ½p (from P. J. of A.) July, 1890.



Fig. 9. 50c red, 1883, unused.

as the writer has a used copy dated July 17, 1896.

In view of the comparatively more recent interest in precancelled stamps, and as a reminder of Shakespeare's famous line that is nothing new under the sun, it is worth noting that one of these cubiertas was precancelled at Cartagena as long ago as 1894.

There is little reliable evidence as to the size of the sheet or pane of these, or, in fact, of any the cubiertas that have been discussed. In the writer's collection there is a block of four of the 1887 50c rose on bluish, but whether this is a complete pane or sheet is unknown. Considering the size of the plates or stones then in use it seems reasonable to suppose, however, that they were printed in two panes of four each. Nevertheless, the writer possesses a note to the effects that they were printed in sheets of six.

Seventh design

Next comes the blue cubiertas of 1890. The design is the same as the previous issue with the exception that the printed date is "18 " instead of "188 ." Instead of a single denomination of 50c, there are now ten denominations.

All are printed in blue on white wove paper and bear the "Republica" inscription instead of "Estados Unidos." The denominations follow the decimal system, so that there are a 10c, 20c, 30c, etc. up to 90c and a 1 peso.

But these were governed by apparently new regulations. Whereas the 50c cubierta of the last issue might be used to insure the forwarding of $100. or more (or less), the new cubiertas could be used only to forward an amount in dollars not exceeding the value of the cubiertas in centavos. Thus the forwarding of $23.70 from Socorro (Santander) to Chinquinguira (Boyaca) in 1892 required a 30c cubierta.[9]

9. The denominations, amounts forwarded and dates for the used blue cubiertas in the writer's collection are as follows: 10c forwarding $7.50, 1890; 10c forwarding $4, 1891; 20c forwarding $20., 1890, also 1891; 30c forwarding $23.70, 1892 (See Fig. 12); 40c forwarding $35., 1891; 40c forwarding $40., 1892; 50c forwarding $50, 1891; 60c forwarding $60., 1892; 70c forwarding $66., 1891; 70c forwarding $70., 1894; 80c forwarding $74.90, 1892; 1p. forwarding $100., 1891. Collin and Calman give 1887 as the date of issue of the preceding issue, and 1890 for the blue cubiertas.



Fig. 10. 50c, rose on bluish of the Republic issue of 1887 with manuscript date of 1896.

The old catalogs gave the date of issue as 1887-1890, listing the red and rose "Republica" cubiertas with the blue ones. It seems much more likely that the 50c red and the 50c rose of the preceding "Republica" stamps were issued in 1887 and all the blues ones in 1890. Several used copies of the former in the writer's collection are dated in 1888 and 1889, whereas none of the blue stamps have been seen with dates earlier than 1890. Also the red and rose cubiertas bore the printed date "188 ," while the blue cubiertas were all dated "18 " (printed date). This difference was not shown in the illustrations in the old catalogs for the 1883 and so-called 1887-90 issues, both of which show the printed date as "188 ."

A point of interest is that cancellations on these stamps appear to have been applied by the postmasters at the places of delivery rather than those of mailing. At least this was so at Barranquilla and Bogota.



Fig. 11. 50c red, 1887, precancelled at Cartagena July 10, 1894.



Fig. 12. 30c blue forwarding $23.70, dated March 5, 1892.

By the 1890's the use of manuscript cancels, so common in the previous decades, was rapidly diminishing and being replaced by a more extensive use of handstamps.[10]

Apparently the custom of cancelling cubiertas was by no means uniform for the whole country. Used copies of several denominations in the writer's collection, while bearing manuscript acknowledgements of receipt by addressees do not show cancels of any kind. Possibly cancels were put on the reverse of the covers which were largely lost. Cubiertas on full cover are scarce.

Eighth design

Evidently the blue cubiertas of the 1890 issue led to confusion due to the same color for all denominations, because in the same year of 1890, a completely new set was issued with different colors of paper or printing for each denomination. The 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c and 50c were printed in black on rose, yellow, orange, blue and green papers, respectively. The higher values were printed in color on white paper, the 60c yellow, the 70c blue, the 80c green, the 90c brown and the 1p vermilion. The earliest date of use known to the writer is July 20, 1890 on a 90c brown.

Radical changes were made in the design. The coat-of-arms was redesigned and moved to the top center, replacing the ornament. The words were shifted and the denomination set forth in both left and right ornaments. Heavy type was used for a new inscription under the right ornament, reading "VALOR DECLARADO," and the printed date is "189 ." The reference to contents

10. Similar use is shown by other used cubiertas of this issue in the writer's collection, viz. 20c, Garzon to Bogota with Bogota handstamped cancel, 20c, Puerto Colombia to Barranquilla (similar to Fig. 13); 50c Cartagena to Bogota; 60c Garzon to Bogota; 80c, Velez to Bogota.



Fig. 13. 10c blue sent from Puerto Colombia to Barranquilla with latter's handstamped cancel.

was omitted.

As might be expected, handstamped cancellations are common on this issue, but again they are those of the place of receipt rather than that of mailing.[11]

In most cases the addressee was required to acknowledge receipt on the face of the cubierta. Thus, the used cubiertas show his manuscript signature or that of his agent, often preceded by the word "Recibe" (received) in manuscript.

The only other item of philatelic interest in this set worthy of note, is the 1p error. The word "PESO" on the right of the numeral in the upper left corner reads "PESOS." The final "S" is smaller and thinner than the first one. If it was only found on a few unused copies of this stamp, one might regard it as unauthorized or even counterfeit. It exists, however, both unused and used. A used copy in the writer's collection appears to be clearly genuine. It is on piece, dated July 28, 1891, sent from Bogota to Villeta, and has the manuscript acknowledgment of receipt by the addressee.[12]

Ninth design

In 1892-93 the designs of five denominations again were changed, although their colors remained much the same. These were the 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c and 50c. The 30c was described in the old catalogs as on salmon buff, and the 50c as pale green. The main changes in design included replacing the top curved inscriptions with the words "REPUBLICA — DE COLOMBIA" in large, straight letters; changing the value inscription in the upper left corner to read "VALE DIEZ CENTAVOS" (with appropriate value for the other denominations); eliminating the fancy design there; and changing the design background of the

11. Handstamped cancels of the town of *destination* have been examined on cubiertas of this issue as follows: 10c to Cartagena, February 5, 1891; 20c from Puerto Colombia to Barranquilla, July 2, 1892; 30c to Bogota, October 23, 1892; 40c to Barranquilla, July 20, 1892; 40c from Socorro (Santander) to Bogota, January 2, 1892; 50c from Barranquilla to Bogota, October 18, 1894; 50c from Puerto Colombia to Barranquilla, July 20, 1892; 60c, same, July 20, 1892; 70c, same, July 20, 1892; 1p from Bogota to Villeta (Cundinamarca), September 4, 1894.

12. The used copy agrees in design, color, wording, completely with an unused copy in the writer's collection.

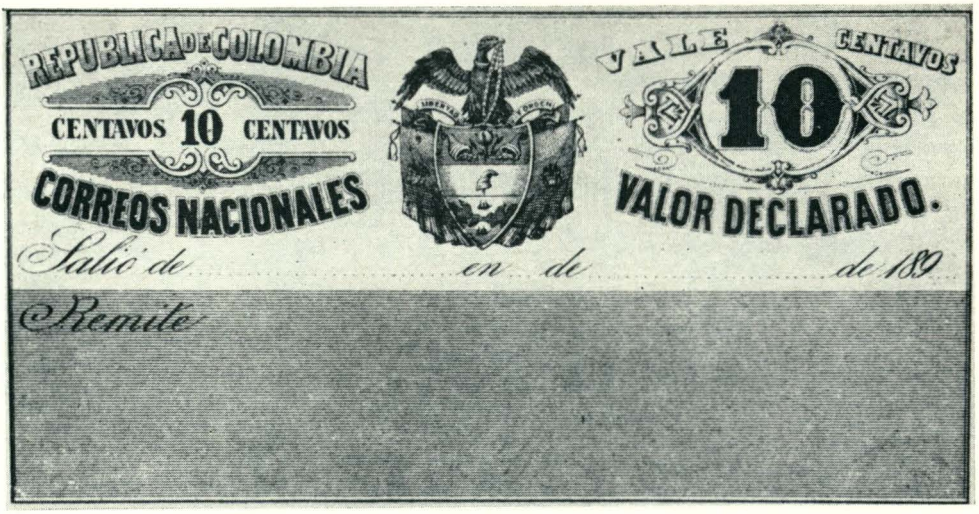


Fig. 14. 1890. 10c on rose unused, showing new design.

numeral in the top right corner. A minute imprint below the lower frame line reads "Villaveces-Bogota." Presumably Villaveces was the printer.

The printed date remained "189 ." The earliest date seen by the writer is March 12, 1893 on a 20c from Sogamoso (Boyaca) to Malaga (Santander). The use of handstamped cancels of the towns of designation continued, as did the custom or requirement of acknowledgment of receipt by the addressee on the face of the cubierta.[13] In view of this fact the unused precancelled copies which are not uncommon, may well represent acquiescence by a Cartagena postmaster in some dealer's or collector's desire for an oddity.[14]

Several shades or errors of color may be noted. The 10c is found on a very pale rose, quite different from the deep rose of most examples. The 20c, usually on a pale yellow, exists on salmon buff, the color of the 30c. This may be regarded as an error. There is an unused copy of this in the writer's collection. The 50c exists on pale buff, instead of on green. Incidentally, the old catalogs were quite wrong in describing the stamp's color as pale green. These cubiertas are black *on green,* and not a really pale green at that. The 50c error is black on pale buff. The writer calls this an error, although it is possible that it may be a proof. There are two copies in the writer's collection, both unused, and both showing a small portion of the stamp on the right.

An unusual use of a cubierta is shown on a 30c of this issue which appears to have been sent from Honda (Tolima) to Madrid forwarding $30. to the addressee.

The date is October 30, 1896, and the cubierta is struck twice with a handstamped transit mark. This mark bears the word "Transito" enclosed in a black oval. It is addressed to Andres Aragon for Elisa Aragon, and bears her manuscript signature as an acknowledgment of receipt. As there was no Madrid in Colombia, this method was presumably used in this case to forward the money to Madrid, Spain.

13. Examples in the writer's collection: 10c to Bogota, September 9, 1893; same, June 3, 1894 to Manizales, 1899; 30c to Bogota, August 17, 1894.

14. The writer has the following unused copies with handstamped precancels: 10c, Cartagena, March 5, 1902; same, January 4, 1901; 20c, Cartagena, March 6, 1902; 30c, same, June 4, 1902.

(To Be Continued)

Book Reviews

Great Britain Specialized Stamp Catalogue: *Volume 1, Queen Victoria.* 190 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Published 1963 by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London. Price 35/- (U. S. $4.90)

This new catalogue of Stanley Gibbons Ltd., is compiled for the thousands of collectors of Great Britain who have found the stamps of the Victorian era a source of philatelic research and pleasure. To the specialist, it furnishes a valuation for every known plated copy of the line engraved stamps issued between 1840-70 with prices for re-entries, double letters, cancellations, covers, and dozens of other major and minor varieties.

From the Penny Black, the mother of the postage stamp, through the subsequent issues of Queen Victoria's reign, the bibliography alone is quite voluminous. The results of the research from such prominent philatelists as E. D. Bacon's "The Line Engraved Postage Stamps of Great Britain," Nissen and McGowan's "Plating of the Penny Black," the late Dr. Osborne's and Seymour's works on the line engraved issues and the continuing useful works of Alcock and Holland to mention a few, are all condensed in this compendium of philatelic studies that comprise this new catalogue. Since many of these classic reference works are out of print, this section alone makes this catalogue essential for British collectors.

The Specialized Catalogue does not replace the standard "Red Gibbons" since the new catalogue embraces 125 pages to cover the line engraved issues with excellent illustrations and charts that the "Standard Red Gibbons," although detailed in itself, treats in 8 pages. Further chapters deal with the embossed stamps, the surface-printed issues, and officials. The appendix provides a complete listing of Mulready covers, the protective overprints, underprints, and specimens. To detail the contents of these chapters only briefly would not do it justice, since the catalogue has proven so popular that at this present writing it is in a second printing.

More collectors are taking up the study of these early British stamps, issued when engraving was at its pinnacle of refinement. For the modern specialist, these Victorian stamps are a treasure trove, with undiscovered rarities still lying among the so-called common stamps that are within the reach of most collectors. Study of the line engraved stamps will continue to present the specialist with a challenge in philatelic research. For the beginners a chance is offered to specialize in a field that patience and study will bring satisfying rewards.

It is a delight to review this new "Great Britain Specialized" for the readers of our COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, because it was the Collectors Club that first acquired the rights to the English translation to the German of Herbert Munk's famous "Kohl's Briefmarken Handbuch." The Great Britain section embraced the work of J. B. Seymour. The translation rights to this important section was offered to the Royal Philatelic Society, London to publish in the English language, and the subsequent book "The Stamps of Great Britain, Part 1" by J. B. Seymour was sold as the Collectors Club Edition in a limited printing in 1934. This work furnished the most advanced study of the line engraved stamps up to that time.

The publishers deserve high praise for this new catalogue and promise a Volume 2 which will cover the later issues through King George VI. Queen Elizabeth issues will comprise Volume 3. Further editions of Volume 1 will not be static since the new discoveries and additions are inevitable as the study of

these stamps widens. As a suggestion to the publisher for future editions, it is hopeful that a "Used Abroad" chapter may be added to Volume 1 since it does embrace a popular field in Victorian stamps. *(Irwin M. Yarry D. D. S.)*

Fancy Cancellations On Nineteenth Century United States Postage Stamps. (Third Revised Edition) by E. N. Sampson and Herman Herst, Jr. 288 pages, illustrated and clothbound. Published by Herman Herst, Jr., Shrub Oak, N. Y. Price $6.00.

It seems certain that every philatelist is aware of the constant, intense interest in collecting cancellations on the United States 19th century postage stamps, especially the 1861 and 1869 issues. Also, the unusual killers used for cancelling the later Banknote issues have fascinated a number of collectors.

Since a specialized catalog, such as Scott's United States, must limit its coverage of cancellations, one seeking information on these, hopes to have a comprehensive book available.

This book, the third revised edition, offers this information to a great extent. It lists and illustrates over 2,000 different 19th century fancy cancellations. In a clear, tabulated form it also classifies them with dates of use, colors of cancellations, and gives an indication of the relative worth of each listing. Since the co-authors are both longtime commercial stamp dealers, their experience in the trade makes them well qualified for this latter work.

The field attempted to be covered is vast. As a result, this book is far from complete. But there is nothing wrong with this, because Messrs. Sampson and Herst have recorded what is known to them. This, by itself, was no easy undertaking.

Also a few covers have been added. No doubt many will feel that there are too few. But one must not overlook the fact that a good start has been made.

There is however, one essential matter with the collecting of 19th century cancellations that is lacking in this book, and this reviewer considers it important. How should these cancellations be collected — on stamps, on or off cover?

About twelve years ago, when in conversation with the late Stanley B. Ashbrook here in New York, he maintained that the only proper way to be sure about an early United States cancellation was to collect it on stamps tied to a cover. On off cover copies, too much is lacking to determine if the cancellation is genuine or counterfeit.

Mr. Ashbrook further maintained that due to the demand exceeding the supply, many counterfeit cancellations were made, a great number in Europe. Because of their nature, these fancy cancellations were not too difficult for a clever operator to imitate. And if the deception were not caught, what a lucrative scheme was perpetrated by taking a common 3 cents stamp, as the 1869, and applying a false fancy cancellation that will jump the price skyhigh. It is true that much falsification has been done on covers, but these are much easier to tell.

Unfortunately, the readers of this book do not receive sufficient instruction that a fancy cancellation on a stamp off cover may not be genuine, and that this may not be too easy to detect.

Nevertheless, this book represents a most worthy effort. It has correlated information in one place that previously had been scattered about in a number of philatelic journals.

One will find errors throughout the book, but these are not of primary importance. For example, the postmaster of Waterbury, Conn. was Hill, not Hiss. The section on the Overland Mail is not clearly presented.

But to one interested in this field, particularily the less advanced, will find much data of great reference value, and also receive a clear picture of the scope of the specialty. As said before, there was much hard work put into this book. (*H. M. G.*)

Austrian Post Offices Abroad. Part Three, D. D. S. G. and other Austrian Navigation Companies by S. D. Tchilinghirian and W. S. E. Stephen. 80 pages, profusely illustrated. Published by the Austrian Stamp Club of Great Britain, 94, High Street, Aberlour (Banffshire). Price: $4.50.

The third part of Messrs. Tchilinghirian and Stephen's excellent work concerning Austrian post offices abroad starts with one of philately's best known shipping companies, the "Donau Dampfschiffart Gesellschaft" (Danube Steam Navigation Co.), also known in its abreviated form of D. D. S. G.

While this subject is not new to philatelic literature, a wealth of information not previously available, is here presented. In the same thorough manner, which readers of the first two parts of this work have come to value so highly, the authors go far beyond the usual limits of discussing only the company's postal emissions. Instead, we are presented, in addition, with a historical survey of the company, a detailed listing of the company's ships, their routes, lengths of commission, and other records.

The postage stamps issued by the company are by no means neglected. The philatelist is further served by the listing of the many different cancellations. Clear illustrations of these greatly enhance the list's value.

As the volume's title indicates, other Austrian navigation companies, such as "Austro-Americana," "Dalmatia" and "Ragusea" also are discussed. Fluvial and lake lines such as the ones that operated on Lago Maggiore and Lake Constance are included.

In each case, the profusion of information as to history, names of ships as well as their routes and cancellations, is truly remarkable. Not even the smallest and least known lines has been forgotten. Indicative of this is the Trieste-Metcovich line of the "Dalmatia Navigation Company." Only one piece of mail carried by it has been discovered so far.

The many illustrations are further supplemented by four maps, showing the routes of the most important navigation companies discussed.

Once again, philately is indebted to Messrs. Tchilinghirian and Stephen for enriching its knowlege. This writer no doubt speaks for many philatelists in voicing the hope that further volumes in this series will soon be forthcoming, until the entire subject has been covered in this commendable manner. (*Thomas G. Klein*)

The Congress Book 1963. Lt. Col. Mark Cassidy (Ret.), editor. American Philatelic Congress. 1963. 199 pp. Cloth. Price $5.00 from the Secretary, Robert B. Brandeberry, 58 W. Salisbury Drive, Wilmington, Del., 19809.

The Congress Book 1963 offers once more articles of high quality, but varying widely in scope. The volume begins and ends with the most impressive articles, the first a careful comprehensive story, *Korea - Our Present Information on the Second Issue, 1895, 1896-97*, by the Korean specialist, Helen K. Zirkle.

The final article, rightly allotted more pages than customary in a Congress Book, is *Germany — German Classics,* by Major Malcolm Leybourne (Ret.) The plan of this 55-page paper, a handbook in itself, is "to identify, locate and describe" the countries classified as "German States," countries whose stamps are

called "classics." Postal history is discussed briefly. Unfortunately no map is published with this very fine article.

This volume includes a thorough study of one phase of the postal history of one German state, *Bremen — A Study of Its Postal Markings* by Karl Knauer and Arthur Salm.

The Costume Issue of the Second Austrian Republic by William R. Stericker describes these stamps with brief reference to varieties.

The one article on British philately, *Reflections on the Two Penny Blue of Great Britain* by Julie M. Gerecke, is an interesting study of the plates and varieties of this beautiful stamp.

As usual, most of the articles in the Congress Book are on various phases of U. S. philately. There are five serious and admirable studies:

Pre-1855 Registry Systems by Barbara R. Mueller; *The Saint Louis, Missouri Street Car Mail System* by Robert J. Hutcheson; *Official Stamps, 1873-1884* by Rae D. Ehrenberg; *The Pioneer Mail Flights of 1910-1916* by Thomas J. O'Sullivan; and *A Find! — Mail to the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia: 1918-1920* by Edith M. Faulstich. Three lighter articles are included: *Air Mail — The Mail Must Go Through* in which Joseph L. Eisendrath tells of some of his interesting experiences collecting crash covers; Herman Herst, Jr. writes briefly of the purchase of some stamps by a Michigan dealer from the Post Office Department in 1883 under the title *Not Such a Pity After All . . .;* and in *Steamboat Mail on the St. Louis Levee,* Robert W. Murch relates the arrangements for carrying covers on the St. Louis Zephyr riverboat at the time of the American Philatelic Congress held in St. Louis in October 1954.

Under the title, *Don't Throw It Away, A Study of Sales Catalogs as They Apply to U. S. Stamps,* Alvin R. Kantor explains his use of auction catalogs as a source of information concerning rare stamps. Mr. Kantor wished to find out how often certain rare stamps come up for sale and in what condition he could expect to find them. He illustrates his work with tabulations of information resulting in the case of 92 selected stamps. His experiences suggest that others could adapt his methods to learn similar as well as other information about the stamps of their favorite countries.

Most of the articles have adequate to excellent bibliographies. Missing is the page previously included giving brief information about "Our Authors." On the whole, this Congress Book lives up to the high reputation earned by most of its predecessors. *(Pamela Taylor)*

Postal Markings Of United States Military Stations 1898-1902 (Cuba, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, China, Guam and Samoa) by Philip E. Baker. 28 pages with 13 Plates of Illustrations. Available from the author, 21 Thomas Avenue, Allendale, N. J., 07401. Price $2.25 postpaid.

Previous books and articles on United States postmarks and cancellations have described and pictured some of those used by the Military during the years 1898-1902. But this new booklet is the first attempt to achieve completeness and, also, to cover this highly specialized field more thoroughly than it ever has been done before.

This work obviously concentrates upon the Military postmarks during and after the Spanish American War. Each type of marking is keyed and then illustrated in its exact size. For the user's convenience, the introduction offers an explanation of how the material is catalogued and classified. Dates, when such information is available, also are given.

Although relating to a limited field, this booklet contributes further to the

knowledge of United States philately and postal history. Certainly, the specialty of United States cancellations has been studied by more and more serious philatelists in recent years. Some, as Mr. Baker, clearly realized that to learn all that is wanted is a frustrating experience. A little information is scattered here and there in philatelic literature, not indexed and difficult to find. To place all the available information in one place is definitely a commendable project. With booklets as this one, the time is not too far off when most of the significant history of U. S. postal markings will be recorded in orderly fashion. (*H. M. G.*)

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Guia del Coleccionista de Sellos de Correos de Espana, Part Two, by A. Tort Nicolau. Published by Del Grupo Filatelico de Reus. 1945. 413 pages. Illustrated. Spanish text. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. Stanley R. Rice.

Guia del Coleccionista de Sellos de Correos de Espana, Part Three, by A. Tort Nicolau. Published by Del Grupo Filatelico de Reus. 1950. 365 pages. Illustrated. Spanish text. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. Stanley R. Rice.

Stanley Gibbons Specialised Stamp Catalogue, Great Britain, Vol. I, Queen Victoria. Stanley Gibbons Limited, London, England. 1963. 192 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Austrian Post Offices Abroad, Part Three, by S. D. Tchilinghirian and W. S. E. Stephen. Published by The Austrian Stamp Club of Great Britain 1963. 80 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the authors.

Dag Hammarskjold Memorial Album, edited and published by Malcolm C. Dizer, New York, N. Y. 1963. 72 pages. Illustrated. Ring binder. Fabricoid cover. Gift of the author.

United States Postal Slogan Cancel Catalog 1964, edited and published by Moe Luff, Spring Valley, N. Y. 126 pages. Illustrated. Ring binder. Paper cover. Gift of the author.

Waves, Wheels, Wings. An Autobiography, by Cmdr. Sir Walter Windham, R. N. Hutchinson & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., London. 170 pages. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. Albert Philip Cohen.

Twenty-Ninth American Philatelic Congress Book 1963, edited by Lt. Col. Mark Cassidy. Publication of The American Philatelic Congress, Inc. 199 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Confederate States, The Two Cent Green Stamp by Howard Lehman. Reprint from The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. 23 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Stanley Gibbons "Simplified" Stamp Catalogue 1964. Stanley Gibbons Limited, London, England. 1224 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Directory of Highway Post Offices in the United States, edited and published by the National Highway Post Office Society. 1961. 18 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of the Society.

Zumstein Special Katalog Schweiz, Liechtenstein 1964. Zumstein & Cie., Bern, Switzerland. 635 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Gift of the publisher.

Catalogue de Timbres-Poste, La Flora, 1964, edited by Clement Brun. Editions Brun et Fils, Paris. 109 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the author.

Catalogue de Timbres-Poste, Sports et Scoutisme 1964 by Clement Brun. Editions Brun et Fils, Paris. 138 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the author.

Catalogue de Timbres-Poste, La Faune 1964 by Clement Brun. Editions Brun et Fils, Paris. 144 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

4 German Philatelic Maps, 1849-1933. Produced by the Germany Philatelic Society, Inc., Valparaiso, Ind. 1963. Courtesy of the Society.

Postal Markings of United States Military Stations, 1898-1902, edited and published by Philip E. Baker, Allendale, N. J. 14 pages. 13 plates. Ring binder. Paper cover. Courtesy of the author.

19th Century United States Fancy Cancellations by Herman Herst, Jr. and E. N. Sampson. Third revised edition. Publisher, Herman Herst, Jr., Shrub Oak, N. Y. Courtesy of the publisher.

Catalogo de Timbres Fiscales de Costa Rica by Dr. Carlos Saenz Mata. Published by the Club Filatelico de San Jose, Costa Rica. 66 pages. Illustrated. Spanish text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Scott's Guidebook to Stamp Collecting by L. N. and M. Williams. Published by Simon and Schuster, New York, N. Y. 159 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Gift of Scott Publications.

Bremen, A Study of Its Postal Markings by Karl Knauer and Arthur Salm. Reprint from The 1963 American Philatelic Congress Book. 20 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the authors.

Gifts were also received from:

Miss Jean Fraser, Messrs. Henry Kraemer, Sol Whitman, George R. Wren, Werner Elias, Nathan Hals, Frank J. Webb, Herman Schenitz and John J. Britt.

Purchased by the Library:

Philatelic Side-Line Bulletin, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-4. 1910. Philadelphia.

The Scots Philatelist, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-8. 1926-27. Glasgow, Scotland.

3c *'51-'57 Chronicle,* Nos. 1-39. 1948-61. Berkeley, California.

Newfoundland Stamp Collector, Vol. 2, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6. 1927-28. St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Philatelic Gazette, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-11; Vol. 3, Nos. 1-16. 1910-11 and 1912-13. New York, N. Y.

The St. Lucia Philatelist, Nos. 1 and 2. 1948-49. Castries, St. Lucia.

Caricatures of the Newspaper Tax Stamps of Great Britain and America, 1765-1842, edited and published by Sydney R. Turner, Cheam, Surrey, England. 1941. 8 pages, 2 plates. Paperbound.

Kansas Post Offices 1828-1961 by Robert W. Baughman. Published by The Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas. 1961. 256 pages. Paperbound.

A Century of Nevada Post Offices by Walter N. Frickstad and Edward W. Thrall. A Philatelic Research Society Publication. 1958. 40 pages. Paperbound.

Catalogue des Etiquettes Aeropostales by Frank Muller. Published by Louis Schneider, Bischwiller. 1947. 288 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paper cover.

The British Inland Airmail 1933-1935, edited and published by A. Phillips, Newport Mon England. 15 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound.

Obliterations et Marques Postales des Etat-Unis du 19e Siecle, edited and published by Michel Zareski, Paris, France. 229 pages. Illustrated. French text. Clothbound.

Blockade-run Mail from New Orleans and *The Louisiana Relief Committee at Mobile* by Leonard V. Huber. An American Philatelist Reprint. 32 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound.

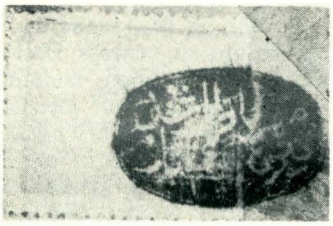
(Continued on Page 47)

Afghanistan

Its Twentieth Century Postal Issues — Part 14

By Frank E. Patterson III

(*Continued From Vol. 42, Page 364*)



Postage Due Marking
PDC-9A

"Postage Due" markings (types PDC-9A and PDC-9B) were employed from sometime in 1921 until early 1928 on incoming foreign mail arriving without Afghan adhesive stamps. Postage stamps were duly affixed by the Afghan Post Office and obliterated with a postage due cancellation to indicate that the postal fee had not been paid and was to be collected. This type of cancellation used before 1925 is rather scarce since, until that year, current stamps could be purchased at the extra-territorial Afghan post offices in Peshawar and Quetta. However, this privilege as well as that of accepting mail for direct forwarding was withdrawn by the British Raj, effective January first, 1925. As a result, the amount of inadequately franked incoming mail greatly increased. This situation was eliminated on April 1, 1928 when Afghanistan became a member of the Universal Postal Union and the use of postage due cancellations practically ceased. The markings were again utilized on outgoing unfranked foreign mail during the first month of King Nadir Shah's reign in November, 1929 when no valid stamps existed. (PJI-3/30). Examples of similar usage in mid-1928 are found, but the reasons are unknown.

The bulk of the foreign mail has always been processed through Kabul, particularly that in the intercontinental category and the PDC-9 types shown were used by the Kabul post office. At least one similar cancel must have been used at Qandahar but it has not yet been identified by the writer. Most impressions are blurred but PDC-9A, dated 1300 (1921), can be recognized by the single line border while PDC-9B, dated 1304 (1925), has a checkered border. The dates, incidently, indicate the year of manufacture of the cancel and are not necessarily the date of use. Mint blocks and sheets of the 1921 thru 1927-28 series are not uncommon with these obliterations regularly applied across pairs of the stamps. This was originally done as form of precancellation as can be seen by the use of such stamps on covers of the period. It is most probable, however, that the bulk of such material presently available was philatelically inspired after the cancels had been withdrawn from general service in 1928.

Type PDC-10 is a scarce marking. The upper inscription reads "batil shod" (cancelled) and the incomplete town name is below. This was used during the early 1920's and appears to be a transit or due cancellation employed at Daolatabad. The town is in the north, and was formerly important because of its location on the old caravan route that led from Mazar and Balkh across

the frontier to Bokhara and Samarkand in Russian Turkestan. Lack of specimens has hindered further research.

Departing from long established practice, the post office at Mazar-i-Sherif was provided with a new regular postmark of circular shape about the end of 1924. The significance is unknown. The postmark, type SPM-11, resembles the standard round transit marking but the National Seal occupies the upper third instead of the word "received." It remained in use for many years and is found in green as well as black. A similar type postmark was also used in Qataghan but examples are scarce.

Coincident with the restriction of the activities of the Afghan extra-territorial offices as noted above, new procedures required that all incoming and outgoing foreign mails via British India would be exchanged at the Indo-Afghan frontier. To handle this transfer, post offices were established in the Passport Office at Torkhum to process Peshawar mails and at Jaddeh Chaman for the Quetta mails. A modified transit postmark (type TPM-12) was issued to Torkhum and applied to all letters en route each way. Presumably a similar one was supplied to Jaddeh Chaman, but this has not been seen by the writer. The Torkhum marking was in regular use in 1928 and sporadically thereafter.

In recognition of the attainment of international validity by Afghan postage stamps, dating from April 1, 1928, appropriate large round western-type postmarks were introduced at Kabul on April 4th for use on foreign mails. These markings (types PM-13A, PM-13B and TPM-14) are inscribed only in French and show the Gregorian date. Apparently, the western alphabet and numeral slugs were not immediately available, because during the first few days of use the date was separately impressed with a rubber handstamp. Purple ink was used during this short period but black became the standard thereafter. Similar postmarks were supplied to Qandahar but they are not often seen. These round markings were employed until mid-1932 and several different fonts of letters and numerals were utilized. After 1929, the month was usually shown by number instead of name. It should be noted that all post offices continued to use the standard oval postmark (type PM-2) on internal mail.

To accompany the above on foreign mail and in compliance with UPU requirements, two registry markings of European design (types RM-15 and RM-16) were supplied to Kabul in April, 1928 and later to Qandahar. The registration number was inserted in manuscript or by a machine stamp. The latter was usually in purple as was the RM-16 impression which normally accompanied the box marking. The old rectangular registry postmarks (type



Fig. 220. Example of Kabul Foreign Mail Postal Markings of 1928-32 period. Note that both stamps are from sheets with imperforated margins.

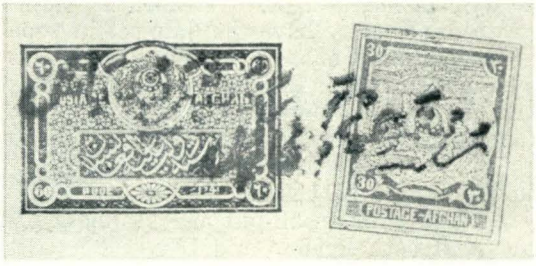


Fig. 221. Private commercial firm cancellation circa 1930-31.

RPM-6) continued in use internally.

Attention is directed to other markings found on the 1927 through 1929 issues and occasionally on earlier ones. These are mostly of private origin and are rarely unaccompanied by a standard postal marking. The small oval or octagonal imprints, composed of colorless lettering on a solid background. were made by the sender with his signet ring to tie the stamp to the envelope before consigning it to the posts. Larger boxed or plain inscriptions were employed by commercial firms. A good example is the long single-line purple impression consisting of the name "Rustam Ghee-Ardeshir Dobosh" used in Kabul during 1930-31. The writer has no further information on any of these latter types and can only note their existence.

During November and December, 1929, an oval censorship postmark, (type SPM-19) was employed at Kabul by the Nadir Shah regime on all outbound mail. It is quite possible that this marking was prepared and used earlier by the Saqao officials. The top inscription reads "harakatt" which literally means "movement," but probably indicated "passed." At the same time a new transit postmark (type TPM-20) was brought into use. Being of rectangular shape, it greatly resembles that pattern previously restricted to registry postmarks, but the top inscription has been changed to read "reseal." These censorship markings were only used occasionally after January 1930.

About June, 1931, an experimental foreign mail registry marking, (type RM-21) was tried out in Kabul. This marking had an automatic numbering device attached. It must have proved unsatisfactory because it seems to have been little used after December, 1931. It should be noted that registry handstamps were not always used, even when available, and manuscript markings similar to types RM-22A and 22B are often found on letters between 1932 and 1950.

For reasons unknown, mail censorship was re-imposed at Kabul in August, 1931, and transit marking (TPM-20) was provisionally used as a censorship postmark for about a month. The handstamp was stripped of the date and name inserts, and the legend "1st Branch" and date were added in manuscript on the cancelled stamps. Examples are scarce. SPM-22C represents a rare censorship marking found on covers from this period which does not appear to have been intended primarily for cancelling purposes. The date and "Kabul Branch 2" were inserted in manuscript. Permanent censorship postmarks of type SPM-23 appeared in September and were used on most of the international mail until the end of the year.

Beginning in 1932 only varying percentages of the mails carried such postmarks, indicating that censorship had been reduced to spot-checking. This type differs from SPM-19 in that the word "shuhbeh" plus a numeral has been added after the name of Kabul. This word means "Branch" or "Section" and the number identified the censoring unit. The "Branch 1" postmarks are

only found with the date in manuscript. "Branch 2" impressions, except for early usage in September, normally have the date set in type and are the commoner of the two. Interestingly enough, outgoing mail was also censored by the Indian Post Office in late 1931. Afghan covers from this period are found resealed with a long, perforated, buff-colored label inscribed "OPENED BY CENSOR" and often shown a straight-line numbered Peshawar censor handstamp.

Beginning from the first of 1311 A.H. (March 1932), all regular and transit postmarks were replaced with an all-purpose postmark of type PM-24, with bilingual place names and both Islamic and Gregorian dates. The Gregorian date is found in various arrangements and was often omitted by the smaller post offices. Normally the day was placed on the left of the month abbreviation, and the year on the right. But since Farsi reads from right to left, the day and year are often found reversed. It later became common practice to use only the last digit of the year number, so care must be exercised in reading these dates. The western spellings of the post office names conform to French usage. Hence, when pronouncing the names, it must be remembered that the French symbols "ch" and "tch" represent the same sounds written "sh" and "ch" respectively, in English. A dangerous counterfeit (PM-24x) of this postmark exists but it can be recognized by the absence of the Islamic date and the Gregorian is shortened to "JLY 3." The counterfeit is found almost exclusively on the postage stamp counterfeits of the 1932-34 series, newspaper issues and first air mail set, thereby assisting in the identification of these fraudulent productions.

Similar postmarks (type SPM-25) were specially provided for the several branches of the Kabul Postal Censorship Bureau. The previous practice of spot-checking continued until the assassination of King Nadir Shah in November, 1933, following which all exterior mail was closely censored until early 1934. The envelopes were resealed with an imperforate mimeographed label inscribed "Censure a Kabul par le Général - Gouverneur." Intermittent use of these censorship marks continued until 1939. The first branch unit operated during the entire period, but the second was superseded by the fourth about December, 1935. The third Branch postmark is rare. The writer has only seen one specimen, dated in May 1934, so this unit may well have only existed during the post-assassination emergency.

The regular postmarks (types PM-26 and PM-27) currently (1957) in general use, were placed in service beginning in July 1937. The dual-date (PM-

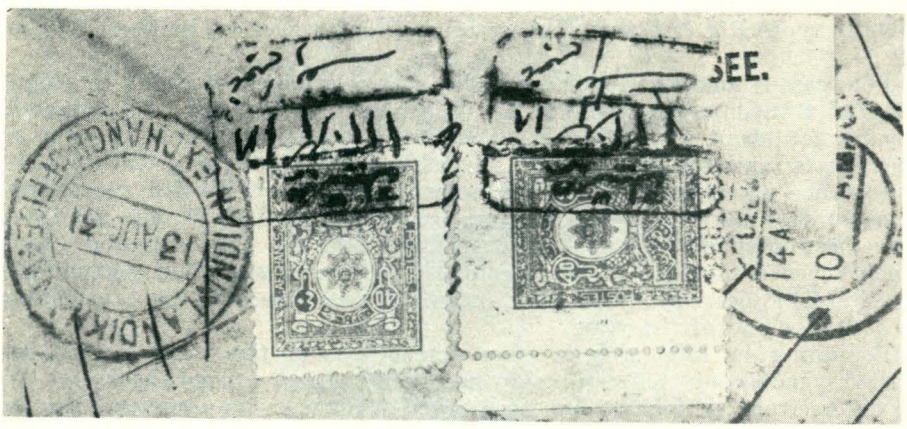


Fig. 222. Provisional use of the rectangular transit marking, TPM-20 as a censorship postmark during August, 1931. Kabul Foreign Registry Marking, RM-15, on face side.

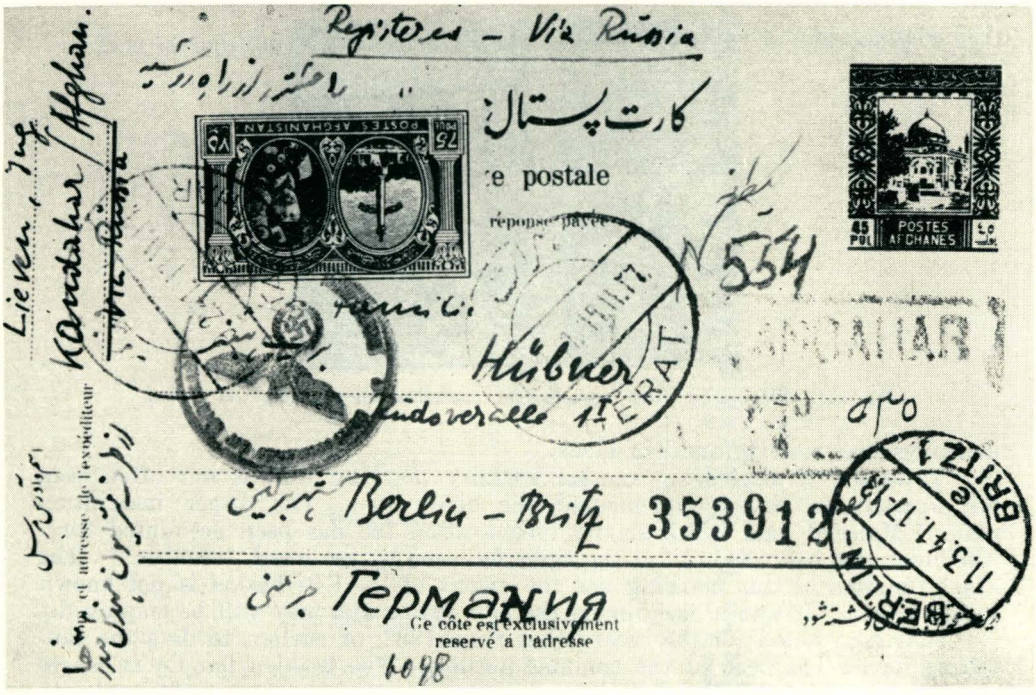


Fig. 224. Alternate route foreign mail. 1941 Qandahar to Berlin, Germany via Russia. Note Qandahar Registry Marking.

26) is nominally applied only on foreign mails and the single dated (PM-27) is intended for local and interior mail. Both types are supplied to the major provincial and district post offices, but only the PM-27 type is issued to the many smaller offices. The Gregorian date on type PM-26 is arranged in the European sequence of day, month and year. Type PM-26A is a variant of the normal PM-26.

These contemporary postmarks are frequently found on stamps of the 1934 and 1939 series which previously have been pencancelled. The manuscript cancellation may consist of either the Farsi words "batil shod" or a date or both in various combinations. The date itself may be expressed in either the Islamic solar or Gregorian calendar and indicated by either arabic or western numerals. Such specimens reflect the expansion of the Afghan postal service during the past twenty-some years, with many small post offices, sub-stations and rural routes being established and in operation before the standard appropriate postmarks could be provided. Pen cancellations do not indicate fiscal usage since postage stamps were never employed for revenue purposes.

The 1928 Kabul foreign registry marking was finally replaced about October 1937 with type RM-28. After a short period of use, this in turn was superseded by type RM-29 sometime in the spring of 1939. The latter must have been of poor quality rubber because the impressions are usually imperfect and distorted. Both types were normally applied in a violet ink.

The current foreign registry marking (type RM-30) was introduced in the early 1940's. Its counterpart for use on interior registered mail, type RM-31, was placed in use at the same time. Type RM-31 was distributed to all of the major centers and the name of the post office appears at the right. The upper left inscription reads "rajistry" and the lower indicates the "number." Both



Fig. 223. Manuscript date cancellation, cancelled upon receipt at Kabul.

markings are usually found in black.

Type RM-32 represents another registry marking that is not often seen but appears to have supplemented the above two. The upper inscription reads "Mahsoul qaid hesab shod" (registration fee has been accounted for). The lower line has "Kabul" at the right followed by the word "number." The exact function of this marking nor the extent of its distribution is not known to the writer. It was in use during the late 1940's and may still be employed.

It is here noted for the record that from 1932, or earlier, to date the cancelling device has been of the hammer pattern. The wooden handle measures about 9 inches overall and has the metal cancelling head set at right angles to it. The registry markers are of the ordinary office handstamp type.

YEAR CONVERSION TABLE

The following Islamic lunar years began on the Gregorian calender dates shown.

1324 A.H.	February 25	1906
1325 A.H.	February 14	1907
1326 A.H.	February 4	1908*
1327 A.H.	January 23	1909
1328 A.H.	January 13	1910
1329 A.H.	January 2	1911
1330 A.H.	December 22	1911
1331 A.H.	December 11	1912*
1332 A.H.	November 30	1913
1333 A.H.	November 19	1914
1334 A.H.	November 9	1915
1335 A.H.	October 28	1916*
1336 A.H.	October 17	1917
1337 A.H.	October 7	1918
1338 A.H.	September 26	1919
1339 A.H.	September 15	1920*
1340 A.H.	September 4	1921
1341 A.H.	August 24	1922
1342 A.H.	August 14	1923
1343 A.H.	August 2	1924*
—	—	—
1347 A.H.	June 19	1928*
1348 A.H.	June 9	1929

*Leap Year.

The Afghan lunar months, number of days and postmark abbreviations are;

Muharram	(30)	
Safar	(29)	
Rabi I	(30)	
Rabi II	(29)	
Jamadi I	(30)	
Jamadi II	(29)	
Rajab	(30)	
Shah'ban	(29)	
Ramazan	(30)	
Shawal	(29)	
Zou'lqa'd	(30)	
Zou'lhajjeh	(29)	

The Afghan solar months, number of days and postmark abbreviations are;

Hamal	(31)	
Sour	(31)	
Jowza	(32)	
Saratan	(31)	
'Asad	(31)	
Sunbulah	(31)	
Mizan	(30)	
'Aqrab	(30)	
Kaus	(29)	
Jahdi	(29)	
Dalwa	(30)	
Hoot	(30)	

CHRONOLOGY OF POSTAL RATES 1901-1960

(Based on unofficial reports, cover usage data, and official notices)

Approx-imate change dates	1st Class		Registration		Postal Cards			Printed Matter	
	Inland 5 gm	Foreign 20 gm	Inland	Foreign	Local	Inland	Foreign	Inland 50 gm	Foreign 50 gm
Current as of 1/1/1901	1 ab	**	1 ab	**	-	-	**	3 sh	**
1/1909					1 sh				
3/1915					4 pa				
1920	10 pa		10 pa					10 pa	
1927	15 pl		10 pl		4 pl			10 pl	
4/1928		40 pl		10 pl					?
1930				40 pl					
1931				25 pl	4 pl	8 pl	25 pl		
1932		50 pl			5 pl	10 pl	30 pl		
6/1933	*25 pl	75 pl	15 pl				45 pl		15 pl
1934				75 pl					
1941		125 pl	35 pl	200 pl	10 pl		75 pl	?	?
1944	*35 pl								
3/1956		140 pl							
3/1959		165 pl							
11/1959	*50 pl		50 pl	250 pl	10pl	20 pl	100 pl	25 pl	50pl
3/1960		175 pl							
Legend	ab = abasi		sh = shahi		pa = paisa			pl = poul	

**Prior to April, 1928, all outbound foreign mail had to have the international postage prepaid with stamps issued by a member nation of the Universal Postal Union. Those of British India were normally used.

*The 15 poul rate continued in force for local city delivery until early 1949. Thereafter, the local rate has been 25 poul.

*The inland single newspaper rate has been 2 poul from 1927 to date.

*Initial air mail surtax charges per 20 grammes, established in the late '30's for foreign mail only, were 5 afghanis to Europe and Asia, and 10 afghanis to North America. Rates were reduced in 1951 and afterwards. They now vary according to destination.

*Internal air mail service started in November, 1955 and the surtax rate was set at 20 poul per 5 grammes. This was raised to 25 poul in November, 1959.

CHAPTER II (Supplement)

The Regular Postal Issues Of 1960

Note: The established policy of making available a limited number of imperforates with most new issues was maintained during 1960. In the absence of official information to the contrary, it is presumed that precedent was followed and that 2000 imperforate sets were released on each occasion.

1960 World Refugee Year Issue

To call attention to the serious universal problem of displaced persons and their continuing need for help, the United Nations proclaimed a "World Refugee Year," extending from July 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960, to publicize and attract support for an enlarged assistance program through several voluntary contribution plans. A "Stamp Plan" was initiated jointly by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, and the UN Relief and Works Agency. Under this plan, which became effective on April 7, 1960, those member nations scheduling commemorative stamps for WRY were asked to donate quantities of such issues to the World Refugee Organization, which would use the proceeds from their sale to aid refugee programs.

Although 72 nations released special issues, only 57 participated in the plan to the extent of contributing any WRY stamps. Afghanistan was one of the latter countries and donated 100,000 sets of its two denomination series. With the cooperative assistance of commercial philately, the stamps were made available internationally to be retailed at 10c US per set. It should be noted that the Afghan donation to the plan, which brought in $4886, consisted entirely of perforated stamps (UN/WRY Report).

Imperforate varieties of these stamps (3000 to 5000 ?) were only obtainable from the Post Office at a premium. Practically all of the latter were soon cornered by private speculators and later offered at prices far over face value to collectors, who were willing to pay such high prices. Sheetlets with stamps affixed and postmarked with a first-day cancel were made by a private venture. The normal stamps were placed in use on April 7 and remained valid for postage for two days only.

It is necessary to record officially reported (UPU) re-issues of the original stamps in diverse variety which appear to have been aimed solely at the WRY topicalist's purse. Their period of validity, if more than a day, is not known. Supposedly sold at small premiums over the 6c to 8c face value, (100 poul = 1 afghani = 2½c US), it is highly doubtful if any of them were available at local post offices even on a controlled basis, although there was no restriction on their



Fig. 225

purchase in New York City at $4.00 and up shortly after "issue." Neither a supply of such questionable items nor any receipts from their sale was ever turned over to the World Refugee Organization.

The first of these to appear, just six months after World Refugee Year had ended, was a souvenir sheet measuring 107mmx80mm which contains imperforate single copies of the two denominations in reversed colors. The stamps are separated by a reddish brown double-lined curved bar supporting a symbolic WRY tree. The stamps were printed from new clichés and are somewhat smaller than the regular stamps, being only 34½mm in height instead of 35½mm. Above and below the stamp, also in reddish brown, are appropriate commemorative inscriptions in Pashtou and French respectively. Each sheet is machine-numbered in black in the lower left corner.

An edition of 20,000 such sheets was reported (S-2/4/61) with a release date of December 31.

A similar imperforate miniature sheet, in equal quantity but with the stamps imprinted in normal colors, was produced at the same time but did not go on sale in New York until the latter part of 1961.

In addition to the above, regular sheet stamps in both normal and reversed colors were surcharged "+ 25Ps" in various colors. These appeared on the market in both perforated and imperforate sets during early January 1961 and again about July. Caveat emptor!

The basic stamp design reproduces the official WRY emblem of a stylized uprooted tree being replanted. The legend, "Help the Refugees," curves under the tree and is repeated below in Pashtou. Basic inscription "I" occupies the top panel. The normal stamps were issued in sheets of 30 (6 x 5), lithographed on thinnish hard white wove paper and perforated 11.

520	Fig. 225	50 poul	red orange
		a	imperf pair
		b	orange
521	Fig. 225	165 poul	bright blue
		a	imperf pair
		b	dull light blue
521S	Fig. 225	2 value	souvenir sheet w/imperf 50 poul dull blue & 165 poul orange

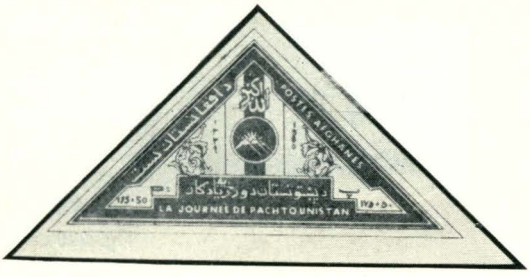
1960 Definitive Issue

A program was started during the year for the gradual replacement of the British-produced 1951-57 regular postage series with Kabul-printed definitives. The first two denominations, providing for current local and interior rates, were introduced on May 4 (UPU). The new international rate 175 poul denomination was released on November 9. Frame designs differ slightly, but the central motif is constant and features a group of horsemen playing the rough north-



Figs. 226-227





Figs. 228-229

ern game of "Bouz Kashi." This subject was first employed on the 140 poul of 1957. Basic inscription "I" appears uniformly at the top.

The two lower denominations were issued in sheets of 25 (5 x 5) and the high value in sheets of 30 (5 x 6), lithographed on thinnish to medium hard white wove paper and perforated 11. The stamps were also available in imperforate condition. The original plate of the 50 poul contained one cliché of the 25 poul in position (?) but this error was corrected after being discovered during the first printing.

522	Fig. 226	25 poul		dull carmine
			a	imperf pair
			b	light carmine rose
			c	emerald green (error)
523	Fig. 226	50 poul		emerald green
			a	imperf pair
			b	dull bluish green
			c	se tenant w/25 poul (error)
			d	as c, imperf
524	Fig. 227	175 poul		red brown
			a	imperf pair

1960 Child Welfare Fund

The design of this annual series, issued on June 22 and valid for that day only, shows a recreation leader handing a ball to two eager children. Basic inscription "I" is at the top and the legend is just beneath. The stamps were issued in sheets of 36 (6 x 6), lithographed on thinnish hard white wove paper and perforated 11.

525	Fig. 228	75+25 poul		medium blue
			a	imperf pair
526	Fig. 228	175+25 poul		dull green
			a	imperf pair

1960 Pashtounistan Day

A well executed triangular design frames the central portion of the Pashtoun flag, flanked by arabesques and the year dates. Basic inscription "I" is to the left and the commemorative legend extends across the bottom. The stamps were issued on September 1st in sheets of 40, (5 x 4 pairs), lithographed on thinnish hard white wove paper and perforated 11.

529	Fig. 229	50+50 poul		red rose
			a	imperf pair
530	Fig. 229	175+50 poul		violet blue
			a	imperf pair



Fig. 230

1960 Anti-Malaria Issue

For centuries malaria has been endemic in many regions of Afghanistan, particularly in those agricultural areas where irrigation farming is practiced. Beginning in the early 1920's, sporadic attempts were made to locally combat this situation. But little permanent overall improvement had resulted. Positive action was initiated in September, 1949 when, under a joint anti-malaria program agreement with the United Nations, the first WHO Malaria Control team arrived in Afghanistan. A field headquarters was set up in Pul-i-Khumri the following month.

Since then the program has been greatly expanded, with over one million persons being examined and treated, and all major areas of infection brought under control. In recognition of the progress made to date and to further publicize the need for continued effort, two special commemoratives were issued on September 6 (UPU), the anniversary date of the program.

The uniform design shows a backpack-equipped field worker spraying a mosquito-infested swamp. The legend in Pashtou, "d' malariya d' mehokoulou d' warhie leh pahreh," appears at the top with its French equivalent at the bottom. Basic inscription "I" is found at the right. The stamps were issued in sheets of 30 (5 x 6), lithographed on thinnish hard white wove paper and perforated 11.

531	Fig. 230	50+50 poul		light orange
			a	imperf pair
532	Fig. 230	175+50 poul		red brown
			a	imperf pair

1960 Royal Birthday Issue

Following the long-established European precedent of honoring the natal day of a Chief of State, increasingly practiced by many countries elsewhere, appropriate stamps were released on the occasion of the 46th birthday of H. M. Moh'd Zahir Shah on October 14.

The rather stark horizontal design includes an unflattering portrait of the King in an oval at the right. Basic inscription "I" occupies the top panel and the commemorative legend is underneath. The stamps were issued in sheets of 24 (4 x 6), lithographed on thinnish hard white wove paper and perforated 11.

533	Fig. 231	50 poul		red brown
			a	imperf pair
534	Fig. 231	150 poul		carmine
			a	imperf pair
			b	dull rose

1960 Red Crescent Fund

A modern ambulance constitutes the central motif of the elongated stamp design for the annual Red Crescent set, placed on sale October 16 and in use for only one week. Basic inscription "I" extends across the top. The usual





Figs. 231-232

legend has been omitted. The stamps were issued in sheets of 35 (5 x 7), lithographed on thinnish hard white wove paper and perforated 11.

535	Fig. 232	50+50 poul	bright violet & carmine
		a	imperf pair
536	Fig. 232	175+50 poul	dull blue & carmine
		a	imperf pair

1960 Teachers Day Issue

During 1958, the Government designated the 1st of Aqrab as a national holiday to be celebrated annually in recognition of the teaching profession, their contribution to public education and the reduction of illiteracy. The occasion was and is marked by appropriate ceremonies and the distribution of academic hours. Special commemorative stamps were first provided for the third celebration in 1960 when, to avoid a date conflict with U. N. Day, the stamps were released on October 23.

Their design centers around an instructor pointing out to two students the location of Afghanistan on a globe in the eastern hemisphere. Basic inscription "I" is at the top.

A legend to the right reads "d' mu'allim war'h" (Salute to the teacher). The stamps were issued in sheets of 30 (5 x 6), lithographed on thinnish hard white wove paper and perforated 11.

537	Fig. 233	50 poul	bright rose
		a	imperf pair
538	Fig. 233	100 poul	light green
		a	imperf pair

1960 United Nations Day

The single design shows the upper half of the eastern hemisphere, decorated with both the U. N. and Afghan flags to the left and right respectively, and two doves of peace circling above. Basic inscription "I" is in the top frame panel. The stamps were issued on October 24, for use on that day only, in sheets of 30 (5 x 6), lithographed on thinnish hard white wove paper and perforated 11.

Unfortunately, it is again necessary to record another questionable practice with an imperforate UN Day "souvenir" sheet issued more than two months





Figs. 233-234

after the fact on December 31. The sheet, measuring 128mmx85mm overall, contains a copy of each denomination in normal colors separated by the UN emblem in light blue and is machine-numbered in black in the lower left. The identifying legend, also in light blue, is written in Pashtou above the stamps and in French underneath. These sheets, reliably reported to the writer to be obviously philatelically inspired and commercially controlled, did not find a receptive market.

Consequently, 5000 remainders, re-numbered and surcharged "+ 20 Ps" in black were reissued for UN Day in 1962.

539	Fig. 234	50 poul	dull magenta
		a	imperf pair
540	Fig. 234	175 poul	dull ultramarine
		a	imperf pair
540S	Fig. 234	50+175 poul	souvenir sheet w/imperf
			50 poul dull magenta &
			175 poul dull ultramarine

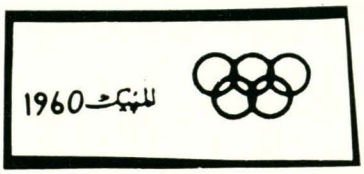


Fig. 235

1960 Summer Olympics Issue

Two more philatelically inspired stamps were released on December 24, several months after the international games were over, in belated "recognition" of the 1960 Summer Olympics held in Rome, Italy.

These items, retailed at a relatively high mark-up, consisted of the regular foreign-rate definitive appropriately overprinted in green as well as a souvenir sheet, measuring 86mmx61mm overall, containing a similar imperforate overprinted stamp.

The uniform overprint consisted of the familiar symbolic interlocking circles on the right, followed by the word "Alimpik" and the year date. The quantity of perforated stamps has not been announced. But an edition of 20,000 of the souvenir sheets was officially reported (S-12/17/60).

The souvenir sheet carries various legends in green and is numbered in black in the lower left corner. Above the stamp in Pashtou are the words "d' Rohm Alimpik 1339" while a more complete identification and western date appears below in French. The overprint is repeated at the lower right. The single stamp imprint, possibly produced by offset lithography was made from a slightly different cliché than those used for the regular stamps. The lettering on the miniature sheet stamp is thinner, the tassels of the wheat ears are more pronounced and the double lines separating the upper corner denomination panels are connected to the inner and outer border framelines instead of being broken off short. Both of the above were lithographed on thinnish hard white wove paper.

overprinted in/color (Fig. 235)

541	175 poul	red brown and green
541S		souvenir sheet w/imperf
	175 poul	dull red brown & green

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— The End —

This concludes the series of articles on the "20th Century Postage Stamps of Afghanistan." The first installment began in November, 1961 (Vol. 40, No. 6) and has continued without interruption through this number of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, making it the longest article ever run in this magazine.

Later on, the entire series will be combined into a handbook to be published by the Collectors Club under the patronage of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund.

A catalogue listing all the stamps described has been compiled by the author, Frank E. Patterson III. This will appear in the book.

LIBRARY (*Continued From Page 32*)

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The Clubhouse

Meeting of October 2, 1963

5c New York Postmaster Provisional of 1845

Before John R. Boker, Jr., President of the Club, spoke upon the material he had placed in the frames, he began by announcing that word had just reached him of the death of the "dean" of America's stamp dealers, Warren H. Colson of Boston, Mass. Mr. Colson, in his 82nd year, had been a stamp dealer for over 65 years of his life.

Mr. Colson had sold stamps to some of the greatest collectors, not only in the United States but all over the world. The top collections such as Ferrari, Caspary and Burrus had many of the gem pieces supplied by Colson. As Mr. Boker pointed out, the death of Warren H. Colson figuratively marked "the close of an era in philately." Before requesting that members and guests to rise for a moment of silence in respect to his memory, Mr. Boker asked all those in the audience, who knew or even only knew of Warren H. Colson, to raise their hands. Although no count was made, it was surprising to see that just about 25% of those present signified that they knew of Mr. Colson.

Mr. *Charles W. Brooks* had been invited by Mr. Boker to exhibit some of his material of the 5c New York Postmaster Provisional of 1845. He exhibited some copies together with a banknote showing the source of the vignette. There was also a page of the so-called reprints — in blue, green, red and brown on white paper, and in black on both white and bluish paper. A reconstructed sheet from the plate of nine was shown. Finally, the imitations and their source of origin were displayed. Mr. Brooks briefly pointed out all of his material in the frames.

John R. Boker, Jr., commenced with the statement that the 5c New York is a stamp which has been so highly specialized that it would appear unlikely for new information to be brought to light. Very large holdings of this stamp have been assembled in the past. The Lapham collection, which was shown in the 1926 New York International Exhibition, contained over 700 copies. In preparation for his definitive handbook on the 5c New York published by the APS, Paul MacGuffin assembled from various owners the amazing total of 2000 examples.

These accumulations have over and over again proved the correctness of the presently acknowledged composition of the plate of forty subjects arranged in five vertical rows of eight. Therefore, the principal thrill in forming the plate reconstructions in this collection has been the setting of such high standards of condition that the task became very difficult. This provides the essential collecting stimulus of the constant search.

The first plate reconstruction shown consisted solely of uncancelled examples, all with four margins. Three of the stamps were the "no signature" variety. It is hoped that these can eventually be replaced so that the reconstruction will be completely uniform. The 5c New York in uncancelled condition is a stamp whose rarity is very much underrated, so that it is highly doubtful that a second uncancelled reconstruction can be completed.

Another reconstructed plate was shown, consisting solely of stamps cancelled with handstamps only, rather than with the more usual blue or black pen strokes. Seven positions are unfortunately still lacking. Of course, this type of "plating" is more of a concession to present-day taste in collecting than anything else — certainly having only modest philatelic merit since the handstamp can-

cellations cover such a long a period of use, and, in addition, exist much more frequently on late rather than early plate impressions.

The collection has, however, served a research purpose. In assembling it, stress has been laid on the re-examination and verification of previous research in the existing literature. It has been found that only too often one philatelic writer has copied from a previous article without checking facts. Too frequently, the first to go into print based his statements on a mere assumption.

Referring to Luff's book on Postmasters Provisionals and he quoted sources, it was shown that absolutely no proof exists that the New York Postmaster, Robert H. Morris, ever furnished any stamps to the postmasters at Albany, Baltimore, Philadelphia or Boston. The Morris letter quoted merely points in that direction. Despite usage of the 5c New York from some of these cities, distribution of the stamps other than by private hand in most modest measure is far from proven.

There are other points which have been based on mere assumption and require vertification. In the first place, it is by no means certain that the "R. H. M." signature was among the earliest forms to be used. Secondly, there is absolutely no evidence that two sheets were so initialled. A statistical survey to record duplicating plate positions with the "RHM" initials has been undertaken. But, due to the rarity of the stamp, will probably take many years before much definitive can be asserted.

It also seems a hasty action to have recently noted in "the Scott U. S. Specialized Catalogue" that two covers exist bearing U. S. City Despatch Post stamps in addition to the 5c New York. It is true that these covers exist, but there is, in the exhibitor's opinion, absolutely no proof that stamps were properly used on the covers. The City Despatch Post stamps are uncancelled — a most abnormal phenomenon.

It was also pointed out that early plating activities were not only handicapped by a relative scarcity of material at the time, but also because a pre-conceived idea as to the size of the plate led to "plating by assumption." The first plating as "confirmed" by Luff was one of fifty subjects. This was certainly excusable because differing impressions caused by plate wear led to assigning more impressions than the plate contained, and forty-seven positions (in a plate of forty) are described and assigned in the Hart-Luff book on the subject.

Later work by Reggio and Hatfield, working independently, resulted in the correct plate reconstruction. The plating was by no means simple. MacGuffin reports that Hatfield worked with enlarged photos.

As more and more stamps gravitated into philatelic hands, specializing in the 5c New York grew apace and has not really suffered from a lack of material. It is estimated that between four and five thousand 5c New Yorks exist today in collections and dealers' stocks. Because of the somewhat irregular spacing between the positions on the plate and the relatively large size of the single stamp, sound four-margined stamps are disproportionately rare, and probably well under six hundred of the existing copies — including, of course, those that are pen-cancelled — can be classed as "fine to very fine."

The large (for a Postmaster Provisional) quantity of stamps available has permitted detailed classification of the varieties of signature, paper, cancellations and usages that exist. Were the "Scott Specialized U. S. Catalogue" listing to be as detailed as, for example, in the case of the 1c 1851, probably over fifty varieties would have to be included. This is not too surprising when one realizes that 142,240 stamps were printed and delivered. This total was produced over a period of several months at varying intervals in a busy printing shop, also it is probable that any suitable paper that was at hand at the time was used.

Among the more outstanding items shown in the frames were the complete

reconstructed plate of uncancelled stamps; a vertical strip of three on the scarce gray paper with handstamped cancellation; an uncancelled horizontal pair with two different styles of the same signature type se-tenant showing a change of pen used; and uncancelled example on the true blue paper (one of two known); the only known uncancelled example of the rare "RHM" signature; an "RHM" used on cover from New Hamburg; the unique pair signed "M. M. jr." tied to large part of cover-front and illustrated in the "Robert Morris Letter Book;" one of the two known horizontal strips of four on cover; and examples used on covers sent abroad to Nova Scotia, Sardinia, France, England, Switzerland and Holland.

A feature of the exhibit was a set of forty enlarged photographs together with a description of the plating characteristics of each position. These photographs and basic classification of plating characteristics were the work of Henry Gibson, who was described by Mr. Boker as one of the all-time great collectors of classic United States stamps.

The collection on display consisted of 192 examples of the 5c New York, of which all except three, which were included for special reasons, were four-margined copies. This point was stressed first to show the self-imposed hurdle of condition to be overcome in building the collection, and, second, to emphasize that many of the most prominent plating characteristics of the 5c New York exist only in the margins.

Meeting of October 16, 1963

Transatlantic Covers 1851-1875

This display and lecture given by Mr. *Melvin W. Schuh* of Worcester, Mass. again was conducted in the new form that is gaining popularity with the Collectors Club meeting program. Mr. Schuh's material was placed, as usual, in the wall frames. Also he showed and described the covers with colored slides. As each cover appeared on the screen, he pointed out the salient features. One could offer an estimate that so far five of the 1963 meetings have been conducted with the use of colored slides.

The speaker was introduced by Mr. Mortimer L. Neinken, who said that he considered Mr. Schuh one of the present-day outstanding students in his particular field — transatlantic covers from the United States during the 1851-75 period.

Before showing the slides, Mr. Schuh made some introductory remarks to better acquaint those present with his subject. This is what he said:

"My chief collecting interest for the past several years has been transatlantic mail. This is so vast a field, and offers so many variations that no collection of it will ever be complete.

"Of particular interest to me, especially during the period when the various postal treaties were being negotiated, is the development of the rates to the various countries. In the beginning, most of our mail traveled to England and was forwarded under the appropriate British Treaty. Later, the United States negotiated treaties with Bremen, Prussia, Hamburg and France, and there were many ways to send a letter at different rates and routings to various countries. For example, Switzerland was served after 1857 by French, Prussian, Bremen and Hamburg mail with rates varying from 21 to 35 cents.

"Since it is obviously impossible to cover the entire subject of transatlantic mail in one evening, I have chosen to talk about mail travelling between the United States and France, and also mail to or from other countries travelling through France. To qualify, a letter must originate in the United States, be addressed to the United States or bear United States transit postal markings. The period

covered is 1851 to 1875. This starts with the United States 1851 issue and runs to the establishment of the Universal Postal Union, which removed much of the interest in this field by standardizing the rates to all member countries.

"Mail to France may be divided into four major periods:

1. Pre-treaty period prior to March 31, 1857.
2. First Treaty period, April 1, 1857 to December 31, 1869.
3. Inter-treaty period, January 1, 1870 to July 31, 1874.
4. Second Treaty period, August 1, 1874 to December 31, 1875.

"The covers shown illustrate the rates in each of the four periods. In the first two periods, there is variation in rates and credits, depending upon whether the letters were carried by British Packets or American Packets via England, or American Packets direct to Le Havre. The same is true of French mail to the United States.

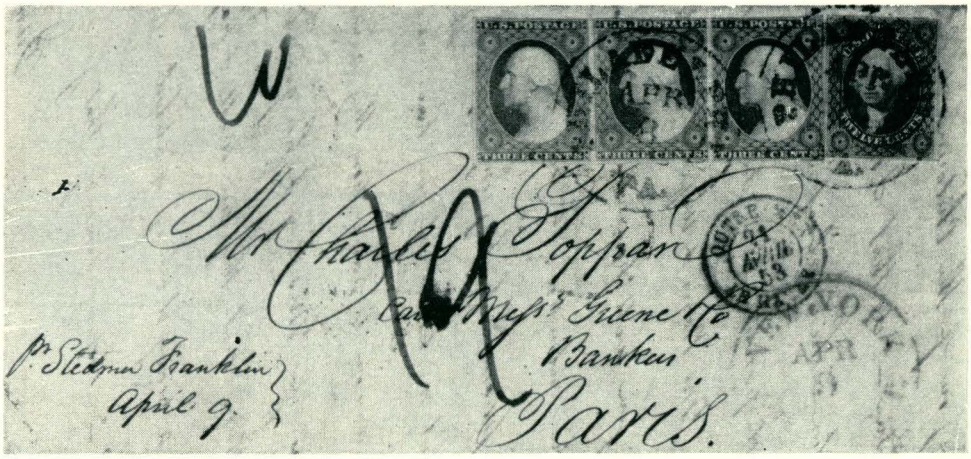
"In the third period after the abrogation of the treaty in 1870, the United States again used the Anglo-French treaty and also established a direct rate to French ports. Mail sent via England could be fully paid, paid to England only, or unpaid. The rates in this period are the most complicated because the United States, England and France did not use the same weight progression. Another feature was the dissimilarity between the United States rate to France, 10 cents, and the French rate to the United States, 24 cents. This resulted partly from the tax of 5 decimes imposed by Louis Napoleon in France.

"During the first two periods especially, the complete story as to rate, debits, credits and routing is told on the letter itself through the postal markings. This produces many unusual covers, particularly if they have been missorted in error. There are two such covers shown here, which were mailed in the Treaty period, but sent by British Open Mail."

It is obviously impossible to report on each of the covers shown. But Mr. Schuh selected one that he considers of great interest. It is illustrated here along with the following description that Mr. Schuh supplied to this magazine.

Charles Toppan Cover

Philadelphia to Paris 1853



The United States negotiated a contract with the New York and Havre Steam Navigation Company to carry mail direct to the port of Le Havre, France.

After July 1, 1851, the rate was 20 cents per ½ ounce which paid United States inland and sea postage. French inland postage was collected on delivery

at the rate of 3 decimes per 7½ grammes if addressed to Le Havre, or 6 decimes if addressed to other locations in France. Very few of these Havre Packet covers, prior to the French Treaty, have survived.

This letter is of particular interest, because is was written by S. H. Carpenter to Charles Toppan, and concerned the business of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear and Company, the firm which produced the 1851 stamps. Consequently, Mr. Carpenter used stamps in a period when most foreign mail was stampless, and he cut them carefully, producing four margin copies.

The letter was carried from New York by the "Franklin," the original ship of the New York and Havre Steam Navigation Company. Postage was overpaid one cent. It weighed over 7½ grammes so 12 decimes (24 cents) was collected in France. The "OUTRE MER" marking identifies Havre Packet mail.

Meeting of November 6, 1963

American Stamp Dealers Association

Every few years, the Club invites our dealer members to exhibit some of their philatelic material. It has never failed to manifest openly that most stamp dealers are stamp collectors at heart.

All, who attended this meeting after viewing the frames in the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Room, received this same impression.

Nine stamp dealers exhibited. Space does not permit a detailed report on most of the material shown, although it was so interesting that in a way it warrants it.

But it is said that one picture is worth a thousand words. The three covers illustrated speak for themselves. One seldom sees outstanding pieces as these.

Therefore, this account will state only the exhibit and the name of the exhibitor. It will be as brief as were each dealer's comments as he was called upon to speak on his frames. The longest speech was six minutes, the majority's



Fig. 1. Five copies of the 24 cents United States 1869 stamp and a 12 cent single on one cover. (William Bilden Collection).

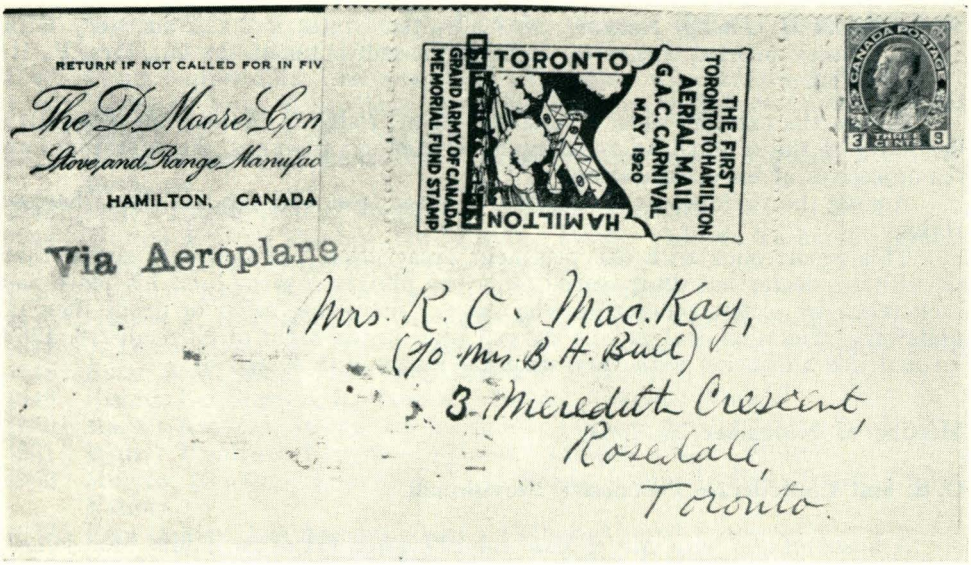


Fig. 2. One of the outstanding aero-philatelic rarities. A copy of the 1920 Grand Army Of Canada Semi-Official air mail stamp (Sanabria No. 503) on a flown cover. (John Cornelius Collection).

remarks were finished before one realized it. The exhibitor's names are given in alphabetical order as follows:

William Bilden, Minneapolis, Minn., United States 1869 Issue. (Fig.1)
Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N. Y., Some Classic stamps of Norway.
William Bogg, Boston, Mass. South Australia and the early stamps of St. Vincent.
Ezra D. Cole, Nyack, N. Y., Old Valentine covers and the very new Tongo Gold Coin issue.
John Cornelius, Minneapolis, Minn., Pioneer covers and Semi-Official air mail stamps of Canada. (Fig. 2)
William A. Fox, Short Hills, N. J., United States 3 cent 1851 on cover.
Seymour Kaplan, New York, N. Y., United States Banknote issues on cover.
Robert A. Siegel, New York, N. Y. United States 1847 issue and Dead Letter Post Office covers. (Fig. 3)



Fig. 3. The United States 5 cents 1847 stamp in a strip of four on a cover. (Robert A. Siegel Collection). (Photographs by Boutrelle).

Prescott H. Thorp, Netcong, N. J., United States Postal Stationery with fancy printed corner cards from the collection of the late Mrs. P. H. Thorp.

Before the exhibits were commented upon, *Peter G. Keller*, the Executive Secretary of the A. S. D. A., spoke upon the history, the aims, the operation and the objectives of his organization.

Among the visitors was an old-time member from Chicago, Ill., Mr. Charless Hahn.

This report ends with one pertinent observation. It is widely stated that the oldtime dealer has disappeared from the philatelic scene, and his place has been taken by a new generation who are far more interested in profit than in philately. The nine dealers who showed here on the night of November 6, 1963 refuted this allegation with very strong evidence. (*H. M. G.*)

Meeting of November 20, 1963

U. S. and Confederate Postmaster Provisionals

A husband and wife, Mr. & Mrs. John D. Pope III of St. Louis, Mo., joined philatelic forces and showed Postmasters' Provisionals.

Mr. Pope in his opening words pointed out to the members that his collection was restricted to adhesives that were issued prior to the first General Issue of July 1, 1847.

The cities whose stamps were shown were Baltimore, Md., Brattleboro, Vt., Millbury, Mass., New York, N. Y., Providence, R. I. and St. Louis, Mo.

A strong feature of Mr. Pope's display was the large number of first-day or earliest known date covers. Another item which intrigued the viewers was the St. Louis "Bear" 10c on bluish paper with an impression of the 5c value on the reverse. This unique item is responsible for the Scott listing 11x8a.

Mrs. Pope restricted her display to the Confederate Postmasters' Provisionals issued in Memphis, Tenn. Although there are only three basic numbers, the 2c blue and the 5c both come in shades of red and rose.

Mr. John R. Boker, Jr. President of the Club, at the conclusion thanked Mr. and Mrs. Pope for the wonderful display that the members had been priviliged to see both on projected colored slides and the actual items in the Club's frames.

The following have qualified for membership in The Collectors Club and have been duly elected by the Board of Governors:

4930 Henriette Grosse, Wiesbaden, Germany. Collects Thurn and Taxis cancellations.
4931 Renato Mondolfo, Rome Italy. Collects rare stamps.
4932 A. M. Leverton, London, England. Collects British Commonwealth.
4933 Miroslaw Arthur Bojanowicz, Wembley Park, England. Collects Poland, Yugoslavia, Old Italian States, British Colonials.
4934 Herbert A. Klee, Highland Park, Ill. Collects United States, British Commonwealth.
4935 Harold R. Gross, Fresh Meadows, N. Y. Collects Postal Stationery of Mexico, Latin America.
4936 Richard S. Wilson, New York, N. Y. Collects British North America.
4937 Paul J. Plant, Washington ,D. C. Collects Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, Belgium.
4938 Theodore VanDam, New York, N. Y. Collects Spain, World War I post cards.

4939 William E. Neff, Jr., M. D., Cheshire, Conn. Collects Bermuda, Australia, New Zealand, United States.
4940 Perry Sapperstein, Gastonia, N. C. Collects United States 3c 1861.
4941 Harry L. Fine, Mesa, Ariz. Collects Montana and Fort Laramie postal history.
4942 Sabra E. Jones, Houston, Tex. Collects United States, Vatican City, U. S. Revenues.
4943 Harry Hayes, Batley, England. Collects literature.
4944 Walton Eugene Tinsley, Los Angeles, Calif. Collects Tasmania, Transvaal, Canada, United States cancellations.
4945 Ervin F. Kalb, Houston, Tex. Collects Germany.
4946 Hubert C. Skinner, New Orleans, La. Collects United States.
4947 J. Hoxie Haas, Jr., White Plains, N. Y. Collects United States 3c 1861.
4948 Brian S. W. Rigby-Hall, Bournemouth, England.
4949 Bishnu Lal Shresta, Kathmandu, Nepal. Collects World.
4950 Marcel Kottelat, Berne, Switzerland. Collects Switzerland, Air Mail.
4951 Walter Hubbard, London, England. Collects United States.
4952 Murray Newman, Bronx, N. Y. Collects Israel, United States, United Nations.
4853 Earl Oakley, Los Angeles, Calif. Collects United States 1851.
4954 Robert B. Greenes, Scarsdale, N. Y. Collects United States.
4955 Mrs. F. W. Kessler, Manhasset, N. Y. Collects Colombia, Air Mail.
4956 Robert Huggins, Glen Ridge, N. J. Collects Portugal and Provinces.
4957 A. Rendon, Long Island City, N. Y. Collects South America.
4958 Donald M. Weisberger, New York, N. Y. Collects United States, Israel, United Nations.
4959 Lawrence G. Mills, Malone, N. Y. Collects Patriotic Covers, United States, Canada.
4960 Walter E. Charland, Cranston, R. I. Collects Liberia.
4961 Johannes V. Nielsen, Jr., Charleston, S. C. Collects United States 19th Century, Confederates.
4962 Capt. Herbert Fox Rommel, USN, Washington, D. C. Collects Naval Postmarks, Dominican Republic.
4963 John H. Shepard, Carpinteria, Calif. Collects British Commonwealth, Liberia, Ethiopia.
4964 W. M. Wickert, Petersburg, Va. Collects United States.
4965 John F. Leutzinger, Mercer Island, Wash. Collects Wells Fargo, Western Expresses.
4966 William R. Lutey, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Collects United States, France, Italy.
4967 Maj. James William Markham Stone, Woldingham, England. Collects Perkins, Bacon & Co. Essays and proofs.
4968 Robert W. Werner, New Rochelle, N. Y. Collects Confederate States of America.
4969 Jonathan P. Schwartz, New York, N. Y. Collects Liechtenstein.
4970 Laurence S. Gifford, Sr., Delmar, N. Y. Collects United States 8c Liberty.
4971 Harold B. Howard, Wilmington, Del. Collects Australia, France and Colonies.

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

1964 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

January 8th	— *ANNUAL MEETING*
January 15th	— *Bosnia*—John F. Connor
February 5th	— *U.S. Bank Note Issues, especially 10c Jefferson*—Allen H. Seed
February 19th	— *Members participation*—European Countries. Limit 2 frames
March 4th	— *Austria Philatelic Society*
March 18th	— *Informal Roundtable discussions and exhibits* — *Meeting room*—British Commonwealth — *Lounge*—African Countries — *Governors room*—United States
April 1st	— *Bolivia*—Philip V. Mattes
April 15th	— *United States, Adventures with the 1902 Series*—Dr. Robert S. Breakey
May 6th	— *ANNUAL COMPETITION*—124th Anniversary of the Stamp
May 20th	— *Display by Royal Philatelic Society, London*
June 3rd	— *Airmail Proofs of American Bank Note Co.*—John J. Britt — *Proofs and essays of Indian Feudatory States*—H. D. S. Haverbeck

Summer Recess

September 16th	— *Members participation*—United States. Limit 2 frames
October 7th	— *Canada*—Vincent G. Greene, Clarence M. Jephcott
October 21st	— *Masonic Stamp Club*
November 4th	— *United Nations Postal Administration*
November 18th	— *International Society of Guatemala Collectors*
December 2nd	— *Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum*
December 16th	— *Board of Governors*—Open House

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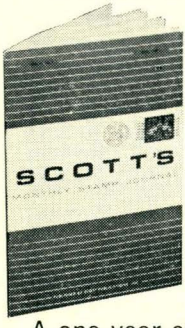
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