The Collectors Club

Philatelist

A Magazine devoted to Philatelic Study & Research

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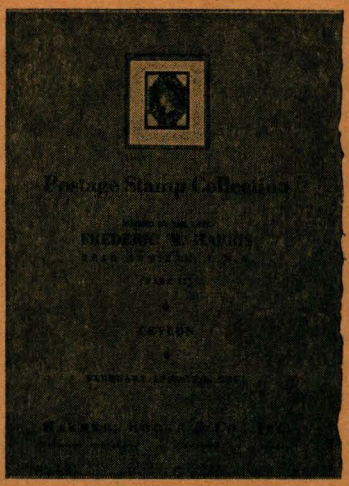
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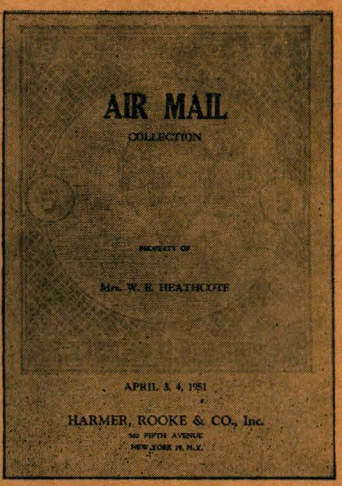
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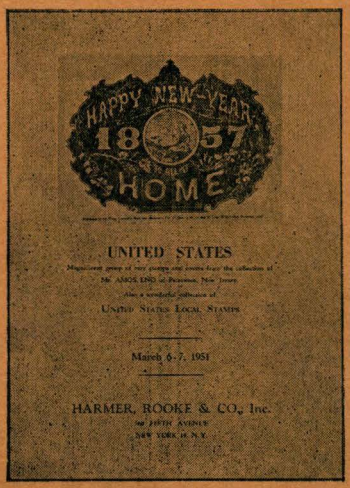
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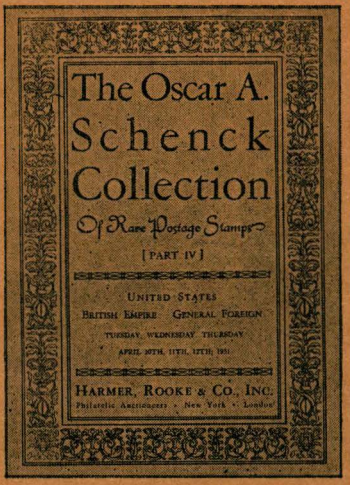
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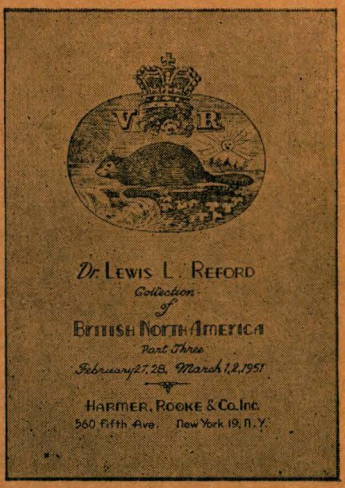
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65 Nassau Street **New York 38, N. Y.**

The Collectors Club
Philatelist

MAY, 1951. VOL. XXX, NO. 3

HENRY M. GOODKIND, **Editor**
Editorial Committee
WINTHROP S. BOGGS
HARRISON D. S. HAVERBECK
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STEPHEN G. RICH

Editorial

Philatelic Book Reviews

You plan to eat a ham and cheese sandwich. Would you be tempted to order it because of the following description? "A ham and cheese sandwich consists of two slices of rye bread, a leaf of lettuce and mustard spread over a cut of ham and cheese. It costs 40c."

This tells you nothing. You have not the slightest conception of how it tastes; whether the mustard is sharp or mild; whether the ham is boiled, smoked or Virginia; whether the cheese is mild or strong, imported or domestic. You know as little as you did before you read the above description.

This parable is used because that is exactly what you read in reviews of philatelic literature. Most of them are not readers' guides. The effects of this are shown in the quality of literature about stamps being published. The quantity is immense. Most people outside of philately cannot conceive of the number of handbooks, catalogs, periodicals, bulletins, weeklies, pamphlets and newspapers published annually on stamp collecting. The range is from good to bad. Try to learn "which is which" by reading most of the comments in the philatelic press. What is the result?

First of all, the "originality" of the reviews amazes. Trite and hackneyed clichés are repeated over and over. Every book is "a must" or "the last word" (which many wish were actually true). If written in a foreign language one reads comments somewhat in this vein:—"This catalogue, although in German, will be of great help to the specialist."

Without elaborating further upon the inanity and lack of constructive criticism in most book reviews, an examination of some of the reasons for this condition may be discussed.

First: Ignorance exists in many reviewers, who either lack the necessary philatelic knowledge, or a reasonable understanding of the particular field under consideration.

Second: There is favoritism and bias, which are almost upon an equal plane with temerity to criticise. Many a reviewer appears to believe that because the effort is commendable, the product, therefore, must be praised whether worthy or not. This seems to boil down to an "Oh!-he-meant-well" attitude.

Finally, an entirely wrong plan of book reviewing in many philatelic publications is responsible for the lack of proper criticism. When such work is assigned to one person who does not and cannot know everything about all philately, lacking the necessary

(Continued on Page 142.)

THE CLUB'S LIBRARY

The saying "opportunity strikes only once" does not hold true for the Philatelist. Whether he be an individual bent on research, an ardent specialist, or just a general collector, he has a tried, true and permanent friend in the Collectors Club Library, where to his good fortune and opportunity he will be able to locate all types of philatelic information.

The Collectors Club Library has one of the most complete collections of books, pamphlets, and periodicals relating to Philately that has ever been brought together.

It was started about 1896 and has been formed by a large number of valuable gifts among which should be noted: In 1923, Theodore E. Steinway bought and presented to the Club the great philatelic library of Victor Suppantschitsch, President of the Senate of Austria. This contained 27,165 pieces of periodical literature and 1,180 books and other publications. In 1926, Joseph S. Rich gave his Library of Philatelic Literature to the Club. This consisted of 1500 volumes all splendidly bound. Mr. William R. Ricketts has donated his well known collection to the Club. It was especially rich in foreign language articles and books.

As new books and articles have been published, they have been placed on the Library shelves, so that through the years many hundreds of volumes have been added. The Club has also kept up to date with the many periodicals being published both here and abroad, besides various specialty clubs' activities and their publications. As these numbers are completed, they are bound so they can be easily handled for use of the members.

As an additional aid to seekers of information, the Collectors Club has a full time Librarian who is most anxious to be of help. The Library is open every day from one (1) to five (5) P. M. Only closed during July and August. For members unable to make use of the Library in the afternoon, evening hours from seven (7) to nine (9) P. M. are maintained. These hours are changed only on the regular meeting nights of the Collectors Club which are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. On these nights the hours are four (4) to six (6) P. M., and seven (7) to ten (10) P. M. The reading room is especially pleasant and ideal for one seeking a spot to make notes.

All members of the Collectors Club, whether they are resident or non-resident are entitled to borrow not more than three (3) volumes which they may keep for a two-week period. (Non-resident members are charged with postage and insurance on volumes sent to them.)

It seems as if too few of our non-resident members avail themselves of our Library service. When one commences paying dues to a club, the first question usually asked is—What can I get out of it? Each year that his dues are payable, this question comes up again. A great majority of our non-resident membership cannot avail themselves physically of the Club House facilities. Our Library, however, is an exception. Perhaps the Club has been negligent in not sufficiently advertising its Library privileges to all the members. Or, on the other hand, it may be that many have not heeded this when it was mentioned. We do find, when speaking to some of our out-of-town members who occasionally visit us here, that they are amazed to learn that they may borrow books from The Club's Library by mail.

Most of our books are available, with the exception of a very few rare volumes which may only be read in The Club Library and not removed therefrom. In addition, there is a photostatic service which has been helpful to a number of our members. Pages or passages from a book may be photographed by this method and this service is supplied at cost plus postage. It is however, essential that any passage of a book to be photostated be specifically stipulated. One cannot refer to a book, ask for a certain passage to be located and then photostated.

With all this immeasurable wealth of philatelic material at your beck and call, why not take advantage of The Club Library? It is here for that purpose, and we wish to see many more of our members, particularly the non-resident, do this.

Julian F. Gros
Chairman, Library Committee.

WEI HAI WEI

By H. B. R. CLARKE, F.R.P.S.L.*

For much of the last century Europe and Asia were disturbed, as they are now, by the bogey of the Russian Bear. For years the fear of what in 1904-05 and 1914-15 turned out to be a militarily over-rated nation was an affliction to the European powers, and not least to the British, whose spheres of interest clashed directly with those of the Russian Empire from Persia to India. Further east, the clash was less direct, but when it became clear after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894 that China could be regarded as a "power vacuum" and that the Tsarist Empire was aiming at filling the vacuum so far as northern China was concerned, a manoeuver for position started in this area. No less than five Great Powers were on the move in the Far East in the last years of the century. Russia, Germany, France and Great Britain all moved forward in China, whilst away to the south-east, the United States liberated the Philippines from Spain by force of arms.

The first move was made by Germany, who occupied Kiaochow in 1897. This gave the Russians a pretext to "winter their fleet" at Port Arthur (Liushunkow) on the Kwantung Peninsula, across the Gulf of Pechihli, and to open negotiations for the lease of Port Arthur and Dairen (Talienwan) on the alleged grounds that they were anxious to obtain an ice-free port (which Vladivostok was not) on the Pacific.

The British Government pointed out to the Russians that it "was not opposed to the lease by Russia of an ice-free commercial port connected by rail with the Trans-Siberian railway" but that "questions of an entirely different kind were opened if Russia obtained control of a military port in the neighborhood of Peking." The Russians were not to be deterred, however, and on 27th March, 1898, after a handsome bribe to Li Hung-chang, the Chinese negotiator, the Russians acquired from China the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula, with Port Arthur and Dairen, for 25 years, with the right to construct a branch railway from Harbin. As the events of the Russo-Japanese War were to show, the Russians sought a fortress on the Pacific rather than an ice-free port, and Port Arthur was converted by them into a great military stronghold.

Wei Hai Wei is on the north coast of Shantung, and lies opposite to Port Arthur, and almost due south, across the Gulf of Pechihli. The British Government were anxious to restore the naval balance of power in the Far East which had been disturbed by Russia, and following a broad hint from the Chinese, who wanted a counterpoise to the advancing power of Russia, they instructed Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister to China, to obtain a lease of Wei Hai Wei, as a naval anchorage and coaling station. Critics of the step said that the little town offered a poor defensive position, but the reply to this was that it was the only place where the Chinese had put up a successful resistance to Japan in 1894. Agreement was reached with Germany and Japan, the two other powers interested in Shantung, and with whom Great Britain was then at pains to be on friendly terms. To allay German fears concerning Kiaochow, the British undertook not to construct a railway from Wei Hai Wei into the interior, and the Japanese, who were occupying the town until China had paid the indemnity imposed after the war of 1894, were ready to withdraw in favour of the British. The convention, to which the Chinese made merely a show of objection, came into force on 1st July, 1898, "for so long a period as Port Arthur shall

* This study is contributed to THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST by The China Stamp Society, of whose London unit Mr. Clarke is head.

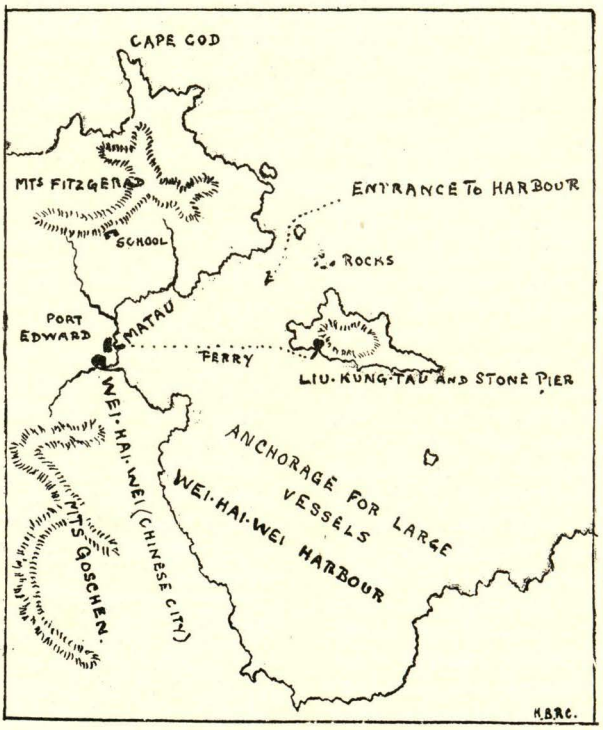


Fig. 1—Map of Wei Hai Wei and environs.

be in the occupation of Russia." The lease continued until 1st October, 1930, though it could have been surrendered long before that time.

Time was apparently taken by the forelock, and on May 23rd, 1898, the occupying Japanese handed over to the British, whose flag was hoisted on May 24th, 1898, by Capt. King-Hall, R. N., under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour. Admiral Seymour wrote:—"To please the Chinese we arranged that the Japs who were in possession should have their flag down on May 23rd, and the Chinese be hoisted then and fly until the 24th, so that we should receive the place from them." Thus the comedy of face saving was gallantly carried out. The ceremony was witnessed by our late member Engineer-Capt. J. A. Murray, R. N.,* at that time a young staff engineer on H. M. S. "Iphigenia" (Figure 2).

It will be remembered that Mr. Balfour announced at the Washington Conference in 1922 that Great Britain was prepared to hand the territory back under conditions similar to those agreed upon when Kiaochow was restored to China. However, the Peking Government fell before the Conference was completed and Wei Hai Wei remained in Great Britain's hands until eight years later, by which time a stable Chinese government was in being which could give effect to the terms of surrender of the lease.

The territory leased to Great Britain consisted of a belt of mainland 10 miles wide and running round the whole length of the bay on the northeast coast of the province of

* Further information on this and other points will be found in Captain Murray's notes on page 34 of Lyons Livingston's "The Postal System of the Chinese Treaty Ports." Published by the author, Baltimore, 1949.

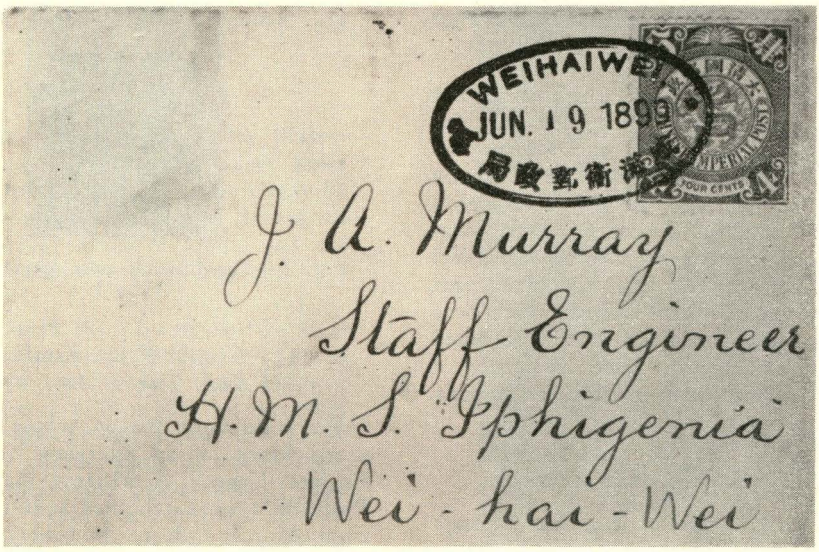


Fig. 2—Cover addressed to Captain Murray in 1899, when serving on the H. M. S. Iphegenia.

Shantung. Here was the old native walled town of Wei Hai Wei which had a population of about 2,000. The island of Liu Kung, which lies across the mouth of the bay, provided good anchorage. There were fertile valleys, and an equitable climate. The population on the mainland consisted mostly of farmers and fishermen.

In due course the British Navy established a naval and coaling station, and the bay became a summer resort and sanatorium for the British squadron of the China Station. Liu Kung Tau was at first practically uninhabited, but it soon grew and became the chief shopping centre. There were workshops for the Navy, naval tailors, ship's chandlers, general stores and a hotel. There was a ferry service from the mainland 3 miles away. By 1921 the population of Liu Kung Tau was 600 while that of the leased territory of 285 square miles had grown to 154,-416.

On the mainland a new town was built, named Port Edward, which became the chief port and seat of government. It was a British settlement consisting of a post office, hotel, foreign residences of the bungalow type, and, on the hill to the north of Wei Hai Wei, a school. This school, with that at Chefoo, were considered to be the best British boys' schools in North China.

In the town the enterprising firm of Cornabé & Co. of Chefoo opened a branch depot, and their establishment, as will be seen later, formed an important factor in the philatelic history of Wei Hai Wei.

Matau. Adjacent to the new town of Port Edward was a very old and long stone jetty called Matau, pronounced Matoe. It was from this jetty that the Ferry left for the island. Mr. Adgey-Edgar informs me that the Chinese always referred to Port Edward as Matau and by no other name. Before Port Edward was built Matau was extensively used before and after the Boxer Rising for landing supplies and personnel, and during the First World War saw the embarkation of many Chinese Labour Battalions for France who were recruited there. Adgey-Edgar brought over 1,000 via Canada and the Atlantic losing only a handful in Canada where Canadian farmers pinched them en route to Montreal.

Postal History

(1) *Establishment of a British Post Office at Liu Kung Tau*

When the Japanese left, the Chinese post office carried on, but it was used only for local and inland mail. European firms and naval and military personnel were greatly inconvenienced through the delays in deliveries of mail, which depended on any seagoing transport between Chefoo and Wei Hai Wei. It was not until the latter part of 1899* that a British Post Office was opened at Liu Kung Tau; as will be noted later, the Chinese had already opened a branch Post Office there in May (or possibly as early as March), 1899.

(2) *The Local Courier Service*

Because of the discontent arising through lack of postal facilities the idea of a courier service between Wei Hai Wei and Chefoo, a matter of 65 miles, was discussed between the Naval authorities, the High Commissioner at Liu Kung Tau, and Mr. L. G. Ferguson, who was acting as manager for Cornabé & Co. The High Commissioner sanctioned the operation of a courier service on condition that it paid its way. Arrangements were then made with Chefoo to cooperate. The Courier Service consisted of runners from Chefoo and Wei Hai Wei, who met halfway and exchanged bags twice a week. This meant a saving of time, and what is more important, the receipt and despatch of mails at regular intervals. Chefoo, being a place of considerable importance, had a recognised mail service which was served by both land and sea transport. This was the beginning of the postal history of Wei Hai Wei. The Honorary Postmaster, Mr. L. G. Fergusson, ordered stamps from the well-known Shanghai printers and publishers, Kelly & Walsh, but so anxious were all connected with the idea to make a start that they decided to make and use their own stamps until supplies from Shanghai came to hand.



Fig. 3—The Chinese post office Marking Type 1.

(3) *Chinese P. O. Established at Liu Kung Tau*

We learn from Bishop, whose notes were partly based on an interview he had with Engineer-Capt. J. A. Murray, that a Chinese Post Office was established at Liu Kung Tau from March 15th to September 1st, 1899. There is no clue as to the type of postmark used, but probably it was one of the Chinese Wei Hai Wei postmarks.

(4) *Chinese Post Office in Wei Hai Wei*

In the meantime the Chinese post offices at Wei Hai Wei continued to function until the British Post Office was opened at Port Edward about April 1st, 1904, and on that date the Chinese post offices at Liu Kung Tau, Port Edward and Matau were also closed.

The postmarks of the Chinese Imperial Posts are as follows:—

Type 1. 1A. Oval (approximate size 37x22 mm.) The earliest date is 11.5.99, latest 5.2.00.

Type 2. Double circle (approximate size 43x 24 mm.) 17.9.90 (error for 1900) latest 12.10.01.

Type 3. Double circle "Matau" (the jetty at Port Edward) in red, blue and violet; 1902 dates.

Type 4. Double circle, L.K.T. and W.H.W., black-violet, blue and red. Earliest date 8.10.02 and the latest 6.8.03.

Type 5. Double circle, Port Edward and Wei Hai Wei as Type 3. Only known in black and dated 12.9.03.

* Lobdell and Hopkins: "Hongkong and the Treaty Ports," London: The Postal History Society, 1949 (page 287) gives the date as September 1. W. Arthur Cornabe' quotes this date also.

These dates are taken from my collection and there is no reason why they should be final, but I think they are near enough as a guide.

The Stamps

The Chinese stamps used were the Waterlow 1898 issue watermarked, except those with dual purpose postmarks, which may be watermarked or unwatermarked. I have all denominations up to the 50 cents, and the higher denominations up to $5 may also have been used.

Before we leave the Chinese postmarks it is well to consider the possibility that Type 2 may have been used earlier than Types 1 and 1A. Type 2 is characteristic of other Chinese postmarks of that period while Type 1 is definitely characteristic of about 1899, and has not been seen much earlier. The oval postmark, Types 1 and 1A, was adopted at several places including Peking, and at one time it was associated with the Boxer period, but I have been unable to verify this theory. Type 2 was used during October and November 1899, but it will be seen from

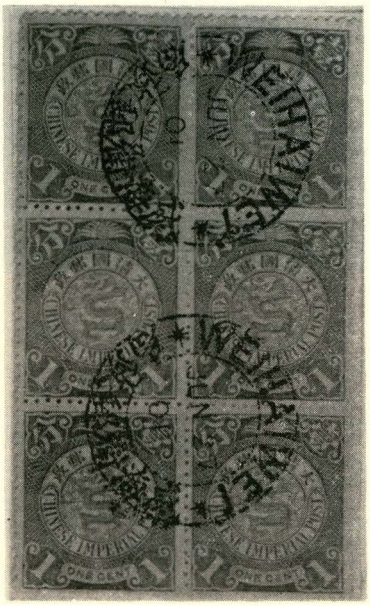


Fig. 4—The Chinese post office Marking Type 2.



Fig. 5—The first issue of Wei Hai Wei on a triple combination cover from Wei Hai Wei **to** Great Britain via Chefoo and the British post office in Shanghai.

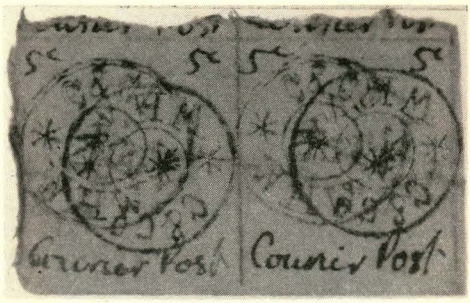


Fig. 6—A pair of the 5c first issue of Wei Hai Wei—a rare item.

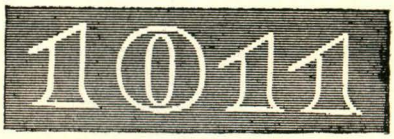


Fig. 7—The watermark of Wiggins, Teape & Co.

the illustration that the postal clerk had dated it 1890 in error and perpetuated his mistake for at least two months. The correct date of 1899 will be seen on the postmark on the French stamp superimposed on the Chinese stamps which were only on issue in 1898 or after. Types 1 and 1A are similar except for size and bolder lettering on the larger (1A), and were in use at the same time.

Types 3, 4 and 5 are in an entirely different category. The postmark has all the appearance of being either of Japanese or of European origin. All the covers I have are routed via Chefoo, and then probably through Port Arthur and Siberia; they are linked up with the Russian Post Offices, and carry Russian stamps postmarked at Chefoo, while the Chinese stamps are cancelled with either Type 3 or 4. They had a dual purpose, for they bore the names Liu Kung Tau, Matau or Port Edward and Wei Hai Wei and it should be noted that the "Tau" in Liu Kung Tau is spelled Tao, which suggests to me a European origin. Type 3 is known in blue-violet and red, and Type 4 in black, blue, violet and red. Type 5 occurs in black only; only one copy on cover has so far been seen.

(5) *The Courier Service Stamps*

We have already seen that; with the arrival of British Naval forces, the mail service caused some dissatisfaction, and a Courier service in connection with Chefoo was mooted. To facilitate this, Cornabé & Co., or should we say their manager Mr. L. G. Fergusson, who was appointed Honorary Postmaster, prepared the first stamps. It should be clearly understood that these two issues cannot be termed Treaty Port stamps, because Wei Hai Wei was leased territory and did not come under any of the old Treaties. The stamps were, however, locals in that their use was restricted to the Courier service between Wei Hai Wei and Chefoo; but there is no evidence that they were ever used for local deliveries. In fact they occupied an unique position in philately inasmuch as they franked mail from British-leased territory to Chinese territory without bearing the stamps of either countries, unless it was necessary to pay postage beyond Chefoo.

About the middle of December, 1898,* the first Wei Hai Wei stamps were issued. The issue consisted of a 2 cents value and a 5 cents value. The 2 cents was for ordinary correspondence. Mr. Fergusson used a red "dark-room" paper and stamped this value with the Cornabé "dollar chop." At each of the two top corners of the 2 cents was penned in the letter "C" for "Courier," whilst "P" for "Post" was similarly placed in the lower corners.

The 5 cents value was for parcels and heavier mail. It was more elaborate, being larger, and the "dollar chop" was stamped twice—once inverted. In the two top corners "5c." was penned in and along the foot "Courier Post" is inscribed in full.

To prevent forgery, Mr. L. G. Fergusson signed his name on the back of all these stamps. The way in which he spelled his

* Livingston in "The Postal System of The Chinese Treaty Ports" page 35, gives December 8th as the date.



Fig. 8—The Fergusson signature (with the two s's) on the reverse of all the genuine Wei Hai Wei first issues.



Fig. 9.—The second issue of Wei Hai Wei.

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	2
2	3	1	6	4	7	1	3
7	5	7	7	8	4	4	8
3	6	8	6	7	8	1	5
2	6	5	1	4	6	5	7
3	2	6	1	3	7	8	4
1	4	3	8	6	4	7	5
8	3	2	5	8	2	5	2

Fig. 10—Second issue. 2 cents. Chart showing the arrangement of the Types in the sheet.

1	2	3	1	4	3	3	3
4	5	1	2	4	6	1	1
7	7	4	8	8	8	3	6
4	7	7	6	7	3	3	2
2	1	3	8	6	6	2	5
8	8	6	8	4	6	2	7
5	4	8	5	4	5	5	7
2	5	5	7	1	1	2	6

Fig. 11—Second issue. 5 cents. Chart showing the arrangement of the Types in the sheet.

name should be noted, as forgeries are known in which "Fergusson" has only one "S".

The issue consisted of:—

2 cents: 8 sheets, each of 98 stamps (14x7) =784 stamps

5 cents: 4 sheets, each of 98 stamps (14x7) =592 stamps

Only two varieties have been recorded, as follows:—

(i) 2 cents value with letter "P-C" in the bottom corners of "C-P". (This is stated to have occurred in the first four stamps of the first sheet only, and Capt. H. R. Oldfield had one on cover).

(ii) The dollar chop inverted, of which E. F. Hurt has two examples, a used copy being in his collection.

These stamps ceased to be issued about 9th January, 1899, upon the arrival of a supply of the definitive design from Shanghai.

The face of the cover illustrated has three different types of stamps—the Wei Hai Wei stamp to carry it to Chefoo, Chinese stamps to pay its way to Shanghai and the Hong Kong stamp to forward it to England. The cover is dated 16th December, 1898, at Chefoo, so it could almost be called a "first day cover."

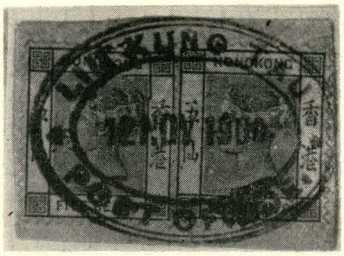


Fig. 12— Liu Kung Tau Mark, Type I.



Fig. 13—Liu Kung Tau Mark, Type II.

(6) *The Definitive Issue*

The definitive issue also consisted of only two values, 2c. and 5c., of which the design and general appearance were not prepossessing. They are primitive, but they performed the same useful purpose as the first issue. As can be seen, the postal rates were the same. The date of issue is uncertain, but, as already mentioned, the supply was received on 9th January, 1899. The date generally mentioned is 15th January, 1899. The number sold of each value was 4,080.

Printing. The stamps were lithographed in sheets of 64 (8x8) by Kelly & Walsh of Shanghai, and for each value eight different types were used haphazardly, in no particular order.

The paper is thin wove, and the stamps were line perforated 11. The gum is thickish and poorly applied.

Watermark. On most sheets will be found the trade watermark, "1011" in double-lined figures, of the well-known papermakers, Wiggins, Teape & Co. This mark occurred on a popular export quality of paper and can be found on some of the last "Black Flag" issue of Formosa. It is also found on the 1890 issues of Rhodesia. The discovery of the watermark on this issue was first noted in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for November 1941. When the watermark is present it will probably be found on or near stamps 21 or 22 in the top half of the sheet or stamp 60 in the bottom half of the sheet. It may read upwards or downwards.

Colors:—

2 cents: Red (shades)

5 cents: Green, emerald green, olive green (shades.) Some of the colors may be the result of climactic conditions. On some sheets the green and emerald green appear together so that some shades of emerald green may be color changelings, though an examination of several sheets seems to indicate that the ink was badly mixed, and that larger quantities of one component settled on some parts of the sheet.

Settings. As referred to under the heading of "Printing" the sheets of each value were lithographed in eight different types and each type was repeated eight times with no idea of order.

2 cents. The eight types have the following points of identification:—

Type 1. Points of the diamond touch the inner frame lines.

Type 2. Top point of the diamond does not touch the inner frame line.

Type 3. Only top point of diamond touches inner frame line.

Type 4. Bottom point of diamond is connected to frame line below by a vertical line.

Type 5. Vertical stroke of L is short and bar of T touches frame line.

Type 6. Top point of diamond does not touch inner frame line. C in top right corner is close to right frame line.

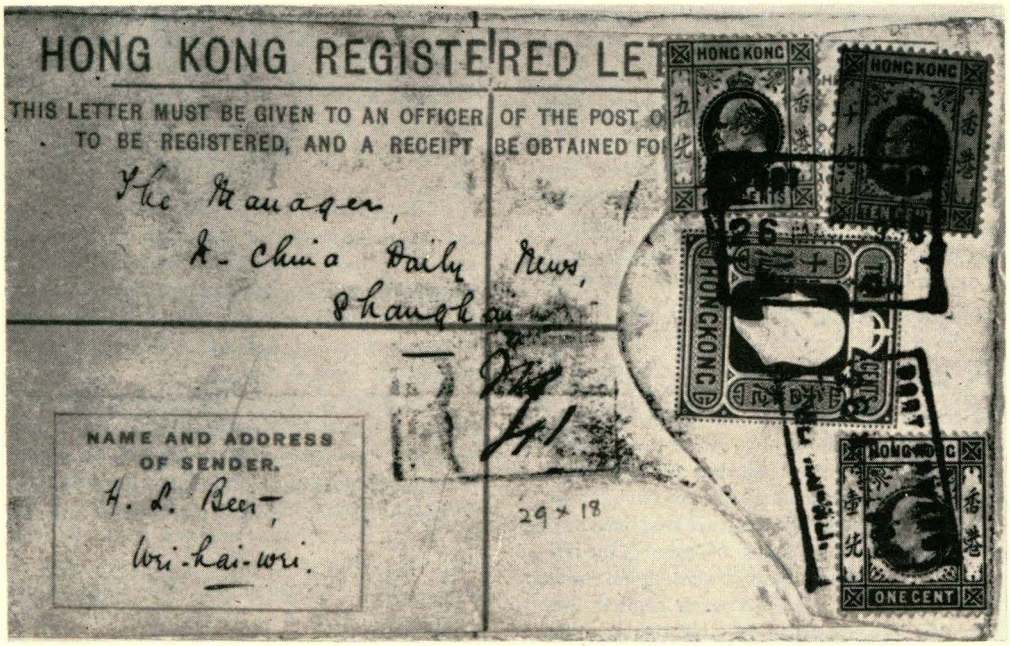


Fig. 14—Liu Kung Tau Mark, Type V, on cover (Port Edward)

Type 7. The top C is similar to type 6 but the P is closer to the diamond.

Type 8. C in lower left corner badly deformed. The diamond is badly drawn—the left point being higher than the right.

5 cents has also eight types as follows:—

Type 1. Left point of diamond does not touch inner frame line.

Type 2. Diamond does not touch inner frame line at top and bottom.

Type 3. No points of diamond touch the inner frame lines.

Type 4. Only right point of diamond touches the inner frame line.

Type 5. Diamond lop-sided, the top point being out of centre to right and blunt.

Type 6. Diamond is well-drawn although the left point does not touch the left inner frame line. C is nearly closed.

Type 7. P is almost vertical.

Type 8. Top point of diamond touches inner frame line, the left and right points nearly touch and the bottom point is quite clear of the frame line.

In the *Stamp Lover* of June-July, 1947, a similar chart was given which has been rechecked with new material.

Forgeries. Imitations may be found heavily impressed on thin transparent surfaced paper, perforated, with small irregular holes, gauging 11. The 2c. is in shiny fire-box red and the 5c. is grass green. The color shows through at the back, and the size varies from the originals.

Postmarks. Both values can be found cancelled with Cornabé & Co's "dollar chop," like the one used for making up the first issue. My copies appear to have been postally used, but as they are not on pieces I cannot say more than that.

Both values are also found with the large Chinese Chefoo postmark which usually ties the Chinese stamp franking the mail to Shanghai for transmission overseas. All used specimens are very scarce, and on cover they are much sought after.

The Courier Service must have been worked very efficiently because Mr. Fergusson was able to report that it had paid its way and there was a surplus of $110 which

was duly handed over to the High Commissioner to use for local purposes.

* * * *

Before I leave the story of the first two (and only two) issues of Wei Hai Wei, I must record my indebtedness to the late Engineer-Captain J. A. Murray, who entertained me with stories of his early life on the China Seas while I was staying with him at his home in Leicester. Over 80 years of age, but looking about 65, he had no respect for the clock. It was always past midnight when he broke up with the remark that he "wasn't as young as he was". I listened to his description of the preparation of the first issue and of how he stood at Mr. Fergusson's elbow and blotted his signature as it was written on the back of the stamps. Also, how on the occasion of his first journeyings to the China Seas his Number One enquired what a Junior Staff Engineer intended to do with his leisure. Murray replied that he had thought of studying and reading, but Number One thought that was not good enough to keep a young man interested in strange lands. "You had better start a stamp collection," said he, upon which Murray said that he knew nothing about stamps. "Oh, you will soon learn." A few days afterwards, Number One presented Murray with a stamp album, with the suggestion that he could fill it up! Here was a kind and fatherly officer who, although he did not realise it at the time, was encouraging one who became among the finest students of Chinese philately.

(7) *Indian Post Office During Boxer Rising*

In strict sequence we should now look at the issues of Hong Kong stamps, but before doing so I will break in and briefly describe the India "C.E.F." stamps used at Field Post Offices 13 and 17 during the period of the Boxer Rising.

When the Powers assembled for the relief of the Legations in Peking, besieged by the Boxers, Wei Hai Wei and Liu Kung Tau became places of importance to the British Navy. There was also a Military Hospital at Wei Hai Wei for the Indian Native troops.

From my friend Hurt's list in "the China Clipper," Vol. XII, Nos. 4 & 5, we find that F. P. O. No. 13 was assigned to Liu Kung Tau and F. P. O. No. 17 to Wei Hai Wei.

F. P. O. No. 13 had two postmarks, Hurt's Types 1 & 4, with dates from 25.8.00 to 28.12.01.

F. P. O. No. 17 had only one, Type 1, so far as is known, for although No. 4 could also have been allotted to Wei Hai Wei, no examples have so far come to light. I have a cover addressed to Hong Kong dated 15.10.00 which I believe is the earliest recorded of Type No. 1.

It is believed that a Base Office was established about August, 1900, but I have never seen any evidence of this. If this did happen, it could only have been for a very short time. About this date the Base Office was working in Hong Kong and remained there throughout the campaign. The postmark was the single circle type 26 m/m with "Base Office" under the top part of the circle, without a letter for identification as was the case with the Base Office postmarks of Tientsin and Tongku.

Considering the importance of Wei Hai Wei as a base during the operations for the relief of Peking and the fact that a fine body of Chinese, the 1st Chinese Regiment, was recruited there (I am informed by my friend Mr. Adgey-Edgar that these men were all tall, well-trained and equipped and led by British officers under Gordon-Lennox). It would not have been surprising if a Base Office had been established, but the fact remains that there is no official evidence of this happening. Neither have any stamps or covers come to light as evidence. It could be that a Base Office was there but that it did not possess an obliterator of its own, and either used the Liu Kung Tau postmark or, in the case of official correspondence, none at all. Perhaps something will turn up someday to give us some clue as to what actually happened.

Hong Kong Agencies at Wei Hai Wei and Port Edward

On September 1st, 1899 the first of the two agencies under the management of the Hong Kong Posts was started at Liu Kung Tau; the second being at Port Edward on

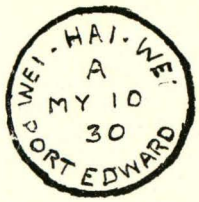


Fig. 15—Liu Kung Tau Mark, Type VI.

April 1st, 1904. These agencies continued until October 1st, 1930 long after the Treaty Port Hong Kong Agencies were closed down. Naturally these issues are the most important of all those of Wei Hai Wei, covering, as they do, nearly the whole period of the leased territory. The Hong Kong stamps of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and King George V, including those overprinted "China," were used.

The postmarks were various and seem to overlap. Generally they were of the usual single circle town dater type. The only exceptions are the 1st Type, a large oval rubber stamp, used for a relatively short time and on Queen Victoria stamps only; and the Rectangular rubber stamp, Type V, on King George V stamps also exceptionally found on the 2 cents Queen Victoria.

My own experience is that all values must have been used, at least up to the $3, but there is no official information as to the stamps supplied to Wei Hai Wei or their values.

In the following list I attempt to give the postmarks with some idea of the stamps used, and in some special cases, the period of use. I have not attempted to assess the period of use in a general way because of the overlapping referred to above:

Type I. An oval rubber town dater Liu Kung Tau stamp 30 x 31 mm. Earliest known date Dec. 13th, 1899; in use until at least Aug. 1st, 1901. Stamps used were various, ranging from 12 cents (Scott #15a, S. G. #12a), $1 (Scott #70, S. G. 52) up to the 1900/02 issue. I have also the $2 Fiscal (S. G. F1) postally used with Hong Kong postmark added, which is said to be the only known example.

Type II. Liu Kung Tau circular 22 mm, lettered A, B, C, and blank. Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and King George V "China" issues.

Type III. Liu Kung Tau circular 25 mm. similar to type 2, but larger. Lettered A and C.

King Edward VII, King George V and overprinted "China" issues.

Type IV. Liu Kung Tau circular 25 mm, but name type taller and narrower. Lettered A, B, C, D, E, and F.

King Edward VII and King George V issues.

The following were all in use after the Port Edward post office was opened on April 1st, 1904:

Type V. A rectangular rubber stamp, Port Edward at top and Wei Hai Wei at foot with date across the centre. It was used during 1905-1906, on King Edward VII stamps. Although I have a Queen Victoria 1900-2 2 cents (Scott #37, S. G. #56) postmarked with this type it must have been a "leave over." I have seen two or three more, but they are very scarce. There is nothing to tell us which place used this postmark, but the registered cover I have is from Wei Hai Wei, according to the sender, and is dated 26-3-06.

Type VI. A circular postmark 24 mm. with Wei Hai Wei inside at top and Port Edward at foot. Lettered A, B, C, D, E, and F.

Type VII. Similar to Type VI but 26 mm. Lettered B, C, D, E, and F. Both types VI and VII are found only with King Edward VII, King George VI and overprinted "China."

Type VIII. Similar to type VI, 24 mm but the type used is taller and narrower. Lettered D. Only seen on stamps overprinted "China."

Registration marks.

There are only two types known:

Type R1. The only known registration mark from Wei Hai Wei is that on the cover referred to in my note about type V rectangular postmark. This measures approximately 29 x 18 mm. in violet. The R at the left side of the oblong is tall and narrow; No. 41 is in script.

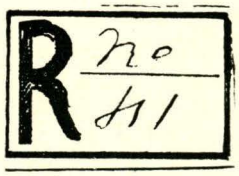


Fig. 16—Registration Mark, Type R 1 (see Fig. 14 for usage).

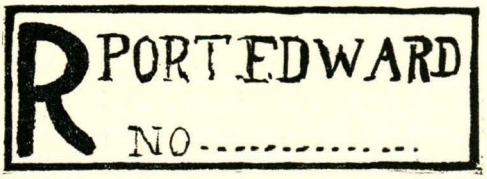


Fig. 17—Registration Mark Type R2.

Type R2. The two registered covers I have from Port Edward are stamped with a long oblong mark in black of the usual form, measuring 62 x 21 mm. with R at left and Port Edward along the top and "No. ___" with dotted line under Port Edward. One of these covers is addressed to Surg. Capt. G. T. Bishop at Southsea, England dated 21-8-26 and the other is an official cover from Port Edward dated 10-5-1930.

Type R3. One type is known for use at Matau, apparently struck from a soft rubber stamp about 42 x 15 mm. It was discovered by the well-known authority on Chinese postmarks, Mr. W. R. Rankin, and is reported here through his kindness. The only example reported so far is on a cover addressed in English to Tientsin and dated November 20, 1902. It is backstamped Chefoo November 21 and was received at Tientsin on the 26th. The postage was paid by a 2c red and 5c flesh of the then current Waterlow issue. Though the mark seems to be rare, it bears the number 662, and it would be reasonable to infer that a few others must have been saved.

In my collection I have King Edward stamps all dated 1911 which have an irregular eleven pointed cogwheel with a hollow



Fig. 18—Registration Mark Type R3.

centre, in violet, stamped on each stamp. So far no information is forthcoming about them and, therefore, in the meantime it will be well to look upon them as having been the mark of a private firm to prevent pilferage.

I. P. O. tie-prints.

Before the Agencies started in September, 1899 under the Hong Kong Post management, Hong Kong stamps came into the picture because such stamps or covers may be found with the I. P. O. tie-print. As explained elsewhere by Lobdell and Hopkins, Hong Kong stamps were fixed on letters at the place of origin and the device of this "I. P. O." tie-print became necessary to protect the senders of letters as it prevented the stealing of the Hong Kong stamps, which only received a cancellation at the port of despatch. As China did not join the Universal Postal Union until 1914 it was necessary to stamp letters with the additional postage to carry them overseas which was, of course, that of one of the foreign powers in China. As the Hong Kong posts were established in all the Treaty Ports, stamps with I. P. O. tie-print are generally those of Hong Kong. When Wei Hai Wei became a British Colony on Sept. 1st, 1899 the ties became unnecessary nor was it required that Chinese stamps should be added to carry the mail to the port of despatch.

From the arrival of the British at Wei Hai Wei on May 24th, 1898 to the establishment of the British Post Office on Sept. 1st, 1899, a matter of 15 months, mail would be subject to the same procedure as that applying at Treaty Ports in China, and where the extra postage was fixed on the mail at the place of despatch this postage would have, in many instances, the I. P. O. tie-print.

I. P. O. tie-print came into use during the 1899-1904 period and the earliest date of usage was April 1899 and therefore as far as Wei Hai Wei was concerned the period

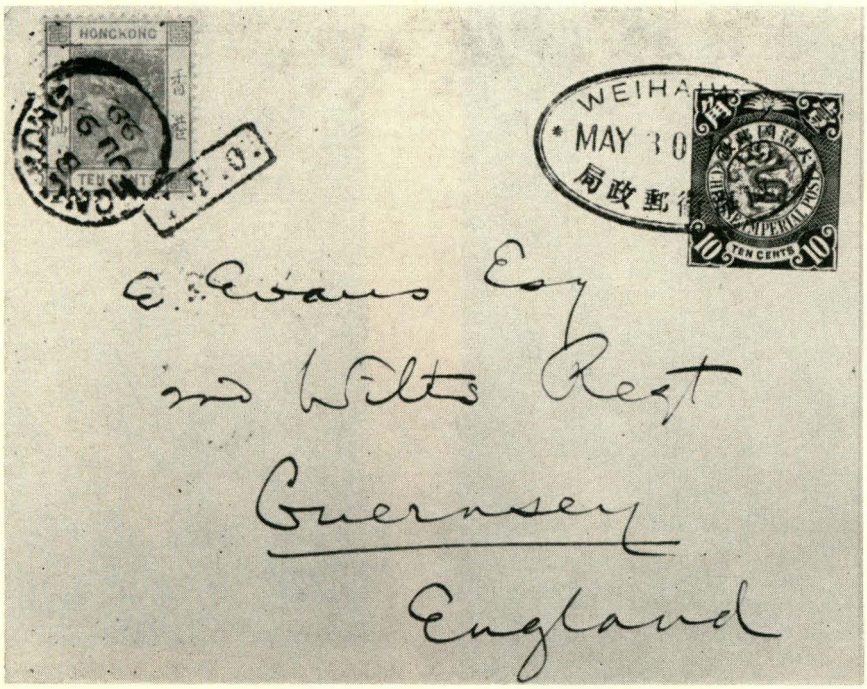


Fig. 19—The Wei Hai Wei I. P. O. tie-print.

of use was a very short one, i.e. five months or at the most eight months, because as stated above, on September 1st, 1899 such a tie-print was unnecessary.

The Wei Hai Wei tie-print is an oblong frame measuring 18.5 x 6 mm. with I. P. O. in letters with serifs 3 mm. high, in black. The cover in my possession is addressed from Wei Hai Wei to Guernsey, with a China green 10c postmarked with Type 1 oval obliterator of the Chinese Imperial Posts dated May 30th, 1899. The Hong Kong stamp is 10c (Scott #44, S. G. #40) postmarked Hong Kong "B" dated June 9th, '99 and tied to the cover.

Fiscal Stamps.

It is not usual to include Fiscals in a survey of postal stamps, but in this case the position is unique. A note by Surg. Capt. G. T. Bishop on this section of his collection reads as follows:—"It is interesting to know that our late Colony of Wei Hai Wei had its own special fiscal stamps although no special issue of postage stamps. Has such a philatelic position occurred during the past half century or ever in any other of our colonies?"

The issue consisted of five values overprinted Wei Hai Wei in black in the bottom panel and surcharged on the regular fiscal stamps of King George V.

One cent on one penny red
Two cents on 2d green
Ten cents on 3d dull purple
} surcharge in black



Fig. 20—Two examples of the Wei Hai Wei fiscals.



Fig. 21—Engineer Capt. J. A. Murray at the time he was a staff engineer on H. M. S. "Iphegenia."

Fifty cents on 1s blue green — surcharge in violet

One dollar on 1s blue green — surcharge in red

The above have been known for sometime but I was surprised to find in Bishop's collection which came into my possession two provisional surcharges. They are:—

One cent in red on ten cents on 3d dull purple with the new value in Chinese characters added

Two cents in black, as above.

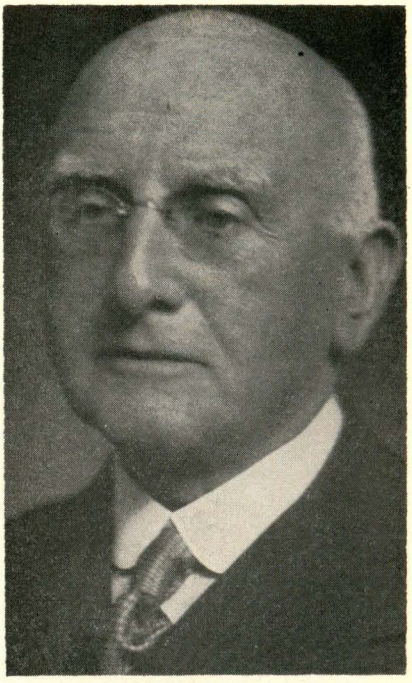


Fig. 22—Capt. J. A. Murray in later life.

Stationery.

As far as I can gather the regular supply of Hong Kong postcards and registered envelopes were sent to Wei Hai Wei in the usual way.

All this came to an end on Oct. 1st, 1930, when the leased territory was returned to China. The short period of just over 30 years has provided us with a full study of an unusual episode when so much happened. Bishop's remark that Wei Hai Wei did not have a special issue is only partly true. From 1923 to 1930 the Hong Kong stamps overprinted "China" became the regular issue for Wei Hai Wei. All Hong Kong postal arrangements ended at the Treaty Ports in China at the close of 1922 and thus the "China" stamps were used solely at Wei Hai Wei.

I am indebted to Mr. Basil St.G. Drennan for his research work in checking the historical part of this article; to Mr. Adgey Edgar for his personal experience at Wei Hai Wei and to my old friend E. F. Hurt who is always so helpful.

UNITED STATES

1855-57 Issues
No Dream, This One!

By E. A. FIERO



Fig. 1. Two blocks of four of the 1c. Type V.
(Photo by Boutrelle)

I presume most of us, at one time or another, amuse ourselves by thinking up fabulous finds of valuable stamps, though not many of us ever actually stumble over anything very exciting.

On a pleasant Sunday afternoon some few years ago, my wife and I were driving along through one of the old residential sections of Philadelphia when I suggested stopping in for a brief chat with some old friends we had not seen for a long time. This suggestion was followed.

It was later than we expected when we left and so we hurried out to the car. As I opened its door, I could not help noticing an idle steam shovel with its massive boom poised at the very portals of an old mansion on the property adjoining that of our friends. At a glance, I could see it might be a "dream house" just like those I had so often conjured



Fig. 2. Block of six of the 1c. Type V.

(Photo by Boutrelle)

up—falling apart, windows boarded over, driveway overgrown. Not a sign of life was within it on this peaceful Sunday afternoon. But what about the morrow? That powerful shovel was certainly going to tear it down!

Telling my tolerant wife that I would be right back, I hurried up the uneven cobblestone driveway and around to the back of the house. There, amid a mass of litter, nestled close to the wall by the kitchen steps, was an automobile years older than our 1941 Chevrolet. Making my way carefully over crumpled brass kettles, broken china and discarded clothing, I knocked upon what there was left of a rusty screen door. Eventually, an unshaven man in a tattered khaki shirt and patched pants opened the creaky wooden door just wide enough to peer at me through the screen. We studied each other for a moment. And then I went through the same old routine I had so often followed in all my fancied finds. I was admitted, fortunately.

Once inside that filthy kitchen, I felt that I had made some progress. The caretaker, as he turned out to be, asked me to sit down on a broken old chair while he partially cleared a table by removing a pile of dirty dishes and stacking them in a still dirtier sink. From a cupboard, he produced a small brass box which he opened in front of me. Inside it were three of the most "beat up" stamps I have ever seen—discolored, faded, soiled and torn. They were United States postage stamps of the 1855-57 issue—a one cent, a five and a ten. He watched me so closely that I had to watch myself even more. I thought: "Where there's smoke, there's fire." And so it was! The caretaker went over to one side of the kitchen where the wall was entirely of brick and into which was set the largest range I ever saw. Oven doors were under and on both sides of it. Not just one or two, but many of them. Into one of these he poked his grimy hand and brought forth a small tin

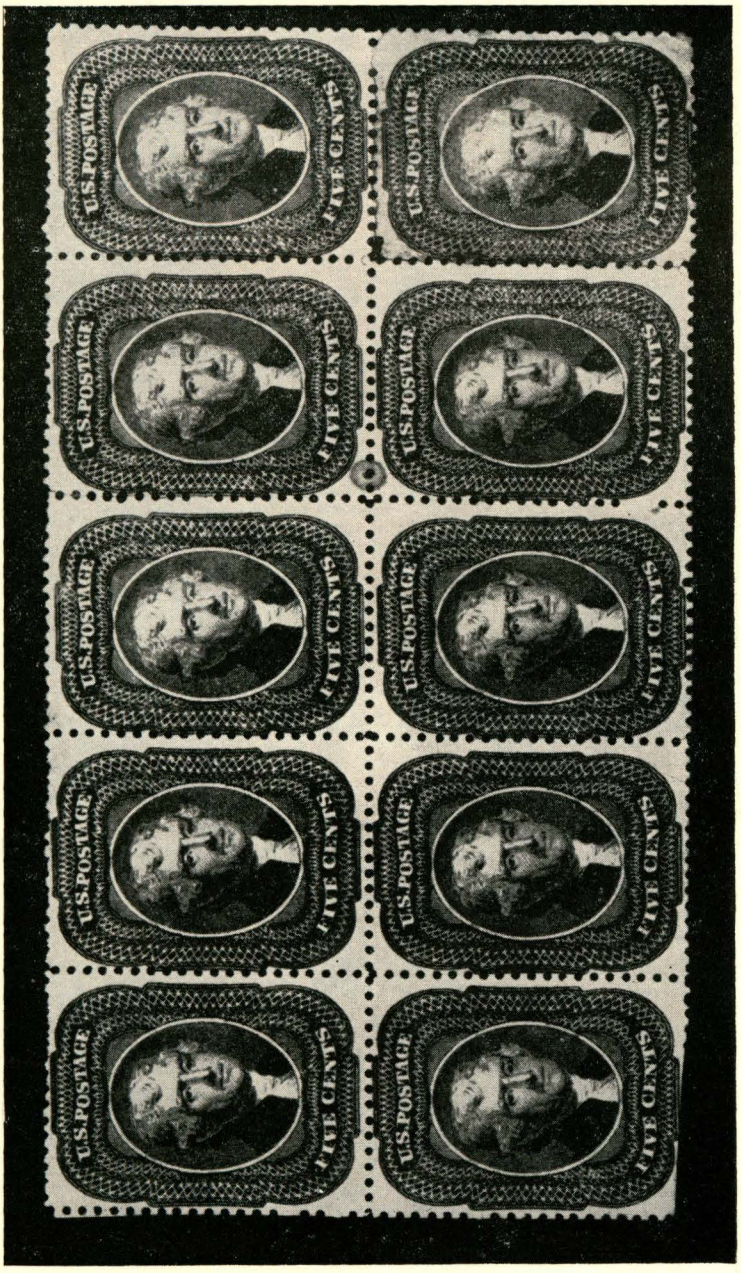


Fig. 3. Block of ten of the 5c. Red Brown Type I, which the author believes is the largest as yet known.

(Photo by Stanley B. Ashbrook)

box. From it, he produced an envelope which I saw was the common legal size window type. It bore a 1938 cancellation and a firm name which I recognized. Through the "window," I saw *six* "Jeffersons" staring up at me. Naturally, I stared right back. When Mr. Caretaker started to show me the contents, I stopped him just in time because they were all stuck together.

Evidently, in 1938, when a similar old house in the neighborhood was being demolished, this fellow had gone into its attic to retrieve some old pieces of furniture, pictures, etc. As he came out laden with his acquisitions, he saw stamps sticking out of a pile of discarded trash. Putting down his burden, he gathered up the stamps and placed them in a handy envelope. I am sorry to relate that it had been a very hot day. This explains the reason the stamps were stuck together.

Later on, he was able to remove one of each kind to have them appraised. These were the three I had seen first.

I said to him that I would pay his price. Then he went across the grounds to his astonished neighbor (and my friend) who vouched for me and my cheque.

The next day, the old house started coming down.

Inside of that window envelope was one hopeless mass stuck in every conceivable way —to the envelope, back to face and back to back. More than fifteen layers! Three or four of the pieces were able to be recovered with full gum. The rest had to go into a bowl of water. Fortunately they came out fresh and of good color. Some of them are illustrated here.

The three one-cent blocks are Type V from Plate VIII, one block showing the Center Line and the long double curl in hair (52R) and another showing the curl over C of CENT. (Figs. 1-2)

The five-cent block is Type I Red Brown with the lower right stamp being the "sample" which had been removed. This block is believed to be the largest known. (Fig. 3) The Worthington sale had a block of *six,* inadvertently described in Brookman's book * as nine.



Fig. 4. Reconstructed block of sixteen of the 10c. Types II and III.

(Photo by Boutrelle)

* "The 19th Century Postage Stamps of the United States," Vol. 1, page 173, by Lester G. Brookman. Lindquist Publications, 1947.



Fig. 5. Reconstructed block of ten of the 10c. Types II and III.

(Photo by Boutrelle)

The ten-cent blocks are Types II & III showing one as a reconstructed block of sixteen from the first two vertical rows of the Left Pane, positions 1-2-11-12, etc. Shifts occur in positions 31 & 51. Of this piece, the top block is of ten stamps with full gum, next comes the "sample," a single and finally a block of four o. g. (Fig. 4)

The other block of ten (reconstructed) is from the Right Pane, positions 21/25 & 31/35, the latter stamp showing two strong position dots. This piece consists of a block of four (left), a vertical pair o. g. and a block of four (right). (Fig. 5)

According to Ashbrook's treatise on the Tens,** large blocks of these are by no means common and the largest unused block that he records is of six. From this, it would appear that the block of ten with full gum described above may prove to be one of the largest known unused.

True it is that the condition of the five-cent and ten-cent blocks described and pictured here may not be what the philatelic connoisseur might choose if he were after blocks of four. Nevertheless, it would seem that "regardless of the fact that much is desired in the way of condition, they are indeed rarities and their size is unique. When it comes to unique items, one cannot be overparticular as to condition. The famous British Guiana is nothing beautiful to look at but every time it changes hands it seems to sell at a higher figure." †

There is my story. Now I'm back again in the old groove dreaming up some more. Will another dream come true? And how about you—will your philatelic dream some day become real? I can recommend it.

** "The United States Ten Cent Stamp of 1855-57," by Stanley B. Ashbrook, 1936. H. L. Lindquist, Publisher.

† The quotation is from a well known and highly regarded philatelist and may well express the opinion held generally.

ERWIN AGNEW FIERO, of Ardmore, Pa., has been collecting stamps for about twenty years. His top interest is for the early issues of U. S. and he is especially partial to the 1869's. Stamp collecting for him is a true "paper chase," as well evidenced by the experiences he related above. Outside of his membership in THE COLLECTORS CLUB, he is a member of the Havertown and Lower Merion, Penna. Stamp Clubs and was the President of the latter.

Listed Twice in the Catalogs

In at least two cases, the same stamp has for many years past and right through the 1951 edition, found listing twice as two apparently discrete items, in the catalogs. These duplications are not confined to Scott's, but are found in the catalogs of Gibbons (Great Britain) and several published on the European continent.

Colombia's "Ugly Triangle" 2½ centavo of 1870, the carrier stamp on laid paper, is listed twice, as Nos. 60 and 61 of Scott. This scarce late printing is divided into two stamps, according to where the item happened to be on the sheet of paper. For all laid paper is "batonne," with sewing lines at right angles to the laid lines, spaced usually about an inch apart. When a sewing line shows on one of these stamps, it is "laid batonne." The stamp size is such that the sewing line can easily not show on about half the copies. Incidentally, the paper is not "violet" but strictly purple.

The U. S. 24c 1861 in gray lilac is listed twice, once as No. 60a under the Premieres Gravures, and once as No. 78a under the 1861-66 issue. Actually, No. 60a, listed both unused and used, is only the very early printing of No. 78a, on the thin bond paper used for the early runs of all the 1861's save the 5c. Considerable correspondence some five or six years ago with several of those best informed on the 1861's, led me to the conclusion that there is a complete lack of valid evidence or sufficient cause, for listing the early runnings as a "premiere Gravure" or the later runnings in the 1861-66 issue. One listing as a variety under No. 70, the regular 24c 1861, would be not only sufficient, but correct.

Stephen G. Rich

BELGIAN CONGO

The Center Plates of the 1915 Issue

By ARTHUR I. HEIM
Member, Masonic Stamp Club of New York*

In 1894 the stamps of the Congo Free State bearing the portrait of King Leopold II of Belgium were superseded by a series of pictorials. These stamps had frames of various colors and center designs in black. The pictures comprising the center designs were reproductions of dioramas prepared by Mols and Van Engelen for the Antwerp Exposition in 1894.

The first stamps of the "Mols" issues were released on November 25, 1894, and consisted of 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, 1fr and 5fr values. The 15c and 40c values were issued on November 21, 1896 while the 3.50fr and the 10fr first appeared May 4, 1898. The latter two were the work of Waterlow Bros. and Layton of London, all the others being engraved and printed by Waterlow and Sons in London.

Most of these stamps subsequently appeared in new colors for the frames. In 1909 the frames were redesigned for the colony of the Belgian Congo, which the Congo Free State had become. The stamps of 1909 were inscribed in French and in 1910 the frames were again redesigned with bilingual inscriptions, Flemish and French.

Through this entire period, the same center plates were used. From time to time scratches and other plate flaws appeared, generally remaining throughout subsequent printings.

In 1915 a new issue appeared featuring a slight modification in the frame design for the 5c, 10c and 25c stamps, and new frame colors for the 15c, 40c, 50c, 1fr and 5fr. The new issue appeared in November of 1915 and the stamps are Scott numbers, 60, 61, 62, 48, 51, 53, 55 and 58. The same center plates were used for the 1fr and 5fr values as for previous issues, although it has been suspected without verification that part of the 1fr issue was printed with a new center plate. All the other values were printed from new center plates as well as the old plates. The exception to this is the 5c stamp, which was printed from new plates only.

The dies for the new plates were the old dies retouched to strengthen or bring out certain features. None of the previously noted plate flaws appeared in the new plates, and few if any developed in the relatively short usage of these plates.

In the following description, the old plates are always Plate I. The new center plates differed from the old as follows:

5c. View of Port Matadi

Plate I. In the small building directly above the palace in the right center, there is a small lean-to to the left. The windows are a row of squares. (Fig. 1)

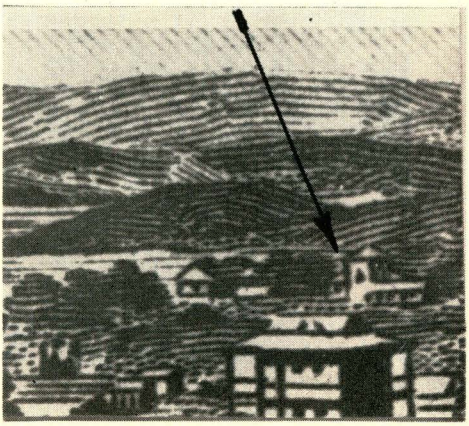


Fig. 1 5c. Plate I.

* This study is contributed to THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST by the Masonic Stamp Club.

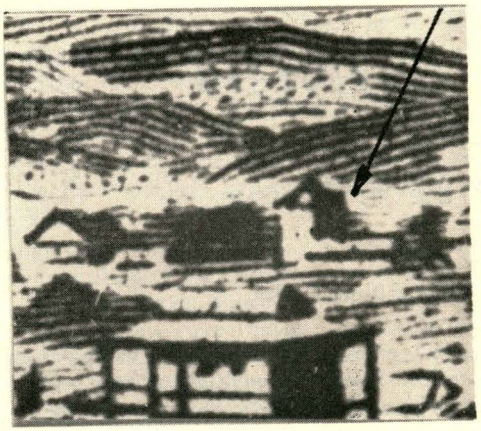


Fig. 2 5c. Plate II.

Plate II. The lean-to has been removed. The windows are a solid line. (Fig. 2)

Plate III. Same as plate II except for the addition of a heavy black mark like a gully at the top of the mountain at right center. (Fig. 3)

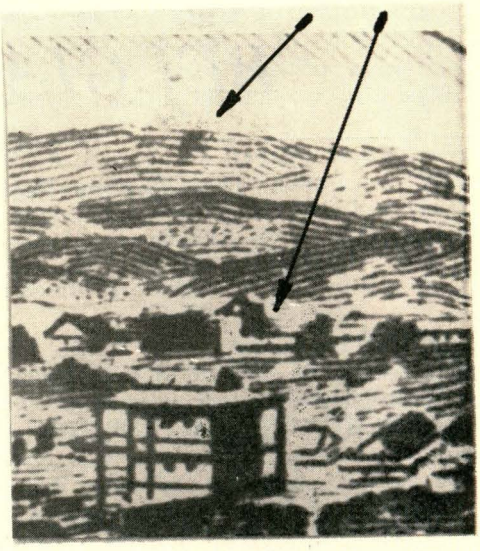


Fig. 3 5c. Plate III.

Of a total issue of 225,000, approximately 10% were from Plate III, the remainder being Plate II.

10c. River Scene at Stanley Falls on the Congo

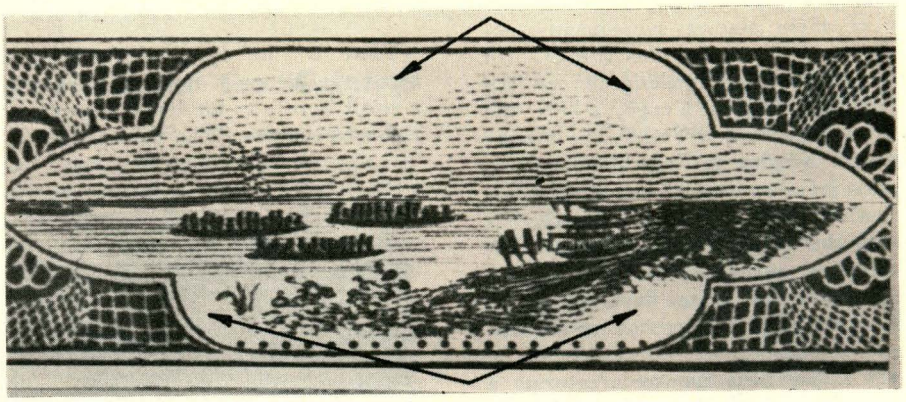


Fig. 4 10c. Plate I.

Plate I. The redesign of the frame left large white spaces between the edge of the center picture and the frame, particularly all across the top and the two ends of the lower edge. (Fig. 4)

Plate II. The white spaces have been filled in with dots. (Fig. 5)

The total issue was 210,000—approximately half of each type.

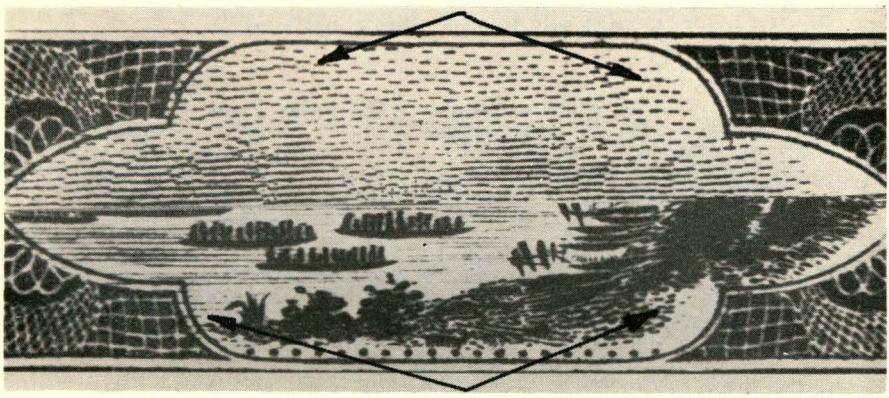


Fig. 5 10c. Plate II.

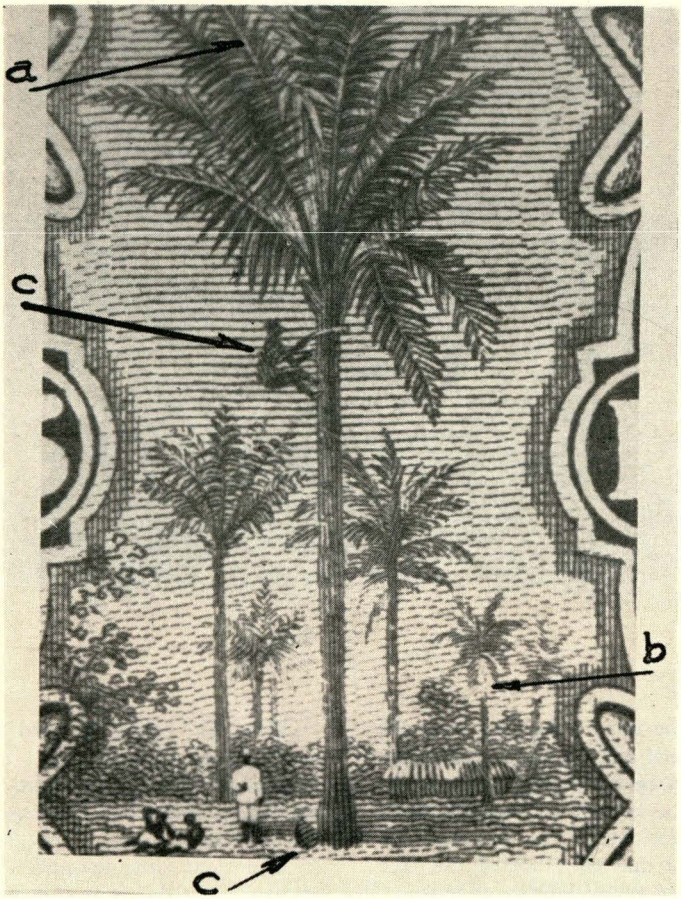


Fig. 6 15c. Plate I.

15c. Native Climbing Oil-Palm Tree



Fig. 7 15c. Plate II.

Plate I. (a) The third palm leaf from the left does not have a pronounced center stem. (b) There is a space between the trunk and the branches in the second of the two small palms at the right. (c) The body of the native on the tree and the base of the tree itself is made up of parallel lines. (Fig. 6)

Plate II. (a) The third palm leaf has a well-defined center stem. (b) The trunk of the small tree at the right is continuous up to the leaves. (c) The native and the base of the tree are solid black. (Fig. 7)

The total issue was 180,000. The type I is very scarce, particularly unused.

25c. Rapids and Falls of the Inkissi

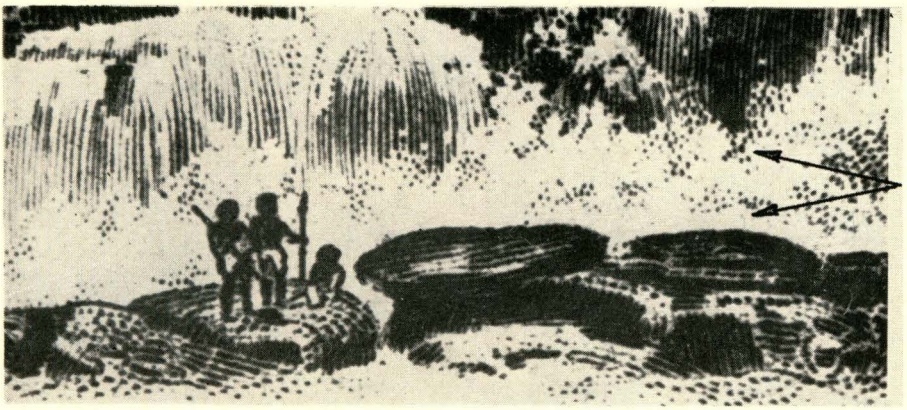


Fig. 8 25c. Plate I.

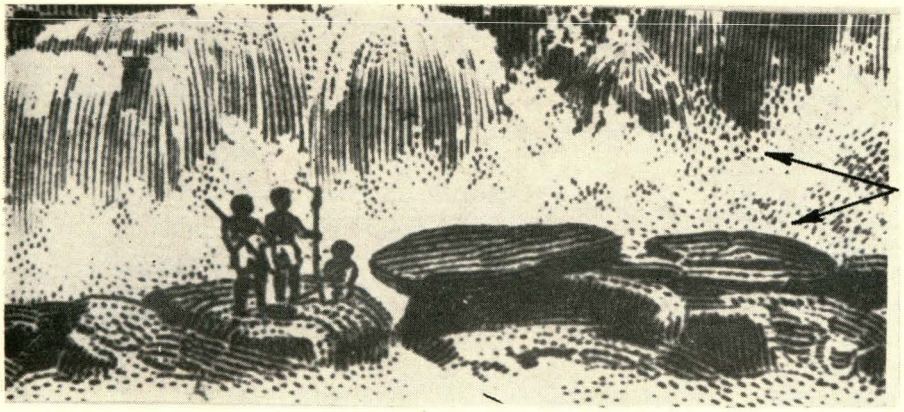


Fig. 9 25c. Plate II.

Although it was long known that two types of the center plate undoubtedly existed, it was not until a little over two years ago that the difference was discovered by Mr. Joseph Wright of London.

Plate I. There is a clear white space above the second flat rock to the right of the group of natives. There is another white space, roughly triangular in shape, at the upper edge of the spray immediately above the flat rock. (Fig. 8)

Plate II. The white spaces have been filled in with dots. (Fig. 9)

Of the total issue of 160,000, probably not more than 5% were printed from the earlier plate.

40c. Native Canoe

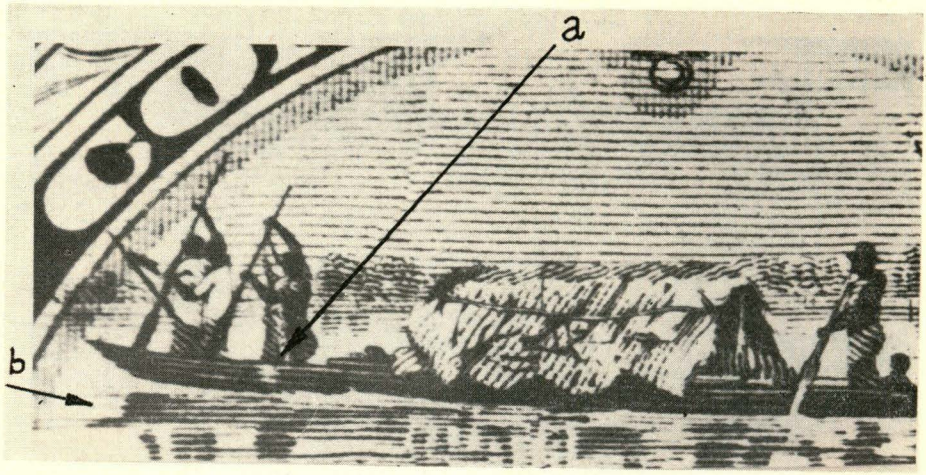


Fig. 10 40c. Plate I.

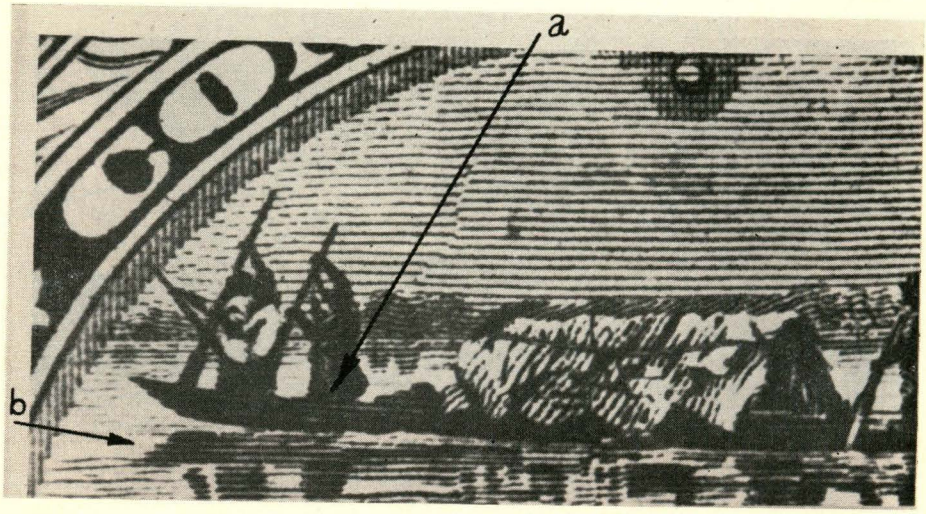


Fig. 11 40c. Plate II.

Plate I. (a) There is a small white space in the gunwale of the canoe near the feet of the second boatman from the left. (b) The shadow of the prow of the canoe on the water makes a right angle. (Fig. 10)

Plate II. (a) The white space on the canoe has been filled in. (b) The shadow on the water is the same shape in reverse as the prow itself. (Fig. 11)

The issue was 85,000, of which approximately 25% were type I.

50c. R. R. Bridge on M'Pozo River

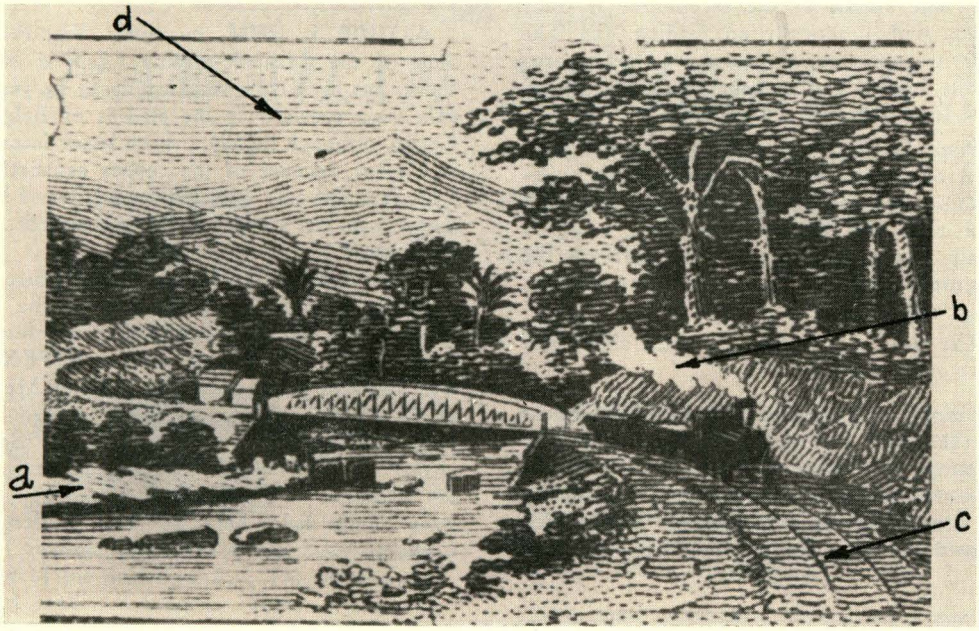


Fig. 12 50c. Plate I.

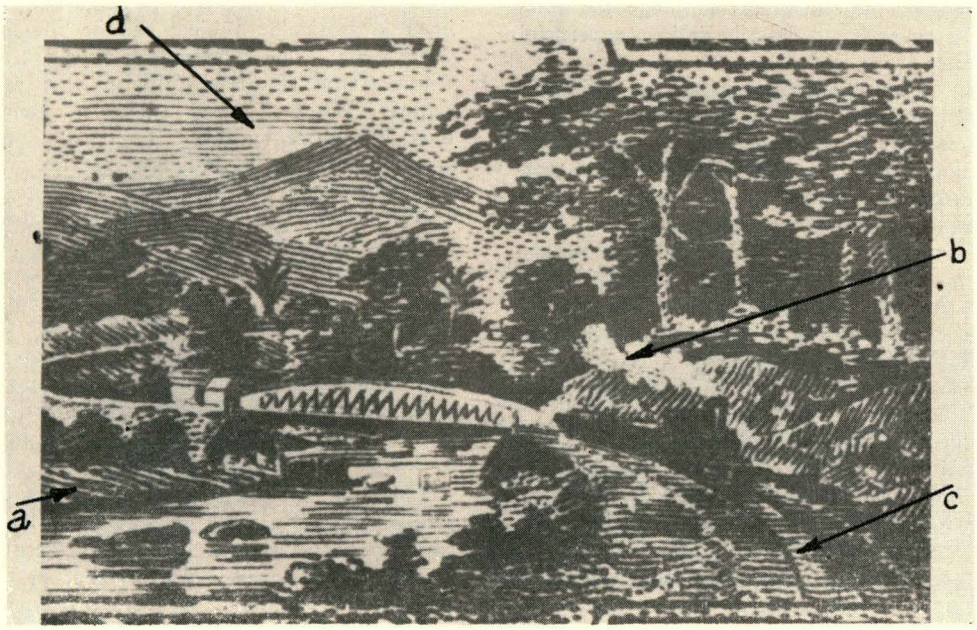


Fig. 13 50c. Plate II.

Plate I. (a) The left bank of the river is shaded lightly with dots and short dashes. (b) The smoke of the locomotive is clear white, with practically no shading. (c) The rails are not clearly defined. (d) The area to the left of the mountain peak is shaded with lines and dots. (Fig. 12)

Plate II. (a) The left bank of the river is strongly shaded with heavy lines. (b) Shading has been added in the smoke. (c) The rails are sharp, heavy lines. (d) A small triangular area to the left of the mountain peak has been cleared of shading. (Fig. 13)

The issue was 95,000, of which about half were of each type.

Many of the stamps appearing subsequent to the issue just described were not new printings but were overprinted remainders. However the overprinted stamps for use by the occupation forces in German East Africa were definitely a new printing from the new plates, as was the Red Cross semi-postals of 1918, which had blue centers.

ARTHUR I. HEIM, currently Vice-President of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York, has been collecting for about 14 years. His main specialty is the stamps of Belgian Congo, although he has a much lesser interest in Ceylon, because of the copper association. This latter ties in with his occupation of Engineer with the Copper & Brass Research Association.

This marks Mr. Heim's first venture in philatelic writing. Starting in 1947, he began entering his Congo collection in International Stamp Exhibitions, and at CIPEX it was awarded a 4th prize and a Silver Medal at the Brussel's Centenary Show in 1949. In 1950, this collection was chosen as the "Best-in-the-Show" during a competition between the members of the Masonic Stamp Club of New York held here at The Collectors Club.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 113.)

knowledge, he simply must "judge the book by its cover," and describe it in a superficial manner.

A conspicuous shortcoming of philatelic book and article reviews in our own times is the failure to indicate that the particular writing which is reviewed has, or has not, accepted the current or "orthodox" classification. So much new information has been put on record in the past fifteen or twenty years, that any work which fails to readjust the old explanations to the new knowledge ought properly to be labeled inadequate in this respect. The converse is true: works which take full account of new knowledge need have that fact conspicuously noted.

The total result of this is apparent. The quantity of philatelic literature continues with its large annual output. The quality has shown very little, if any, improvement. Unless reviews are made to offer an honest, forthright readers' guide, one may expect no change, and the general opinion about the low grade of most philatelic publications will continue.

The book review policy of this magazine has been and will continue to be different. Reviews are published only when an authority upon a particular subject can be found to write them. The comments will be truthful —praise when deserved, criticism when warranted. When a review cannot be handled thus, it will be omitted. There is no purpose in publishing meaningless remarks about every handbook and catalogue the Club Library receives. In the end, such treatment amounts to the same as saying nothing. And no favoritism will be shown. Should one of the Club's leading lights write a book not up to standard, our readers will know it. Our purpose is to advise you well so that you may supplement your knowledge, adding to your enjoyment of philately. But you will not be misled into reading superficial books or works full of misinformation.

There is no great expectation that the present manner of book reviews in the philatelic press will change because of these remarks. It is hoped, however, that in time most of the philatelic literature reviews will become better readers' guides.

H. M. G.

The Case of the
HAWAIIAN NUMERALS

New Forms of Evidence Utilized in Reconstructing the Early Settings

By J. F. WESTERBERG

Half a century ago, Frank Brown, editor of the *American Philatelic Magazine,* in referring to the problem of reconstructing the various settings of the Hawaiian Numerals, made the following statement:

> Complete unsevered sheets exist of very few of the printings, . . . The other printings present a hopeless tangle—a confused mass of interchangeable parts—that no sane man who is thoroughly familiar with the printer's trade and the printer's tricks would attempt to unravel.[1]

Frank Brown did not realize, perhaps, that a "hopeless tangle" like this is what many philatelists are looking for—something they can really sink their teeth into.

For the Hawaiian Numerals are rich in secondary sources of evidence that offer wide scope for investigation. In some of the settings rigorous proof may be impossible owing to the scarcity of blocks and pairs but there is no reason why a sound and practical solution should not be sought.

This problem, like any historical problem, is open to investigation by the scientific method. The purpose, too, is the same—to build better hypotheses than already exist and to establish them as relatively more true.

That was the aim of Henry J. Crocker in 1909 when he published his well known book on the Hawaiian Numerals.[2] But he also held out the baton for other hands to grasp when he wrote:

> Perhaps this book may be cast aside as obsolete in the future by the discovery of new evidence, and this would not be surprising, for many a keen collector who may read this will set about collecting, and I hope amplifying, if possible, the additional news I am now publishing.[3]

Now, many years later, there is an accumulation of new evidence to be recorded and new hypotheses to evaluate. Although rigorous proof of the early settings is still out of reach, a sound and practical basis for the classification of the Hawaiian Numerals is beginning to emerge.

The Settings in Group 1

First Setting
No. 13, 2 cents light blue

Second Setting
No. 12, 1 cent light blue

Third Setting
No. 13, 2 cents light blue

The main difference between the stamps of the first setting and those of the third setting should be noted. The same ten *border types* [4] are found in both settings but the distribution of the large and small numerals is different in the two. The reason, of course, is that the numerals were taken out when the type form was reset to print 1 cent stamps

[1] Frank Brown, "Anent Plating the Hawaiian Numerals," *American Philatelic Magazine,* December 1901, p. 6.

[2] Henry J. Crocker, "Hawaiian Numerals," (San Francisco, 1909).

[3] Ibid., p. 20.

[4] Collectors Club Philatelist, October, 1947, pp. 117-120, by the author.



Fig. 1. Variety of No. 12—Type IX.



Fig. 3. No. 17. Type X.

and when it came time to print 2 cent stamps again, the numerals were not all returned to the same borders they had occupied before.

The First Setting

No. 13, 2 cents light blue

The first step in reconstructing this setting is to choose the ten stamps that belong to it. The ten *border types* must all be represented and we must also make sure that no stamps from the third setting are used. Types II, IV, V, VI, VII and IX are accounted for in the block of six (see illustration).[5] The best indication that this multiple belongs in the first setting is the evidence in Type II. The "R" of "INTER" is not broken as it is in the settings that follow. The identification of the remaining four stamps hinges on the distribution of two easily identified large numerals; the so called "blotchy" numeral and the "flat back" numeral.[6] In the third setting, which also includes the 2 cent black stamps in group 2, the "blotchy" numeral is found in type X, the "flat back" numeral in type I. But in the first setting the "blotchy" numeral is found in type VIII and the "flat back" numeral is found in type III.

The next step is to assign the four single stamps to their proper column. Here the example of later settings is revealing. In every proved setting except the twelfth and last one, all even numbered types are found in one column, all odd numbered types in the other. The same is true of the block of six in the first setting. This justifies placing types VIII and X in the same column as types II, IV and VI; types I and III in the same column as types V, VII and IX.

The sequence of *border types* in each column is well indicated in the block of six. The even numbered types read up. The odd numbered types read down. Type II has been found with excess margin at the bottom.[7] Types II and IX are therefore the bottom stamps in their respective columns. Type III has been found with excess margins at the top [8] to prove that it occupies the top position in its column. Type X rather than type VIII is the logical choice to occupy the top position in its column, for later when the sequence was reversed type X was moved to the bottom.

All that now remains is to determine whether the two columns as shown in the block of six should be transposed or not. A staggered block of four that appeared in the Tows sale [9] seemed to be just the evidence needed to settle the question. In reality it has only deepened the mystery. Usually a staggered block indicates that the two columns are not from the same impression and should, therefore, be transposed. If the two columns in the Tows block are transposed

[5] Note that the border type numbers do not coincide with the position numbers. That is because the border type numbers were assigned according to their position in the fourth setting, which is the earliest setting that has been rigorously proved.

[6] COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, January 1949, p. 35, by the author.

[7] Auction Catalogue, Carl E. Pelander Sale in New York of Ferrars H. Tows Hawaiian Collection, October 1948, lot 398.

[8] Crocker, p. 46.

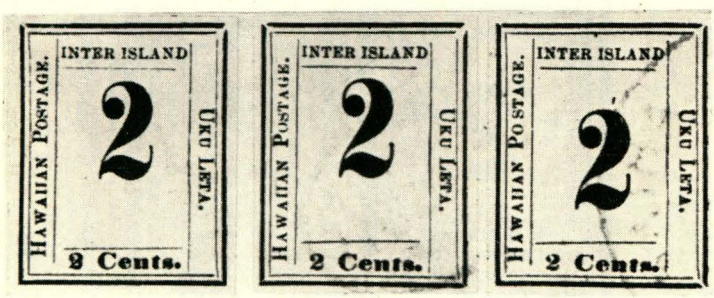


Fig. 2. Three varieties of No. 16 (1860) Type IX.

the even numbered types fall on the left side as they do in the block of six. But there is one complication. *The left margin is too wide to allow for another column on the left side of the odd numbered column.* In later settings the space between columns is never greater than 24 points or 1/3 inch. In the Tows block the left margin is fully ½ inch.

One possible explanation of this paradox is that the Tows block could be a proof taken before the type was locked up in the chase. Such a proof could have been submitted to Postmaster General Joseph Jackson for approval before the first stamps were printed.

In spite of the conflicting testimony given by the Tows block, a choice must be made. Perhaps the fact that the space between columns in the block of six is the same as in some of the later settings should be accepted for the time being as evidence that the columns are shown in their correct position in that block.

The Second Setting

No. 12, 1 cent light blue

Again the first step is to see that all ten *border types* are represented.

The next step is to fall back on the assumption that the odd numbered types belong in one column and the even numbered types belong in the other one.

A vertical pair, Type VII over type IX that appeared in the Hind sale[10] indicates that the sequence of types in the odd numbered column remains the same as in the first setting.[11]

[9] Op. cit., lot 387.

The even numbered column is another matter. We know that the sequence of types in this column is shown reading up in the first setting and down in the third setting. The question arises: In what setting was the change made?

Let us assume that the sequence was reversed in this setting. It was the first time a change had to be made in the denomination. Perhaps the compositor did not merely pick out the type that had to be changed but removed one whole border at a time and placed it in a composing stick. After completing one border he might not have returned it to its former place but set it aside. In this way he could have built up a new column in which the sequence of *border types* was exactly reversed; for later on, when the border inscriptions were changed, the same thing happened again. The compositor may then have realized that such a roundabout method was really unnecessary. This would explain why the other column was not reversed. Thereafter, until the border inscriptions were changed in the ninth setting, alterations were evidently made right on the stone by picking out and replacing the type that had to be changed with a pair of printer's tongs or by using a bodkin.

We come now to the position of each column. The logical choice is to place the odd numbered column on the left side for we have definite proof that it is on that side in

[10] Auction Catalogue, H. R. Harmer Sale in London of Arthur Hind Hawaiian Collection, June 1935, lot 775.

[11] Copies of Type III are known with papermaker's imprint indicating a position at the top of the sheet (J. K. Bash).

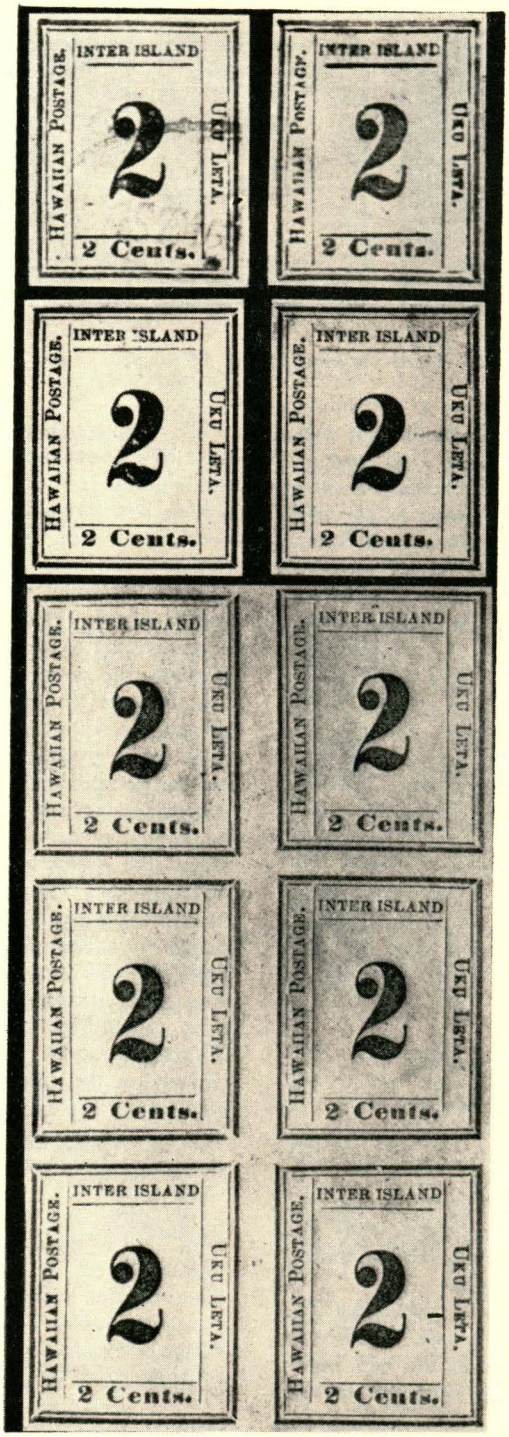


Fig. 4. No. 13. First setting. 2c. light blue (1859). 4 mm. spacing between the vertical rows.

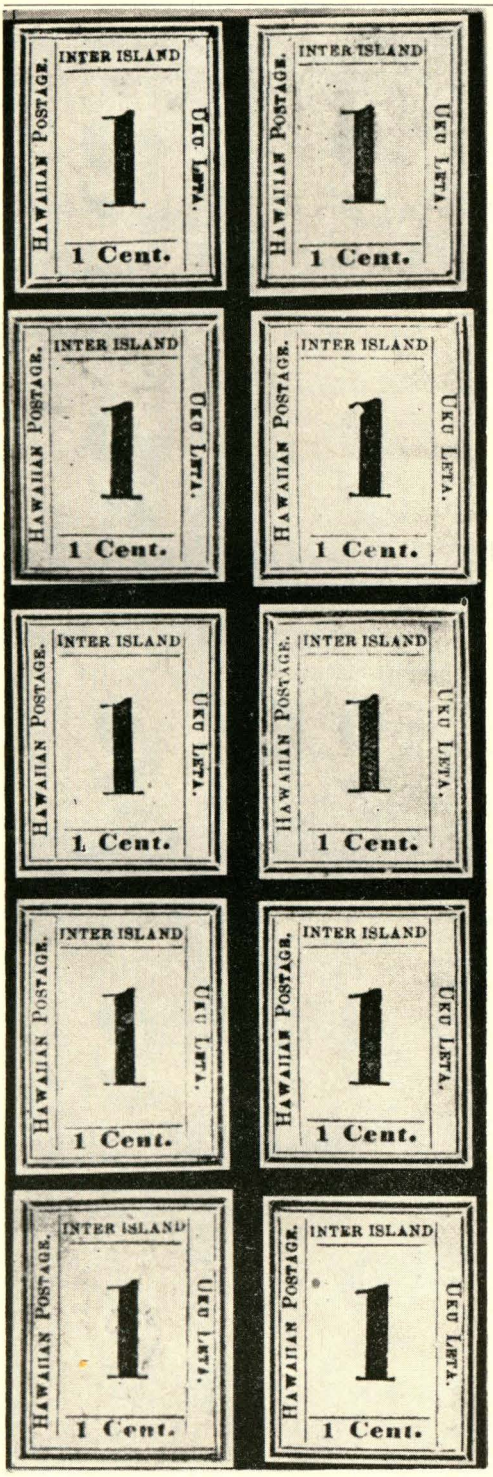


Fig. 5. No. 12. Second setting. 1c. light blue (1859). 4 mm. spacing between the vertical rows.

the next setting. An axiom that might well be followed in reconstructing any one of the settings is to assign the various types the same positions they occupy in the nearest proved setting *unless there is definite evidence of a change.*

Certain minor variations, especially a shift of the line "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" in type IX (Fig. 1), is indicative of two press runs but the changes on the whole are so slight that another plate can hardly be justified.

The Third Setting

No. 13, 2 cents light blue

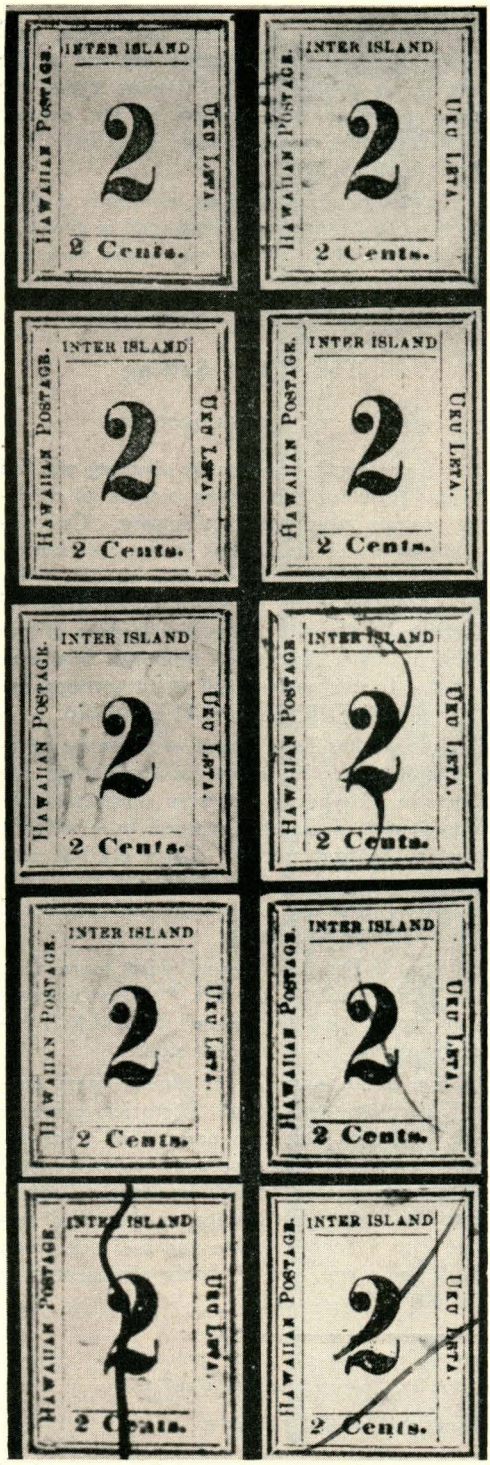
A necessary precaution in selecting the ten *border types* for this setting is to avoid choosing stamps from the first setting. One peculiarity of certain stamps in the first setting should be noted. Types IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX have no space to the right of the line "2 Cents." The distribution of the "blotchy" and "flat back" numerals has been noted. In the second and third settings the "R" of "INTER" in type II is broken.

Type II has been found with excess margin at the top [12] which indicates that the sequence of types in the even numbered column is now definitely reversed from what it was in the first setting. Type III has also been found with excess margin at the top,[13] indicating that the column of odd numbered types remains unchanged.

Type V has been found with more than 1/3 inch margin on the left.[14] This indicates that type V and the column to which it belongs, should be on the left side.

Two minor varieties of almost every *border type* have been found. Historical evidence also indicates that two press runs were required.[15] In the future some collector may be able to gather enough evidence to segregate the light blue stamps of the third setting into a Jackson plate and a Clark plate. Both press runs are probably represented in the plate shown here.

[12] Tows Sale, lot 384.
[13] Crocker, Plate II, positions 1 and 2.
[14] Crocker, Plate IV, position 5.
[15] COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, May, 1950, p. 186, by the author.



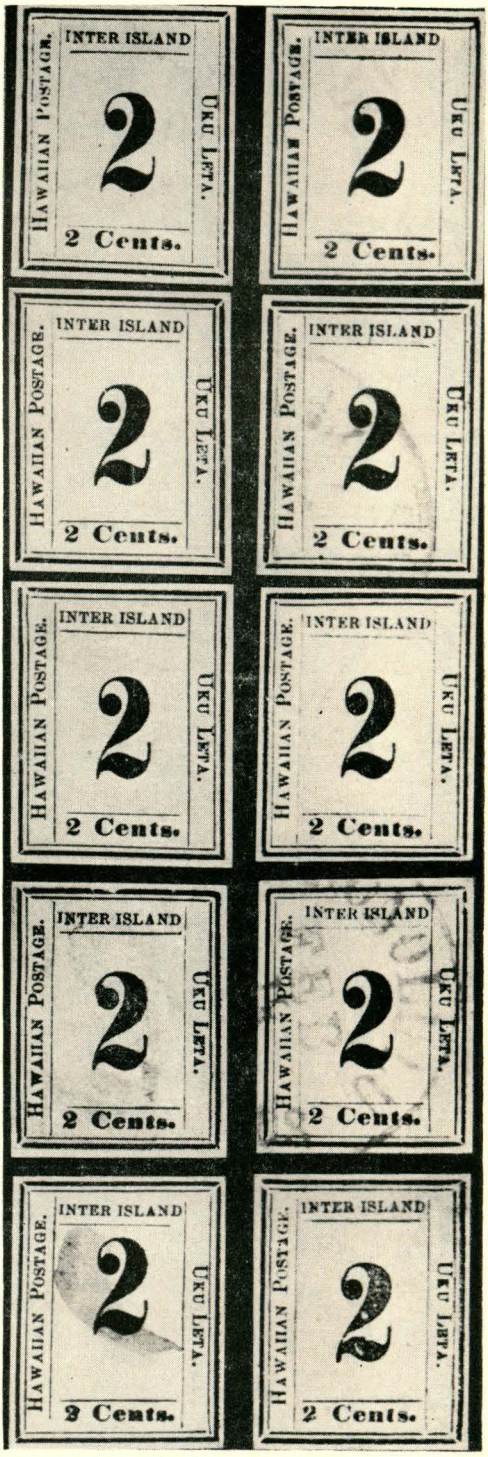


Fig. 6. No. 13. Third setting, 2c. light blue (1859). 3 mm. spacing.
Fig. 7. No. 16. Third setting. 2c. black, grayish (1860). 4 mm. spacing.

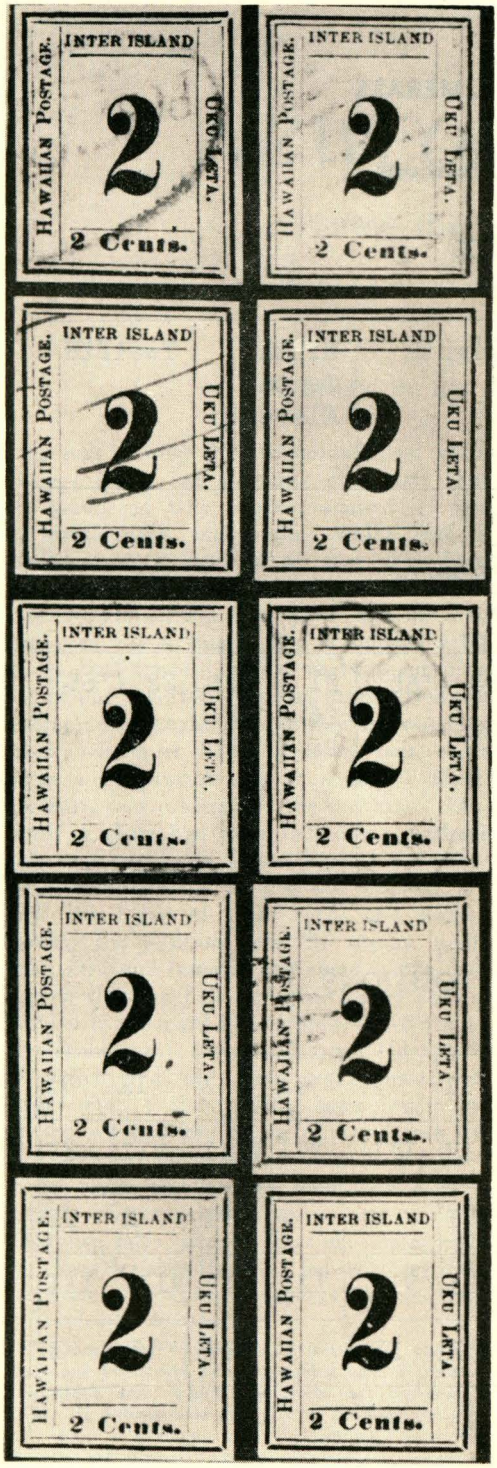


Fig. 8. Nos. 16e, 14 and 16. 2c. (1862). 3 mm. spacing between the vertical rows.

The Stamps in Group 2

Third Setting cont'd.

Early press runs (1860)

No. 16, 2 cents black, *grayish*

Later press runs (1862)

No. 16e, 2 cents black, *grayish white*

No. 14, 2 cents black, *greenish blue*

No. 16, 2 cents black, *grayish*

No. 14 is the key plate for there is no mistaking the ten types on "duck egg" blue paper. The other two 1862 plates are practically identical typographically to No. 14.

The 1860 plate can be little more than a hodgepodge of the stamps that do *not* match No. 14. The greyish paper varies in shade, often being so light as to be confused with the grayish white of No. 16e. Strictly speaking, some of the more pronounced varieties (see Fig. 2) should be assigned different minor plates. From a practical standpoint it seems advisable to consider them as varieties of the one plate.

There seems to be no evidence of change in the position of any *border type*. All except type I and type III occupy the same position that they do in the next setting.

Groups 3 and 4

Fourth to Twelfth Settings

No. 15, 1 cent black, *grayish,* in the fourth setting, has been rigorously proved by a block of ten plus a *tete beche* block. Ample material has been found to prove the other settings also. All but two of the settings in group 3 and group 4 are shown correctly by Crocker. His reconstructed plate of No. 17, 2 cents dark blue, is easily corrected by replacing the stamp shown in position 10 with a copy of type X (Fig. 3). Proof of No. 21, 5 cents blue, *blue,* was published in 1941.[16]

[16]Gerard Gilbert, "Nineteenth Century Classics," COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, January 1941, p. 51.

HAWAIIAN NUMERALS

Summary of Positions

SETTINGS

First	Second Third	Fourth Fifth Sixth Seventh	Eighth	Ninth Tenth Eleventh	Twelfth

SCOTT'S NUMBERS

13 ('59)	12 ('59) 13 ('59) 16 ('60) 16e('62) 14 ('62) 16 ('62)	15 ('63) 18 ('63) 17 ('63) 20 ('64) 19 ('64) 24 ('65)	23 ('65)	21 ('65) 26 ('65) 25 ('65)	22 ('66)

"BORDER TYPE" POSITIONS

X	III	III	II	I	II	II	I	IX	X	IX	VI
VIII	I	I	IV	III	IV	IV	III	VII	VIII	VII	IV
VI	V	V	VI	V	VI	VI	V	V	VI	X	II
VI	VII	VII	VIII	VII	VIII	VIII	VII	III	IV	VIII	III
II	IX	IX	X	IX	X	X	IX	I	II	V	I

NEWFOUNDLAND

Plating the 1c Card of 1880

By WILLIAM S. and DANIEL C. MEYERSON

A Study in the Technique of Plating *

It was a mint Newfoundland post card, (Boggs PS3), but so badly off center that we wondered why anyone wanted to buy it, particularly when the dealer put a premium on it because of that very fact. His explanation was simple: it was the only Newfoundland post card that he had ever seen cut so poorly that it showed a bit of the card above it. That really snapped us out of our reverie! We had never given the matter any thought, but, in our subconscious mind, we must have assumed that these cards were printed one at a time. Here, however, was evidence to the contrary. Evidently a plate had been laid down, perhaps only two cards 1 x 2, but a plate nevertheless. Having some time at our disposal, we took about 100 of these cards and started looking for position dots, fly specks, guide lines, etc., and immediately came to the conclusion that we had hit upon something not previously recorded in any philatelic work on Newfoundland. These cards could definitely be plated and the plate was considerably larger than 1 x 2. After some study and sorting we had the cards arranged into fifteen different piles, ten of which had from 8 to 12 cards and five of them had 1 or 2 cards. Closer examination of the cards in these five piles revealed that the distinguishing characteristics that had led us to set them aside were in truth fly specks because they were not constant. Continued study showed that in every instance they could be placed into the previous ten classifications. We took 200 more cards at random, sorted them and found that they could all be broken down into the ten recorded positions. With all this work done, we believed that it could be stated quite conclusively that the plate for printing the card had consisted of ten subjects.

Consultation with Jack Levine, a fellow member of the British North American Philatelic Society, on the subject led us to estimate the probable size of the plate as compared to a sheet of 100 stamps printed by the British American Bank Note Co., at the same period. We discovered that if it was assumed that the plate of the cards was 2 x 5, the width would be the same as that of the plate of the stamps, but it would be a bit longer.

We then took these findings to Winthrop S. Boggs who, after some discussion, stated that he, too, thought the plate was 2 x 5. He added that, if former practices were followed, all those cards having dots in the left corner would be from the left side of the sheet of ten cards. We examined the ten different plate positions and discovered that five of them had dots in the lower left corner. Further examination of a considerable number of cards revealed that five of the varieties were occasionally found with a guide line in the extreme left margin; and that in every case the cards with the guide lines at the left were the same as those with the dots in the lower left corner. We were assured that this proved conclusively that the cards

*(Editor's Note): Here is an instance of philatelic study and knowledge being expended upon a common, inexpensive item, which few have ever bothered to study. It demonstrates that plating (perhaps the foremost effort in philatelic study) is not only done with the rare and expensive stamps.

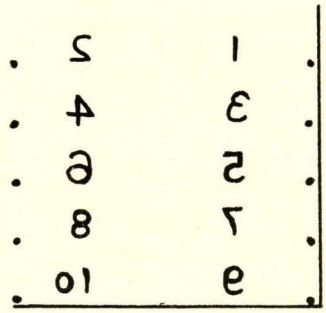


Fig. 1—Diagram of the Plate for 10 Cards.

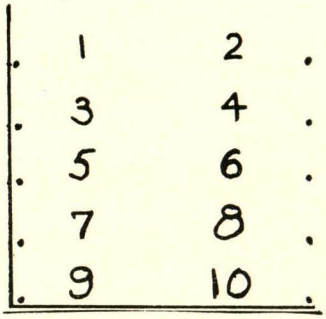


Fig. 2—Diagram of the Sheet of 10 Cards.

with the dots in the lower left corners were from the right side of the plate and those without the dots were from the left side of the plate.

The reason for this conclusion is as follows: The first step in laying down the plate is to draw a right angle, and custom seems to dictate that it be drawn with the right angle open to the left. The next step is to lay down the position dots for the individual cards and in the case of a plate 2 x 5, it would be put down as shown in Fig. 1, and the sheet of ten cards from the plate would resemble Fig. 2.

With this settled, our next task was to try and fix the position of each card.

The card originally purchased that set us off on this study was one of those without a dot in the lower left corner so we marked this "Exhibit A". We then took all the rest from the right hand side of the sheet and proceeded to see what could be done.

As stated at the beginning of this article, "Exhibit A" was so badly guillotined that the lower right hand corner of the card above showed. An examination of this corner revealed the existence of the double dot which was characteristic of one of the ten positions. The card itself had a double dot in the upper left corner, the hallmark of still another of the ten positions. This one card had, therefore, given us two positions. We then looked through all of our cards with the double dot at the extreme right and set aside those with large top margins for further examination. Sure enough about 6½ mm. above the frame line of the design, and right in the center of the card there was still another double dot. A similar double dot directly beneath the "N" of "BANK" in the imprint "BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. MONTREAL" was characteristic of a third position. So we now had three positions fixed with two more to go to completely reconstruct the entire right side of the sheet of ten cards. We then examined in minute detail all of the cards having the double dot under the imprint that also had large upper margins, but were unable to find any distinguishing marks whatsoever in the upper margin. We were therefore forced to assume that we had come to the top of the sheet, an assumption proven true by our later findings. For further reference, we numbered the cards #2, #4 and #6 respectively.

Our inquiry now turned in the other direction. We closely examined the remaining two positions without dots in the lower left corner and we were immensely pleased to see that one of the cards of the remaining two positions, the one with the dots in the "DLA" of "NEWFOUNDLAND" in the stamp had a guide line at the bottom. By pure deductive reasoning we fixed that card as from the bottom and called it #10. The last position of necessity had to be the card not previously set, the card with the spur atop the frame line in the extreme upper left corner, and we called this #8. The next prob-

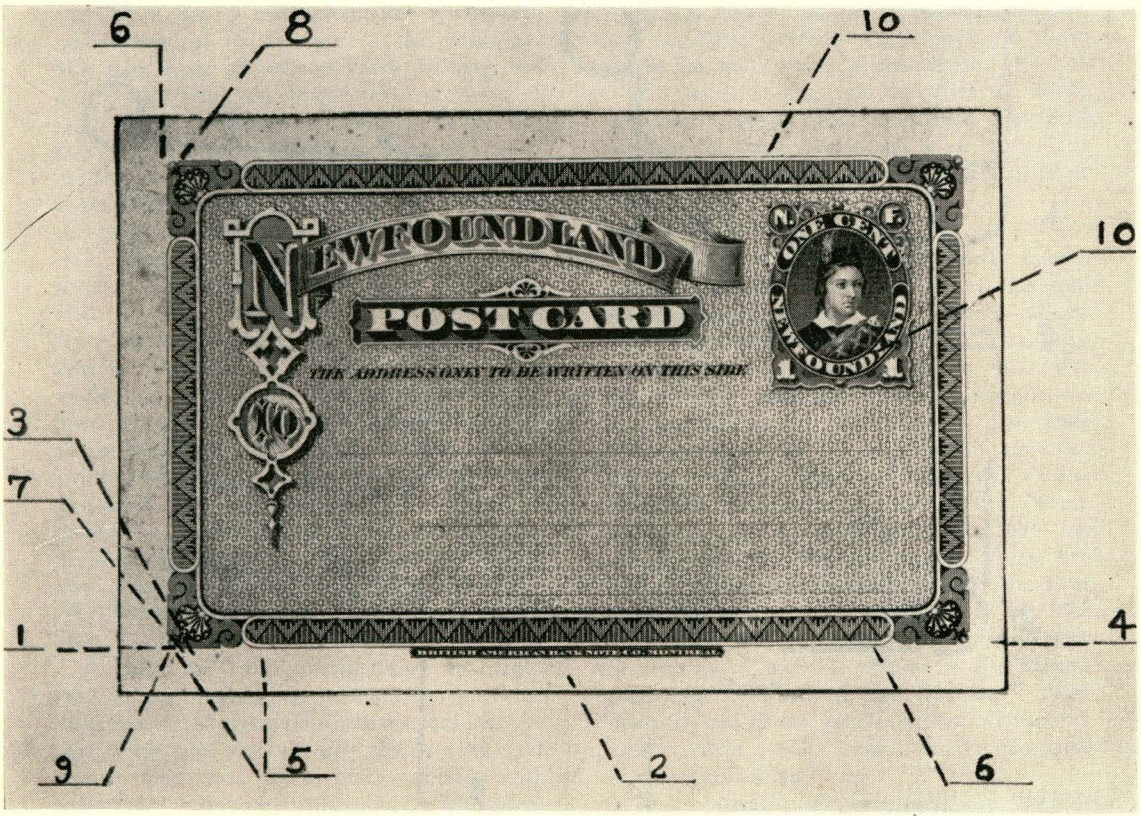


Fig. 3—The post card showing all of the distinguishing marks, which are shown enlarged in Fig. 4.

lem was to prove that our deductive reasoning could be substantiated by fact, which we proceeded to do. A comparison of the top margins of card #10 with the bottom margins of card #8 showed definitely that our original deduction had been correct because 22½ mm. to the right and slightly below the dot under the center of the imprint there was a smudge in the color of the card in exactly the same spot in the bottom margin of card #8 and in the top margin of card #10.

It now remained for us to prove that card #6 belonged above card #8. This was done by exactly the same method, namely using cards with large bottom margins as in the case of card #6, and cards with large top margins as in the case of card #8. Sure enough, there was about 29 mm. to the right and slightly below the center dot under the imprint of card #6 a smudge in the color of the card. This was matched by one in the selfsame position in the top margin of card #8.

The work had been completed on the right side of the sheet, and our attention was now turned towards trying to fix the positions of the cards on the left side of the sheet. Closer examination of all those with dots in the lower left corner revealed the fact that unbeknown to us we had always been in possession of a card so badly guillotined that part of the card above showed. Since the lower left corner was visible, it was simple to classify two positions. The badly guillotined card had two dots, one about 1 mm. from the lower left margin and the other about 13 mm. from the same margin. The portion of the card above revealed the pres-

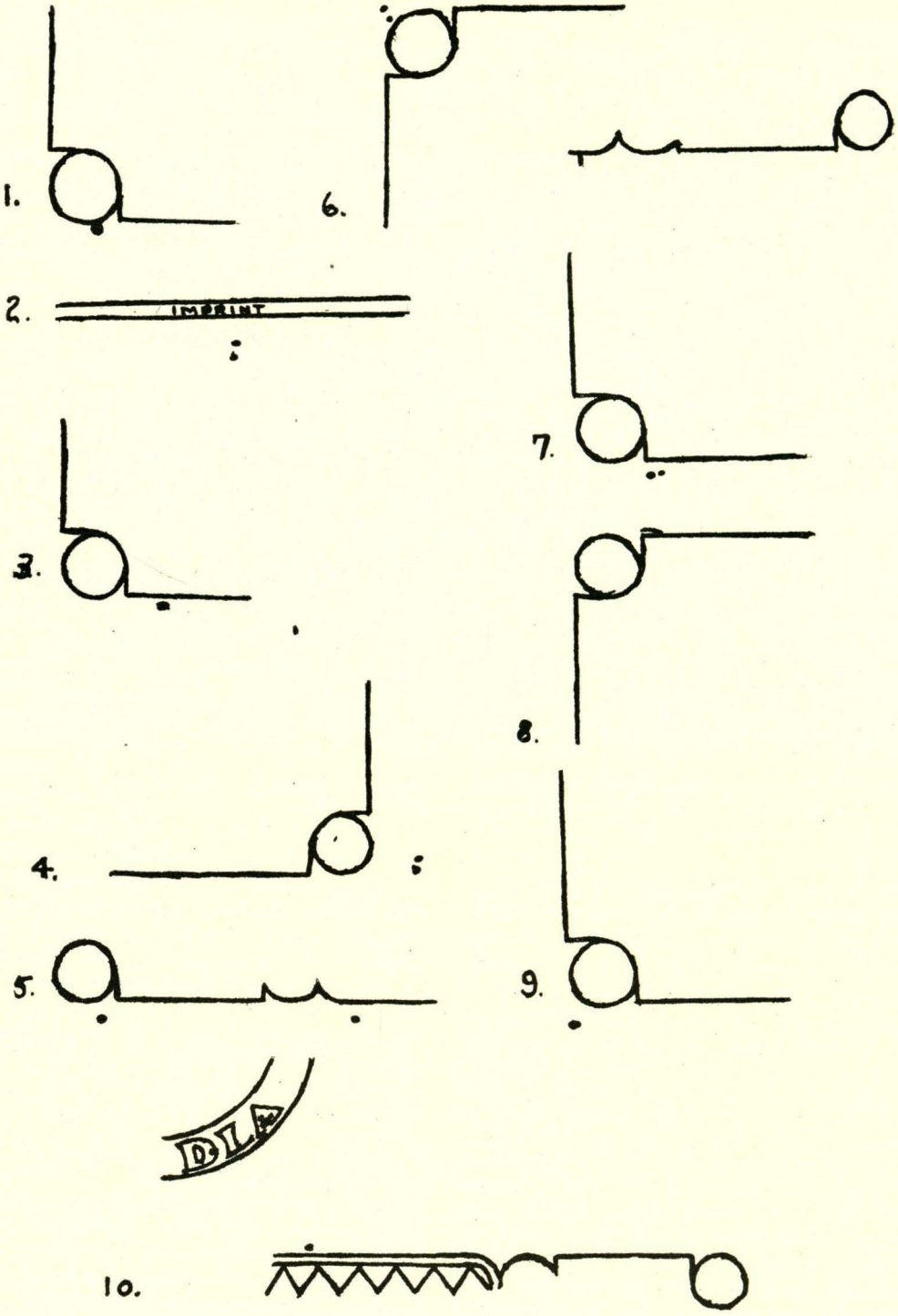


Fig. 4—Enlargements of each mark numbered from 1 to 10 for identification.

ence of a dot 3 mm. from the lower left margin typical of another of the positions. We then took all of the cards bearing the dot 3 mm. from the lower left margin, and from these withdrew all with a large top margin. Close examination of all these cards showed that they all had one common characteristic; two dots above the center of the card, the first 7 mm. and the second 5½ mm. These two dots in turn were 5½ mm. apart. Common sense dictated the next step, so from the remaining three positions were separated all of those cards with a large bottom margin. A quick examination revealed the fact that the card with a dot 1 mm. from the lower left margin had the two dots in the bottom margin 2½ mm. below the imprint. We then examined all copies of this last card with large top margins. Since we found no distinguishing marks whatsoever, we decided (and rightfully so) that this last card was the top of the left side of the sheet. We numbered this card and the two beneath it as #1, #3 and #5 respectively.

As was the case when plating the right half of the sheet, close examination revealed that one of the remaining two positions, the one with the dot directly below the left frame line was occasionally found with traces of a bottom frame line. This then convinced us that it was #9 and that the remaining position, the one with a double dot 2 mm. from the lower left margin could only be #7, a fact which we promptly proceeded to prove. 12 mm. to the left of the center dot below the imprint of card #7 is found a very faint smudge in the color of the card, but faint as it was, it was matched by an identical smudge in the top margin of card #9. Then just to make doubly certain, we checked the lower margins of card #5 with the upper margins of card #7. We found confirmation because 2½ mm. to the left of the center dot below the imprint in the bottom margin of card #5 there was a smudge in the color of the card that was matched by one in the upper margin of card #7. Once this was proven to our satisfaction, we sat back rather firm in the belief that we had succeeded in plating the 1c card, (Boggs PS3); and will continue to think so, until it is proven to the contrary.

We illustrate the card indicating where all of the distinguishing marks are to be found (Fig. 3), and in our own amateurish manner we have drawn enlargements of these marks for more ready identification. (Fig. 4)

In conclusion, may we add that we doubt that this research could have been completed without the sage advice and wise counsel of Winthrop S. Boggs. We owe him a vote of thanks.

THE MEYERSON BROTHERS, better known as Dan and Bill, are one of the few fraternal stamp collecting teams. They started collecting stamps together as young boys and have continued at it in partnership for thirty-five years. Their specialty is Newfoundland and one can almost say that if a stamp or item philatelic is not BNA, it is not philately for the Meyersons. Dan was Chairman of the Board of Governors of the British North American Society 1946-1950 and both are members of this specialty society. They are very active in the Study Group which meets regularly here at The Collectors Club. The publication of the British North American Society runs a monthly column by the Meyersons called "Trail of the Caribou." Incidentally, the above article on the Newfoundland 1c Post Card of 1880 will be reprinted in that publication.

Their collection has been exhibited in whole or parts in recent years, and was awarded gold medals at the 1946 Sepad and the 1947 Stampex. At the 1947 CIPEX, it received two Fourth Awards.

Although when you meet William S. and Daniel C. Meyerson, they generally will discuss nothing but Newfoundland stamps, they do have to spend their time earning money to buy them. Bill is Advertising Manager of Gimbel Brothers, a well-publicized dry goods emporium, while Dan is a Manufacturers Representative.

This is the *third* of the British North American articles published in the 1951 COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST in honor of The Centenary of Canada's First Postage Stamp. As is known, this year's anniversary will climax in Toronto, Canada during September with CAPEX, an International Exhibition.

Two more articles on Canadian stamps are planned in the two succeeding numbers of this magazine for this event and our Canadian members.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Stamps of Great Britain, by J. B. Seymour. Part I, The Line Engraved Issues, 1840 to 1853. Second Edition, 1950. Published by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1950.

The second and revised edition of this standard work on the line engraved issues of Great Britain comes to hand shortly after the death of its distinguished author. The book becomes the monument to a great philatelist.

This work was originally published in 1934. It started as a practical handbook of the stamps of Great Britain, giving a comprehensive survey of both the historical and philatelic aspects. Its origin is found in the "Kohl Briefmarken-Handbuch" which was commenced in 1923 under the editorship of Dr. Herbert Munk. Dr. Munk was accustomed to enlist the services of distinguished specialists in writing the sections on important countries. Mr. J. B. Seymour supplied Dr. Munk with the necessary material to write the section on Great Britain. This section was so important and the publication of it in the English language of such consequence, that the Royal Philatelic Society, London was offered the rights of the English edition by the Collectors Club of New York which held and still holds the exclusive rights for the English translations of the Kohl "Handbuch."

The work does not pretend to be complete or exhaustive. It is limited by the range of Mr. Seymour's philatelic experience and by the care of the scientific student, for varieties such as re-entries, double letters, etc., are included only where they have been definitely plated.

The text of the second edition has been completely revised by the late Mr. Seymour and contains many new illustrations. The material has been grouped into chapters. The various issues and plate numbers have been indicated in the headlines. The index of plate varieties has not been revised but is reprinted from the first edition.

The historical and expository portion of the book is excellent and well written. It includes a clear account of the line engraving process as used by Perkins, Bacon and Petch who in 1852 became Perkins, Bacon and Co. The plates are exhaustively studied with great attention being given to the varieties which occur on line engraved plates. These varieties are so minutely described that only the serious philatelist will recognize the wealth of detail and diligence of the study. For this reason it is recommended that the philatelic beginner confine his reading to that portion of the book that precedes the explanation of the various plates of the Penny Black, Penny Red and Two Pence Blue.

For any philatelist who is a student of line engraved stamps in general and of Great Britain in particular, this book is definitely a recommended reading, and should be on the shelf of any serious philatelic student.

H. D. S. Haverbeck.

Imperial Airways (and Subsidiary Companies). A History and Priced Check List of the Empire Air Mails. Compiled by N. C. Baldwin with Introduction by H. G. D. Gisburn. Publisher, Francis J. Field, Ltd., Richmond Road, Sutton Coldfield, England. Price $1.00 post free.

This is "The Aero Field" Handbook No. 10, covering about 75 pages, liberally illustrated with maps, postmarks and cachets. 90% of the book is a chronological check and price list of the British Empire Air Mails. As one active in aerophilately in the United States, this reviewer must confess that this British specialty has few followers in this country. To be most frank, and with no intention to insult, most American collectors would have preferred to collect a grand array of English Air Mail Stamps in preference to special cachets and post marks.

Air mail service has been of the greatest value to the vast British Empire. Even without special air mail stamps, the Imperial Airways have functioned brilliantly and efficiently. This handbook sets forth its development. The team of Baldwin and Field have been at this British air mail for years. They know the subject, perhaps better than anyone else. And of far greater value, they have continually recorded it in a neat and intelligent manner. This book is to us, however, more aviation than Philately.

H. M. G.

COLOMBIA

Air Mail in March, 1920

By JACOB S. GLASER

In the September, 1950 issue of *The American Philatelist,** Mr. John N. Myer, well-known philatelic writer and authority on Colombian stamps, wrote that all the air mail of March, 1920, flown between Barranquilla and Cartagena was not properly flown, and all cancellations on such mail were counterfeit. The writer agrees that a number of covers with counterfeit cancellations exist as he has some of them in his collection, but his study leads him to believe that Mr. Myer was not correct in making a general statement that *all* covers with March, 1920, dates are forgeries.

Evidence exists that there was at least one regular flight on March 11, 1920, and possibly others on March 13 and 14. Here is how I proceeded to substantiate my opinion.

On September 15, 1950, I wrote to Mr. Delroy Dewdney, who is with the British Embassy in Barranquilla, Colombia; to Senor J. Gomez Duncan also of Barranquilla; and to Mr. Val. B. Kielland who is with Texas Petroleum Co. in Bogota. I sent each a list of covers in my collection.

The consensus of opinion, as written in their replies, was that these covers were flown on day cancelled; but counterfeit covers were made later of these. The original covers were addressed to people and firms of the highest standing and character. Among the firms were banks, leading trading companies in Barranquilla and Cartagena, and reputable merchants.

This is the list of covers.

Name	*Date*
Erneste Cortissez	3-13-20
Cumberto de Caso	3-12-20
Carlos Cifuentes	3-13-20
Adalberto de Costillo	3-13-20
Marcias de la Cruz	3-10-20
†Guillermo Echauarria	4-16-20
Jacinto L. Esparrogosa	3-13-20
C. Ferero	3-13-20
Senorita Dona Ruth Gomez Fresparoicio	3-13-20
Senorita Dona Ana Elisa Gonzales, San Juan Hospital Y Concordia Casa #396	3-13-20
Rurnie Hermanos	3-13-20
Senor Y Dona Carmen Porto-Lambrono	3-13-20
Pedro M. Sascarro	3-13-20
Alberto Peres H.—Calle San Rouge, Hospital #380	3-13-20
Agapito M. Perer	3-13-20
Enrique Pantoja	3-12-20
Alberto Puccini	3-9-20
Jose R. Peralto H.	3-12-20
Federico Perez Lara	3-13-20
Credito Mercantil	3-10-20
Sres. J. U. Mogollon Y Cia	3-13-20
Victor Rosina Y Cia	3-12-20
Esequiel Rosad	3-13-20
Senora Josephina Ruccini	3-11-20
Sres. Pinedo Weber Y Cia	3-10-20
Sres. Pinedo Weber	3-12-20

On November 27, 1950, Mr. Delroy Dewdney wrote me stating that the stamps used for franking were genuine. The persons to whom the covers were addressed were actual residents in Colombia and responsible people known to him. He also enclosed a cover addressed to Senor Anibal Lombardi, Apartado 144, Barranquilla, franked with Sanabria #11 and Scott Two #339 stamps, Two #319 stamps, and One Scott #344 and One #359, mailed at Cartagena, March 11, 1920,

* *The American Philatelist,* September, 1950. "The Second Issue of Air Mail in Colombia," by John N. Myer, pages 939-43.

† All but this cover were addressed to Barranquilla. This exception is addressed Cartagena. It is, however, dated April, not March, 1920.

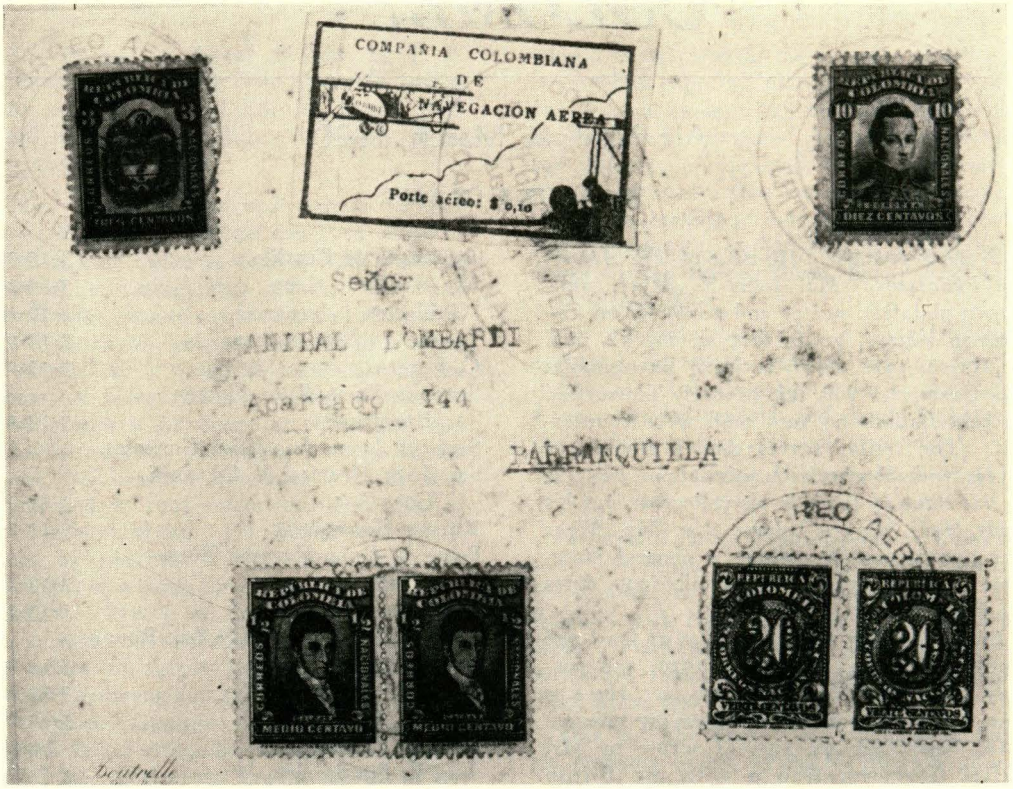


Fig. 1. Cover flown from Cartagena March 11, 1920.

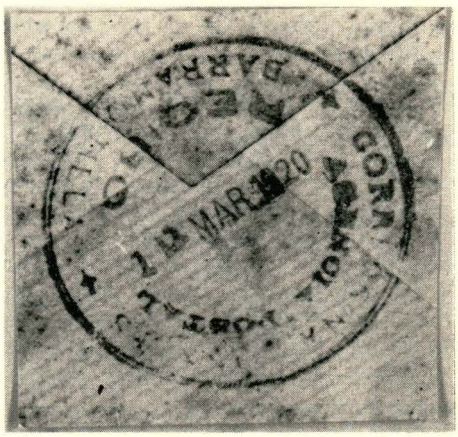


Fig. 2. Backstamp on cover of Fig. 1 showing the Barranquilla arrival date March 12, 1920.

and received in Barranquilla on March 12, 1920. This cover is illustrated front and back. (Figs. 1 and 2)

The following is quoted from Mr. Dewdney's letter.

"Senor Anibal Lombardi, one of the old-timers here, a specialist and someone who actually was responsible for many of the covers flown during the early days of flight in Colombia, himself examined the covers and together with the writer decided that perhaps they were genuine. Senor Lombardi kindly lent me one of his own covers which is absolutely authentic and of which there cannot be the slightest doubt so that you yourself may wish to study and when finished with return at your convenience."

Mr. Kielland wrote on October 2, 1950, from Bogota the following:—



Fig. 3. Cover flown from Cartagena to Barranquilla.

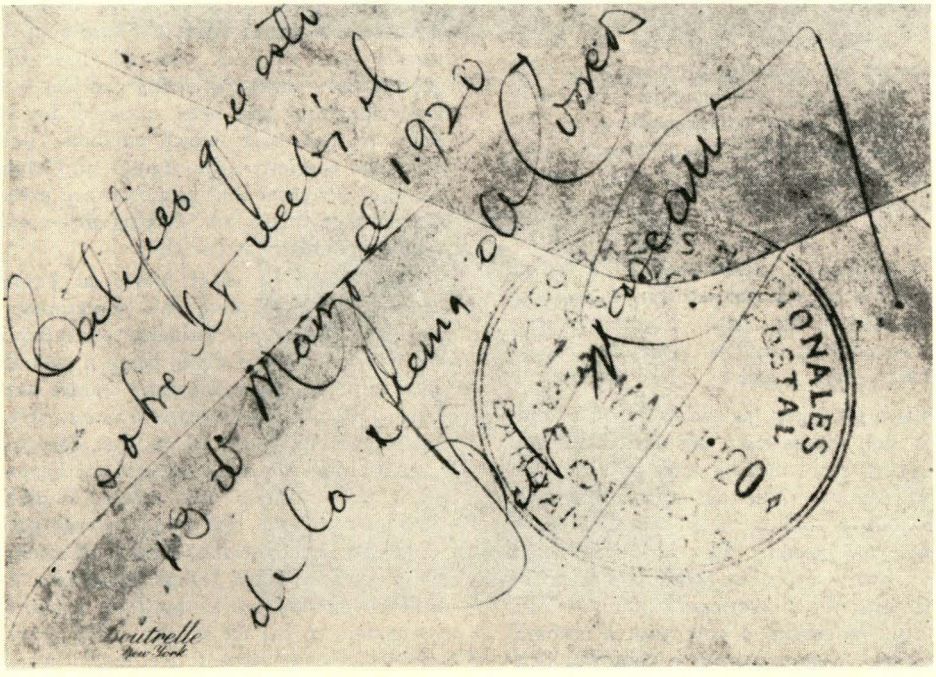


Fig. 4. Back of cover in Fig. 3 with handwritten record of the addressee that it arrived by air mail in Barranquilla on March 13, 1920.

"However, on this list are a number of honorable names like J. V. Mogollon & Cia, and the two Puccinis. None of these would knowingly lend their names for anything not absolutely honorable."

Mr. Duncan wrote on January 26, 1951, from Barranquilla, the following:—

"Dear Friend Mr. Glaser: I have your letter of January 16, 1951. The same cover you ask me in New York City with certificate and signature of Mr. Pedro M. Lascarro. The certificate say 'I certify I have received this cover from Post Office the day March 13, 1920. Pedro M. Lascarro.' (This certificate is written in Spanish on back of cover.) I hope you understand the English I write and I beg your pardon for same. Always Sincerely your friend, Gomez Duncan. P. S. The cover belongs to my brother."

This cover was mailed at Cartagena and received at Barranquilla on March 13, 1920. (Figs. 3 and 4)

This correspondence confirmed my belief that some of the covers in my possession with March, 1920 dates are genuine. Not only that, but two of my correspondents in Colombia sent me covers dated March, 1920 which they state are genuine in every respect. All this evidence strikes me as conclusive.

For comparison, illustrated is a cover mailed at Cartagena and received in Barranquilla on March 14, 1920. This has no national cancellation and is, therefore, probably a fake. (Figs. 5 and 6)

This is a good key for the study of Colombian air mail covers from this period. Postal requirements were that air mail required two types of stamps. The air stamp was of a private nature and so was cancelled by a company cancellation. The air mail was a surtax. Every letter, in addition, had to be franked with the Government stamp. This later could be cancelled only with a national cancellation. Consequently, a company cancellation hit upon *both* the air mail stamp of the private air lines and the Government stamp leads to a strong suspicion as to the genuineness of a cover so postmarked.

JACOB S. GLASER needs no introduction to any of our members. He is, however, making his debut as a COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST author. His philatelic activities go back so many years and are so diverse that it is impossible to mention but the high lights in this space. Mr. Glaser is at present one of the three Trustees of The Collectors Club and has long served it as a Governor. He has been for some years Chairman of the House Committee, having devoted much time unselfishly to the maintenance of our property.

Mr. Glaser is a contracting engineer by profession, having been in this work since his education ended. He graduated from the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y., specializing in architecture and engineering. He has been a lifetime resident of Brooklyn. Last year he joined the "three score and ten" club.

Large families are in the Glaser blood. "Jake" was the oldest of a family of ten boys and two girls. He and Mrs. Glaser brought up their own brood of three sons and two daughters, who, in turn, have given them twelve grandchildren. Two similar interests seem to exist with all three Glaser generations—stamp collecting and Boy Scouts. One daughter has been married for some years in Colombia, which explains "Jake's" philatelic specialty—the stamps of Colombia. Another daughter and grandson are presently members of The Club, making three generations as members at one time.

Mr. Glaser is most active in Fraternal organizations, coupling this sometimes with philately through his intimate connection with the Masonic Stamp Club, being a past President. He has been collecting stamps without interruption for more than 50 years. He was most active in 1945-47 as the Director of Construction for the International Cipex. In addition to all this, Mr. Glaser is affiliated with many stamp clubs and several national philatelic organizations. His chief interest in these lies with their Junior Activities. "Jake" believes in, and works hard at, encouraging youngsters to collect stamps. His charitable and civic contributions are many, which, if enumerated, would lead one to doubt that one mortal could so so much. This, therefore, is only a thumb-nail sketch of The Collectors Club's Jacob S. Glaser.

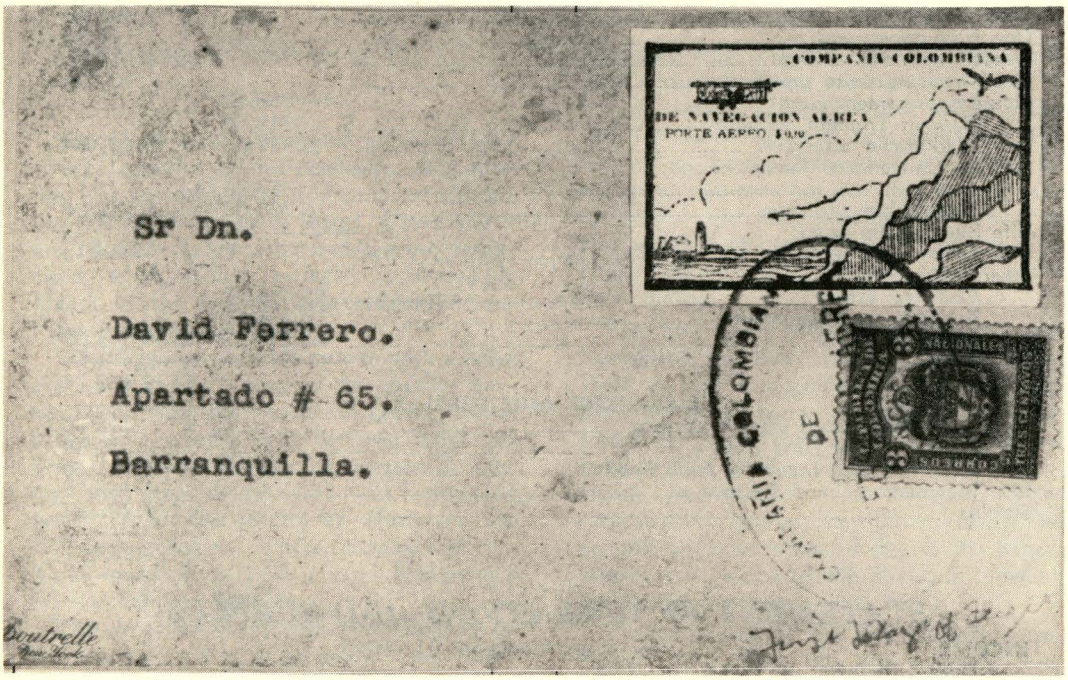


Fig. 5. A cover believed not genuinely flown but an imitation of the 1920 air mail.



Fig. 6. Backstamp upon cover shown in Fig. 5, which does not compare with those applied to genuine flown covers.

(All Photos by Boutrelle)

The Collectors Club BALANCE SHEET, December 31, 1950

ASSETS

Cash			$ 2,592.83
Due from advertisers			141.50
Deposit with Post Office			10.00
Unexpired insurance premiums			707.95
House Replacement Fund:			
Cash in Trustees' account	$ 743.49		
Marketable securities	8,377.85		9,121.34
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:			
Cash	53.26		
Marketable securities	6,700.00		6,753.26
Life Membership Fund:			
Cash in savings bank			1,464.75
Fixed assets:			
Club real estate	65,058.07		
Furniture and equipment	13,220.66		
Library	30,293.35		$108,572.08
			$129,363.71

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Dues and subscriptions paid in advance	$ 216.00
House Replacement Fund Reserve	9,121.34
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund Reserve	6,753.26
Life Membership Fund Reserve	1,464.75
Surplus	111,808.36
	$129,363.71

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS

INCOME: For the Year Ended December 31, 1950.

Dues		$ 10,715.25	
Contributions		424.00	
Philatelic Foundation rent		800.00	
Association for Stamp Exhibitions		200.00	$ 12,139,25
EXPENSES:			
Salary		2,430.00	
Telephone		315.47	
Postage		437.07	
Stationery, printing and office expenses		427.37	
General expenses		264.11	
Club-house operating expenses and repairs	$ 5,636.10		
Less paid by House Replacement Fund	745.00	4,891.10	
Library salary and expenses	1,160.62		
Less paid by J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund	175.88	984.74	
Collectors Club Philatelist:			
Printing, engravng and expenses	4,939.83		
Less advertising and non-members' subscription income	2,648.74	2,291.09	12,040.95
BALANCE OF INCOME			$ 98.30
SURPLUS, December 31, 1949			111,710.06
SURPLUS, December 31, 1950			$111,808.36

AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Governors—The Collectors Club:

We have made a limited examination of the balance sheet of THE COLLECTORS CLUB, a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of New York State, as of December 31, 1950 and the related statement of operations and surplus for the year then ended. We did not make a complete audit of all transactions but we counted the marketable securities and verified the bank balances by independent confirmations.

New York, N. Y.
March 15, 1951

MARSHALL GRANGER & COMPANY,
Certified Public Accountants.

SECRETARY'S PAGE

Meeting of February 21, 1951

Afghanistan

One of the least appreciated yet most fascinating countries in the catalogue, Afghanistan, was the subject of a magnificent display and talk by Winthrop S. Boggs, whose collection of this country is outstanding—so recognized, when it was awarded a Silver-Gilt Medal at the London International Stamp Exhibition in May, 1950.

Mr. Boggs opened his remarks with a brief discussion of the history of the country particularly during the nineteenth century when it had been a buffer state between India and Russia. It was during the nineteenth century that Russia's eastward and southward march began, the results of which we are still feeling today. These introductory remarks supplied us with a good background for the philatelic portion.

The collection opens with two examples of the extremely rare AFGHANISTAN PAID handstruck marking of the British Army Field post office on letters of the first Anglo-Afghan war of 1840-42. These are the *first* items of philatelic interest obtainable from Afghanistan.

The actual postal history begins with the issue of adhesive stamps by Emir Sher Ali, in 1871.

Mr. Boggs explained the Moslem Calendar because he noted that all the stamps issued by Sher Ali, and all but a half dozen or so of those issued later by Abdur-Rahman were dated according to this calendar. Consequently, the sequence of issues can be readily determined.

Mr. Boggs also pointed out that, being a very orthodox Moslem country, it was not until 1931 that anything other than inscriptions and symbols appeared on the stamps. A Tiger's head was the symbol of Sher Ali. Consequently, the Sher Ali issues have a Tiger's head in the center.

The Tiger head issues were also all handdrawn, one subject at a time, and lithographed from stones of from 4 to 60 subjects, resulting in as many types as there were subjects. Another peculiarity is the frequency with which the various denominations occurred on the same stone.

The method of cancellation, while philatelically deplorable, was most effective. The inscription "Mahsul," meaning fee or tax, on the stamp was torn out, and thus a stamp was cancelled. The Afghans then did not have to fear removal of cancels nor experiment with grills. Many such cancelled (torn) copies were shown.

The first issue, 1871, dated "1233," was represented by five unused examples from Plate A, and a magnificent uncut used pair from the same plate. Plate B was nearly completely reconstructed, including an unused strip of five of the Sanar. Plate C, completely reconstructed with fine used copies each without cut or cancellation tear. The reconstruction of strips of five of the Sanar, Abassi, and singles of the Shahi, is complete but for two stamps.

The rare plate D was also strongly represented. In addition, this issue is nearly complete on covers, some forty positions of the four plates being shown, including strips and pairs.

The large purple stamps of 1872 (1289), were shown in a reconstruction; the rupee being in a pair, a great rarity. There is also a 6 sh on a large piece of cover.

The 1873 (1290) issue was represented by complete sheets in: Plate A of 15 subjects, and Plate B of 60 subjects. The outstanding piece is the unique pair from Plate A, showing one stamp with the missing corner, first state of plate. This was almost immediately corrected and examples of the retouch are in the collection, including a number on cover. The rare purple printing from plate B was exhibited, both unused and fine used.

Of the high values of similar design dated "1291" printed in sheets of 15, there is a vertical row of five of each value, making up a reconstructed sheet, as well as several used, including one on cover.

The large stamps of "1292" (1874), occurring in black and purple, including a fine showing of the black and a reconstruction in purple made up of a strip of 5 Abassi; and a block of ten of the Sanar, one of which is

the wide circle, listed by the Stanley Gibbons Catalog.

Among the great rarities are the so-called "Tablet" stamps of "1293"—(1875), so named because the denomination is on a tablet at the foot of the stamp. In this difficult group, Mr. Boggs showed partial reconstructions in purple and black. He stated that, to the best of his knowledge, no one had ever succeeded in reconstructing the plate in one color. He is endeavoring to do so, and is about 50% complete. His two tablet covers are remarkable because there are probably less than a half dozen tablet covers known.

The second 1875 issue, also dated "1293," is the first of the series printed in five colors for the various postal districts. Beginning with the gray stamps, the display includes both the Shahi plate and the high value plate in uncut sheets of twenty-four, two of each with different watermarks, which are believed unique.

The colored stamps were also represented by an extensive series, and the range of covers was, as usual, extraordinary.

The 1876 (1294) issue, which consists of forty stamps to a sheet, all denominations on it, was outstanding in that there was an uncut sheet in *YELLOW,* and a complete reconstruction in green on *WOVE* paper.

The display "1295" issue was profuse in uncut *sheets,* shades, and used blocks. The rare black "skeleton" stamp was represented by four copies, each from a different plate position.

Sher Ali fled the country late in 1878 under pressure from the British and the Russians. After a period of two years of British occupation, Abdur-Rahman Khan, Sher Ali's uncle, was established on the throne at Kabul. He reverted to a primitive method of stamp production, having three denominations handstamped in water colors on flimsy papers, mostly white, but also including those of various colors. Mr. Boggs' display of these stamps was comprehensive; including large blocks, numerous shades and a profusion of covers: showing the colored papers properly used.

The display of the later lithographed issues was notable for the complete sheets and numerous shades both unused and used copies, as well as the profusion of covers.

In the 20th Century Issues, the outstanding pieces were the complete sheets of the 1907-08 stamps, the pair of the Large 30 pa of 1921, and the combination covers of 1922-29.

It is difficult in a column such as this to do justice to the collection and the depth of information which Mr. Boggs has about these stamps; or, to the numerous points of philatelic interest which were casually brought out in his lucid and comprehensive discussion. The fact that he held his audience for somewhat over an hour is a tribute to his handling of a group of stamps that to most collectors is not only confusing but, apparently, also of little interest.

The Meeting of March 7

The Stamps of the Pan American Union

This meeting was devoted to a presentation by *Mr. Albert F. Kunze,* Director of the Philatelic Division of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. Mr. Kunze brought with him a colorful display of Pan American stamps arranged so as to present some of the underlying history concerning the famous personages pictured on them.

Mr. Kunze used most of his time to explain the function of the Pan American Union, particularly that of the Philatelic Division. Besides preserving an exhibit of the stamps from the various nations which make up the Union, the Philatelic Division also has available for sale at face value the current stamps of six of the participating nations. This Philatelic Agency of the Pan American Union has been built up almost single handed by Mr. Kunze, representing his life work and his dream come true.

Our Guest Speaker, among other things, stated that the Post Office Departments of the nations comprising the Union pay a great deal of attention to the reception that their stamps are accorded by the collectors in the United States. These American countries are proud to establish and maintain a good name philatelically. He further stated that a determined effort was being made to curb excesses on the part of some. Those still resorting to exploitation of philatelists, do so only because such stamps are quickly sold. A lack of interest at once corrects this situation.

Mr. Kunze pointed out the large amount of research that goes into the booklets which

are offered for sale by the Union. The biographies of the famous personages whose portraits appear on the stamps are contained in this literature. These can be obtained at a very low price from the Philatelic Division, Pan American Union, and give a very great amount of data regarding Pan American personalities shown on stamps. The purpose is educational, so that they are in demand not only from stamp collectors but educational institutions.

Mr. Kunze is an able speaker and thus he kept his audience attentive during the entire evening. It is regrettable that there were not more members present to enjoy this program.

The Meeting of March 21

Nineteenth Century Chile

Col. John F. Rider of New York, N. Y. was kind enough to give us the first public exhibition of his collection of the stamps of Chile from 1853 to 1865. The wall frames were entirely filled with elaborately mounted pages of selected stamps in fine condition. The mounting, artistic work, layouts and the arrangement were the work of *Mr. Louis Stich.* He is to be complimented upon the quality of his work, having a very ornate style and individual character.

The first stamps of Chile which appeared in 1853 were the product of the English firm of Perkins, Bacon & Co. They were finely engraved, printed in London, in sheets of 240 subjects. In January, 1854 the plates were brought to Santiago and further printings made from them by N. Desmadryl. These early impressions were well represented by selected single copies and multiple pieces.

In August, 1854 lithographic stones were prepared locally by H. C. Gillet from transfers from the original plates. First, the 5 centavos stamps were printed from these stones. This lithographed issue is remarkable for the number of faulty and folded transfers. Examples of the various flaws were shown in superb copies accompanied by enlarged drawings illustrating the flaw. These lithographs were, in the opinion of many present, the most outstanding portion of the collection, in addition to being one of the finest exhibits of these Chilean stamps shown in this country.

In 1855 the stamps were printed again from new plates in London and, in 1857, they were sent to Chile where further printings were made locally from them. These new plates can be distinguished from the earlier ones by the absence of marginal inscriptions. Col. Rider advanced the theory that there may be other distinguishing marks on the second plates and that he hoped to be able to supply definite proof after further study. These issues were well represented in all the various shades. Considerable attention was given to reentries and shades as well as to the errors in the second Santiago prints which consist of double impressions and printed on both sides.

These stamps continued in use until 1862. In that year, two new denominations were added, 1 centavo and 20 centavos, as well as further printings of the 10 centavos stamp. Several fine examples of the 1c. were shown on cover, which Col. Rider believed are among the most difficult of the early Chilean stamps to be found on cover. These stamps were again engraved and printed in London by Perkins Bacon & Co. The 10 centavos stamp exists on the paper bearing the watermark "20" and several fine copies of this error were displayed.

The final printing from the 5 centavo plate took place in Santiago in 1865. This printing is especially remarkable in that some few stamps were printed on horizontally and vertically laid paper. This seems to have been an error. The paper was supplied from England and it appears that several sheets of laid paper without the "5" watermark were included. This error, while not having a high catalogue value, seems to be one of the scarcest stamps of Chile.

In addition to the material displayed in the wall frames, Col. Rider brought with him two volumes of his collection of Chilean stamps used in Peru during the war of the Pacific, 1879-1882; and one of the Marine Official stamps of 1907. These volumes were open to inspection by the members after the close of the regular session.

A sincere vote of thanks was given Col. Rider by the members present for his excellent display and stimulating talk.

The Meeting of April 4

India Used Abroad

The topic of this meeting was an exhibition and explanation of the use of British Indian

stamps outside of the boundaries of the Indian Empire. The program was arranged by *Mr. Paul P. Lindenberg* with the assistance of Messrs. *H. D. S. Haverbeck* and *A. Higgins.*

The usage of Indian stamps outside of British India may be divided into two main categories, usage in other British Possessions and usage in foreign countries. Indian stamps used in other British possessions are in the nature of forerunners or usage prior to the establishment of a postal system for the Possession concerned. These consist of Indian Post Offices located in Aden, British East Africa, Somaliland, Burma, Straits Settlements, and Borneo. In each of these, Indian Post Offices were established in the Territories prior to the issuance of definitive stamps for these areas.

The usage of Indian stamps in foreign areas may be divided also in two categories, Postal Agencies and Field Posts. It is also possible to make a further division of the Postal Agencies to those within the confines of the Indian sub-continent and those outside of the geographical boundaries of India. Postal Agencies were set up in Zanzibar, Muscat, Trucial Oman, Turkey, Persia, Baluchistan, Nepal, Tibet; inside the geographical borders of India, Agencies were established in the Portuguese Indian Possessions of Daman and Goa, and in the French Possessions of Chandernagore, Karikal, Pondicherry and Mahe. The Field Posts which come under this heading are those of the Afghan campaigns, the Abyssinian Force, the Burmese Wars, the Tibetan Boundary Commission, the Younghusband Expedition, The Chinese Expeditionary Force, and the Indian Expeditionary Forces in both World Wars.

The program was made up of three separate lectures. Mr. Lindenberg conducted the introductory portion which outlined the reasons for the establishment of post offices outside of India. He continued with the story of the Agencies in Africa, Turkey, Persia, Burma and the Straits Settlements. Mr. Higgins was the second speaker. He outlined the usage of Indian stamps in the Aden Protectorate, Perim, and Aden Steamer Point. Mr. Haverbeck explained the operation of the British Legation Post in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. He also showed material pertaining to the Tibetan Frontier Commission, the Younghusband Expedition and the various Postal Agencies established on Tibetan territory under the terms of the Tibetan Trade Treaty. Mr. Lindenberg then concluded the program with a discussion of the Agencies in both French and Portugese India, and a survey of the Campaign and Expeditionary Force markings.

We have purposely omitted any detailed description of the markings used as they are all described in the various works on the Stamps of India Used Abroad written by such students as Renouf, Robson Lowe and Jal Cooper.

The members present voted a rising vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening for a most interesting and instructive program.

The following new members were elected at the Board of Governors' Meetings held February 28th and March 28th, 1951:

NO.

2916 Frank William Gedye, Brome, Quebec, Canada; Collects Canada, Great Britain, and India Feudatory States.

2917 B. Zimmerman, Kuusankoski, Finland; Collects Northern European Countries, Great Britain, Canada, Cuba.

2918 Capt. Geo. Leonard Hearn, Herts, England; Collects Great Britain Used Abroad.

2919 L. Coleman Hatch, Vineland, N. J.; Collects France.

2920 E. Robert Singer, New York, N. Y.; Collects Old German States and General.

2921 Howard A. Browne, Vineland, N. J.; Collects Union of South Africa and Covers.

2922 H. Alan Volkmar, Evanston, Ill.; Collects 6c Bank Notes and U. S. 19th Century.

2923 Col. John F. Rider, New York, N. Y.; Collects Chile.

2924 Louis Stich, New York, N. Y.; Collects Corrientes, Austria, Germany, Chile, Ukraine, and Polish 1st World War Issues and Locals.

2925 Courtney M. Weaver, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Collects Netherlands and Belgium.

2926 Rev. Paul B. Freeland, Nashville, Tenn.; Collects United States.

2927 Norman M. Haac, Huntington Valley, Pa.; Collects United States, Canada & other British Possessions.

2928 Wm. H. Peters, Interlachen, Fla.; Collects Air Mails, and Colombia Scadta's.

It is indeed gratifying to the Collectors Club that *Mr. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr.* was appointed Assistant Curator of the Philatelic Division of the *Smithsonian Institution* of Washington, D. C. As is well known, Mr. Bruns has been active in The Club for some years, being former Secretary, Past Editor of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST and is presently a member of the Board of Governors.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

"Danube Steam Navigation Company" by Hurt and Kelly
"Finland Catalogue 1950" by J. R. Parmi
"India Used Abroad" by Jal Cooper
"Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1951" —Edited by Gordon Harmer
"American Air Mail Catalogue" Vol. I 1947 Edition, Vol. 2 1950 Edition by the American Air Mail Society
"Deutsche Notfrankaturen Briefmarken" by M. Von der Muehlbecke, Helsingfors-Frimaerk-Samlare Forening
"Early United States Postal System" by George C. Rockefeller
"Priced Catalogue of Local Postage Stamps" (three parts) by E. F. Hurt and L. N. & M. Williams
"Mayrische Muehlradstempel" by Johann Wilhelm Stuendt
"Ringstempel-Verzeichniss von Thirn u. Taxis" by George Buetow and Max Ton
"Deutschen Kriegsmarken" by W. Richter
"Primer Congreso Filatelico Espanol" by Sociedad Filatelica Catalana
"Francobolli di Lubecca" by Barone di Girsewald
"Francobolli d' Albania" by Gioacchino Saraceni
"List of Booklet Panes" by Booklet Pane Society
"Types d'Alsace-Lorraine" by F. Serrane
"Faux de Finlande" by F. Serrane
"Faux de Bade" by F. Serrane
"Les Filigranes des Premieres Emissions de Belgique" by R. Delapierre
"Les Millesimes de 10c et 20c" by R. Delapierre
"Les Retouches des Medaillons" by R. Delapierre
"Il 5 Rappen Bleu di Svizzera" by G. Saraceni
"Le 10 Boni Bleu de Roumanie" by R. Poncelet
"Quelques Notes sur les Timbres Roumains" by R. Poncelet
"Ganzsachen-Probedrucke von Bayern" by Dr. E. Stenger
"Bundesbuch" by Bundesleiting
"El Sello" by Juan Zuazo y Palacio
"La verite sur Les Fac-Similes Espagnols" by Miguel Segui
"Evans Collection of Postage Stamps" by F. E. Wilson
"Die Durheim-Ausgaben" by Dr. Herbert Munk
"Om Postkorts-Emissions" by George Bjoerkqvist
"Sirmoor I" by Sir David Masson

SCHEDULED MEETINGS FOR JUNE AND SEPTEMBER, 1951

June 6 — Stamps of **France and Colonies** by the France and Colonies Study Group.

July, August — Summer Recess.

September 19 — **U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing,** Special Features, Conducted by Mr. George B. Sloane.

Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, Sec'y.

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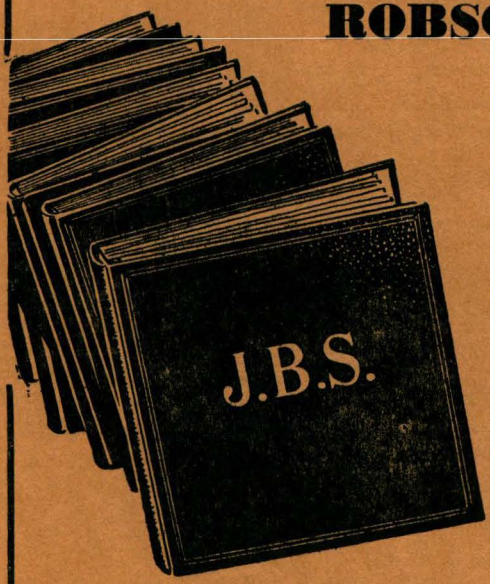
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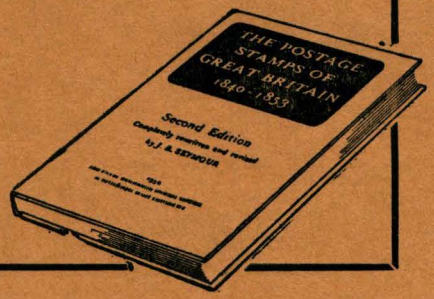
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