

The Collectors Club

# PHILATELIST

Volume 43 Number 6
November 1964

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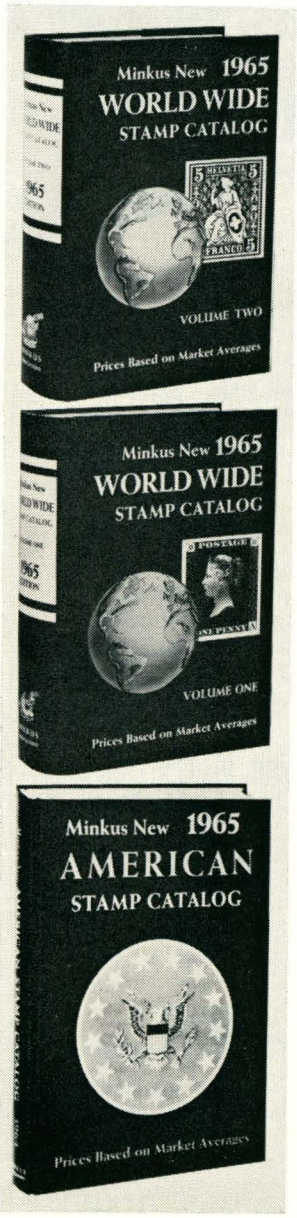
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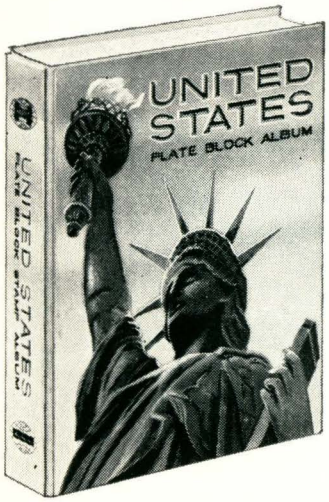
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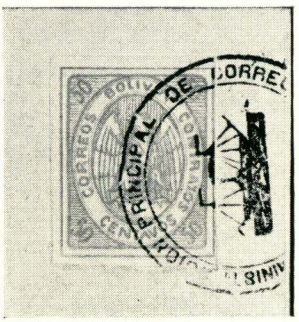
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## Table Of Contents

Editorials ..... 330

Letters To The Editor ..... 332

Hyderabad (M. A. Nayeem) ..... 335
Second Issue. A Postal Forgery

United States (Captain W. V. Combs, U. S. N.) ..... 344
The Department Stamps; Quantities Issued

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps ..... 361
Denmark. Used In Greenland In 1858

The Clubhouse ..... 363
Meeting Reports, Steinway Memorial Fund and New Members

Book Reviews ..... 369

Library Acquisitions ..... 375

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# The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 43 Number 6
November 1964

# *Editorials*

## One Made A Profit. The Other Took A Loss.

This is the true story of two of the editor's older friends, both of whom died from cancer last year. In many respects, these two shared certain similarities. Both were comparatively young when they passed away. Also, both had had successful careers in New York City — one as a corporation lawyer, the other as an officer in a large insurance company.

Both men also collected stamps in a similar fashion. Neither ever went beyond the printed album page stage. They had collected stamps since they were about fifteen years old. But neither became a philatelic student, not having the inclination nor the time to accomplish this.

Each man stipulated in his will that because their stamp collections had some monetary value, their philatelic properties should not be disposed of without prior consultation with and also the advice of their friend, the editor of this magazine. This was done.

Since the heirs of both men were not interested in stamps, the collections were sold at public auction in New York with very satisfactory results.

While viewing the collections and the usual accumulation of stamps and covers for the surviving families, it was found that both friends had done some speculating with United States stamps. This, of course, was in addition to their space-filling collecting activities and buying some new issues of certain favorite foreign countries.

One, starting in 1948, bought and stored away in a special file a full mint sheet of every new United States commemorative stamp. They were properly handled and preserved, so that their condition was philatelically acceptable.

From 1948 to 1963, the total face value had cost *$548.60.* The lot was sold for *$468.40, showing a loss over an approximately sixteen year period of $80.20.*

The other had a client who was a retired sea captain. At about the same time, either late in 1948 or early in 1949, he bought from the retired captain six complete mint sets of the United States 1930 Graf Zeppelin issue (Scott Nos. C13-15). He paid $80.00 a set for a total investment of *$480.00.*

When sold at auction this year, the amount paid to the estate for the six sets of U. S. Graf Zeppelins was $158.50 per lot (net after 20% auction commission) or a total of *$951.00 This sixteen-year speculation showed a net profit of $471.00, almost double the amount of the original investment. Both men originally had spent around the same amount of money.*

To repeat, the above concerns only speculation with stamps. The stamp collections were exclusively a hobby. One widow asked us if we had any idea of how much her husband had spent on his stamps during his lifetime. We had not.

But it seemed reasonably certain that both collectors had either made a modest profit or at least broken even on their stamp collections. In other words, they enjoyed many hours with a hobby, and in the end it cost them nothing. Bravo, philately! Their other hobbies offered practically no salvage value.

As for speculating, the record is there. The one, who gambled with new issues of United States mint sheets, lost $80 over a sixteen-year period. The one, who bought and put away the 1930 Graf Zeppelin sets, just about doubled his money over the same period of time. In neither case will the declining purchasing power of the dollar, nor the loss of interest or dividends be taken into

consideration.

The interesting and essential point with these two contrasting experiences is that many people at the present time are speculating with U. S. stamps. They all are doing it with mint sheets of every new United States stamp as it comes out. This is the same operation that showed a loss. Not one of the current stamp speculators has even bothered to think about buying some of the more valuable older U. S. stamps and holding them for a future profit. Here, as was concretely shown, the chances of making a good profit, instead of taking a sure loss, seems reasonable.

Therefore, it would seem that the many Americans gambling at present with United States stamps are "betting on the wrong horses."

## Not A Fitting Memorial

Due primarily to the impact of topical collecting, a number of countries join in with a program of omnibus commemorative issues. The latest popular one is the Kennedy Memorial issues.

There seems to be one every year. Last year, it was "Freedom From Hunger." Before that, "Malaria Eradication." The list is long, going back for many years.

If a country decides that an event, a campaign or a person is important enough to be honored with a commemorative stamp or set of stamps, it should be considerate enough to do this in a fitting and dignified manner.

Therefore, it is highly objectionable for a country to use some older issue and overprint it for a new commemoration. For instance, there has been no rush nor a time factor in preparing the *President John F. Kennedy Memorial* stamps. Certainly, the year of mourning could be considered as proper. Having sufficient time, there is no valid reason why the honor, as expressed on postage stamps, should be cheaply executed as with an overprint. This topic warrants definitive designs, not an undignified gesture, such as an overprint.

In practice, overprints should be avoided for all commemorative stamps. A surcharge is solely an emergency measure, necessitated by a change in postal rates or a shortage of postal paper.

The issuance of a postage stamp has always ranked as a very great honor. An overprinted stamp is totally out of harmony with this prestige. It is simply a cheap gesture on the part of the issuing country.

To many a philatelist, the regrettable feature about the 1962 printing errors on the United States Dag Hammarskjold Memorial stamp was not the Postmaster General's decision to reprint the error. It was that this unfortunate mistake happened to occur on a stamp honoring the memory of a man so highly regarded in this country and the world.

A most interesting event was witnessed in regard to our Hammarskjold stamp. A collector had a first-day cover bearing the U. S. Post Office reprint stamp, and in our presence approached the stamp's designer, requesting his autograph on this cover. The request was politely declined.

The designer explained, that he felt it had been a high personal honor that his design had been selected for the United States postage stamp memoralizing a great man. He maintained that the printing mistake was most unfortunate, but that he had not designed the printed error, and could not in good conscience associate himself in any way with the printing mistake by autographing a cover with the reprint.

But back to the matter of overprinted commemorative issues. In some high philatelic circles there are strong objections to them, as herein expressed. But

the offending countries, most likely will not pay any attention to these valid objections and the practice, as regrettable and undignified as it is, will continue.

# Letters To The Editor

## Some Small Exceptions

Having just received the latest number of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST I have to lodge a complaint. True enough, the stamp column I have the pleasure (?) to write for our local paper is nothing to get excited about, but it IS a stamp column. In your editorial on page 266, "*It Can Happen to Stamps,*" you state and I quote: "At this writing, not one stamp column is recalled that even hinted at the loss entailed when selling new U. S. stamps in wholesale lots."

Enclosed you will find a tear-sheet from one of my columns, dated June 24, 1961, giving the true story about the foolishness of collecting sheets. Since then, I have repeatedly warned these people from "investing" in mint U. S. commems, even to the point, where I lost sales here in the store, when they came in and asked for "Mint sheet files." In another tear-sheet, from the "Atlantic City Press,"* you will note that I try my best to use every occasion to advance true stamp collecting, but hit hard at hoarders and speculators.

I hope the enclosed two examples of honest reporting will help to restore your somewhat shaken belief in stamp columnists — in spite of the fact that these two come from the backwoods. It would of course be much more helpful for the hobby if the *mass-circulation papers* would voice such warnings once in a while. We here in Vineland have a circulation of only 13,500.

*Herbert Bernstein*
*Vineland, N. J.*

*Not being a reader nor familiar with either the "Vineland Times Journal" and the "Atlantic City Press," our memory did not fail us. Also, word arrived from dealer, *Herman (Pat) Herst, Jr.* educating us that he conducts a weekly column in the "Peekskill Evening Star." He has mentioned often the futility of buying U. S. mint sheets. Furthermore, he knows of weekly stamp columns in Massachusetts, Texas and Oklahoma that did likewise.

Why not the big city newspapers, or a feature article in the Sunday magazine supplement or the mass-media weeklies like Time magazine? *(H. M. G.)*

## Philatelic Writers And Editors

I have been thinking about your second editorial, "Cancellations Are Not Postmarks," in the May number. Most will agree with your stand that more care should be taken in selecting the correct word when writing on philatelic matters.

One wonders, though, whether a writer uses the words "postmark and cancellation," "counterfeit and forgery" in the belief that they are synonymous, or merely to avoid the continual repetition of the same word which, while perhaps correct philately, is frowned upon in writing.

The solution, perhaps, may rest with the editor. He has the right, and some may feel, the obligation, to make corrections, where they are needed.

Writers have their obligations, too. It is generally agreed that politics, religious differences, and personal feuds, have no place in philately. In many stamp clubs they are strictly taboo. And rightly so!

Recently, I came across a case where an author of an interesting article spoilt it, to my way of thinking, because he injected a few sneering adjectives and sarcastic phrases, when mentioning the country whose issues he described.

Here in Chile we have a crack-pot who imagines he has a grievance against the leading philatelic society. He spends much time writing articles and philatelic notes which he sends to magazines abroad and he always manages to include in them some unpleasant comments regarding the society in question. The editors of these magazines publish his notes, evidently without reading them, as it is so obvious that he is using their publications for his own ends and not to inform their readers.

Philatelic writers should stick to their subject and leave their personal dislikes aside. If they don't, the editor should wield his big blue pencil.

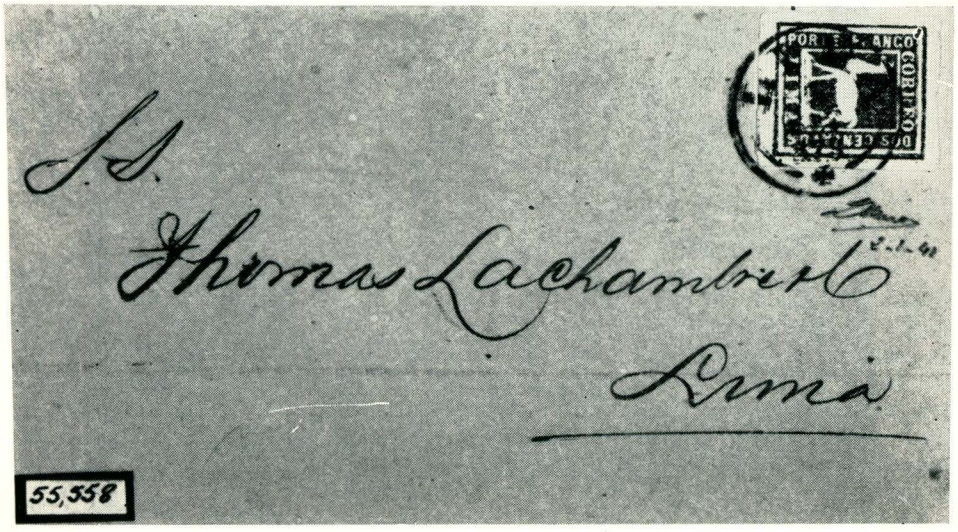
*Derek Palmer*
*Santiago, Chile*

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## Peru 2c Llamita Of 1873 On Cover

I have just been perusing the September number of the "Philatelist," and read with interest Herbert Moll's article on Peru.

On page 292, he refers to the extreme scarcity of the 2 centavos Llamita stamp of 1873 on cover. To my knowledge, there is only one cover with this stamp existing, of which I think your readers might like to have an illustration. This cover bears a Royal Certificate, and I am enclosing the photograph in case you wish to publish it.




The so-far unique cover with the Peru 2 centavos Llama stamp of 1873. The number — 55,558 — is that of the Certificate of the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. The actual cover is larger than this illustration, measuring about 6x3½ inches.

It is certainly a most interesting article, and I congratulate you on having printed it.

*A. L. Michael*
*Stanley Gibbons Limited*
*London, England*

## Travancore, The "Conch" Stamps

*Reference, my article in the November, 1960, C. C. P.*

Mr. D. Clarke, a member of the India Study Circle (England), has drawn my attention to two notes by Mr. M. L. Rau in the November, 1931, and January, 1932, numbers of "Gibbons Stamp Monthly."

Mr. Rau was commenting on the article entitled, "Travancore. A Study," by Mr. T. F. Marriner, in the August and September, 1931, "Gibbons Stamp Monthly," and which formed the basis of my COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST article.

Mr. Marriner stated that the ½ chuckram denomination was issued in 1889, and that there were two further printings, in 1891 and 1899, before the new plate of 84 clichés (6 x 14) was made in 1903 (in my "Sixth Issue, 1903-22").

Mr. Rau quotes the "Travancore Government Gazette" of the 4th September, 1894, in which the issue of this value was authorized (for the reduced rate on newspapers). The stamp appeared on the 16th of September.

Thus, my Third and Fourth Issues should be transposed, thus:—

*Third Issue, 1891-92.*
The 1 ch. and 2 ch. were printed from new plates—
7. 1 ch. *pale ultramarine*
8. 2 ch. *rose*

*Fourth Issue, 1894.*
New denomination, printed from a plate containing 56 clichés (4 x 14). paper, watermarks sideways.
9. ½ ch. *purple, lilac*

(Incidentally, 1894 is the date given by Major Evans in his articles on Travancore in "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal" in 1913.)

Mr. Rau gives the dates of issue of some other "Conch" stamps as follows:— ¾ ch. 12th February, 1901; 3 ch. 1st January, 1911. 7 ch. and 14 ch. 13th February, 1916.

Specialists in the stamps of this state may be interested in Major Evans' description of the large sheet "Arms" watermark of the laid paper stamps of 1888, which is quoted as follows:

"The device consists of a shell, similar to that upon the stamps, about 62 mm. in height, enclosed in an oval wreath formed of two branches tied together at foot. Above this device is the word GOVERNMENT, in large outline letters, in an arch, and below OF TRAVANCORE in corresponding letters, in a straight line. The paper was evidently in double sheets, probably of ordinary foolscap size, with the complete watermark in each half of the sheet, as a full sheet of the stamps shows parts of the inscription of a second watermark alongside the first, and facing the other way; one watermark reading from the front of the sheet of stamps, and the other from the back."

*L. E. Dawson*
*Dublin, Ireland*

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

# Hyderabad

## Second Issue. Postal Forgery

By M. A. Nayeem

The second issue adhesive postage stamps of Hyderabad, of half-anna and two annas denomination were introduced on 14th Saffar 1287 Hijri (May 16, 1870).* The half anna stamp was forged in London, England. This is revealed in a letter No. 113, dated August 16, 1909, by Mr. E. B. Howell, resident at Hyderabad, addressed to the Prime Minister of Hyderabad. The entire letter, which is a most important document, is reproduced here by the kind courtesy of the Government of Andhra Pradesh:—

*These are Scott Nos. 4 and 6 dated 1871, apparently the wrong year date.

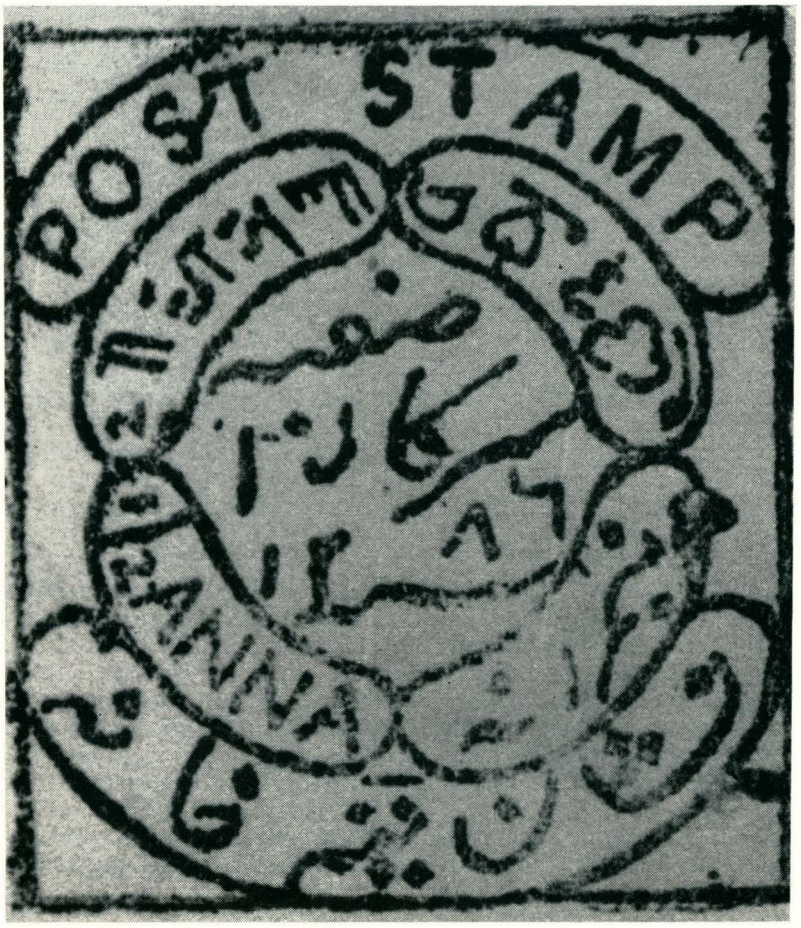



Fig. 1. The postal forgery stamp manufactured in London, England.

"My dear Maharaja,

"I am desired to state for the information of His Highness' Government that the Board of Inland Revenue, London has recently instituted a prosecution against one Harold Treherne for being in the possession of materials for making fictitious stamps in contraventions of Section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act 1894."

2. "Amongst the papers found in Treherne's possession was a mass of letters written by one Thomas Hill, who is understood to be a Master Pilot under the Bombay Port Trust to Harold Treherne, alias H. Curtis, alias H. Hordon from Frere Hotel, Bombay. These letters show that Treherne was in possession of materials for making fictitious stamps and among the dies or blocks found by the Police at time of his arrest were a number for forging the stamps of certain Native States in India. A rough print of a stamp of the Hyderabad State taken from these dies or blocks is enclosed."

3. "The correspondence seized, in conjunction with other evidence would seem to point to the fact that imitations of the stamps of Native States have been made by Treherne on an extensive scale. The Native States particularly mentioned are: Travancore, Patiala, Nabha, Faridkot, Chamba, Jhind, Gwaliar, Mysore, Datia and Charkhari. The letters further show that Treherne was receiving from Hill large consignment of stamps chiefly Indian, a single consignment sometimes consisting of thousands of stamps. These stamps were surcharged by Treherne, and were then returned to Hill. In Treherne's possession were also found many rolls of the peculiar Native paper upon which these stamps are printed, and very many forged stamps printed from the dies siezed; also a pocket book with notes of the quantities of these stamps sold showing sales of 500 and 1,000 specimens of a single stamp at a time. From enquiry made it appears that there is practically no market for these stamps among philatelists in England, but it is just possible that some of the stamps might have been used as a fraud on the revenue of Native States."

4. "Mr. O'Dwyer will be glad to know the result of any enquiries which His Highness' Government may make in the matter."

Yours very sincerely,
Sgd/- E. B. HOWELL.

An enlarged photograph of the rough print of the postal forgery stamp, referred to by the resident in paragraph 2 above is illustrated here as Fig. 1, while Fig. 2 shows the chief differences found when compared to the genuine.

**Description of the Genuine Stamp:**

The half-anna stamp was printed from the locally engraved plate, each stamp being engraved separately, so that each position differs in some way or the other. Consequently, there are 240 varieties of the stamp. It is perforated 11½. Genuine copies (Figs. 3, 4, 5) have a brownish circular central design, surrounded by four "kidney-shaped" value labels. In the central ornaments, there are Arabic characters, reading "Sarkar-e-Asafia" meaning Government of Asaf Jah, and date in Hijri era "1286" (corresponding to the year, 1869-1870). The central ornament is surrounded by four value labels enclosed in single-line frame.

The value labels have denominations in four languages. The northwest value label is in Marathi, the northeast value label is in Telugu, the southwest in English, and southeast Urdu. The values are printed in brown characters. The upper northwest value label is inscribed "Adha Anna" in Mahrati; the upper northeast, the value label is inscribed "Adha Annad" in Telugu. In

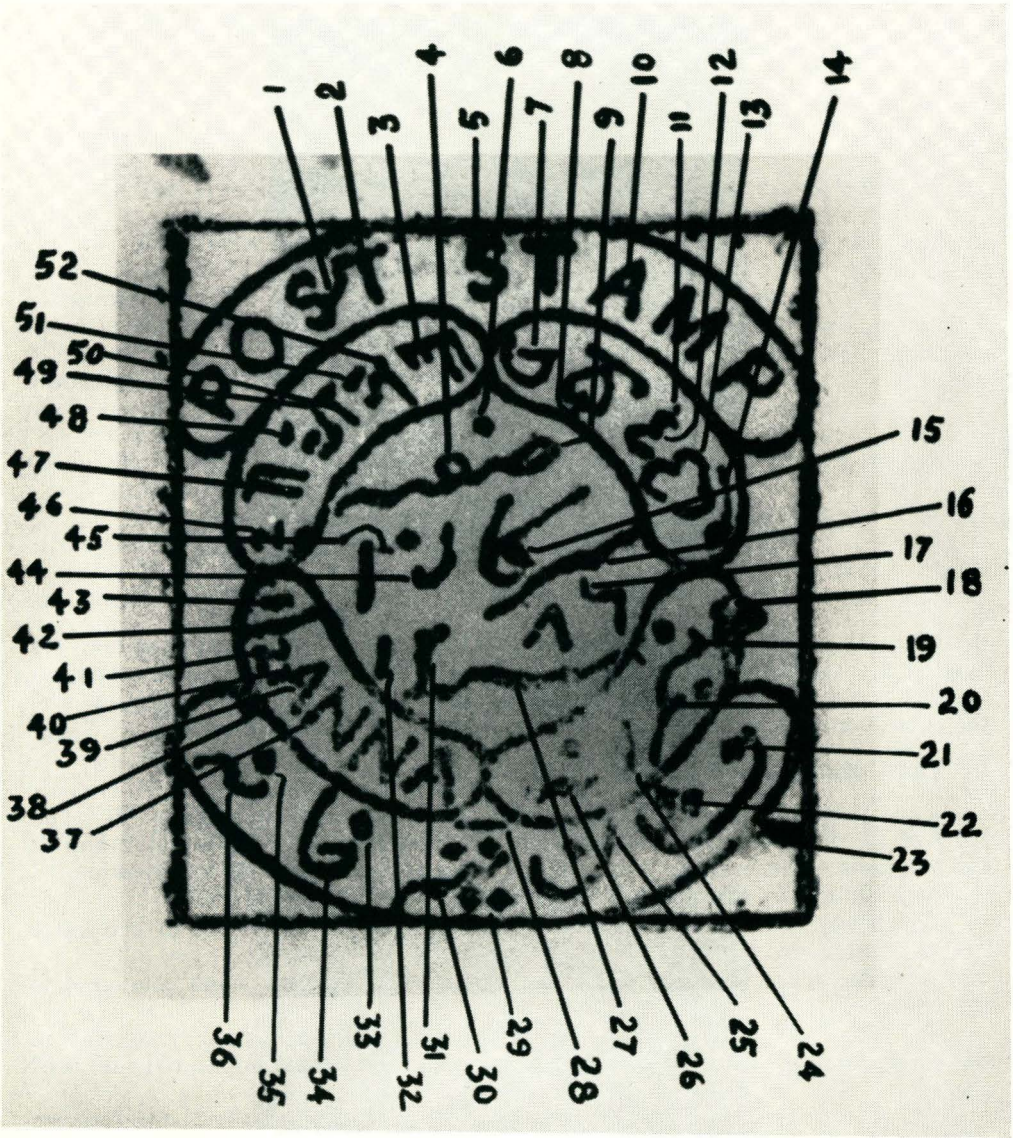



Fig. 2. A thorough study of a genuine copy indicating the 52 points where the original differs from the forgery.

the lower left, the southwest value label is inscribed "½ anna" in English; and in the lower right southeast one, "Neem Anna."

Above the upper value labels and below the lower one there are two curved labels extending over the entire width of the stamp. They have a light brownish background surrounded by a single-line frame in color. The upper label has an English inscription "Post Stamp" while the lower one in Urdu reads "Nishan-e-Tappa Khanna," meaning "Postage Stamp."

**Comparison of Genuine and Forged Copies**

Because there are a large number of variations in the original stamp itself,




Fig. 3. A genuine copy.

therefore, three different genuine stamps (Figs. 3, 4, 5) are illustrated here for making a comparative study with the forgery. For convenience sake, study of various parts is made separately. Please refer to the numbers in Fig. 2, and the corresponding parts in Figs. 1, 3, 4, 5, for a clear understanding.

I. *The Upper English label of "Post Stamp":—*

(a) In the forgery there is a small stroke or dash connecting "S" and "T" of the word "Post," as shown by No. 1 in Fig. 2, which is not found in the originals. The words "Post Stamp" are not as fine as in the genuine.

(b) Smudging of color found (No. 2) above the "T" of Post."

(c) There is a small projection (No. 5) of the upper curve of the letter "S" of "Stamp."

(d) The space (No. 10) of the triangle of "A" is very small compared to the genuine.

(e) The "ST" of "Stamp" is almost touching the upper frameline in the forged stamp, whereas in the genuine they are clearly separated and well spaced.

(f) The frameline of the upper label is of uniform thickness in the forgery, while in the genuine, the upper frameline is thicker than the lower frameline of the same upper label of "Post Stamp." Furthermore, the thickness of the upper frameline over the words "Post" and "Stamp" varies in thickness in the genuine, whereas in the postal forgery they are uniform.

(g) The lower frameline in the center, just below the "S" of "Stamp" as seen in the genuine (Fig. 4) is not found in the forged stamp. This line is also present in the genuine copies shown in Figs. 3 and 5, but being very sharp and light, it is not distinctly visible in the illustration.

II. *The lower Urdu label of "Nishan-e-Tappa Khana":—*

(a) The frameline of this label is crudely inscribed, being irregular and broken at some places. The inside end of the frameline is projecting (No. 38) inside the frame, while in the genuine it is uniform.

(b) The words "Nishan-e-Tappa Khana" (Post Stamp) are thicker than the genuine and are not uniformly inscribed. The diamond-shaped dot of "Na" (No. 21) is almost touching the vertical line of "Na."

(c) The three diamond-shaped dots (No. 22) of the word "Sha" are not of equal size. One is bigger and darker than the other two. In the genuine, they are of uniform size.

(d) The vertical line (No. 25) of the "Noon" is incomplete and slightly longer in the forgeries.

(e) The words "Nishan-e-Tappa Khana" are thicker than in the original. There should have been four diamond-shaped dots (No. 28) for the word to pronounce as "Teh." But in the original there are two dots and above them there is one horizontal small dash. Also, this small and thin dash is longer, like a small line, and thicker, in the forged stamp than in the genuine. Furthermore the dash in the forgery is broken above the first dot from left. The left dot is not similar in size to the right one, and its top portion is cut.

(f) There is no third diamond-shaped dot (No. 29), for the word "Pa" of the word "Thappa" in the forged stamp; this third dot can be seen in genuine copies just on the lower frameline of the stamp.

(g) The word "Khana" is crudely printed in the forged stamp. The dot of the word "Kha" is not diamond-shaped (No. 33), and larger.

(h) The "Aleef" (vertical line) of the word "Kha" touches the upper line of the label in the forgery, as illustrated in Fig. 3, but it does not touch in the genuine copies of Figs. 4 and 5.

(i) The inscription at No. 34 is very thick and bulges out in the forged stamp.

(j) The diamond-shaped dot of "Na" (No. 35) is narrow in the lower part.

(k) The word "Na" (No. 36) almost touches the lower line of the label, whereas it is well spaced in all genuine copies.

III. *The Central Fields:*— The central field of the stamp is inscribed "Sarkar-




Fig. 4. The genuine stamp.

e-Asafia'' (Government of Asaf Jah) and the year 1286 in Hijri era.

(a) In the postal forgery, the top of the letter ''Sar'' (No. 16) is completely connected to the lower frameline of the ''Post Stamp'' label, whereas in the genuine, it is not.

(b) The round portion (No. 15) of the letter ''Ka'' is very thick, and appears like a thick dot of color, which is not found in the originals.

(c) The hallow white space created due to the inscription of the letter ''Suat'' (No. 9) and ''Fe'' (No. 4) of the word ''Asafia'' are not as large as in the genuine, and also are irregular.

(d) The diamond-shaped dot (No. 6) of the word ''Asafia'' is shifted more towards the right, whereas the genuine copies have it more towards the left.

(e) In the forgeries, the lower diamond-shaped dot (No. 44) of the letter ''Ye'' of ''Asafia'' is joined together with the letter ''Re'' of the word ''Sarkar,'' whereas on genuine copies, they are distinctly separate and the two dots are vertically below each other, while in the imitations, the lower one is displaced towards the right.

(f) The upper vertical portion of the letter ''Re'' is shifted towards left from the lower curved portion, as distinctly seen in the illustrations, Figs. 1 and 2.

(g) The ''Aleef'' (1) of the word ''Asafia'' is shorter in length and thicker at the lower portion than the original, which is slightly longer and uniform.

(h) In the forgery, two additional dots of color (No. 45) appear on either side ''l,'' at the top, which are not found in the genuine.

(i) The year ''1286'' is crudely printed in the fraudulent stamp. And the Urdu numeral ''6'' (No. 17) is projecting upwards that is not found on original copies.

(j) In the forged stamp, the curve of the upper portion of the Urdu numeral ''2'' (No. 31) is not curved but appears just like a small dash and the lower portion touch the elongated ''Seen'' (No. 27) which represents the year.

(k) The ''1'' (No. 32) is short and thick in the imitations.

IV. *The English Value Label:—*

(a) In the fraudulent stamps the oblique (No. 42) between ''1'' and ''2'' of ''½'' is thicker than the original and joins both, the upper and lower framelines of the value label. Also, it is not uniformly straight, whereas in the genuine it is uniform and does not join with the framelines.

(b) The ''1'' of ½ (No. 43) is short, thick and the right portion bulges out in the center.

(c) The ''2'' (No. 41) of ''½'' in the forged stamp is not spaced properly in the middle of the oblique, but is displaced more downwards. But in the genuine, it is almost in the middle.

(d) The word ''Anna'' is not uniformly printed in the forgery as in the genuine. The first and the last ''A'' of ''Anna'' both differ in the imitations.

(e) The horizontal dash of ''A'' (No. 40) of the first ''A'' of ''Anna'' extends beyond the first slanting stroke of ''A.''

(f) The first ''N'' (No. 37) of ''Anna'' is broader than the second ''N,'' whereas in the genuine they are uniform.

V. *The Urdu Value Label:*

(a) There is a blob of color (No. 18) on the lower frameline of the Urdu




Fig. 5. Another genuine copy.

Value label. The blob extends both inside and outside the frameline with a slight white portion in the middle. In the genuine it is actually an ornamental design as seen in the illustrations Figs. 3, 4 and 5 at the point corresponding to that shown by No. 18 in Fig. 2.

(b) The word "Neem" (Half) (No. 19) is crudely printed in the forgery, and the curved portion of "Na" (No. 19) is straight-lined.

(c) The "Meem" (No. 20) is not as in the genuine and its end is not curved but straight.

(d) The "Aleef" (1) of "Anna" (No. 24) is very light and appears slightly bent and is smaller than in the genuine.

(e) Both the upper and lower framelines above and below "1" of "Anna" are broken and irregular.

(f) The slight vertical portion of "Na" (No. 26), where the letter starts, is not vertical but begins with the horizontal stroke.

VI. *The Telugu Value Label:*

(a) The letter "Aa" (No. 7) in the forgery touches the frameline of the value label on the left side, whereas in the genuine it is distinctly separate and sharp. In the genuine the lower, semi-circular part of "Aa" (No. 7) touches the lower frameline, while in the forged, it is well apart.

(b) The letter "Dha" (No. 8) is joined with the lower frameline in the forged stamp, while in the genuine it does not. Furthermore, the letter "Dha" is slightly elongated in the forgery.

(c) The letter "Annad" (Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14) is very crudely printed in the imitations. The reverse "3" (No. 11) of "Annad" is not as sharp and fine as in the genuine. The point at No. 12 is not fine as in the genuine but is like a thick dot in the forgery.

(d) The "nad" (No. 13) of "Annad" is incomplete and crudely designed. Two semi-circular curves to complete the word are not found, but instead appear as one irregular curve.

(e) The horizontal line (No. 14) with a circular end is broken, very thick

and not circular as in the genuine.

VII. *The Mahrati Value Label:*

(a) The letter "Aaa" (No. 46) should have been similar to the numeral "3," as in the genuine. But in the fraudulent stamp, it is similar to the numeral "2" (No. 46).

(b) The letter "Aaa" should have been joined (No. 47) as in the genuine. But in the counterfeit stamp it is like  and not like  and is distinctly separated from "Aaa," the first letter.

(c) The letter "Dha" (No. 49) should look like reversed "3" as in the genuine. But the forged stamp has the letter absolutely different and also incomplete, as seen at No. 49. Instead of two semi-circles joined together to form reverse "3," it is broken. Also, there are only two thick dots not joined together, while the third dot is joined to the first vertical line (No. 50) not as in the genuine. Furthermore, the vertical lines slope and join directly with the third dot.

(d) The third letter "Aa" (No. 51) is similar to "3" but joined with "T" (No. 52) in the genuine. Instead in the forgery it is broken and incomplete, which does not cause the proper pronounciation.

(e) There is no top horizontal line on the "T" (No. 52) to complete the letter in the forged stamp.

(f) The last letter "Nad" is broken (No. 3). The first two vertical lines of this letter should have been joined together with a semi-circular curve, but, this is missing in the postal forgery.

VIII. (a) The outer frameline of the forgery is blotchy all around and various dots of black ink appear inside and outside the frame. The frame is irregular and not uniform in thickness.

(b) There is a "dash" (No. 23) connecting the outer frameline and the lower frameline of the Urdu label of "Nishan-e-Thappa Khana." This is found only in the lower right triangle and not in the other three nor does it show in the genuine copies.

A thorough study of the forged stamp compared to the genuine shows that the counterfeiter has not imitated the stamp by taking a photo of the original and then preparing a block for printing. Instead, the forger engraved the stamp from the tracing of the genuine stamp. In doing so, he was unable to make a correct and appropriate tracing of the original design, as he was ignorant of the various languages printed on the genuine stamp, thus resulting in numerous differences.

**An Official Investigation**

On the receipt of the above-cited letter from the Resident, the Maharaja, instructed his Political Secretary, Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, to refer the matter to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Police and General Department under whom the Postal Department was functioning (*vide* letter No. 125C, dated 18th August, 1909) for making inquiry about any instance of the use of forged stamps of Hyderabad. The Secretary, in turn, referred the matter to Criminal Investigation Department, Hyderabad (vide letter No. 15, dated 3 Bahaman, 1319 — 6th December, 1909). Unfortunately, he did not enclose a copy of the fraudulent stamp sent by the Resident, but made a tracing of the forgery which is illustrated here as Fig. 6.

The Inspector General District Police made inquiries and informed the

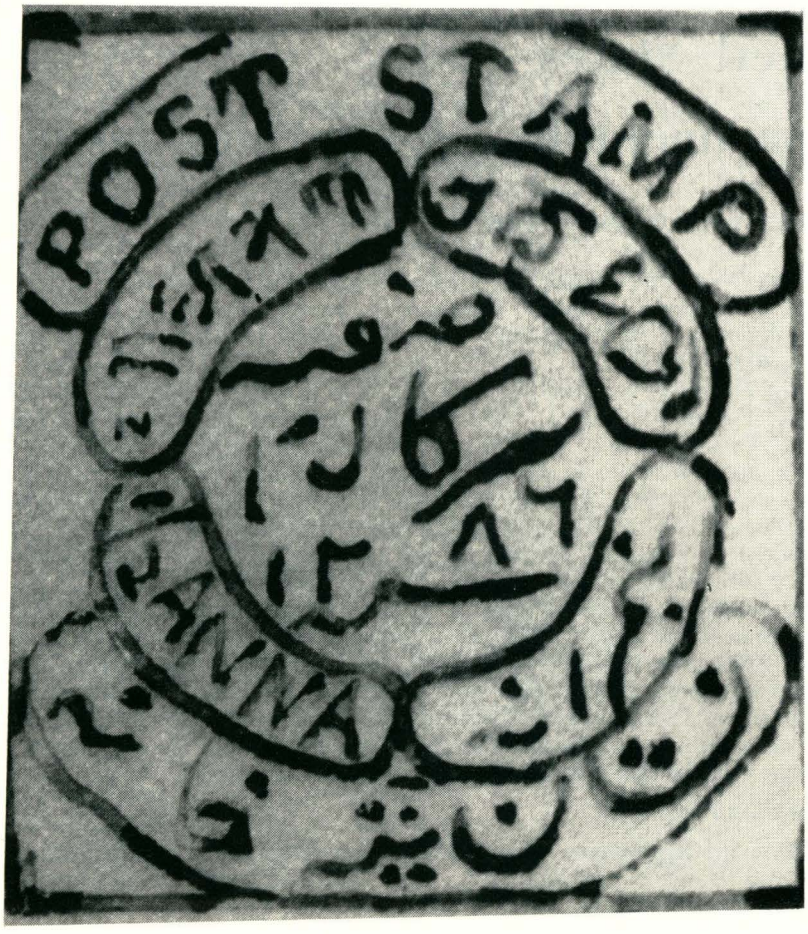



Fig. 6

Secretary of the Judicial, Police and General Department (*vide* letter No. 131, dated 6 Farwardi 1319 F — (7th February, 1910) that after investigation he found no instance of forged stamps being used in Hyderabad. The same information was reported to the Resident (*vide* letter No. 99 dated 12 February, 1910) by the Political Secretary to the Nizam Government.

The writer does not agree with the report of the Inspector General of District Police of Hyderabad, who stated in his letter that there was no instance at any time of forged stamps being used in Hyderabad. His conclusion and report was based on the inspection of the lists of cases recorded and booked by the police. But the police could not have booked or prosecuted any one for forging or using forged stamps. The police could have made an arrest only when they or any of the postal staff had *detected* a forged stamp on a cover and had informed the police. But the *detection* of forged stamps by the postal staff was absolutely impossible in those days, because letters were posted either at the post office or at the mail boxes. The mail was collected, handled and cancelled by illiterate employees of the post office. The employees in the various post offices throughout the Nizam's state used to heavily cancel the stamps with the

*(Continued on Page 368)*

# United States Departmentals -- Quantities Issued

By Captain W. V. Combs, U. S. N.

In regard to the quantity of United States stamps that were issued usually this can be learned by quick reference to readily accessible catalogues. For example, *Scott's U. S. Specialized Catalogue* gives the data on commemoratives from the Columbians on. L. G. Brookman's book *The 19th Century Postage Stamps of the U. S.*[1] and Johl-King's *The U. S. Postage Stamps of the 20th Century*[2] cover postage stamps. But the Department stamps are another matter: their records are incomplete. Records subsequent to 1876 are not available, and deliveries made to the various Departments have been published only lumped together by fiscal year totals. As a result, some erroneous conclusions have been drawn and considerable mistakes were made in estimating the quantities of stamps printed by the Continental Bank Note Company and by the American Bank Note Company for official use.

The purpose of this article is to review the data previously known, to present some newly-found information on deliveries, and to arrive at some conclusions concerning the quantities issued of the various Department issues. In addition, it will be shown that the 3c, 6c, 30c and 90c Treasury (Scott Nos. O109, O110, O112 and O113) and the 6c Justice (Scott No. O107), all on soft paper, were not the product of the American Bank Note Company even though they have been so listed in the Scott catalogue for years.

### Soft and Hard Paper

All of the ninety-two Official stamps on hard paper were printed by the Continental Bank Note Company. Most students agree that twenty-four of these Department stamps also are found on soft paper. It has been believed that all these soft papers were printed by the American Bank Note Company. For reasons which will become apparent later, the 1c Agriculture and the 30c and 90c Interior are not soft paper varieties.

### Hard and Soft Paper

This hard and soft paper question requires some clarification. It should be realized that the Continental Bank Note Company did not continue to print stamps — on hard paper — right up to the time of their absorption by the American Bank Note Company. Nor did the American Bank Note Company on February 4, 1879, the day it took over Continental, start immediately to turn out stamps on soft paper. The papers, plates, inks and, no doubt, all the finished stamps then in Continental's stock, became the property of American. Because the name had changed (the stamp contract with the Government had two years more to run) did not mean that American discarded everything that had belonged to Continental.

Philatelists, however, to simplify matters have classified the hard paper of this era as the product of Continental and the soft paper as that of American. This is not that simple but a more perplexing problem. The fact that perhaps some hard papers were issued under the aegis of American or few soft papers by Continental should be dismissed because such is only a small percentage of the whole production. In view of the newly discovered data, the time has come

to discard this old misconception.

Table I is a chart showing the quantities of Official stamps received, issued and destroyed. Columns A, B, C and D show the quantities received by the Stamp Agent for each of the calendar years from 1873 through 1876, respectively.[3] The four year total is given in Column E. The quantities delivered[4] by the Stamp Agent to the individual Departments for fiscal years 1874 to 1884 inclusive are in column F. (Incidentally, Luff's book has two small arithmetical or typographical errors. Post Office records in the National Archives in Washington, D. C. show the total delivery for the 90c Navy was 11,270, not 12,270. The fiscal year for 1879 3c War Department delivery should be 829,200, not 829,300).

The Stamp Agent received *at least* as a minimum amount the total shown in Column E, and delivered the total in Column F. The difference between them, *i.e.*, the amount remaining, is found in Column G. A minus quantity indicates the Agent delivered more by 1884 than he had received by the end of 1876. The quantities destroyed in 1885,[5] as certified by the Destruction Committee, are listed in Column H. Subtracting the total destroyed from the Column G remainders makes the final difference, which is shown in Column I.

Let us use the 30c Agriculture as an example. Referring to Table I, we find that 43,300 stamps were delivered in 1873 to the Stamp Agent, and in 1874, 130,000. In 1875 and 1876 none were received. Thus, the Stamp Agent received 173,300 of the 30c Agriculture from the Continental Bank Note Company.

How many did the Agent deliver to the Agriculture Department? The answer is — 82,265. The Destruction Committee verified on February 24, 1885, that 90,535 of this stamp had been destroyed. (The Agent ceased delivering them in June 1884). How do these figures tally?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received | 173,300 | (Column E) |
| Delivered | 82,265 | (Column F) |
| Difference | 91,035 | (Column G) |
| Destroyed | 90,535 | (Column H) |
| Difference | 500 | (Column I) |

As shown in Figure I this difference of *exactly* 500 occurs with fifty-eight of the entire 92 Department stamps. None of these fifty-eight are found on soft but hard paper. The fact that twenty-four of the remaining thirty-four are found also on soft paper would serve to mask any 500 increment, which might have been removed for a special purpose. Thus, the Agent received 500 more Continentals than the total of those delivered to the Departments and of those destroyed.

What happened to them? The records disclose nothing. Possibly the explanation rests with an item recorded in Bill Book #4, currently in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Under date of September 30, 1875, the following entry appears (Figure 1):

> "Official Postage Stamps furnished on special order of 3rd Asst. P. M. Gen. during the quarter ending on above date — Continental Bank Note Co., Contractor. Bill received October 7 and approved Oct. 14,1875.
>
> "*Note* — These stamps were purchased as specimens for distribution among foreign governments, and are retained in the personal custody of the 3rd Ass't. P. M. General."*

*500 of each Official Stamp was then listed.

## Table I (Part 1)

| | | RECEIVED BY THE STAMP AGENT | | | | | DEL'D BY | DIFF. | DESTROYD | DIFF | LESS 500 | DIFF. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 | TOTAL | AGENT | | | | | |
| | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K |
| AGRICULTURE | 1 | 93,500 | 152,000 | | | 245,500 | 95,415 | 150,085 | 149,585 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 2 | 131,300 | 154,500 | | | 285,800 | 230,150 | 55,650 | 55,150 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 3 | 321,000 | 95,000 | | | 416,000 | 435,050 | (–) 19,050 | 37,950 | (–) 57,000 | 500 | (–) 57,500 |
| | 6 | 126,500 | 95,000 | | | 221,500 | 120,000 | 101,500 | 101,000 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 10 | 46,500 | 134,200 | | | 180,700 | 95,265 | 85,435 | 84,935 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 12 | 48,500 | 95,000 | | | 143,500 | 51,265 | 92,235 | 91,735 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 15 | 46,900 | 95,000 | | | 141,900 | 54,050 | 87,850 | 87,350 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 24 | 39,500 | 133,900 | | | 173,400 | 60,265 | 113,135 | 112,635 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 30 | 43,300 | 130,000 | | | 173,300 | 82,265 | 91,035 | 90,535 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| EXEC. | 1 | 10,800 | | | | 10,800 | 6,800 | 4,000 | 3,500 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 2 | 11,500 | | | | 11,500 | 9,100 | 2,400 | 1,900 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 3 | 12,100 | | 9,500 | | 21,600 | 23,500 | (–) 1,900 | 1,100 | (–) 3,000 | 500 | (–) 3,500 |
| | 6 | 10,700 | | | | 10,700 | 5,500 | 5,200 | 4,700 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 10 | 10,600 | | | | 10,600 | 5,150 | 5,450 | 4,950 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| INTERIOR | 1 | 144,500 | 190,000 | 97,500 | | 432,000 | 394,800 | 37,200 | 56,000 | (–) 18,800 | 500 | (–) 19,300 |
| | 2 | 427,500 | | 95,000 | 220,000 | 742,500 | 1,413,400 | (–) 670,900 | 13,700 | (–) 684,600 | 500 | (–) 685,100 |
| | 3 | 1,214,500 | | 1,010,000 | 190,000 | 2,414,500 | 5,258,500 | (–) 2,844,000 | 40,500 | (–) 2,884,500 | 500 | (–) 2,885,000 |
| | 6 | 894,800 | | 372,500 | | 1,267,300 | 1,728,500 | (–) 455,200 | 31,800 | (–) 487,000 | 500 | (–) 493,500 |
| | 10 | 66,300 | 97,500 | | 90,000 | 253,800 | 284,350 | (–) 30,550 | 32,050 | (–) 62,600 | 500 | (–) 63,100 |
| | 12 | 169,500 | | 141,500 | | 311,000 | 359,850 | (–) 48,850 | 99,450 | (–) 148,300 | 500 | (–) 148,800 |
| | 15 | 97,300 | | 47,000 | | 144,300 | 247,100 | (–) 102,800 | 52,200 | (–) 155,000 | 500 | (–) 155,500 |
| | 24 | 49,400 | 39,500 | 46,500 | | 135,400 | 134,125 | 1,275 | 10,175 | (–) 8,900 | 500 | (–) 9,400 |
| | 30 | 53,500 | 39,000 | 95,000 | | 187,500 | 138,300 | 49,200 | 48,700 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 90 | 37,900 | | | 47,500 | 85,400 | 64,377 | 21,023 | 20,523 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| JUSTICE | 1 | 30,800 | | | | 30,800 | 25,000 | 5,800 | 24,300 | (–) 18,500 | 500 | (–) 19,000 |
| | 2 | 30,400 | | | | 30,400 | 26,900 | 3,500 | 21,000 | (–) 17,500 | 500 | (–) 18,000 |
| | 3 | 85,500 | | 37,500 | | 123,000 | 182,000 | (–) 59,000 | 79,700 | (–) 138,700 | 500 | (–) 139,200 |
| | 6 | 66,000 | | | | 66,000 | 84,000 | (–) 18,000 | 47,500 | (–) 65,500 | 500 | (–) 66,000 |
| | 10 | 21,400 | | | | 21,400 | 20,500 | 900 | 19,400 | (–) 18,500 | 500 | (–) 19,000 |
| | 12 | 44,800 | | | | 44,800 | 26,800 | 18,000 | 17,500 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 15 | 33,500 | | | | 33,500 | 12,800 | 20,700 | 20,200 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 24 | 20,500 | | | | 20,500 | 6,400 | 14,100 | 13,600 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 30 | 22,200 | | | | 22,200 | 8,600 | 13,600 | 13,100 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 90 | 10,000 | | | | 10,000 | 3,200 | 6,800 | 6,300 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| NAVY | 1 | 58,500 | 95,000 | 375,000 | | 528,500 | 106,800 | 421,700 | 421,200 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 2 | 135,500 | 95,000 | 352,500 | | 583,000 | 201,350 | 381,650 | 381,150 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 3 | 206,000 | 95,000 | 735,000 | | 1,036,000 | 580,700 | 455,300 | 454,800 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 6 | 125,600 | 95,000 | 370,000 | | 590,600 | 234,800 | 355,800 | 355,300 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 7 | 13,400 | 95,000 | 185,000 | | 293,400 | 16,000 | 277,400 | 276,900 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 10 | 38,000 | 95,000 | 190,000 | | 323,000 | 55,210 | 267,790 | 267,290 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 12 | 28,000 | 95,000 | 175,000 | | 298,000 | 61,300 | 236,700 | 236,199 | 501 | 500 | 1 |
| | 15 | 26,500 | 47,500 | 180,000 | | 254,000 | 37,500 | 216,500 | 216,000 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 24 | 13,800 | 47,500 | 185,000 | | 246,300 | 26,000 | 220,300 | 219,800 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 30 | 12,400 | 47,500 | 187,500 | | 247,400 | 29,600 | 217,800 | 217,300 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 90 | 10,600 | 47,500 | 187,500 | | 245,600 | 11,270 | 234,330 | 233,830 | 500 | 500 | NIL |

TABLE I

## Table I (Part 2)

| | | RECEIVED BY THE STAMP AGENT | | | | | DEL'D BY AGENT | DIFF | DESTROY'D | DIFF | LESS 500 | DIFF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 | TOTAL | | | | | | |
| | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K |
| POST OFFICE | 1 | 1,336,000 | 2,667,500 | | | 4,003,500 | 1,114,250 | 2,889,250 | 2,888,750 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 2 | 714,500 | | | 185,000 | 899,500 | 894,600 | 4,900 | 449,400 | (-) 444,500 | 500 | (-) 445,000 |
| | 3 | 15,434,000 | 13,567,500 | 9,997,500 | 6,175,000 | 45,174,000 | 65,297,700 | (-) 20,123,700 | 263,100 | (-) 20,386,800 | 500 | (-) 20,387,300 |
| | 6 | 1,587,000 | | 1,280,000 | | 2,867,000 | 3,306,800 | (-) 439,800 | 559,700 | (-) 999,500 | 500 | (-) 1,000,000 |
| | 10 | 242,200 | | 85,000 | | 327,200 | 182,450 | 144,750 | 144,250 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 12 | 528,000 | | 92,500 | | 620,500 | 298,780 | 321,720 | 321,220 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 15 | 171,500 | | 85,000 | | 256,500 | 109,285 | 147,215 | 146,715 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 24 | 65,500 | 192,500 | 90,000 | | 348,000 | 87,625 | 260,375 | 259,875 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 30 | 67,800 | 192,500 | 82,500 | | 342,800 | 133,255 | 209,545 | 209,045 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 90 | 37,800 | 195,000 | 87,500 | | 320,300 | 65,200 | 255,100 | 254,600 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| STATE | 1 | 45,800 | | | | 45,800 | 31,800 | 14,000 | 13,500 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 2 | 46,300 | | | | 46,300 | 41,800 | 4,500 | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 3 | 45,600 | 38,500 | 37,500 | | 121,600 | 109,200 | 12,400 | 11,900 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 6 | 42,700 | | 32,500 | | 75,200 | 82,100 | (-) 6,900 | 10,600 | (-) 17,500 | 500 | (-) 18,000 |
| | 7 | 45,800 | | | | 45,800 | 37,800 | 8,000 | 7,500 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 10 | 45,200 | | | | 45,200 | 64,900 | (-) 19,700 | 8,000 | (-) 27,700 | 500 | (-) 28,200 |
| | 12 | 45,600 | | | | 45,600 | 20,800 | 24,800 | 24,300 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 15 | 45,600 | | | | 45,600 | 22,800 | 22,800 | 22,300 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 24 | 45,800 | | | | 45,800 | 13,800 | 32,000 | 31,500 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 30 | 45,300 | | | | 45,300 | 20,100 | 25,200 | 24,700 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 90 | 42,400 | | | | 42,400 | 6,643 | 35,757 | 35,257 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 2nd | 700 | 1,800 | 1,980 | | 4,480 | 3,508 | 972 | 472 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 5th | 700 | | 1,870 | | 2,570 | 363 | 2,207 | 1,707 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 10th | 700 | | 1,930 | | 2,630 | 363 | 2,267 | 1,767 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 20th | 700 | | 1,940 | | 2,640 | 363 | 2,277 | 1,777 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| TREASURY | 1 | 3,223,400 | | 970,000 | | 4,193,400 | 2,900,000 | 1,293,400 | 1,292,950 | 450 | 500 | (-) 50 |
| | 2 | 3,446,500 | | 960,000 | | 4,406,500 | 2,484,500 | 1,922,000 | 1,921,500 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 3 | 7,027,000 | | 1,935,000 | | 8,962,000 | 11,250,000 | (-) 2,288,000 | 534,000 | (-) 2,822,000 | 500 | (-) 2,822,500 |
| | 6 | 1,437,000 | 684,000 | 895,000 | | 3,016,000 | 4,105,000 | (-) 1,089,000 | 169,000 | (-) 1,258,000 | 500 | (-) 1,258,500 |
| | 7 | 329,200 | | 92,500 | | 421,700 | 220,000 | 201,700 | 201,200 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 10 | 520,300 | | 80,000 | | 600,300 | 1,291,500 | (-) 691,200 | 13,300 | (-) 704,500 | 500 | (-) 705,000 |
| | 12 | 1,142,500 | | 85,000 | | 1,227,500 | 783,000 | 444,500 | 444,000 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 15 | 1,178,900 | | 95,000 | | 1,273,900 | 663,000 | 610,900 | 610,400 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 24 | 280,000 | | 90,000 | | 380,000 | 100,000 | 280,000 | 279,500 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 30 | 184,100 | | 116,000 | | 300,100 | 456,500 | (-) 156,400 | 20,600 | (-) 177,000 | 500 | (-) 177,500 |
| | 90 | 137,500 | | 80,000 | | 217,500 | 312,500 | (-) 95,000 | 37,000 | (-) 132,000 | 500 | (-) 132,500 |
| WAR | 1 | 487,500 | 192,500 | 190,000 | | 870,000 | 3,301,230 | (-) 2,431,230 | 37,170 | (-) 2,468,400 | 500 | (-) 2,468,900 |
| | 2 | 285,500 | 192,500 | 195,000 | | 673,000 | 1,867,160 | (-) 1,194,160 | 75,340 | (-) 1,269,500 | 500 | (-) 1,270,000 |
| | 3 | 552,500 | 192,500 | 485,000 | | 1,230,000 | 5,393,137 | (-) 4,163,137 | 104,463 | (-) 4,267,600 | 500 | (-) 4,268,100 |
| | 6 | 156,000 | 195,000 | 185,000 | | 536,000 | 3,584,813 | (-) 3,048,813 | 2,787 | (-) 3,051,600 | 500 | (-) 3,052,100 |
| | 7 | 38,000 | | 180,000 | | 218,000 | 55,728 | 162,272 | 161,772 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 10 | 28,700 | 192,500 | 185,000 | | 406,200 | 342,753 | 63,447 | 231,947 | (-) 168,500 | 500 | (-) 169,000 |
| | 12 | 37,200 | 192,500 | 175,000 | | 404,700 | 792,070 | (-) 387,370 | 25,130 | (-) 412,500 | 500 | (-) 413,000 |
| | 15 | 25,000 | 192,500 | 177,500 | | 395,000 | 285,960 | 109,040 | 108,540 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 24 | 27,600 | 95,000 | 182,500 | | 305,100 | 200,925 | 104,175 | 103,675 | 500 | 500 | NIL |
| | 30 | 23,300 | 95,000 | 180,000 | | 298,300 | 336,641 | (-) 38,341 | 6,159 | (-) 44,500 | 500 | (-) 45,000 |
| | 90 | 23,900 | | 192,500 | | 216,400 | 48,172 | 168,228 | 167,728 | 500 | 500 | NIL |

TABLE I

"46,000 stamps in all at 80 cents per M . . . . $36.80." is the statement written at the bottom of the page.

This shows that 500 stamps of each denomination were removed from the custody of the Stamp Agent for some "Special Project" and were not destroyed with the other remainders.

By subtracting this 500 increment (no doubt the "specimen copies), one arrives at the quantities shown in Column K as representing the amount received by the Stamp Agent subsequent to 1876.

Using the 3c Agriculture, as an example, a balance between the "income" and "outgo" would be as this:

Specimens

257

September 30. 1875.

Official Postage Stamps furnished on Special Order of 3d Asst P.M. Gen., during the quarter ending on above date - Continental Bank Note Co., Contractors. - Bill received October 7. and approved Oct. 14. 1875.

Note. These stamps were purchased as specimens for distribution among foreign governments, and are retained in the personal custody of the 3d Asst P.M. General.

| Denominations. | Post Office. | Treasury. | Interior. | War. | Navy. | Agriculture. | Justice. | State. | Executive. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. cent | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| 2. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| 3. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| 6. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| 7. | | 500 | | 500 | 500 | | | 500 | |
| 10. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| 12. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | |
| 15. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | |
| 24. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | |
| 30. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | |
| 90. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | | 500 | 500 | |
| 1,2,5,10 & 20 Each 000 | | | | | | | | 2.000 | |
| Total . . . | 5,000 | 5,500 | 5,000 | 5,500 | 5,500 | 4,500 | 5,000 | 7,500 | 2,500 |

46,000 Stamps in all at 80 cents per M . . . . . $36.80

Fig. 1. Entry from Bill Book #1 showing that 500 of each Official stamp were retained in the personal custody of the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Received 1873-1876* | 416,000 | (Column E) |
| *Received after 1876* | 57,500 | (Column K) |
| *Total Received* | 473,500 | |
| *Delivered by Agent* | 435,050 | (Column F) |
| *Destroyed* | 37,950 | (Column H) |
| *Special 500* | 500 | (Column J) |
| *Total Disbursed* | 473,500 | |

Consulting the quantities listed in Column K, we find that fifty-eight Departmentals show no discrepancy. But the following thirty-four stamps show a difference:

| | |
|---|---|
| Agriculture | *3c. |
| Executive | 3c. |
| Interior | *1c, *2c, *3c, *6c, *10c, *12c, *15c, *24c. |
| Justice | 1c, 2c, *3c, *6c, 10c. |
| Navy | 12c. |
| Post Office | 2c, *3c, 6c. |
| State | 6c, 10c. |
| Treasury | 1c, *3c, *6c, *10c, *30c, *90c. |
| War | *1c, *2c, *3c, *6c, *10c, *12c, 30c. |

The 24 stamps marked with asterisks are found on soft paper. Except for the 12c Navy with a difference of plus one, all of the above show a minus quantity in Column K. This signifies that some stamps were delivered to the Stamp Agent after 1876. This accounts for every soft paper except the 1c Agriculture and the 30c and 90c Interior; more about these later.

**Records Not Complete**

The following ten stamps are those for which we cannot account and which also are not known on soft paper:

| | | Difference (Column K) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Executive | 3c | (—) | 3,500 |
| Justice | 1c | (—) | 19,000 |
| | 2c | (—) | 18,000 |
| | 10c | (—) | 19,000 |
| Navy | 12c | | 1 |
| Post Office | 2c | (—) | 445,000 |
| | 6c | (—) | 1,000,000 |
| State | 6c | (—) | 18,000 |
| | 10c | (—) | 28,200 |
| Treasury | 1c | (—) | 50 |

As noted before, there is one 12c Navy copy unaccounted for. One is inclined to think that perhaps the committee charged with the destruction of the remainders miscounted the 12c Navy by one stamp and the 1c Treasury by a half sheet, although in the latter case it is conceivable that the postal personnel

271

December 31, 1875.

Official Postage. Stamps furnished for Official use to the several Ex. Depts during quarter ending as above.-
The Continental Bank Note Co., Contractors. - Bill rec'd Jan. 6. '76. and approved Jan. 10. 1876.

| Denominations. | Post. Office | War. | Navy. | Justice, | Executive. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One. cent | 22.000 | 24.000 | . | . | 1.000 | 47.000 |
| Two. | 21.000 | 7.400 | . | . | 1.000 | 29.400 |
| Three. | 1.804.100 | 48.150 | 25.000 | 10.000 | 3.000 | 1.890.250 |
| Six. | 75.450 | 22.950 | 10.000 | 4.000 | 1.000 | 113.400 |
| Seven. | . | 4.100 | . | . | . | 4.100 |
| Ten. | . | 7.600 | . | 1.000 | 500 | 9.100 |
| Twelve. | 5.550 | 4.350 | . | 1.000 | . | 10.900 |
| Fifteen. | 1.620 | 2.350 | . | 500 | . | 4.470 |
| Twenty four. cent | 4.150 | 3.000 | . | 500 | . | 7.650 |
| Thirty. cent | 3.200 | 1.600 | 2.000 | 100 | . | 6.900 |
| Ninety. . | 2.050 | 410 | 500 | . | . | 2.960 |
| Total | 1.939.120 | 125.910 | 37.500 | 17.100 | 6.500 | 2.126.130 |

2.126.130 Stamps, at 80 cents per thousand . . . . . $1.700.90

Fig. 2. An entry from Bill Book #1 showing quarterly deliveries of Official stamps to five Departments.

may have made this wrong count of one half sheet. Nevertheless, the differences represent deliveries by the Continental Bank Note Company after 1876. But since these stamps are not found on soft paper, they should have been delivered prior to February 1879, when the American Bank Note Company first started production.

Now, we shall return to the discussion of the 1c Agriculture, and the 30c and 90c Interior, all alleged to be known on soft paper. Note on Table I that these three Departments are included in the fifty-eight that "balanced." The records would indicate, then, that none were received from the American Bank Note Company. Therefore, one may conclude that none were printed on soft paper. But this cannot be true, because the existence of the 1c Agriculture on soft paper is recognized by all philatelic authorities. What, then, is the explanation? Following are three possible answers (there may be more) that could account for this.

*1.* It is possible, but improbable, that the 1c Agriculture is a Continental regular printing on soft paper. The Continental Bank Note Company is known to have used a soft paper for the regular Bank Note postage stamps, although it is generally agreed by philatelists that all soft papers as products of the Amer-

# TABLE II

## DELIVERIES OF OFFICIAL STAMPS FOUND ON BOTH HARD AND SOFT PAPERS

| | | DELIVERED THRU 1/31/79 | DELIVERED AFTER 2/1/79 | TOTAL DELIVERIES |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGRICULTURE | 3¢ | 235,000 | 200,050 | 435,050 |
| INTERIOR | 1¢ | 335,800 | 59,000 | 394,800 |
| | 2¢ | 769,600 | 643,800 | 1,413,400 |
| | 3¢ | 3,230,300 | 2,028,200 | 5,258,500 |
| | 6¢ | 1,359,000 | 363,500 | 1,722,500 |
| | 10¢ | 238,350 | 46,000 | 284,350 |
| | 12¢ | 311,550 | 48,300 | 359,850 |
| | 15¢ | 135,100 | 112,000 | 247,100 |
| | 24¢ | 117,025 | 17,100 | 134,125 |
| JUSTICE | 3¢ | 175,000 | 7,000 | 182,000 |
| | 6¢ | 84,000 | 0 | 84,000 |
| POST OFFICE | 3¢ | 64,130,700 | 1,167,000 | 65,297,700 |
| TREASURY | 3¢ | 11,250,000 | 0 | 11,250,000 |
| | 6¢ | 4,105,000 | 0 | 4,105,000 |
| | 10¢ | 700,000 | 591,500 | 1,291,500 |
| | 30¢ | 456,500 | 0 | 456,500 |
| | 90¢ | 312,500 | 0 | 312,500 |
| WAR | 1¢ | 795,330 | 2,505,900 | 3,301,230 |
| | 2¢ | 492,000 | 1,375,160 | 1,867,160 |
| | 3¢ | 2,317,300 | 3,075,837 | 5,393,137 |
| | 6¢ | 1,395,600 | 2,189,213 | 3,584,813 |
| | 10¢ | 160,038 | 182,715 | 342,753 |
| | 12¢ | 251,895 | 540,175 | 792,070 |
| | 30¢ | 133,760 | 202,881 | 336,641 |

ican Bank Note Company. Militating against this first theory, however, is that the Continental Bank Note Company is believed to have used this soft paper in 1878, but Table I shows no receipts after 1876 for the 1c Agriculture.

*2.* It is also possible that this stamp was printed on soft paper by the American Bank Note Company, but was not regularly issued. Hence, it would not be included in the quantities delivered to the Stamp Agent. Note that it is listed as having been issued without gum and is listed only as unused in Scott's Catalogue.

*3.* Konwiser in 1926 stated:[6] "It is admitted that in 1876 the Continental Bank Note Company printed from the original plates a large number of essays to test the values of certain papers, inks . . . . " Maybe this is the explanation for the enigmatic 1c Agriculture on soft paper.

The writer cannot find any record when it was originally determined that this stamp *was* printed by the American Bank Note Co. Luff states that the list of American Bank Note Department stamps was compiled from the discoveries by philatelists.[7] It would appear that this statement is the sole basis for the belief that the American Bank Note Co. printed the 1c Agriculture, a statement that has remained unchallenged ever since.

As for the two Interior soft paper stamps — the 30c and 90c, they could be either on Continental or an American soft paper as listed in the catalogue. But since Scott has removed them from the catalogue, because their existence was questioned by competent authorities, a proper conclusion would be to state that these were not printed by the American Bank Note Company.

According to Column K in Table I, the following stamps which are known on soft paper, were delivered to the Stamp Agent after the end of 1876:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 3c | 57,500 |
| Interior | 1c | 19,300 |
| | 2c | 685,100 |
| | 3c | 2,885,000 |
| | 6c | 493,500 |
| | 10c | 63,100 |
| | 12c | 148,800 |
| | 15c | 155,500 |
| | 24c | 9,400 |
| Justice | 3c | 139,200 |
| | 6c | 66,000 |
| Post Office | 3c | 20,387,300 |
| Treasury | 3c | 2,822,500 |
| | 6c | 1,258,500 |
| | 10c | 705,000 |
| | 30c | 177,500 |
| | 90c | 132,500 |
| War | 1c | 2,468,900 |
| | 2c | 1,270,000 |
| | 3c | 4,268,100 |
| | 6c | 3,052,100 |
| | 10c | 169,000 |
| | 12c | 413,000 |
| | 30c | 45,000 |

In the past, philatelic students were able to solve this point. Since records of deliveries were available only by fiscal years, and since the American Bank

# TABLE III

## OFFICIALS REQUIRING NO ADDITIONAL CONTINENTALS

| | | Received thru 1876 from Continental | Delivered by 1/31/79, inc. 500 Specials | Continentals available for destruction | Destroyed | Minimum Continentals delivered after 1/31/79 | Total delivered after 1/31/79 | Maximum Americans delivered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Source of data | | Table I, Column E | Table II plus 500 | Column L less Column M | Table I Column H | Column N less Column O | Table II | Column Q less Column P |
| Column | | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R |
| Agriculture | 3¢ | 416,000 | 235,500 | 180,500 | 37,950 | 142,550 | 200,050 | 57,500 |
| Interior | 1¢ | 432,000 | 336,300 | 95,700 | 56,000 | 39,700 | 59,000 | 19,300 |
| | 10¢ | 253,800 | 238,850 | 14,950 | 32,050[a] | 0 | 46,000 | 46,000 |
| | 15¢ | 144,300 | 135,600 | 8,700 | 52,200[b] | 0 | 112,000 | 112,000 |
| | 24¢ | 135,400 | 117,525 | 17,875 | 10,175 | 7,700 | 17,100 | 9,400 |
| War | 1¢ | 870,000 | 795,830 | 74,170 | 37,170 | 37,000 | 2,505,900 | 2,468,900 |
| | 2¢ | 673,000 | 492,500 | 180,500 | 75,340 | 105,160 | 1,375,160 | 1,270,000 |
| | 10¢ | 406,200 | 160,538 | 245,662 | 231,947 | 13,715 | 182,715 | 169,000 |
| | 12¢ | 404,700 | 252,395 | 152,305 | 25,130 | 127,175 | 540,175 | 413,000 |
| | 30¢ | 298,300 | 134,260 | 164,040 | 6,159 | 157,881 | 202,881 | 45,000 |

Note a: Including 17,100 American

Note b: Including 43,500 American

Note Company started producing in February 1879, there was no way of determining how many of the various denominations were delivered while the American Bank Note Company had the contract, *i.e.*, after February 4, 1879. The National Archives in Washington, D. C. have the various Bill books, wherein are recorded the following deliveries:

(a) up to and including June 30, 1874;
(b) by quarters through March 31, 1876; and,
(c) by the month thereafter. (See Figure 1).

From these records, it can be determined the amount of stamps of each of the twenty-four delivered by January 31, 1879 and also after February 1, 1879. This data is given in Table II. The first column shows the quantity delivered by January 31, 1879, and these *had* to be from Continental. The second column indicates the total delivered after February 1, 1879. These stamps, although received from American Bank Note Company, could have been printed by *either* Continental or American. Therefore, the second column shows the maximum amount that could possibly have been printed by the American Bank Note Company.

The total quantities are stated by whole months. The absorption of the Continental Bank Note Company by the American Bank Note Company occurred on February 4, 1879. This presents no problem, because the records show that the Stamp Agent received from American all deliveries made in February 1879. Actually there were only two days in February, 1879 on which Continental could have delivered stamps, *viz.*, Saturday, February 1st and Monday the 3rd. February 2nd was a Sunday.

**The Use of Records**

Table I discloses how many of each of the twenty-four stamps were received by the end of 1876. Table II shows the quantities delivered by January 31, 1879, the last date of Continental deliveries. By comparing these two — the receipts and the deliveries — one can determine for each stamp if there was sufficient stock to meet delivery demands, or if further Continentals were required between January 1, 1877, and January 31, 1879. Of the twenty-four stamps, comparison shows that ten required no additional receipts, while more of all of the other fourteen denominations were needed to meet deliveries through January 31, 1879.

Table III shows the maximum number of American delivered for the ten denominations for which no additional Continental receipts were required. Table III appears to be very complicated, but actually it is not.

Again using the 3c Agriculture as an example, now a detailed analysis can be made as follows:

*a.* Table I discloses that total receipts by the end of 1876 were 416,000 (Column E).
*b.* Table III shows the deliveries of the 3c Agriculture by January 31, 1879 to be 235,000. Adding to this latter the unaccounted 500 copies which went to the Special Project, — the deliveries total 235,500 (Column M).
*c.* The difference between these two sums — 180,500 — is the minimum number of 3c Agriculture held by the Stamp Agent, and hence "available" for destruction. Remember the maximum American deliveries are being determined. Therefore, one may assume that those destroyed were Continentals.
*d.* Of the 180,500, however, only 37,950 (Table I, Column H) were de-

# TABLE IV

## OFFICIALS REQUIRING AN ADDITIONAL CONTINENTAL INCREMENT

| | | Received thru 1876 from Continental | Delivered by 1/31/79, inc. 500 Specials | Minimum Additional Continental | Total Received after 1876 | Received from American | Destroyed | Maximum American Delivered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Source of Data | | Table I, Column E | Table II plus 500 | Column T less Column S | Table I Column K | Column V less Column U | Table I Column H | Column W less Column X |
| Column | | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y |
| Interior | 2¢ | 742,500 | 770,100 | 27,600 | 685,100 | 657,500 | 13,700 | 643,800 |
| | 3¢ | 2,414,500 | 3,230,800 | 816,300 | 2,885,000 | 2,068,700 | 40,500 | 2,028,200 |
| | 6¢ | 1,267,300 | 1,359,500 | 92,200 | 493,500 | 401,300 | 37,800 | 363,500 |
| | 12¢ | 311,000 | 312,050 | 1,050 | 148,800 | 147,750 | 99,450 | 48,300 |
| Justice | 3¢ | 123,000 | 175,500 | 52,500 | 139,200 | 86,700 | 79,700 | 7,000 |
| | 6¢ | 66,000 | 84,500 | 18,500 | 66,000 | 47,500 | 47,500 | 0 |
| Post Office | 3¢ | 45,174,000 | 64,131,200 | 18,957,200 | 20,387,300 | 1,430,100 | 263,100 | 1,167,000 |
| Treasury | 3¢ | 8,962,000 | 11,250,500 | 2,288,500 | 2,822,500 | 534,000 | 534,000 | 0 |
| | 6¢ | 3,016,000 | 4,105,500 | 1,089,500 | 1,258,500 | 169,000 | 169,000 | 0 |
| | 10¢ | 600,300 | 700,500 | 100,200 | 705,000 | 604,800 | 13,300 | 591,500 |
| | 30¢ | 300,100 | 457,000 | 156,900 | 177,500 | 20,600 | 20,600 | 0 |
| | 90¢ | 217,500 | 313,000 | 95,500 | 132,500 | 37,000 | 37,000 | 0 |
| War | 3¢ | 1,230,000 | 2,317,800 | 1,087,800 | 4,268,100 | 3,180,300 | 104,463 | 3,075,837 |
| | 6¢ | 536,000 | 1,396,100 | 860,100 | 3,052,100 | 2,192,000 | 2,787 | 2,189,213 |

stroyed. Therefore, the difference represents the minimum number of Continentals delivered after January 31, 1879 calculated as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Continentals available* ..... | 180,500 | (Column N) |
| *Less those destroyed* ..... | 37,950 | (Column O) |
| *Minimum Continentals delivered after January 31, 1879* ... | 142,550 | (Column P) |

*c.* Table II shows the total delivered after January 31, 1879. It is 200,500 (Column Q). Therefore, if 200,500 were delivered, of which 142,550 were Continental, then the difference must be the maximum amount that American delivered. Here is how this works out:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Total delivered after January 31, 1879* .. | 200,500 | (Column Q) |
| *Minimum Continental delivered after January 31, 1879* ..... | 142,550 | (Column P) |
| *Maximum American* ..... | 57,500 | (Column R) |

Now let us examine the 10c and 15c Interior. Here an insufficient amount of Continentals remained (Column N) to equal the total destroyed (Column O). Therefore, the destruction should have included 17,100 American and 43,500 American, respectively. Now it is possible that maybe more Continentals were received after January 31, 1879. Therefore, this would create more than the amounts given in Column N available for destruction. This does not upset the theory, because in such cases a higher proportion of Continentals would have to be destroyed. Keep in mind that we are allowing for a larger amount of the American deliveries. This is our only choice. Were we to cut rather than increase the American deliveries, the results would arrive at none delivered, and the calculations would be meaningless.

The 10c Interior is an excellent example. Assume more Continentals were received — say 10,000 additional. Then the amount available for destruction would be 24,950, not 14,950. Accordingly, the number of Americans destroyed would have to be reduced to 7,100. But the maximum number of Americans delivered would remain unchanged — 46,000.

On the other hand, if the additional Continentals exceeded the amount destroyed, then the quantity of American would have to be reduced. Thus, if it is assumed that 20,000 additional 10c Interior Continentals were received, so that there are 34,950 available for destruction, then 2,900 would have to have been delivered after January 31, 1879. As a result, the maximum Americans delivered would have to have been 2,900 less, *i.e.*, 43,100.

What we are trying to show is that other combinations of Continental and American receipts can be assumed. But this assumption, within limitations, does not affect the computed maximum number of deliveries from the American Bank Note Company. If these limitations are exceeded, then the maximum number from American will be decreased. To repeat, Column R shows the maximum number of Americans that could have been delivered. The actual number may be smaller, but it cannot be larger.

Table IV contains the computations in fourteen cases where the quantity received by the end of 1876 was insufficient to account for all deliveries made by the end of the Continental contract — January 31, 1879.

To explain Table IV, the 2c Interior will be used as an example.

*a.* Once again the quantity received through 1876 is derived from Column E of Table I, and is found in Column S. The amount is 742,500.

*b.* The quantity delivered by January 31, 1879, appears in Column T and is computed from Table II plus the 500 increment for the Special Project — a total of 770,100.

# TABLE V

## MINIMUM CONTINENTAL AND MAXIMUM AMERICAN DELIVERIES OF SELECTED OFFICIAL STAMPS

| | | MINIMUM CONTINENTAL DELIVERED | MAXIMUM AMERICAN DELIVERED | TOTAL DELIVERED |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AGRICULTURE | 3¢ | 377,550 | 57,500 | 435,050 |
| INTERIOR | 1¢ | 375,500 | 19,300 | 394,800 |
| | 2¢ | 769,600 | 643,800 | 1,413,400 |
| | 3¢ | 3,230,300 | 2,028,200 | 5,258,500 |
| | 6¢ | 1,359,000 | 363,500 | 1,722,500 |
| | 10¢ | 238,350 | 46,000 | 284,350 |
| | 12¢ | 311,550 | 48,300 | 359,850 |
| | 15¢ | 135,100 | 112,000 | 247,100 |
| | 24¢ | 124,725 | 9,400 | 134,125 |
| JUSTICE | 3¢ | 175,000 | 7,000 | 182,000 |
| | 6¢ | 84,000 | 0 | 84,000 |
| POST OFFICE | 3¢ | 64,130,700 | 1,167,000 | 65,297,700 |
| TREASURY | 3¢ | 11,250,000 | 0 | 11,250,000 |
| | 6¢ | 4,105,000 | 0 | 4,105,000 |
| | 10¢ | 700,000 | 591,500 | 1,291,500 |
| | 30¢ | 456,500 | 0 | 456,500 |
| | 90¢ | 312,000 | 0 | 312,500 |
| WAR | 1¢ | 832,330 | 2,468,900 | 3,301,230 |
| | 2¢ | 597,160 | 1,270,000 | 1,867,160 |
| | 3¢ | 2,317,300 | 3,075,837 | 5,393,137 |
| | 6¢ | 1,395,600 | 2,189,213 | 3,584,813 |
| | 10¢ | 173,753 | 169,000 | 342,753 |
| | 12¢ | 379,070 | 413,000 | 792,070 |
| | 30¢ | 291,641 | 45,000 | 336,641 |

*c.* The difference between the smaller number received and the greater number delivered must be due to the additional Continentals being received between the end of 1876 and January 31, 1879, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Delivered by January 31, 1879* ..... | 770,100 | (Column T) |
| *Received by end 1876* ..... | 742,500 | (Column S) |
| *Minimum additional Continentals received* ..... | 27,600 | (Column U) |

*d.* The total received after 1876 was 685,100 (see Column K of Table I). Therefore, if a total of 685,100 was received, of which at least 27,600 were Continentals, then the difference is the maximum which could have been from the American Bank Note Company. This works out this way:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Total received after 1876* ..... | 685,100 | (Column V) |
| *Total received from Continental after 1876* ..... | 27,600 | (Column U) |
| *Maximum received from American* ..... | 657,500 | (Column W) |

*e.* Since all receipts from Continental were required to meet known deliveries through January 31, 1879, then those destroyed must have been American, as the following indicates:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Maximum received from American* ..... | 657,500 | (Column W) |
| *Destroyed* ..... | 13,700 | (Column X) |
| *Maximum American delivered* ..... | 643,800 | (Column Y) |

Again, if more Continentals were received than required, then they replaced a corresponding amount of Americans in the destruction process, up to the maximum amount destroyed. But this would not affect the maximum number delivered (Column Y). Using the total amount, one can assume that more Continentals were delivered, only by reducing the American deliveries by the same amount.

Table V is the final tabulation. This shows our final analysis to determine the quantities delivered of these twenty-four stamps. The maximum American deliveries are taken from Columns R and Y of Tables III and IV; the total of both printings delivered from Table II. The difference obviously indicates the minimum number of Continentals that were delivered.

The most striking thing in Table V is the fact that the maximum American deliveries for five stamps is zero. These are, of course, the 6c Justice and the 3c, 6c, 30c and 90c Treasury. This is confirmed by the records which show the last delivery of each of these five stamps was during the month of January, 1879. Therefore, none could have been the product of the American Bank Note Company because this Company did not commence producing under the contract until February 4, 1879.

For the remaining fifty-eight stamps, that is those found only on hard paper, the quantities shown in Table I, Column F (Delivered by Agent) are the total quantities issued, excluding the 500 for the Special Project. These are all the product of the Continental Bank Note Company.

### Not The American Bank Note Company

The 6c Justice and the 3c, 6c, 30c and 90c Treasury are catalogued as American Bank Note Company printings. How did this happen? John Luff's book gives a clue. He wrote,[8] "After the consolidation of the Continental Bank Note Co. with the American Bank Note Co., in February, 1879, the latter company printed such official stamps as were required, using the soft paper which distinguishes all stamps produced by them. As it has not been possible to

obtain access to the records of the printings, the list of official stamps on this paper is compiled from discoveries reported by philatelists."

In other words, the logic seem to proceed like this. American produced stamps on soft paper; these stamps are on soft paper; therefore, they are the product of the American Bank Note Company. Consequently, they have been catalogued as American. But we know that they were not the product of the American Bank Note Company. They had been printed by the Continental Bank Note Company. Let us explain.

Brookman write,[9] "It is known to advanced students of the Bank Note Issues that the Continental Bank Note Company used, during the latter part of its contract, in 1878, a distinctly soft paper of about the same texture and thickness as that used by the American Bank Note Company . . . ."

Warner Bates[10] also wrote of the Continental soft paper, but added that Continental used it in the early part of 1878, and that it was whiter and not as porous.

This explains why these five stamps on soft paper cannot be the product of the American Bank Note Company.

Is there any way to determine the number of Continentals issued on soft paper? It would be very difficult in view of the paucity of information now available. However, using the recorded information that is so far available, an approximate estimate could be attempted. Stamps could have been printed during 1878 but not delivered to the Stamp Agent until January, 1879. Our totals for Continental show the combined soft and hard paper deliveries.

Bill Book #2 shows the following deliveries were made of these five stamps during the calendar year 1878, and in the month of January, 1879:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6c Justice | |
| February, 1878 | 5,000 |
| May, 1878 | 2,000 |
| August, 1878 | 3,000 |
| September, 1878 | 6,000 |
| January, 1879 | 5,000 |
| Total | 21,000 |
| 3c Treasury | |
| April, 1878 | 300,000 |
| July, 1878 | 800,000 |
| January, 1879 | 600,000 |
| Total | 1,700,000 |
| 6c Treasury | |
| April, 1878 | 150,000 |
| July, 1878 | 300,000 |
| January, 1879 | 200,000 |
| Total | 650,000 |
| 30c Treasury | |
| July, 1878 | 50,000 |
| January, 1879 | 30,000 |
| Total | 80,000 |

| 90c Treasury | |
|---|---|
| July, 1878 | 50,000 |
| January, 1879 | 50,000 |
| Total | 100,000 |

The scarcity of the 30c and the 90c Treasury stamps on soft paper, as indicated by the catalogue value of these two stamps, is not consistent with a delivery of eighty thousand or one hundred thousand, respectively. For comparison note that if all of the 6c Justice delivered from February, 1878 through January, 1879 were on Continental soft paper, they would total only 21,000. Yet this stamp is catalogued for much less than either the 30c or 90c Treasury on soft paper. Therefore, it is probable that the total deliveries of the 30c and 90c Treasury during the February, 1878-January, 1879 period included some on hard paper. This may be true in the cases of the 6c Justice and the 3c and 10c Treasury as well. The total deliveries of these five stamps for the period February, 1878-January, 1879 probably should be considered the maximum number of these stamps delivered on Continental hard paper.

Based on postal records recently brought to light in the National Archives, it is now possible to ascertain the deliveries to the various Departments with greater accuracy than before. With this information it is possible to calculate the maximum number of Department stamps which possibly could have been delivered by the American Bank Note Company and the minimum number delivered by the Continental Bank Note Company. The results of these calculations show that the 3c Justice and the 3c, 6c, 30c and 90c Treasury on soft paper, previously assigned as printed by the American Bank Note Company, were instead the products of the Continental Bank Note Company.

**Acknowledgment**

I would indeed be remiss if I failed to express publicly my deep appreciation for the invaluable contribution of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind, Editor of The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, in editing and preparing the manuscript for publication. His undertaking was truly above and beyond the call of duty.

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# Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

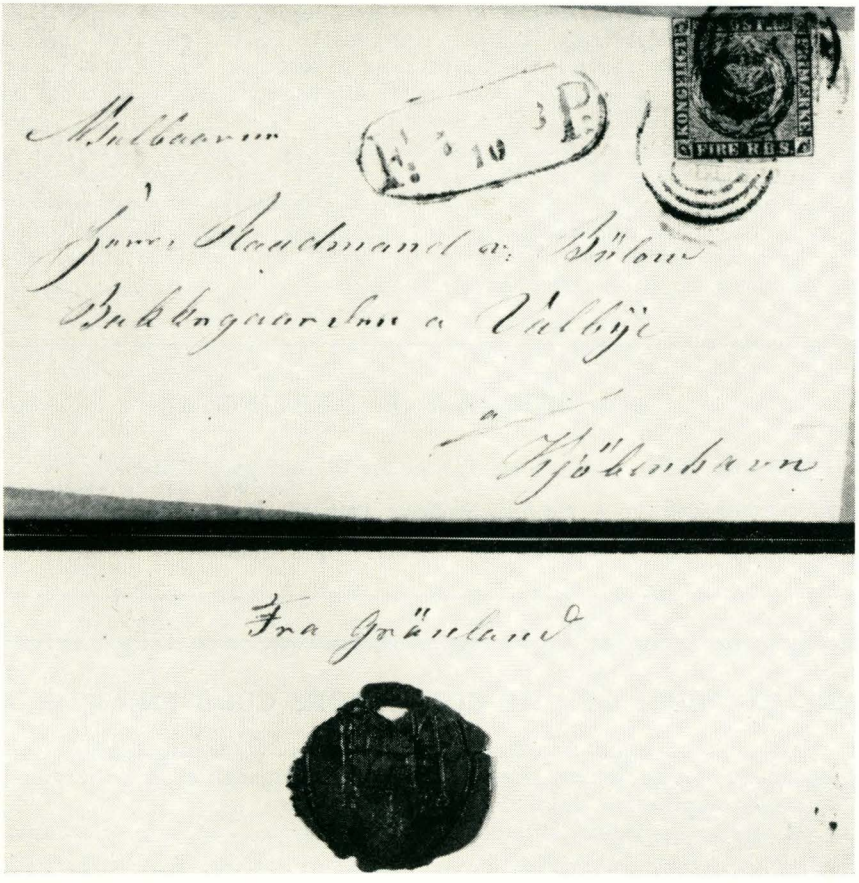
What our readers wish to see is a properly used cover having a common stamp that catalogs for $10 or less. But on cover this item's value is many times the standard catalog price for the stamp off cover, either unused or used.

You may own such material. Then it is hoped that you will send it to The Editor, Collectors Club Philatelist, 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016.

## Denmark

## Used In Greenland In 1858

As the illustration shows, this cover bears the Denmark 1851 4 R.B.S. stamp (Scott #2) that was mailed from Greenland.




(Top) the front of the cover showing the stamp and cancellation and postmark; (below) the hand-written notation on the back showing that it originated in Greenland. (Photograph by Boutrelle)

All letters, prior to 1938, to and from Greenland were carried postfree by the Greenland Administration (a governmental body in charge of Greenland), whose office was in Copenhagen. Thus, on letters to Denmark, postage was necessary only to carry a letter from the Administration office in Copenhagen to its ultimate destination. For this purpose, residents in Greenland had small supplies of Danish postage stamps, which they affixed to their letters before turning them over to the Administration authorities for transportation to Denmark. Such mail usually went by ship and, therefore, took several weeks.

The origin of this particular cover is shown by the last page of the folded message on the inside and the written notation on the back (as also illustrated) "Fra Gronland."

When it reached Copenhagen, it was turned over to the local footpost for delivery, as indicated by the regular footpost marking dated, October 7, 1858 — several weeks after the letter was written on August 18, 1858.

The stamp is cancelled with the Copenhagen Numeral "1" marking, indicating that the Administration authorities turned it over to the Post Office for delivery, which, in turn, gave it to the footpost for delivery. Valbye, according to information received, the place to which this letter was addressed was then outside of the Copenhagen city limits. Therefore, double the usual 2 R.B.S. footpost rate was required and prepaid by the stamp at the proper amount.

Covers originating in Greenland are uncommon. This one is especially so because of its very early use. Also, it happens to be a late use of this stamp. This copy is from the second (1852) of four printings. The 4 R.B.S. was replaced in 1854 by a 4s. stamp, which, in turn, was replaced by a stamp with a different design in 1858.

Covers originating in Greenland are difficult to identify because no markings to that effect were used by the Administration, and the only cancellations, as in the case of this cover, were those used in Denmark. Hence, covers from Greenland, which are identifiable as this one, used before 1900 are extremely scarce. This is the only one the writer has seen with this 1851 stamp of Denmark. *(Lauson H. Stone, Brooklyn, N. Y.)*

## 1964 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

**November 18th** — *International Society of Guatemala Collectors*

**December 2nd** — *Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum*

**December 16th** — *Board of Governors*—Open House

## BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

There is on hand a comprehensive stock of back numbers of this magazine. Not all, mostly the earlier issues, are available. Furthermore, the supply of others is down to five copies or less.

If interested in back numbers of the magazine, write to — Executive Secretary, 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016 for further information.

# The Clubhouse

**Meeting of June 3, 1964**

**Essays and Proofs**

The first half of the 1964 Meeting Program closed with a showing by two of the Club's past presidents.

**Air Mail Proofs of the American Bank Note Company**

*John J. Britt* was the first speaker and prefaced his remarks with an outline of the various bank note firms which were amalgamated to form the original American Bank Note Comapny. He also dwelt on the integrity, the high type of protective controls and security measures practiced by the American Bank Note Company in the production of their philatelic items.

Mr. Britt then proceeded to elaborate on the opinion that the proofs he was showing were presumed to be unique insofar that up to the present time no duplicates had come to light. To document this theory, he showed various auction catalogues describing the American Bank Note Company's air mail proofs as being "unique," "possibly unique," "probably unique" or listed as "only one known." He had with him a catalogue issued by the Essay Proof Society in January 1950, annotated "A catalog of Unique Large Die Essays, Trial and Normal Color Die Proofs from the collection of G. S. Knoth." It was pointed out that of the air mail proofs described in this catalogue, he had acquired over a period of several years approximately one half of the items listed and was still searching to add the balance to his collection. However, to set the record straight, he stated that he was holding no brief for the uniqueness of these items and in his writeup and description of his proofs, he avoids the use of the word "unique."

Having disposed of these preliminaries, Mr. Britt turned to the five frames he had on display and informed the audience that the 80 album pages he was showing, was exactly the same exhibit he had entered at the LUPOSTA International Philatelic Exhibition held in West Berlin, Germany in 1962 and which had been awarded a gold medal. No attempt was made to conceal his delight for having won this high award, because this was only the second time that an exhibit consisting solely of essays and proofs had ever received a gold medal in international competition.

Then, Mr. Britt spoke on the highlights of his display, selecting the more unusual and interesting specimens for his remarks. He pointed out six different types of proofs produced by the ABNC, including various thicknesses of mounting papers, sizes of the die, different markings and annotations on the dies. Of particular interest were the items showing the frame only, or the vignette. In most cases both were on display. Generally, the stamp as actually issued was included on these pages to show the finished product, for comparison purposes.

According to the speaker, the most fascinating of all was a series of "stages of development of the die." He had examples of these from Colombia, Costa Rica and Paraguay, all in series of three stages. However, the prize of the collection was a complete series of six "stages of development" of the 5 Centavos of the 1949 air mail issue of Honduras, showing the beginning by the engraver of the portrait only, the adding of the partial frame, the lettering in outline, the top and bottom inscriptions added, the background completed and, finally, the almost finished design with the exception of two small ornaments,

which were subsequently added to the sides of the horizontal tablet directly below the portrait.

Also pointed out was, a rather curious procedure employed by certain governments. No doubt when it was decided to re-issue a certain value, the American Bank Note Company used the original master die in different colors of the stamp (saving the expense of making a new die), such as with the 50 Centesimos stamp of Panama. It was first issued in 1942 in olive green, then in 1948 in rose carmine and again in 1950 in blue — all made from the original die struck in 1942. Die proofs of the 1948 and 1950 colors were on display in the frames.

Perhaps the strangest of all the proofs shown was the "Quezon, Roosevelt" air mail issue of the Philippines in 1947. The design was first started in Washington, D. C. by our own Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Carl T. Arlt, engraver), but the American Bank Note Company was subsequently given the order and furnished the stamps.

**Essays and Proofs of India's Feudatory States**

*Mr. Harrison D. S. Haverbeck* presented the second half of the program. This consisted of a showing of a representative display of the essays and proofs of some of the Feudatory States of India.

In his opening remarks, the speaker stated that his philosophy of collecting included essays and proofs as an integral part of specialised collection. Therefore, the material in the frames was actually being shown out of context. The speaker felt that an ideal specialised study must include, not only the stamps themselves, but also the essays leading up to the approved design, die proofs of the design, including progress proofs, color trials, plate proofs and if possible proofs of defacement. The study of the stamps should illustrate its birth, life and death. He pointed out that this was not always possible. He then turned his attention to the material displayed.

The first comments were made on two frames of proofs, color trials and proofs of defacement of the plates for the stamps of Jammu and Kashmir. Included were proofs taken from the sample book of the seal cutter, Rahat Ju, who engraved the circular dies and plates of most of these stamps. These were followed by trial color proofs and impressions of the stamps both in issued colors and in other colors overprinted "Cancelled." These latter were intended to be attached to postmaster information sheets to instruct the postmasters of the State post offices as to what the stamps looked like. The ¼ anna essay plate was illustrated by impressions in red and in black showing the entire plate. This display was concluded by a selection of the proofs made from the defaced plates at the time of destruction in 1897. It is believed that only twelve sets of these impressions exist from this period. The defaced plates themselves are reported to be in a postal museum in the city of Srinagar.

The speaker then presented some other material in brief. Bussahir State was represented by proofs in black from the engraved copper plate from which the lithographic reports for the stones of the second issue were prepared. These proofs had been made to be attached to post office circulars informing the postmaster as to the appearance of the new stamps. Charkhari was represented by a group of photographic essays for the designs of the 1931 pictorial issue. Also shown were master die proofs of the clichés from which the typographic plates were prepared by the stereotype process.

The State of Hyderabad was represented by a display of essays prepared by Mr. Rapkin, the engraver, showing the development of the design for the first stamp of this State, the 1 anna olive green. Essays for two additional

stamps to the first issue of Kishangarh were next discussed. The impressions were initialled to indicate acceptance even though the 2 annas denomination had "Two" spelt "Tow." These two and four annas stamps were never issued.

A group of very interesting lithographic report proofs of the Rajah's head type of Sirmoor were displayed. One of these was a montage showing the make-up of the design from three separate parts. The frame and portrait were separate from the inscriptions, which consisted of two parts, "Sirmoor State Postage Stamp" and the denomination. The lithographers, Waterlow and Sons of London, made the reports for a total of seven printings of four denominations each by a montage process combining impressions from the three distinct dies.

The final portion of the talk described a series of Perkins, Bacon and Co. die proofs for Cochin and Indore. The Cochin proofs showed the development of the engraved dies for the first three portrait types of this State. An interesting part of this display was the development of the portrait of the third Rajah type.




Indore. Three examples of the 1938 provisional use for postage of the Imperforate Plate Proofs. (Photo by Boutrelle)

The Indore section had engraved die proofs for both the 1904 portrait and the 1928 series. This State had an interesting occurrence. In the period from 1938 to 1941, plate proofs were authorized for postal use. This was brought about by a shortage of the issued stamps due to the War breaking out in 1939. The plate proofs used were imperforate impressions of the plates which had been affixed to the packages of completed stamps as a means of identifying the contents of the package. These impressions had been saved by the Indore Government and were pressed into use during this emergency. The display showed undoubted used copies with decipherable dated cancellations. The die proofs of this state showed the development of the designs as well as color trials of both the annas and rupee denominations.

This display was interesting because of the way in which the proofs were shown as a part of the study of the stamp itself.

## Meeting of September 18, 1964

### United States — Members' Participation

The first meeting of the second half of the 1964 program was called to order by the President, John R. Boker, Jr. at 8:30 P.M. In spite of the fact that it was the end of a holiday for a number of members, there was a reasonably good attendance. President Boker welcomed all those present and turned the meeting over to Mr. Haverbeck, the Program Co-Chairman.

Perhaps for the first time, the lady exhibitors outnumbered the men. The first collection, shown in three frames, belonged to Mrs. Rae D. Ehrenberg. Her exhibit consisted of a wonderful lot of Department stamps, many multiple pieces, plate numbers and varieties. Mrs. Ehrenberg gave a short but very interesting talk about the stamps which were shown.

The next exhibitor was Henry M. Goodkind who showed one frame of "socked on the nose" cancellations on 20th century U. S. Commemorative stamps. He admitted it was a genuine juvenile collection "par excellence." Most of the audience agreed with the first part of his statement, but not necessarily the second. He spoke for less than five minutes, which possibly set a record, but it met with the approval of the audience.

The Program Co-Chairman, H. D. S. Haverbeck, then passed around a stamp which he admitted he had never seen before and asked enlightenment from the audience. Considering what it was, he obtained all the information he needed about a S. Allan Taylor creation.

The next speaker, President John R. Boker, Jr. talked about the two frames shown by Miss Ethel Harper, who was unable to be present. This display was very interesting, warranting a much longer talk and discussion. Shown were Local Posts and patriotic covers, a great many of them mailed to England and Europe, which are extremely scarce and interesting. A good number of them showed a great deal of postal history. Sometime, Miss Harper should be persuaded to show more of her collection and discuss many of the covers far more in detail than was explained on this night.

Next, Mr. Boker continued, speaking about Mrs. Ethel McCoy's extraordinary collection of Glen Allen, Virginia precancels. This exhibit consisted of the various stamps off cover, also many on cover, some with the original letter or circular enclosed. These precancels were used from about 1877 to 1887 and then from 1898 through 1901 by a drug company in Glen Allen, Va. In the exhibit were all the various star cancellations, some covers with unusual rates and one stamp with double star. Mr. Boker stated that he believed there were about 125 different dates of mailings and that there was a mailing every four weeks. This collection, too, warrants exhibiting sometime in the future in more detail, because it is a fascinating study of a philatelic sideline, which is quite unrecorded and unknown.

The last exhibitor was Ira Seebacher who showed a very small portion of his wonderful collection of Sports on stamps. As Mr. Seebacher collects this material, it is a far reaching and fascinating subject. He did show in three frames, the 1932 U. S. Olympic Games issues with die proofs, some autographed plate number strips, practically all of the early Hunting Permit stamps (popularly known as Duck stamps), with all of the plate numbers, both top and bottom. He also showed the rare imperforate pair of Scott RW1 of which not more than fourteen can possibly exist. He also developed some interesting questions in regard to the plate numbers and the "F" (meaning finished plate), which is missing on some positions of RW12. He also showed a set of the early

die proofs of these stamps which are excessively scarce.

The meeting was fairly short and, with the exception of Mr. Goodkind's exhibit and talk, all of the exhibitors and speakers were far too modest.

*(E.D.C.)*

### T. E. Steinway Memorial Fund Handbooks

This past summer saw the appearance of two new handbooks in the long list of the *Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Fund* publications. Both are being reviewed later for comment in this magazine. But pending the appearance of these reviews, it has been suggested that a few details about them in this column would be timely.

Handbook No. 16 is a 131-page bound book with 168 illustrations with the title, *The Postage Stamps and Commemorative Cancellations of Manchoukuo* by Mrs. Helen K. Zirkle. This one sells for $5.

In September, Handbook No. 17, *United States. The 1851-57 Twelve Cent Stamp* by Mortimer L. Neinken was published. This is an 80-page book with 64 illustrations that originally appeared as a serial in this magazine. Due to many requests, this series now is offered as a monograph. It is a very limited printing and its price is $4.00 postpaid.

At the *American Philatelic Congress* held last September in Washington, D. C., the Klein Memorial Award for the best philatelic research published went to Mr. Mortimer L. Neinken for his *United States. The 1851-57 Twelve Cent Stamp* that appeared as a series in 1963 in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

Also, Handbook No. 18 is now at the printers and should be ready for sale very soon. The long 14-part series on *Afghanistan. Its 20th Century Postage Stamps* by Frank E. Patterson III that ran in 1962 and 1963 in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST was combined into a unit and a useful new feature has been added — a Catalogue of all the stamps — to form a book of well over 280 pages. Its price will be $7.50.

Orders for these three new handbooks, as well as all the older ones, should be sent to the Collectors Club.

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

5018 John Frederick James, Charlottesville, Va. Collects Hungary, Austria, Romania, Great Britain, United States.
5019 William V. Abt, Rockville, Md. Collects Germany.
5021 William A. Townsend, Derby, England. Collects British Guiana.
5022 Louis L. Scharff, New York, N. Y.
5023 Leonard Sherman, Irvington, N. J. Collects United States, United Nations, Israel.
5024 Richard W. Scheller, Milwaukee, Wisc. Collects Japan, United States, United Nations.
5025 Paulsen K. Bailey, Geneva, Switzerland. Collect Costa Rica.
5026 Jaroslav J. Verner, Minneapolis, Minn. Collects Czechoslovakia.
5027 S. M. Horwitz, Tannersville, N. Y. Collects United States.
5028 David Bennett, D.D.S., Bronx, N. Y. Collects United States.
5029 Mrs. Paulette Neumann, New York, N. Y. Collects France.
5030 Robert W. Stuchell, Elmhurst, N. Y. Collects Turkey.
5031 Edward A. Chappell, Oneonta, N. Y. Collects United States and British Colonies.

5032 Henry Blum, Leonia, N. J. Collects Austria, Switzerland.
5033 Fred Korotkin, Minneapolis, Minn. Collects United States.
5034 Gilbert Lavender, Chicago, Ill. Collects Indian Native States.
5035 Ralph W. Clark, West Nyack, N. Y. Collects Ireland, Vatican.
5036 Domenico Facci, New York, N. Y. Collects Italy and Colonies, Vatican, San Marino.
5037 Russell J. Fairbanks, Ridgefield, Conn. Collects U. S. and Canada.
5038 Leo. J. Harris, Washington, D. C. Collects Ecuador.
5039 Frank B. Nussbaum, Galveston, Tex. Collects Austria.
5040 Wilbur Kattner, Fort Worth, Tex. Collects Portugal and Colonies.

**Reinstatements**

Sarah A. Murphy, New York, N. Y.
Dennis H. Pack, Salt Lake City, Utah

**Pending Applications**

Leo Baresch, London, England
Emilio F. Denot, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Walter Hunken, Darien, Conn.
Fred P. Schueren, Western Springs, Ill.
Arturo Toro, Jr., Guatemala

## Hyderabad *(Continued from Page 343)*

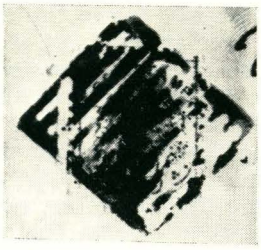


Fig. 7. The heavily inked cancellation used on the ½ Anna Hyderabad stamp.

oily black ink with the obliterator supplied to them. After a stamp was cancelled, there is no possibility of an identification of a genuine and a forged stamp. The obliterator was much larger than the size of the ½ anna stamp, and the oily black ink of the cancelling device completely defaced the stamp as seen in Fig. 7. Furthermore, at night detection was much more difficult, as candles or lanterns were used. Thus, making detection of forged stamps at that time absolutely impossible.

Thus, the stamps that were imitated in London and sent to Hyderabad definitely must have been used in Hyderabad, mostly by the European residents in Hyderabad State. The forgeries must have been sold to some postal agents in the State at a cheaper rate, but they escaped detection. This also is mentioned in the letter of the Resident, cited above.

So far, no specialists of Hyderabad stamps, either in India and abroad have ever recorded a forged or counterfeited stamp. In fact, philatelists here in Hyderabad never heard of any Hyderabad Stamp having been forged, until this disclosure had been made.

The author wishes to acknowledge his grateful thanks to the Government of Andhra Pradish for its kind permission to consult the official archives of the Home Department of the Central Secretariat, Hyderabad and for supplying the photographs of the forged stamps.

# Book Reviews

*Boyd's Local Posts* by Donald S. Patton. Published by Regent Stamp Co., Ltd., London, England. 49 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Price $5.00.

At long last a monograph was published on a much needed and sought after subject, the largest and probably the most popular of the United States Local Posts. It is indeed an interesting commentary that it has been authored by an Englishman and published by a British company. This, considering that the subject is so obviously an outstanding example of true Americana, and collected in the main, by philatelists residing in the United States.

At this point, it behooves us to register a word of congratulations, and a vote of thanks to the combined efforts of Donald S. Patton, the British collector of United States Locals, and the author of this monograph, and the well-known London, England firm of Robson Lowe Ltd., whose subsidiary, The Regent Stamp Co., was responsible for the publishing of it.

About fifteen years ago, another fine collector and specialist of United States Locals, the late Henry E. Abt, wrote an excellent series of articles for the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST about the Boyd's Post. It is to this day the most informative and comprehensive work written about this post. It was the result of Abt's intensive research and study, and based on fine personal collection, which to the best knowledge of this reviewer, was the most complete Boyd collection. Whereas Henry E. Abt attempted to collect all the United States Local Post Companies, his favorite and largest collection was the Boyd Company of New York.

Coincidentally, it is indeed fortunate that the Abt collection of the Boyd Post has not been broken up, or deeded to the cold closet of some dimly-lighted vault of an educational institution or library, to be lost forever to philately. It is in its entirety in the possession of another collector who is attempting to expand the collection wherever possible. Due to the sudden and untimely death of Henry E. Abt, the series for the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST was never completed. Fortunately, this book is a compliment on the completion of the pertinent information for the intelligent collecting of these stamps. We may mention that the well-known student of United States Carriers and Locals, Elliott Perry, has over the years written about the Boyd Post, especially in his house organ, "Pat Paragraphs." But, unfortunately these articles are no longer readily available to all. Neither are they as completely descriptive as presented in Donald S. Patton's book.

Particular credit must be given to the many references in this book to the knowledge, prior research, and help of Henry E. Abt and Elliott Perry. And Mr. Patton does not hesitate to refer generously and with credit to these able and qualified students. The reviewer does not know, because they are not mentioned by name, who else helped in collecting all the background material and related information that was required. There were probably others, and as such, again a vote of thanks is due to everybody who collaborated as well as helped in this most needed and well done job.

This book begins with a concise study of the history of the Boyd's Post. This is done in an interesting and informative manner. Most important is the extremely well done portion of the description of the handstamps and the adhesive stamps. This is complemented by many illustrations and fine diagrams, illustrating the differences between the originals and the counterfeits. Although it has been stated that a good collector need not fear the counterfeits of the

Boyd Post, the realm of the so-called "good collector" has always been a mute point in question. Here now every collector can intelligently collect these stamps with little fear of error. The differences of the various types of counterfeits are well illustrated and well described. Also included are pertinent descriptions of the reprints which have been much more difficult to identify than the counterfeits.

The portion on the envelopes of this post is again well done. References are made to Elliott Perry, and also to the late Henry E. Abt and George B. Sloane. Although at times there was a sharp variance of opinion among these writers, with proper application of the material that exists, and along with this book, the margin for error now is very slight.

The part on the cancellations and postal markings is as complete as possible under the circumstances. Donald Patton states that the illustrations and list of cancellations and postal markings should not be regarded as exhaustive but more as a representation of the main types in use over a period. This reviewer has in his collection three different types of cancellations that are not illustrated or listed in this book. Possibly, there may be more. But not withstanding, this section on postal markings, too, is very complete and accurate.

Let us hope that this work is the forerunner of more to come with the other United States Local Posts, which although were not as large and did not operate for nearly as long a period as Boyd's, approximately fifty years, 1844-1882, still are an extremely interesting and enjoyable facet of the philately and postal history of the United States.

There have been in this country and there are now several fine collectors and collections of these U. S. Local Posts. A collaborative effort should be made by all to promote the further study of these Posts. Many questions have gone unanswered for far too long. It has taken a man like Donald Patton, an Englishman, not an American, to start with this treatise. This reviewer sincerely suggests that any serious collector of U. S. Locals write to Mr. Donald S. Patton and offer him assistance. The results will benefit all. The field of United States Locals only can be competently written up by a combined effort rather than through the conscientious efforts of one person. *(David Golden)*

*The Congress Book 1964.* David C. Stump, editor. American Philatelic Congress. 1964 172 pp., illustrated and clothbound. Price $5.00 from the Secretary, Robert Brandeberry, 58 W. Salisbury Drive, Wilmington, Delaware, 19809.

The outstanding feature of The Congress Book of 1964 is the *Subject Index,* compiled by the editor, of articles appearing in all the Congress Books in volumes one through thirty, the present issue. A new feature is a photograph and short biographical notes about each author preceding his article.

As always, the articles in the Congress Book are of high standard. Many are careful, detailed studies of some phase of the stamps of different foreign countries, namely, *Ecuador, French Colonies, Orchha, Japan, Monaco, Kazerun and Kurdistan, The Dodecanese Islands* and *Norway.*

Four articles are in the U. S. field — Confederate States, postal cards, Postage Due stamps and Canal Zone.

Two more general articles should not be missed by philatelists. One is *A New Home for the Smithsonian Philatelic and Postal History Collections* by the curator of the Division of Philately and Postal History, Carl H. Scheele. In this he describes briefly the history of our national stamp collection, the plans

for its new quarters and the move from the old Arts and Industries Building to the new Museum of History and Technology in Washington, D. C.

The other article which should be of interest to many philatelists is *Philatelic Cartography* by Delf Norona. The author calls this "a general and exploratory article . . . prepared to serve as a . . . signpost to the future of philatelic cartographical research."

He reviews briefly the history of early maps and atlases, published by individuals, showing post offices and post roads and the preparation of maps for the use of our Post Office Department by government agencies following the authorization by Congress in 1837 of a topographer for the Post Office Department. Also, he discusses "Philatelic Maps . . . maps prepared by stamp collectors to illustrate some phase of philately," "Maps prepared by philatelic writers" as as well as the need for cataloging and indexing existing maps. He presents a "trial index" of maps appearing in *Congress Books* and in the *Cyclopedia of U. S. Postmarks.* Another phase of the relationship between maps and stamps, Mr. Norona touches on, is the collecting of map stamps and of covers, postal cards, postal markings and meters with maps. He illustrates his article with some early post route maps and provides a list of his references.

This 1964 Congress Book deserves your attention. *(Pamela Taylor)*

*Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps and Telegraph and Telephone Franks of Canada and the Provinces,* by J. N. Sissons. 36 pages (6″ x 9″) with pictured covers and fully illustrated. Published by Sissons Publications Limited, 59 Wellington Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada. First Edition, 2,000 copies. Price $2.00.

With a foreword giving credit to some well-known names in philately, particularly in this special field of Canadian Revenues, dated March 5, 1964, the author stated:

"This Catalogue is a result of conversations with Dr. Frank Morgan of Mount Dora, Florida. We both felt that previous listings of Revenues contained inaccuracies — a natural result of incorporating listings of the last seventy-five years. We decided to start afresh and use uniform standards of classification. We have listed only stamps we have seen or of which we have photographs.

"In this Catalogue we have adapted a numbering system similar to that used for United States Revenues. Prices are those a collector can expect to pay for stamps in selected condition. Average copies, odd lots, and quantity accumulations sell for much less.

"I am grateful to Dr. Morgan for his inspiration and assistance. His collection, which includes the rarities from the Goodwin-Harris collection was the basis for this listing.

"I am indebted to Ed. Richardson of La Marque, Texas, for his careful checking and additions to the listing. His assistance and suggestions have been invaluable. I would also like to thank Wilmer Rockett, Colin Makepeace, and the Canadian Revenue Society Study Group for their help and sound advice."

This completely new catalogue on the Revenue Stamps, Telegraph and Telephone Franks of Canada and the Provinces appears at a most fitting time when interest in this group of stamps has considerably widened. Major numbers only have been listed leaving aside the differences of perforations, while the blue and purple control numbers have been grouped as one, to eliminate confusion.

It has a complete index, and an excellent simplified system of numbering and classification. The prices are for both used and unused Canada, Newfound-

land and Provincial Revenues, including War Savings, Postal Notes and Franks.

The rarities such as the Overprint on Two Leaf 1915, R292, 5 on 2c: 1765 America Embossed impressions 2sh 6p strip of four, and the 10sh.: Transportation Tax 1927 Caribou perforated 14 of Newfoundland — $1, $2, $3, all are priced at $1,000 or over. There are scores of Revenues priced at $100.00 or over. The prices are in line with present scarcity, and the growing popularity of this interesting group.

As an active Canadian dealer and as an auctioneer, J. N. Sissons has the knowledge and understanding which comes from wide experience over many increasingly successful years. It is, therefore, very appropriate that he has produced this catalogue, which should be greatly appreciated by both collectors and dealers alike. It is published with the hope that the system of numbering will become the accepted standard.

With clear-cut illustrations, uncrowded pages and distinct type and arrangement, this catalogue should make the collecting and classifying of Canadian Revenues a most satisfying speciality. Also, collectors of Canadian Revenues can now look forward to regular future editions, in which additional groups may, from time to time, be included.

It is indeed a pleasure to be requested to comment upon this fine catalogue, which the reviewer enjoyed very much, comparing it to his own work on the same group of Revenues stamps some 35 years ago. *(Leslie A. Davenport)*

*Spain, The Lithographed "Franco Head" issue, A Study of the Madrid Printings, 1939-1953* by Ronald T. Purves, published by the Spanish Study Circle and Robson Lowe, Ltd., 30 Pall Mall, London S.W.1, England.

Most of us, who collect the stamps of Spain, are quite familiar with the so-called "Franco Heads." In used condition they are quite common and while collecting them one cannot help noticing the large amount of shades( even colors) in the same denominations, and the many printing varieties.

Mr. Purves has made a thorough plating study of these interesting issues and his book treats these in the greatest detail.

First, he explains the different "stones," as he calls them (actually, *dies* would have been a more accurate designation, because they were made from metal plates). Then, he explains in great detail the different plates which were made from said "stones."

Each "stone" and plate is clearly illustrated, all flaws are shown and the positions indicated.

This is an extremely valuable study, highly recommended to anyone who likes to learn more about these interesting Spanish stamps. Mr. Purves has won first prize in the 25th Anniversary Competition in the "Philatelist and Postal Historian," with this book. *(Theo. Van Dam)*

*Cancellations Of The Greek Steamship Companies 1856-1900* by D. Samaras. 16 pp., 68 illustrations and frontispiece, paper cover. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London S.W.1, England. Price 10/ ($1.40) postfree.

This is a most interesting work that was first published in Greek by the journal, "Philotelia" of Athens. Later on, it was translated into English by Mr. A. C. Lascarides and published as a serial in the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain."

Now, the series has been published in booklet form with 68 illustrations and a foreword by Mr. Ian T. Hamilton of England has been added.

This represents a work in a field that never has been written about before. Mr. Samaras has made the first serious attempt to list and classify all the cancellations and handstamps employed by the Greek steamship companies up to the year 1900.

As true of most pioneer works, this first attempt is incomplete and also some errors were noticed. Furthermore, when a postmark is not illustrated in its actual size but has been enlarged as was Figure 33 of the P. M. Kourtzi Steamship Co., this should be so noted. Otherwise, it might prove misleading.

But the aforementioned remarks should not be construed as a basic criticism of the great value of this booklet. Even if it is only the first attempt, it has recorded much useful information. Also, the very fact of the publication of the data about Greek steamship companies markings is sure to bring to light more unrecorded material.

Reports have reached this reviewer that a revised and expanded second edition is being planned. Nevertheless, all interested in Hellenic philately must be indebted to the original author, D. Samaras, and the English translator, A. C. Lascarides, for the great amount of intelligent work they have put into this pioneer work. *(P. J. Drossos, Athens, Greece.)*

*50 Years of Australian Air Mails* by H. N. Eustis. 16 pages, 5″ x 7¼″. Illustrated. Paper cover. Available from Pacific Flights, Box 954, Adelaide, South Australia. Price 5/ (U. S. 55c).

On July 16, 1964, Australia issued a set of two stamps marking the 50th anniversary of the first carriage of air mail in Australia (Scott Nos. 382-383). After an earlier attempt in 1914 by an American aviator had failed when his flying machine was wrecked, a French flyer, Maurice Guillaux, in a French Bleriot plane made the first successful flight with mail and freight (some tea and a bottle of cordial) on July 16, 1914.

About 2,000 souvenir post cards were printed and sold by the government for approximately 25 cents each. Those that survived are cherished today by air mail collectors, bringing around $45.

Flying in 1914 was a true pioneer undertaking, little different than our own and much-publicized Pony Express. Guillaux flew a total of 582 miles from Melbourne to Sydney in eight stages. His actual flying time was 9 hours and 33 minutes, which he did in three days' time.

This booklet dramatically and accurately recounts the story of this 1914 feat with the carriage of mail. The six illustrations are an excellent addition. They show one of the 1914 souvenir post cards, the aviator, his take-off at Melbourne, his greeting by the Governor General in Sydney, his plane in a stunt flight and his arrival in Sydney on July 18, 1914. *(H.M.G.)*

*Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Vol. I, 1965 Edition.* Scott Publications Inc., 461 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10001. Price $6.00.

The editors of "Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue" have made more price changes than ever before in Volume I of the 1965 edition. The total of 28,121 changes (mostly upward) is nearly 6,000 more than the previous

record of 22,250 in the 1962 edition of the book that covers United States, British Commonwealth, Latin America and United Nations.

Volume I has also acquired six new stamp-issuing states or territories, all within the British Commonwealth: Cocos Islands, Dubai, Kenya, Malaysia, South Arabia and South Georgia.

New listings of minor varieties in the United States and United Nations sections total 21, British Commonwealth 276, and Latin America, 43. The year's accumulation of new issues, 1,399, has been added as well. *(H.D.S.H.)*

*Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part Two — Europe And Colonies. 1965 Edition.* Stanley Gibbons Ltd., 391 Strand, London W.C.2, England. Price 45/- net. In the United States, Jacob Habib, 154 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. 38. Price $7.25.

The adoption of a new three column format has enabled the publishers to keep all the listings in one volume. This also increases ease of use as there are a larger number of stamps visible at each opening.

Editorial revision has been particularly marked this year. The first issues of Serbia have been completely rewritten. In Portugal and the Azores, there is a new listing of the "Ceres" types. Also included in the revisions are the Italian P. O.'s Abroad, Norway 1886-93 issues and many others.

The price alterations made in this edition reflect a more realistic picture of the prices now being brought by the stamps of this European and Colonial group. *(H.D.S.H.)*

*Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Vol. II.* Scott Publications, Inc., 461 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10001. Price $8.00.

The 1965 Volume II, published on October 1, offers 64,210 new or changed prices for the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa. The major revisions are in the listings of Switzerland and Japan, and the first-time listings for 30 Turkish air mail stamps of 1926-33. There are 64,210 new or changed prices and 193 new minor variety listings, in addition to the accumulation of 3,052 new issue listings.

Marked increases in price have been accorded not only to all early classic issues of Europe, especially unused, but also to the semi-postals and air mails of many countries, and the older topical sets such as Boy Scouts, sports and religion. Price reductions will be found in Israel issues of 1950-53, in many souvenir sheets of Korea and in certain late issues of Laos. *(H.D.S.H.)*

*Zumstein Europe Catalogue 1965, 48th Edition.* Zumstein et Cie., Marktgasse 50, Bern, Switzerland. Swiss Frs. 25. ($6.50 postpaid).

This catalogue contains listings of all the stamps of Europe, European Post Offices Abroad and former German Colonies. The 48th edition is a real milestone on its long way of development and success, since it was first presented to philatelists in 1911. It has been published in a new larger format which reduces the number of pages to 992. The prices have been revised to reflect the prevailing strong economic situation in Europe. Supplement to the catalogue are published regularly in "the Berner Brief-Marken Zeitung."

*Müller's Specialized Catalogue 1965 Switzerland/Liechtenstein. 34th edition,* 256 pages. Published by Urs P. Kaufmann, Marken-Muller AG, Aeschenvorstadt 21, Basel; Zahringerstrasse 24, Zurich, Switzerland. Price $1.50 post free.

The Müller catalogue has been brought up-to-date, including the latest new issues. Also, it records the most important rarities from the Burrus collection. This volume is a very reliable guide for collectors of Swiss and Liechtenstein stamps and will certainly always be consulted with the greatest profit.

*Scott's Specialized U. S. Catalogue, 1965 edition.* Published by Scott Publications, Inc., 461 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10001. Price $5.00.

Plate number blocks and first day covers show remarkable price rises for many 19th and early 20th century issues in the newly published 1965 edition of Scott's 43-year-old specialized catalogue of the United States stamps. Scott Publications reports that 12,083 prices have been changed or newly added. This is 4,600 more than last year's edition had.

The new prices reflect a greater demand also for unused 19th century issues, older 20th century coils in pairs, covers, scarce postal markings, blocks of four, encased postage stamps, Confederates, and air mails from 1918-1935.

*Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue 1965, Part I, British Commonwealth, 67th Edition.* 882 pages. Price 27/6, postage 1/6 (about $4.00 U. S.).

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of this most important catalogue for collectors of British Commonwealth stamps.

Different from Part II (Europe and Colonies) that came out about a month before, Part I still follows the traditional 2-column listings. This indicates that the output of new stamps from the British group was less by far than from the other nations.

For the British specialist, there is no better reference book available.

**The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:**

*The Story of American Bank Note Company* by William H. Griffiths. Published by The American Bank Note Company, New York, N. Y. 1959. 92 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of Mr. W. Frederic Colclough.

*United States, the 1851-57 Twelve Cent Stamp* by Mortimer L. Neinken. Published under the auspices of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund of The Collectors Club. 1964. 74 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

*Care of Mr. Waghorn, A Biography* by Marjorie Sankey. Published by The Postal History Society. 1964. 125 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of Major Adrian E. Hopkins.

*Catalogue des Obliterations des Timbres de France 1876-1900 Emission au Type Sage* by E. H. de Beaufond. Les Editions E. H. de Beaufond, Paris, France. 1960. 254 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

*Hans Strohofer, Aquarelle Zeichnungen Briefmarken,* edited by Bundesministerium Verkehr und Elektrizitatswirtschaft. Osterreichischer Bundesverlag, Wien, 1961. 58 pages. Illustrated. German text. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

*Wilhelm Dachauer, Gemalde und Briefmarken*, edited by Bundesministerium und Elektrizitatswirtschaft. Osterreichischer Bundesverlag, Wien, 1963. 60 pages. Illustrated. German text. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

*Postage Stamps of the United States, 1847-1963.* United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1964. 245 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Sol Altmann.

*50 Years of Australian Air Mails*, edited and published by H. N. Eustis, Adelaide, South Australia. 1964. 16 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

*United Nations Stamps of the World* by Edgar H. B. Parkin and Donald E. Magee. American Topical Association, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1964. 83 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

*The Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps* by Dr. John Edward Gray. Sixth Edition, 1875. Published by E. Marlborough & Co., London, England. 523 pages. Illustrated. Hard Cover. Gift of Mr. Frank E. Patterson, Ill.

*Catalogue of the Lafayette Collection.* Published by The Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y. 1964. 26 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

*Rocket & Jet Posts* by Francis J. Field. Published by Francis J. Field, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, England. 40 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author. Courtesy of Aero Philatelists, Inc.

*Bridging the Pacific* by John C. W. Field. Published by Francis J. Field, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, England. 1951. 49 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Francis J. Field. Courtesy of Aero Philatelists, Inc.

*Japan Overseas and International Flights* by John C. W. Field. Published by Francis J. Field, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, England. 17 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Francis J. Field. Courtesy of Aero Philatelists, Inc.

*Air Mail Digest, 1-10, British Commonwealth*, edited and published by Francis J. Field, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, England. 1953. 48 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the publisher. Courtesy of Aero Philatelists, Inc.

*Airgraphs* by N. C. Baldwin. Published by Francis J. Field, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, England. 1956. 14 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Francis J. Field. Courtesy of Aero Philatelists, Inc.

*Fifty Years of British Air Mails 1911-1960* by N. C. Baldwin. Published by Francis J. Field, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, England. 47 pages. Illustrated. Linen cover. Gift of Mr. Francis J. Field. Courtesy of Aero Philatelists.

*The External Air Mails of New Zealand and Check List Supplement 1963* by N. C. Baldwin. Published by Francis J. Field, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, England. 22 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Francis J. Field. Courtesy of Aero Philatelists, Inc.

*British Turbo-Prop Aircraft* by N. C. Baldwin. Published by Francis J. Field, Ltd., Sutton Coldfield, England. 14 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Francis J. Field. Courtesy of Aero Philatelists, Inc.

*The Wartime Papers of R. E. Lee* by Clifford Dowdey and Louis H. Manarin. Published by Virginia Civil War Commission. 1961. 994 pages. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. Walter B. Feeney.

*100 Anos do Selo do Correio Portugues*, issued by Administracao-Geral dos Correios, Telegrafos e Telefones. 1953. 194 pages. Illustrated. Portuguese text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Robert Huggins.

*Thirtieth American Philatelic Congress Book 1964*, edited by David C. Stump. Published by The American Philatelic Congress, Inc. 172 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

*Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue 1965, Part II, Europe and Colonies.* 55th Edition. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 918 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

*Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1965, Vol. I.* Scott Publications, New York, N. Y. 1020 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

*Sieger Katalog der Flugpost der Austrian Airlines. 3. Auflage.* 1964. Sieger Verlag, Lorch (Wurtt.) 62 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of Aero Philatelists, Inc.

*Muller Briefmarken-Katalog 1965. Schweiz/Liechtenstein.* 34. Auflage. Marken-Muller AG, Basel und Zurich, Switzerland. 256 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

*Zumstein Briefmarken-Katalog Europa 1965.* 48. Auflage. Zumstein & Cie., Bern, Switzerland. 980 pages. Illustrated. German text. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

*Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1965, Vol. II.* Scott Publications, New York, N. Y. 1599 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

*Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue 1965, Part I, British Commonwealth.* 67th Edition. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 882 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

*Scott's Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps 1965.* 43rd Edition. Scott Publications, New York, N. Y. 666 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

*Michel Briefmarkenkatalog Deutschland 1965.* Verlag des Schwaneberger Album, Munich, Germany. 362 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Harry A. Holman.

**Gifts were received also from:**

Messrs. Philip Silver, Joseph Schatzkes, Edw. Paul Bender, W. Liberman, Warren F. Kimball, Jr., Louis E. Zell, Jr., Sol Whitman, Albert Philip Cohen, Adrien Boutrelle and Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch.

**Purchased by the Library:**

*I Francobolli dello Stato Italiano,* compiled by Prof. Luigi Piloni. Published for the Ministero delle Poste e Telecomunicazioni by the Instituto Poligrafico dello Stato, Rome. 1959. 405 pages. Illustrated. Italian, French and English text. Clothbound.

*Notes on the Cancellations of Turkish Arabia* by Major T. L. C. Tomkins. Published by John Huxley (Stamps Ltd.) London, England. 32 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound.

*Padelky Ceskoslovenskych Postovnich Znamek 1918-1939* by Inz. Jan Karasek, Zdenek Kvasnicka and Bretislav Paulicek. Nakladatelstvi Dopravy a Spoju, Praha, 1963. 367 pages. Illustrated. Czech text. Clothbound.

*Forgeries of Czechoslovak Postage Stamps 1918-1939.* English translation by Chicagoland Chapter, Czechoslovak Philatelic Society. Ring binder.

*The Universal Postal Union. Coordinator of the International Mails* by George Arthur Codding, Jr. New York University Press. 1964. 296 pages. Clothbound.

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