

The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 47 Number 4
July 1968

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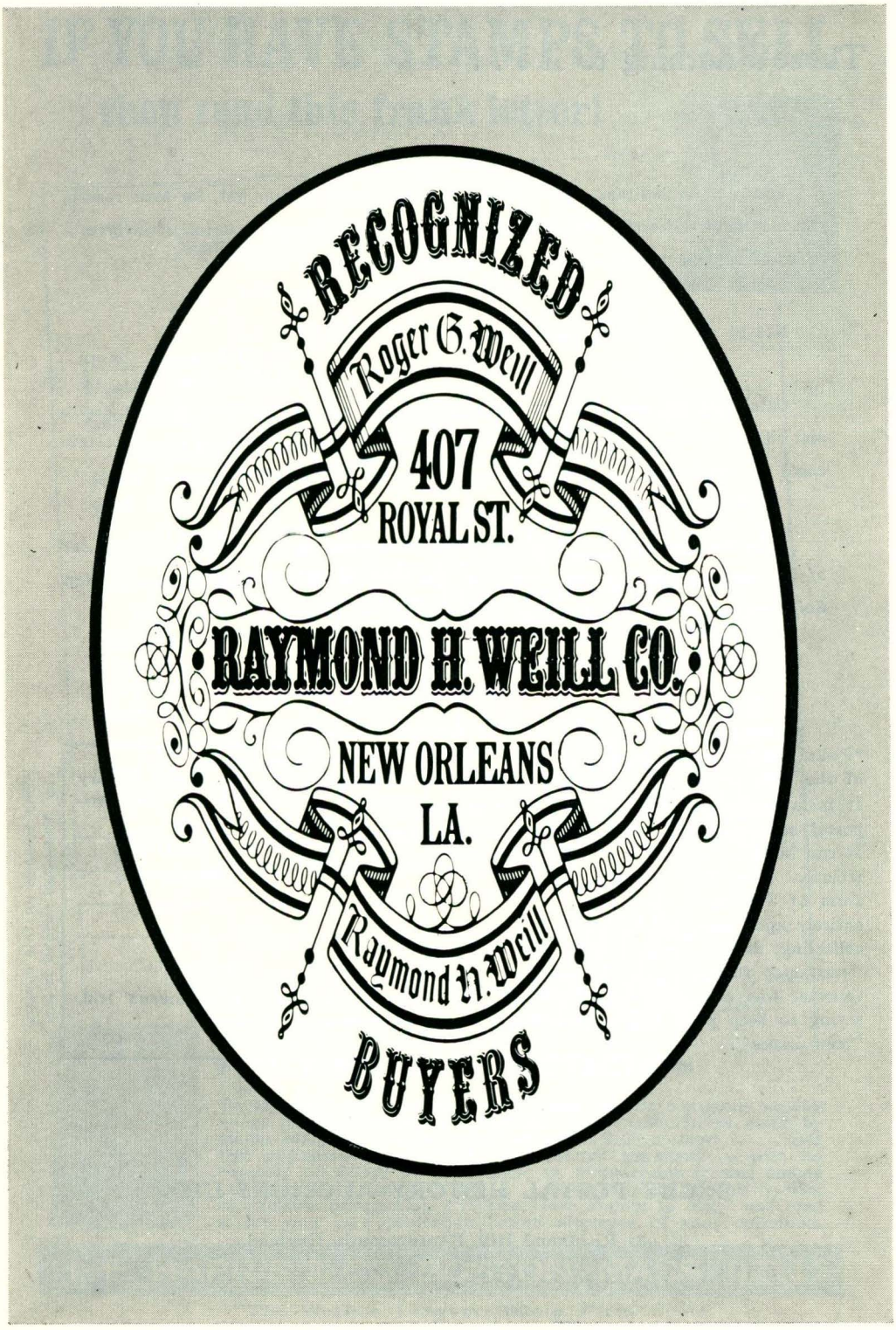
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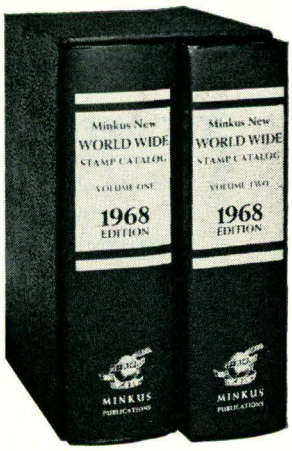
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Table Of Contents

Editorials 204

Nicaragua (Albert Quast and Dr. Willer) 207
The "Seebeck" Issues (Part 5)

Spain (Theo. Van Dam) 213
The Cadet Issues of 1901-1905 (Part 2)

Clubhouse 218
Reports Of The Meetings, Annual Awards Dinner, New Members

Auditor's Report 231

Newfoundland (Robert H. Pratt) 235
The Guy Issue of 1910 (Part 4)

Book Reviews 239

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps 248
Greece. Late Use Of Four Different Issues

The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST
Volume 47 Number 4
July 1968

Editorials

For Pleasure Or Profit?

Apparently, philately is attracting many, who have been influenced to accumulate stamps solely for a future profit. From all indications, the majority of those now turning to stamps, do so with only the profit motive in mind. They just "save" stamps. Few are seeking to become stamp collectors. Many philatelists bemoan this situation, and view the consequences with alarm.

One may delude himself. Although viewing his stamp purchases solely from the monetary side, he also believes that he is enjoying a hobby. In actual practice, one cannot combine a profit motive with seeking pleasure. Any financial undertaking, be it a small or large, is a cause for worry and concern. One hopes to make a profit but fears to suffer a loss. There is no pleasure derived unless it is the enjoyment received from realized profits. Those gambling with stamps, however, are only living in hope of a profit. When they seek to sell, they discover to their chagrin, that they sustain a loss rather than a profit, because most speculate with the wrong stamp issues.

In the past few years, we personally have worked with youngsters who have taken up stamp collecting. Without exception, they seem to have become indoctrinated with the misconception that they must only collect United States stamps, preferably in mint plate number blocks. Ask these youngsters why they believe this? You receive the same answer from all — namely, that only United States stamps in plate number blocks become valuable. Somebody must be passing along this misinformation.

Here is the evidence right from the mouths of babes entering into the delightful pursuit of philately. - Money, money, money! Forgotten are all the cultural values to stamp collecting, and how a youngster can derive genuine pleasure from an orderly classification of as many different foreign stamps as he can come upon. From the very beginning, young people are being misled to look at every stamp from a price angle. A boy tells his family he is going to make money collecting stamps, while he constantly worries whether the stamps he has bought, will increase in value.

Compare this wrong introduction to the proper approach, where a youngster has a small supply of stamps from everywhere, both old and new, that he has to sort, classify and neatly hinge into an album. His worry is trying to fill the blank spaces. His only financial concern is securing the money to buy those stamps. This is the approach and introduction to cultural values rather than to money worry. Thus, with a proper beginning, one will take on a pleasant pursuit that will avoid loneliness for the rest of one's life.

One of the great social problems of today is that of the aged. Many live on, neglected and lonely. A philatelist never need fear old age unless his eyesight fails him completely. These are some of the factors to stress and to present to those commencing to collect stamps, not making money.

Therefore, the accumulation of stamps for profit cannot blend with the enjoyment of collecting. Profit and pleasure cannot be mixed, any more than oil with water. It is regrettable that with so many coming in contact with postage stamps, so few are being properly guided and taught.

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

Obituary

Herbert P. Woodward

In the Clubhouse section in this number on page 225 rendering a report on the Annual Awards Dinner of May 8, 1968, there is an illustration that shows Philip Silver, the President of the Collectors Club, presenting to Herbert P. Woodward, the club's immediate Past President, the *Collectors Club Medal* for outstanding services to the club. This came as a complete surprise to the recipient, and the most pleased expression on his face is a good indication of the elation he felt at that time.

Looking back now, probably no award of the Collectors Club was ever timed better, because on June 3, 1968 — less than a month after receiving the *Collectors Club Medal* — Herbert Preston Woodward died suddenly from a heart attack at his home in East Orange, N. J. at the age of 68. Surviving are his widow, a daughter, and two grandchildren.

Academic Career

Most of us like to have a title rather than just the ordinary "Mister" or "Missis." Herbert P. Woodward earned four, although as many times as he was at 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y., his Collectors Club friends only addressed him by two; most of us called him "Herb." Some liked to address him as "Dean," while just a few used "Doctor" or "Doc." But we never heard anyone refer to him or call him "Colonel" or "Professor."

He was born near Rochester, N. Y. and graduated in 1924 from the University of Rochester. In 1932, he received his doctorate from Columbia University, and then became a professor of geology at the University of Newark. In 1947, Rutgers University merged with the University of Newark. Dr. Woodward was appointed Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of Rutgers University, Newark, N. J., a position he filled until his retirement in 1965.

Besides teaching geology, he acted as a geological consultant to several petroleum companies and also did field work for the American Museum of Natural History of New York.

Military Service

After our country entered World War II, Herbert P. Woodward left his academic work to serve with the U. S. Army. As a lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserve, at the end of the war, he was assigned as an economic officer with the Allied Control Council in Bulgaria.

When his military career had terminated, he returned to Rutgers University, Newark, N. J. to resume his academic role.

Collectors Club Services

Herbert P. Woodward, if memory does not fail us, was introduced to this club about twenty years ago by the late Stephen G. Rich, a fellow Jerseyite. He was a regular attendant at meetings, and then began taking more interest in the club's administration by serving on several committees.

In 1958, he was elected a Governor, serving on this board until the end of 1967, when he requested that he not stand for re-election to another 3-year term. In 1960, the Board of Governors elected him as Secretary. Then in 1964, he was elected Vice President. For three years, 1965, 1966 and 1967, Herbert P. Woodward gave devoted service as the Collectors Club President.

During this period of years as an officer, those who worked with Dr. Wood-

ward, recall his strong desire to see that the Collectors Club would become more progressive, to keep up with changing philatelic trends and not remain stagnant. To do this, he stressed two factors. The first was his urging that more members be asked to serve on committees to have them take a more active interest in the club. Secondly, he believed that more younger members should be encouraged to work in the club's administration. Often he pointed out that when he took over the presidency, the average age of the members of the Board of Governors was sixty-three.

As a result of his military service, Herbert P. Woodward made Bulgaria his philatelic specialty. Previously, he had collected the United States, but found it rather frustrating to make progress by securing the many high-priced U. S. stamps on an educator's salary. Bulgaria was exactly the opposite. For many years, he looked high and low for other Collectors Club members in this country who also specialized in this Balkan country. He found only two.

Philatelist and Philatelic Writer

In 1958, he wrote an article for the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST on the "Lion Overprints of South Bulgaria." The following year, the Awards Committee selected this for the *C.C.P. Medal*, as its unanimous choice of the best article this magazine published in 1958. This article took much work, because of the difficulty in distinguishing between the genuine and the fraudulent overprints. To clearly show this, enlarged, clear illustrations were required. The ones in Dr. Woodward's article were personally drawn by him.

Another fine contribution by him was the up-dating of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Cumulative Index. Up to 1960, there had been two Cumulative Indices. Because of the high-standard articles in the magazine, there had been many requests that this continue. As Volume 40 was approaching, it was thought that this would be an appropriate time to bring the C.C.P. Cumulative Index up-to-date. Herbert P. Woodward volunteered to do this work. Unless one has done indexing, he has no idea of how exacting and difficult this is.

The third COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Cumulative Index covering Volumes 31 to 39 inclusive (1952-1960) came out in 1961 as Handbook No. 9 of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund after first appearing in Vol. 40 No. 1 of this magazine. The printing run of the handbook was greatly underestimated, because by the end of 1963, the index was sold out.

As we often have said: "The written word lives." It is advised, therefore, that one turn to pages 42 and 43 of Volume 46 (No. 1) of this magazine to study the complete report made of the sagacious remarks spoken by Dr. Woodward at the beginning of the November 2, 1966 meeting on *Philatelic Research.*

One of the most prevalent misconceptions among philatelists is their incorrect interpretation of philatelic knowledge and research. At all stamp shows with competition, the most important factor in determining the awards is philatelic knowledge and research. Not only the exhibitors, but far too many who judge, do not know how to properly evaluate philatelic research. Being such a common fault in philately, this is the reason why the Herbert P. Woodward discourse on *philatelic research* is so important. It lays out the guidelines, so that those who understand this will be greatly benefited.

In conclusion, it is trite to say that he will be missed by his many friends in this club. Rather we prefer to review his many years of services both with administration and scholarship to the club. Anyone knowing these will not forget all that Herbert P. Woodward did for the Collectors Club. *(H.M.G)*

Nicaragua

The "Seebeck" Issues (Part 5)

By Albert Quast and Dr. Robert Willer

(Continued from Page 174)

B. Official Stamps of 1898

Fortunately, there are fewer difficulties with the 1898 officials than with the regular postage stamps. There is only a single issue on thin, stiff, gray-white, or sometimes white, slightly transparent, unwatermarked paper which has horizontal mesh. The color is uniformly carmine. The overprint is ultramarine with occasionally light and darker shades. The originals are, both mint and used, quite scarce, some are very scarce. Seebeck obviously did not retain reserves. If there were any remainders returned by the Post Office, the quantities must have been very small.

Originals Or Reprints

The originals have colorless, often yellowed or oily spotted, gum. The gum of the reprints is yellow-brown and is usually evenly spread. It is quite impossible to confuse gummed originals with reprints. It is more difficult to classify unused or used stamps without gum. All values exist as reprints in a color similar to the original carmine. Only occasionally is the color somewhat lighter. The 2, 5, and 20 centavos, the 2 and 5 pesos are known in dark brownish red (Kroeger uses the designation "brick red," which does not seem like an accurate description). There is also a 20 centavos in a vivid light red color.

A distinguishing feature of the originals is that the paper is stiff, only rarely a little softer, while most reprints are on soft paper. There are stamps with vertical mesh (we cannot determine if all denominations are represented). All are without doubt reprints. The direction of the mesh is often very difficult to determine.

Used reprints are very tricky because original cancelling devices, or excellent imitations, were used for cancellation, particularly "Granada." On used



Fig. 26. 1898 Officials.

copies, reprints must be distinguished by differences in color shades or paper.

There are some bogus items associated with this issue. Several denominations exist on thick, coarse unwatermarked and horizontally watermarked paper overprinted "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in black instead of ultramarine. There are also some values in colors similar to the regular postage stamps on medium firm to very thick unwatermarked paper overprinted in black for official use. We have seen the 4, 10, 15, 20, 50 centavos and the 2 and 5 pesos with this unofficial overprint on very thick, coarse, unwatermarked paper. The same overprint was used on the 1 and 5 pesos stamps in the colors of the regular issue printed on very thick, coarse, horizontally watermarked paper.

C. Postage Due Stamps, 1898

As in 1896-1897, the set consists of seven denominations; 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 centavos. The stamps are lithographed in dark green on medium firm, white, very smooth (somewhat chalked) paper. According to Leavy, four plates existed on which various combinations of different denominations were printed. Genuinely used copies are very scarce. To our knowledge, no reprints exist.

1899 Issue

After delivery of the 1899 regular postage, official, and postage due stamps, Seebeck's 10-year contractual obligations with the government of Nicaragua in the name of the Hamilton Bank Note Company were terminated. Ecuador and Honduras had caneclled similar contracts with Seebeck long before the date of expiration. Seebeck must have realized that he could not expect a renewal of his contract with Nicaragua. It is possible that he was not interested in a renewal as his profits did not come close to his expectations.

Another reason for his reluctance to seek a contract renewal may have been the sharp criticism, however unjustified, by philatelists against the content and effect of the original 1889 contract. Seebeck was not only a business man, but also a stamp collector, (despite the late John L. Stroub's assertions to the contrary), so that it is possible that friends with whom he shared his hobby kept reproaching him.

Although in 1895, he answered such attacks with the offer to cancel the contracts provided the Republics would not give similar contracts to his competitors, he did not repeat this offer toward the end of the contract period.

Postal Contract With Another

When, shortly before Seebeck's death in 1899, a contract was published, which the government of Nicaragua had negotiated with Dr. Maximo Asenjo, "doctor of medicine and surgery, a citizen of Nicaragua and a resident of Salvador," Seebeck probably was not unduly upset by this. Dr. Asenjo was obligated by this contract to deliver free to the government of Nicaragua all needed stamps. However, Dr. Asenjo's compensation in stamps was different from the arrangement provided in the Seebeck contract. Seebeck may have anticipated that Dr. Asenjo, even with altered contract conditions, was not going to make much profit. It so happened that after one year Dr. Asenjo had had enough. It is not known how Dr. Asenjo managed to void the terms of his contract.

In this connection, it is interesting to note in the Dr. Asenjo contract that the Nicaragua postal administration stated their needs for higher denominations as follows:

20 centavos	25,000
50 centavos	15,000
1 peso	5,000
5 pesos	2,000

There was a proviso that Dr. Asenjo had to supply additional stamps, if

needed. The respective quantities of official stamps requested was much less.

These figures are cited to illustrate how limited the use of the aforementioned denominations must have been during Seebeck's time, when postal traffic was much lighter and the peso exchange higher than in 1899. This explains the extreme scarcity of used copies of the higher denominations. In addition, the higher values probably were almost exclusively used for the settling of postal accounts within and between individual post offices. The forms and stamps used for these transactions apparently were destroyed, except possibly when a postal employee interested in stamp collecting or bribed by a stamp dealer salvaged a few stamps.

In view of the above-mentioned quantities, it is understandable why all mint copies of the 1896-1898 issues are very scarce. Only a few dozen of some exist because Seebeck shipped to Nicaragua only the minimum amount and kept no reserves. The same is true of the first printing of some denominations in the 1894 issue, which Seebeck had printed in very small quantities; however, with this issue he kept a substantial reserve of the second and third printings.

Last Seebeck Issue

After this digression, which we believe to be of interest, we return to the last Seebeck issue, that of 1899.

The 1899 stamps are lithographed. This also indicates that Seebeck was no longer interested in a renewal of the contract. On the other hand, the government of Nicaragua evidently did not wish to start litigation with Seebeck during the last year of the contract merely to insure his compliance with the terms of the contract, which specified steel-engraved stamps.

It is possible that Nicaragua either did not return the remainders of the 1898 issue or at best returned only a few in retaliation for the Hamilton Bank Note Company's lithographing of the 1899 issue, or as a result of an agreement with the Hamilton Bank Note Company. The agreement could have been that the Hamilton Bank Note Company would not insist upon the return of 1898 remainders, which were of little use and of no importance to Calman. The postal administration, therefore, would accept the 1899 lithographed stamps.

A. Regular Postage Stamps.

In the center of the design is the goddess of justice. The inscription, "Republica Mayor de Centro America," has disappeared, being replaced by "ES-



Fig. 27. 1899 Regular Issue.

TADO de NICARAGUA." Until 1897 the inscription had been "Republica de Nicaragua."

The series has the same denominations as the one of 1898. The paper is medium firm, white, and very smooth (lightly chalked). Great care is advised in removing old hinges, because the stamps are easily damaged.

Distinct color varieties are not known. The specialists may be able to find some very slight variations in color shades.

Partially imperforate stamps exist of some denominations. The series also seems to exist imperforate; such copies, however, may be unfinished stamps.

"Gibbons Stamp Weekly" mentions a 5 centavos with a horizontal perforation 6 instead of 12. Kroeger did not see such a variety. In our collection, there are two such stamps. In addition to the 5 centavos, there is also a 1 centavo. Both show clean perforations that gauge 6, but only on the lower side, whereas the perforation on the upper side is irregular 6 and 12. This proves that a different perforating machine was not involved but only one with worn perforating wheels that were unable to evenly perforate the paper. All Seebeck stamps of Nicaragua are perforated 12.

B. Official Stamps.

Here is further evidence of the Hamilton Bank Note Company's economy efforts during the latter stages of the contract. The stamps are not printed in different colors; they are simply regular postage stamps overprinted "FRANQUEO OFICIAL." Some denominations have the overprint in dark blue, the 5, 15, 20, and 50 centavos and the 5 pesos in black. In many cases, it is quite difficult to determine whether the overprint is black or black-blue. The 2 pesos exist in horizontal pairs imperforate between. We have not seen any others with perforation varieties.

C. Postage Due Stamps.

The design is still the same as that used for the first postage due stamp of 1896. The color is red; the paper is the same as that of the regular postage stamps. The 30 centavos was discontinued, so that the series consists of only six denominations.

There were two plates each of 600! One had 100 stamps of each denomination; the other had 300 of the 1 and 2 centavos. Obviously, the latter plate was designated for the printing of Calman's "small sets," which Seebeck supplied in quantity.

Favor and postdated cancellations are common. Genuinely used copies are very scarce.

A Review

In summarizing our studies of the Seebeck issues of Nicaragua, we arrive at what we believe, are justified conclusions, as follows:

1). The genuine Seebeck stamps of Nicaragua, judged by the strictest philatelic standards, are in every respect fully worthy of being studied and collected. The issues were the only accredited stamps during their respective period of postal validity. No additional amount over the face value was ever collected. During validity, no sale of mint or used copies at discounts was permitted except a maximum discount of 10% on quantities to large users.

For The Specialist

2). The Seebeck stamps of Nicaragua present for the specialized collectors a field which requires much study, effort, and patience. Furthermore, due to the lack of published information, difficulties of identification, and the chance to make new discoveries, the issues offer a real challenge to serious philatelists.

Not only has the previous research of Leavy, Gerhauser, Kroeger, Stian



Fig. 28. 1899 Officials.

Sanness and John L. Stroub left many questions unanswered or led in many cases to incorrect conclusions, but our studies over almost 50 years with extensive material at our disposal has also left many problems unsolved. On many points we have had to make guesses and deductions which may prove to be right or wrong. Because the official notes and correspondence between the government of Nicaragua and Seebeck and the correspondence between Seebeck and Calman is not in existence, many problems will remain unsolved forever. Only in the possession of collectors and dealers is there material which may make it possible to prove or to disprove some of our theories.

We welcome any correspondence which may enlarge on our studies or rectify some points we have made. In any case here is a very wide, interesting field for research by the serious collector. Last but not least, it should not be overlooked that many Seebeck stamps of Nicaragua are real rarities.

For The Collector

3). For the general and beginning collector we wish to set forth the following guidelines:

a). It can be said with certainty that there are no reprints of the issues 1890 to 1893, the one of 1895, and that of 1899. Mint copies of these issues can, therefore, be collected with confidence. Concerning used copies, it must be said that probably 95% of all the cancelled stamps have counterfeit cancellations, or have postdated, cancelled-to-order cancellations applied after demonetization. A possible exception would be the lower denominations up to 10 centavos, but even the 10 centavos is not often found genuinely used. We would advise refraining from acquiring used stamps of 20 centavos and higher unless the cancellations have been verified by expert committees.

b). With respect to the issue of 1894, we advise collectors to acquire only the mint copies of the second and third printing, and perhaps only those up to the 20 centavos of the first printing. The latter are more easily obtained used than mint. If the collector has sufficient material on hand for comparison, he should be able to determine from the paper whether he has a copy from the first printing or of one of the other two.

1896 And 1897 20 Centavos

c). Used original copies of the 1896-1897 postage and official stamps are

easier to find than mint ones. Only the 20 centavos of 1896 and, particularly, the 20 centavos of 1897 are exceptions. The 1896 20 centavos is as common mint as it is used. The one of 1897, however, is much more frequently found mint than used. One should try to acquire stamps watermarked vertically with the "Phrygian cap."

The reprints are always watermarked horizontally with the "Phrygian cap" and are, therefore, easily recognizable. The stamps without watermark cannot be too easily distinguished by the general collector, although the reprints are on rather thin and whiter paper. The differences are easier to see on the Official stamps. Originals are brick red; reprints have a brownish rose color. Postage due stamps of 1896-1897 should only be collected mint. Among 100 used copies, one may have trouble finding even one genuinely used. The reprints of the 1896 postage dues can be easily recognized because they have very thick, coarse paper with horizontal watermark. It is more difficult to distinguish the 1897 postage due reprints because paper is similar to that used for the originals.

d). One should try to collect the postage stamps of the 1898 issue either mint or used with watermark, which is always vertical in the originals. Fraudulent cancellations are known. The 1 peso steel blue, mint, of course, which did not get into circulation, is recommended. Forget about 15 centavos and higher denominations without watermark

The 1, 4, 5, and 10 centavos of the unwatermarked series, however, which are distinguished from the reprints by the smooth paper can be collected with confidence. There is more difficulty with the 10 centavos, where the difference is mainly with the color (the reprint is a pronounced reddish violet).

O.G. Copies Recommended

We strongly recommend collecting original stamps with gum because the originals are clearly separated from the reprints by their colorless gum, which often has an oily appearance. Great care should be exercised with used copies because of the close similarity in color and paper between originals and reprints, as well as the existence of excellent counterfeit or postdated cancellations applied after demonetization.

It is intended to publish at a later date a more comprehensive study of the differences between the originals and the reprints of the Seebeck issues, for use by specialists. In the meantime, the present study should be of assistance and will remain useful until the publication of our new study.

In answer to any questions concerning the cancellations found on these issues, we refer readers to an excellent study by Consul General Eduard Heinze, published in "Die Postmarke" in Vienna, which was later separately published by the same editors. This writing requires some additions and some corrections. We intend to to later publish our findings wherein they differ with those of Heinze. We have in mind, particularly, to describe the most common counterfeit and postdated "cancelled-to-order" cancellations.

In conclusion, we express once more the hope that we have had success in presenting to the advanced collector and philatelic researcher an interesting new field for his endeavor, one to which there has existed for much too long, an unjustfied version.

Acknowledgements

We wish to acknowledge the helpful assistance of Mr. *John DeWit,* who translated the article from the original German into English. *Lieutenant Colonel Joseph M. Sousa* of State College, Pa., who read the entire manuscript, making many very fine suggestions for improvements, was of great help, as was *Mr. Henry M. Goodkind,* the editor of this magazine, in preparing this long manuscript for publication.

— The End —

Spain

The Cadet Issues of 1901 - 1905 (Part 2) (Scott Nos. 272-286)

By Theo. Van Dam

(Continued from Page 182)

Postal Stationery

Postal Cards

There are different types of postal cards imprinted with the Cadet design, according to the Ascher Catalogue.[7] The main difference with the types is in the text — either three, four or five lines. They were issued from 1901 until 1904, and since October 1901 have control numbers in the upper lefthand corner, at first six numbers; in 1904, the letter "A" was added.

Following denominations were used:

5 centimos slate green, for Portugal and Gibraltar (lower rate than domestic mail!) (Fig. X).

10 centimos violet brown (domestic use).

10 centimos red (or vermilion) for foreign use, later this color was also used for domestic cards.

Message and reply cards:

5+5 centimos slate green, for Portugal and Gibraltar.



Fig. X.



Fig. XI.

10+10 centimos vermilion for International use (U. P. U. cards) (Fig. XI).
15+15 centimos slate gray, for domestic use, the actual cost for *both* cards was *15* centimos (actually 7½ centimos each).

The paper originally was salmon to light buff. In 1904 a gray blue paper was introduced.

Stamped Envelopes

There are two, a 15 centimos violet and 25 centimos light blue. Also a very interesting type of "advertising" envelope, which came out in 1905 (Fig. XII). There are several different types printed in Cadiz, Bilbao and in Madrid.

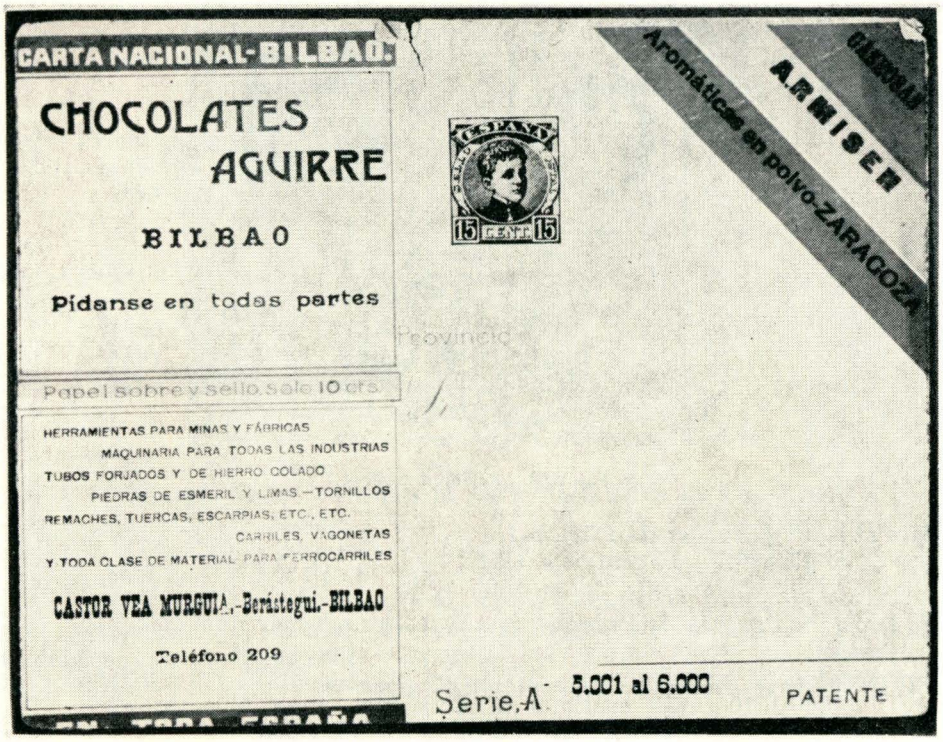


Fig. XII.

Essays And Proofs

We shall follow here the listing of the "Catalogo Galvez Pruebas y Ensayos de España 1960."[8] The difficulty is that the terms "Pruebas" (Proofs) and "Ensayos" (Essays) in this Spanish catalogue are used interchangedly, and not according to our own definitions.([20]) These are:

Essay. A design submitted in stamp form but not necessarily accepted for issuance.

Proofs. Trial printings of a stamp made from the original die of the finished plate.

ESSAYS

Listed as "Proyectos" (Rejected Designs) Fig. XIII.[8]
Engraved in steel by B. Maura.
Die Proofs (Pruebas de Punzon)* (trimmed margins)

Galvez Cat. No.	*Description*
1550	without value, black.
1551	10 centimos, black.
	Numeral "15" large, without frameline
1552	15 centimos in blue, dark blue,
1561	sky blue, green, brown, red brown, dark red, orange, orange yellow and black violet.

*The word "proof" as used in the Spanish catalogue, but which we consider an "essay," according to the definition in the "Scott Catalogue."



Fig. XIII. Rejected designs.

Plate Proofs (Pruebas de Plancha)*
1565** 15 centimos, black.

*Die Proofs** (Pruebas de Punzon) (recut margins, wider numerals "15," with frame).
Imperforate:
1566-1570 15 centimos in dark blue, gray blue, brown-yellow, red-brown and black violet.
*Plate Proofs** (Pruebas de Plancha)
Perforated 14, comb.
1571-1572 15 centimos, in blue and red brown.

Die Proofs of the first engraving (Pruebas de punzon del primer grabado).
These differ from the later issues. The lettering of "CENT" and especially the "E," is very distinct. There are two horizontal lines under this word, while the final issued stamp has horizontal and vertical lines forming a square.
1575-1578 15 centimos in greenish black, intense green, dark blue and blackish blue.

Die proofs of the second (final) engraving of the adapted design. (Pruebas de Punzon del secundo grabado)
Since the face was rather lifeless looking, the mouth too small and the eyes too dull, Mr. Maura made a new engraving.

Galvez Cat. No.	*Description*
1580	blackish blue, imprinted on paper, mounted on porous cardboard, size 100 x 140mm. Copies are known signed "B. Maura" in red pencil in the lower margin.
1581	blackish blue, printed on cardboard.

Final Die proofs. (Punzones Definitivos), size of print 35 x 25mm, with slight variations, the size of the paper varies greatly.
1585-1640 These were made for following denominations:

**Throughout the Spanish catalogue's listings of essays and proofs, there are gaps in the numbers. In other words, all numbers are not consecutive.

2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 75 centimos (the last one was not used in the regular series, so it can be classified as an essay) and 1 Peseta, 4 Pesetas and 10 Pesetas in the following colors: black, green, blue and carmine.

Color Trials (Ensayos de Plancha o de Color)
White cardboard, imperforate.

1641-1655 15 centimos in black, dark green, bluish green, blackish blue, blue, lilac, brown, rose, dark carmine, light red, orange and violet.

Color Trials (Ensayos de Plancha en colores no adoptados)
Ordinary paper without number on the back, imperforate.

1660 2 centimos, light blue.
1661 10 centimos, violet.
1663-1674 15 centimos in intense black, light red brown, blackish brown, rose, carmine, red, bluish violet, sky blue, blue, dark blue, apple green, dark green, and orange.
1675-1677 20 centimos in slate black, dark blue and dark green.
1678 30 centimos, brown.
1679 1 Peseta blue green.
1680-1687 4 Pesetas, in black, dark blue, blue, green, violet, brown, carmine and orange.

Ordinary paper, without control numbers. Perforation 14.

1695-1702 15 centimos, in intense black, violet black, bluish black, black green, yellow brown, carmine-brown, yellow green and yellow.

Final proofs in the adapted colors (Ensayos de Plancha en los Colores adaptados)
Same type of paper as the regular issue, no control numbers on the back, imperforate.

1705 2 centimos, brown.
1706 5 centimos, green.
1707 10 centimos, pale red

(Continued on Page 238)



Fig. XIV.



Fig. XV.

The Clubhouse

Meeting of March 20, 1968

Tales Of The South Pacific

A few of the members of the British Empire Study Group presented a program titled "Tales of the South Pacific." Robert P. Odenweller started the presentation by showing a slide of a map of the whole area to be covered, followed by individual slides of each territory. He pointed out how each area differed from the other and then introduced the first speaker.

Richard S. Wilson's first three frames covered British New Guinea, 1885-1905. Two examples of the eight-bar oval N.G. cancellation on Queensland adhesives were shown, followed by a number of examples of the B.N.G. with eight and nine bars, used in Port Moresby and Samarai, respectively. Several covers were also included in this selection.

After sixteen years of service, Queensland stamps were superseded by a regular issue of seven denominations of British New Guinea on July 1, 1901. With four printings varying with paper, in addition to one frame and either three or four vignette plates, there are many interesting varieties and sidelines to be collected. Included in this section were several pages with the 1d. and 1½d. post cards including one of each denomination cancelled July 1, 1901, the first day of issue! (obviously philatelic, but nonetheless rather uncommon)!

In his second section, Mr. Wilson displayed some of his North West Pacific Islands overprinted issues. After giving a brief background of how Australia won German New Guinea and the surrounding islands from the Imperial German Forces in 1914, he discussed the postal history of the area. It is interesting to note that the printing type used for the overprint was also used on Australian registered envelopes of the period as well as the 1920 Papua registered envelope. All of the settings were displayed including several panes of the second, fourth and fifth.

The second speaker, with five frames, was Mr. Howard Lee showing the Cook Islands. Mr. Lee prefaced his comments with remarks about the indispensable nature of the new publication of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Volume V of "The Postage Stamps of New Zealand." With this volume, the quantities issued finally having become known, Mr. Lee said: "We know that many of these stamps are scarce and most are merely uncommon."

Starting with the "classic" Cook Islands first issue of 1892, the club's Treasurer showed plating of the six types of each of the four denominations as well as cancellations and covers. One cover dated January 1, 1893 bears the barred Rarotonga obliterator, unknown on cover prior to this item.

Mr. Lee moved on to the Makea Torea types including die proofs and copies of all the many printings which differed in watermark, perforation and paper from 1893 to 1919. Two items of special interest were the "one half penny" on 1d. with inverted overprint (30 printed—½ pane) and the 2d Torea with numerals of value missing.

A problem was then presented, as Mr. Lee outlined his efforts at deciphering a catalogue statement, that the vertical pair of ½d imperforate between in blue green (the color of the Cowan paper printing) exists only on Pirie paper, which has a yellow green shade. Results of his correspondence have led him to believe that this listing is in error.

Mr. Lee wound up his showing with postal stationery and the first issue of Niue and Aitutaki, including the former on cover along with the ½d. green with inverted overprint.

The next speaker was Mr. Nathan Hals, whose newly published book on the New Hebrides is the latest addition to the Steinway Memorial Publication Fund. He showed various items of interest from New Hebrides. His remarks on the Anglo-French Condominium led one to believe that many interesting facets to these stamps would and could be found. Of the covers shown, many were scarce ones.

Dr. Irwin I. Yarry was the next to exhibit and lecture on the postal markings of the Fiji Islands.

In collecting the postal markings of Fiji, it becomes evident that 19th century covers are scarce. One may look through auction catalogues and hardly see a cover being offered in one year. As far as the 19th century used copies are concerned, the cancels of Suva and Levuka are most apt to occur. An occasional Navua, Nausori or Lautoka, which were the main sugar areas, were the only other towns that had official town markings. Pen cancels, if decipherable as to date or origin, would be a find, as true also of some trading company handstamp.

Dr. Yarry showed the following:

Navua — Signature of J. Robertson, postmaster 1897-99, on several pieces.
Locally made obliterator — 6 bars Navua.
Post Office Navua in double circle. Locally made.
Manuscript N.P.O. on pair with Suva datestamp 1897.
Traders stamp of G. J. Marks, Post Office Navua, Fiji, violet.
Henry Marks & Co. — oval markings, in blue
P.O. NAVUA C.D.S., AP. 19, 1899 (earliest known date).

Nausori — Pen cancels of A. M. Brodziak, Handstamp of same, in red, blue and black.
C.D.S. Nausori 20 February, 1899 — earliest known date.

Savu Savu — Pen cancel 19 June 1876.

Toko — Pen cancel May 6, 1891.

Udukacu — Pen cancel with Suva datestamp 1900.

Wainibokasi — Pen cancelled October 4, 1900.

Wairiki — Pen cancels with Levuka datestamps — 1893-1896.

Suva — Pen cancels, datestamps June 2, 1882 in violet.
G.P.O. Suva, C.D.S. in red, September 15, 1894 (First day) several covers between September 15, 1894 and December 31, 1894 in red. Also last day cancel.
Suva covers showing all types between 1884-1900 to various places, local use—1884 date.

Trading Firm Cancels — Leo Benjamin, Merchant, Suva, Fiji 10 Oct. '99 and other dates — earliest 13 September, 1893.
E. Magnus — in boxed rectangle — violet.
(He was postmaster at Kandavu).
Imperial Colonial Sugar Company — pen cancels various 1897 dates.
Brown, Joske, Hedstrom — Levuka in violet oval; straight-line pen cancels, B. & J. and many others.

A few of Covers shown — Fiji used in Tonga — Schmidt correspondence — dated Nukualofa, 17 November 1887 vertical oval duplex cancellation to Samoa.
Same with horizontal 7 bars Tonga obliteration dated February 7 1888.
These are two of the three known covers of Tonga forerunners.
Samoa to Fiji — October 6, 1884. Scarce period

in Samoan Postal history with the use of Fiji stamps.

As master of ceremonies and final speaker, Robert P. Odenweller showed Samoa. He first pointed out the numerous changes in government made in the short history of the Islands, and then proceeded to illustrate this with stamps used at various times. First shown were sheets of the Express stamps, followed by the "Palm Tree" issues and their various overprints. Included was a scarce combination cover bearing a United States 5c and two "Palm Tree" stamps which went to London by way of San Francisco, Calif. on the newly completed railroad across the United States.

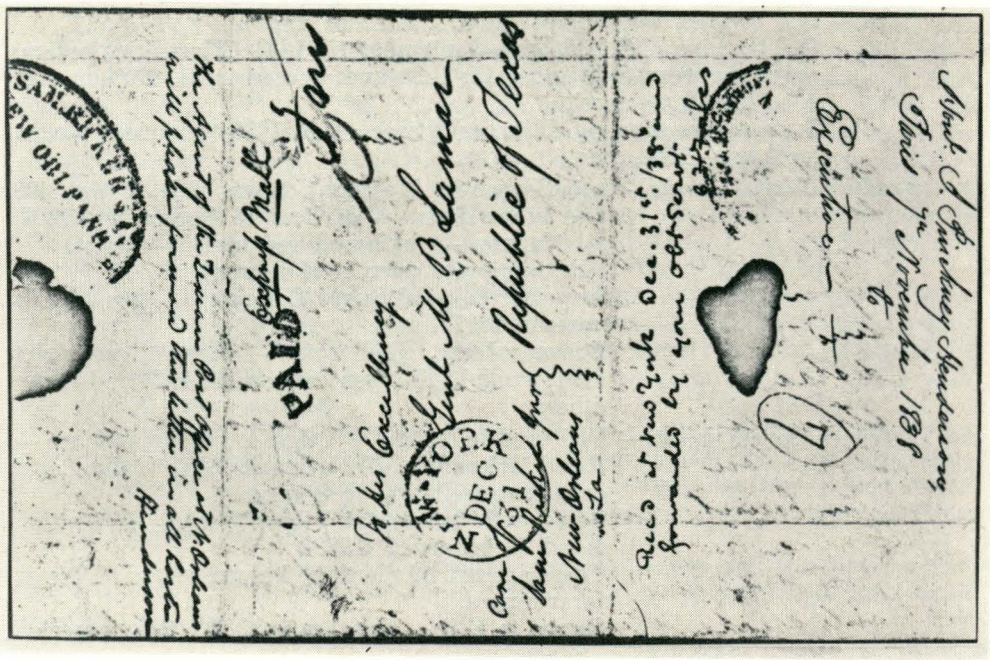
Then came the German issues used in Samoa, followed by German Samoa with various forms of the GRI overprint and errors. Covers and postal cards with censored markings rounded out the display.

Next were New Zealand stamps overprinted Samoa. Also shown were the postal fiscals with the largest known piece of the 2/- blue with rough perforations and the recently discovered rarity of the 2/6 clean perforated brown on both papers. This is considered very scarce on one paper and is not known to exist on the other. Some of the other interesting items included a commercially used official cover.

Meeting of April 3, 1968

Texas Postal History

Mr. Alex L. ter Braake of Charleston, West Virginia gave the members and guests a preview of two chapters of his monograph on Texas Postal History, results of his research work which is presently being published in serialized form. These two chapters deal with military mail and diplomatic correspondence. In his talk, he limited himself to the years prior to 1846, when Texas was admitted to the Union.



His color slides depicted letters written by military commanders during the Spanish and Mexican regimes in Texas. Of particular interest were letters written during the Gutierrez insurrection, the earliest military communications during the War of Liberation in 1836, and a letter written by the Provisional President from his emergency headquarters on the island of Galveston.

In the second half of his presentation, Mr. ter Braake described the gradual development of the Republic's short-lived diplomatic and consular services in the United States and in Europe. He showed several pieces of mail to and from Texas diplomats on the screen, while discussing the postal problems and procedures involved.

The cover illustrated on page 220 is a diplomatic message from the Hon. J. Pinckney Henderson, the Texian Chargé d'Affaires in Paris. It is dated November 7, 1838, and addressed to General Lamar, who had just then (December 10, 1838) become President of Texas, when the letter reached him sometime during January 1839. It was despatched from France in the Texian Consul's mailbag to New York, where on December 31, the Texian Vice-Consul C. H. Forbes forwarded it by express, at the triple rate of 75c, to the Texian Post Office agent in New Orleans, Samuel Ricker, Jr. He, in turn, shipped it to Texas, either via Galveston or directly to Houston, the seat of government at that time. No Texas postage, nor ship rate were charged (Free).

Independent of the subject of his talk, Mr. ter Braake exhibited a number of covers all related to Galveston, Texas. This port city played a prominent role in the functioning of the Texas postal system until the 1870's, when the mail services via New Orleans, Louisana were taken over by the railroads.

Meeting of April 17, 1968

Annual Members Competition

Begun in 1953, this marked the 16th annual competition open to all resident and non-resident members. 1968 turned out to be one of the best. There were 45 one-frame exhibits entered in competition by members from New York to California.

The outstanding feature of the 1968 competition was the overall fine quality seen in all the exhibits. As Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, the chairman of the Board of Judges so aptly remarked: "There is not one collection on display here tonight that would not gain at least a bronze in international philatelic exhibitions." The exhibits were nicely presented and mounted, showed profound philatelic knowledge, while displaying fine quality material.

Behind The Scenes

Staging these one-week exhibitions with proper efficiency is no easy task. In fact, the work that goes on behind the scenes remains unknown to most members. From the time that the first exhibit arrives, either delivered by a member in person or shipped here, until its safe return, many wheels are turned both by our two-lady staff and many volunteers. For instance, after a year's storage in the basement, 25 frames have to be carried up to the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Meeting Room; also they need a bath.

Arranging for insurance coverage and proper security arrangements are headaches that take a lot of planning and doing. Stop for a minute and think! How long would it take you to carefully check and repack 45 stamp collections averaging about twelve pages? It is unbelievable to see how many details requiring careful attention arise when staging an exhibition like this one.

Mounters, Hosts, Hostesses, Judges

A good share of the work is done by Mrs. Pritchett and Mrs. Eldridge with the help of our maintenance man, Phil Dinelle. But many members do volunteer and also come through in a big way. There are three groups of volunteers — those who handle, mount, dismount and repack the exhibits. Two young Board of Governor members, Alex Rendon and Norman Hubbard, were "on the ball" for this work.

From Monday April 15th to Friday April 19th, the 45-frame exhibit was open for viewing from 1 to 6 p. m. Again, Mrs. Rae D. Ehrenberg took charge of the host and hostesses, who gave of their spare time to be present for at least one afternoon and answer any questions a viewer might have. Also, the Program Committee had prepared printed lists of the exhibits and the exhibitors, that were given to every visitor. On the night of April 15th, the following members were presented with the Collectors Club Certificates of Appreciation for their services as a host or hostess: Mrs. Norman S. Hubbard, Mrs. N. Litt, Mrs. Ethel McCoy, Messrs. Solomon Altmann, Clayton Huff, P. P. Lindenberg, W. Kenneth Minuse and Emanuel Reggel.

Early in the afternoon of April 15th, five philatelists had arranged to give some of their time to study the exhibits, then sit down and discuss them to finally decide about the awards. The panel of five judges consisted of three amateurs, Messrs. H. D. S. Haverbeck, acting as Chairman, Robert P. Odenweller, and Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch along with two professionals, Winthrop S. Boggs and Herman Herst, Jr.

Awards

Philatelists, who exhibit, always pay great attention to the awards—both as to the recipients and the nature of the awards themselves. It is mighty important for an award-winner to know that he receives a prize which both pleases him and which later can be proudly displayed. The selection of pleasing awards, therefore, requires some thought and work. The Collectors Club tries to have its awards different from those presented at the typical stamp show in our country. The 1968 selection for the six Awards of Honor were silver beer mugs. Why mugs?

Those who remember the late ubiquitous Stephen G. Rich, recall that he probably set a record for exhibiting and attending stamp shows in America. Based on his experience, "Steve" Rich coined the phrase "cup mugger," to apply to the frequent exhibitor in stamp shows, who always wishes continually to gain a top prize. Consequently, as Chairman Haverbeck explained: "Beer mugs for cup muggers." This, however, is not completely applicable, because many exhibit on few occasions and do it more to display their philatelic achievements than to receive a prize.

The Grand Award

As the best-in-show, the judges selected:

New Zealand — Great Barrier Pigeon Posts exhibited by William H. Miller, Jr. of New York, N. Y.

On a personal note, this came as not only a complete surprise, but also as a great pleasure to this reporter for two reasons. Firstly, these 1898-99 Pigeon Post stamps are one of his favorite specialties. Secondly, Mr. Miller is one of a group of specialists in this field, who is helping with putting the finishing touches on a coming handbook on these New Zealand Pigeon Post stamps. It is hoped that this will be published by the Collectors Club's Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund before the end of this year.

Mr. Miller's one frame showed all eight stamps as single mint copies or



Two of the New Zealand Great Barrier Island 1898-99 Pigeon Post stamps. (Left) the first issue and (right) a top margin pair of the second issue.

multiple pieces, cancelled copies and a few with their scarce use on flown covers, that the specialists call "flimsies." Essential philatelic knowledge was written up adequately on the album pages but not overdone. The presentation was neat and well arranged.

Six Awards Of Honor

Again, the club purchased prizes for the six top exhibits chosen by the panel of judges. There is no gradation in this, all six are of equal merit. The recipients were:

United States, the 24c of 1869 — Fred P. Schueren, Western Springs, Ill.
Cape of Good Hope Woodblocks — Harold E. Levitt, Pacific Palisades, Calif.
Netherlands, The First Issue — Dr. Fred L. Reed, New York, N. Y.
Great Britain, First Stamps, Penny Black and 2d blue, first day and pre-first day Mulreadys — Wallace W. Knox, Oakland, Calif.
Canadian Expeditionary Forces in Siberia 1918-19 — Mrs. Edith Faulstich, Yonkers, N.Y.
Dominican Republic, Early Covers — Norman S. Hubbard, Oyster Bay, N.Y.

Nine Certificates Of Honor

The selection of the number of Certificates Of Merit, all equal, is left to the judges, who may choose as many as they believe are worthy of such recognition. This year, because of the overall high-standards displayed by all the exhibits, this selection was especially difficult. The 1968 judges decided upon nine, although the difference between an exhibit gaining a Certificate, and the others that did not was very slight. The nine are:

United States, 1869 Issue, the 2c. — Millard H. Mack, Cincinnati, Ohio.
United States, 1906-1926 Imperforate Issues — Richard H. Thompson, Lutherville, Md.
United States, Local Stamps — Richard Schwartz, River Edge, N. J.
Georgia Confederate States of America Covers — McCary Ballard, Atlanta, Ga.
Hungary, 19 Century — John L. Briggs, Jr., New York, N. Y.
Crete, British Administration — Dr. Maurice R. Friend, New York, N. Y.
19th Century Sports Philately — I. Seebacher, Roslyn, N. Y.
Bolivia, 1868-75 Issue — Alex Rendon, Long Island City, N. Y.
United States, Unusual Usages and Combinations on Classical Covers — Robert L. D. Davidson, Fulton, Mo.

Other Exhibits

Because the 1968 members exhibition was of such high quality, as previously mentioned, mention has to be made of every one, as follows:

United States, Air Mail, Domestic Letter Rate Covers — John L Norbeck, Minneapolis, Minn.

United States, Zeppelin Stamps on Covers — Sidney A. Lazarus, Glen Ridge, N. J.
United States, 3c. 1861-67 Essays, Proofs, Trial Colors and Experimentals — Falk Finkelburg, Cambria Heights, N. Y.
United States, 1869 Issue, Essays, Proofs and Issued Stamps of the 12c., 15c., and 24c. — Rudolf G. Wunderlich, Ossining, N. Y.
Ceylon, Postal Stationery 1857-59 and 1868 Postal Issue — Samuel S. Arlen, New York, N. Y.
Thurn & Taxis, Experimental Cancellers — Arthur Salm, Chicago, Ill.
Germany, Air Mail Covers — Harry A. Holman, Astoria, N. Y.
Japan, the 2 sen Yellow of 1874 — Charles E. Sawyer, Houston, Texas.
Liechtenstein, Austrian Stamps Used In — Edward W. Trench, New York, N. Y.
A Stamp Collectors' Topic — Stamp Anniversaries — Frank Balassa, Rochester, N. Y.
Netherlands, 1572-1850 Stampless Covers — Harry S. Heymans, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Poland, 1919 Temporary Local Postage Due Stamps — W. Kolakowski, Great Neck, N. Y.
Spain, 1858-1880 Numeral Postal Markings — Theo Van Dam, New York, N. Y.
Turkey — Martin R. Doring, Cheshire, Conn.
Papua, 1906-7 Local Port Moresby and Brisbane Overprints — Richard S. Wilson, Manhasset, N. Y.
Newfoundland, Royal Children — Viola Ilma, New York, N. Y.
Ireland, The Dollard Overprints — J. E. Foley, Livingston, N. J.
Great Britain, London Cancellations — Abbot Lutz, New York, N. Y.
South Africa, Covers From the Interprovincial Period — Werner K. Elias, Jamaica, N. Y.
Canada, Cross-Border and Transatlantic Registered and Money Letters — Horace W. Harrison, Owings Mills, Md.
British Levant, 1887 Hoparas Issue, 2½ Purple On Blue, Overprint and Cancellation Varieties — Paul P. Lindenberg, New York, N. Y.
Colombia, Bolivar, Postally Used Bisects On Covers — John N. Myer, New York, N. Y.
British Post Office at Guayaquil, Ecuador 1848 — Leo John Harris, St. Paul, Minn.
Haiti, the Hapag Stamp Used In, and Hapag Cancellations on Early Haitian Stamps — F. Burton Sellers, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Mexico, 19th Century — John K. Bash, Staten Island, N. Y.
Uruguay, First Air Mail Issue — Nathaniel Litt, New York, N. Y.
British Columbia Postmarks 1871-1901 — J. Houser, Seahurse, Wash.
United States, Parcel Post Stamps — F. W. Doolittle, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Panama Transit Covers — Henry T. Van Dyke, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Annual Presentations

Before the awards for the Annual Competition were announced and presented to those members present, the annual practice of presenting specially bound Morocco leather books with the name of recipient stamped in gold of the 1967 complete volume of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELISTS again took place. First, President Philip Silver presented his book to the editor, Henry M. Goodkind. Then, the editor handed out the books to members of the Editorial Board — Solomon Altmann, Ezra D. Cole, Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, and Philip Silver. The editor remarked that this was the 19th book presented

to him and to Mr. Haverbeck.

Also, before these Awards were made, the annual practice of the presentation of Certificates of Appreciation to all those previously mentioned for their services in connection with the Annual Members Competition was done.

In concluding the April 15, 1968 meeting, President Philip Silver spoke briefly about a favorite project of his, the Capital Fund. Next, he announced with great pleasure the receipt of a check of $1,000 from Mr. Harold E. Levitt of Pacific Palisades, Calif., as his contribution to the Capital Fund. No meeting this reporter can recall ended on a sweeter note. *(H.M.G.)*

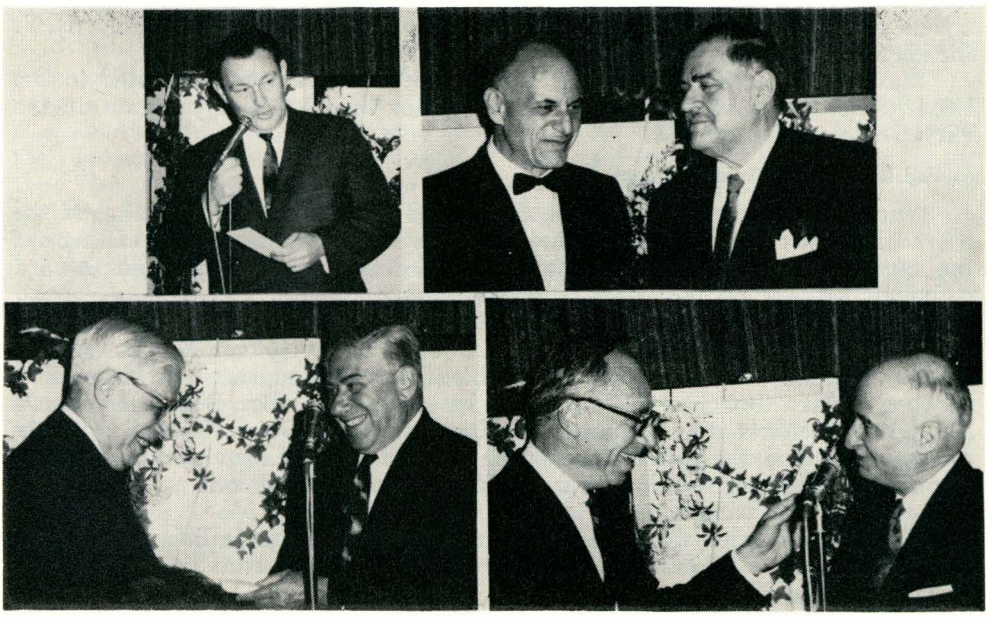
Annual Awards Dinner

May 8, 1968

The Collectors Club's dinner, when the past year's awards are presented, takes place annually on the second Wednesday in May. This year's dinner returned to Les Champs restaurant on East 40th Street in New York City, where several of the past dinners had taken place. The arrangements were handled by the Secretary, Mr. Alex Rendon.

The attendance in 1968 was the largest ever — 125 members, wives and guests, two of whom were from overseas — the Treasurer of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, Mr. Leslie A. Wheeler and Mr. Henry C. Dupont of France, a noted collector and writer on aerophilately. Both were introduced as the ceremonies got under way.

Again, the evening began with refreshments, followed by the dinner. At its end, the program for the night was opened by Vice President F. Burton Sellers, who acted as the master of ceremonies.



Top row (left) Master of Ceremonies, F. B. Sellers and (right) Dr. Fred L. Reed receiving his medal for the best 1967 program from H. D. S. Haverbeck, who is at the right.

Bottom row (left) Mr. Solomon Altmann being handed the C.C.P. medal for the best 1967 article by the editor, Henry M. Goodkind, and (right) President Philip Silver presenting the Collectors Club Medal to Past President Herbert P. Woodward at the right. (Photos by Boutrelle)

Best Articles and Programs

The first presentations were *Certificates of Honorable Mention* for two of the articles published in the 1967 COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST as chosen as worthy of this honor by the Awards Committee. These are:

Copenhagen Foot Post 1806-1849 by Stig Andersen of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Mr. Andersen, being unable to make the long trip from Denmark, had his short speech of acceptance read by Mr. Sellers as follows:

The Collectors Club is a distinguished club and its journal, the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, is held in high esteem by us in Europe. It is, therefore, a special honor for a member from abroad to be deemed worthy of the *Certificate of Honorable Mention.*

The journal contains many interesting articles, worth reading, and the editor should be complimented on the way in which he endeavors to spice the matter with philately from countries other than just the United States, South America and Canada.

The Copenhagen Philatelic Club asked me to give their compliments to you, Mr. President, and I want to thank you once again for the *Certificate of Honorable Mention.*

Canada, the Printing of the 1875-88 Registration Stamps by Robert A. Chaplin, M.D. of Toronto, Canada.

Next followed the presentations of three *Certificates of Merit* for the better meetings selected by the Program Committee. These were:

China by Warren G. Kauder, M.D. of Newark, N. J.

Great Britain, the Classic Period by Mr. Wallace W. Knox of Oakland, Calif.

Confederate States of America by Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne of Schnectady, N. Y.

Following these, Mr. Sellers called upon the editor of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Mr. Henry M. Goodkind, to present the medal for the best 1967 article published in this magazine to Mr. Solomon Altmann of Flushing, N. Y. for his serial study of *the United States Tax Paid Revenue Stamps.*

Next, the Program Chairman, Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, presented to Dr. Fred L. Reed of New York, N. Y. his medal for the best 1967 program on the *First Issue of Netherlands.*

A. F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award

The main feature of these annual award dinners is the presentation of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award.* Mr. Sellers commenced by calling out the names, while asking each one to rise as he did, of all the previous Award recipients present. There were five this evening.

Then, the recipient of the 1967 Lichtenstein Memorial Award, Mr. John R. Boker, Jr., was introduced to speak about the 1968 recipient, Mr. Herbert J. Bloch. This was done exceedingly well, because of the longtime close friendship between Messrs. Boker and Bloch. At his conclusion, Mr. Boker introduced Mrs. Anne Lefferts, the daughter of Mrs. Louise B. Dale who had recently passed away, and the granddaughter of Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein, the great American philatelist in whose honor the outstanding philatelic recognition in America has been named.

With a few brief words, Mrs. Lefferts handed the medallion symbolic of the 1968 *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* for outstanding services to philately to Mr. Herbert J. Bloch.

All listened to the acceptance speech of Mr. Bloch with great attention. It contained humor, interesting philatelic anecdotes, the names of well-known philatelists, living and dead, and some profound observations on the present and future state of philately. Because many who were unable to be present on May 8, 1968 may also enjoy the benefit of these remarks, the major portion of



(Right) Alfred F. Lichtenstein's granddaughter, Mrs. Anne Lefferts, handing to Mr. Herbert J. Bloch the medallion for the 1968 award named in honor of her grandfather and (left) Mr. Bloch reading his acceptance speech.

Mr. Bloch's speech now follows:

This is indeed a great day in my life which I shall never forget. Few people are so fortunate that they can spend their life in a profession which is their first love. Few can expect to receive honors for something which they like to do. My thoughts go back to a memorable day, September 3, 1936, when my wife and I arrived in this country as immigrants. Only someone, who has had a similar experience, can really understand what it means to get away from oppression to start a new life in a country of liberty and freedom. I'll be eternally grateful for this and for the warmth with which we were generally received, especially in philatelic circles, amateur as well as professional.

Fortunately, my wife, who spoke a fluent English — she was an interpreter by profession — soon found a job as a private secretary to a professor at the New York School of Social Research. This gave me the opportunity to feel my way into philately which I wanted to make my profession.

As long as I remember, I was always more interested in the knowledge and study of stamps than in their possession. My Baden collection, which I still have today, I originally started in Germany as a reference collection for cancellations. This love for research and thirst for knowledge never has left me; if anything, it grew stronger with time. It is, therefore, only proper that tonight I should mention especially those who willingly shared their knowledge with me and from whom I was able to learn a great deal. Foremost among them was the late Percy Doane, the beloved professional from Nassau Street, who had a tremendous general knowledge of stamps and who befriended me until his death. Also, there was the late J. Murray Bartels, whose signature you often find on stamps, and the late Paul Wise, who was quite an authority on the difficult subject of Australian stamps.

Fortunately, I also got to know another philatelist, who had come from France to America at the outbreak of the Second World War. I am referring to the late Gerard Gilbert, one of the great French experts. He is best known for his work on the Ferrari auction sales, the greatest collection that has ever been formed. He was more or less instru-

mental in my building a reference collction. He did not see much sense in loading up such a collection with pages and pages of forgeries, but rather stressed the significance of the genuine. I always followed this advice, concentrated on genuine material and took spurious items only when they were dangerous and added in a positive way to expertizing.

For the first years, I dealt in stamps and occasionally helped auction houses in preparing and writing of their auction catalogues.

It was late in 1942 that on such an occasion I met at the airmail dealer, Kessler, my good friend Henry M. Goodkind; we have been cooperating with each other and "fighting" each other ever since.

Then, in 1943, I went with the H. R. Harmer organization. Originally, I went there with the idea of helping out for a short time to especially improve my knowledge of British stamps. For this, Harmer's was an ideal place. While I probably was successful in the latter, I was not too successful in staying for a short while. After a few months, I was put in charge of their philatelic department and remained with Harmer for over 15 years.

Needless to say, that I left in great friendship which I still keep up until today (if you have any doubt, just look at their large representation at this dinner tonight).

Looking back once again, I can name here another great philatelist. I refer, of course, to Mr. Henry R. Harmer, the one and only "H. R. H." or "His Royal Highness," as we used to call him, who died a few years ago, at the ripe old age of 96. He lived and loved stamps, always ready to discuss them and back up his opinion with a wager. While I won most of the bets, nevertheless, he won the most important one. In one collection (I think it belonged to Lagerloef), was a New Brunswick 5c "Connell" stamp, printed in 1860 where Connell, the postmaster, against all regulations placed his own portrait on the stamp. It was not only never issued, but Connell also lost his job for doing this. Mr. Harmer thought it was *not* the original stamp; I thought differently. We agreed to seek and abide by Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein's opinion. He agreed with Mr. Harmer.

After Mr. Harmer returned to England, I also had the most cordial relations with his son, Mr. Bernard Harmer, and the late Fred Buck. Working with a firm like Harmer is mostly serious business, but there are also many humorous moments. At one time, Mr. Bernard Harmer came into the describing room, when somebody just had told a joke, causing loud laughter. He asked: "What is this, Mr. Bloch, an insane asylum?" To which I replied: "It cannot be, because in such a place at least the boss is normal."

Another time, Mr. Bernard Harmer came to me with a U. S. 1869 1c block of twelve, badly off-center and asked me for my valuation. After making my usual face, I said "$150." He replied: "You must be crazy; you should have your head examined, I just bought this for $425.00, and I think it's cheap." I replied: "Maybe I am crazy, and maybe I should have my head examined, and maybe it's cheap at $425, but I just want to say this. We sold this identical block in June of 1944, or around that time for $85. I was influenced by this realization."

Five minutes later, Mr. Harmer returned and, evidently referring to my usual fairly good memory, said: "Herbie, you are slipping, it was $82.50."

Another amusing incident, I recall, was with the late Freddy Buck. I had described a lot as a scarce forerunner. He asked me what that meant? I told him, it is actually a translation of the German "Vorläufer," but it is a term generally accepted over here. It is the same as the British call "used abroad." He asked me: "Why not call it used abroad?" I replied: "I like to avoid saying 'used abroad' as some people over here may misunderstand its meaning."

So much for anecdotes. Now it would be amiss not to mention a few of my friends, who have been helpful to me in the past. There is Harry L. Lindquist, whom I have known since 1937 when I was invited to join the ASDA. There are my old friends, Larry Shenfield, whom I first met at Doane's, Win Boggs and Bill Roscher, both now with the Harmer Organization. And then John R. Boker, Jr., a wonderful friend. What can I say about him, that has not been said before? I cannot stress too much his remarkable knowledge of

stamps, coupled with an unusual memory, not to speak of his numerous other fine qualities.

This still leaves two men, with whom I was closely connected but have not mentioned before. I refer, of course, to the late Mr. Edwin Mueller and the late Mr. Otto Friedl. It is interesting to relate how I met Edwin Mueller. In 1937, I bought at auction a yellow Mercury of Austria for $30. (today the stamp has a catalogue value of $2,000) for a small collector of Austria. Sometime later, a Chicago dealer asked him to sell him the stamp, which he did.

One afternoon I visited the collector and when I got there he threw a letter towards me. A customer of the Chicago dealer had sent the stamp to the late Eugene Klein, who had returned it, explaining that he had given up expertizing stamps as it was too much strain on his eyes. But in any case, this was a forgery. I said "I think it's genuine, but I'll take it along and see what I can do." That same evening, I went to one of the regular meetings of the Collectors Club where, 'lo and behold,' Mr. Bartels introduced one of our prominent members who had just arrived from Europe, the well known Austrian expert, Edwin Mueller, (by the way, he was brought over here by none other than Alfred F. Lichtenstein). Edwin Mueller was just the man I was looking for. After the meeting, Mr. Bartels introduced me to Mr. Mueller, and I took out my copy of the yellow Mercury stamp asking him for his opinion. As true of most experts, he said: "It looks pretty good to me, but the light is not good enough here. I have to put the stamp under the quartz light. Get in touch with me at Bartels tomorrow."

When I called, he said that I can pick up the stamp, which was o.k., and a Certificate, which he had already written. I did this and paid him $2. (This was the first money that he had earned in this country). But the story does not end there. I returned the stamp with the Mueller certificate to the collector who had bought it from me. He sent it to Chicago who, in turn, sent it again to Klein.

Klein returned it with the remark: "Not only is the stamp a forgery but the certificate as well."

Mr. Otto Friedl, the famous Vienna expert, a short time later arrived in this country. He formed with Mr. Mueller an expertizing service, a continuation of a similar one they had had in Austria. In 1947, when Mr. Friedl became ill, I was asked to do the expertization for him. After he recuperated, they asked me to join the Expert Committee. This was the basis of the foundation of the Friedl Expert Committee in 1948.

Mr. Friedl died in 1952; Mr. Mueller in 1962. I had become the latter's partner in the Mercury Stamp Company in 1958. Mr. Boker spoke at last year's award dinner about the great achievements of Edwin Mueller. He never received the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award; he never was elected to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, although I know of no one, who deserved it more than he did.

Usually, a prophet is not appreciated in his own country. Not so with Edwin Mueller. When in the middle 1950's Austria created a "prize for philately," he was its first recipient. In November of last year, he was singularly honored, when the "Edwin Mueller Memorial Society" was founded with the Postmaster General of Austria as its first president. This society was created to honor and preserve the memory of Ing. Edwin Mueller by serving philately with research and documentation and supporting important philatelic projects of general interest, probably as great an honor ever bestowed on any philatelist.

Philatelic research and knowledge continually have advanced. Today, we know so much more than we knew two decades ago, and twenty years ago much more than two decades prior to then. Many exceptional studies have been made.

But what is the outlook for the future?

On one hand, there is great optimism for philately in the future. On the other hand, there is much pessimism as far as the future of expertization is concerned. I cannot share this pessimism. Sometime ago, I pointed out that the following four basic matters are necessary for expertization:

1. Theoretical knowledge
2. Practical knowledge
3. Reference material

4. Scientific instruments

As to Point No. 1, theoretical knowledge, there is no question that future research and study will greatly enhance this.

As for practical knowledge, I readily admit that the future will probably not produce any new "general" experts. But this is no reason why we cannot have people with a great practical knowledge, although only in more limited fields.

As to reference material, in my opinion, this is the most important part of expertization. More mistakes have been made by a lack of sufficient comparison material than because of anything else. Consequently, it is of great importance in the future to keep intact any reference collection, or, at least, those well-worked out parts of it.

With scientific instruments, the future can bring great improvements, especially in those fields in which we are handicapped today. The most difficult to determine up to now are handstamps and cancellations, which are closely related. The great rise in demand for covers, has created a new field for the expert. Determination of the age of an ink, for example, by scientific means, should put this on a much more solid basis.

Shortly after I joined Harmer's in 1943, Mr. H. R. Harmer said to me during one of the many friendly philatelic arguments we had had: "Mr. Bloch, in another 25 years you will be a good beginner."

I bring this up tonight for two reasons. The first one is obvious. The 25 years have passed and tonight I have reached this advanced plateau.

The second one is that the biggest surprises we experience are not in fields in which we are comparatively inexperienced but rather in those which we think we know best. It shows, that our knowledge at best, is sketchy and that in much of philately a lot more study and research still has to be done. If I have been able to contribute in a small way to philately in the past, it has been well worth the effort. With the hope that I can make some contribution to philately in the future, I humbly accept the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award for 1968. Thank you very much.

Collectors Club Medal

President Philip Silver made the closing address, in which he included a surprise award. *The Collectors Club Medal* that the president, with the unanimous approval of the Board of Governors may present to a member who has rendered great services to the Collectors Club, was handed to Past President Herbert P. Woodward. He had served the club not only as the president for three years, but before then as Vice President, and preceeding that as Secretary, as well as many years as a member of the Board of Governors. No one present ever thought that less than a month later, the recipient of this medal no longer would be with us. *(H.M.G.)*

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

5264 Harry A. Clampett, Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y. Collects United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Latin America.
5265 Irving Hagler, Bay Harbor, Fla. Collects Philatelic Literature.
5266 Hugh Hoffman, Scarsdale, N. Y. Collects United States.
5267 Eldridge M. Moore, Glens Falls, N. Y. Collects early United States covers.
5268 James C. Andrews, LaGrange, Ill. Collects Guatemala.
5269 Dr. Boris Rubio L., Mexico DF, Mexico. Collects Mexico.
5270 Richard G. Ehrlich, New York, N. Y.
5271 Leo Scarlet, Queens Village, N. Y. Collects United States, Canada.
5272 John Birkinbine II, Provo, Utah. Collects 19th Century United States, Scandinavia.
5273 Billy Matz, Memphis, Tenn. Collects Confederate States of America.

5274 Dr. J. H. Judd, Omaha, Nebr. Collects Greece.
5275 David Hazard Wordell, Oakdale, Conn. Collects French Balloon covers, early British Postal History.
5276 Donald Manning, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects Benelux, South America.
5277 Bernard D. Mayer, Jr., New York, N. Y. Collects Panama, 20th Century United States, United Nations.
5278 Richard A. Elms, Fullerton, Calif. Collects United States.
5279 Charles Henry Greene, San Francisco, Calif. Collects United States, British North America, Newfoundland.
5280 Benjamin Wishnietsky, Durham, N. C. Collects United States, Greece, France, Confederate States of America.
5281 Mrs. Raymond H. Sayle, Memphis, Tenn. Collects British Colonies, Vatican, Japan.
5282 Harold E. Achilles, Severna Park, Md. Collects British North America, United States.
5283 J. Robert Werry, Vineland, N. J. Collects Bosnia, United States.
5284 John R. Henry, Rye, N. Y. Collects German and Italian States, Switzerland.

COMING MEETINGS

Meetings convene at 8 p. m.

September 18th — *New Zealand*—Robert P. Odenweller, Glen Cove, N. Y.

Auditor's Report

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC. — BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1967

ASSETS

Current Funds:			
Cash in Banks:			
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.	$ 1,290.21		
Bowery Savings Bank	4,574.71	$ 5,864.92	
Petty cash fund		50.00	
Deposits with post office		20.00	
Due from advertisers		95.64	
Prepaid insurance		196.00	
Total Current Funds			$ 6,226.56
Plant Investment:			
Real estate	$69,780.87		
Furniture and equipment	17,832.67		
Library	30,293.35		
Total Plant Investment			117,906.89
Other Funds:			
House Replacement Fund:			
Cash - Seaman's Bank for Savings	$ 3,928.53		
Marketable securities	23,121.26	$ 27,049.79	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:			
Marketable securities		9,375.13	
Theo. E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund:			
Cash - Manhattan Savings Bank		4,694.53	
Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Fund:			
Cash - Seamen's Bank for Savings		9,695.93	
Life Membership Fund:			
Cash - Bowery Savings Bank		200.00	
Capital Fund:			
Cash - Union Dime Savings Bank	$ 8,513.17		
- Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	241.09		
Marketable securities	10,914.79	19,669.05	
Total Other Funds			70,684.43
Total Assets			$194,817.88

Note: It is the practice of the Club to record the value of donated collections at selling price at the time of sale only. The value of donated collections in the possession of the Club at December 31, 1967 is not reflected on the balance sheet.

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Current Funds:		
Membership dues received in advance	$ 481.25	
Social security taxes payable	181.98	
Federal income taxes withheld	146.70	
New York State income taxes withheld	21.60	
New York City income taxes withheld	9.30	
Reserve for anticipated street assessment	2,500.00	
Surplus - current funds	2,855.73	
Total Current Funds		$ 6,226.56
Plant Investment Fund		117,906.89
Other Funds:		
House Replacement Fund	$ 27,049.79	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund	9,375.13	
Theo. E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund	4,694.53	
Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Fund	9,695.93	
Life Membership Fund	200.00	
Capital Fund	19,669.05	
Total Other Funds		70,684.43
Total Liabilities and Capital		$194,817.88

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS

Income:		
Membership dues	$ 17,564.92	
Interest of savings bank accounts	360.55	
Contributions	764.00	$ 18,689.47
Operating Expenses - Schedule B-1		
Office	$ 4,233.69	
Club Activities	2,295.61	
House	5,068.35	
Library	3,016.03	$ 14,613.68
		4,075.79
Cost of publishing the Philatelist - Schedule B-2		2,685.47
Excess of income over expenses		1,390.32
Surplus - January 1, 1967		1,495.41
Surplus - December 31, 1967		$ 2,885.73

OPERATING EXPENSES

Office:		
Salary	$ 3,156.30	
Social security	167.04	
Stationery & supplies	191.86	
Postage	264.63	
Telephone	428.11	
Auditing	300.00	
Miscellaneous	75.75	
	4,583.69	
Less - Received from the Steinway Fund	350.00	
Total	$ 4,233.69	
Club Activities:		
Stationery & supplies	$ 264.39	
Postage	240.00	
Program & meeting expenses	1,348.40	
Publicity	55.06	
Exhibition & special events	323.06	
Miscellaneous	64.70	
	$ 2,295.61	
House:		
Wages	$ 1,398.15	
Social security	73.37	
Electric, gas & oil	2,107.04	
Buliding repairs	1,049.72	
Supplies	340.92	
Cleaning	285.00	
Elevator maintenance	284.25	
Insurance	528.90	
Miscellaneous	201.00	
	6,268.35	
Less - Received from the Philatelic Foundation	1,200.00	
	$ 5,068.35	

Library:		
Salary	$ 2,676.30	
Social security	137.98	
Acquisitions & subscriptions	292.50	
Stationery & supplies	266.55	
Postage	12.85	
Binding	87.00	
Miscellaneous	15.00	
	3,488.18	
Less - Received from Chittenden Fund	472.15	
	$ 3,016.03	

COST OF PUBLISHING THE PHILATELIST

Costs:		
Printing		$ 6,053.00
Engraving and photos		1,016.04
Stationery, supplies and postage		1,128.52
C C P award		75.00
Miscellaneous		59.50
		8,332.06
Revenues:		
Advertising	$ 5,066.34	
Subscriptions	167.00	
Sales	413.25	5,646.59
Net Cost - Exhibit B		$ 2,685.47

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

Plant Investment Fund

Balance, January 1, 1967		$117,576.89
Add:		
Air conditioner for meeting room		330.00
Balance, December 31, 1967		$117,906.89

House Replacement Fund

Balance, January 1, 1967		$ 26,143.25
Add:		
Interest on United States Treasury Bonds	$ 356.25	
Bank Interest	192.55	
Interest on American Telephone and Telegraph bonds	101.24	
Dividends on corporate stocks	586.50	1,236.54
		27,379.79
Deduct:		
Contribution to Plant Investment Fund for air conditioner		330.00
Balance, December 31, 1967		$ 27,049.79

J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund

Balance, January 1, 1967		$ 9,593.98
Add:		
Interest on United States Treasury Bonds	$ 167.50	
Dividends on I.B.M. stock	85.80	253.30
		9,847.28
Deduct:		
Contribution to General Fund for library		472.15
		$ 9,375.13

Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund

Balance, January 1, 1967		$ 3,699.75
Add:		
Contributions	$ 90.00	
Handbook sales	1,121.06	
Bank interest	212.92	1,423.98
		5,123.73
Deduct:		
Printing and publishing costs		429.20
		$ 4,694.53

Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Fund

Balance, January 1, 1967		$ 5,644.63
Add:		
Final distribution from the estate of Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Deceased		
Canadian dollars	$ 3,879.17	
Less - discount	284.02	
U. S. dollars	3,595.15	
Bank Interest	456.15	4,051.30
Balance, December 31, 1967		$ 9,695.93

Life Membership Fund

Balance, January 1, 1967	$ 250.00
Deduct:	
Allocated to 1967 membership dues	50.00
Balance, December 31, 1967	$ 200.00

Capital Fund

Balance, January 1, 1967		$ 15,590.85
Add:		
Interest on FHA promissory note	$ 218.49	
Bank interest	275.21	
Contributions	3,584.50	4,078.20
Balance, December 31, 1967		$ 19,669.05

MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Shares or Par Value		Book Value	Market Value	Income
$6,000	United States Treasury Bonds 2½% 1967-72	$ 5,776.88	5,310.00	150.00
3,000	United States Treasury Bonds 3¼% 1978-83	2,998.13	2,325.00	146.25
2,000	United States Treasury Bonds - 3% 1995	1,992.21	1,530.00	60.00
2,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3⅜ 1973	1,811.38	1,695.00	101.24
10 shs.	Dow Chemical Co.	798.10	871.25	21.50
100 shs.	Standard Oil of N. J.	4,139.50	6,750.00	345.00
50 shs.	Cities Service Co. $4.40 Pfd.	5,605.06	7,825.00	220.00
	Total	$ 23,121.26	$ 26,306.25	$ 1,043.99

J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund

$ 700	United States Treasury Bonds 2½% 1967-72	$ 700.00	$ 619.50	$ 17.50
6,000	United States Treasury Bonds 2½% 1967-72	5,776.87	5,310.00	150.00
20 shs.	International Business Machines	2,898.26	12,540.00	85.80
	Total	$ 9,375.13	$ 18,469.50	$ 253.30

Capital Fund

$11,000	Farmers Home Administration - 6.25% Promissory Note - Guaranteed by Department of Agriculture	$ 10,914.79	$ 10,914.79(a)	$ 218.49

(a) Interest and amortization of principal paid annually, January 1.

To The Board of Governors
The Collectors Club, Inc.
New York, New York

We have examined the balance sheet of The Collectors Club, Inc. as of December 31, 1967 and the related statement of operations and surplus for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the assets and liabilities of The Collectors Club, Inc. at December 31, 1967, arising from cash transactions and the revenues collected and expenditures made by it and changes in fund balances during the year then ended on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

M. S. KUHNS, LINGLEY & SINCLAIR
Certified Public Accountants

Mineola, N. Y.
April 29, 1968

Newfoundland

The Guy Issue of 1910 (Part 4)

By Robert H. Pratt

(Continued from Page 161)

Denomination	*Early*	*Late*
1c		
Perf.		
12 x 12	——	31 May, 1911
12 x 11	9 November, 1910	20 January, 1923
12 x 14	30 March, 1911	——
2c		
12 x 12	——	31 May, 1911
12 x 14	8 October, 1910	20 September, 1913
12 x 11½	——	——
5c		
12 x 12	——	15 July, 1913
14 x 12	30 March, 1911	14 September, 1915

The October 8th date seems to indicate that the 12 x 14 perforated copies could have been only in shipments of September 14th or prior to then.

The 2c, perforated 11.8 x 11.3, nominally 12 x 11½, is scarce. One can only assume that it came from the August 6th shipment of 300 sheets or 30,000 stamps. This is .6% of the total and the catalogue prices seem to reflect this. It is the only isolated 2c shipment.

The 1c, perforated 11.8 x 11, nominally 12 x 11 according to the price indications, exists in greater quantity than copies perforated 12 x 12. There is no way to break this down by means of the shipment schedule.

1c Nfwfoundland Error

The "Nfwfoundland" error on the 1c exists with all perforations (Fig. 33). This was caused by a crease in the transfer strip, when it was laid on the plate and could not be "erased." I believe this error is from the right side (Jarrett[1] says so) on the plate of 200. It would be difficult to correct the error on the lithographed plate. Also as only 15,000 impressions were to be run, a second plate probably would not be made. If the one unseparated 12 x 11—1c sheet—reported by Jarrett[1] still exists, the position of the error in the sheet can be identified.

The total quantities of the lithographed issue shipped to the colony are as follows:

Denomination	*Bulk*	*Packets*
1c	3,000,000	5,000
2c	5,000,000	5,000
3c	50,000	5,000
4c	50,000	5,000
5c	530,000	5,000

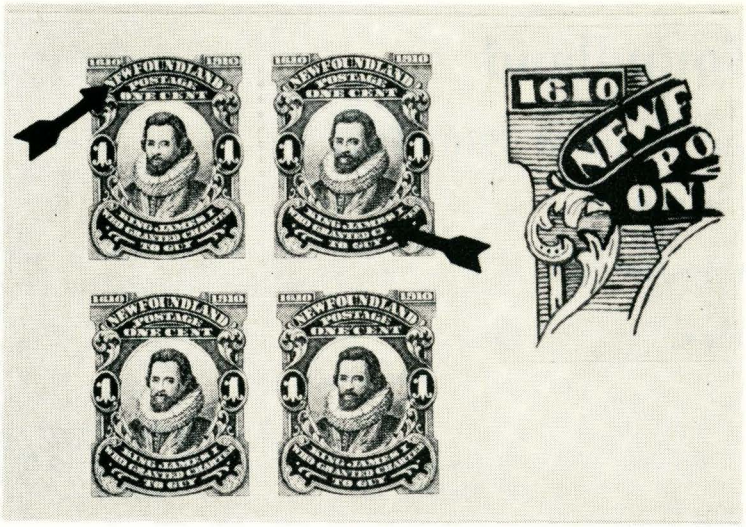


Fig. 33. "Nfwfounland" error on the 1c. At the right is a handrawn enlargement of the error.

6c	Type I	10,000	5,000
6c	Type II	10,000	5,000
8c		10,000	5,000
9c		10,000	5,000
10c		10,000	5,000
12c		10,000	5,000
15c		10,000	5,000

From this tabulation, one can assume that mint blocks of six or larger of the 6c and all the higher denominations should be scarce mint. There were only 10,000 from which to select. None could be obtained from the packets. To substantiate my theory, Jarrett[1] reports that with the exception of the 8c, all higher denominations had been exhausted by February, 1911 when the engraved stamps become available. These early stamps lasted for only five and one-half months.

Money Order Stamp Tax

Note an over-run of 30,000—5c stamps were supplied and accepted by the colony. Jarrett[1] and Huber[2] relate the story of the 5c Guy, overprinted "Money Order Stamp Tax Only," which was made from an excess of about 50,000 of the 5c in October, 1914. This excess no doubt resulted in part from the over-run (Fig. 34). I have seen one cover with the Tax stamp postally used in the Makepeace collection.

The oddities includes the imperforate vertically or horizontally of the 1c and 2c with various perforations.

Also, in this group the imperforate vertically appears along the border of both the 4c and 6c; the double perforations were due to creased or folded paper and the imperfect perforations due to dull combs. These probably exist on all denominations.

1. Jarrett, Fred "Standard British North America Catalogue," 1929, pp. 245, 247.
2. H. Huber *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* 1921, Page 32, "Postage Stamps of Newfoundland."

Presentation Sheets

A presentation sheet exists for the lithographed issue, which contains all denominations on a card printed in color (shown in Fig. 1). The card was prepared by Whitehead Morris & Co., Ltd. London, E. C. It was signed by E. H. Morris, as follows: "Prime Minister, Prime Minister of Newfoundland." It should be noted that the 6c is Type II, corrected "Z." At least, four copies of the card are known. More probably exist.

Another interesting piece is an artist's pen drawing, which was used for the photographic reproduction of the presentation sheet, evidently by photo-lithography. This drawing has the shading drawn in with wash colors. In the proper squares are mounted "trimmed to stamp size" die proofs in black of the type printed on paper watermarked "Moncton Basted Mills Kent."

On the back of the card are two handwritten notes as follows:

1. Sketch transfer of black
   Color 12 copies
2. In circle — 25 copies

Therefore, the original quantity was evidently amended to 25, so that it can be assumed that only 25 presentation sheets had been prepared. In addition, a *printed* presentation sheet has been discovered which, like the artist sketch, had "trimmed to stamp size" die proofs in black on the watermarked paper mounted upon it. The only difference between this and the other presentation sheets was the signature at the bottom which bears the name, "V. R. Watson, Colonial Secretary," instead of "E. H. Morris, Prime Minister." Careful examination discloses that the signatures are actual, and the titles have been *hand-lettered* in ink, not printed.

Covers

An official "Mourning" cover from the General Post Office in St. John's, registered, and franked with an 8c lithographed stamp is shown here (Fig. 35). Evidently, this was done to officially recognize the death of Edward VII. Other denominations also exist on these covers.

Outside of the 1c, 2c, and 5c, I have found legitimate commercial covers extremely scarce. Most appear to be "philatelic" covers made up and sent with stamps greatly overpaying the regular postal rate. Registered letters at that time were charged 3c for internal use, 4c to England, and 5c to other places. A letter could be sent for 2c. Therefore, one should find single rate letters with 5c, 6c, and 7c in stamps and double rate letters with 7c, 8c, and 9c in postage



Fig. 34. Mint block of four of the "Money Order Stamp Tax Only."



Fig. 35. A mourning cover cancelled St. John's September 12, 1910. It shows commercial not philatelic use.

stamps. Many covers are found with strips of 1c, but few with the correct one stamp prepaying the specific rate.

One finds a number of philatelic covers cancelled September 25, 1911, mailed from the Crosbie Hotel in St. John's to Boston, Mass. with many different rates. Another batch is cancelled September 30, 1910 using mourning covers from the General Post Office in St.-John's and the Department of Agriculture and Mines of Newfoundland, and other official sources.

(To Be Continued)

SPAIN *(Continued from Page 217)*

1708	15 centimos, blackish blue.
1709	15 centimos, red brown.
1710	15 centimos, dark lilac.
1711	15 centimos, brown lilac.
1712	15 centimos, lilac, yellow paper.
1713	15 centimos, violet.
1714	20 centimos, black.
1715	25 centimos, dark blue.
1716	25 centimos, pale blue.
1717	30 centimos, green.
1718	40 centimos, olive.
1719	40 centimos, rose.
1720	50 centimos, blackish blue.
1721	1 Peseta, carmine.
1722	4 Pesetas, blackish violet.
1723	10 Pesetas, orange.

Special Issue: With following impression above the stamp:
An oval seal 42 x 27mm with the text all in capital letters: "FABRICA NACIONAL DE MONEDA Y TIMBRE — ENTRADA — 5 ABR 1905." Imperforate. Listed as follows:

1724	15 centimos, brown red.

Printers Waste: Double impression.

1725M	15-15 centimos, violet.

(To Be Continued)

Book Reviews

The Handstamps of Wells, Fargo & Co. 1852-1895. Compiled and illustrated by John F. Leutzinger (1968). Looseleaf, title page, and 273 pages (6"x8"). No price stated.

As the author states on a separate leaflet: "This handbook is in loose leaf form in order that it may become more complete, as additional handstamps and town uses are reported to the author.

"Additions in the form of supplementary pages will be issued annually on about April 15th."

In the preface of this work, the author succintly explains that he is "cataloging only the various handstamps used . . . on letter mail from 1852 to 1895." He further writes that the "illustrations have been drawn by the author . . ." and that "uniformity could best be accomplished by drawings." Also, he points out that owing to various causes, the size of the handstamped impressions may vary "by as much as 2 mm. in either or both directions."

This book contains a useful table on the "Important Philatelic Dates in the History of Wells, Fargo & Co.," from its incorporation in New York, N. Y. on March 18, 1852 and ending April 30, 1895, when the U. S. Post Office Department forced the Express Companies to stop carrying mail.

Following this table of dates is a list of the Wells, Fargo offices in the eleven Territories, and the States west of the Dakotas, Wyoming, Colorado, and Texas, also the offices in Vancouver Island and Mexico.

A listing of the various handstamps comes next, arranged by groups of which there are twenty-four. Each group has from two to thirty-five types, the total being at least 240.

Each type is given a number prefixed by the group number. Thus, type 6-2 signifies type 2 in group 6, an excellent system of classification. Each type is illustrated and described by size in millimeters, by color, along with a detailed description, and the office or offices from which the specific type is known.

This is a worthy and excellent attempt to systematize the numerous handstamps of the largest and most active of the Western Expresses, a company that actually was nationwide in its activities.

It is hoped that Mr. Leutzinger will receive the hearty support of his co-students of Western Expresses, so that his book will become even more complete and accurate than it now is.

This reviewer, who has himself written extensively and well knows the pitfalls of composition, classification, writing and editing, now wishes to offer a few criticisms, which he hopes will be accepted as constructive, so that if there are following editions, they will be more helpful and easier to use.

It would be good if a straight alphabetical list of all the Wells, Fargo offices had been given, each office name being followed by the type or types it is known to have used, and also with the corresponding page number.

Unless one has a copy of the book before him, any criticism made of this work's type classification and types is meaningless. We would condense the many groups into fewer types. For instance in group 1, we believe five types are redundant, and one type, in our opinion, is a corner card, not a frank.

In group 3, we would have only eight, not twelve types, and, furthermore, we would merge group 4 in with 3, eliminating three more types. Many of the other groups are capable of similar condensation, because many of the presently so-called types are more properly sub-types.

Regarding type 8-5, this a messenger number type. Its known numbers should be listed in numerical sequence, and the colors known of each number

should be given. The same should be done in other instances, such as type 10-1, which exists in violet, red or blue. This was used in twenty-seven offices, but which office used which color?

Lastly, an effort should have been made to give some indication of the relative scarcity of each handstamp, it being understood that the value depends upon the clarity of the handstamped impression and the condition of the cover bearing it.

In any event, "bravo" to Mr. Leutzinger, who has produced a book that all Western cover enthusiasts should have in their libraries. This reviewer looks forward to the contemplated future editions. *(Winthrop S. Boggs)*

Plating The Hawaiian Numerals by J. F. Westerberg. Published by The Mission Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. 1968. 85 pages. Illustrated. Ring-binder, plastic cover. Price: $15.00.

This book is undoubtedly the first attempt at a definitive work on Hawaiian Numerals since Henry J. Crocker's book in 1909. The author has devoted thirty years to this study; during that period, his material has been in constant revision. The book contains plates of twenty-one varieties identified by Westerberg, some additional ones of multiple pieces, and theories on future research.

In correcting Crocker's errors, and in setting forth this tenable theory, this book may well become a milestone in philatelic research. The road, however, still has a long run and many turnings. In the last stages of publication, Westerberg discovered still another setting of Scott No. 15 which has been designated as 4-A and 4-B, and since publication, the discovery of Scott No. 16C in other than a type IV. I think the author continually will run into the need for revision of material on these particular primitive stamps, as he admits and wisely loose-leafs the volume.

The differentiation between an actual press run and just changes of paper on the same printing will be compounded by the fact that in these stamps there is no uniformity of inking.

In addition, the book creates, by virtue of its own format, a distinct problem. The painstaking art of plating is done for one of two essential reasons. First, to complete a plating from a standpoint of philatelic study; secondly, to see if an individual stamp conforms within the setting of the plate to determine whether or not it is a counterfeit. Since by the author's own admission, the early reconstructed plates in the book were not photographed directly from the stamps but from photographs of photographs, and since the author further states that the quality of the reproduction is uneven, and because very many of the original photographs fail to show proper contrasts between the paper, the ink and the stamps "measurements should not be relied upon." A great deal of additional difficulty in plating is now superimposed upon the philatelist. It is to be hoped that since the book is loose-leafed and regrettably small in size, that the reproduction will be made more accurate in future printings. Also, it would be advisable to have the pages showing platings and individual stamps "fold-outs" so that the size of the reproduction can be greatly increased along with greater accuracy.

Color, too, might be added in the future to the plates, but only on "fold-outs," because outside of black and white, only variations of blue would be required for the Numeral issues of Hawaii.

In the future, with the help of fellow philatelists, who can contribute accurate photographs and material for the use of color "fold-out" plates showing numerals in their actual size or even slightly larger is suggested. With accurate dimensions and the other variations required for plating, this loose-leaf handbook might not only be a milestone to the Hawaiian philatelist but also for the general collector of these interesting primitive stamps. *(Harold E. Levitt)*

Postal Stationery: 20th Century U. S. Entires. Edited and published by Prescott Holden Thorp, Netcong, N. J. Numerous illustrations, 206 pages, clothbound. Price $12. postpaid from the publisher.

In "The London Philatelist" (May 1968, p. 106) appears the following quotation: "Postmarks are like religion. They require to be studied and understood to be appreciated." This would apply to almost any phase of philately, but it is particularly germane to postal stationery.

Recently, "Postal Stationery: 20th Century U. S. Entires" — stamped envelopes defines the *entires* — was published to the satisfaction of specialists in that field. It is an elaboration of Mr. Thorp's previous Century Edition of the "Thorp-Bartels Catalogue of United States Stamped Envelopes (1955)" as applied to 20th century entires (knives, papers, colors, dies, watermarks) with their prices.

Prices of the 19th century items are brought up-to-date. A fine, specialized listing of the U. S. aerogrammes issued to date and priced, is a nice addition. No doubt aerogrammes are considered as first cousins to stamped envelopes!

Although Mr. Thorp may be considered the authority on U. S. stamped envelopes, he has added a group of other specialists from the United Postal Stationery Society to check and elaborate upon his knowledge. The result is what a collector of U. S. stamped envelopes wants and should be a great stimulus to this phase of collecting. *(Helen Kingsbury Zirkle)*

Austrian Post Offices Abroad. (Part Seven: Russia, Dobrudja, Bulgaria, Roumelia, Thrace and the Anatolian Black Sea Ports). By S. D. Tchilinghirian and W. S. E. Stephen. 80 pages, profusely illustrated. Published by the Austrian Stamp Club of Great Britain, 94, High Street, Aberlour (Banffshire), England. Price: $4.50.

The writer cannot start this review, without first paying a short tribute to Mr. S. D. Tchilinghirian, co-author of this book, who passed away so unexpectedly. This writer did not know Mr. Tchilinghirian personally but only through his works. This alone was sufficient to make one realize that philately has lost a truly outstanding student and writer. This is shown nowhere better than in the latest installment of his and Mr. Stephen's excellent work on the Austrian post offices abroad.

The countries and territories bordering the Black Sea are the subject of the greater part of the present volume. Beginning with the Russian port-city of Odessa which was serviced by the Danube Shipping Company (D.D.S.G.), one finds again a wealth of information regarding the history and postal history in addition to a thorough listing of postal markings, covers, and forgeries. Evaluations, always so important to the collector, also once again are included.

Among the many little-known items listed, mention should be made of the Danube and Black Sea Railway, whose local post served, in some instances, as a sub-agency of the Austrian postal service and which even issued a stamp of its own. While this stamp is unfortunately not illustrated, the book otherwise abounds in excellent illustrations of postmarks, stamps and covers, such as the exceptionally rare postmarks of Rodosto in Eastern Thrace.

The book concludes with the post offices in the Black Sea ports of Anatolia. Here we learn to our amazement, that Austria was the first country to maintain postal establishments in these, what were for her, so distant shores.

The few matters just mentioned should suffice to show, that this seventh part is a worthy companion to the six preceding volumes. The writer only hopes, that despite of the great loss due to Mr. Tchilinghirian's untimely death, this invaluable reference work will be continued until completed. *(Thomas G. Klein)*

The Congress Book 1967. Edited by David C. Stump. Published by the American Philatelic Congress. Available from Robert B. Brandeberry, 58 W. Salisbury Drive, Wilmington, Del. 19809. Price $5.00.

The 33rd American Philatelic Congress was held last October in Los Angeles, Calif. At the Congress, a number of philatelic papers were presented, by invitation, and have been duly published as "The Congress Book 1967." A review of this important annual appears here somewhat belatedly but this tardiness is not the fault of the editorial board. Honesty compels this reviewer to admit his review assignment was made many months ago, yet until now, nothing more concrete was accomplished than a certain amount of good-intentioned paving blocks in you know where. And so, this reviewer's apologies are humbly offered.

As for the Congress Book, the honor of the lead-off article fell to the Cleveland-born, Carl H. Scheele, who is the Smithsonian's Associate Curator in Charge of the Division of Philately and Postal History.

A year ago, in the 1966 Congress Book, an article appeared called "Philatelic Wilderness (A Critique of Current Scholarship in Philately)." Mr. Scheele's article is called "On the 'Wilderness' of Philatelic Scholarship." Apparently, Mr. Scheele intended to add his cachet to the earlier article only, however, by adding a serious "but." We recall the 1966 article by Dr. Robert L. D. Davidson, president of Westminster College, as a thoughtful and penetrating indictment of the general quality and poor performance by both those who write for philatelic periodicals, and of those editors, who all too often accept any sort of space-filling "gop" in the guise of new information, research, and as being exponential of honest-to-Elizabeth Queen's English.

Postal or Historian

Mr. Scheele sounds a despairing note, too, but for another reason. He feels that the great majority of philatelic articles are postally historic and that those who write such articles are not properly prepared, and so not properly qualified, to write history. With perfectly straight face, Mr. Scheele, to prepare them, has sailed off into the academic blue by dashing off nine pages of advice on the how and why of becoming a professional historian. His article concludes with this positively astounding viewpoint: "It is unclear to this writer just how philatelic authors can raise philatelic scholarship by its bootstraps without being professional, full-time scholars. After all, historians are not only honored members of the traditional academic community—they are also professionals who earn their salaries by practicing the art and craft. Until this is accomplished in philately, the academic status of the field must remain less than ideal."

Having read Mr. Scheele's article, there followed the standard subcutaneous probes with sharp instruments to ascertain whether or not we were dreaming. This lead to not one but two re-readings.

At this point, we submit we not only disagree with Mr. Scheele but also with those who accorded him nine pages. If what he has written is not absolute drivel out of intellectual snobbism by cant, pertinent to no valid point in particular, it is certainly based on a premise that is nowhere substantiated in his article. Then having reared his straw man, Mr. Scheele in a few thousand well chosen words knocks it sprawling.

All of what Mr. Scheele has to say is based on an unhappy semantic meaning he applies to the word "history" as used in the common philatelic term "postal history." It is simply not true that a postal historian, in the accepted philatelic sense, is, or need be, a historian in the accepted scholastic sense. It, therefore, becomes a sophistry to add that to be a good postal historian, one must gird one's

scholastic loins and become a historian in the modern, accepted sense of scholarship in history.

As we understand the problem of being a postal historian, it is to explain, in postal matters, the who, when, what, where and how. In a sense, this is reporting even if, as is often the case, it is really re-reporting. Where information is scattered, the re-reporter goes to many sources, vouchsafes what information he can, and weighs the rest with the acceptance or rejection that comes with philatelic experience. This, we submit is postal history. Note, however, that the difference between reporting and being a historian is the omission above of "why." The historian, in the strictest sense, today, takes the who, what, when, where and how of the reported facts and explains the "why."

Essentially, this is the difference between what a camera sees and what a news analyst adds to the camera's eye-witness testimony. It brings in the relationships that exist. While this is highly important in any real study of history, we fail to see where this intensive study relates specifically to or is required for, philatelic scholarship. And if it does, we are about to leave the pragmatic approaches to philately and steep ourselves in the philosophical and even metephysical aspects, if any.

Having nicely paraded a scholarship in history, though hardly warranting so patronizing a pat on the back of Dr. Davidson, Mr. Scheele then laboriously appends a bibliography of six reference works on the method of writing history, and a dozen more on the theory and philosophy of history.

Of course, if you agree with this author that only a professional historian steeped in the how and why of writing history is alone qualified to lift the general scholastic tenor of philatelic writing, then there is nothing more to be said. In such case, it might even then be advisable to conclude this review here since none of the ensuing articles to be discussed was written by a professional historian and, therefore, a qualified philatelic writer.

What bugs us about Mr. Scheele is that we cannot determine whether he dismisses all philatelic writing on the basis that non-historians are handling the chores or he is patronizing those who do write as doing the best one can expect from amateur historians.

While it may be demonstrable that most philatelic articles are less concerned with such technical questions as those pertaining to production methods, postal routes and rates than often they are with a rather glibly historic setting of the conditions that prevailed under various postal services, we hesitate to use so loose and semantically controversial a word as "history" to describe such articles. And to use the word in its narrowest and purest sense is, essentially, the trap into which Mr. Scheele fell—or jumped. He regards the proper exploration of postal history as a problem to be attacked in much the manner one might research the impact of racism on modern American life.

But enough of Mr. Scheele. He has definitely proved that twenty-four historians can indeed hold a conclave on a pinhead.

Galapagos Islands

Leo J. Harris, a Washington D. C. attorney, explores an offbeat subject interestingly: "The Postal History, Philately, and the Galapagos Islands." Mr. Harris says that while, philatelically, Tristan da Cunha, Pitcairn and other remote motes in the earth's seas may have commanded more philatelic articles, the Galapagos Islands, situated off the coast of Ecuador, are larger and present more philatelic credentials. Larger they are without argument. More interesting they are, also without argument. But with greater credentials philatelically —hmmm! Apparently one can put the pre-1932 philatelic story of this island group into a thimble, then rattle it. Whalers used the islands primarily; and whalers, either due to their manifest inability to write but laboriously at best,

or for lack of postal conveyance, were not letter writers. The few early letters that did get back to somewhere from the Galapagos were presumably carried, at no fee and unmarked, by courtesy of a passing ship's captain, a whaling ship with gunwhales awash with sperm oil and headed for home after a year or two at sea.

In his narration, Mr. Harris states a German family moved to one of the islands in 1932 and revived the custom of leaving mail in a prominently situated barrel. This mail was ultimately picked up by homeward heading ships. One of the family, a Mrs. Margret Wittmer, prepared a number of crude cachets she applied to outgoing mail. Whether or not she was in any way rewarded for this philatelic fillip, Mr. Harris doesn't say, but much of her mail looks "philatelic" in the sense that the markings for which she was responsible in no way hastened the departure or carriage of the mail. It was pure philatelic play by a possibly very lonesome woman, who was doing a job seeing to it that what mail did reach her casual barrel post office was eventually sent on its way. Thus, these markings are very much in the category of the Tin Can Island markings, interesting but privately made.

Mr. Harris then depicts a number of these cachets used from the earliest he depicts—May 20, 1940—to the present time. But if it wasn't Mrs. Wittmer, someone was indulging in this same harmless byplay if a cover from this reviewer's collection is to be accepted as witness. Apparently Vincent Astor's fabulous yacht, Nourmahal, was in the Galapagos in 1937, three years earlier than Mr. Harris's earliest marking, and a letter mailed on February 7, 1937 was posted in the barrel, then carried via the Schooner Zavopah to Tacoma, Washington, where it received a June 3rd cancel and was then, presumably, sent on its way to its ultimate destination, Lynn, Massachusetts. Who, we wonder, was responsible for the crudely printed scene on the envelope showing the barrel left of center, and for the circular cachet? Mrs. Wittmer? Incidentally, the writer of the letter said he expected to be in New York by April 23rd. If he kept his rendezvous promptly, he beat his own letter by about six weeks.

U. S. Officials

The "Authorized Use of the U. S. Official Stamps by the Various Departments" is the subject of the next article, a contribution by the Collectors Club's own Rae D. Ehrenberg, who unblushingly admits having been born in 1889. She regrets she has spent a mere fifty years or so as a philatelist. Her specialty and love are the U. S. Departmental Issues, in use from 1873 to 1884 and, from what she writes, used more or less jealously by each empowered department. Since these stamps could be used only by designated personnel in each department, it did not take Congress long after it had empowered these issues to ask just who was using them and how many. Each of the nine departments was then required to fill out searching questionnaires. The results of these are duly itemized by Mrs. Ehrenberg. It is fascinating to read just how sparingly these issues were permitted use in some departments and how widespread was their use by others. This is a truly bang-up research job.

Even older in point of years, but yielding nary a scholarly inch, is Norton D. York, born in Allentown in 1884, and the head of his own oil company until retirement. Mr. Norton's article: "The Oneness of the 1861-1862 Regular Postage Stamp Issue."

Mr. York has unearthed an extensive and revelatory correspondence between the National Bank Note Co. and the Post Office Department which reveals not only the Government's advertised requirements from the winning bidder for the printing contract for the issue, but some of the many ensuing printing problems which arose, the suggestions made for various alterations in design and color.

Since there can be no real doubt as to the authenticity of these letters, one has to agree with Mr. Norton's conclusion that in the creating of the issue, there was but one regular issue printed but it was preceded by a number of rejected essays. But then, this is an article that contains much meat and no fat. It must be read, and its points considered as raised by the correspondence and by the able Mr. York.

Canadian Pioneer Flights

Narcisse A. Pelletier, an ex-Canadian Air Forceman and now retired businessman, writes next of "Canadian Pioneer Flights in 1918-1919." We question whether this article adds much to the field it covers, although what is said is told interestingly and well. The article is buttressed by suitable quotes from then current newspapers, and one or two very interesting anecdotes. Mr. Pelletier's article is amply illustrated with the pioneer covers of the period when, for the first time, the vast reaches of our northern neighbor were first being brought closer by means of the early flyers.

Edward F. Williams III, a mechanical engineer with a Tennessee chemical corporation, weighs in next with "Cave Johnson, Philately's Forgotten Man." Cave Johnson was Postmaster General under James K. Polk (1845-49) and was responsible, Mr. Williams says, for the introduction of adhesive stamps in the United States. Mr. Williams readily admits the idea was not Johnson's but it was he who helped to get the enabling act rammed through a bickering Congress which was sensitive to public opposition to adhesive stamps. The public preferred, as was then the custom, to send its mail "due" with the onus of payment on the recipient whose natural curiosity overcame an undoubted unwillingness to pay for a "pig in the postal poke." There follows a tale of trials, tribulations and eventual triumphs achieved by the Johnson postal administration. Truly, an instructive article laced with tales of plenty of now-ancient politicking.

1870 Metz Air Mail

"The 1870 'Papillons' of Metz" is by Ernest M. Cohn, a scientist as well as a philatelist, and one who has written in the past on Paris ballons montés but believes the earlier Metz "Papillons" have been neglected. These "Papillons" were flown out of besieged Metz in 1870 by small, unmanned balloons. The first of these aerial essays predated the Paris flights by three weeks. The service existed but for eleven days. Mr. Cohn cites an article he unearthed by a Dr. J. Jeannel who wrote it is 1871. Since Jeannel originated and operated the "Papillon" mails, his article most certainly carries weight. Oddly, the term "Papillons" does not refer to "butterflies," as a translation from the French would make it appear, but, instead, to the man who suggested such a mail to Jeannel, a Dr. E. Papillon.

The first few of these hydrogen-filled mail bags, after experimentation with other materials that proved unsatisfactory, were made of tracing paper, impregnated with various solutions (ether, castor oil, collodion, varnish) and met with various flying successes. Not counting preliminary trials, fourteen balloons in all were successfully launched and at least half safely landed in French hands where, assumably, they were relayed to their indicated destination. After September 15th, the corps of engineers took over the balloon mail in Metz, and Jeannel and the "Papillon" post were out of business. Interesting, n'est ce pas?

The next article has a somewhat narrow interest, at first blush, although it is exhaustively detailed by its author, Charles L. Towle, president of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad. The subject of Mr. Towle's article is "Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station Markings." Since the B & O played a large part in the transportation of mail in this country during the formative years through to

the Civil War period of our postal history, a knowledge of the methods of handling the mails and their markings is of much importance. Unfortunately, a very difficult study is not aided any by the fact invaluable records were destroyed in the Baltimore fire. Thus the bulk of what is known today is through the empirical business of fitting together the existing parts so that they make sense. Since there are thousands of existing markings, the job is a huge one. How far and how well Mr. Towle has come is indicated by some comprehensive tables of data and illustrated markings.

topical STAMP COLLECTING

The next article, of 23 pages in length, is by Robert Oesch and is yet one more of an interminable number of articles on topical philately. Mr. Oesch, a thoughtful and soft-spoken man with a variegated professional background, has chosen for his article "A Primer for Critics of Topical Philately."

The title is not a good one because Mr. Oesch, in his earnestness to be objective and his desire to be informative and his need for guidance in a sea of perplexity, is at one time advising beginners how to mount their collection, advising judges how to score an exhibition, advising FIP and ATA how to regulate topical philately, advising critics what to look for before citicizing and, we feel sure, tags a number of other bases too numerous to itemize.

Essentially topical philately has a number of problems whose solutions are hardly likely to be forthcoming until it is recognized just what these problems are. In a sense, there is a strong parallel to be found in our educational tangle today, with its large mass of those who cannot or will not learn, yet who are parasitically attached to the body of education. Topical philatelists have attached themselves to the philatelic body, too numerous to be ignored, too diverse in their aims and accomplishments to be treated with a single panacea (as though one existed), yet unfortunately lumped together in one generic term just as laymen group together a series of ailments under the one umbrella "cancer." This is not to imply that topical philately has become a cancer on the philatelic body or even that in time it might prove carcinous, but it may well prove an appendix so unnecessary, so burdensome that it will be best excised.

What ultimately develops depends on how well others decide topical philately's standards, practices and aims. It seems incapable of deciding its on whither-to-ness and depends, foolishly, on the fat-headed thinking of certain arbiters who have foisted absurd formulae for collecting and presentation upon an unprotesting, uninformed, inarticulate, even an unaware, group of gropers.

Mr. Oesh, in a measure, shows an occasional glint of awareness of this coming danger, especially when he suggests methods for improving the topical image. Yet to this reviewer, it all seems crystal clear. No matter what is done in the name of topical collecting, *the name of the game is still the stamp itself.* Therefore, any aims which subordinate the stamp to something other than this—such as the development of the theme, the blithe dismissal of philatelic knowledge and practices, the pooh-poohing of rarity and of completeness—becomes an attempt to make a presentation not primarily of the stamps themselves. Thus, such attemps are deteriorating and dangerous. Such activity is not philately no matter what kind of semantical breakdowns are made and what sort of separate judging setups are introduced at the insidious suggestion of those who want the income from, and the attraction of, topical collections but secretly entertain nothing but supreme contempt for this type of collecting. Unfortunately, in this reviewer's opinion, far, far too many so-called topical collections make this reviewer, who is topical collector writhe. We think the reason is simple. The only direction that appears to be forthcoming is from ignoramuses.

Mr. Oesch suggests with just a contemplative note of poignancy that the most criticism of topicals comes from those who never assayed such a collection. This is probably true, if for no other reason than there are more non-topicalists than topicalists. But the fact also implies, which just isn't true, that there is no criticism of the average topical collection coming from topical collectors themselves. Such an implication means either topicalists are smug (often they are) or babes in the philatelic woods (even more often they are). Whatever the facts, this critic, for one, has found few ears but deaf ones. For many reasons, we regard today's topical collecting, thanks largely to FIP and ATA, as legislated—therefore enforced—mediocrity.

Pre-Adhesive Stamp Times

J. Grant Glassco, president of Brazilian Light & Traction, which, despite its name, is a Canadian corporation, steps next to the rostrum with "The British Posts in the Americas." This is a hefty slice of philately but one which the author manages to keep within bounds by confining his remarks to the pre-stamp period starting in pre-Colonial 1740 to 1850. Covered adequately is a postal history of both the British possessions in America as well as what transpired postally in this country before a nation was born and Ben Franklin was to run things postally as the first postmaster general.

The pre-stamp period that is covered in this article must necessarily concern itself largely with markings and rates and the existence of and detailing of post offices, and agencies. There are, as Mr. Glassco points out, areas of scanty information where the theoretical must fill in the lacunae, and the educated guess makes up for what is otherwise just a puzzle. It stands revealed as a fascinating area for study, one in which much digging produces very few new nuggets, perhaps making it more of a challenge than would otherwise be the case.

"Canada's Provisional Stamps" by Douglas and Mary Patrick is still another of this Congress's papers on Canada. Since there were a number of genuine provisionals, also a number of spurious and unauthorized ones, this article does jump around a bit, providing a rather general picture rather than anything in depth.

Alexander L. Ter Braake, a first-class researcher and philatelist, next presents an article "Early Mail by Ship To and From the Netherlands Indies." While such a subject must prove fairly esoteric to the larger number of readers of this Congress's paper, we recommend it as a lovely example of an exhaustive study and a brilliant presentation of its subject. As long as philately can boast students and writers such as this Texas transplant, the light won't go out in the Tabernacle. Oddly, Mr. Ter Braake will not win a large number of converts to this particular field, because his article winds up with a horrid warning of the activities of a consummate forger in the field, one who "far surpasses that of his Mexican contemporary de Thuin."

Greece Air Mails To Nicaragua Seebecks

"All Airways Lead to Athens" is a contribution by the noted Greek dealer and philatelist, Pandelis J. Drossos, who, this reviewer, readily admits supplied no few of the choice Greek items in his own Olympic collection. Mr. Drossos, surely aware of the burgeoning interest in Greek airs, has written a brief, yet informative review of the development of the Greek air mails which really commenced during World War I. There is a large number of data contained in his article and one can be assured students of these issues will find much of information and interest. Again, be it warned there are fakes in this field, too, so that a great deal of knowledge is required to avoid the pitfalls.

(Continued on Page 249)

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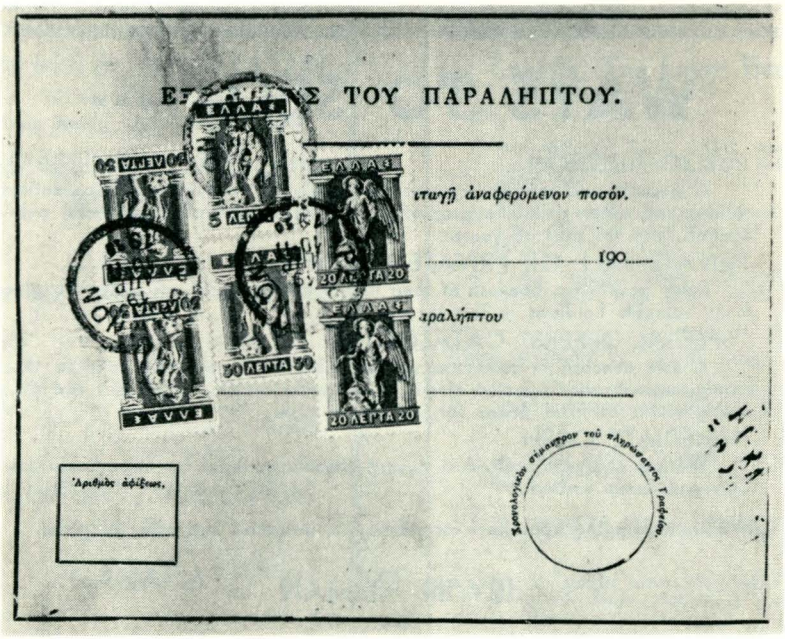
Illustrated here are the front and back of a Greece parcel post form sent by the Bank of Athens in Rethimnon (Rettimo) to its branch office in Hania (Canea) on April 19, 1920. Both towns are on the Island of Crete. The cancellations are Peohmnon, but oddly enough notice the two labels in the lower righthand corner affixed to the front of the form. The two labels have the spelling "PeoymnoΣ."

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One — 2 Drachmas 1912-23 lithographed issue (Scott No. 227)
One — 5 Drachmas 1912-13 Occupation of Turkey issue (Scott No. N123)
One — 3 Drachmas 1911 engraved regular issue (Scott No. 210)



The front of the parcel post form. (Photos by Boutrelle)



The back of the parcel post form.

Two — 20 Lepta 1916 provisional issue (Scott No. 238).

The most interesting matter with this item is that it is franked with four different issues, all of them used years after their currency. The Occupation stamp (Scott N123) was sent to Crete at the end of 1912 from the Treasury in Athens when the Balkan War had broken out. The other stamps also had been shipped from Athens to Crete almost ten years before their use in 1920.

P. J. Drossos
Athens, Greece

BOOKS *(Continued from Page 247)*

Last but hardly least is an article by Joseph M. Sousa, a retired Lieutenant Colonel, who writes on "Cancellations used on the Original Nicaraguan Seebeck Issues of 1890-99." None but the barest of novices needs be told of the background and history of these issues. Obtaining them used on cover takes a bit of doing. Mr. Sousa rather modestly suggests they are "not easily acquired." There is a great deal of information offered, and illustrations as well. Don't tackle this field if your idea of a collection runs to many volumes. But if you should, try German dealers for material. Most of the covers of the period went to Germany which, barred by the Monroe Doctrine from anything more corporeal, was wedging a mercantile foot in the Central American door.

(Ira Seebacher)

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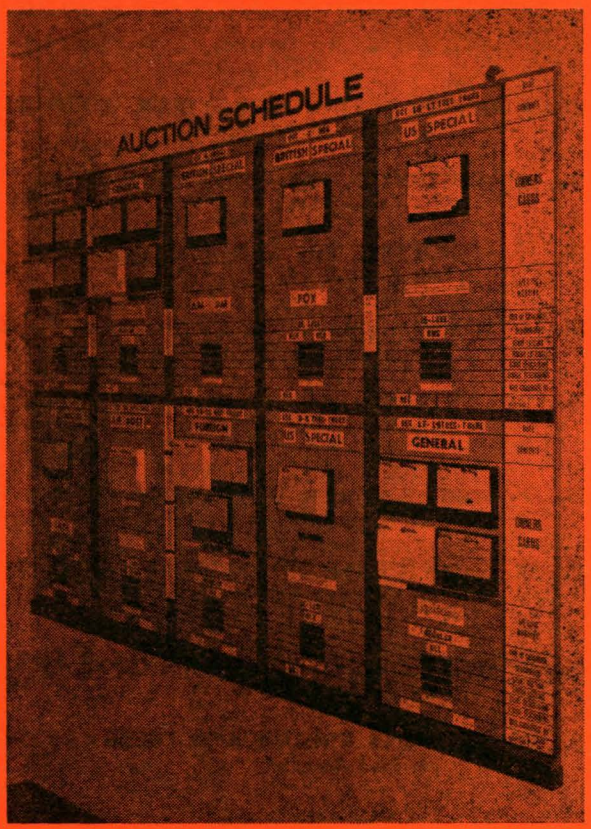
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