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Volume 45 Number 2
March 1966

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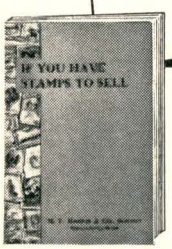
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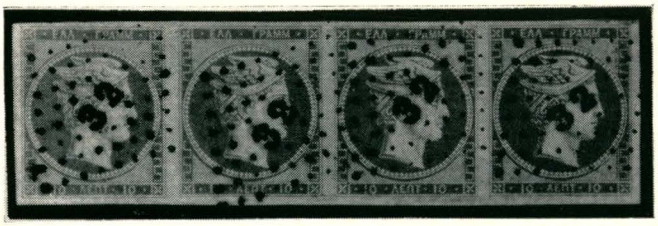
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The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST
Volume 45 Number 2
March 1966

Editorials

I Should Have Won A Gold Medal

Philatelic exhibitions are important to many; it seems, therefore, that they will continue for as long as stamps are collected. Stamp shows basically need no promotion, because there are enough stamp collectors and dealers who want and enjoy them.

Furthermore, after every stamp show there are dissatisfied exhibitors. They feel that their exhibits deserved a higher award than the judges gave it. They are hurt and become quite vocal about their disappointment. Hearing so many complaints, one can logically wonder whether stamp exhibitions promoted or demoted philately. The contention, therefore, that exhibitions are good for philately is not a significant statement.

For well over a quarter of a century, we personally, both as a judge and an exhibitor, have participated in all kinds of philatelic exhibitions, from a mammoth international down to a small local show. Based upon these experiences, a closer look at exhibitors' dissatisfaction over the awards now will be taken.

The basic cause of complaint stems from a general tendency of most collectors to overrate their exhibits. Stamp dealers perhaps abet this by their lavish terms of description when selling a stamp or cover to a collector. Consequently, most all the exhibitors' complaints are not justified. Judges of stamp shows do make mistakes, but these are the exceptions. For the most part, the judges' decisions are correct.

Too many exhibitors close their eyes to the competition and concentrate only upon their own exhibit. For instance, a gold medal exhibit in a local stamp show of 300 frames comes up against much more severe competition in a 600-frame national exhibition. This same exhibit may not even gain a bronze medal in an international philatelic exhibition with 3,000 frames.

Others think that spending large sums of money automatically assures an exhibitor a gold medal. This is wrong. Recently, a disappointed exhibitor complained that he had spent more money on his showing that got a silver medal than the one in his section awarded the gold. When it was pointed out to him that his album pages had very little annotation, he scoffed, saying that he owned rare stamps that needed no explanation.

This disappointed exhibitor was shown where a certain cover in his exhibit had an unusual combination of stamps prepaying a rate seldom seen; the cover's postal use, furthermore, was exceptional. The piece, however, had no annotation, except for the year date of the stamp's issue.

In contrast, it was demonstrated how the gold medal exhibitor had carefully, correctly and briefly explained all of his unusual material.

The dissatisfied exhibitor maintained that any competent philatelist looking at his cover at once would know it was rare and exceptional; it needed no description. He walked away mumbling: "Who cares about postal use and rates? I paid a lot of money for that cover because the stamps on it are rare. Everybody knows that. All stamp show judges are as blind as bats; I should have won a gold medal. I'll be hanged if I'll ever exhibit again."

Not long after, we had dinner with the collector whose exhibit had won the gold medal. He was told about the previous conversation with the dissatisfied silver medal exhibitor. Then, he related how he had been exhibiting in stamp shows for more than twenty years.

At first, his exhibit did not even win an award; it only received a certificate

of appreciation. He tried to attend every exhibit in which he showed; he studied the prize-winning exhibits. He saw what they had and what they did with the material. Also, he noticed what he lacked, what he had failed to do.

It took him a long time and years of hard work. After a few years, his exhibit gained a bronze medal, followed by a silver and a silver-gilt. His first gold medal was won after twelve years of exhibiting.

The following year, this first prize collection was entered in a large international philatelic exhibition, in which it won only a silver medal. Of course, he was somewhat disappointed until he had the opportunity to examine the international gold medal exhibits. He studied, learned and realized what it takes to gain a gold medal in international competition. Such an award signifies that an international gold medal collection ranks among the best in the world.

All of us know that complaining is a popular human trait and that it never will cease. But it is unfortunate that those who complain about stamp show awards defeat their own purpose. They refuse to face reality, to admit that other collections are superior to theirs. They long for a top award but never seem to realize that constant complaining is not the way to achieve it.

Letters To The Editor

Hale & Co.

This American independent mail carrier, who operated from December 1843 to June 1845, issued his well-known octagonal 6¼ cents stamp. I have several theories about its usage, for which I need to see or acquire more examples, both off and on cover.

If any Collectors Club member has copies, which he would be prepared to loan me, or part with, it would be a pleasure to hear from him. I shall be only too happy to plate any stamp sent, and provide such information as is available about any piece of distinction.

Of particular interest in the plating study are multiple pieces. Among covers, those bearing more than one example can provide additional evidence for my theory on how the stamps were severed. Stamps with manuscript endorsements such as "23 State Street," "Marblehead," or initials "NL", "RB" etc., may also contribute clues on how the stamps were distributed.

All correspondence on this subject will be answered personally by me.

Robson Lowe,
50 Pall Mall, London S. W. 1., England

Judges' Expenses

Having been a judge at both national and local philatelic exhibitions, I can truly sympathize with your editorial in the November 1965 issue "Qualified to Judge and to Pay."

Over the years I have also had the opportunity to be chairman of several national and local exhibitions. Realizing that the judging of exhibits can be one of the most delicate jobs, it is always necessary to attempt to recruit the best persons available. This is sometimes a herculean task, especially outside of the populous northeast area and a few locations in the mid-west, where qualified judges are often few and far between.

No doubt this problem could be easily and quickly solved if expenses were paid to invited judges. But first let's analyze the organizations who require these judges. Are they large companies whose big profits from the exhibitions can offset expenses for judges? Of course not. Almost all the stamp exhibitions in this country are sponsored by non-profit local stamp clubs or regional and national philatelic associations.

This does not mean, however, that certain protocol should not be followed. This should certainly *always* include a judge's free entry into the exhibit, if there is an admission charge, and a ticket to the banquet even though the judge is not scheduled to make any presentations. It would also be polite and proper to invite the judges to any other social functions.

Inquiry should be made to determine if the spouse of the judge will be present so that arrangements can be made for an additional set of free tickets to all the events. From this point on, it would be a matter of the organization's resources that would determine the extent of further allocations to the judges.

I believe the most reasonable approach to this subject is the selection of a knowledgeable and enthusiastic chairman of judges. Too often this position is not filled with the best available talent which is used for exhibits, mounting, banquet and cachets.

Bearing in mind that the most proficient judges will be approached, the following suggestions must be strongly considered.

There are many prominent philatelists within a small radius of an exhibition, who would be well qualified judges. Of course, many of these people have probably been used time and again for many previous local exhibitions. However, a logical source of talent could be from one of the dealers already signed up for the bourse. There might also be one or more qualified philatelists, who were planning to attend the exhibition anyway. However, *never* invite someone to judge where it will cost the person an excessive amount to be in attendance... unless the committee can help subsidize the trip.

Most times, even those falling into the catagories mentioned above will

(Continued on Page 79)

1966 COMING MEETINGS

April 6th	— *Canal Zone — Norman S. Hubbard, Oceanside, New York*
April 20th	— *ANNUAL COMPETITION*
May 4th	— *Original research on plate 1 of the 5 cents United States stamps of 1856-61 and observations about other stamps of the related 1851-61 period — Earl Oakley, Los Angeles, California*
May 18th	— *Philippines and Wenden — John R. Boker, Jr., Scarsdale, New York* *THIS MEETING IS IN TRIBUTE TO "SIPEX."*
June 8th	— *Aero Philatelists* *THIS MEETING IS IN TRIBUTE TO "AEROPEX."*

Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award Harrison D. S. Haverbeck 1966 Recipient



In the United States, there is one award for philatelic recognition that signifies its recipient has achieved a status comparable to that of a planet at perihelion. This, of course, is *the Afred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* for "Distinguished Service to Philately." By selecting *Mr. Harrison D. S. Haverbeck* as the 1966 recipient, the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club follows a long-established practice of seeking out and finding a philatelist worthy of the honor as well as the tradition that was responsible for the creation of the award.

The list of previous award winners of this coveted medal reads like a "Who's Who of Philately." The previous recipients of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award were as follows:

*1952 Theodore E. Steinway, New York, N. Y.
*1953 Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, Chicago, Ill.
*1954 Dr. Carroll Chase, Amherst, N. H.
*1955 August Dietz, Sr., Richmond, Va.
1956 Sir John Wilson, London, England
1957 Harry L. Lindquist, New York, N. Y.
1958 Winthrop S. Boggs, E. Orange, N. J.
1959 Lt. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham, Cedarhurst, N. Y.
1960 J. R. W. Purves, Melbourne, Australia
1961 John J. Britt, New York, N. Y.
1962 Mrs. Louise B. Dale, Red Bank, N. J.
1963 Henry M. Goodkind, New York, N. Y.
1964 Vincent G. Greene, Toronto, Canada
1965 Alvaro Bonilla Lara, Santiago, Chile

*Deceased

Philatelic Credentials

Like many prominent collectors of the world, Mr. Haverbeck's interest in stamps date back to his youth. He started to collect when only seven years of age; thus, his activities in philately cover a span of forty-six years. In that period of time, he formed collections of the United States 3 Cent 1851, Confederate States of America, Russia, China, Tibet, Nepal, Thailand, Mongolia,

Yemen, Hejaz, Nejd, Saudi Arabia, Indian Feudatory States, Morocco Locals, China Treaty Port Locals, Scinde District Dawk and Bhutan.

Acquisition of the stamps, however, was not his only concern. Mr. Haverbeck is first and foremost a student. As such, his studies and researches have added much to the body of philatelic knowledge. He has, over the years, authored a number of articles, book reviews, and editorials which have appeared in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, "Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal," "Philatelic Journal of India," "Aero Philatelist Annals," "Aero Philatelists' News," "Chambers Stamp Journal," and "the China Clipper," to mention but a few. In 1958, he was awarded the medal for the Best Article in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for his articles on the *Indian Feudatory States.*

In addition, Mr. Haverbeck is the author of the following three handbooks:

The Commemorative Stamps of the British Commonwealth
The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Tibet
The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Nepal

Mr. Haverbeck was the editor of "The China Clipper" from 1953 to 1956; he has served sinced 1948 on the Editorial Board of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. Also, he is *the Chairman of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund,* which has published twenty outstanding reference works of interest to philatelists under his personal supervision and direction.

Other Philatelic Activities

In addition to his writings, Mr. Haverbeck has not neglected his association with the other members of the philatelic community. He has been a member of *The Collectors Club* since 1937; *The Royal Philatelic Society, London, (Fellow 1952); The Philatelic Foundation; American Philatelic Society; China Stamp Society; Aero Philatelists; Philatelic Society of India;* he was one of the founders of the *Russian-American Philatelic Society.*

To most of these organizations, Mr. Haverbeck has given unselfishly of his time and energies for the greater good of philately. A partial listing of these activities is in order, curtailed only by the demands of space:

President, Collectors Club, 1958-1960,
Vice President, Collectors Club, 1956-1957,
Secretary, Collectors Club, 1948-1955,
Trustee, Collectors Club since 1956,
Governor, Collectors Club since 1947,
Director, Association for Stamp Exhibitions since 1954,
Trustee, Philatelic Foundation, 1951-1953, 1956-1964,
President, Russian-American Philatelic Society.

For his long service to The Collectors Club during which time he chaired practically every committee, including program, membership, admissions, Stephen G. Rich Memorial, Louis Stich Memorial, to name but a few, he received *the Collectors Club Award* in 1961. In 1948, he was appointed a member of the *Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation,* a responsible post he has occupied for eighteen years.

Active In International Exhibitions

Mr. Haverbeck has served philately in other ways, as well. His apprenticeship on international exhibitions held in this country started as a worker for TIPEX in 1936, and continued at CIPEX, 1947 and FIPEX, 1956. For the latter exhibition, he was a *member of the Directing Committee.* He also served in that capacity during 1964 and 1965, when preparations were being made for SIPEX, the 1966 International Exhibition, which will be held in May of this year in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Haverbeck has served as a judge of many national exhibitions, including, Balpex, Interpex, Nojex, Sepad, Sojex, Stampex, the A.P.S. Show held in Washington, D. C. and the S.P.A. Show held in New York. His service as a judge of international philatelic exhibitions includes FIPEX, 1956 and the forthcoming SIPEX, 1966.

In addition to awards received at various national exhibitions in the New York City area, Mr. Haverbeck's collections have won medals at the following international exhibitions: TIPEX, 1936; CIPEX, 1947; Havana, 1950; Toronto, 1950; Monaco, 1952; Helsinki, 1955; Oslo, 1955; Stockholm, 1955; Bogota, 1955; Bombay 1957; Sicily 1958; Barcelona, 1959; London, 1960; Melbourne, 1963; Paris, 1964; and Manila, 1965. He was invited to show in *the Court of Honor at the CIPEX, 1947 Ehibition* held in New York's well remembered Grand Central Palace, as well as in Melbourne, Australia in 1963.

The Other World

It would be remiss if the impression was created that the latest recipient of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* has no life other than one connected with philately. Nothing could be further from the truth. Mr. Haverbeck has had a long and distinguished career in the banking and securities field in New York City's Wall Street, having started in 1935 with the Marine Midland Trust Company. He is currently a representative with the well-known securities firm of Francis I. du Pont and Company, a position he has held for many years.

What is surprising is that his collegiate studies do not seem to have been in preparation for such a career. Mr. Haverbeck prepared for college at The Irving School, Tarrytown, New York. He received his B.A. from Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, where he majored in chemistry and mathematics, supplemented with courses at Columbia University, New York City.

World War II Career

During World War II, Mr. Haverbeck served in the U. S. Naval Reserve, retiring with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. He served in the U. S. and European Theatres of the War, taking part as a Wave-Commander in the initial landings at both Normandy and Southern France. Later, he was active in the Asiatic Theatre as a Navigation Officer during the Occupation of both Okinawa and Japan.

Married, and the father of three, he resides with his wife in Bernardsville, New Jersey.

If there is one distinguishing characteristic about Mr. Haverbeck's career, it is one of service to his fellow man. To this end, he has acquitted himself well. *The Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* is perhaps the crowning achievement of his philatelic life, an award well-merited by his outstanding service to the world of philately. *(P. S.)*

LETTERS *(Continued from Page 76)*

encounter some expense. But then again, so do the various chairmen of the exhibition who are not paid for their work and usually end up underwriting expenses that cannot or are not paid by the exhibition treasury. Qualified judges are important to an exhibition and, yes, so are qualified chairmen.

Most exhibitions in this country are staged by "amateurs" and these "philatelists" are the backbone of our hobby. Their enthusiasm and hard work will give us our best exhibitions...and judging.

Norman H. Lee
Bend, Oregon

The Collectors Club

Fellow of Philately

On the evening of the Open House Meeting of December 15, 1965, the President of the Collectors Club announced that the Board of Governors had acted to create an order of philatelic honor to be bestowed exclusively upon members of the Club, known as *the Collectors Club Fellow of Philately.*

This honor will be granted for outstanding philatelic achievement, and/or meritorious service to the Collectors Club. Outstanding philatelic achievement shall include, among other qualifications, the following:

1. Member of an International Board of Judges.
2. Medal winner at one or more International Exhibitions.
3. Exhibitor by Invitation in an International Court of Honor.
4. Member of an internationally recognized Expert Committee or an internationally accepted expert in own right.
5. Editor or member of consulting staff of an internationally recognized philatelic publication or periodical.
6. Author of one or more philatelic handbooks.
7. Author of outstanding contribution to philatelic research or knowledge. This will be determined by the publication of articles in recognized philatelic magazines of record.

These qualifications have no time limit. They may be current or in the past career of the candidate. However, they will not be posthumous.

It is the intention of this fellowship to honor philatelic achievement or such other qualifications which the Board of Governors may deem fitting and proper.

The action, which created this honor, also specifically instructed the President of the Collectors Club to present a list of ten original candidates, who should be fully qualified for the honor. The ten would serve as both the initial members and the organizing committee to present further candidates to the Board of Governors for confirmation.

On January 26, 1966, the president, Dr. Herbert P. Woodward presented to the Board of Governors the following ten candidates:

Herbert J. Bloch
Winthrop S. Boggs
John R. Boker, Jr.
John J. Britt
Mrs. Louise B. Dale
Henry M. Goodkind
Harrison D. S. Haverbeck
Ernest A. Kehr
Harry L. Lindquist
Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham

These ten original candidates were duly confirmed on January 26, 1966 by the Board of Governors. Their selection was announced to the membership at the meeting on the night of February 2, 1966.

This group will hold an organizational meeting on the afternoon of April 6, 1966 at 4:30 P.M. in the Governors Room here at 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. for the purpose of working out the details of the administration of *the Collectors Club Fellows of Philately* and to select a presiding officer and also a recorder.

This action by the Collectors Club is taken as a means of creating a distinctive method of honoring outstanding contributions to the body of philatelic knowledge by members of the Collectors Club. It is aimed to consist of the most distinguished group of philatelists in the United States or overseas.

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

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

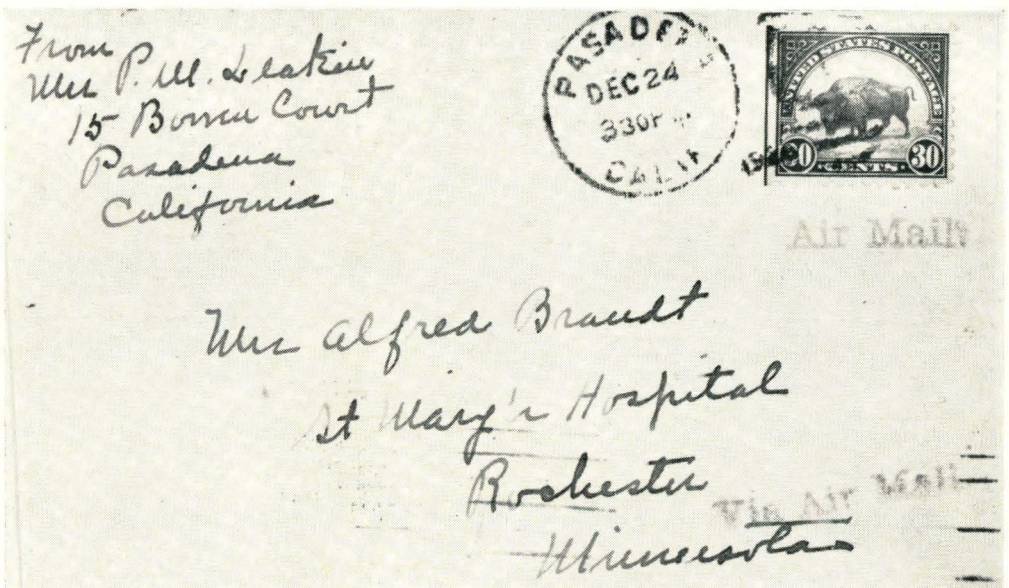
You may own such material. Then it is hoped that you will send it to The Editor, Collectors Club Philatelist, 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016.

United States

30 Cents Air Mail Postage in 1926

The 30c United States regular postage stamp of 1923 picturing a buffalo (Scott No. 569), usually is not found on first-class mail. According to Johl*, "This value served no special rate but was used for payment of postage on parcels amounting to more than thirty cents." Of course, this stamp could have been used on a cover to pay for registry and special delivery services. For example, in 1923 it could have paid the ten-cent special delivery fee, plus the registry fee of twenty cents on a first-class letter with indemnity of over $50.00 but not over $100.00. Although this would have been a special circumstance, use of the thirty-cent stamp to pay for air mail service only is even more unusual, since there was no specific thirty-cent air mail rate on December 24, 1926 when the illustrated cover was postmarked.

*Johl, Max. G. — *The United States Postage Stamps Of The Twentieth Century, Vol. III.*



(Photo by Boutrelle)

In 1926, two sets of different air mail rates were in effect in the United States. The Government-operated transcontinental route for the period from July 1, 1924 through January 31, 1927 had air post rates of eight cents a zone. Thus, the rate from San Francisco, California to Cheyenne, Wyoming was eight cents an ounce. From San Francisco to Chicago, the rate was sixteen cents. A one-ounce letter which flew the complete route to New York cost twenty-four cents.

Air mail was also carried by contract carriers effective as of January 19, 1926. On contract routes, not exceeding 1,000 miles, the rate was ten cents an ounce. For distances in excess of 1,000 miles but not exceeding 1,500 miles, the rate was fifteen cents an ounce. A twenty-cent per ounce rate applied to distances over 1,500 miles.

Since most of the contract routes were actually feeder lines to the Government-operated transcontinental service, provision was made so that contract air mail could be carried on Government planes for a fee in addition to the contract charge. This additional fee was five cents an ounce for each zone or part-zone for the mail flown on the Government route.

For this cover, service was provided on the Los Angeles to Salt Lake City contract route opened on April 17, 1926 and the Chicago to Minneapolis contract route, which went into service on June 7, 1926. Also, Government zone service was provided.

The complete thirty-cent rate in 1926 was calculated as follows:

Train service from Pasadena, California to Los Angeles included in the contract air mail fee	no charge

(Continued on Page 88)

Collectors Club Philatelist

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THE COLLECTORS CLUB

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

Hawaii

The Numeral Issues, Future Research

By J. F. Westerberg

Hawaiian Numeral research has now reached a point where future progress will require the combined resources of many Numeral specialists, including those who have only a few copies of these typeset stamps. From now on, the main objective is to find Numeral varieties that have never been recorded. Consequently, a large number of Numeral collections need to be examined and studied by the owners, because there is no other way of finding out in whose collection, large or small, some significant variety might be hinding.

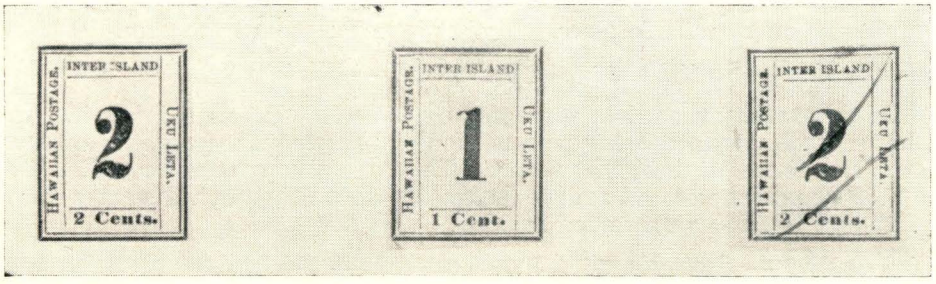
This search for new material involves mainly those settings where more than one pressrun of the same stamp was required. In such cases, no single reconstructed setting of ten can be considered to be correct, unless all ten stamps in it are from the same pressrun. In the search for new varieties, a small collection, restricted to only one of the types in a given setting of ten, can be utilized effectively within these prescribed limits, if the relative significance of each stamp in the collection is described in a commentary.

In the following pages, I shall try to indicate the form such a specialized collection of Numerals might take. A group of collections, organized in this way, could eventually provide the basis for a complete checklist of all existing Numeral varieties, a goal that I hope can be achieved.

The Collection*

First Setting — Scott No. 13 (1859) Type VIII

The "blotchy" large numeral is offered as evidence that there are two settings of Scott No. 13. There is a Type X variety of Scott No. 13 that also has the "blotchy" numeral. Both cannot be from the same setting. The Type X variety, as shall be seen, belongs in the Third Setting. The only possible remaining place for the Type VIII variety is here in the First Setting.



First Setting — Scott No. 13 (1859) Type VIII.
Second Setting — Scott No. 12 (1859) Type IV.
Third Setting — Scott No. 13 (1859) Type X.

Second Setting — Scott No 12 (1859) Type IV

The defect in the large numeral is the most prominent feature of this Type

*L. A. Shelton Collection.

IV stamp. There is some evidence that two pressruns of Scott No. 12 were required; so far no second variety of Type IV has turned up.

Third Setting — Scott No. 13 (1859) Type X

Here again is the "blotchy" numeral. It is a feature of Type X in all the subsequent printings in the Third Setting. This explains why the Type X variety of Scott No. 13 is also found in the Third Setting.

The defective small "2" is also a feature of all Type X Numerals in the Third Setting. There is another variety of this stamp, with the "I" of "INTER" raised, but this collection does not contain a copy of it. All the stamps in this setting, except Types II, VI and VII, are known to have two varieties. Consequently, one of the objectives in future research should be to complete the reconstruction of this second pressrun.



Third Setting — Scott No. 16 (1859) Type IX — Variety A.
Third Setting — Scott No. 16 (1860) Type IX — Variety B.
Third Setting — Scott No. 16 (1860) Type IX — Variety C.

Third Setting — Scott No. 16 (1859) Type IX — Variety A

This stamp is the first of three varieties of Type IX with the large numeral raised. There is a space below "2 Cents" but none above it. This is also a feature of Scott No. 13, Type IX in the Third Setting, which is the reason for assigning this variety to the 1859 printing of Scott No. 16.

Third Setting — Scott No. 16 (1860) Type IX — Variety B

In this variety there is no space either above or below "2 Cents." It occupies the only available place, and that is in the second pressrun.

Third Setting — Scott No. 16 (1860) Type IX — Variety C

In this variety there is a space above "2 Cents" but none below it. This is the feature that places this stamp in the third pressrun, because it is a feature that is also found in those that follow. The three pressruns of Scott No. 16 in the 1859-60 period were all printed before the first lithographed stamps (Scott No. 27 and No. 28) were issued in 1861.

Third Setting — Scott No. 16 (1860) Type IX — Variety D

In this new and separate issue of Scott No. 16 (which was needed because the Post Office robbery in July, 1861 had depleted the stock of previously issued stamps) the raised large numeral is where it belongs. There is a space above "2 Cents" but none below it. This is a feature of Type IX in the previous pressrun and also in the one that follows.

Third Setting — Scott No. 16 (1862) Type IX — Variety E

In this variety "Hawaiian Postage" has spread.



Third Setting — Scott No. 16 (1862) Type IX — Variety D.
Third Setting — Scott No. 16 (1862) Type IX — Variety E.
Third Setting — Scott No. 14 (1862) Type IX.

Third Setting — Scott No. 14 (1862) Type IX

This stamp closely resembles the preceeding, Variety E, of Scott No. 16. The two possibly could have been printed in the same pressrun. The only justification for giving Scott No. 14 a major status in the catalogue is the distinctive greenish blue color of the paper.

Fourth Setting — Scott No. 15 (1863) Type II



Fourth Setting — Scott No. 15 (1863) Type II.

This stamp reveals the start of a new series of settings. When Scott No. 16 was first set up, the lead above "INTER" was removed and then re-inserted below "INTER." As a result, all Type II varieties of Scott No. 16 show no space above "INTER" but a double one below it.

When Scott No. 15 was set, a new lead was inserted above "INTER," but the double space below it was left unchanged. From then on, until the type form was altered for Scott No. 21 in the Ninth Setting, no further change in the spacing above or below "INTER" was made. Scott No. 15 was printed on both gray and bluish gray paper.

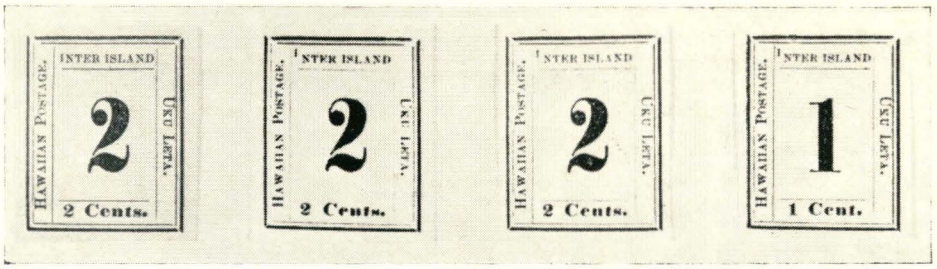
Fifth Setting — Scott No. 18 (1863) Type VII

The "I" of "INTER" is not raised, as it is in the other Type VII stamps that follow in this setting and the next one. This indicates that Scott No. 18 was the first stamp to be printed in the Fifth Setting. There is evidence of another printing on bluish gray paper, but no Type VII copy has turned up.

Fifth Setting — Scott No. 17 (1863) Type VII

In this stamp the "I" of "INTER" is raised, which shows that Scott No. 17 was printed after Scott No. 18. There is no copy of Scott No. 17, Type VII, in the collection described here, so a photograph of an ex-Ferrari copy is substituted for it.

There is another printing discovered by E. Gesvret at the turn of the



Fifth Setting — Scott No. 18 (1863) Type VII.
Fifth Setting — Scott No. 17 (1863) Type VII.
Fifth Setting — Scott No. 20 (1864) Type VII.
Sixth Setting — Scott No. 19 (1864) Type VII.

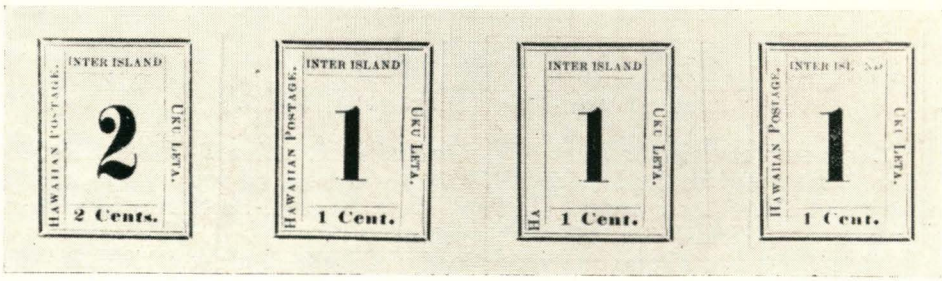
century, where the ink is black instead of blue and the paper is thick bluish gray instead of thin white. Types III, VI, VII and X have been recorded. A copy of Type VII has not been found in this collection.

Fifth Setting — Scott No. 20 (1864) Type VII

This stamp is from the last printing in the Fifth Setting. This is indicated by the close relationship of this 2-cent stamp with the 1-cent that follows in the next setting. Both have the raised "I" and are printed on the same white paper.

Sixth Setting — Scott No. 19 (1864) Type VII

Here is the companion stamp to Scott No. 20, showing the raised "I" of "INTER."



Seventh Setting — Scott No. 24 (1865) Type IX.
Eighth Setting — Scott No. 23 (1865) Type IX — Variety A.
Eighth Setting — Scott No. 23 (1865) Type IX — Variety B.
Eighth Setting — Scott No. 23 (1865) Type IX — Variety C.

Seventh Setting — Scott No. 24 (1865) Type IX

The words, "Hawaiian Postage," are still widely spaced, as at the end of the Third Setting. This feature is illustrated here to show that Scott No. 24 was printed before the resetting of the inscription "Hawaiian Postage" took place.

Eighth Setting — Scott No. 23 (1865) Type IX — Variety A

Here "Hawaiian Postage" is seen about the same as it was in the previous setting.

Eighth Setting — Scott No. 23 (1865) Type IX — Variety B

Most of the letters in "Hawaiian Postage" had dropped out of the form.

SCOTT CATALOGUE NUMBERS					
13-1859 12- "	13-1859 16-1860 16-1862 14- "	15-1863 18- " 17- " 20-1864 19- " 24-1865	23-1865	21-1865 26- " 25- "	22-1865
SETTINGS					
First Second	Third	Fourth Fifth Sixth Seventh	Eighth	Ninth Tenth Eleventh	Twelfth

POSITION OF BORDER TYPES

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

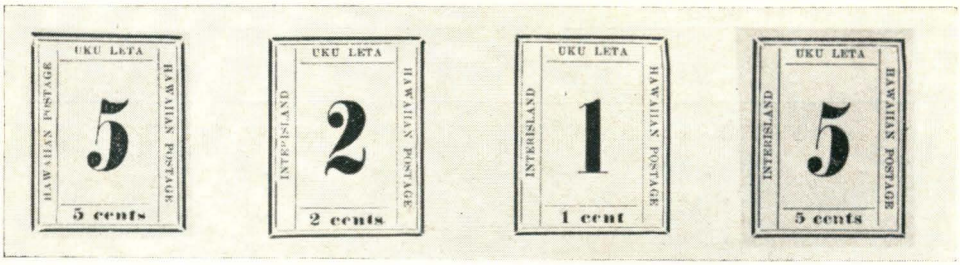
Table showing the sequence of the printings and the position of the border types in each setting.

Eighth Setting — Scott No. 23 (1865) Type IX — Variety C

Here "Hawaiian Postage" was reset, showing that Scott No. 23 was the last setting to be printed before the type was set again to print the first 5-cent Numeral stamp.

Ninth Setting — Scott No. 21 (1865) Type IX

A noteworthy change in Type IX, in addition to the new denomination and the new inscriptions, is the relocation of the inside vertical line from the right to the left side of the stamp. This change, however, is of less importance than the fact that the line was not replaced but kept in use; it is the key to the identification of all Type IX Numeral stamps.



Ninth Setting — Scott No. 21 (1865) Type IX.
Tenth Setting — Scott No. 26 (1865) Type X.
Eleventh Setting — Scott No. 25 (1865) Type X.
Twelfth Setting — Scott No. 22 (1865) Type X.

Tenth Setting — Scott No. 26 (1865) Type X

The reappearance of the large numeral, last seen on all Type VII stamps in the Fifth Setting, is interesting. It is not as significant as the fact that the righthand double line is straight.

Eleventh Setting — Scott No. 25 (1865) Type X

The bend at the top of the righthand double line occurs for the first time in this setting. It indicates that Scott No. 25 was printed after Scott No. 26.

Twelfth Setting — Scott No. 22 (1865) Type X

The bend at the top of the righthand double line is carried over into this setting. Because of this and also that the border inscription "INTER ISLAND" was not changed, as it should have been, offers evidence that Scott No. 22 was the last Hawaiian Numeral stamp to be printed.

References

Henry J. Crocker, "Hawaiian Numerals" (San Francisco, 1909)
By the author, in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST; October 1947, pp.117-20; January 1949, pp.34-36; May 1950, pp.185-190; May 1951, pp.143-150; May 1959, pp.105-117; January 1960, pp.31-32; September 1963, pp.269-273

UNCOMMON USE *(Continued from Page 82)*

Contract rate Los Angeles to Salt Lake City, Utah	10 cents
Government part-zone Salt Lake City to Cheyenne, Wyo.	5 cents
Government full-zone Cheyenne to Chicago	5 cents
Contract rate Chicago to St. Paul, Minnesota	10 cents
Train service from St. Paul to Rochester, Minnesota included in contract the air mail fee	no charge
total	30 cents

The face of the cover gives no clue to its routing. The only indication that air mail service was provided is the markings "Via Air Mail." To explain the thirty-cent air mail rate, one must have a working knowledge of the several rates in effect at the time, as well as a familiarity with the contract and Government-operated air mail services available. *(Philip Silver)*

Honduras

Postal History To 1877 and

Its First Postage Stamps Of 1866 (Part 5)

By Irving I. Green

(Continued from Page 40)

Ratification of the October 18, 1865 Decree

Ratification by Congress, on March 2, 1866, of the Decree of October 18, 1865 was printed in the "Boletin Legislativo" of March 24, 1866:[18]

"Be it made known to the President and the people of the Republic that the National Congress, in the exercise of its authority, decrees:

Note: Articles 1 through 6 are identical with Articles 1 through 6 of the October 18, 1865 decree, so they will not be repeated.

"Article 7: Transporting of private money or jewelry in mail pouches is forbidden.

Note: Article 8 is identical with Article 11 of the October 18, 1865 decree, Article 9 with Article 12, and Article 10 with Article 14 of the same decree.

"Article 11: By these above expressed Articles, the Governmental Decree of October 18 of the preceding year is approved. The Executive Decree of August 1, 1856 remains in force so far as it is not contrary to the present Decree.

"Given at Comayagua in the Sessions Chamber of the National Congress on March 2, 1866."

Juan Lopez D.P. (President of Congress)
Carlos Madrid D.S., Jeronimo Zelaya D.S.
(Senators of Congress)

"The Executive Power, for the reasons expressed, therefore executes this Ratification at the Government Palace, Comayagua, on March 3, 1866."

Jose Maria Medina
The Chief in charge of the Ministry of Treasury and War, Urbano Padilla

Comments on the March 2, 1866 Congressional Ratification

In Honduras, all presidential decrees are required to be ratified by the Congress, as a check on the Executive Power, then executed in turn by the Chief Executive, before they become the "Law of the Land." In this instance, the Congress partially rewrote the Executive Decree of October 18, 1865, which is unusual, as decrees are customarily ratified or rejected without any revision. This action is proof of Medina's influence with the Congress. He realized that the transporting of private money and jewels by the postal department was playing into the hands of the roving bands of outlaws, who menaced the countryside and often waylaid the postal couriers. Medina also realized the provisions of Articles 7 through 10 of the original decree were difficult to enforce and left the government liable for excessive losses.

Medina executed the Congressional Ratification on the next day, March 3, 1866; this can be regarded as the first day it became the "Law of the Land."

18. The English translation of the Ratification is condensed to eliminate repetition.

It, however does not necessarily indicate that March 3 was the actual first day of issue of the first stamps of Honduras; there doubtless existed logical reasons to defer it further. These will be discussed later under the heading, "The First Day of Issue."

The Convention of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador for Reciprocity of Postal Rates.

As reported in "La Gaceta Oficial de Honduras," in the issue of August 18, 1866, this contained the following:

1. A letter from the General Post Office Administrator, dated June 6, 1866 read:

"The General Post-Office Administrator of the Guatemala Republic has given notice to her public that by virtue of her Decree of May 31 of the current year, published in 'La Gaceta de Guatemala' on June 11, 1866, that is will be obligatory to comply with the following orders:

1) In the meantime a new General Postal Law will be issued that will enforce the following postal rates:

	Correspondence that goes from one point to another within the territory of this Republic	*Between this Republic and any other nation of Continental America*	*Between this Republic and Europe and the rest of the overseas countries*
Letters weighing less than ½ ounce	½ real	1 real	2 reales
Letters weighing ½ ounce but less than 1 ounce	1 real	2 reales	4 reales
Letters weighing 1 ounce but less than 2 ounces	2 reales	4 reales	8 reales
For each added ounce or fraction thereof an additional	1 real	2 reales	4 reales

"2) Periodicals going from one point to another within the territory of this Republic [*Guatemala*],* be they national or foreign, will pay no postage whatever, nor will there be any postage charge for those sent outside of this Republic [*Guatemala*].[18a]

"Guatemala, June 6, 1866
(Signed) Joaquin Saenz

2. Then came the following letter, on June 12, 1866 from the Minister of Foreign Relations of Guatemala to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Honduras:

"Dear Mr. Minister:

"The Government of this Republic, desirous of facilitating postal communication, interior as well as exterior, advises that our Decree of May 31, 1866, in the enclosed official publication, indicates our desire to promote the occasion of a Convention, and I have the honor to communicate with you toward that objective.

"The friendship and harmony that happily exists between Honduras and Guatemala assures me of a favorable action by your Government to celebrate a similar Convention that will establish close ties; and, in turn, I have the honor to propose that, if the matter appeals to you, you appoint an accredited delegate

18a. The complete decree of May 31, 1866 is shown in Figure 19.

*Italics are ours.

empowered to negotiate a Postal Convention with one appointed by the Government of Guatemala, and one who is also empowered to act reciprocally with Nicaragua and El Salvador, with whom we expect to negotiate a Convention.

"Nevertheless, we express our hope that the government of Honduras will find it agreeable to guarantee to Guatemala a reciprocity of the revised regulation of the 31st of May past, as they call for a reduction by one half of the

TOMO XV. NUMERO 18.

SUSCRICION.

Este periódico se publica una ó dos veces á la semana.—El precio de la suscricion es: *doce reales* por doce números, en la Capital; *catorce reales* para los departamentos y *dos pesos* fuera de la República.

ANUNCIOS.

Los de interés particular se insertarán siempre que se entreguen á la imprenta con anticipacion, adelantando al mismo tiempo el precio, que será convencional, de cinco líneas para arriba, y de menos, cuatro reales.

GACETA DE GUATEMALA.

Guatemala, Junio 11 de 1866.

SUMARIO.

OFICIAL.—Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores: Acuerdo sobre Ordenanza y reforma de Correos.—Ministerio de Hacienda: Acuerdo sobre remate de los estancos de aguardiente y chicha de los Departamentos de Guatemala, Amatitlan, Escuintla, Sacatepequez, Chimaltenango y Santa Rosa, para el bienio de 1867 y 1868. —Estados de Hacienda pública.—Amortizacion de crédito público.

NO OFICIAL.—Correos.

REMITIDOS.

EXTERIOR.—Revista política de Europa.

VARIEDADES.—Los Consulados.—Apuntamientos estadísticos del Departamento de Jutiapa.

ANUNCIOS.

OFICIAL.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

Acuerdo sobre Ordenanza y reforma de Correos.

Palacio del Gobierno, Guatemala, Mayo 31 de 1866.

Considerando que las disposiciones vigentes reglamentarias en la Administracion de Correos carecen de la unidad y eficacia necesarias, y atendiendo á que los intereses comerciales del pais y el mejor servicio público demandan su reforma y una reduccion de portes; el Presidente acuerda:

1.° Por el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, bajo cuya dependencia se encuentra la Administracion de Correos de la República, se procederá á formar una Ordenanza General de Correos, comprensiva de todas las reformas que este servicio público exija, á fin de que, aprobada que sea, comience á regir el dia 1.° de Enero de 1867.

2.° El propio Ministerio cuidará de hacer preparar para dicha fecha sellos de correos del valor de uno, cinco, diez y veinte centavos, para expeditar con su uso la franeatura de la correspondencia, del modo que entonces se dispondrá.

3.° Queda así mismo á su cargo el promover la celebracion de convenios postales con los Estados de Europa y América, á efecto de arreglar convenientemente los portes qu hayan de cobrarse á las cartas, periódicos, libros &c., y de asegurar la reciprocidad.

4.° Entretanto se expide la Ordenanza General de Correos, regirá la siguiente tarifa de portes:

I.

	Correspondencia que circule.		
	De un punto á otro del territorio de la República.	Entre la República y países de la América.	Entre la República y países de ultramar.
Cartas de menos de ½ onza	½ real.	1 real.	2 reales.
De ½ onza y menos de 1 onza.....	1 id.	2 id.	4 id.
De 1 onza y menos de 2 onzas.....	2 id.	4 id.	8 id.
Por cada onza ó fraccion de onza adicional.....	1 id.	2 id.	4 id.

II. Los periódicos que circulen de un punto á otro, dentro del territorio de la República, ya sean nacionales ó extrangeros, no pagarán porte alguno; ni lo pagarán los que de la misma República se dirijan al exterior.

III. Tampoco pagarán porte los periódicos procedentes de los demas Estados de Centro América, con tal que sean publicados en ellos mismos y que medie la reciprocidad.

IV. Los periódicos de cualquiera otra procedencia pagarán un cuarto de real por cada onza ó fraccion de onza de peso.

V. El porte de los pliegos de diligencias judiciales que no gocen de franquicia, será el establecido para las cartas en la presente tarifa.

VI. La correspondencia de oficio continuará gozando de las franquicias que hoy disfruta.

5.° El franqueo prévio de toda clase de correspondencia, con arreglo á la tarifa del artículo anterior, será obligatorio desde el 1.° de Julio del año corriente.

6.° El cobro de los portes de la correspondencia que venga del exterior, se arreglará á la misma tarifa desde igual fecha; respetándose no obstante la franeatura de los paises con quienes medie la reciprocidad.

7.° Se procederá desde luego á regularizar la conduccion de la correspondencia en el interior, estableciendose correos diarios á la Antigua y Amatitlan, pudiéndose al efecto celebrar contratos, por el término de seis meses, con las empresas de diligencias ú otras que recorran las carreteras abiertas al tráfico.

(Rubricado por S. E.)—*Aycinena.*

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Acuerdo sobre remate de los estancos de aguardiente y chicha de los Departamentos

Administracion General de Correos.

Licitacion pública.

La Administracion General de Correos está dispuesta á oir propuestas y ajustar contratos para la conduccion de la correspondencia en carruajes entre esta Capital y

La Antigua, diariamente;
Amatitlan, diariamente;
Escuintla, una vez á la semana;
Quezaltenango, una vez á la semana;
Puerto de San José, dos veces al mes.

y lugares intermedios entre todos estos puntos.

Los contratos se harán por seis meses contados desde 1.° de Julio entrante y se oiran propuestas hasta el dia 18 del corriente.

Guatemala, Junio 7 de 1866.

NO OFICIAL.

TOMO XV
LA GACETA. Nº 17
1866

CORREOS.

En la parte oficial de este periódico se registra un acuerdo sobre correos, que debe ser visto con satisfaccion, por que viene á introducir una reforma en los portes, muy ventajosa para el público.

Reducidos como quedan á la mitad de lo que hasta hoy se ha cobrado, para las cartas del exterior y á una cuarta parte para la mayoria de los que circulan en el interior de la República, la modicidad de esos portes debe contribuir á facilitar y hacer mas frecuente las comunicaciones. Estas serán ademas mas rápidas mediante el nuevo arreglo que se tiene en mira respecto á los transportes; de modo que el público será servido en lo de adelante de una manera conveniente y apropiada al incremento de las transacciones generales.—La introduccion de los sellos de correos es tambien una de aquellas mejoras demandadas por el mejor servicio del ramo; y se han pedido ya á Paris.

No dudamos que el público auxiliará á la Administracion de Correos en la ejecucion de las mejoras indicadas y de las que irán introduciéndose á consecuencia de ellas, prestándose por su parte á seguir las indicaciones de la propia Administracion semejantes á las que hoy publicamos en la seccion de anuncios.

Gaceta de Guatemala Tomo XV Nº 17 Junio 11 1866

Fig. 19. "La Gaceta de Guatemala" of June 11, 1866.

postal rates between the two Republics, fixing the rates according to weight in ounces from the first ounce, and, in addition, requiring previous franking.

"Confident in the hope that this communication will be favorably received by your President, and of his assuring Guatemala of his desire for reciprocity on the merit of the proposal, we request that you insert in the periodicals of your nation this notice relative to the matter from the Postmaster of Guatemala.

"Subscribing to your most sincere consideration of a desire to be of service."

Pedro de Aycinena
Minister of Foreign Relations of the
Government of the Republic of Guatemala

3. A decree of July 11, 1866 to promote a Postal Covention among Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, as it appeared in "La Gaceta Oficial Escudo de Honduras," Comayagua, Saturday, August 18, 1866 read:

"The President of the Republic, in view of the Decree of the Supreme Government of Guatemala already issued on May 31, 1866, relative to the reform merited in the regulations of postal communication, and considering that this arrangement is of common benefit for the rapid transmission of mail which moves between the two Republics, decrees:

"Article 1: Senor Don Maximo Soto, Resident Minister of Honduras in Guatemala, is sufficiently authorized to arrange a Postal Convention with those authorized by that Republic.

"Article 2: From next August 1, postage fees will be decreased in half from those established by the Law of March 2, 1866 *(the Ratification of the revised Honduran Decree of October 18, 1865*)*, with the exception of overseas mail.

"Article 3: No mail will be accepted by either Postal Department unless franked in accordance with the rates established by this Convention."

Executed in Gracias, July 11, 1866
Jose Maria Medina

Convention noted by the Minister of Foreign Relations, Jose Maria Cisneros

Comments on the July 11, 1866 Postal Convention

The Postal Convention between Honduras and Guatemala, as published in "La Gaceta Oficial de Honduras" of August 8, 1866, established lower postal rates on a reciprocal basis; also were included the Republics of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The Convention excluded Costa Rica, as she showed no inclination to join her four sister Republics. Ever since her independence in 1821, a considerable number of Costa Rica's voting populace favored the retention of Spanish domination. A large proportion of her people were "whites" and mostly literate; they were aloof toward the other mixed-color republics, refusing to join in any move toward the establishment of a new federation. In fact, it was in Costa Rica, during 1842, where General Francisco Morazan, the great liberal, was captured and executed.

By this decree of July 11, 1866, Honduran domestic and overseas postal rates, as given in the October 18, 1865 decree and its ratification of March 2, 1866, remained unchanged. However, the postal rates of October 18, 1865, to the Central American Republics, except Costa Rica, were cut in half by the decree of July 11, 1866.[19]

19. Letters sufficiently prepaid in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, and addressed to persons in Honduras, were delivered to the addressee without further charge. Likewise, sufficiently prepaid mail from Honduras to any of the four abovenamed republics was also delivered to the addressee without further charge.

*Italics are ours.

From August 31, 1866 until September 21, 1868, there is no further reference in the official newspapers of Guatemala and Honduras to the negotiations of this Postal Convention. In No. 86 of "La Gaceta Oficial de Honduras, Comayagua," September 21, 1868, however, referring to the decree of September 10, 1868, signed by President Medina, by which new postal rates were established, there appears Article 4, which, literally translated, reads:

"The stamps affixed to the pieces received in Amapala from Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua shall be valid *in Honduras* by virtue of reciprocity."

The words "by virtue of reciprocity" indicate clearly the Postal Convention first proposed by the Government. Also, it refers to the negotiation, to which President Medina appointed Dr. Maximo Soto, Resident Minister of Honduras in Guatemala City, as the delegate with ample powers. This was successfully negotiated and concluded. Included were the Governments of El Salvador and Nicaragua, as suggested by Pedro de Aycinena, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala.

It is impossible to ascertain why the various negotiations that preceded the signing of the Postal Convention were never published in the official organ of the Honduran Government. It seems that the explanation for this omission can be explained by the following. Between August 1866 and September 1868, Honduras was suffering under a dreadful epidemic of Cholera Morbus; a serious revolution in Olancho in 1867 and 1868; and tragic events, that occurred in Mexico and Guatemala,[20] the reports of which occupied much space in the official newspaper of Honduras, as did the text of the new "Concordat" with the Pope. No space, therefore, was available for the negotiations and the text of the Postal Convention. An effort by this writer to procure a copy of the Convention from Guatemala, where records were better kept in those years, and where the official newspaper always had many more pages than the "Gaceta" of Honduras, (hence enough space for all publications), was fruitless.

Doubtless Honduras agreed to Minister Pedro de Aycinena's request that the notice of the reduced rates be inserted in the Honduran periodicals. This in itself seems a valid reason for Honduras to delay the issuance of the first stamps until August 1, 1866.

Contract Between Honduras and the Panama Railroad Company

On April 20, 1868, an agreement was reached between Honduras and the Panama Railroad Company. In addition to owning and operating the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, this company also controlled and operated the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, which sailed between Colon, Panama and Acapulco, Mexico, calling at the Central American Pacific ports, and also operated as far south as Valparaiso, Chile. This steamship line later merged with the Pacific Mail Company.

The agreement between Honduras and this company read:

"Ship Line with Stop at the Port of Amapala for Mail

"The undersigned, Morris and Company and Guillermo (William) Nelson, commercial agent for the Panama Railroad Company, the first-named party

20. In Mexico during the early part of 1867, Emperor Maximilian and his troops were being harassed and gradually crushed by a native Mexican Army under Benito Juarez. Maximilian was captured early in 1867 and executed on June 19 of that year.

In Guatemala, a great Liberal movement, under Garcia Granados and Justo Rufino Barrios, was gradually closing in on President Cerna and his reactionaries. The country was in a state of riot and revolution until September 1871, when Granados assumed the presidency.

authorized to represent the Supreme Government of Honduras, and the second-named party representing the said Company, have reached the following terms of a contractual agreement:

"Article 1: The steamships of the Company will call twice each month at the Port of Amapala, once coming up from Panama, and once on the return trip to Panama, if it is not possible to call more frequently.

"Article 2: Correspondence from and to Honduras will be carried free of charge, and the captains will permit no mail to be carried on board the ship outside of the mail pouches.

"Article 3: The freight and passenger rates are identical with those established for the port of La Union, El Salvador.

"Article 4: The Government of Honduras agrees to pay the Panama Railroad Company annually the sum of 8000 pesos in ounces* of 10 and 6 pesos each, or its equivalent in other coin, for five years immediately from the date of the signing by agreement of this contract.

"Article 5: The 'annual payment' mentioned in Article 4 is the same amount as that agreed upon by the Governments of El Salvador and Guatemala. In the event that the payment of this subsidy to the Panama Railroad Company continues for more than five years, the Government of Honduras will continue to do likewise.

"Article 6: The ships of the company will not be charged for any imposts, taxes, or duties, be it night or day, Sunday or other holidays.

"Article 7: The Government of Honduras will have the right to make arrangements with any other company for the purpose of establishing new lines of communication, but will not grant more favorable terms or greater advantages than those here stipulated during the period of this contract.

"Article 8: On merchandise brought in for use in the country carried by the Panama Railroad Company and brought in by the ships of this Company, there will be granted a rebate of 1/10 the impost (duty) collected at the Customs. This rebate is to be applied to the credit of the importers.

"Article 9: Such differences as may arise between the Government of Honduras and the Railroad Company regarding interpretation and fulfillment of this contract will be resolved by arbitration, one arbitrator for each party. In the event of a disagreement, they will agree upon a third arbitrator, and his decision will be final in the case under discussion.

"Article 10 This contract will go into effect as soon as the President of the Company advises the Supreme Government of Honduras, through its agent, of his approval.

"In faith with the stipulations, we affirm these presents for duplication in the port of La Union this 30th of April, 1868."

(Signed) Morris and Company, Guillermo Nelson,
and attested by their seals.

"Attached to the above contract, in conformance with instructions as outlined, the Government hereby in good faith gives its approval."

The Ministry of Interior Relations and Government,
Tegucigalpa, April 30, 1868,
(signed) Trinidad Ferrari, with his seal

The Decree of September 10, 1868

This decree appears in "La Gaceta Oficial de Honduras," Vol. 6, No. 80, of June 25, 1868, found in the Archivo Nacional.

*One onza (ounce) was the equivalent of one-tenth of a Castillian pound.



Fig. 20. Panama Railroad Company stock certificate. Its actual size is 8⅞ x 4¾ inches.

The decree of September 10, 1868 gives postal rates for correspondence sent from the Port of Amapala by the steamers of the "Compania de Panama." For the first time, the postage stamps of Honduras are given the designation "Estampillas" instead of "Sellos." This decree is also found in "La Gaceta Oficial," No. 86. Vol 6, Comayagua, Monday, September 21, 1868.

Rates for Mail via Amapala

"S. E. el Senor Capitan General[21] Presidente, in consideration, it is decreed:

"Article 1: Private correspondence which is sent via the Port of Amapala for the Pacific Republics, for the United States of America, and for nations overseas, will carry exactly triple the stamps used for interior mail, as established by Article 5 of the October 18, 1865 Decree, ratified by the National Congress on March 2, 1866.

For a single letter that does not weigh	¼ ounce	4 reales
For a double letter that does not weigh	½ ounce	6 reales
For a triple letter that does not weigh	¾ ounce	8 reales
A parcel of letters enclosed in one cover	1 pound	12 reales
Messages	1 pound	4 reales

"Article 3: Correspondence which leaves from Amapala in the ships of the Panama Company, with whom the Government made a pact on April 30th of the current year, will carry double the amount of stamps in accordance with Article 6 of the cited Decree and Article 1 of the present Decree.

"Correspondence received from the Central American Republics will pay the following charges:

Single letter falling short of ¼ ounce	2 reales
Double letter falling short of ½ ounce	4 reales
Triple letter falling short of ¾ ounce	6 reales
For a package of letters in one cover 1 pound	8 reales

For greater weights a proportionate charge.

21. "Captain-General" was one of the many honorary titles awarded Medina by his Congress. It was the highest rank in the Honduran Army.

"Article 4: It will be obligatory to frank the pieces of mail received in Amapala, coming from Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, according to a mutual obligation by virtue of reciprocity.
"Article 5: The franking of mail leaving Honduras will be done with the Government postage stamps that have been authorized by the previously cited Decree,[22] permitting free of charge pamphlets of all kinds, sorts, and description.
"Article 6: This information is to be communicated."

"Done in Comayagua, 10 Spetember, 1868"

Minister of the Interior,
Pedro Francisco de la Roche

Jose Maria Medina,
Constitutional President

Comments on the April 30, 1868 Contract and the September 10, 1868 Decree

In Central and South America, the transportation of passengers, merchandise, and mail to and from the Isthmus of Panama during the 1855-1870 period was accomplished principally by steamship lines. American and British ships did this during the first fifteen years, to which were subsequently added those of a French company, and still later on, a German company.

The Panama Railroad Steamship Company was organized in 1855. Its steamers plied between Panama and Acapulco, Mexico, touching at all Central American ports on the Pacific Ocean side, including Amapala, Honduras, reputed to be the finest harbor between Panama and San Francisco, Calif. This service started in the latter part of 1856, when the first steamer, the "Columbus," was despatched from Panama on her initial voyage as far as Guatemala. The venture proved prosperous and a great stimulus to the coffee-growing states of Central America.

William Nelson, commercial agent for the Panama Railroad Company in Panama, was the prime advocate for this service. He recommended adding new steamships. Soon the "Guatemala" of 1500 tons, and "Salvador" of 1568 tons, were running on the coast. The "Parkersburg" of 715 tons, and the "Winchester" were sent out as auxiliary steamers to relieve the others during the coffee season.

Afterward, the "Honduras" was built in England for the company. Trade prospered until the line was sold to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and incorporated with their Panama and California line in 1872.

It was with William Nelson, representing the Company, that Honduras, on April 30, 1868, reached a contractual agreement for the transportation of mail between Panama and the port of Amapala, Honduras. Franked mail in sealed pouches was picked up in Amapala by the ships of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company and delivered at Colon, Panama to the resident mail agent of Honduras. He was charged with sorting such mail and forwarding it via the most expeditious route to its destination, where postage due was customarily collected from the recipient. Or conversely, mail addressed to Honduras arriving in Panama was forwarded by this same resident mail agent of Honduras via a ship of the Panama Company to Amapala, whence it was forwarded by the Honduran mail system to the recipient, who was obliged to pay whatever postage was due. The mail agent in Panama also kept an accurate record of all the registered mail he handled whether going to or coming from Honduras.

The year 1868 was the most prosperous in the history of the Panama Railroad. Starting with the following year the Pacific Overland Railroad in the

22. "The cited Decree" refers to the one of October 18, 1865 and its Ratification by Congress on March 2, 1866.

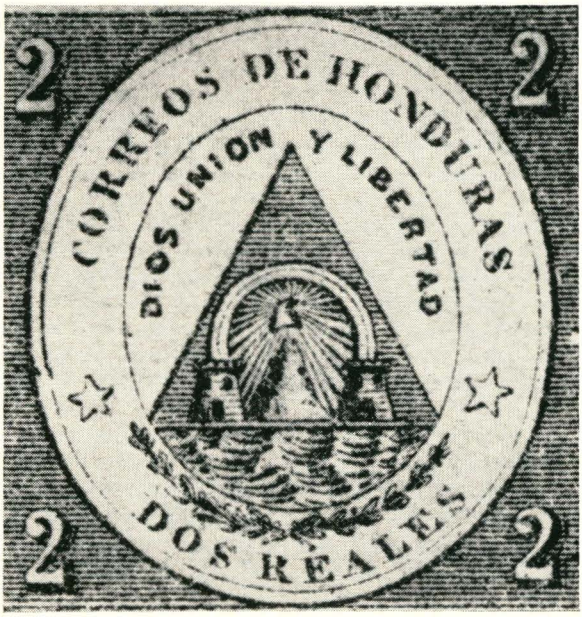


Fig. 20A.

United States and the Straits of Magellan steamers in the south appreciably cut its profits.

The Design of the First Stamp

The stamps's central device within a double-lined oval quite accurately depicts the nation's Coat of Arms except for the addition of the phrase "DIOS UNION Y LIBERTAD" (see Fig. 20A). The oval is inscribed at top "CORREOS DE HONDURAS" and at bottom "DOS REALES;" the two inscriptions are separated by a five-pointed star at each side, with entwined branches appearing above the expression of value. The oval itself is placed upon a background of fine transverse lines in each corner on which appears an outline of the numeral "2."

The design measures 18 by 19 mm. with some occasional slight variance in size due to an uneven shrinkage of the paper resulting from its required moistening during the process of printing by lithography.

The Stamps' Characteristics

Having discussed the postal decrees and agreements including those during Medina's nine-year administration (a long one for Honduras), now our attention will turn to the characteristics of the stamps themselves, the details of their production, makeup, use, and abuse.

As previously noted, Medina was very proud of his stamp design, as it was full of glowing symbolisms. An effort will be made to "read between the symbols," dividing the comments into four categories: 1) study of the stamp design; 2) the origin and evolution of the true Honduran Coat of Arms; 3) the symbolic significance of the true Coat of Arms; and 4) the symbolic significance of the design.

(To Be Continued)

Book Reviews

The Postal History Of Tibet by Arnold C. Waterfall. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1., England. 174 pages, 24 illustrations. price 60/-($8.40) plus postage.

It is now eight years since I saw the revision of my first handbook on Tibetan postal history published by the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund of the Collectors Club. This came six years after the issuance of my first handbook on this subject. The 1952 work was the culmination of years of study and collecting, some of which was done in close collaboration with the pioneer student of Tibetan philately in this country, the late Theodore Newman. It was, then with great anticipation and curiosity that I began reading Mr. Waterfall's book.

Mr. Arnold C. Waterfall has been known for years in philatelic circles as an avid collector of the stamps of Tibet. After 30 years of study, he has put together a very interesting and complete book, which covers all the aspects possible to the collecting of the stamps of this fascinating country. He has compiled it from the studies of those who have pioneered the field; H. R. Holmes, G. S. Russell, Theodore Newman, W. H. Adgey-Edgar, E. A. Smythies, A. Singer, S. G. Radgowski and myself. To this, he has added the fruit of his own studies. The latter has contributed some new material relating to the postal history of the Tibet Frontier Commission and the Younghusband Expedition. Also, he has added a few unrecorded postmarks during the 1912-1932 period and a study of the registration markings of the Tibetan Post Office.

The other areas are well discussed including a chapter on the many types of counterfeits. All things considered, Mr. Waterfall has done an excellent job of presenting what he knows as well as airing his own opinions of the many things that he has not been able to prove.

The format of the book leaves much to be desired. The type seems too small for these tired eyes. Many illustrations, particularly of the stamps, are not clear enough to be of much use. On the other hand, the postmarks are mostly well pictured and clear, although they are reproduced much smaller than they should be, which I consider unfortunate.

There are other things to be considered besides the content and format of a book. One of these is the attitude of the author towards other students of Tibetan philately, including myself. Mr. Waterfall reflects a very insular point of view as well as one of enormous conceit. He has made too many captious criticisms of the pioneer works. For example, on page 8, he wrote: "In *1952* The Collectors Club of America published a Tibetan Handbook, written by Haverbeck and based on Holmes Handbook, Newman's articles and Russell's 'China Clipper',..... Unfortunately, he was not aware of the work going on in this country, so no mention was made of the 1933 platings, nor the 61st Cliche. Adgey-Edgar's fine article on the most likely way the 1933 stamps were produced was published in the *December 1953* issue of the Stamp Magazine." (Italics are ours).

It should be immediately obvious to any reader that a book published in 1952, as my first one was, must have been completed at least six months earlier than publication date. Therefore, criticism of the omission of data first published in *December, 1953* is not fair.

Captious remarks of this kind are interjected throughout the book. Unfortunately, they detour a reader from a proper pursuit of the text. This is a great fault in any work whose primary goal is being informative. They are

interjected merely as an invitation to controversy for the sake of controversy. This reviewer objects to such methods regardless of whether they are aimed at him or others. Fault-finding in print with other authors in the same field should be excluded; a good editor will delete these. If there are errors in earlier works, these should be corrected by presenting philatelic evidence; all personal references, praiseworthy or fault-finding, are best omitted.

Despite the aforementioned objections, I have to write with sincerity that Mr. Waterfall has produced a useful book that will be of great help to those collectors who are thinking of making a collection of Tibetan stamps. While this book would have benefitted from some impartial editing, I can recommend it for its more than adequate coverage of the entire field. *(H. D. S. H)*

The Canada Basic Catalogue, 3rd Edition 1965-1967. 138 pages, illustrated, paper cover. Published by K. Bileski, Ltd. Sta. "B" Winnepeg, Canada. Price $2.00.

The Standard Plate Block Catalogue, 6th Edition. 124 pages, illustrated, paper cover. Published by K. Bileski, Ltd. Sta. "B" Winnepeg, Canada. Price $3.00.

These two books are not only pricelists and catalogues but handbooks in the true sense of the word. They are as necessary to the Canadian specialist as the classic works of Jarrett and Boggs.

"The Basic Catalogue" breaks down the regular issues by issue. It is replete with technical data and includes information as to why certain issues or stamps are difficult to come by. This reviewer obtained this latter information the hard way through years of experience as a Canadian specialist. To include these views in a book makes it worth its price, in this reviewer's opinion.

The technical data and the illustrations of modern varieties is invaluable; the section upon "tagged stamps" and the Officials is most useful. The treatment of the "Small Queen" issues is so well detailed that it simplifies this specialty for both the new and old collector alike.

As for the second Bileski book, "The Plate Block Catalogue," this also is replete with useful technical information as well as clear diagramatic layouts. It supplements the first book and helps this growing new specialty of plate number collecting.

Both books are recommended to all interested in Canada, whether he be a beginner or veteran collector. *(E. W. Trench)*

The Postal Markings of SPAIN by Theo. Van Dam. Billig's Handbook of Postmarks (Volume 13), 74 pages, 271 illustrations, indexed, paper cover. Price $4.00 from Fritz Billig, 168-39 Highland Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y. 11432

Because of the instability of central government over the years, of loose printing regulations, and of lack of control of counterfeits, Spain began to decline in philatelic interest about the end of the last century. This trend seems to have been reversed in recent years, possibly by reason of spectacular improvement in stamp manufacture and design by the current Spanish State.

It is only logical that the revival of interest should lead to more intensive study and the publication of monographs on standard phases in Spanish collecting. Mr. Van Dam's book is a superb effort to cover the postal markings of a country in seventy-four pages. To complete this is, of course, impossible; the book, however, is not only accurate, but carefully studied containing truly massive information.

The use of maps is extremely helpful in locating, rather than merely accumulating, such items as the "Rude Wheel" cancellations of the 1860's. One now can easily locate the more difficult town markings such as Tarancon, and others in Seale by the use of Mr. Van Dam's book.

This book is more full than the current work in Spanish by Dr. Luis Blas, "Manuel de Experto en sellos de Espana (1850-1900)." Dr. Blas has the advantage of using color; nor can there be the detail of a small fragment or issue such as "Matasellos Espanoles sobre Sellos de Francia." It is not so intended.

Above all, the Van Dam work is in English. There are all too few works on Spain in English and none, to my knowledge, except "Cruzada," a small monthly publication.

The study of cancellations since the close of the Spanish Civil War of 1936 is limited to regular types. No effort is made to go into the host of special cancellations. There is a work in Spanish, "Catalogo de Matasellos y Marcas Especiales," for that field.

There are a whole host of other sections such as air mail, official, registered and miscellaneous markings. But the true value of the book is to interest the Spanish collector in cancellations without such minute detail as to dull his interest. It leaves open spaces for the individual to study further and fill in, while supplying sound fundamentals covering a wide range. *(Edward L. Willard)*

Pre-Stamp Postal Markings of Mexico by Otto Yag and John K. Bash. (1965) 161 pages and 9 page index. Illustrated. Clothbound. Published by the Elmhurst Philatelic Society, Elmhurst, Illinois. Price $15.00.

In the July and September, 1956 numbers of this magazine (The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. 35, Nos. 4-5) John K. Bash, well-known specialist of early Mexican stamps and postal history, wrote about and also tabulated almost 500 postmarks used in Mexico before its postage stamps were introduced.

Since then, approximately 400 more such postal markings became known. As a result, Mr. Bash, a careful, conscientious student, elicited the assistance of several other Mexican students in the Elmhurst Philatelic Society. As a team, this fine book was produced late in 1965.

Catalogue de Timbres-Poste Sports et Scoutisme. 7th Edition (1966). Clement Brun, Editor. 184 pages, illustrated, paper cover. Published in Paris, France. U. S. distributor, Elhom's For Stamps, 825 Hayes Avenue, Racine, Wisc. 53405.

In the May 1965 number of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST on pages 180 and 181, Mr. Ira Seebacher, one of the leading Sports collectors in the world, directed many unfavorable comments against this French catalogue on the topical subject of Sports. He specified certain Sports stamps that should have been in this catalogue but were not. Also, he bemoaned the absence on information on designs of the sport stamps, printing methods, names of the designers and engravers, quantities issued and other data that Mr. Seebacher sincerely believed must be included in a work as this.

The new 1966 edition is 184 instead of 156 pages. It was thought that some of Mr. Seebacher's constructive criticism may have been heeded. He informs us that it has not been. All that the new edition has done is to add the recent issues that came out after last year's book, thus accounting for the

additional number of pages. Our 1965 review either was not read or ignored.

Again as in 1965, new 1966 editions of companion books on *La Faune* and *La Flore* (Animals and Flowers) also were published. There are no changes and no improvements. These three booklets simply have again taken a sketchy set of textnotes and the prices from the "Yvert & Tellier Catalogue," extracted just those listings and pricings on stamps pertaining to each particular topic, correlated them into one little book.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Stamps, Vols. 129-132. Bound Volumes. Gift of Mr. H. L. Lindquist.

Stanley Gibbons Elizabethan Postage Stamp Catalogue. Second Edition. 1966. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 367 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue, Part One, 1966. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 937 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of Harold Cohn & Co., Inc. Chicago, Illinois.

Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part Two, 1966. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 964 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of Harold Cohn & Co., Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part Three, 1966. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 721 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of Harold Cohn & Co., Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

Spezialkatalog uber die Briefmarken der Schweiz und von Liechtenstein. XVII. Auflage. 1966. Zumstein & Cie., Bern, Switzerland. 650 pages. Illustrated. German text. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

A Russian-English Dictorionary. Edited by B. A. Lapidus and S. V. Shevtsova. Published by the State Publishing House of Foreign and National Dictionaries, Moscow. 1962. 563 pages. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. Paul P. Lindenberg.

Holte Landpost. Edited and published by Sten Christensen, Trelleborg, Sweden. 1966. 21 pages. Illustrated. Swedish text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

The Postal History of Tibet by Arnold C. Waterfall. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England. 1965. 174 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Gift of Mr. Harrison D. S. Haverbeck.

Commonwealth Stamp Design 1840-1965 by James A. Mackay. Published by The Trustees of the British Museum. 1965. 49 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Dennis H. Pack.

La Naissance des Surcharges "R.F." de la Poste Navale Francaise (1943-1945) by Henry C. Dupont. Published by L'Echangiste Universel, Bischwiller. 12 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Gift of Aero Philatelists, Inc.

Specialkatalog over Danmarks Stalstukne Frimaerker. Bind II, Haefte II. Forlag ved Tom Plovst, Horsens, Denmark. 1965. 48 pages. Illustrated. Danish text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Les "Agences des Postes de France a Terre" en Amerique et aux Antilles by Raymond Salles. Reprint from Documents Philatelique. 32 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

Timbres et Types, Vol. V. Le Type Blanc by Pierre de Lizeray. Published by Le Monde des Philatelistes, Paris, France. 28 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

Topical Issues of 1965 with 1966 Catalog Numbers by Bob Allison. American Topical Association, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 31 pages. Paperbound.

Courtesy of the publisher.

Catalogue de Timbres-Poste Sports et Scoutisme, 1966 by Clement Brun. Editions Brun et Fils, Paris, France. 184 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Catalogue de Timbres-Poste La Faune, 1966 by Clement Brun. Editions Brun et Fils, Paris, France. 172 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Catalogue de Timbres-Poste La Flore, 1966 by Clement Brun. Editions Brun et Fils, Paris, France. 128 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

The Symbol of Medicine in Philately by Dr. Henryk Szancer. Notes published in Topical Time, 1963-1964. 16 pages. Illustarted. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Postal History of the Dodecanese Islands by Moses C. Constantinis. Reprint from the S.P.A. Journal. 11 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Early Contracts by Greek Post for Transmission of Mail Abroad 1833-1860 by Sophocles G. Nicolaides and Arist. Xanthopoulos. Reprint from Philotelia. 29 pages. Illustrated. Greek and English text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Italian Coin Engravers Since 1800 by Elvira Eliza Clain-Stefanelli. Constrbutions from The Museum of History and Technology. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1965. 67 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound.

Weihnachten in der Philatelie. 2. Auflage. 1965. by Clemens Anheuser. Sieger-Verlag, Lorch/Wurttemberg. 120 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Lonely Sea and the Sky, An Autobiography by Francis Chichester. Published by Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. 1964. 352 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of the late Mr. Albert Philip Cohen.

The Wright Brothers, A Brief Account of Their Work, 1899-1911 by Charles H. Gibbs-Smith. Published by Science Museum, London, England. 1963. 32 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the late Mr. Albert Philip Cohen

The World's First Aeroplane Flights by Charles H. Gibbs-Smith. Published by Science Museum, London, England. 32 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the late Mr. Albert Philip Cohen.

Gifts were received also from:

Messrs. Robert G. Stone, Sol Whitman, Paul P. Lindenberg, William Liberman and Dr. Oscar Winkelstein.

Purchased by the Library:

Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of Sarawak, 1965. Edited and published by The Sarawak Specialists' Society, Great Britain. 46 pages. Paperbound.

Priced Catalogue of the Postmarks of Sarawak, 1965. Edited and published by The Sarawak Specialists' Society, Great Britain. 10 pages. Paperbound.

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

The Clubhouse

Meeting of December 1, 1965

China. Treaty Port Locals

This display and lecture was given by our Past President, Harrison D. S. Haverbeck. He has given us his lecture notes for the purpose of the report of this meeting. Now follows his remarks paraphrased by him for this magazine:

"I am going to speak to you tonight on the stamps of the local posts of China. The program calls this a lecture on the Treaty Port Locals. But this is a deliberate misnomer, because no one really knows what the Treaty Port Local stamps are. Certainly, not the catalogue editors, for, with their usual lack of consistency, they eliminated the Chinese Treaty Ports from their books. However, they left Shanghai in; and Shanghai is the grandpappy of them all. It has the distinction of issuing the first adhesive stamp within the boundaries of Imperial China. It operated a postal system side-by-side with that of Hong Kong up and down the China Coast and to the gorges of the Yangtse River. It was the model for the later issues of the various other towns, and even for the Imperial Government.

"The other towns, whose municipal councils copied Shanghai in the issuance stamps for their own use, all had a reciprocal agreement with Shanghai to honor their stamps as well as themselves honoring the Shanghai stamps.

"I have also included in this grouping certain local issues which are not stamps of this sort, such as Wei-Hai-Wei, which was a private courrier post operated by Cornabe and Co. from Wei-Hai-Wei to Chefoo; the land post of Hainan and the Chinese Posts on the Island of Formosa. These latter are strictly indigenous and are of two entirely different types, the first being an official postal service of the Chinese Governor of Formosa, and the second, or Black Flag Republic stamps, being the issues of a Junta in rebellion against the Japanese conquest.

"It may be interesting to digress for a few minutes and look at China in the last half of the 19th century. It had pursued a policy of not allowing westerners into any port except Canton. In the treaty which settled the Opium War, China was forced to give the European (principally British) traders rights to settle and do business in other main towns, which, for this reason, were called Treaty Ports. There were a lot more than shown here, but they need not concern us as they were not philatelically active except to collectors of Hong Kong cancellations. It must be understood that for the first 20 years of its philatelic existence, China did not control or benefit from its own postal service.

"The Imperial Chinese Post Office was established and operated by the Imperial Customs Department. This Agency collected the maritime customs and the salt tax, not for the Imperial Government but for the benefit of the British and European holders of defaulted bonds of the various railway loans made by the Chinese Imperial Government. Up until 1897, when China joined the Universal Postal Union, it did not operate its own post office. In fact, all that it did have in the way of posts operated by the government was the I-Chang or Imperial Courrier Service. This did not have its own stamps but used a distinctive blue-banded envelope designating the service. The general public used the Hong posts, operated by the Family Beneficent Societies, and the private letter companies. The major European powers and the United States of America also operated their own postal services, with most of them having distinctive or overprinted stamps. The postal history of Imperial China is a most intricate and fascinating "Chinese puzzle."

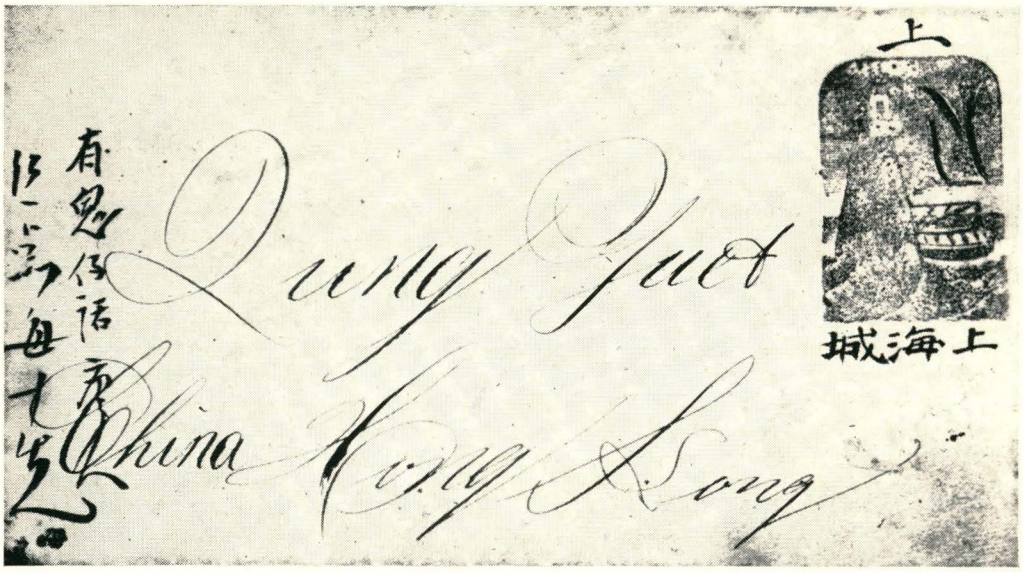


Fig. 1. 1850-55 period Shanghai forerunner. Prepaid cover from Shanghai to Hong Kong. (All photographs by Boutrelle).

"Before I get to the material in the frames, I still have a few more remarks to make regarding the background of these issues. There existed in the last few years of the 19th Century and the first five or so of the 20th, a band of fanatical philatelic zealots who called themselves the Society for the Suppression of Superfluous Stamps (or possibly speculative stamps, no matter). These philatelic puritans believed that the collectors of their time were utter innocents and had to be protected from speculators at any cost, and that they were divinely appointed to do the protecting. (Something akin has been reactivated here and abroad a few years ago). The result, plainly evident today, was to remove from eligible collecting, the China Treaty Ports, the Native States of India and a few other equally innocent stamps.

"Another unfortunate result was that during this period, philatelic journals did not give any really reliable information regarding stamps suppressed by the 4-S group. This latter development effectively destroyed a great deal of information about these stamps, which later would have great value. Personally, I am in favor of giving the collector all factual information about new stamps; but let him form his own opinion. Tell him the fact that the 1965 Coronation issue of Doggijar was printed in the basement of an eastside New York bordello, distributed exclusively from New York and London, with the exception of ten sets sold to the public within 10 minutes in the capital city of Doggijar; that the issue can be obtained only from a stamp dealer.

"Well, enough of this; I have purposely omitted from this showing the real offender, the only post eligible for a boycott or blackball among all the Treaty Ports, *Wuhu*. This was from start to finish a private manipulation. Some of the stamps, however, were commercially used in spite of the speculator, because he was shrewd enough to open a post office to make things look good.

"Now I shall proceed to the material in the frames. These first two hold *Chungking*. This was the pet of my old friend, the late Malcolm Johnson, who lived there for several years. I call your attention to the first page which shows the Archbald little stamp of 1893. There is a mystery here. Dr. Rosenberg, in his catalogue and Hurt and the Williams Brothers in theirs describe

this stamp as black. My copy is red! A copy was shown at Fipex in the 1956 International Exhibition also was red. So, either the catalogues are wrong or I have a first-rate counterfeit.

"The Kelley and Walsh lithographs are well represented with entire strips of the first printing and complete sheets, made up of four strips from the second and third printings. The Japanese lithographs are the rest of the story. The covers are quite interesting; They merit your inspection at the end of this discourse.

"The next frames show *Shanghai.* The Large Dragon issues are shown (ex-Newberry) and some of the later issues. But the most interesting thing is this cover (Fig. 1). It may be considered a forerunner. It is addressed to Hong Kong in English. The red seal has been tentatively identified as belonging to a River Pilot's Association. Under it, the Chinese characters read, *"City of Shanghai,"* on top of this is the character for *"above,"* possibly indicating that it came down river to the sea with a pilot boat. The Chinese characters at the left of the cover are the key. They are in the Cantonese style and read: "There is foreign devil paid chinese transport ten cents red dot." Now the big question is, what is "red dot?" This has taken a lot of research, mostly non-philatelic. Finally, I found a learned Chinese attorney in New York City, who informed me that "red dot" was a term much used in the opium trade. A "dot" was equivalent to an ounce. "Red" was best quality; a "red dot," consequently, was an ounce of best quality anything from opium to tea. Was there a "red dot" postal service in the period from 1850 to 1855? Mr. Atwood attributed this cover to that period.

"The next frames contain *Chingkiang.* The issues are all there — postage, postage due and service. Most of the known errors are shown. The entire sheets are put here to illustrate the various stones and platings of the first type, "without clouds in ths sky." I shall not bore you with all the details. These

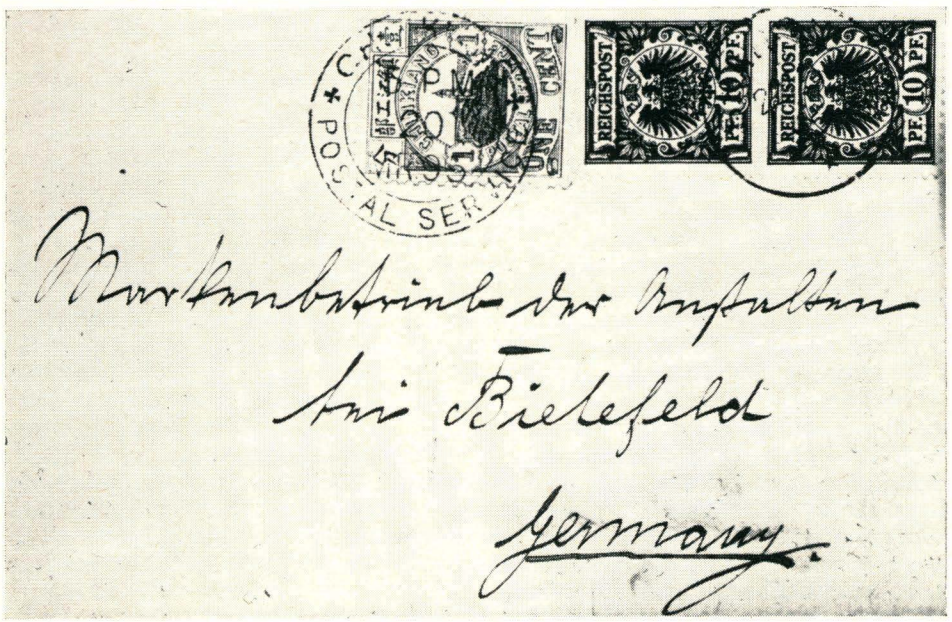


Fig. 2. Chingkiang in rare combination with German Imperial Post. Mailed at Chingkiang, March 20, 1895; Shanghai, March 22; Gadderbahn April 29, 1895.

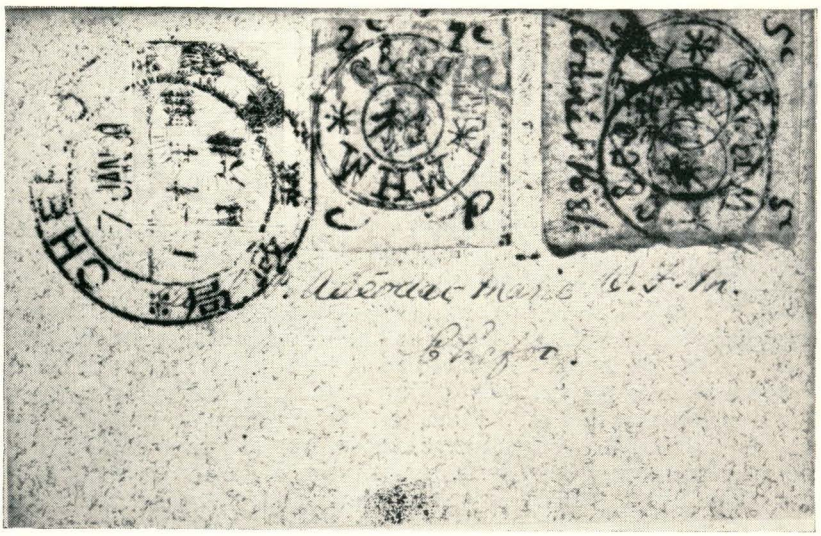


Fig. 3. Wei-Hai-Wei courier Post. Cover from the H. M. S. Undaunted to Chefoo. Postmarked at Wei-Hai-Wei for the courier service and Chinese Post Office delivery, dated January 7, 1899.

you can see for yourself (see Fig. 2). *Kiukiang* follows. The comments made previously will hold here, except that space and frame limits prevented me from bringing the provisionals. The next frames contain *Amoy, Chefoo* and *Ichang*. The stamps of Amoy and Chefoo were lithographed in Germany and are of better quality work than most of the other Treaty Port stamps. An examination of the frames will tell you as much as I can. I would like to call your attention to the post cards. It is my belief that the isuance of post cards and other forms of postal stationery is an indication of a mature and well patronized postal service.

"The stamps of *Hankow* were printed, at first, locally from typical Chinese type. They were in strips of 10 stamps. I show the first set, which is quite scarce, with the character "Kow" and the second with this omitted. The later stamps were lithographed by Waterlow and Sons in London. *Foochow* and *Nanking* are simple and straightforward. Foochow had two offices. I display the cancellations used at Foochow proper and at the Pagoda Anchorage. The design of this stamp is of interest to topical collectors interested in sports. It shows a "dragon boat" taking part in the annual dragon boatrace. This was probably a ceremony of some local religious significance. The Nanking stamps use as designs some of the archaeological monuments of the city and its environs. I call your attention to a stamp bearing the Foochow cancellation. This indicates the mutual acceptance of the Treaty Port stamps.

"The next frame is *Wei-Hai-Wei*. This was a local courrier post established by the merchant firm of Cornabe and Co. in 1898. It carried mail from Wei-Hai-Wei to Chefoo. *(See Fig. 3)*. The provisionals were made after it was found that there would be delay in the delivery of the stamps ordered from Kelley and Walsh in Shanghai. They were made by using red paper impressed with the "Dollar Chop" of Cornabe and Co. The "Dollar Chop" is an interesting part of Chinese merchant usage. The prominent merchant firms in China had a brass die called a "Dollar Chop" expressly for the purpose of impressing upon silver dollar coins which passed through their hands. It was a form of guarantee that the coin was good legal tender, not counterfeit, or of inferior weight and fineness. The 2-cent stamp had one impression of the

chop while the 5-cent carried two impressions. They were signed on the back by Mr. Ferguson, the local manager of Cornabe and Co. I exhibit a block of eight, at one time the largest known multiple piece of the 2-cent stamp. In a recent sale of the "David" material, an entire sheet was auctioned. "Time makes ancient good uncouth!"

"The *Hainan* landpost, of which I show one example, a cut-square from the envelope is still somewhat of a mystery. It was impressed usually in gray violet on the envelope, then cancelled with a circular "Samah Hainan" device. All of the covers known also bear the British circular cancellation of Hoi-How, the main seaport of Hainan island. The post is probably of British origin; it carried letters to Hoi-How to be forwarded via the British Post Office. The last shown here is "cinderella" material. These pieces of Chinoiserie inscribed, "Shanghai, Amoy, Ningpo, Hong Kong" are an ancient phantasy, of unknown origin. The others are the essays for a projected post in the City of Tientsin. They were never issued."

Meeting of December 15, 1965

Board of Governors' Annual Open House

Again, as in the past years, the final meeting of the 1965 program year was presented by the Board of Governors. Ten members of the Board exhibited portions of their collections as follows:

Solomon Altmann — *Essays and Proofs of U. S. Postal Cards*
Herbert J. Bloch — *"Thimble" Postmarks of Austria and a Study of Austrian offices in the Levant with Town Postmarks of Widdin (Bulgaria)*
Mrs. Rae Ehrenberg — *Autographs of Persons whose Portraits have appeared on Stamps.*
Henry M. Goodkind — *Ethopia Air Mails, First Issue*
H. D. S. Haverbeck — *Bhutan, Early Issues*
Albert H. Higgins — *Aden Stamps and Covers*
F. Burton Sellers — *Postage Due Stamps of Haiti*
Philip Silver — *U. S., The 24c Air Mail Stamp of 1918*
Herbert P. Woodward — *Bulgaria, The Error of Color of the 5 St. Stamp of 1882*
Irwin M. Yarry, D.D.S. — *Postal Stationery of Great Britain*

There were no oral presentations by the Governors. Instead, President Woodward, after suggesting that the members view the exhibits and direct their questions to the exhibitors after the formal part of the meeting was concluded, took the occasion to make some remarks of his own. This meeting marked the conclusion of Dean Woodward's first year as President of the Collectors Club. He spoke at length on the differences between a club and an association or society, pointing out that the Collectors Club belonged in the former category. It was a place where meetings were held and where the members could avail themselves of the privileges of a home away from home.

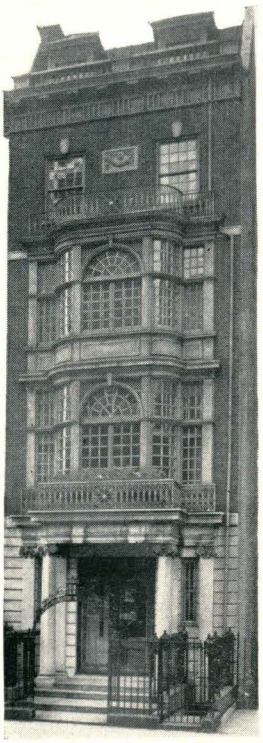
Mr. Haverbeck was then called upon to make an announcement concerning the creation of a new class of membership created by the Board of Governors — *Collectors Club Fellow of Philately.* This title will honor living members for outstanding philatelic achievement and/or meritorious service to the Collectors Club (see Page 80).

Following the formal conclusion of the meeting, the members circulated around the meeting room, viewed the material in the frames and asked for enlightenment by the Governors on points concerning their individual displays.

Then all adjourned to the lounge and library on the second floor. Stamp talk continued well into the night, capped with good wishes for the holiday season. *(P.S.)*

70th Annual Meeting

January 12, 1966



Following a long-established custom, the Annual Meeting of the Collectors Club takes place on the second Wednesday in January.

The 70th Annual Meeting convened in the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Room. President *Herbert P. Woodward* presided. The Notice of the calling of the meeting, that had been mailed to all Resident members, was read by Mr. Woodward.

The Secretary then reported that a quorum was present. This was very pleasing news, because the New York City subway and bus strike was still going on that night. The 70th Annual Meeting began.

First, it was moved, seconded and unanimously passed that the reading of the Minutes of the Meeting of the previous year be dispensed with.

The reading of the reports by the officers and various committee chairmen followed in this order.

Secretary

By custom, the report of the Secretary is largely a statistical one, with the more exotic and interesting aspects of the club's activities being reported by the other officers and committee chairmen. At the conclusion of my first year of service as your Secretary, I can find no basis for glamorizing the report, so to proceed with the vital statistics concerning your club in 1965.

The unpleasant responsibility of reporting *Necrology* requires that I mark the loss of 19 members. After reading of the list, may I request that those present rise for a moment of respectful silence in memory of those who once shared our hobby but now collect in greener pastures.

Resident Members

Lawrence Ascher
Howard Lehman
Robert J. Lyon
Herman Schloss

Non-Resident Members

Harry F. Allen
Rasmus Bartleson
Frederick T. Buck
Louis S. Crosby
Harold H. Eder
G. Philip Grabfield, M.D.
Nichols Hall
Sidney J. Harris
Frank A. Hollowbush
Elmer R. Long
Ben B. Newman
George E. Russell
Herbert B. Schlubach
Kenneth J. Woodbury, Sr.

By one of those rare coincidences, the membership status as of January 1, 1966 is identical to that of a year earlier.

Members in good standing January 1, 1965		1156
New members admitted in 1965		55
Reinstatements		6
Members lost by		
Death	19	
Resignations accepted or dropped for non-payment of dues	42	
	61	
Members in good standing January 1, 1966		1156
Honorary and Life Members		7
Total Membership		1163

This total membership is divided as follows:

Resident	272	
Non-resident	745	
Overseas	139	
		1156
Honorary and Life	7	
Total		1163

Lastly, may I report that the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Governors are in order and up-to-date, all correspondence has been attended to, and there is no unfinished business of consequence in the Secretary's folio.

My first year of stewardship has been a pleasant one for me, due in no small measure to the kindness and helpfulness of the other Board members and to the able assistance given me by our Executive Secretary, Mrs. Anne W. Pritchett. *(F. B. Sellers)*

Treasurer

The Collectors Club operated on a cash budget based upon anticipated income in the year ended December 31, 1965. Income exceeded expenses by a very small amount which will be transferred to the Surplus Account. Your attention is called to the fact that this report is unaudited and is subject to confirmation by our accountants. The certified report will be published in a forthcoming issue of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

The Treasurer again wishes to call the attention of the members to increased costs of maintaining and operating the Club's facilities. While each member, personally, is aware of the increased day-to-day living costs, it is mentioned as a reminder that the Collectors Club is not exempt from this increase. As a matter of fact, we have already passed the point where membership dues cover normal operating costs. It is our other income, plus the generosity of a few individual members in the form of contributions, that enables the Club to meet expenses. The membership is reminded again that an increase in our membership would help ease our problem of increased costs, and that such additional income would also provide funds for expanded activities and the proper maintenance of our building.

GENERAL FUNDS:	
Balance — January 1, 1965	$ 2,324.68
Receipts during the Year	32,630.86
	$34,955.54
Disbursements during the Year	32,366.82
BALANCE — December 31, 1965	$ 2,588.72
On Deposit in the following banks:	
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co. 34th St. & Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	$ 618.24
Bowery Savings Bank 34th St. & Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	1,096.62
Seamen's Bank for Savings 546 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	873.86
	$ 2,588.72

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

On Deposit in the Bowery Savings Bank, 34th Street & Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Balance on Deposit — January 1, 1965	$ 350.00
Less: Transfer to General Funds	50.00
BALANCE — December 31, 1965	$ 300.00

This balance represents the amount that remains in the Life Membership Fund at the end of the year. It is the unused portion of deposits made several years ago for two Life memberships in the Collectors Club.

The $50.00 transfer is the pro-rata share of this Fund that is made each year to the General Funds of the Club for credit to current income.

INSURANCE FUND

Balance — January 1, 1965	$ 1,000.00
Changes during the Year — Disbursed	1,000.00
BALANCE — December 31, 1965	$ .00

The purpose of this Fund was to accumulate sufficient funds so that insurance coverages could be contracted for longer periods at savings in premium cost.

These funds were expended during the year for the purpose above set forth.

HOUSE REPLACEMENT FUND
at December 31, 1965

Securities held by the Trustees of the Collectors Club Inc.

$ 3,000.	U. S. Treasury Bonds — 3¼% — Due 1978-1983
2,000.	U. S. Treasury Bonds — 3 % — Due 1975
6,000.	U. S. Treasury Bonds — 2½% — Due 1967-1972
$11,000.	

10	Shares Dow Chemical Corporation — Common Stock		
100	Shares Standard Oil New Jersey — Common Stock		
50	Shares Cities Service — $4.40 Preferred Stock		
$ 2,000.	American Telephone & Telegraph 3⅜% — Bonds Due 1973		
Cash on Deposit — January 1, 1965			$1,648.58
Receipts:	Interest on Bank Account	$ 84.11	
	Dividends on Dow Chemical	18.00	
	Dividends on Standard Oil N. J.	315.00	
	Dividends on Cities Service Pfd.	220.00	
	U. S. Treasury Bond Interest	307.50	
	AT&T Bond Interest	67.50	
	Dow Chemical — Rights sold	16.33	1,028.44
			$2,677.01
Disbursements:	Collectors Club Inc.		650.00
	BALANCE — December 31, 1965		$2,027.01

The above balance of $2,027.01 is on deposit in the Trustees Account at the Seamen's Bank for Savings, 30 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL FUND
at December 31, 1965

Securities held by the Trustees of the Collectors Club Inc.

$ 700.	U. S. Treasury Bonds — 2½% — Due 1967-1972
6,000.	U. S. Treasury Bonds — 2½% — Due 1967-1972
$ 6,700.	

12	Shares of International Business Machines Corp. Common Stock		
Cash on Deposit — January 1, 1965			$ 222.00
Receipts:	Bond Interest	$167.50	
	Dividends	72.00	239.50
			$ 461.50
Disbursements:			
	Library of the Collectors Club		222.00
	BALANCE — December 31, 1965		$ 239.50

The above balance of $239.50 is held by the Trustees of the Collectors Club Inc., on deposit in the Seamen's Bank for Savings, 30 Wall St., New York, N. Y. *(Albert H. Higgins)*

House Committee

This committee was a new assignment for me and as my first step I proceeded to make a thorough inspection of the physical aspects of the clubhouse. As anticipated, I discovered many signs of deterioration due to the ravages of age; yet because of the original structural materials used in the building, I was reassured that our property was still in sound and usable condition.

However, it became increasingly clear that it was imperative to continuously seek out necessary repairs and correct the conditions as they presented themselves, else the building could not properly function in all respects. In this connection, I can report that repairs were made to the gutters in the front

and rear of the building; several worn places in the roof were patched; the basement was cleaned out of all inflammable material and other debris disposed of; the main meeting room was painted and the floors scraped including the foyer; the landings of the first and second floors also were painted, as well as a small section of the library.

We were also faced with a real emergency when the main waterline outside the building sprung a leak and it became necessary to replace same. This was a costly operation but unavoidable.

In concluding this report I would venture to state that the prospects for the future welfare of our clubhouse will depend on the attention paid to the overall maintenance and upkeep of the building. *(John J. Britt)*

Program Committee

Although the program co-chairmen have served out the 1965 term, they were not responsible for the preparation of the program for that year. This is because the program is prepared a year in advance and chairmen of the various committees are not appointed until the first meeting of the Board of Governors following the annual meeting. That the 1965 program prepared by Messrs. Bernard D. Harmer and H. D. S. Haverbeck met with your approval was evident in the fine attendance at meetings. However, the program for 1966 now in your hands is the result of our labors and we hope it too, will receive your confidence. Although present acceptance can only be based upon whether the program is varied and will be presented by outstanding speakers, we sincerely hope your approval, as the program develops, will be expressed in continued increased attendance at the meetings.

For the year 1965, your Committee has awarded the Collectors Club Medal for the best program to:

W. E. Lea for
Canada, 1851-58 "Pence" issues, 1859 "Cents" issues

Certificates of Honorable Mention have also been voted to:

Denwood Kelly for *Local Stamps of the World*
And to:
Mortimer L. Neinken for *United States, 12 cents 1851-57*

(Herbert J. Bloch, Philip Silver)

Publicity Committee

Nine press releases were prepared by the publicity committee and distributed through the Club's facilities.

The subjects dealt with were the Annual General Meeting of January 13, 1965, the announcement of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award voted to Mr. Alvaro Bonilla Lara of Santiago, Chile, the Annual Awards Dinner of May 12, 1965, the announcement of the Annual Members' Competition, a follow-up release on the winners, a release on the July, 1965 issue of the COLLECTION CLUB PHILATELIST featuring the continuing article on Honduras, releases on the Informal Roundtable, Stump the Experts, China-Treaty Port Locals and the Annual Governors Open House meetings, and, finally, an announcement of the creation of the COLLECTORS CLUB FELLOW OF PHILATELY.

Your chairman can report that the philatelic press and stamp columns both in the United States and overseas were most cooperative, as usual. *(Philip Silver)*

Audit Committee

During 1965, the activities of the Audit Committee continued to be the routine accession, maintainance and sales of the Club's stock of the COLLECTORS

CLUB PHILATELIST and Steinway Fund handbooks.

The committee continued the practice of setting aside 50 copies of each of the issues of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST as a stock for future sales, and available storage also permitted us to store the excess printer's run of the 1965 issue for possible use by the Library Committee and for exchange purposes.

There were two additions to the Steinway Fund handbook group in 1965. In April and May, 586 copies of "Afghanistan and its 20th Century Stamps" by Frank E. Paterson, III, were inventoried and stored. On hand, as of December 31st, 1965, were 474 copies.

The "United States 5 cent Beacon Air Mail" by Henry M. Goodkind was inventoried with 900 copies in November, 1965 and on hand as of December 31st, 1965, there are 793 copies.

The difference between the original inventory and the "on hand" represents sales and review copies for distribution.

Infrequent sales of back issues of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST were made during the year, as in past years, but the stock of many numbers are in short supply.

An inventory of the Steinway Fund Handbooks as of December 31, 1965 is appended hereto as a part of the report. *(Sol Altmann)*

Steinway Fund

Handbook Inventory

December 31, 1965

Handbook Title and Author	*Total*
U. S. 24c Air Mail Inverted Center of 1918 — H. M. Goodkind	299
Corrientes. The Issues from 1856-80 — L. Stich	141
Venezuela, The Early Stamps — C. W. Wickersham	50
U. S. R. F. Overprints on Air Mail Stamps — H. M. Goodkind	22
Austria Handbook of Pre-stamp Postmarks — E. Mueller	156
U. S. The Ten Cent Stamp of 1855-59 — M. L. Neinken	1403
Robert Morris, Postmaster of New York — W. S. Boggs	66
Confederate States of America. Special Postal Routes — L. L. Shenfield	115
French Colonies, The General Issues — R. G. Stone	211
Civil War Prisons and their Covers — E. Antrim	656
Honduras, The Black Air Mail — I. Green	629
Nepal, The Postage Stamps of — H. D. S. Haverbeck	243
Pony Express, The — M. C. Nathan and W. S. Boggs	432
Manchoukuo, The Postage Stamps and Commemorative Cancellations — H. K. Zirkle	310
U. S. The 12 cent Stamp of 1851-57 — M. L. Neinken	381
Afghanistan and its 20th Cent. stamps — F. E. Patterson, 111	474
U. S. 5 cent Beacon Air Mail — H. M. Goodkind	793

Other Handbooks

Early American Perf. Machines and Perforations, 1857-67 — W. S. Boggs	216
Brazil, Bulls Eye Centennial Issue, 1843-1943	9
Greece, Part 1	21
Greece, Part 2	13

Awards Committee

The selection of the award for the outstanding article in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST during 1965 presented no unusual difficulty for your Committee. One article so obviously merited this award that the committee's choice was achieved in what must be considered record time and with a minimum of

soul searching. We feel this article adds much to the recorded knowledge of the author's chosen subject.

Your committee is, therefore, pleased to report its unanimous recommendation that the Collectors Club medal for the best article in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for 1965 be awarded to:

Honduras, Postal History of Spanish Honduras to 1877 and Its First Postage Stamps of 1866
by *Irving I. Green*

In addition, Certificates of Honorable Mention are awarded to:
Romania, Three Transfer Blocks of The Classic Issues (1866-1872)
by *Dr. L. N. Cristea*

and
Samuel W. Langton, California's Greatest Independent Expressman
by *M. C. Nathan*

(Philip Silver, Chairman, John R. Boker, Jr., Malcolm G. O'Reilly)

Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award

At the regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Governors, held on January 27th, 1965, I, as Chairman of this Committee, submitted a slate of several eminent philatelists as potential recipients for the 1965 award.

When the final ballots were counted, *Sr. Alvaro Bonilla Lara* of Santiago, Chile, was duly elected to be the 1965 recipient of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award.*

In accordance with previous custom, the presentation of the award was to be made at the Annual Awards Dinner, sponsored by the Board of Governors, at which time the other regular Collectors Club awards for the year also were presented.

In 1965 the dinner was again held at the Tavern-on-the-Green restaurant in Central Park on May 12th. This rural setting combined with cocktails served outdoors on a private terrace, a sumptuous dinner served indoors in a special banquet room helped in great measure to make the evening a most enjoyable one.

The medal to *Alvaro Bonilla Lara* signifying the award, was graciously presented by Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale, distinguished daughter of the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein. In his response, Sr. Bonilla Lara, who had made a special trip from Chile to New York to receive the award in person, stated he would never forget this memorable occasion and expressed his heartfelt gratitude for being chosen for this great honor. At the conclusion of his talk, he was accorded a standing ovation by those in attendance. *(John J. Britt)*

Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund

Since its inception in 1957, this fund, primarily a publication project, has continued to present to the philatelic world at large, scholarly works on various facets of Philately, thus proving that the Collectors Club is truly an educational, literary and scientific organization and worthy of its tax exempt status. The philatelic fraternity has acknowledged our accomplishments in the publishing field and as a consequence the reputation of the Collectors Club has been enhanced.

The 21 volumes already published under the sponsorship of this fund are indicative of the high standards of philatelic authorship demanded by the

Publications Committee.

It is indeed a rather amazing commentary that of these 21 handbooks published under the aegis of the Fund, all have sold almost equally well, which in itself is a most impressive record. Now follows the financial condition of the fund, as done by our Treasurer, Albert H. Higgins.

THE THEODORE E. STEINWAY MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS FUND

Balance — January 1, 1965		$3,718.96
Additions:		
Contributions	$ 209.50	
Handbook Sales	2,616.11	
Bank Interest	127.87	2,953.48
		$6,672.44
Deductions:		
Costs of Publication, etc.		4,186.43
BALANCE — December 31, 1965		$2,486.01

The above balance is on deposit in The Manhattan Savings Bank, 47th Street & Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

In addition to the above assets, we also have on hand a large inventory of the handbooks already published and these are the sole property of the Collectors Club. *(John J. Britt)*

The Editor

The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST in 1965 again appeared with six 68-page numbers plus a 4-page Index to Volume 43 (1964) that was included as a separate section with the January 1965 number.

All, who worked in any capacity for the magazine, can take great pride in the contribution made to philatelic knowledge as well as to the welfare of philately. Everyone — from those who wrote a short book review or meeting report, to the hard-working author of a long serial article — has given evidence of unselfish devotion to philately.

We know of no other philatelic journal, covering the entire field of philately, that is completely written and edited by voluntary workers. 1966 will see no change. The editor already is preparing some outstanding studies by recognized specialists for publication this year.

This report is given during the crippling New York transit strike. The January 1966 number along with the Index for last year's volume is scheduled to be mailed in the middle for January. Despite so many handicaps, especially with the printer's shop not having its usual full force of workers, the January 1966 number will be in the mails on time. *(Henry M. Goodkind)*

Publications Committee

It gives me pleasure to report that during 1965 *The Steinway Memorial Publication Committee* published three books — *"United States 1951-57 12 Cent Stamp"* by Mortimer L. Neinken, *"Afghanistan, 20th Century Stamps"* by Frank E. Patterson III and *"United States 5 Cent Beacon Airmail"* by Henry M. Goodkind.

With these books we have maintained our high standards of editing and production in spite of rising costs.

Your committee has under consideration further titles which will be announced in due time. *(Harrison D. S. Haverbeck)*

Library Committee

The committee reports that during the year past, the following additions were made:

Handbooks, monographs and catalogs	131
Periodicals	1740

These totals are numerically less than those for 1964 and reflect a continuation of selective purchasing due to a paucity of funds and space. This insufficiency of space is stifling the growth, yes, even the very life of the library; crowding of the books in an active library accelerates the rate of wear and damage.

Again in 1965, the use of the library showed an increase over the previous year. Resident members borrowed 412 volumes, and 269 items were shipped to Non-residents.

Business commitments demanded most of your Chairman's time by keeping him out of the city a good part of each month, with the result that he could not effectively chair his committee and almost nothing as organized effort can be credited to its activity. This is solely the responsibility of the Chairman; as there appears to be no immediate lessening in the demands on his time, he urgently requests that he be relieved of the Chairmanship as love of books and interest in the library are insufficient to justify the responsibility; time to devote to the needs of the library is obligatory. Although the committee did not function as an organized group many of the club's members, especially Mr. Solomon Altmann, continued to serve as friends-of-the-library, performing the duties which normally would have been performed by the committee.

This report must contain one strong, positive statement. A statement acknowledging the dedication and faithful execution of her duties in an intelligent and charming manner by our Librarian, Mrs. Josephine L. Eldridge. For this and for her loyalty and her many personal kindnesses we again record our sincere thanks. *(Malcolm G. O'Reilly)*

Study Groups

After I was appointed liaison representative between the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club and the Study Groups, I planned a different method of cooperation.

In previous years one or two meetings a year were held by the Chairman and two representatives of each of the Study Groups to discuss the relationship between the Club and the Groups.

This year I visited each of the Study Groups at their regular meetings and found a very pleasant spirit existing. At each of the meetings I urged more membership in the Collectors Club and I hope that this will prove successful. Two of the Groups asked me to be a speaker at their meetings.

I am happy to report that two new Groups have been meeting in the Club House since last year: The Cinderella Club and the American Revenue Group, making fifteen Study Groups in all. *(Mrs. Rae D. Ehrenburg)*

Mounting and Exhibition

As in previous years, this committee has been most helpful to our many guest speakers and exhibitors for our Wednesday evening programs. It is no small responsibility to see to it that each collection is properly handled and displayed.

The Annual Members Competition on June 2nd, despite the long Memorial Day weekend and the International Show in Vienna (WIPA), went off sur-

prisingly well. I am most grateful to those members who volunteered their assistance. All have received Certificates of Appreciation. *(Dr. Irwin M. Yarry)*

Capital Fund

This fund was established in 1964. It is hoped to eventually achieve a total of $250,000. When this goal is reached, it is anticipated that the income therefrom will be sufficient to cover the annual maintenance charges of the Club. The names of those who have contributed to the Fund during the calendar year of 1965 are listed below. Also appended at the end is the Treasurer's Report on the Capital Fund at the end of 1965.

Samuel August
A. P. Bantham
William G. Bogg, Jr.
Robert B. Brandeberry
David H. Burr
Rafael De Santis C.
V. Adm. George C. Dyer
Mrs. Berthold Ehrenberg
Martin Garfinkel
Albert Gold
Dan S. Hammack, Jr.
L. J. Horovitz
M. R. Lehmann
H. L. Lindquist
William J. Marsh
Henry A. Meyer
Dr. William E. Neff, Jr.
Henry S. Nowak
George F. Opdyke
W. Scott Polland
Col. Robert H. Pratt
Dudley B. Priester
Thomas W. Priester
Leon Reusille, Jr.
Stanley R. Rice
Perry Saperstein
Ira Seebacher
Lawrence L. Shenfield
S. N. Shure
Philip Silver
Floyd T. Starr
Francis E. Stern
B. F. Stevens
J. & H. Stolow, Inc.
George B. Svenson, Jr.
Dr. Albin H. Warth
Mrs. Carl A. Zapffe

CAPITAL FUND
at December 31, 1965

Balance — January 1, 1965		$ 7,083.87
Additions:		
Contributions	$4,144.05	
Bank Interest	412.53	4,556.58
BALANCE — December 31, 1965		$11,640.45

The above balance of $11,640.45 is on deposit in the Union Dime Savings Bank and the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

The President

The Constitution of this Club instructs the President to preside at all meetings of the Club and its Board of Governors; to designate and appoint required committees, and to execute on behalf of the Club all contracts and papers upon instruction from the Board.

With respect to these formal specified duties, let me say that I have, indeed, so presided at meetings during the year — except for one or two necessary absences when your Vice-President, Mr. Silver, showed his administrative skill. Committees were appointed, as we have just affirmed; and I have stood ready to execute Board instructions.

Yet the opportunities and responsibilities of the President transcend these bare specifications, and I have tried to understand and grasp some of the opportunities. In particular, this year, I have provided the Board with a target for general planning, I am very hopeful that good will come of this as time goes on.

I believe the morale of the Club has improved this year; our strong prestige is undiminished; our membership has not slackened; we continue to operate on a high philatelic and social plane; our publications continue to set notable standards; and like each of you I am proud to belong to the Collectors Club.

I have been assisted by competent and devoted Officers, by a thoughtful and discerning Board of Governors, and by the skillful and energetic Committeemen to whom you have just listened. To all of these — including our permanent staff — I express my personal gratitude and thanks. If it has been a good year, it should be credited to their efforts not mine.

My thanks to them and to each of you for your advice, counsel, support, and confidence during the year just past. *(Herbert P. Woodward)*

At the conclusion of the reading of these reports, a motion was made and seconded that the actions and decisions of the Officers and the Board of Governors during the year ending December 31, 1965 be approved. By a show of hands, this was passed without dissent.

Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee met on the evening of December 1st, 1965 and and selected the following names for the Class of 1968:

John J. Britt
Ezra D. Cole
Howard B. Lee
F. Burton Sellers
Philip Silver
Irwin M. Yarry, D.D.S.

(Charles Brooks, Chairman)

The President then read the By-Laws and Constitution that provide for the nomination of any other candidates for the Board of Governors. It was reported that there were no other names placed in nomination; the Secretary had received no written notice and no name was posted on the Bulletin Board at least 25 days prior to the Annual Meeting.

There being no further nominations, the report of the Nominating Committee was accepted with thanks and the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the above six names. *Mr. Howard B. Lee* is a new addition to the Board of Governors.

As provided for in the Constitution & By-Laws, the newly-elected Board of Governors retired to the Governors Room to choose the four officers for the year 1966 and elect a Trustee for a three-year term. Consequently, there was a short intermission in the Meeting Room while this transpired.

Shortly thereafter, the Board of Governors returned to the S. G. Rich Memorial Room to announce the results of the election, as follows:

President ..... Herbert P. Woodward
Vice President ..... Philip Silver
Secretary ..... F. B. Sellers
Treasurer ..... Albert H. Higgins

President H. P. Woodward then announced that after 22 years of devoted service to the Club, *Mr. John J. Britt* had tended his resignation as a member of the Board of Governors and as a Trustee. The Board accepted Mr. Britt's resignation with sincere regret. Then, they voted him an *Honorary Membership,* the first such action taken in ten years.

There now being a vacancy on the Board of Trustees, the Governors unanimously elected the editor of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, *Mr. Henry M. Goodkind,* to serve as a Trustee.

There was no response after a call by the president for *Old Business.* Under *New Business,* Mr. Ira Seebacher spoke about the deteriorating condition of the frames in the S. G. Rich Memorial Room as well as damage, which raises some problems with security.

In reply, the Chairman of the Mounting and Exhibiting Committee, Dr. I. I. Yarry, pointed out that due to frequent use of the frames by those outside of the Collectors Club, such as the Study Groups, damage and deterioration has ensued. This non-club use is not supervised. After some discussion, President Wodward appointed a committee to investigate and report later to the Board of Governors. This committee will be headed by Mr. Seebacher.

There being no further business, the 70th annual meeting was adjourned.

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

5113 John Taylor, London, England. Collects 19th Century material; 20th Century rarities.
5114 Norman A. Robinson, Wyalusing, Pa. Collects United States.
5115 Gilbert N. Plass, Richardson, Tex. Collects United States and Possessions, British and French Colonies.
5116 Richard J. Meyer, Columbus, Ohio. Collects United States.
5117 Peter M. Leibowitz, East Hartford, Conn. Collects Nepal, Tibet.
5118 John S. Bobo, Des Plaines, Ill. Collects Revenue stamps.
5119 William A. Rowley, M.D., West Brentwood, N. Y. Collects United States, Locals.
5120 Paul Schoenmann, Cardiff, Gt. Britain. Collects Austria, France.
5121 Peter Last, New York, N. Y. Collects Western Europe.
5122 Max Wille, Scarborough, N. Y. Collects Zeppelins.
5123 Anthony Astore, Lodi, N. J. Collects United States, Revenues.
5124 Walter W. Pearson, Madison, Wis. Collects United States, Great Britain and Colonies.
5125 Bertha Koppel, New York, N. Y. Collects Paraguay, Germany, Israel.
5126 Peter Binicos, Detroit, Mich. Collects Greece.
5127 Ray Vogel, River Forest, Ill. Collects United States 1c 1851, 12c 1861.
5128 Charles S. Rand, M.D., Rosedale, N. Y. Collects Russia.
5129 Harry L. Forman, Colonia, N. J. Collects United States, United Nations, Canada, Israel.
5130 Ben R. Adams, Jacksonville, Fla. Collects 19th Century United States.
5131 Hardin D. Thweatt, Buffalo, N. Y. Collects Reunion.
5132 Richard E. Beresford, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Collects Military topical.
5133 Honor R. Holland, New York, N. Y. Collects Ethiopia, Lions.

PHILATELIC BOOKS

For over 40 years, The Collectors Club has published numerous Handbooks relating to almost every field of philately. Some have been sold out long ago, now only being obtainable at an auction sale at prices far above their original selling price.

See page 128 in this Number for the complete listing of books that are currently available.

Canada 1851 6d slate-violet on laid paper, superb with RED target $320

Gold Coast 1876–9 6d orange, one-sixth used on a local cover — of extreme rarity: with B. P. A. Cert. $780

Great Britain 1840 2d blue Pl. 2 fresh mint strip of 3 with large even margins (one stamp 'double letter'). Rare Plate mint $1900

Greece 1870 Special ptg. 20 l. pale blue/bluish extremely large margins & fine unused: with B. P. A. Cert. (S. G. cat. $280) $190

Nyasaland 1895 £10 black & orange-vermilion well centered & very fresh mint — with Diena cert. Rare stamp $500

1895 £25 black & blue-green well centered (& very rare thus) & extremely fresh with some gum $1000

Rhodesia 1910–1923 Specialised coll. of superb used singles with many rare stamps (i.e. 1910 £1 perf. 15, compounds, etc.) to various £1 values: basic stamps cat. approx. $1400 S. G. with many varieties $875

Zanzibar Fine specialised coll. Indian & French P.O.s with many rare covers of both offices & some fine cancels: full details on request $360

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