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PHILATELIST

Volume 49 Number 1
January 1970

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The Collectors Club Philatelist is published bi-monthly (Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept., Nov.) by the Collectors Club, Inc., 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016. Annual Subscription Rates: — $10.00; $7.50 for non-profit institutions. Free to all members. Individual copies — $2.00 ea.
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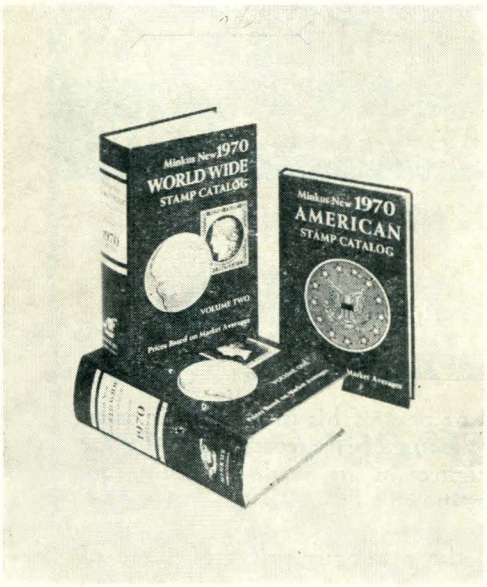
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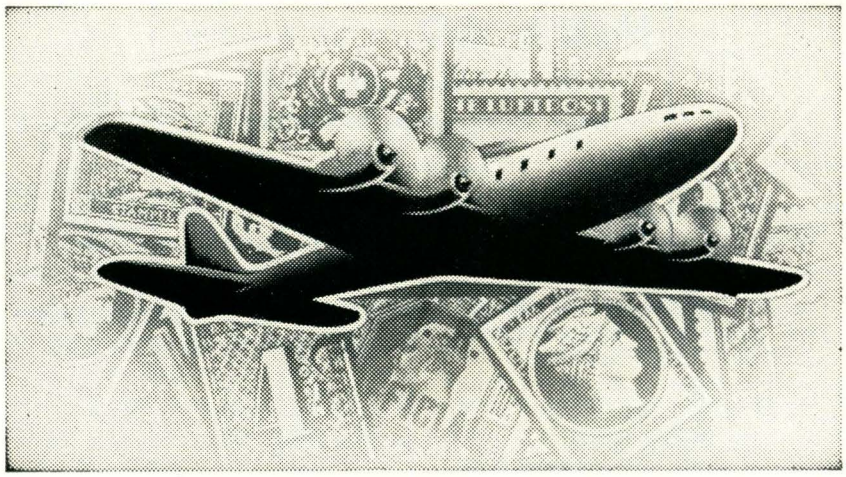
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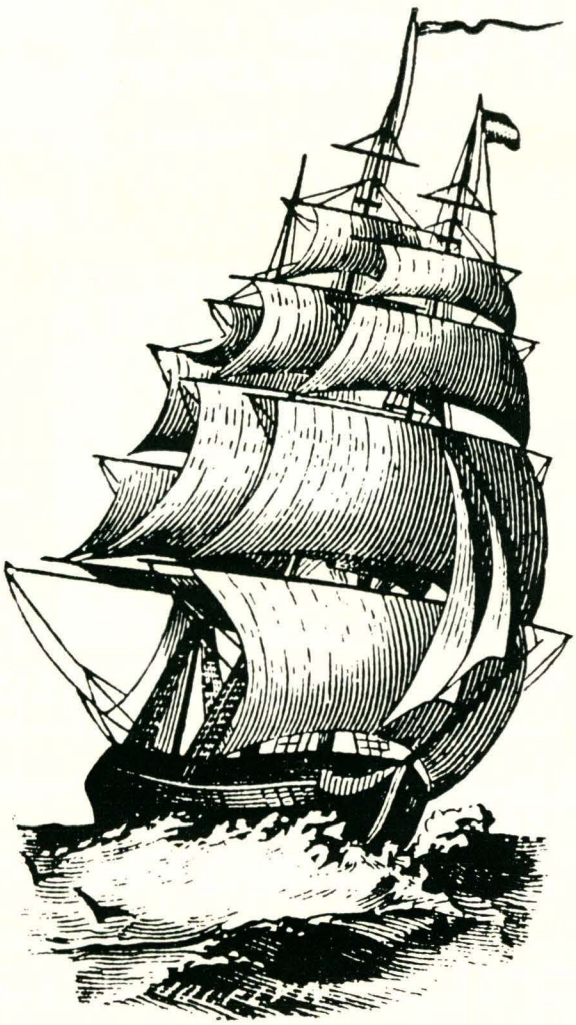
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 49 Number 1
January 1970

Editorials

75th Anniversary Philatelic Exhibition

In conjunction with the 75th anniversary of the Collectors Club of New York, an international philatelic exhibition of major importance is to be held in New York City from November 1 to November 7, 1971. The exhibition will be a portion of the overall festivities planned to commemorate this milestone in the history of the Collectors Club. An exhibit at 22 East 35th Street by Collectors Club members, also is contemplated.

The exhibition will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The finest possible accommodations have been reserved to provide the ultimate in comfort and convenience. All exhibitions will be by invitation only. Over one hundred of the leading philatelists will be requested to display their most outstanding material in the five hundred frames. Enthusiastic responses have already been received from a number of collectors. It is anticipated that famous and unique items which have not been available for viewing in many years will adorn the frames.

An independent group under the name ANPHILEX, Ltd. (Anniversary Philatelic Exhibition) has been formed to organize and operate the exhibition in close consultation with the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club. Chairman of ANPHILEX, Ltd. is John R. Boker, Jr. Other officers include Norman S. Hubbard, President, Herbert J. Bloch, Henry M. Goodkind, Bernard D. Harmer, Robert A. Siegel, and Philip Silver, Vice-Presidents, and Alex Rendon, Secretary.

The exhibition should provide a tremendous stimulus to philately in New York City and in the United States as a whole. The enthusiasm generated by a display of this nature could create an outburst of interest at all levels from the beginner to the advanced specialist to the potential collector who is presently unaware of the unlimited rewards, both tangible and intangible, that are available from the hobby. Particular attention will be given to promoting the many facits of philately with the view toward increasing the number of serious collectors and improving the image of postage stamps as worthy alternatives to paintings, books, and antiques.

There will be a limited number of dealer booths available at the exhibition. The most important dealers from all over the world will be encouraged to participate. They will be provided with the opportunity of meeting with the finest collectors and potential collectors who will gather in New York for the exhibition. In addition they will be the only philatelic advertisers in the handbook catalogue which will undoubtedly become a standard reference work in the future. Favorable replies have been received from some of the leading professionals. A complete list of all the dealers who will participate will be released in the near future.

In order to guarantee that the serious philatelist will be able to view the magnificent material without undue disturbance or inconvenience, admission will be carefully controlled. It is hoped that this will effectively screen out the curiosity seekers while not discouraging anyone truly interested in philately.

As the editorial in the November, 1969 number of this magazine pointed out, this 75th anniversary event should turn out to be "a real philatelic exhibition."

Quality, Not Quantity, Measures Achievement

The oldest bank in New York City, that has only a few branches, and is very small, when compared to most other New York City banks, broadcasts on the local radio the following commercial:

"Do not confuse bigness with excellence."

How applicable this is to philately in the United States today. There are stamp papers that seem to offer very little outside of boasting of their comparatively large circulation. (But if there are twelve million stamp collectors in the United States, no one has anything to boast about). Some stamp organizations constantly keep boasting about their large membership, as if "bigness were the sign of excellence."

90% of what's being printed today in the American stamp papers is from stamp groups' own handouts without one word being edited. Consequently, stamp collectors are not reading what is considered good journalist reports, but slanted news sent out by interested parties. Of course, each stamp organization says that everything it does is perfect and never is a mistake made. One would think that the largest stamp group in the United States would have a million members rather than tens of thousands.

Reading historical autobiographies often is very enjoyable. But still it is the author's ideas of his life and achievements. Suppose that George Washington had written his own history. One knows what is truly said about self-praise. And in philately the latter is being ladled out in big doses these days.

For instance, the reputation of this magazine has been very high for close to fifty years. Consequently, does it follow that the editorials in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST makes this journal *the spokesman for American philately?* The editor and the Editorial Board never entertained such a conceited notion. But recently, we have read the editors of two different American stamp periodicals claim that their publications *are the spokesman for American philately.* What a false idea! There has been no competitive examination, no public opinion poll, absolutely nothing done to factually determine: 1) if American philately has a spokesman, and 2) if so, who this might be.

The most telling evidence of scholarship and intelligence is modesty. Today one sees where little modesty evidenced in American philately. Instead, there is an awful lot of idle boasting and self-praise. This is not a healthy sign for stamp collecting in the United States. It is hoped that in the future our self-titled big boys will make less noise about how great they are. Instead, each stamp organization, publication, and specialty society should try to do its very best and have confidence in the consequences.

Obituaries

Solomon Altmann

During the Collectors Club's nearly three-quarters of a century's existence, the club has been extremely fortunate to have members in the New York City area who have volunteered to devote a good part of their spare time to serve the organization. Now, with the unfortunate death of Solomon Altmann on November 7, 1969, this magazine has to record that there have been few members who have given greater services than "Sol."

Library Services

After he had retired from the U. S. Post Office Department more than a decade ago, "Sol" came to 22 East 35 Street, New York City from his home in Flushing, N. Y. at least three afternoons a week. A good part of his time was devoted to the library. One must understand that as a library grows and ages, it faces severe maintenance problems unless an organization is fortunate enough to hire an adequate staff to keep the library operating upon an efficient basis.

The Collectors Club never has been in a position to employ an adequate staff to man the library. Instead it has had to depend to a large extent upon the dedicated services of a small group of members who fortunately can spare some time to help the labrary.

Too much favorable comment cannot be made upon Sol Altmann's work for the library. He helped update the collection and keep the card index records as current as possible. Little dust accumulated upon the books after he began his work. A big problem that needed solution for sometime was an increasing lack of space for new acquisitions. He solved this by transferring the literature seldom, if ever, used from the library shelves to fireproof metal cabinets in the basement. As each seldom used work was moved out of the library, its index card was accordingly marked, so that it would be known where it was currently located.

Seldom, if ever, missing a week to come to the Collectors Club, for more than ten years, Sol Altmann kept up his library work until his terminal illness that commenced late last summer.

C.C.P. Proofreading

Sol Altmann did his homework or more precisely worked at his home for the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. In 1962, he started reading the proofs with the editor of this magazine and continued doing this until the September 1969 number, when his terminal illness made him stop just as with his library work. As a consequence, he was named to the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Editorial Board in 1962.

Briefly, here is how he did the proofreading. The printer delivered a set of galley proofs, one for the editor and the other for Sol Altmann. He would pick up the proofs here at the club, take them home with him and return them all corrected a few days later. He had never done any proofreading before 1962. His work was always carefully done with the mark of an amateur.

Governor

In 1964, Sol Altmann was elected to serve a three-year term as a Governor of the Collectors Club. When his term expired at the end of 1966, he announced that because his age (he was in his 70s), he did not wish to submit his name for re-election for another three-year term but sincerely believed that a younger man should serve on the Board of Governors. This has not always happened. There have been past Governor even older than Sol Altmann who did not bow out because of advancing age. All the work, however, that Mr. Altmann had been doing for the club continued as he had done after 1966 until the time of his death near the end of 1969.

Another great service rendered was his taking charge of the Collectors Club lounges at the annual stamp shows in New York City. There usually have been two annually. Sol Altmann would enlist the services of members who would volunteer to man the lounge for a few hours during the length of the stamp show. He set up a schedule breaking each day into two hour tours of duty. Consequently, the Collectors Club lounge never was without someone in attendance. If a last-minute emergency prevented a member from doing his lounge service, Sol Altmann usually took over.

Philatelic Interests

For many years Sol Altmann had a keen interest in philately. His primary field was the preparation and production of the earlier United States issues. Essays and proofs held a strong attraction. Consequently, he was one of the first members of the Essay-Proof Society. He remained an active worker in

this specialty group up to the close of his life.

Also, he developed a keen interest in the years in the 19th century when the United States wanted to protect its postage and revenue stamps against reuse. He carefully read and studied the Charles F. Steel 1867-75 patent papers that set forth the various ingenious devices proposed to prevent the reuse of postage stamps (see The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Vol. 35 (1956) pages 67-85).

After proofs and essays, a further interest in United States stamps of the 19th century took hold. These were the U. S. 1868-79 Tax Paid Revenue stamps. Sol said that he was originally attracted to them because of their unusual large sizes and shapes. Next, he found some good past literature on these Tax Paid Revenue stamps, but there was not much; also many gaps existed in the available information. He attributed this probably to the fact that the "Scott United States Catalogue Specialized" did not include the Tax Paids with their extensive listings of U. S. Revenue stamps.

Philatelic Author

Having accumulated much new information upon these Tax Paid Revenue stamps, about six years ago Mr. Altmann approached the editor of this magazine about his writing a comprehensive article on these relatively unknown United States issues. He said that he would attempt the task but held one reservation. He had had practically no experience in writing, so that he believed his work would need a lot of editing. I told him not to be concerned with the latter because many good philatelic authors never could boast of a fine literary style, and so advised Sol to get to work on the manuscript.

Mr. Altmann did not underrate his abilities as an author. I and another on The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Editorial Board read his first draft and returned it to Sol with many, many suggestions for revisions and changes. For example, the sources of information were not properly documented, while quotations from past works often were incorporated with the author's own studies and not separated, as they should have been.

A second draft followed; this, too, went back to Mr. Altmann with more editorial suggestions for improvement. Then came a third draft, which Sol surely thought would be the printed version. But he was wrong; this also needed more revisions before the work could escape into print. Because of inexperience, Sol unfortunately had not tied in the illustrative material properly with the written text.

At this point, Mr. Altmann was convinced that this article never would be published in The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. But our combined persistence prevailed in the end. A three-part article "United States, Tax Paid Revenue Stamps 1868-1879" by Solomon Altmann appeared in the 1967 volume of this magazine (COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Vol. 46, pages 143-50, 213-21, and 279-89).

A Prize Winner

The climax and most agreeable surprise with this "United States, Tax Paid Revenue Stamps 1868-1879" serial came at the Collectors Club 72nd Annual Meeting on January 10, 1968. Each year the Awards Committee announces its selection for the best article published the previous year in The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. The unanimous selection. for the 1967 volume was Solomon Altmann's three-part articles on the U. S. Tax Paids (see Vol. 47, page 100).

The C.C.P. Medal for 1967 was presented to Sol Altmann at the Annual Awards dinner on May 8, 1968 (see Vol. 47, pages 225-26). The excitement and extreme pleasure that this award afforded Sol was manifested by his great personal satisfaction that a philatelist experiences seldom, if ever, except when his

exhibit gains a top international award or his research studies are recognized.

From the time that the 1967 C.C.P. Award was first announced on January 10, 1968 until he received the medal on May 8, 1968, Sol Altmann constantly had been shaking his head in disbelief. Did the Awards Committee make a mistake in its selection of the best 1967 C.C.P. article? Again and again Sol told this magazine's editor that he deserved most of the credit for this award, because were it not for the editorial assistance and "slave-driving" tactics, the Tax Paid article never would have escaped in print. To a certain extent, this is true. But Solomon Altmann was the author, the one who followed the advice and suggestions of the editor, and who worked so very hard to produce the article. It was all the more to his credit, because writing did not come easy to Sol Altmann. But he produced what others recognized as a winner.

The Collectors Club members who had worked with Sol Altmann are the ones who best recognized the marvellous services that he had given to this club for so many years. It seems hard to believe that walking into the library on a Wednesday afternoon, a white-haired gentleman with a long cigar sticking out of his mouth no longer will be a familiar sight. Also, the editor of this magazine worries if a new proofreader will appear who will be as conscientious, faithful, and diligent as Sol Altmann.

He was survived by his devoted wife and three children. Sol was a dedicated family man. Often in the past few years, he would inform us that he would be a little late on his next time at the club because he had to take Mrs. Altmann to her doctor. As we think back to his years of devoted services to this club and his whole life, we sincerely believe that here was a man who truly earned the title — old reliable. *(H. M. G.)*

Jacob S. Glaser

The Collectors Club Past President in 1952 passed away on December 16, 1969. His exact age is not known to us but it is believed that he was around 90 years old. He had lived an active and colorful life from youth to old age. He resided in Brooklyn, N. Y. (was one of the founders of the Flatbush Stamp Club) and had been in the construction business. His home in Brooklyn was visited by many philatelists and Collectors Club members. His home and his family were very important to him. Mr. and Mrs. Glaser had three sons and three daughters, 13 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.

Jacob (better known as "Jake" to his many friends) Glaser was a very active Mason; also he was one of the sparkplugs of the Masonic Stamp Club. Besides being president in 1952 of the Collectors Club, his outstanding services to this club was his many, many years of service as the Chairman of the House Committee. With his experience in construction, he had been most diligent and also economical in keeping the clubhouse at 22 East 35th Street in good operating condition.

His construction business experience also assisted philately with the great International Philatelic Exhibitions held in New York City in 1947 (CIPEX) and 1956 (FIPEX). Mr. Glaser had much to do with the layout, the construction, and particularly the manufacture of the exhibition frames. He served for many years as a Director of the Association of Stamp Exhibitions.

As a collector, he was interested in Masonic philately. But his prime specialty was the air mail stamps of Colombia, especially the SCADTA Company issues. It is interesting to recall how he got going with these Colombian air mails. One of his daughters had married and then lived in Bogota, Colombia. Mr. and Mrs. Glaser visited down there, and he had to buy air mail stamps to

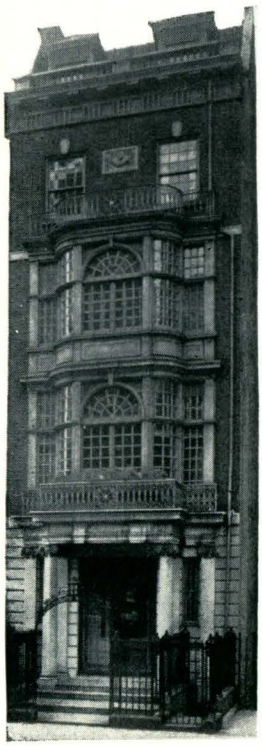
write his family and friends in the U. S. A. "Jake" well remembered that he did not buy his air mail stamps at the post office but at the airline agencies, and that air mail was an additional charge. Thus, air post letters had to carry the national postage and also the surtax for air mail that went to the airlines.

It had been this writer's pleasure to have collaborated with his friend, "Jake" Glaser, on the writing and publishing of many articles on the early air mail stamps of Colombia. These were all published in the "Aero Philatelists News"; there was one article in this magazine.

The Glaser articles on Colombia air mails had very important consequences. The information he had disclosed was carefully studied by the "Scott Catalogue" editors. This led to a revision about fifteen years ago of the Colombia 1920-1932 air mail stamps in the "Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Volume I." Before, none of the SCADTA Company air post stamps were listed in Scott's. Nearly 100 additional Colombia air post stamps were listed and priced.

That Mr. Glaser's death occurred near the Christmas Holiday Season served as a reminder of the Christmas cards that "Jake" sent to his philatelic friends. He loved to paint with water colors. He would paint these Season Greetings cards and send them to his friends. To many of us, the Glaser cards were far preferable to those printed, commercial ones.

In the last few years, due to his advancing age, "Jake" Glaser no longer put in an appearance here at the Collectors Club. Before that for many, many years he had spent much time here at 22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y. He leaves a host of stamp collecting friends, who will miss him. *(H. M. G.)*



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Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

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

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

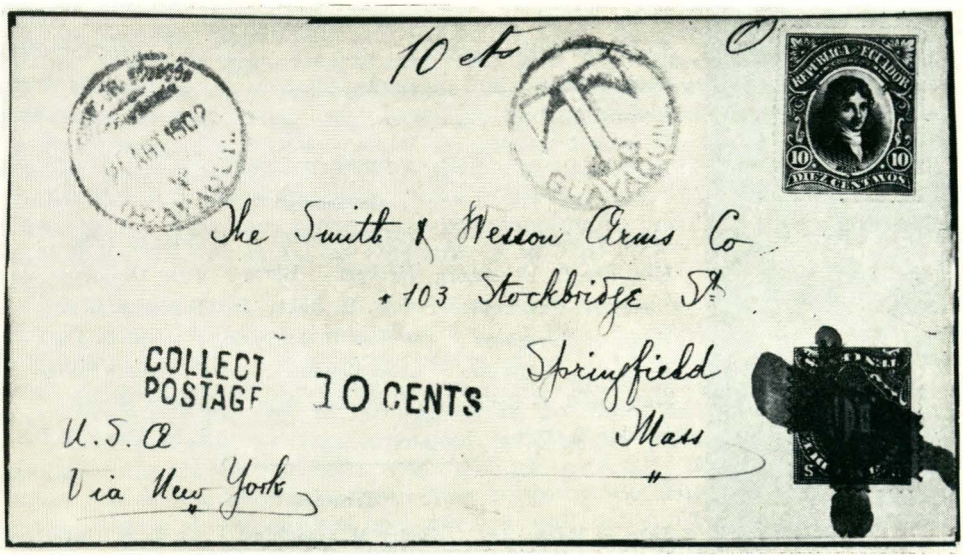
Ecuador
1902 Control Markings

Following an extensive fire which occurred in Guayaquil, the principal seaport city of Ecuador, on the 16th and 17th of July, 1902, a large quantity of unsold postage stamps were stolen from the Post Office. To prevent the use of these stolen stamps, the Ecuadorean Government decreed that the various Provinces must overprint with distinctive control markings all stamps then on hand. This decree was issued in the capital city, Quito, under date of July 26, 1902, and was signed by Leonidas Plaza G., the then President of Ecuador. The text of this decree is found in the article entitled "Ecuador — 1902 Control Marks are Tabulated" in the June, 1962 "Postal History Journal," p. 38.

While many philatelists question the bona-fides of the July 26, 1902 decree, and whether or not its wording technically required only the overprinting of fiscal stamps (for this very reason the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue has delisted the control marks from its recent editions), the illustrated cover lends contemporary proof as to the legitimacy of these control markings

The illustrated cover is postmarked at Guayaquil, the 24th of August, 1902, and is backstamped at Springfield, Massachusetts, on receipt there, on September 3, 1902. The cover carries the Ecuadorean ten centavo blue and black

(Continued on Page 35)



United States

The 1845 Provisional Postage Stamps Of James M. Buchanan

By Muriel Bemis Hayes

Introduction

The provisional postage stamps issued by the postmaster of Baltimore, Maryland, which bear his name, James M. Buchanan, long have been considered glamour items by collectors of nineteenth century United States stamps. Great interest has been aroused whenever copies of these stamps have appeared in auctions; and the stamps, especially those on cover, have commanded relatively high prices.

Very little new information, however, has been published concerning these stamps since the turn of the century, when John N. Luff included a chapter about them in his book "The Postage Stamps of the United States," published in New York, N. Y. by Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., in 1902.

When, in 1962, my husband, Dr. Laurence W. Hayes, Jr., added a cover bearing a Baltimore adhesive stamp to his Postmasters' Provisionals collection, we had many questions for which no answers were readily available. Here, for example, are some of the questions: "When were these stamps first issued? Who printed them? How many different types were there on a sheet? Could the sheet be reconstructed? How many copies now exist? Which color paper was used first? Is blue paper more scarce than white?"

Accounting For All Known Copies

In order to find the answers, I attempted to locate all the known copies. Many stamp dealers and collectors have helped me to accumulate this data. Some have been generous enough to send me their own material for study.

I recorded, for each copy of an adhesive stamp for which there was an illustration or description, all the details available, such as, color of paper, plating type, framelines and margins, cancellations, type and color of postmark, other postal markings, addressee of cover, sender, if known, and the date, if it could be determined.

After most of the copies had been recorded, it was possible, by using copies on covers from the same sender, to fit together stamps which had originally been unsevered pairs. Thus, more pairs than the two previously known were discovered. By overlapping these, and by using the additional help of broken framelines and other printing defects, the sheet was reconstructed.

During the period when these provisional stamps were in use, the year date was not included in the postmarks. The date of a folded letter bearing a Buchanan stamp could often be determined from its contents. But many of the stamps were on empty envelopes.

Romance A Great Help

Since most of these envelopes were addressed to unmarried women, I worked on the assumption that the letters would not have been kept unless they had been love-letters. I checked public records and learned when these ladies had married. Establishing these dates limited the time in which is was possible to

have mailed these letters.

There were still covers, which could not be dated. I started studying, therefore, the stampless covers mailed from Baltimore during James M. Buchanan's tenure as postmaster. Learning the dates of use of the different postal markings helped to answer more questions.

Reading the Baltimore newspapers of the period supplied more information.

While trying to learn about the adhesive stamps, I frequently found information about the handstamped envelopes of James M. Buchanan. This I also recorded in the following portion.

Eventually, I had more information collected about James M. Buchanan's postal service than had ever been put together for publication. I was being urged to write a booklet on the subject. But I was reluctant to do this because the more I learned, the more conscious I became of those areas in which I had no knowledge at all.

I decided that it might be wiser to write a series of articles for a philatelic journal than to try to write a book. In this way philatelists could add, detract, support, reject, corroborate or refute my statements. Then, when properly revised, these articles could be incorporated into a book. Editor Henry M. Goodkind and H. D. S. Haverbeck, Chairman of the Collectors Club Publications Committee, have suggested that it be considered as a future *Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund* handbook.

The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST has agreed to publish this material with that goal in mind.

Chapter 1

The Handstamped Envelopes

James Madison Buchanan, a successful lawyer and prominent politician in Baltimore, Maryland, had been appointed postmaster of that city by President James K. Polk on April 8, 1845, soon after the Uniform Postage Act had been passed by Congress.

Baltimore, at that time, was a thriving city, third in commerce in the United States. But its postal facilities were those of a small town. The new postmaster set about to improve the situation, appointing an assistant postmaster, new clerks and letter carriers, and approving plans to remodel the inadequate and inconvenient space allotted to him.

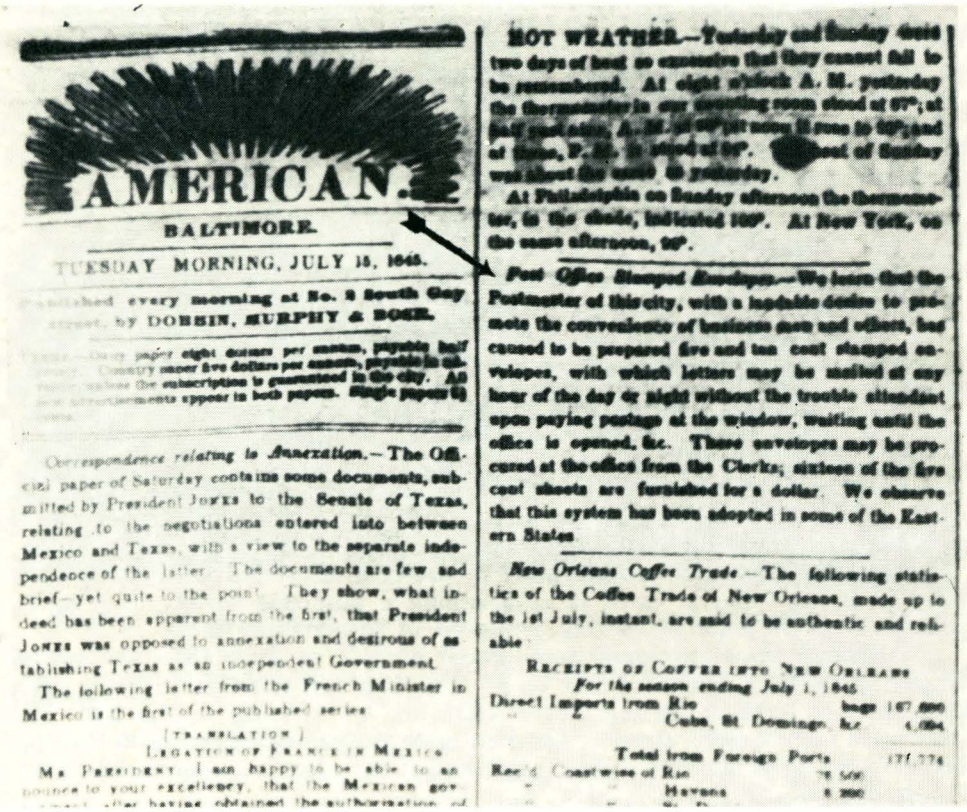
He anticipated a great increase in the volume of mail passing through his post office when the new rates, 5 cents per ½ ounce under 300 miles, 10 cents per ½ ounce over 300 miles, 2 cents for drop letters, went into effect on July 1, 1845.

Buchanan was correct. There was a large increase of mail on the first day. On the second day, there were 1,500 more letters deposited than there had been on the first day. This created not only more work for the clerks, but congestion and discomfort for the public.

Improvement Needed

To help alleviate these conditions, early in July the postmaster issued envelopes bearing his handstamped signature, PAID, and the rate. These envelopes were prepared in two denominations by postal employees, prior to their sale to the public. Consequently, they are without doubt Postmaster Provisional stamps.

The envelopes were prepared at various times, as the need arose. The color of the paper as well as the color of the inks used to prepare them, varied with



AMERICAN.

BALTIMORE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1845.

HOT WEATHER.—Yesterday and Sunday were two days of heat so excessive that they cannot fail to be remembered. At eight o'clock A. M. yesterday the thermometer in our counting room stood at 87°; at half past nine, A. M. it rose to 93°; and at noon, P. M. it stood at 96°. The heat of Sunday was about the same as yesterday.

At Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon the thermometer, in the shade, indicated 102°. At New York, on the same afternoon, 98°.

Post Office Stamped Envelopes.—We learn that the Postmaster of this city, with a laudable desire to promote the convenience of business men and others, has caused to be prepared five and ten cent stamped envelopes, with which letters may be mailed at any hour of the day or night without the trouble attendant upon paying postage at the window, waiting until the office is opened, &c. These envelopes may be procured at the office from the Clerks; sixteen of the five cent sheets are furnished for a dollar. We observe that this system has been adopted in some of the Eastern States.

Correspondence relating to Annexation.—The Official paper of Saturday contains some documents, submitted by President JONES to the Senate of Texas, relating to the negotiations entered into between Mexico and Texas, with a view to the separate independence of the latter. The documents are few and brief—yet quite to the point. They show, what indeed has been apparent from the first, that President JONES was opposed to annexation and desirous of establishing TEXAS as an independent Government.

The following letter from the French Minister in Mexico is the first of the published series.

[TRANSLATION.]

LEGATION OF FRANCE IN MEXICO

New Orleans Coffee Trade.—The following statistics of the Coffee Trade of New Orleans, made up to the 1st July, instant, are said to be authentic and reliable.

RECEIPTS OF COFFEE INTO NEW ORLEANS

For the season ending July 1, 1845.

Figure 1. Clipping from "The Baltimore American," July 15, 1845.

the time of their preparation. These statements can be verified by reading the Baltimore newspapers of this period, and by examining the fifty or more envelopes which still exist and are known to philatelists.

Newspaper Accounts

On Tuesday morning, July 15, 1845, an item apepared in the "Baltimore American" (Figure 1) which read:

"*Post Office Stamped Envelopes*, — We learn that the Postmaster of this city, with laudable desire to promote the convenience of businessmen and others, has caused to be prepared five and ten cent envelopes, with which letters may be mailed at any hour of the day or night without the trouble attendant upon paying postage at the window, waiting until the office is opened, etc. These envelopes may be procured at the office from the clerks; sixteen of the five cent sheets are furnished for a dollar. We observe that this system has been adopted in some of the Eastern States."

This item was copied *verbatim* by "The Baltimore Patriot" in its afternoon edition dated July 15, 1845.

The "Baltimore Sun" on that day printed an item which varied slightly, but confirmed the others. It read:

"Post Office Stamps: We learn that Mr. Buchanan, the Postmaster of Baltimore, is now prepared to issue postage stamps, similar to those mentioned by us as having been adopted in Philadelphia and New York. In order to cover the expense of paper, stamping, etc., they will be sold to our citizens at 6¼ cents for the five cent stamps, or sixteen for the dollar — the ten cent stamps in similar proportion. By use of these letters can be dropped in at any time, whether day or night, postage paid, at a saving of considerable time and trouble, and they will doubtless be extensively used by business men."

The "stamps" referred to in this paragraph were stamped envelopes, since they are described as "similar to those mentioned by us as having been adopted in Philadelphia and New York." On July 10, 1845, a notice had been printed that Postmaster Robert H. Morris of New York had issued stamped envelopes; and on July 12, 1845 this item appeared: "The Postmaster of Philadelphia has had prepared stamped envelopes. They are marked five cents, ten cents, etc. and signed George F. Lehman . . . "

Establishing Dates Of Issue

These new items establish the date of issue of the envelopes. They also specify that the envelopes were supplied by the post office, not by the public, and that they were prepared in advance for general sale.

Since the envelopes were supplied by the post office, the color of the paper used is as important a factor in determining a catalogue variety of these envelopes as is the color of the ink employed in prestamping them.

Although these envelopes were placed on sale in July 1845, the earliest known use is September 7 of that year. This is a buff envelope with the signature stamped in black ink and the "PAID" and "5" in oval in blue ink. It is addressed to Miss Delia Black. The Baltimore postmark and an additional "5" in oval are also in blue ink. On the left end of the cover is a pencilled notation: "Sep 7th 1845."

This 1845 year date might be questioned since there is now no way of determining by whom the note was made. However, by checking marriage records, it has been learned that Miss Delia Black was married on October 6, 1845, after which time she was addressed as Mrs. Gilbert Rogers, Jr. Therefore, any letters addressed to Miss Black had to have been written prior to the date she had married.

There are five such letters known. All are handstamped envelopes. Three used in September are on buff paper; two used in October are on white paper. All have the postmaster's signature in black ink and the remaining markings in blue ink.

There are three more handstamped envelopes in this correspondence, used after her marriage. These also have a black signature and the other markings in blue. One is on white, one on buff, and one on greyish paper.

Only one 5 cent envelope with the signature in black has been found outside of this correspondence. This is a buff envelope addressed to G. A. Myers, Esq., that had been mailed in January 1846.

There are, however, two surviving examples of the 10 cent handstamped envelope with the signature in black ink. These are on white paper with the other markings in blue ink. Both are addressed to Silas Parsons, Esq., Huntsville, Ala., and are postmarked Nov. 18 and Nov. 26, (1845). The contents enclosed confirm the year.

John N. Luff stated in his book on the Postmasters' Provisional Stamps, "One copy is known on which the word 'PAID' is placed above the signature."[1] This statement later has been distorted to mean "only one" such copy is known. This is not the case. The "PAID" appears above the signature on all except

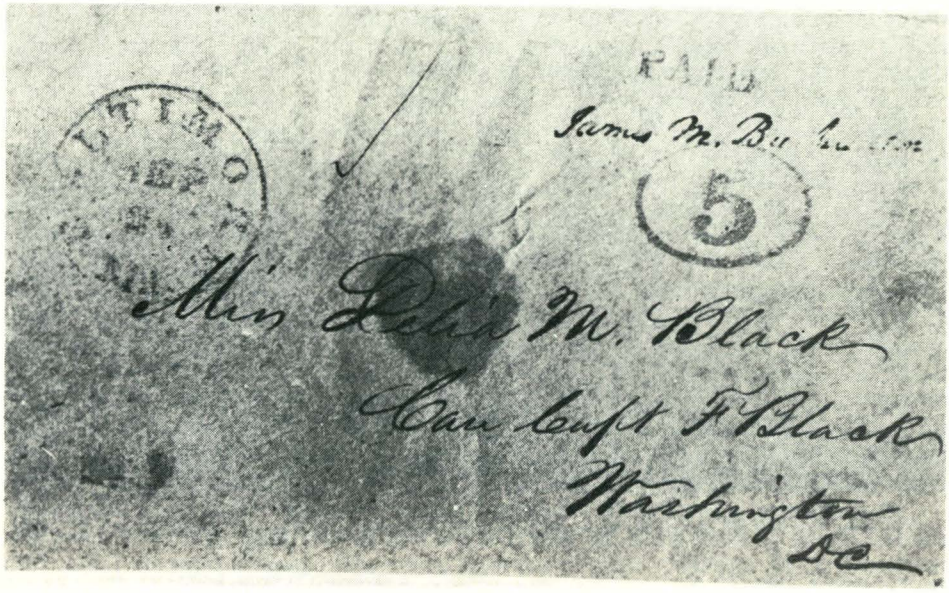


Figure 2. Early Handstamped Envelope with "5" in elongated oval. Postmark is Type 25[5].

one of these envelopes on which the postmaster's signature was stamped in black ink.

Types Of Numeral Postmarks

Four of these envelopes have additional numerals stamped on them. This does not make them a separate variety, because these numerals were not placed on the envelopes until they were mailed. Whether this had been done to indicate the need for additional postage, or by an absent-minded clerk cannot now be ascertained.

The earliest known use of a handstamped envelope without a black signature is a 5 cent buff envelope with all markings in blue, addressed to Tebbs & Ball, Leesburg, Va., and postmarked Feb. 7, (1846). The next known use is a 10 cent buff envelope addressed to Silas Parsons, Huntsville, Ala., dated Mar. 3, (1846), with all markings in blue.

The numeral markings on all these early covers are enclosed in elongated ovals (Figure 2). Those used on covers dated April 1846 or later are enclosed in an oval which is more nearly round (Figure 3).

Manila Paper Envelopes

Manila envelopes appeared early in 1846. Those prepared late in April 1846, at a time when red ink was being used for postmarking mail in Baltimore, were stamped with red ink. Of these, six examples of the 5 cent variety have survived. All are addressed to Miss Susan Julia Mayer and are postmarked in late April or early May of 1846. Again, since the contents of the envelopes have been removed, the year has had to be determined from marriage records. These could have been mailed only in 1846, because the new postal rates were not yet in effect in April or May of 1845, and, had they been mailed in 1847, they would have been addressed to Mrs. William Hamilton, Jr., the name Susan Julia assumed on August 19, 1846, the day of her marriage.

Three of these envelopes have additional markings in blue ink. As was noted previously, however, these do not constitute a separate variety, because

the markings were not applied until the letters were mailed. The late George B. Sloane wrote about this in his weekly column in "Stamps" magazine at the time that this find was first sold in auction.[2] Warren H. Colson also expressed this opinion, although he did not write on the subject.

Three 10 cent handstamped envelopes exist with red markings. Two are on manila paper and are of regular size. One of them is addressed to W. Y. Gholson, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, and the other to Silas Parsons, Esq., Huntsville, Ala. The third is a legal sized envelope, addressed to Messrs. Guthrie & Tyler, Attys at Law, Louisville, Ky. It is different from the others because of its size.

After red on manila, the blue on manila paper appeared. There are records of seventeen such envelopes addressed to Susan Julia Mayer between May 21 and August 9, 1846. One additional envelope of this same variety was addressed to her, as Mrs. Wm. Hamilton, Jr., on January 20, 1847. One of these envelopes, dated Jun. 3, was not postmarked in the Baltimore post office, but was stamped en route by a red Baltimore "Railroad" (Rail R.) marking. This is the only Buchanan cover known which does not bear the Baltimore, Md. postmark.

Two envelopes are known made on "salmon" paper. This is an orange-pink shade. Both of these have all postal markings in blue ink, and both were postmarked Oct. 10, (1846). One is a 5 cent cover addressed to Francis King, Esq., Philadelphia; the other is a 10 cent cover addressed to Silas Parsons, Esq., Huntsville, Alabama.

The remainder of the known covers are on buff paper with all markings in blue ink. There are six of the 5 cent envelopes, and two of the 10 cent. The latest use in which the year has been confirmed is March 1, 1847. However, one envelope is postmarked in May and all evidence points to the probability that the year was 1847. Thus, James M. Buchanan made use of handstamped envelopes long after other postmasters had discontinued their use; and fortunately for philatelists many still exist.

All Known Envelopes Listed

A tabulation of the known handstamped envelopes follows. There now are fifty. Until 1945, manila paper, which is the lighter shade, was not distinguished in the "Scott Catalogue"[3] from buff, the darker shade. As a result, an old auction catalogue may describe a manila envelope as buff. In addition, the buff paper used in the envelopes which have the signature stamped in black is lighter than the paper in the later buff envelopes. Furthermore, there are small blue threads visible in the early buff paper. These factors have made an accurate compilation most difficult, since, in some instances, past auction catalogues have been the author's only source of information. If the owner of a specific cover finds it listed here improperly described, correction would be most welcome.

The signature on all these envelopes is the same, 50 mm. in length, although its appearance may vary with the clarity of the strike.

No attempt has been made to classify these envelopes according to size because enough data is not yet available. The classification is based both on the color of the paper and the inks used in stamping them.

In the following list, the date is copied exactly as it appears in the postmark. If the year has been confirmed, it is added in parentheses. The addresses appear as they were written on the envelopes, and are as complete as possible with present information.

Five Cent Blue on Buff with Black Signature

1. Sep. 7, (1845) to Miss Delia M. Black, Care Capt. F. Black, Washington, D. C.

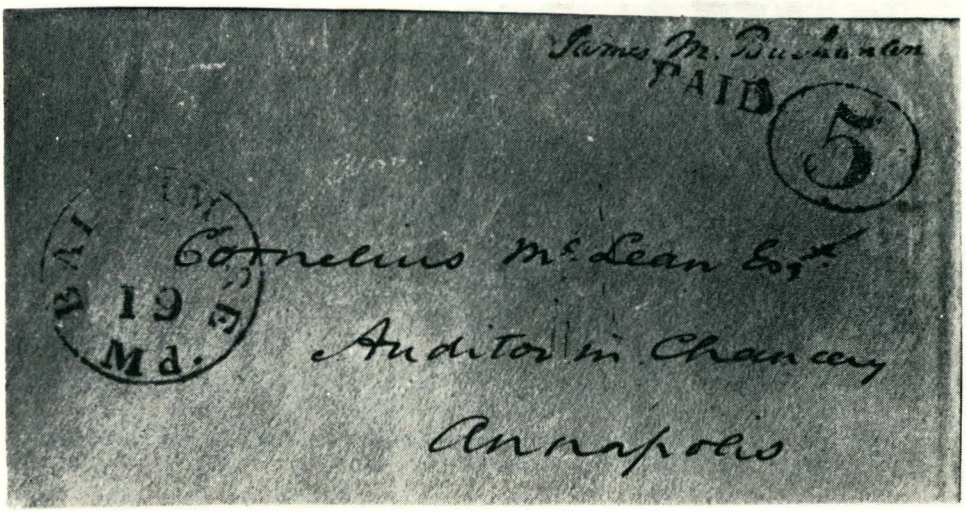


Figure 3. Later Handstamped Envelope with "5" in a more round oval. Postmark is Type 26^5.

2. Sep. 23, (1845) to Miss Delia M. Black, Care Capt. F. Black, Washington, D. C.
3. Sep. 24, (1845) to Miss Delia M. Black, Care Capt. F. Black, Washington, D. C.
4. Oct. 15, (1845) to Mrs. Gilbert Rogers, Jr., Colemans Hotel, Washington, D. C.
5. Jan. ? (1846) to G. A. Myers, Esqr., Richmond, Va.

Five Cent Blue on White with Black Signature

6. Oct. 1, (1845) to Miss Delia M. Black, Care Capt. F. Black, Washington, D. C.
7. Oct. 3. (1845) to Miss Delia M. Black, Care Capt. F. Black, Washington, D. C.
8. Mar. 1, (1846) to Mrs. Gilbert Rogers, Jr., Care Capt. F. Black Washington, D. C.

Ten Cent Blue on White with Black Signature

9. Nov. 18, (1845) to Silas Parsons, Esq., Huntsville, Ala.
10. Nov. 26, (1845) to Silas Parsons, Esq., Huntsville, Ala.

Five Cent Blue on Greyish with Black Signature

11. Jan. 3, (1846) to Mrs. Delia M. Rogers, Care Capt. F. Black, Washington, D. C.

Five Cent Red on Manila

12. Apr. 27, (1846) to Miss S. Julia Mayer, Care of Mrs. Margaret Wetherill, no. 461 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
13. Apr. 29, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Mrs. Margaret Weatherall, 461 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
14. Apr. 30, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Geo. M. Keim, Esq., Reading, Berks County, Pa.
15. May 7? (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Geo. M. Keim, Esq., Reading, Berks County, Pa.
16. May 15, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of George M. Keim, Esq., Reading, Berks County, Pa.

17. May 17, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Geo. M. Keim, Esq., Reading, Berks County, Pa.

Ten Cent Red on Manila

18. Jun. 12, (1846) to Silas Parsons, Esq., Huntsville, Ala.
19. Jun. 13, (1846) to Messrs. Guthrie & Tyler, Attys at Law, Louisville, Ky.
20. Jul. 22, (1846) to W. Y. Gholson, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Five Cent Blue on Manila:

21. May 21, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Geo. M. Keim, Esq., Reading, Berks County, Pa.
22. May 24, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Geo. M. Keim, Esq., Reading, Berks County, Pa.
23. May 27, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Geo. M. Keim, Esq., Reading, Berks County, Pa.
24. May 31? (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Geo. M. Keim, Esq., Reading, Berks County, Pa.
25. Jun. 3, (1846) (Red Baltimore Rail R. postmark) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Geo. M. Keim, Esq., Reading, Berks County, Pa.
26. Jun. 21, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, Reading, Berks County, Pa.
27. Jun. 23, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, Reading, Berks County, Pa.
28. ? 25, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, Reading, Berks County, Pa.
29. Jul. 5, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, Reading, Berks County, Pa.
30. Jul. 7, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, Reading, Berks County, Pa.
31. Jul. 12, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, Reading, Berks County, Pa.
32. Jul. 14, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, Reading, Berks County, Pa.
33. Jul. 23, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, Reading, Berks County, Pa.
34. Jul. 26, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, Reading, Berks County, Pa.
35. Indistinct date, to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, Reading, Berks County, Pa. (This envelope had an additional strike of "5" in oval. It is illustrated in "Colson of Boston, and his Stamps."[4])
36. Aug. 5, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, U. S. Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.
37. Aug. 9, (1846) to Miss Susan Julia Mayer, Care of Gen. Geo. M. Keim, Reading, Berks County, Pa.
38. Jan. 20, (1846) to Mrs. Wm. Hamilton, Jr.

Five Cent Blue on Salmon

39. Oct. 10, (1846) to Francis King, Esq., Philadelphia.

Ten Cent Blue on Salmon

40. Oct. 10, (1846) to Silas Parsons, Esq., Huntsville, Alabama.

Five Cent Blue on Buff

41. Feb. 7, (1846) to Mssrs. Tebbs & Ball, Attorneys at Law, Leesburg, Va. (May be on manila paper).
42. ? 19, to Cornelius McLean, Esq., Auditor in Chancery, Annapolis.
43. Nov. 24, (1846) to Robert H. Smith, Esq., (Spesutia Island) Perrymans'.
44. Dec. 14, (1846) to Miss Anna M. Voglesong, York, Pa.
45. Jan. 24, (1847) to Mrs. William Hamilton, Jr., Care of Mrs. Margaret Wetherill, no. 461 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
46. May ? to Robert H. Smith, Perrymansville, (Hartford Co.) Md.
47. May 24, to Mrs. John Glenn, Astor House, New York.

Ten Cent Blue on Buff

48. Mar. 3, (1846) to Silas Parsons, Esq., Huntsville, Alabama. (May be on manila paper).
49. Feb. 17, (1847) to Mr. Isaac Dillon, Zanesville, Ohio.
50. Mar. 1, (1847) to Thomas B. Cooper, Esq., Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Alabama.

Chapter 2

The Adhesive Stamps And Their Uses

The prepayment of postage by means of stamped envelopes was so popular with the people of Baltimore that this was soon supplemented by the issuance of adhesive stamps.

The initial appearance of these stamps was not announced in the newspapers as had been that of the handstamped envelopes. There was, however, a short item printed on July 26, 1845, in the "Baltimore Sun," which read:

"*Post Office Stamps.* — We learn that the demand for postage stamps has been so great that it was difficult for a time to furnish a full supply, though Mr. Buchanan has now a sufficient number on hand."

We cannot be certain if the "Post Office Stamps" referred to, meant adhesive stamps, stamped envelopes, or both, since the "Baltimore Sun" had used this term previously to mean handstamped envelopes. We do know that the adhesive stamps were issued about this time, because some of the stamps used only a few days after the July 26, 1845 newspaper report still exist.

Earliest Known Use

The earliest known use of a Baltimore adhesive stamp is on a buff envelope addressed to Miss Eugenia McDonald, Washington, D. C. The letter is postmarked Aug. 3, and the year was 1845. Again, the year has had to be determined from marriage records, because these is no enclosure in the envelope. Miss Eugenia McDonald married Rufus Littlefield on January 15, 1846, making 1845 the only possible year in which this letter could have been mailed.

The stamp is on bluish paper and is cancelled by a blue "PAID." There is no rate marking on the envelope. The stamp has been cut out of the envelope and then replaced, being reinforced on the back. There is no doubt,

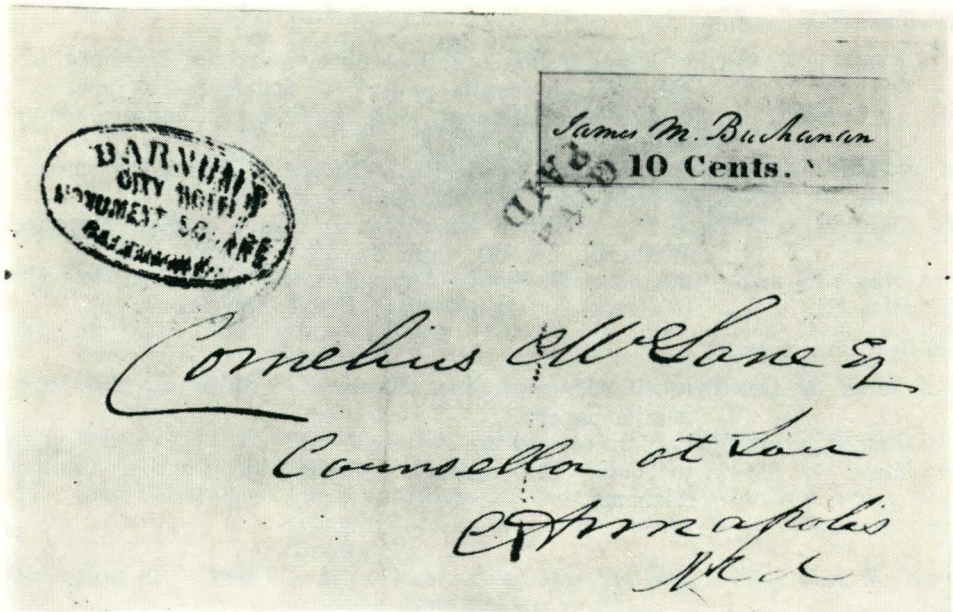


Figure 4. 10 Cent bluish adhesive stamp, Type 2, on cover postmarked Jan. 5, (1846).

however, that this stamp does belong on the cover, because if this originally had been a stampless letter, it would have had a rate marking. It is fairly certain, also, that this was not the first letter mailed from Baltimore bearing an adhesive stamp. Even if its sender had been the first person to buy these stamps, he would not have cut a stamp from the middle of the sheet to apply to his first envelope. The stamp on this cover is not from the corner of a sheet, and hence, probably not the first actually used. This earliest known cover is the property of the Princeton University Library, having been a gift of Mrs. J. Edgar Palmer in 1948.

There are five other covers in this same correspondence, all used in August or September 1845. All have bluish adhesive stamps and all are cancelled and tied by a blue "PAID"; one is additionally struck by a blue "5" in oval. One envelope, other than the one already mentioned, has had the stamp cut out and replaced. All the other stamps appear to have been soaked off and then replaced on the envelopes. Their authenticity is not questioned.

All the known adhesives used in 1845 are on bluish paper. The first confirmed use of a white adhesive stamp is in January 1846. After this time blue and white stamps were used concurrently until November 1846, after which time only copies of the white stamps have been found.

10 Cent Stamp

The 10 cent bluish adhesive on the cover addressed to Cornelius McLane, Esq., (Figure 4) has been described as used in 1845. This is in error. The date in the postmark is Jan. 5, but James M. Buchanan did not become postmaster until April, and the new postal rates did not go into effect until July of 1845. The contents of the letter may, indeed, be dated 1845; but, if so, it is because the writer put the previous year's date on the letter as many people do by mistake early in a new year.

The stamps which were used early were not pen-cancelled. Most of them

are neatly marked "PAID" and have no rate marking on the cover. Because the blue stamps were in use earlier than the white, more of these have escaped pen markings.

Not all of the later covers have pen cancellations on the stamps. This seems to depend on the position of the stamp on the letter. If it happened to be where it was struck by the postmark, "PAID," or the rate mark, it frequently was not pen-cancelled. Otherwise, it was. The use of the pen may also have been the whim of a clerk.

Postal Markings

The postal markings on the covers bearing adhesive stamps are the same as are found on Baltimore stampless covers of this period. There were three types of postmarks then in use, known to collectors of Maryland stampless covers as Types 24, 25, and 26[5] (see Figures 2, 3, 5, 6).

Only one adhesive cover has been found with the Type 24 postmark (Figure 6). This is on a cover dated Jun. 7, 1847, and ties a white Baltimore 5 cent adhesive stamp to a folded letter addressed to Louis Gassaway, Esq., Annapolis.

There is, however, a cover front bearing a blue 5 cent adhesive stamp which has this same postmark (Figure 7). This stamp was not on the cover when it was mailed. The adhesive stamp now on the cover was previously in the collection of the late Hiram Deats, off cover (Figure 8).

The majority of these covers have all the postal markings in blue ink. There are two known exceptions. A cover addressed to Mssrs. Barton & Williams, Winchester, Va., dated Apr. 22, 1846, has both the postmark and "PAID" in red ink. A cover addressed to Andrew H. Green, Esq., New York, date indistinct, is also postmarked in red.

The rate markings, like the postmarks, are those in general used at the time. As on the handstamped envelopes, the numerals were enclosed in elongated ovals in 1845 and early 1846, and the rounder rate marks appeared first in the spring of 1846, thus helping to date those covers with no recorded year date (see Figures 2, 3, 5, 9).

For many years, auction catalogues have described the bluish adhesive stamps as much more scarce than the white. The data collected to make this

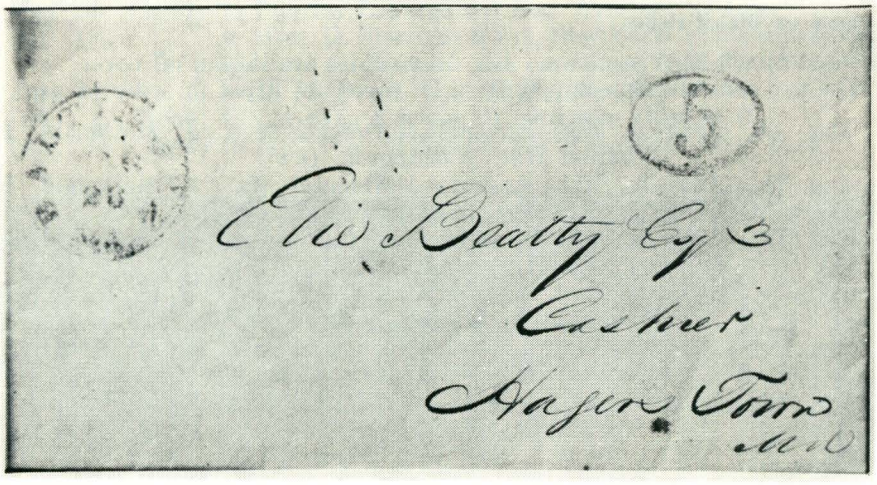


Figure 5. Stampless cover bearing rate marking used only in February and March 1846 (postmark Type 25).

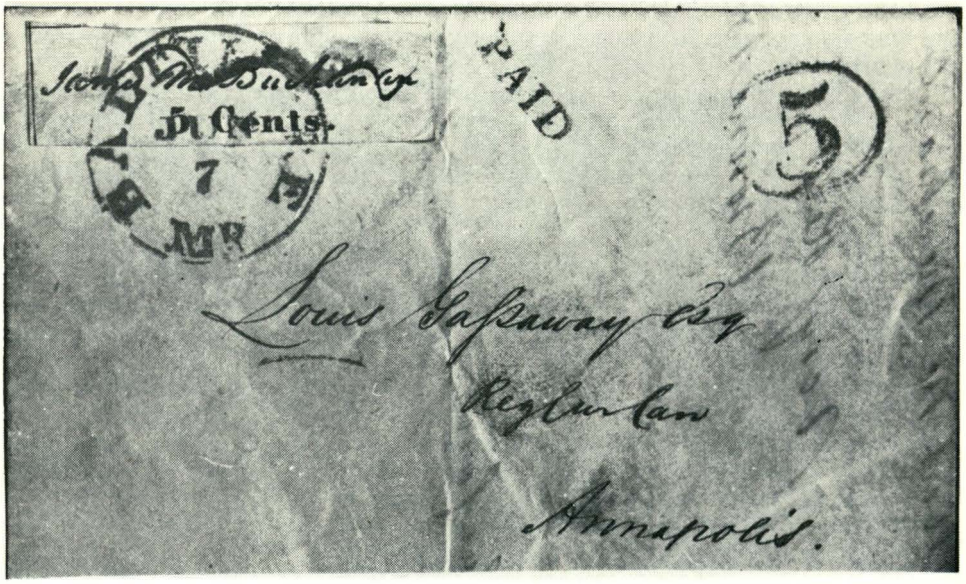


Figure 6. Only authentic cover known bearing a Baltimore adhesive stamp with the Type 24 postmark.

article possible does not confirm this. Actually, of those found, the quantity is nearly the same for each.

Record Of Known Copies Of The Stamps

A tabulation of the known Baltimore adhesive stamps follows. It is not intended to vouch for the authenticity of each item, because in some instances, the author has not seen the actual covers. It is simply a list of those Baltimore Postmaster Provisional stamps sold in public auction sales in the last 40 years.

Five Cent on Bluish Paper

One unused copy is known. Six used copies are known off cover.
The five cent bluish stamps known on cover are listed in order of use.

1. Aug. 3, (1845) to Miss Eugenia McDonald, Wm. J. McDonald, Esq., Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.
2. Aug. 11, (1845) to Miss Eugenia McDonald, Wm. J. McDonald, Esq., Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.
3. Aug. 18, (1845) to Miss Eugenia McDonald, Wm. J. McDonald, Esq., Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.
4. Aug. 24, (1845) to Miss Eugenia McDonald, Wm. J. McDonald, Esq., Washington, D. C.
5. Sep. 10, (1845) to Miss Eugenia McDonald, Wm. J. McDonald, Esq., Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.
6. Sep. 15, (1845) to Miss Eugenia McDonald, Wm. J. McDonald, Esq., Washington, D. C.
7. Oct. 17, (1845) to Benj. Huger, Jun., at the Academy, Annapolis, Md.
8. Oct. 22, (1845) to Mrs. G. Rogers, Jr., Colemans Hotel, Washington, D. C.
9. Feb. 23, (1846) to Capt. Franklin Buchanan, Annapolis, Md.
10. Feb. 25, (1846) to Mr. Romulus Riggs, Philadelphia.



Figure 7. Cover front with Type 24 postmark. The adhesive stamp was affixed to this piece at least 50 years after the stamp was issued.

11. Mar. 1, (1846) to Mr. Abm. Richards, 136 Front St., New York.
12. Mar. 10, (1846) to Mr. Romulus Riggs, Philadelphia.
13. Mar. 15, (1846) to Mrs. G. Rogers, Jr., Colemans Hotel, Washington, D. C.
14. Mar. 19, (1846) to Mrs. Gilbert Rogers, Jr., Care Capt. F. Black, Washington, D. C.
15. Apr. 22, (1846) to Mssrs. Barton & Williams, Winchester, Va. (red postmark and PAID)
16. May 1, (1846) to Corcoran & Riggs, Washington City, D. C.
17. May 5, (1846) to W. H. Tuck, Esq., Att. at Law, Upper Marlboro, Md.
18. May ? (see Figure 10).[6]
19. May 20, (1846) to Charles J. Faulkner, Esq. Attorney at Law.
20. Jul. 19, to Mess. D. Simmons & Co., New York. (This cover bears a red rate mark which was not in use 1845-47) (Figure 11)
21. Jul. 24, to H. M. Brent, Esq., Cash., Winchester, Va.
22. Oct. 3, (1846) to Corcoran & Riggs, Washington City, D. C.
23. Nov. 5, (1846) to Mr. Abm. Richards, 136 Front St., New York.

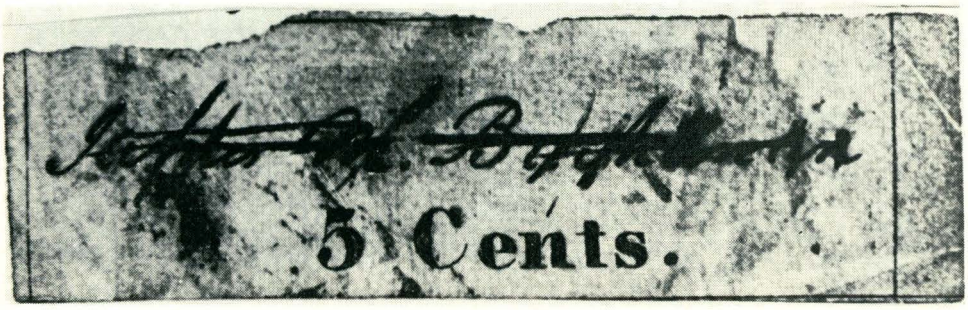


Figure 8. Enlargement of stamp in Figure 7, before it was trimmed and affixed to the Figure 7 cover. (Photograph courtesy of Daniel F. Kelleher, Inc., Boston, Mass.)

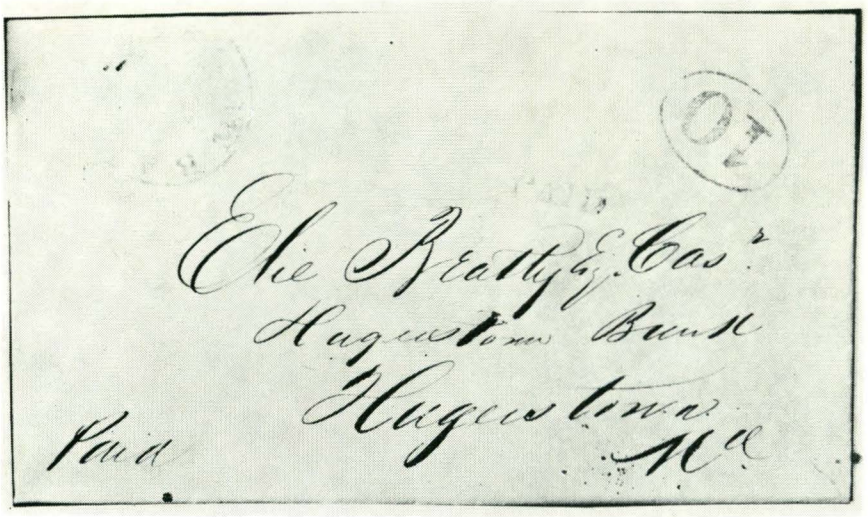


Figure 9. Stampless cover with type of 10 cent rate mark used before April 1846.

24. Date indistinct. to Andrew H. Green, Esq., Att. at Law, Wall St. head of New St. New York. (red postmark).
25. Date indistinct. to Rev. John Mullholland, North Bay, Oneida Co. (manuscript "due 5" on cover).
26. Jan. 15, to Wm. G. Ridgly, Esq., Washington City, D. C. (Stamp has been added to this cover front, see Figures 7 and 8).

Ten Cent on Bluish Paper

(1) Jan. 5, (1846) to Cornelius McLane, Esq., Counsellor at Law, Annapolis, Md. (Figure 4).
(2) Repaired stamp on a small piece (Figure 12).

Five Cent on White Paper

One white stamp is known on piece. This copy is illustrated at the top left corner of Figure 16.

Known white stamps on cover in order of use:

1. Jan. 15? (1846) to J. N. Phillips, Esq., Warrenton, Va.
2. Jan. 21, (1846) to Mr. Abm. Richards, 136 Front St., New York

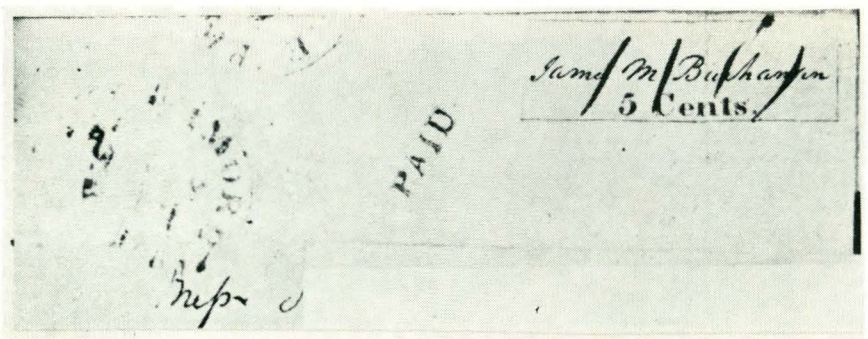


Figure 10. Cover bearing white 5 cent adhesive stamp. Author has no record of addressee.

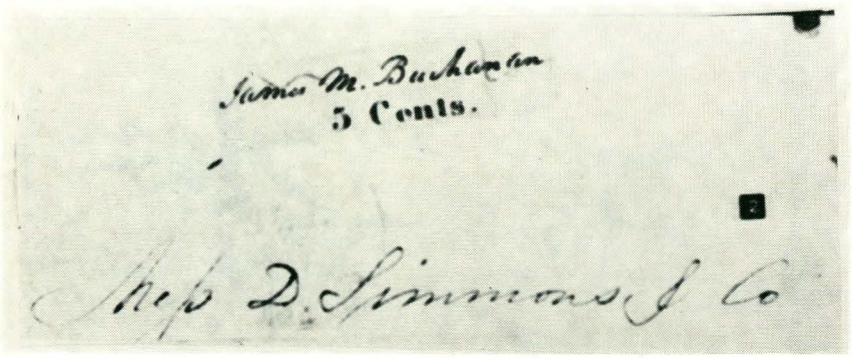


Figure 11. Cover bearing a 5 cent blue adhesive. Red "5" at right is not known used in Baltimore before 1849.

3. Jan. 23, (1846) to Mr. Abm. Richards, Box 306, New York.
4. Jan. 29, (1846) to Mr. Abm. Richards, Box 306, New York.
5. Feb. 15, (1846) to Mrs. A. E. J. Bartlett, Richmond, Virginia, Care of Wm. D. Gibson, Esqre. (cover front only).
6. Feb. 21, (1846) to Mr. Romulus Riggs, Philadelphia.
7. Mar. 10, to Mssrs. Colt & Robinson, (address crossed out) New York City.
8. May 14, (1846) to Mr. Abm. Richards, Box 306, New York. (manuscript "Due 5" on cover).
9. Jul. 27, (1846) to Mr. Wm. H. Richards, 136 Front St., New York.
10. Oct. 17, (1846) to W. J. Ross, Esq., Atty at Law., Frederick, Md. (manuscript "Due 5" ties stamp to cover.)
11. Oct. 18, (1846) to Miss Mary Floyd, Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Md.
12. Oct. 19, (1846) to Mssrs. Barton & Williams, Winchester, Va.
13. Oct. 22, (1846) to Wm. J. Ross, Esq., Atty at Law, Frederick, Md.
14. Oct. 22, (1846) to Mssrs. Griswald & Claiborn, Richmond, Va.
15. Nov. 8, (1846) to Miss Mary Floyd, Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Md.
16. Nov. 10, (1846) to Mssrs. Tebbs & Ball, Leesburg, Va.
17. Nov. 12, (1846) pair on cover to Mr. Abm. Richards, 136 Front St., New York.



Figure 12. 10 cent bluish stamp repaired at left. This is the same stamp illustrated in lower left corner of Figure 16.



Figure 13. Copy of 5 cent adhesive for which no description has been found. Appears in second vertical row of Figure 16.

18. Nov. 16, (1846) to Mr. Abm. Richards, 136 Front St., New York.
19. Dec. 7, (1846) to Mr. Abm. Richards, 136 Front St., New York.
20. Dec. 15? (1846) to Miss Mary Floyd, Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Md.
21. Dec. 15, to Mr. Abm. Richards, 136 Front St., New York.
22. Jan. 12, (1847) to Mssrs. Griffith & Taylor, Centerville, Washington Co., Penna.
23. Jan. 28, (1847) to Miss Mary Floyd, Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Md.
24. Jan. 30, (1847) to J. P. Phillips, Esq., Attorney at Law, Warrenton, Fauquier Co., Va.
25. Feb. 16, (1847) to Wm. A. Hatreck, New York.
26. Mar. 21, (1847) to Miss Mary Floyd, Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Md.
27. Mar. 21, (1847) pair on cover to Miss Mary Floyd, Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Md.
28. Mar. 29, (1847) to Miss C. M. Lea, Schuylkill Street, 3 doors below Locust, west side, Philadelphia.
29. Apr. 8, (1847) to Miss Mary Floyd, Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Md.
30. Jun. 7, (1847) to Louis Gassaway, Esq., Annapolis. (Figure 6).

Ten Cent on White Paper

1. Feb. 26, addressee obliterated, cover forwarded from Montgomery, Ala. to Baltimore.
2. Oct. 12, 1846 addressee removed — to Kentucky.
3. Mar. 13, (1847) to the Reverend William I. Enter, DD., Boston.



Figure 14. Copy of 5 cent adhesive for which no description has been found.

4. Mar. 28, (1847) to B. Webster, Esq., Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London (stamp is not cancelled).
5. May 5, (1847) to Mr. Nathan Smith Lincoln, Member of the College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

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(To Be Continued)

ECUADOR *(Continued from Page 18)*

postage stamp of 1901 (Scott No. 148) which is presently catalogued at twelve cents, used. The ten centavo stamp ordinarily would have prepaid the normal rate from Ecuador to the United States.

However, the Guayaquil post office would not cancel the stamp, because it obviously lacked the control mark required for the Province — Guayas — in which Guayaquil is situated. Instead, there was placed on the cover the familiar "T/ Guayaquil" oval postmark, which signified postage due. The American postal authorities respected this assessment of the status of the stamp, which had no control mark, and placed on the cover the "Collect/ Postage/ 10 Cents" postmark, and the appropriate United States postage due stamp, which was then cancelled.

Thus, contemporary actions of the sending and receiving postal authorities seem to demonstrate the legitimacy and, in fact, the necessity for the use of control marked postal stamps in Ecuador in 1902. *(Leo John Harris)*

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

If you move and do not send us your new address, until you do, you will not receive this magazine nor any Collectors Club notices.

1970 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Meetings convene at 8 p. m.

January 7th	— *ADEN* — Albert H. Higgins, New York, N. Y.
January 14th	— *ANNUAL MEETING*
January 21st	— *PIONEERING THE OCEANIC AIRLANES*—William I. Van Dusen, Newtown, Conn.
February 4th	— *PHILATELIC LITERATURE* — Daniel M. Vooys, Canajoharie, N. Y.
February 18th	— *AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS ASSOCIATION* — Ezra D. Cole, President
March 4th	— *CRASH COVERS* — Joseph L. Eisendrath, Highland Park, Ill.
March 18th	— *CROWN AGENTS NIGHT* — K. A. Goldsmith, Washington, D.C.
April 1st	— *U. S. 1869 ISSUE* — E. A. Fiero, Ardmore, Pa.
April 15th	— *ANNUAL COMPETITION*
May 6th	— *SWITZERLAND* — Helvetia Society
May 13th	— *ANNUAL AWARDS DINNER*
May 20th	— *JAPAN* — Mrs. William L. Evans, Brookline, Mass.
June 3rd	— *U. S. 2c BROWN OF 1883* — Edward L. Willard, State College, Pa.

SUMMER RECESS

September 16th	— *NEW ZEALAND, THE CHALON HEADS 1855-1873* — Marcel Stanley, Wellington, New Zealand
October 7th	— *MEXICO* — Emilio Obregon, Mexico City, Mexico
October 21st	— *U. S. BANK NOTE ISSUES* — J. Braus, Larchmont, N. Y.
November 4th	— *OTTOMAN EMPIRE POSTAL HISTORY* — Robert W. Stuchell, New York, N. Y.
November 18th	— *SCANDINAVIA* — Reidar Norby, Washington, D.C.
December 2nd	— *U. S. 20th CENTURY* — Louis Grunin, Spring Valley, N. Y.
December 16th	— *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*

The Clubhouse

Meeting of October 1, 1969

Kingdom of Korea and Indian Feudatory States

This was a last-minute, substitute program. Mr. Henry E. Harris, the well-known philatelic professional of Boston, Mass., was unable to arrange to come to New York City to speak upon the subject that he and the Program Co-chairmen had scheduled last year.

The meeting held on this evening presented a program divided between two speakers. Mr. Herbert J. Bloch spoke on the Joseph S. Rich Collection of the Kingdom and Empire of Korea, which is the property of the Trustees of the Collectors Club. Mr. Harrison D. S. Haverbeck spoke on some aspects of his collection of the Indian Feudatory States.

Korea

The Rich collection of Korea was presented to the Club by the late Stephen G. Rich. This is a small representative grouping which reflects exactly the stamps and philately of the old Kingdom, later the Empire of Korea. It has the distinction of having been formed during the period of the currency of the stamps. Mr. Bloch pointed out that it was fitting to display this collection at this time, because many of the pieces in it will be illustrated and referred to in the forthcoming Collectors Club handbook on this subject published under the auspices of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Handbook Fund.

The Kingdom of Korea for several centuries had been tributary to China. The first postage stamps, therefore, used within its boundaries were Chinese stamps available at the various Chinese post offices. The Japanese had long cast envious eyes upon this peninsula which is like a dagger pointed at the heart of Japan.

In 1884 the Japanese had obtained sufficient influence in Korea to be allowed to administer a re-organized Korean Post Office. On November 27th or 28th, 1884, the Korean post office placed on sale the first Korean postage stamps about 10 a. m. on the day the stamps were first put on sale. Riots were taking place in the City of Seoul. The post office was invaded within minutes of its opening. The postmaster was killed; and the supply of stamps, which had been printed by the Japanese Finance Department, were thrown into the street and burned.

The Koreans did not try the use of postage stamps again until 1895. A series of stamps were printed by lithography in Washington, D. C. by A. B. Graham. The Rich collection showed a good display of these stamps with the range of perforations and overprints which were later applied to them. In 1900, the overprint "Tai Han" signifying Empire of Korea (Han) was applied to the stamps. These overprints were applied locally at several of the main cities in Korea by the use of a small plate. They are also known with manuscript and handstamped overprints.

The issues of 1900-1902 were printed by the Stamp Printing Bureau of the Korean Government. By 1902, the Japanese influence again was growing. We find, therefore, that the stamp issued that year to commemorate the fortieth year of the Emperor Kwang My was designed by the Japanese and the plates prepared in Japan.

In 1903, the Korean Government ordered its final series of stamps from the French Government Printing Works in Paris. They also ordered town markers and cancellation devices from the French. This was a final protest against Japanese influence.

Indian Feudatory States

The second speaker of the evening, Mr. Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, displayed three separate grouping of the stamps of the Indian Feudatory States. The first consisted of a selection from his prize-winning collection of Jammu and Kashmir. This was confined to selections of the first three issues, the circulars, the old rectangulars of Jammu and the old rectangulars of Kashmir. The accent was upon the use of covers and postal usages in proving philatelic research. He also touched upon the topic of "the rare stamp" versus "the expensive stamp." The material in the frames was taken from the period of 1866 to 1878. The research mentioned was written up in The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST in 1940 and 1941, and also in "The Stamp Specialist," so no purpose will be served by repeating it here.

The second grouping consisted of a complete collection of Orchha. This was the basis for the article written for "The American Philatelic Congress Book" in 1964. The speaker pointed out how the stamps of Orchha developed from a set of four stamps that was prepared for use in 1900 but never placed in use. He mentioned that the "Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps" had a particular aversion to the stamps of the Indian Feudatory States and that consequently little of use could be found in the 19th century journals under the influence of that Society. There is considerable analogy today in the use of the "Black Blot" by the American Philatelic Society and the FIP.

In 1913, the State issued the first set that will be found in the Scott and Gibbons catalogues. These were locally lithographed from a handdrawn stone. It was pointed out that the postal stationery prepared in 1900 to accompany the adhesives was valid for postal use as late as 1917. This was illustrated by an entire. Also the killer devices prepared in 1900 to cancel the stamps was used again to cancel the later issues. The portrait series of 1935 was displayed as well as the portrait set of 1939.

The third grouping consisted of a working collection of Soruth. This was a beginning of an attempt to prove the plating of the second issue of the typeset stamps. Mr. Haverbeck pointed out that some of the world's rarest stamps were included in this series. At the most, two or three copies of the 1 anna red on green paper and the 1 anna red on blue paper exist. Mr. C. J. Phillips in his article in "Stamps" for March, 1933 stated that only two copies of these stamps are known. Since that time, one more copy of each has been discovered. The speaker also pointed out the error of the 1877 issue printed in blue instead of green. The 20th century issues showed provisional overprints issued after the formation of the United State of Saurashtra in 1947. These are of considerable interest, especially the Service stamps overprinted in manuscript.

The members present enjoyed the presentations of the speakers and asked several interesting questions after the speakers had finished. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Meeting of October 15, 1969

Palestine

Mr. Joseph D. Schwartz made a special trip from his home in Sacramento, California to exhibit his Palestine collection and showed 67 color slides with his most interesting material. He read the following:

History

When World War I started in 1914, Turkey allied herself with Germany. This made it imperative that the British defend the Suez Canal against any Turkish attack. The Sinai Peninsula was a part of Egypt. But with the

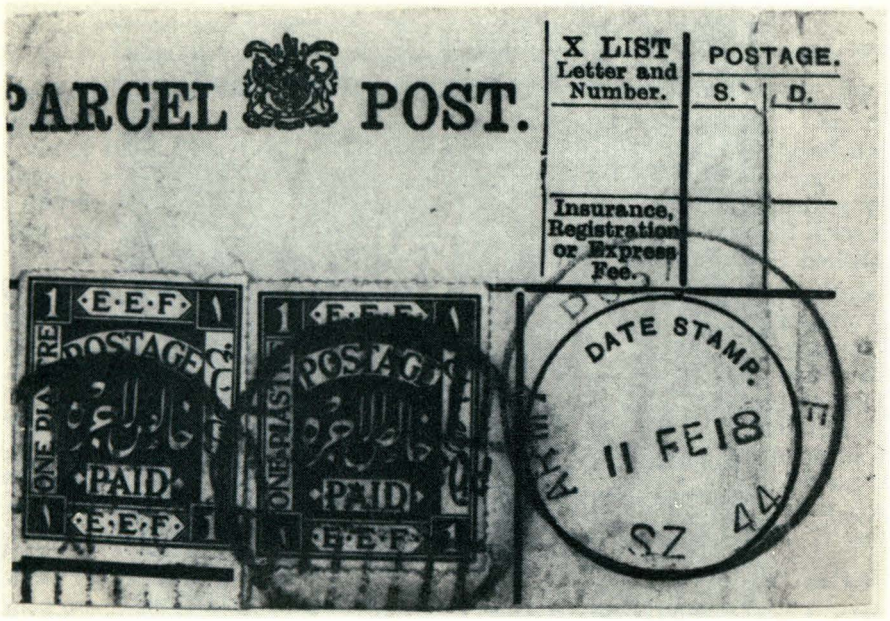


Figure 1. A small corner piece with a lot of postal history. 11 Feb 18 was the second day of use of the Palestine Blues. This piece was cancelled at the Army Post Office in Jerusalem (SZ 44) and shows the single ring with bridge and grids "Army Post Office" cancel used on two different shades (blue and deep blue) of this first stamp of the Mandate.

declaration of war against Turkey, the Egyptians abandoned all frontier posts and the Turks occupied El Arish. On December 18, 1914 the English declared a Protectorate over Egypt and prepared for the defense of the canal.

On February 3, 1915, the Turks launched an attack against the canal. This attack ended in defeat and a withdrawal of Turkish troops to their former positions. In April of the same year, the Allies landed at Gallipoli. When the Mediterannean Expeditionary Force withdrew from the Dardanelles, many of the troops were sent to Egypt. In 1916 the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (E. E. F.) was formed. This Army that eventually conquered Palestine, Transjordan, Lebanon and Syria was composed of units from Great Britain, India, Australia, New Zealand, France and Italy.

With the formation of the E. E. F., an extensive Field Post service system was established. This postal system consisted of units from the British, Anzac and Indian postal services. It required some 50 officers and 1000 enlisted men to handle mail. 7,000 bags of mail were received weekly for the troops from overseas, and a maximum number of bags received in any one week amounted to 25,000. Each bag was handled and rehandled some 25 times before reaching its destination.

The average number of letters sent weekly to the home countries was about 550,000. The number of letters for the entire period of the Military Administration totaled about 40 million. The letters received from home in the same period amounted to many millions and probably exceed the above figure. In addition, letters circulated weekly within the Forces and letters were posted by the E. E. F. to Egypt. The returned letter office dealt with 4½ million items. There are records to show some 300,000 registered letters were sent out.

Foreign Contingents In the E.E.F.

Indian Forces

The Indian Forces first arrived in Egypt in the Fall of 1914 on their way to France. To cope with the large number of troops required a considerable Indian Postal Service. In October 1914 the first units of the Indian Army Post Office arrived and by November the first field post offices were in operation. Many additional offices were soon established. The Indian postal service also dealt with the mail of the British and Australian troops, and they had not yet established their own postal services.

Following the failure of the Turkish attack on the canal, many of the Indian FPO's was greatly reduced. The British Army postal service arrived in Egypt in February 1916 and from that date onwards the Indian units operated under the direction of DAPS, Col. Peter Warren, who organized the delivery of mails by Travelling Army Post Offices throughout Egypt. With the advance of the troops into the Sinai, the railway lines were laid as rapidly as possible and FPO's were stationed as close to the front as conditions permitted. The Indian postal units used their own types of obliterators and in addition where stamps were needed, you will find Indian stamps overprinted I. E. F. — Indian Expeditionary Forces.

The Anzacs

The Australian and New Zealand Mounted Division was formed in Egypt in 1916. This division played an important part in the future campaign to sweep the Turks from the Holy Land. The Anzac troops had their own trained postal personnel to take care of their needs. Each Anzac brigade had its own distinctive datestamp and canceller which was applied to all mail from the unit.

French Forces

The French contingent attached to the E. E. F. consisted of a mixed brigade of French soldiers known as the "Legion d'Orient." It was composed of French, Algerians and Armenians; its strength has been estimated at between 3,000 and 4,000 men. The French troops had no postal service of their own. Their mail was serviced by the British military post offices.

Italian Forces

The Italian contingent attached to the E. E. F. had a probable strength of 300 to 400 men. It left Italy in May of 1917 for Palestine and went into action on November 8th. Little evidence exists about the postal system and facilities used by the Italian soldiers. A few items are known that were handled by the British Field Post facilities. It is possible to identify them by the censor mark in Italian and a cachet bearing the coat of arms of the House of Savoy.

Occupied Territory

January 1917 saw the beginning of the British campaign in Palestine. Covers and letters bearing postmarks prior to January 9th cannot be considered as Palestinian. The southern part of the country was occupied by the end of 1917. The occupation was completed in late 1918.

As the troops advanced, there were more and more field post offices in operation on Palestinian soil. Towards the end of March 1917 we are certain that there were Field Post Offices D53 and D54 and 158 through 163 operating in Palestine.

The general dates of importance for the Military Occupations of Palestine are the fall of the Beersheeba-Gaza line on October 31, 1917, the fall of Jaffa on



Figure 2. An enlargement of the top margin block of four (positions 3, 4, 15, 16) from the plate proof on smooth white paper, imperforate, unwatermarked and in the "milky blue" color. Position 16 shows the white patch as recorded by Major J. J. Darlow to be unique in the proof sheet.

November 16th, Jerusalem and Bethlehem on December 8th and 9th. Then, the lines remained static until the summer of 1918, when the Haifa-Nazareth line fell on September 20th. Finally, Damascus was occupied on September 30th.

With the armistice, the whole territory of Palestine remained under Allied Administration and military postal services for both the authorities and the civilian population was continued. This transition period, known as the Military Administration, ended when all of the country was taken over by the Civil Administration on July 1, 1920.

During this period of Military Administration, postal services were provided in 19 Palestinian towns and by Travelling Post Offices. The towns included Acre, Beersheeba, Bethlehem, Gaza, Hadera, Haifa, Hebron, Jaffa, Jericho, Jerusalem, Nydda, Nablus, Nazareth, Er Ramle, Safed, Tel Aviv, Tiberius, Tulkarm, and Zikhron Ya'akov.

The Blues

As the troops advanced and occupied Southern Palestine the DAPS, Col. Peter Warren, recognized the need for maintaining postal communications for the civilian population. He sent his deputy, Major Touth, to organize the army and civilian post offices in Palestine. At first, the Army Post Offices were opened

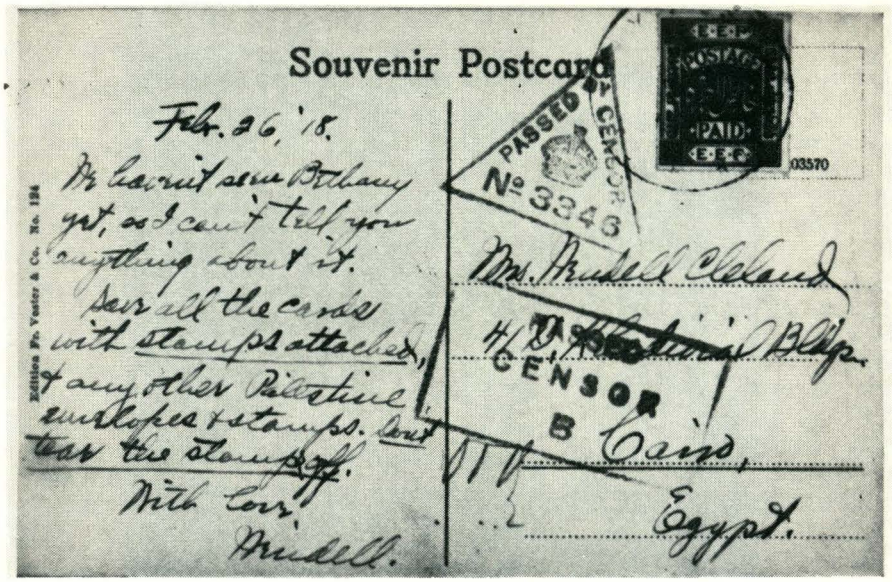


Figure 3. Palestine (Stanley Gibbons No. 2) is a very scarce stamp on cover or used. It must show a cancellation between February 16 and March 4, 1918. This post card was written on February 26th and cancelled on February 28, 1918.

in the principal towns and they were conducted by army personnel. As there were no facilities for the civilian population, the inhabitants of Palestine were unable to communicate with relatives and friends outside of Palestine. They were cut off from the outside world for quite some time. They eagerly awaited the resumption of postal services. In early 1918, the Army Post Offices made arrangements to distribute correspondence received from the civilian population.

That the military authorities realized the importance of affording postal facilities to the civilian population is revealed in a letter from General Borton to GHQ in which he advises that the first demand from the inhabitants of Jerusalem will be for postal communications. He further suggests that as a temporary and immediate measure the DAPS should open a post office for ordinary and registered mail only. He also suggests the use of an overprinted British stamp or as an alternate the use of a steel "Paid" handstamp to be applied on payment of the postage fee.

Col. Warren answered on the 1st of December stating that he agreed with the General and advised that overprinted stamps would be preferable to the "Paid" handstamp which could only be used for inland postage.

The matter was then referred to the Political Branch of GHQ to obtain an opinion. The Political Officer, Lt. Col. W. H. Deeds, replied on the 4th of December that the use of British stamps was politically undesirable. He suggested the use of a small paper label or ticket marked "E. E. F. Postage Paid." Col. Warren advised that there was no objection to this postally, if the label were dark blue in color and inscribed with the face value in Arabic. He also stressed the importance of sending specimen copies for distribution to the Universal Postal Union.

On December 7, 1918, the final approval was obtained for the printing of the first stamp of Palestine under the British Occupation. The work of designing and printing the E. E. F. postage stamps was entrusted to the Typographic Department of the Survey of Egypt. This department had recently produced

the postal adhesives of Hejaz. Despite the many technical difficulties found in the manufacture of postage stamps, the workmanship reflected the highest credit upon the department.

The design was executed by Lt. G. H. Rowntree of the Survey Office. It was reproduced by photo-lithography.

An official document from the Civil Secretary in Jerusalem, dated 23rd October 1920, brings to a close the use of the Palestine Blues. It is addressed to the District Governors of Palestine and reads:

"The temporary shortage of stamps of low value has now been made good and the post office restrictions regarding their sale has been withdrawn.

"Stamps of all values on the new issue may be obtained at any Post Office. It may interest collectors to know that the present issue consists of the following values:

"1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 milliemes and 1, 2, 5, 9, 10 and 20 piastres. The cost of the complete set is 48.5 piastres."

The sale of the Palestine Blues was for the most part carefully supervised, a few large pieces were sold over the counter. It has been recorded that all philatelic orders for these stamps were returned. Because of the need for stamps, these first issues were quickly sold out over the counter and used as postage. For this reason we can account for their scarcity today.

Meeting of November 5, 1969

U. S. Local Posts of New York City

It has been many years since Mr. Robson Lowe, the well-known philatelic professional and auction dealer from London, England, had exhibited and lectured here at the Collectors Club.

For his 1969 appearance before a crowded meeting room, "Robbie" Lowe really "carried coals from Newcastle." Here was a Londoner displaying and explaining the Private Posts in this city of New York.

Mr. Lowe filled all of the twenty frames with his material and also has supplied this magazine with the complete paper that he read on November 5, 1969. It is so detailed and comprehensive that rather than present it here as one of the usual regular meeting reports, his paper will appear later as one of the feature articles. *(H. M. G.)*

Meeting of November 19, 1969

Boer War

Members who attended the above meeting of the Collectors Club were treated to an exceptionally interesting display and explanation of stamps issued during the Boer War and covers which were mailed on both sides of the British-Boer lines in South Africa as the 19th passed into the 20th century.

Dan Franklin, an executive of the Pepsi-Cola Company, a philatelic scholar and life-long stamp collector, while not himself a member, is well known to many Collectors Club members and was warmly welcomed by them.

The material displayed in the frames probably was the most comprehensive in its field ever seen. Mr. Franklin chose to arrange his pages in a strict chronological order, beginning with the Commando Brief adhesives which were issued at the outset of the conflict. At the very beginning, Boer soldiers' mail had to be initialled by the commanding officer to enjoy free transportation to destina-

tion. These yellow adhesives, without any face value were prepared to obviate the signature: the stamps being given to enlisted men and affixed by them to out-going letters. Because the marginal or frame designs were different, it is possible to plate these, even though the quantities printed, issued and used is completely unknown. Mr. Franklin's display included not only a sheet of the unused and a variety of singles with postal markings from all towns in which they are presently known to have been used, but also an assortment of covers.

The display continued with the four of the Vryburg stamps of November, 1899, of which 6,760 were issued. These again included the mint and used, the latter having been in circulation only four days since the ZAR's were supposed to have been used.

The so-called ORC Occupation issue of March, 1900 were shown in full force, many thousands of them having been produced through three printings. Mr. Franklin pointed out that while some were used on soldiers' and burghers' mail, there was considerable activity in the "made-to-order" business since the European stamp market started to collect Boer War issues with enthusiasm and took just about anything that came along. Mr. Franklin likened this to the Spanish Civil War era in the 1930s.

Siege of Mafeking

The Mafeking, considered to be the most important aspect of the Boer War, followed. The display included surcharges on the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, and Bechuanaland Protectorate and of course, the Baden Powell "blueprint" stamps. How demands can enhance the value of stamps was evidenced by the latter. Mr. Franklin had dozens of singles, and even a cover franked with a block of four of the 3d in superb condition. When he acquired them, they were in almost non-existent demand and could be picked up "for a few dollars" apiece. However, when topical collecting developed and these blueprints were sought by collectors of "Scouts on Stamps" (because they portrayed the founder of the Boy Scout Movement), prices soared until now they range in the $100-200 level with more bidders than suppliers.

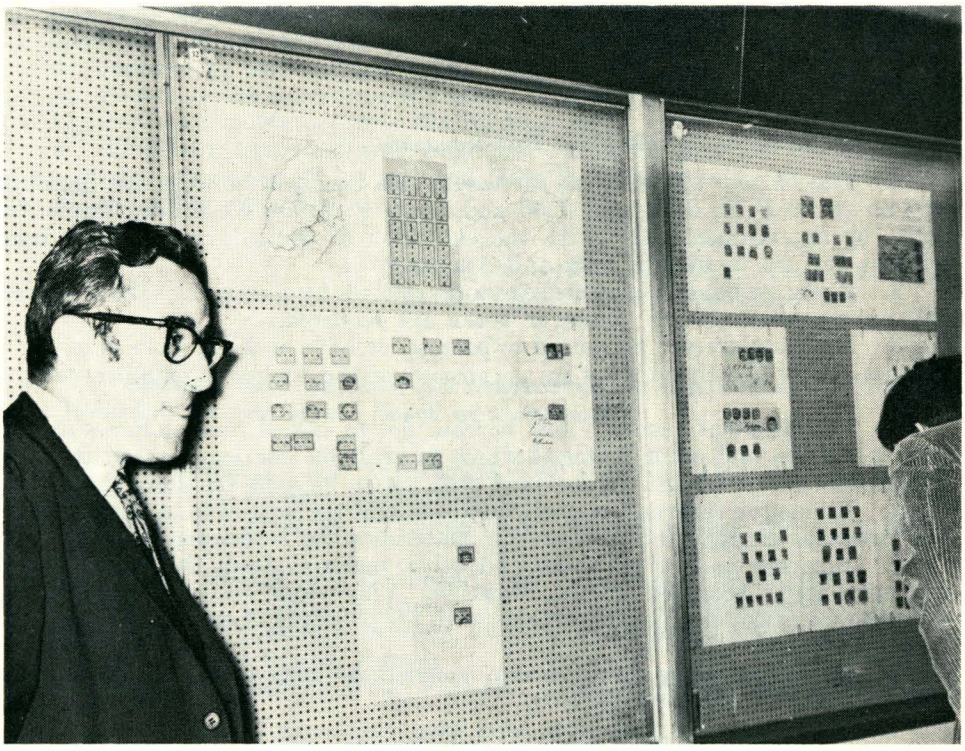
Among the scarcer Boer War items are those of the May, 1900 British Occupation of Vryburg, with only 160 known specimens of the ½ and 1d. In the same class are the eight Wolmarandstads of the following month. Records indicate that only £10 worth (face value) were issued.

The Transvaal Occupation stamps — overprinted VRI or ERI — are among the commoner with "many thousands" of them having been printed and issued. Again, this was largely due to demands for them from stamp people in Europe. Most of these were made up and sent back in wholesale quantities to dealers, especially in England, to supply the increasing stamp collectors' demands. In discussing them, Mr. Franklin read a number of editorial comments by contemporary writers and cataloguers in London journals. Their wordage sounded extremely similar to that currently being written against some of the present-day labels.

The next frames were devoted to the Rustenburg issue, quantities of which are unknown, as well as the so-called Machadorp postal card which was released only with a postmark. The single unpostmarked specimen shown is believed to have been an essay, or perhaps one that missed the cancellation. Again, quantities issued are unknown.

Mr. Franklin showed a fine assortment of the Schweizer-Reinecke overprints on the Cape and Transvaal definitives. These were said to have been produced by a Swiss merchant in Reinecke for use by troops and citizens during the action in that small town in November, 1900.

By 1901, European interest in Boer War material was at its peak, so when



Mr. D. Franklin standing before two of his frames in the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Meeting Room with his Boer War material. (Photo by E. A. Kehr)

new stamps were prepared for Pietersburg, more than 40,000 Transvaal stamps were produced "unofficially" by order of President Oom Paul Kruger. These primitive adhesives were produced in sheets of 24 subjects (½, 1, 2, 4, 6d and 1sh) each sheet containing three distinct types. These, Mr. Franklin disclosed, can be interesting for the patient specialist, but otherwise, "quite boring." Issued in the middle of March, they remained in circulation until April 9, when British troops occupied that distict.

Last of the issues were the Volksrusts — Transvaal stamps of 1896-97 overprinted, "V. R. I." The quantity issued is unknown, either for individual denominations (1, 6d, 1, 1½ and 2½sh) or for the entire set.

Mr. Franklin emphasized that numerous counterfeits of all Boer War stamps exist as do genuine stamps with forged postal markings and faked covers so that considerable care ought to be exercised by collectors. Most are crude so that an elemental knowledge is sufficient for recognition; some, however, are what can be called "dangerous" and must be examined by philatelists with expert knowledge.

In closing, Mr. Franklin expressed appreciation to a father and son, the late Joseph and Stephen G. Rich for the fundamental studies of these issues which started him on his own collecting and study. In fact, much of his own material came from the Rich collections. "It is especially pleasant to know that I have been privileged to give this display-discussion in the Collectors Club Stephen G. Rich Memorial meeting room named in honor of Steve," he concluded. A spirited question-and-answer period ended this interesting evening.

(Ernest A. Kehr)

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

RULES FOR THE LIBRARY

A. Use By Members (Resident and Non-Resident)

1. The library will be open for use by the members between the hours of 2:00 and 5:30 P. M. daily and 7:30 and 10:00 P. M. on Wednesday but other nights by appointment only, with the exception of Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays and the months of July and August.

2. Books may not be removed from the shelves by members. The librarian will, upon request, obtain whatever books are required.

3. Members are not permitted to borrow, or have on loan, more than three volumes at any one time except by permission of the Library Committee Chairman.

4. Non-Resident members may borrow, not to exceed three volumes at any one time, books and other material which is available for loan, on written application to the librarian; the material sent not to be kept for more than three weeks. It must be returned in good condition and the borrower to pay shipping and insurance charges and reinsure the material when returning it.

5. Members borrowing books and other material from the library must have such items recorded by the librarian. The period of borrowing, unless otherwise specified, is to be three weeks; with the privilege of extension if the item is not in demand.

6. Upon request by the librarian, members desiring to borrow books must show evidence of membership.

7. New books may not be borrowed from the library for a period of 30 days from the announcement of their acquisition in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

8. Current catalogues, auction, general or specialized, may not be borrowed for a period of one year from date of issue.

9. Unbound, not duplicate, numbers of periodicals may not be borrowed.

10. Material filed in the Rarity Section may be consulted by the member, but such items cannot be taken from the reading room or on loan. No more than one item from this section may be used at any one time.

11. The library cases will be kept locked at all times when the librarian is not in attendance or when not in immediate use.

12. Members who observe a defect (loose plates, missing pages, improperly collated serials, etc.) or damage to any library material are requested to bring it to the attention of the librarian.

13. Members not observing these rules or for other proper cause, may be denied further privileges of the library.

14. Members not returning books within the specified time, or a reasonable extension thereto, may be suspended from membership under the provisions of Article VI, Section 1 of the Constitution and By-Laws.

15. Material from the library's collections, which has been lost or stolen while on loan, must be replaced at the borrower's expense.

B. Use By Non-Members

All rules that apply to members are applicable also to the non-members with the following extensions:

1. All non-members using the library are required to register their names and place of residence in the register provided for that purpose.

2. The library will be open for the use of non-members between the hours of 2:00 and 5:30 P. M. daily with the exception of Saturdays, Sundays, legal

holidays, and the months of July and August. Their use of the library between the hours of 7:30 and 10:00 P. M., on dates when it is available for their use, can be arranged by appointment only.

3. Non-members are not permitted to borrow from the library's collections nor to remove any material from the reading room.

4. No person under eighteen (18) years of age will be allowed the use of the reading room or any of the material from the library unless accompanied by his or her mother or father.

January 1, 1970

H. D. S. Haverbeck and H. M. Goodkind
Co-Chairmen, Library Committee

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

5368 Archer Richard Burge, Wellington, New Zealand. Collects Cook Islands, Samoa, New Zealand Dependencies.
5369 Kasimer T. Niemaszyk, Irvington, N.J. Collects Greece, Germany, United States.
5370 Joseph R. Kirker, Jr., Hammond, Ind. Collects United States.
5371 Dr. Perham C. Nahl, Evanston, Ill. Collects Aerophilately.
5372 S. Frank Mandel, San Antonio, Tex. Collects Texas covers, Confederate States, United States, Hawaii.
5373 Jerome S. Wagshal, New York, N. Y. Collects 19th Century United States.
5374 Kenneth H. Parker, Dallas, Tex. Collects British Colonies.
5375 Rolf P. Salinger, San Francisco, Cal. Collects Postal History of Switzerland, Cape of Good Hope.
5376 James F. Bennett, Smithtown, N. Y. Collects Australia, New Zealand.
5377 Mrs. William L. Evans, Brookline, Mass. Collects Japan.
5378 Brian M. Green, Berwyn, Penn. Collects Confederate States.
5379 Trude G. Korzyn, Baltimore, Md. Collects Far East, British.
5380 Joseph F. Rorke, M.D., Scottsdale, Ariz. Collects 19th Century United States.
5381 Maurice S. Schwartz, San Pedro, Cal. Collects Philippines, World Wide.
5382 William E. Waste, Kentfield, Cal. Collects Illyria, Levant, Bosnia, Herzegovina.
5383 Arthur R. Lum, Haddonfield, N. J. Collects 19th Century Egypt.
5384 Jack V. Harvey, Alexandria, Va. Collects United States First Day Covers, Postmarks, Cancellations.

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 56 in this Number for the complete listing of books that are currently available.

Book Reviews

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1970, Volume II, 1,488 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Published by Scott Publications, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022. Price $9.50.

Stamp dealers from many countries have derided Scott's Catalogue, Vol. II. Specialists have complained that it is not nearly complete enough. In international circles it has been treated as a very poor fourth behind the top three of Yvert, Michel and Gibbons. In the 1970 edition, however, our Vol. II took some very definite strides forward. The revisions of Finland and Russia were excellent and give much more insight into identification, the collecting possibilities, and the monetary values of the stamps of those countries. Let's hope similar revisions come fast and furious in the future.

In some ways, there should be a better exchange of information. For years, a great deal of money has been made by "playing the Catalogue." Right now, Ethiopia is the perfect target. For example, Scott Nos. 308-13 lists in the 1970 edition at $4.75. In 1969 it was $4.80. Since 1967, dealers in the United States have been systematically cleaned out of that set by the sharpshooters who have sold it elsewhere for about $25.00 per set. Many other stamps are played thus. Many collectors and dealers have lost gainful opportunities because they relied on one catalogue. Actually, I think the editors of various catalogues should exchange information freely, and at most the catalogues should be only a year behind, if the "Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal" doesn't pick up the changes.

Just about publication time, we're always besieged by a number of collectors eagerly waiting to see what has happened to their holdings. The more sophisticated sadly shake their heads and wonder when will Scott wake up. A client of ours who collects Jugoslavia noted that the change in the 1970 Scott catalogue for the entire country was about $14.00 upward for the year. However, auction sale and retail prices nearly doubled, which action was noted by catalogues other than Scott. Depending on whether one is buying or selling Jugoslavia, Scott can be used to work for the buyer and against the seller.

I realize that it is a mammoth job to edit three catalogues every year, but in this world of jet planes, computers and electronic communications, I cannot help but notice that Scott catalogue changes are still as conservative and slow as in the longhand sea mail days. However, Finland and Russia for 1970 give us reason to hope there will be much more of the same for many more countries coming soon. *(William N. Salomon)*

Stanley Gibbons 1970 Postage Stamp Catalogues. Part I, British Commonwealth, 716 pages. $5.50; Part II, Europe and Colonies, 1,168 pages. $9.; Part III, Africa, Asia and America, 970 pages. $8.; Elizabethan (6th edition), 670 pages. $4. Published in England by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 391 Strand, London W. C. 2. Distributed in the U. S. by Stangib Ltd. 595 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017.

Since the ultimate perfection of every listing is an ideal of its editors, a new edition of the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue is likely to have so many significant revisions that reviews on a "new book" basis is really justified. This is specially true of the edition now in print.

Most impressive of the changes in the 1970 Stanley Gibbons is the fresh presentation of information for the catalogue user which appears at the beginning of each of the three volumes. This exceptionally lucid exposition of basic philatelic terminology replaces explanatory notes formerly appearing only in the first volume. By placing it in all three, the Stanley Gibbons editors have greatly improved the odds it will be noticed — and absorbed! — by those it is calculated to enlighten.

In Part I (British Commonwealth) important revisions have been made in the listings for Great Britain, Australia and New Guinea, in particular. The listings of Ireland's 1922 overprints have been made more logical and St. Vincent's issues through 1897 have been revised radically.

Revision of Denmark's 1870-74 "skilling" issues, a new classification of the 1876-1902 issues of Iceland and clarification of the complicated watermarks of early Hungary are significant revisions in Part II (Europe and Colonies) and the listing of Russian Post Offices in China has been rewritten.

In Part III (Africa, Asia and the Americas) there's been significant revision of Japan listings, including recent issues. Shanghai from 1873 has been virtually rewritten and in Mexico, there's been extensive revision of the listings of modern issues.

All three volumes are larger than their immediate predecessors, a situation which gives the Stanley Gibbons editors some concern. Pointing out that the new Part I is some 30% larger than the 1969 edition, they ask if philatelic purchasing power can possibly expand proportionately. Nowadays most live countries reckon on getting out five or six commemorative issues a year and replacing definitives every four or five years. Stanley Gibbons feels that the law of diminishing returns is clearly having its effect on stamp sales.

One of the most interesting members of the Stanley Gibbons family of catalogues is its *Elizabethan,* a paper-back covering British Commonwealth issues of the current reign. The specialized character of the listings in this catalogue's 670 pages seem to reflect contemporary philatelic patterns in the United Kingdom. In the *Elizabethan,* all sorts of deviations from the normal are detailed in a manner which indicates they are sought avidly by Britain's active collectors. And in the Elizabethan every stamp design is illustrated.

Another Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, appearing annually, has a large and loyal following in the British Isles, but has never enjoyed any special recognition in the United States. It's the *"Simplified,"* a classified listing of the world's postage stamps, which ignores perforation and watermark differences. Since it takes only face differences into account, the single volume's just more than 1,750 pages cover material whose detailed listing demands just less than 3,000 pages in the three volumes of the "regular" Stanley Gibbons Catalogue.

(William W. Wylie)

Poczta Polowa Legionow (Fieldpost Of The Polish Legion) 1914-18 by Col. Jan Z. F. Berek. London. 1968. Published by the Union of Polish Philatelists in Great Britain. 95 pages. Completely bi-lingual, English text by Sydney J. Capes.

As a result of a monograph by the author published in 1964 on the stamps, postal stationery, and cancellations of the Polish Legion Field Post which began operations in August, 1914, many supplementary cancellations, markings, seals and other collectors' holdings poured into Col. Berek from Poland and other

places abroad. This permitted him to expand his original study into a comprehensive and elaborately illustrated treatise which trebled the original number of illustrations. Besides the collection of Col. Berek, four other leading collections were accessible for a full compilation — those of Sydney J. Capes of Great Britain, Mr. J. Kucharski of New York, Mr. W. Rath of Vienna and Mr. A. Szebel of Chicago.

It might be mentioned here that in 1860 the first Polish stamp was issued for that part of Poland partitioned by Russia. After this, there were no more Polish stamps until 1914 when Pilsudski began his March to Freedom with Polish units sponsored by Austria. As these units crossed into Russian Poland, an immediate need was created for the Army's postal service with postage stamps, postal stationery, handstamps, censor seals, and other postal needs. These stamps and markings were under the jurisdiction of NKN — Naczelny Komitet Narodowy (Supreme National Committee) which expanded the issues and their applicability as conditions demanded.

The first two stamps, both red, were printed on the same sheet, 4 x 4 of the 5 hal (white background) for registered letters at the left, and 4 x 4 of the 10 hal (red background) for money letters at the right. They were used as the Polish Legion operated in Russian Poland, because Austrian stamps were still valid in Austrian Poland. But to serve the needs of the military, especially in ever-changing situations, various Polish, Austrian and German marks and inscriptions appear.

The use of various post cards, letter cards and envelopes was widespread — Austrian and Hungarian postal stationery of all kinds was handstamped to give it a military character exempt from postal charges. Each military formation had its own markings. There were Polish Eagles of many eras with and without the crown, with and without the shield, some with the initial "L" or "S." The handstamps originated in many bases. All this material serves as documentary evidence of the history and operation of the Legion.

A large portion of Col. Berek's book is devoted to the field post stationery and to the multitude of handstamps, censor marks, and datestamps used by the the respective brigades and non-combatant units.

The Legion was disbanded in 1918. Up to this time Legion handstamps still appeared side by side with those of Austrian and Hungarian post offices on communications from the military, auxiliary, staff, hospitals, and other organizations. *(Myron E. Steczynski)*

Scott's Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps 1970. 48th Edition. Scott Publications, New York, N. Y. 720 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Price: $6.00.

Along with many others, I consider the *Scott U. S. Specialized Catalogue* the best book of its kind. The editors have had at their command a wealth of material and information for many years from the many specialists and students of U. S. stamps. Once this information has been validated to their satisfaction, they've added it to the book. As a result the U. S. Specialized continues to be the outstanding single book for information and prices on United States stamps. Collectors and dealers everywhere who handle United States stamps would be lost without it.

I can remember as late as 1962 when on buying trips how many opportunities for bargains in U. S. items could be found in stamp shops throughout

the world. By 1964 a U. S. Specialized could be found on the shelves of many dealers, and such "unimportant" items as postal markings, line pairs, territorial covers, proofs, etc. no longer were left with the regular stock.

It's a book that in many way pays for itself many times. I've noted that the 1970 edition has added a number of new listings, such as Semi-Officials air mails, where the Buffalo Balloon has been found worthy of mention, and I expect there will be more such semi-officials listed in the future. Also listed for the first time are Hawaiian revenues, and I imagine Philippine revenues will be included in some subsequent edition.

The harshest criticism I can give is my constant complaint of too much conservatism. Certain items such as early first day covers appear so seldom and fetch so much over catalogue that even raises of 100% are insufficient. Sometimes I think that rather than admit having neglected an item for too long, the editors prefer to raise or lower it gradually, as if too sharp a change at one time would be interpreted as a confession of neglect. We all know that once the book is published, the price remains until the next edition, during which time period, history in the making can make popular or unpopular many stamps. I'm in favor of sharper changes when called for as indicative to all, of the active and fickle markets that exist.

The United Nations section added some additional information but failed to mention at all the De la Rue Specimens released late in 1968. Despite the fact that some dealers choose not to handle them, they do exist and are worthy of mention. Why the editors chose to wait does not do service to United Nations collectors.

Summing it all up, we have been given an excellent book which I know will keep improving. No one should be without one. *(William N. Salomon)*

Bibliography of Postcard Literature by James L. Lowe, 14 pages, illustrated, heavy vellum cover. Published by James L. Lowe, 318 Roosevelt Avenue, Folsom, Pa. 19033. Price $1.00.

Certainly Mr. Lowe's bibliography is an extensive work on deltiology. Anyone who has attempted a bibliography or indexing of their philatelic interest can readily appreciate the problems of compiling this information.

The listing contains over 300 items including many non-English ones. Mr. Lowe did avoid the mistake frequently made, that of abbreviating periodical's names so one has to constantly refer to an index for proper identification. James Negus in his "Abbreviations of the Titles of Philatelic Periodicals" (Philatelic Literature Review, Vol. 6, No. 1, Fourth Quarter, 1955, Second Series No. 21) suggested an excellent method of abbreviating based on "World List of Scientific Periodicals." Hopefully, Mr. Lowe will, if abbreviating becomes necessary or desirable, use a similar system, so that reference to codes will not be required.

It occurs to me that the really important point of this publication is not specifically stated. At the start of his introduction, Mr. Lowe states "Join with us . . . by helping us locate important material, clarify obscure references and keep this bibliography up-to-date." Here Mr. Lowe is asking others to get involved in something of mutual interest. This to me is as important as the final work, because the more people become involved, the faster and more important the organization will become evenutally attracting more members. The recent cries in the philatelic press of the demise of philately with the younger generation can, I think, be directly related to each philatelists non-involvement with others of similar collecting interests.

Ed Richardson in his article "It's Not Ready of Publication Yet —" (Philatelic Literature Review, Vol. 9, No. 1, Summer 1960) expresses similar feelings when he says "Philatelic writing is sharing . . . more collectors would find in our hobby the pleasure we have found." Mr. Richardson suggest that even short articles can help the researcher, as others tend to offer their assistance when they know what is being looked for. Mr. Lowe in his bibliography is requesting the same kind of help. He plans to include postal card information in the future bibliographies. This will be an excellent reference for the postal stationery collectors. If you have information on postal cards Mr. Lowe would like to hear from you.

The only criticism I have of Mr. Lowe's listing is that it follows the correct gramatical format. This unfortunately for the specialists is a difficult way of finding information. Generally, the author's name is not known even by the advanced collector and certainly not to the novice. A better method of listing might be an intensive subject indexing as suggested by Catherine B. Carpenter in her article "Cataloging A Philatelic Literature Collection" (Philatelic Literature Review, Vol. 4, No. 3, Second Quarter 1954, Second Series No. 15).

(John Dowd)

American Air Mail Catalogue Volume Two (Fourth Edition). 630 pages, profusely illustrated, clothbound. Published by the American Air Mail Society, Cinnaminson, N. J. and edited by a Board of the Society's Members. Price $8.00.

Once more, the American Air Mail Society has remembered the Collectors Club library. When this organization publishes one of its air mail catalogues, it issues just a few deluxe, specially bound editions. Again, one of these very attractive deluxe editions has been donated to the club's library. Now, we wish to review this newest catalogue.

Air mail stamp collecting and flight covers with cachets are two fields in aerophilately so widely divergent that the difference between them has divided this specialty field for many years. In the eyes of the air post stamp collector, cacheted covers are "so much junk," while the cover enthusiast rejects this idea as snobbish and intolerant.

The American Air Mail Society ever since it began back in 1923 has gathered a large membership of cachet flight cover collectors, who have continually manifested a strong liking for this field. One of the prime favorites is the myriad of flight covers of the United States. Popularly called C. A. M. (Contract air mail), such covers with their large, fancy cachets show the growth of aviation in the United States. Originally only between the larger cities, air mail routes now go into many cow pastures.

The fancy cachet on the envelope is the star attraction for the C. A. M. collector. Philately or the postage stamps used on the cover are inconsequential.

As air mail services expanded in this country, the American Air Mail Society has kept on recording these C. A. M. flights. Three past editions catalogued the flights and now the latest fourth edition turns out to be a book with over 600 pages.

To comprehensively collect air post stamps takes a lot of money. But C. A. M. covers never have strained anyone's pocketbook. Looking at all the prices in this 630 page catalogue, one sees that the bulk of the material is priced from fifty cents to one dollar. The highest price this reviewer saw was $30 and this only appeared once. There were a few $20 and $15 items.

There is no question that this catalogue satisfies a demand. The C. A. M. cover collectors need an orderly and up-to-date classification of all their material

along with indications given to their monetary value. The experienced Board of Editors have satisfied this demand in a sensible and coherent manner. The user of the catalogue will find clear instructions for those seeking information.

Not to rock the boat, but the question of C. A. M. cover prices has baffled this reviewer for years. Let's assume one has an accumulation of a hundred or more of these covers that are priced by this catalogue for a couple of hundred dollars. What actually is the going market price for such a lot? This reviewer's experience has been that he has been able to buy large lots of flight cacheted covers at New York public auction sales for ten or fifteen dollars. Similarly, when selling surplus material, the same market conditions prevail. This situation was explained in much more detail in the reviewer's book on the United States 5c Beacon air mail stamp of 1928.

The most praiseworthy aspect to this catalogue is that it required collectors to devote many hours of their time to compile all the information, and it was done as a labor of love. The final result is a book that is a nice production. Many cachets are illustrated and also well described with text notes. One minor matter with the quality of some of the illustrations is puzzling. The older ones from the 1920s and 1930s are clear and fine reproductions. But some of the recent ones, as for instance, the two on page 514 of 1967 cachets are not in the same class, having many breaks and poor reproduction.

Volumes One and Two of the new American Air Mail Society's catalogues now have appeared. The complete series is announced as consisting of four volumes. Consequently, two more are yet to make their appearance. *(H. M. G.)*

Zumstein Catalogue Switzerland/Liechtenstein 1970. Soft cover, 264 pages. Published by Zumstein & Cie., Berne, Switzerland. Available in the United States from Helvetic Stamp Co., New York, N. Y. Postpaid $1.35.

Although there are now at least three annual catalogues published for this area, the one offered by Zumstein, apart from being the oldest, is still the most popular one. Its appearance each fall is awaited with anticipation by all collectors in Switzerland.

This is a well printed publication with a most informative text in both German and French, as well as excellent illustrations. Prices are quoted not only for mint and used singles but also for blocks of four both unused and used and for first day covers, wherever this is possible. Beginning with the issues around 1907, the editors quote separate prices for mint o. g. and hinged copies — an innovation that was introduced with last year's edition, and which many philatelists may view with mixed emotions.

The catalogue provides separate listings for paper varieties and all major errors. Printing quantities are stated for each stamp from about 1900 on. Tete-beches and se-tenants are well covered, and so are the issues for the various International Offices.

In short, this publication should satisfy the needs of anyone collecting Switzerland or Liechtenstein, until the point is reached where very advanced specialization requires delving into more detailed reference works.

(W. K. Elias)

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

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Thirty-Fifth American Philatelic Congress Book. Edited by David C. Stump. Published by the American Philatelic Congress 1969. 233 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Priced Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part Two, 1970. 60th Edition. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 1,167 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Priced Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part Three, 1970. 59th Edition. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 970 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons World Stamp Catalogue 1970 Simplified. 35th Edition. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 1,759 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Kosciuszko Foundation Dictionary, English-Polish, Polish-English. Vols I and II. Second Printing. Compiled by Kazimierz Bulas, Francis J. Whitfield. Published by The Kosciuszko Foundation, New York, N. Y. 1965. Gift of the publisher, Courtesy of Mr. Myron E. Steczynski.

Speciale Catalogus 1970 Van De Postzegels Van Nederland En Overzeese Rijksdelen. 29th Edition. Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelhandelaren. 563 pages. Illustrated. Dutch text. Paperbound. Gift of the Netherlands Philatelic Society.

Bolaffi's 1970 Specialized Catalogue Roman States and Vatican City. 12th Edition. Edizioni S.C.O.T., Turin, Italy. 139 pages. Illustrated. English text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stamp Year Book 1970. Produced by Stamp Weekly and Stamp Magazine. Link House Publications Ltd., Croyden, England. 122 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Handbook of Early Chinese Communist Stamps 1928-1938. Published by The China Stamp Society, Inc. 1969. 54 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

A Librarian's Guide to the Literature of Philately by Richard Lawson. Photocopy. Master's Paper. School of Library Science, Western Reserve University. 1958. 44 pages. Soft cover. Gift of Mr. James Bennett.

A Postal History of Mississippi, Stampless Period 1799-1860 by Bruce C. Oakley, Jr. Magnolia Publishers, Baldwyn, Mississippi 1969. 290 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of the author.

German-English Philatelic Dictionary Compiled by the German Philatelic Society, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Published by The Germany Philatelic Society, Inc. 1969. 102 pages. Ring binder. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Catalogue Georges Monteaux France Specialisee. 12th Edition. 1968. Published by Georges Monteaux, Paris, France. 121 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Adrien Boutrelle.

Vlastos Postage Stamp Catalogue of Greece 1969. Published by O. Vlastos, Athens, Greece. 307 pages. Illustrated. Greek-English text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. William R. Liberman.

1970 Jaggi Catalogue Suisse/Liechtenstein. Editions J.-P. Jaggi, Lausanne, Switzerland. 102 pages. Illustrated. French and German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Duck Stamp Data. Published by United States Department of the Interior. Fish and Wildlife Service. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, Washington, D. C. 48 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Guide to the Colorado Ghost Towns and Mining Camps by Perry Eberhart. Published by Alan Swallow, Denver, Colorado. 1959. 479 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. David Jarrett.

Faglar Pa Frimarken (Birds on Stamps) by Ake Eliasson. Published by the author, Boden, Sweden. 1969. 67 pages. Swedish Text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

American History Through Commemorative Stamps by Henry S. Bloomgarden. Arco Publishing Company, Inc., New York. 1969. 141 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Bibliography of Postcard Literature by James L. Lowe. Published by James L. Lowe, Better Post Card Collectors Club, 318 Roosevelt Avenue, Folsom, Pennsylvania. 14 pages. Cardboard cover.

Papua Philatelic Society Stamp News, January 1955 to September 1969. Photocopies. Gift of John Dowd.

Malta Newsletter, March 1956 to June 1969. Photocopies. Gift of John Dowd.

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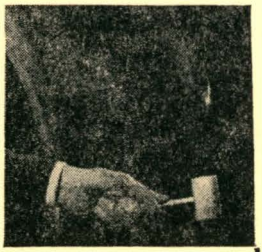
We firmly believe that the Members of the Collectors Club and The American Stamp Dealers' Association are engaged in a joint enterprise — the Improvement of Philately.

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

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Stanley Gibbons Auctions Ltd.

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January 15th-16th

A sale strong in British Commonwealth with emphasis on the King George V "High Values". Notably Kenya and Sierra Leone, Foreign issues are also well represented (Classic to Modern) plus a good selection of One-Country and mixed lots. Catalogue 65c.





!MPERF PLATE 9

February 5th-6th

The "Maximus" Great Britain, which is believed to be the finest collection of British stamps (1840-1969) in private hands in this country, will be auctioned during this month. There will also be a sale of outstanding British America. Further details of these Sales will be given in the next issue of the magazine. Catalogue $1.50.



1840 1d Blue believed to be the only known example except one in the Royal Collection.

February 19th-20th

Wholesale

February 26th-27th

All World Sale featuring BRITISH AMERICAS. Notably Falkland Islands collection of a Member of the Royal Philatelic Society.

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H. R. Harmer are pleased to announce
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UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

to offer at public auction on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 18, 1970

the second portion of an outstanding holding of

UNITED STATES

(ISSUES TO 1903, AIR POST AND OFFICIALS)

The group is very comparable, both as to quality and rarity, to the first portion sold on May 27, 28, 1969 for over $350,000.

Rarities abound throughout, including 1869 inverted centers 15c and 24c used; 1898 part perf. 8c in a unique plate block of 4 o.g.; 1901 inverted centers, 1c, 2c, 4c, 1c block of four, o. g.; Air Post 1918 inverted center 24c, o. g.

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