

The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 41 Number 3
May 1962

Selling your collection?

WE CAN help you get the best possible price. Your stamps, in a Harmer, Rooke auction, will receive competitive bidding not only from the United States, but also from Europe, Central and South America, as well as Africa and Asia.

As a long-established auction firm with international connections and top standing, we can offer you every service. For example, an interest-free advance up to 60% of our appraisal.

We will be glad to advise you, without charge, on any aspect of your selling problem. Write or call us today.

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., Inc.

560 Fifth Ave. (at 46th), New York 36

JUdson 2-0164

International Auctioneers of Fine Stamps

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 16, N. Y. Second-class mail privileges authorized at New York, N. Y. Annual Subscription Rates: — $10.00; $7.50 for non-profit institutions. Free to all members. Individual copies — $2.00 each.

© The Collectors Club Inc., 1962

WEILL

OF NEW ORLEANS

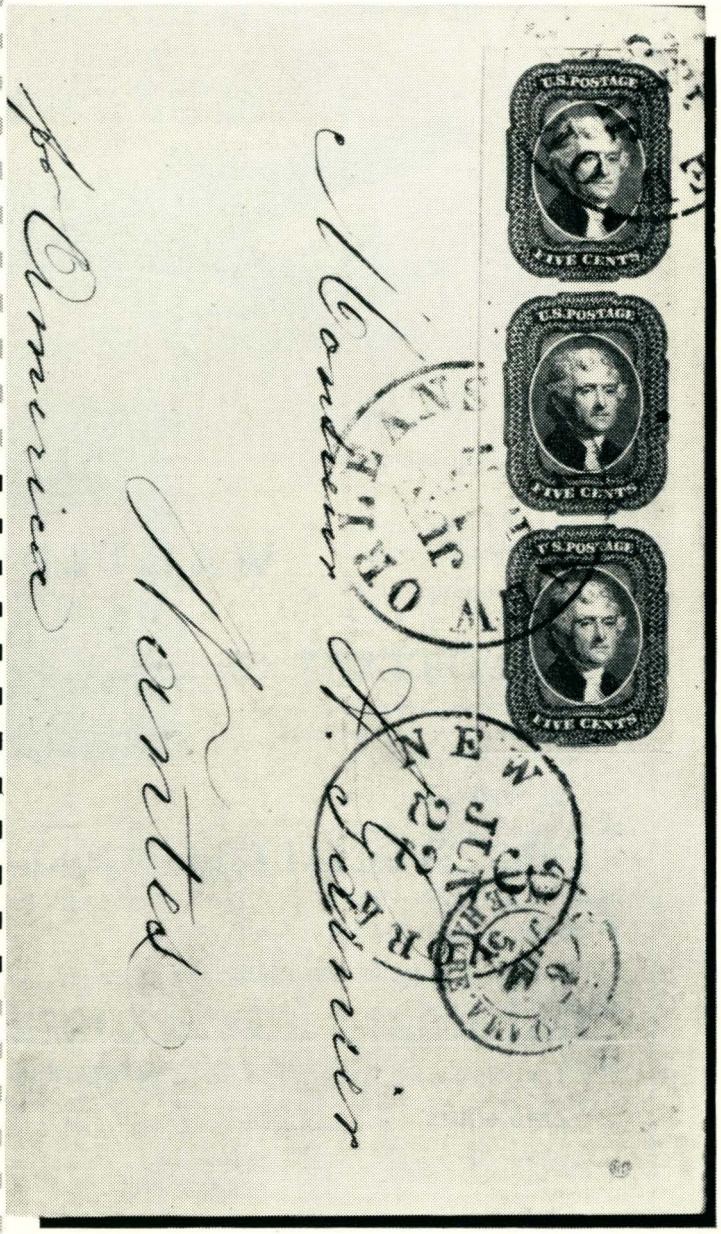
...SERIOUS BUYERS

We are interested in buying stamp collections whether valued at $100.00 or $1,000,000.00
We also do nationally recognized appraisals for estates and banks

Roger G. Weill Raymond H. Weill

Raymond H. WEILL Co.

407 Royal Street
New Orleans 16, La.
JAckson 5-0022



5¢ 1856 Strip of Three on Cover
We paid $5,000.00 (catalogs $600.00)
Henry Hill Sale



WANTED

IMPORTANT GENERAL COLLECTIONS

SINGLE RARITIES

as well as

BIG SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS

either for cash purchase

or to be broken up for our next international auction sale for which we are going to prepare again our famous 27,000 catalogues

Please get in touch with

CORINPHILA **ZURICH**

(Bahnhofstrasse 102)
Switzerland

MINKUS PUBLICATIONS

Introduces With Pride

4 NEW 'WORLD-SERIES' ALBUMS



★ Brazil
★ Costa Rica and Nicaragua
★ Dominican Republic, Cuba, Haiti and Puerto Rico
★ Ecuador and Venezuela

★ Expertly designed, complete, up-to-date.
★ Annual supplements available.
★ Handsome, gold-stamped two-post binders.
★ Pages printed on one side only.
★ Introductions presenting the history and heritage of each nation and its people. A unique feature of Minkus Publications.

Brazil	$ 5.95	Pages only $2.95
Costa Rica and Nicaragua	$ 9.95	Pages only $6.95
Dominican Republic, Cuba, Haiti and Puerto Rico	$10.95	Pages only $7.95
Ecuador and Venezuela	$ 9.95	Pages only $6.95

MINKUS REGIONAL CATALOG FOR LATIN AMERICA

The ideal companion to your Latin American albums, this Minkus Regional Catalog offers a wealth of fascinating information and clear illustrations. Perfect to take along to club meetings or to use as a checklist. 1962 edition $3.00

AVAILABLE AT THE COLLECTORS STAMP AND COIN DEPARTMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING FAMOUS STORES, OR AT YOUR FAVORITE DEALER.

AKRON, OHIO—M. O'Neil Co.
ATLANTA, GA.—Rich's
BALTIMORE, MD.—Hutzler's
BEVERLY HILLS, CAL.—J. W. Robinson
BOSTON, MASS.—Jordan Marsh
CHEVY CHASE, MD.—Woodward & Lothrop
CLEVELAND, OHIO—Halle Brothers
COLUMBUS, OHIO—Lazarus
DENVER, COLO.—May - D & F Co.
DETROIT, MICH.—J. L. Hudson
HARTFORD, CONN.—G. Fox
HOUSTON, TEX.—Foley's
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—J. W. Robinson
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Stewart's
MILWAUKEE, WISC.—Gimbels
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Maison Blanche
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gimbels
PANORAMA CITY, CAL.—J. W. Robinson
PARAMUS, N. J.—Gimbels
PASADENA, CAL.—J. W. Robinson
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Gimbels
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Gimbels Cheltenham
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Gimbels Gt. Northeast
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Kaufmann's
PORTLAND, ORE.—Meier & Frank
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Outlet Co.
RICHMOND, VA.—Thalhimer's
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Joske's of Texas
SAN DIEGO, CAL.—May Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—The Emporium
SEATTLE, WASH.—The Bon Marche
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Famous Barr
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.—Gimbels
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Gimbels

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

Considers one of its most important functions the improvement of relations between Collectors and Dealers . . . Our more than 1,100 Members are pledged to serve you well.

We urge you to purchase your stamps from dealers displaying the A. S. D. A. Symbol.

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.

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

POSTAGE STAMP AUCTIONS

HAMBURG DUSSELDORF

(Germany)

Rarities and special collections will be handled in the most effective manner through our auctions, which are known thoughout the world.

Our auction catalogues (circulation of 10,000 copies per auction) are forwarded to the most important philatelists in all countries.

Deliveries are accepted at any time.

Auction commission 15%.

A reserve price is fixed by mutual agreement. No difficulties with regard to import or foreign exchange. Free payment to all countries in every requested currency.

First class U. S. References and Bank References

Reference: Commerzbank A. G., Hamburg 1 Germany

EDGAR MOHRMANN

Licensed Auctioneer

Speersort 6, HAMBURG 1 / Germany

Cables: EDMORO

Table Of Contents

Editorials 106

Letters To The Editor 108

United States (Francis E. Stern) 109
The Hartford, Connecticut Stamps

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps 118
Spain. Used in Santo Domingo

Afghanistan (Frank E. Patterson III) 119
20th Century Postal Issues (Part 4)

Book Reviews 137

Collectors Club Library 142

The Clubhouse 145
Meeting Reports and New Members

Auditor's Report For 1961 153-54

Henry M. Goodkind, Editor

Editorial Committee
Harrison D. S. Haverbeck
Edwin Mueller
Philip Silver
Franc Ritter, Art Director



The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 41 Number 3
May 1962

Editorials

U. S. Stamps Remarkable Progress

The welfare of philately rests upon its students. It has been traditional that those, whose interest in stamp collecting has matured, are attracted to the study of a stamp's production and printing techniques. Postal history, cancellations, artistic design and topics have a place in the philatelic picture, but the postage stamp reigns supreme.

Consequently, an advanced philatelist, viewing the United States stamps, has studied developments from 1847 to date. Our stamps originally were printed in 1847 by the line-engraved process and still are. For security reasons, many experienced people believe that the best protection against fraudulent imitation is line-engraved printing.

Basically the engraver in 1962 operates much the same as his great-grandfather did in 1847. The siderographer or the one handling the transfer roller proceeds in a similar respect today as 125 years ago, except that accuracy has been improved by mechanical means instead of almost exclusive handwork.

Plate making, finishing and hardening; printing; perforating and gumming have made remarkable strides since 1847. Perhaps the present-day paper is not as durable as the old rag paper.

If an engraver or printer from the 1850 or even the 1920 vintage by some miracle were allowed to view 1962 operations in Washington, D. C. at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, he would not believe what he saw.

It matters not if some dissatisfied stamp "saver" writes a critical letter to the editor of a stamp paper denouncing the 1961 Nursing commemorative stamp as a horrible production. The philatelic scholar knows that as late as ten years ago, it was impossible to print a line-engraved stamp with so many colors and blending on one plate by line-engraving as with the Nursing stamp.

Furthermore, almost every time from 1869 on, when the United States produced more than one-color stamps using two plates by the flat plate printing method, errors such as inverted centers or frames were made. Today such a possibility is remote.

Stamps as the 1961 Frederic Remington or the 1962 New Mexico Statehood are truly remarkable examples of progress in printing techniques. Add to this, present-day accurate perforating and pre-gumming, and it is difficult to see how a knowledgeable philatelist can criticize. Instead admiration for the great progress is in order.

Furthermore, it is not completely fair to compare United States stamps to those of small countries. Our presses have to print, perforate and gum billions of stamps annually. Small countries only need produce a million or less every year, a tiny fraction of our requirements.

From the technical side, however, a philatelic student can see no finer production than on some of the 1961 or 1962 U. S. stamps. If the critical elements wish to prove this statement to their own satisfaction, all they need do is study a U. S. stamp under a magnifying glass and then compare it to a multi-colored slabdash from some newly-independent African country. The latter is a shallow etching, while ours are prime examples of the art of engraving.

If any criticism is warranted of current United States stamps, it is mostly with their subject-matter. Before us is the United States Post Office Press Release No. 15 dated February 24, 1962. It commences as follows: "A 15-page booklet entitled 'Guide for the Selection of United States Commemorative Postage Stamps' is now available from the Post-Office Department."

Further on, it states:

"The seven criteria listed below serve as the basis for recommendations . . ."

Criteria No. 3 reads:

"Commemorative postage stamps shall be issued on even date anniversaries, preferably starting with the 50th year . . ."

Press Release No. 17 dated March 1, 1962 (just one week later) commences as follows:

"The Post Office Department today announces a commemorative stamp to mark *the 25th anniversary* (Italics are ours) of the National Apprenticeship Act."

It is here where the stamps of the United States have their weakness and become targets for deserved criticism. First of all, stamp collectors must lack confidence in any rules stated for the issuance of new stamps. And in the second place, what is so nationally or internationally important or historical about the 25th (incidentally, an odd date) anniversary of the National Apprenticeship Act to cause the Post Office Department to amend its own statement of only one week before?

But make no mistake in judgment. The production of United States stamps has made remarkable progress, so that they are about the best in the world today. We feel confident that the subject-matter on commemorative stamps will not continue as in the past years, and that in the near future many stamps will show great improvement, not only as a product of the graphic arts, but also for worthy historical significance.

The day must soon come when United States stamps are respected nationally and internationally. It is unfortunate that such outstanding technical improvements have been harmed by our stamps poor subject-matter and contradictory policies.

Rare But Not Expensive

One detects in stamp collecting circles a comparatively new school of thought with which many mature philatelists disagree. There is a trend to demote the popular appeal of rare stamps and to substitute in its place very common recent stamps with attractive designs. This newer school falsely reasons that rare stamps can be collected only by those of wealth. In order to have stamp collecting as wide as possible, it is advocated to forget the rarities and devote all attention to the beautiful but cheap stamps.

Most veteran philatelists, however, have been taught, or through their years of experience have learned to exercise their originality by seeking the unusual. The basic attraction of collecting a stamp comes from the pleasure one derives by first seeking and then securing an item that few others possess. The longer the search, the sweeter the pride of possession. If a sedentary hobby like philately can supply any thrill, it is with this pride of ownership. Each of us has some sense of vanity. To realize that one possesses a small item as a postage stamp that few others own, offers a great reward.

The fallacy in the thinking of those who wish to downgrade rarity, lies in the false notion that all rare philatelic material is expensive, thus making it the exclusive possession of a few wealthy collectors. No, many rare stamps, cancellations, postmarks and covers are not expensive. One may own a stamp of a country where only ten copies are known to exist. It is worth but a small fraction of the price of a copy of the U. S. 24c air mail inverted center,

where almost tenfold more copies exist. Many cancellations are exceedingly scarce, often only a few similar known. A number of stamps cataloging for less than five dollars are most difficult to find on cover.

The trouble caused by this incorrect thinking of the new school is that it scarces people away from collecting stamps. As a resident of the largest city in the United States, so often we are told: "I used to collect stamps, but I had to give it up because it became too expensive." This is absolutely wrong, and more philatelists should work to contradict this misconception.

As one, who has judged at many national and international exhibits, many rare stamps, covers and cancellations have been seen, many not owned by wealthy collectors. As a matter of fact, most owners were middle-class Americans active in every walk of life or profession. Many of these rare items were not costly, nor available only to the very rich. Thus, one need not be a millionaire to collect philatelic rarities.

Denomination

Many collectors create confusion by the use of the word "value." The commonest usage is with reference to a stamp's denomination, stating that "the set consisted of six values from 1 cent to 20 cents." Very often in the same article, a writer describes a stamp "that now has a great value," obviously signifying its worth. Futhermore, the same writer will say that "no past articles of particular value" have been found. To illustrate this point, one could write a short paragraph as follows:

"The set consisted of six *values*. Each *value* had a different design. Although by now this set has gained great *value,* it is surprising to find that no research of *value* has been done as yet."

Therefore, it is urged that when speaking of the "face value" of a stamp, the word "*denomination*" be used. In the philatelic sense, "value" should apply better to the market or catalog price.

Letters To The Editor

Museum Collections

I had the opportunity to view the Atherton Hawaiian Collection at the Honolulu Academy of Arts.

This is a pet peeve of mine. People give collections to Museums without ever permitting them to sell the collection if they felt it was in the best interests of the Museum.

This collection is housed in good, sliding frames but they are down in the basement office of the Curator because that is the only room that is airconditioned and you can imagine what the humidity does to paper in Honolulu.

Mrs. Fritz Hart, the Curator, told me that I was the first person to view the collection in three months! By chance another person came to look at it just as I was leaving. Mrs. Hart told me that they had had a fabulous offer for the collection from somebody but that their hands were tied and they couldn't sell it.

Think of the pride of possession and enjoyment collectors of Hawaii would receive if a collection such as this were to be dispersed. As it is now — for all practical purposes, the collection is out of existence and is of very limited value to the Academy of Arts.

Millard H. Mack
Cincinnati, Ohio

United States

The Hartford, Conn. Stamps

By Francis E. Stern

The subject of this article* is the story of the little stamp known as the "Hartford Local." Although not born in Hartford, I have lived there well over forty years. Not long after I came to the city, I had the opportunity of attending a philatelic gathering when I first heard about this stamp, although I never saw one until a year later. Obviously, if anyone had taken a vital interest in the stamp, it should have been an old-time resident of the city of Hartford. It was my good fortune to find just such an individual, and it is his collection of some thirty or forty years which became the nucleus of my own collection in about 1930.

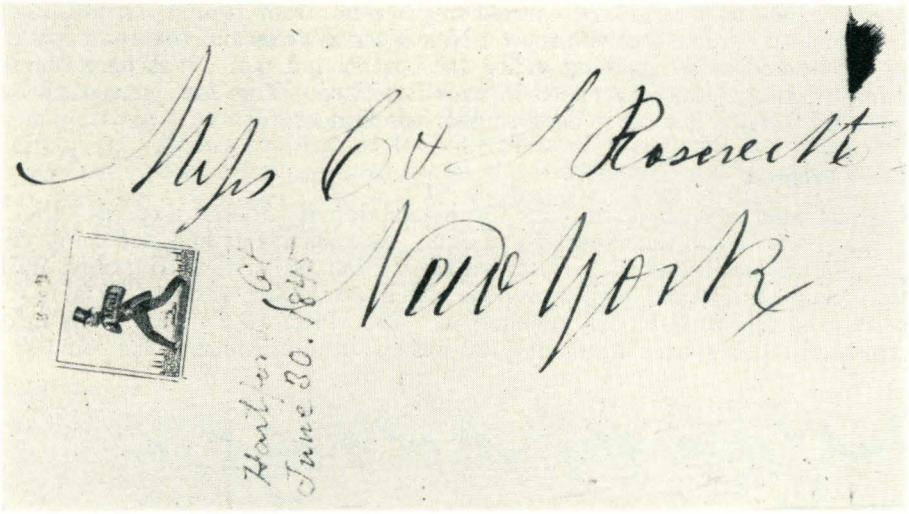


Fig. 1. The latest use - June 30, 1845.

Photos by Boutrelle

The Search For Information

Now that is when the trouble started. The first thing I inquired was, "Who was the Company that had issued and serviced the so-called Hartford Locals?" This question did not even draw a good guess. The entire matter remained a mystery, sufficient to whet my curiosity and to start me on a long search, which has lasted these many, many years and which until almost a year ago, was completely lacking in fruition. But more of this later.

Rumors about the Company seemed to point generally toward one name — Hale & Co. The history of Hale & Co. is probably better known to most of the U. S. Private Posts specialists than to me; I shall not touch upon it. Hale & Co. quite obviously did come into the New England area and probably into Hartford,

*The paper read at the November 1, 1961 meeting of The Collectors Club, 22 East 35 Street, New York City.

at about the same time that this little stamp began to do its work. I say at about the same time, because the "Hartford Local" was one of the earliest stamps to be issued in the United States.

There is reason to doubt if any independent mail stamps were in use before 1844. The Reduced Postage Act was defeated in the House of Representatives in the session of 1843-1844, and that gave the independents the reason for going into business. The act, however, did finally pass in March of 1845, to become effective July 1, 1845 so that in all probability, the independents legally operated only until June 30, 1845. The fact that the latest dated cover I have (Fig. 1) shows that date would indicate that in Hartford at least the law was respected.

A few of the Penny Posts may have antedated Hartford by a month or two, but no longer. It is known that Hale & Co. operated at this time, because a cover exists addressed to Hartford from Middletown, Conn. which bears the Hale postmark. There is also a stampless cover from Hartford to Philadelphia which bears Hale's Hartford postmark and a "Collect" marking, which evidently applied at that time. Another company, which operated simultaneously, was Brainard & Co. A number of covers exist from both Albany and Troy, N. Y. addressed to Hartford, Conn. which bear the Brainard postmark. Whereas no evidence exists that Brainard carried any letters from New York to Troy or Albany, many Brainard covers show a New York address and this company may well have acted as a receiving office for northbound mail; it is here that the "Hartford Local" may have tied in with Brainard. This fact, unearthed back in the early 1940's has never been further confirmed.

A Little Progress

Illustrated is a cover bearing the handstamp of Adams Express (Fig. 2) and this one also was the cause of a search. As a matter of fact, for many years the stamp was not called the "Hartford Local" but rather the "Hartford Mail." I think you understand my confusion, which eventually resulted in a lead to research the files of our daily newspaper, "The Hartford Courant." A nearly complete file going back to about 1790 exists. I was extended the courtesy of

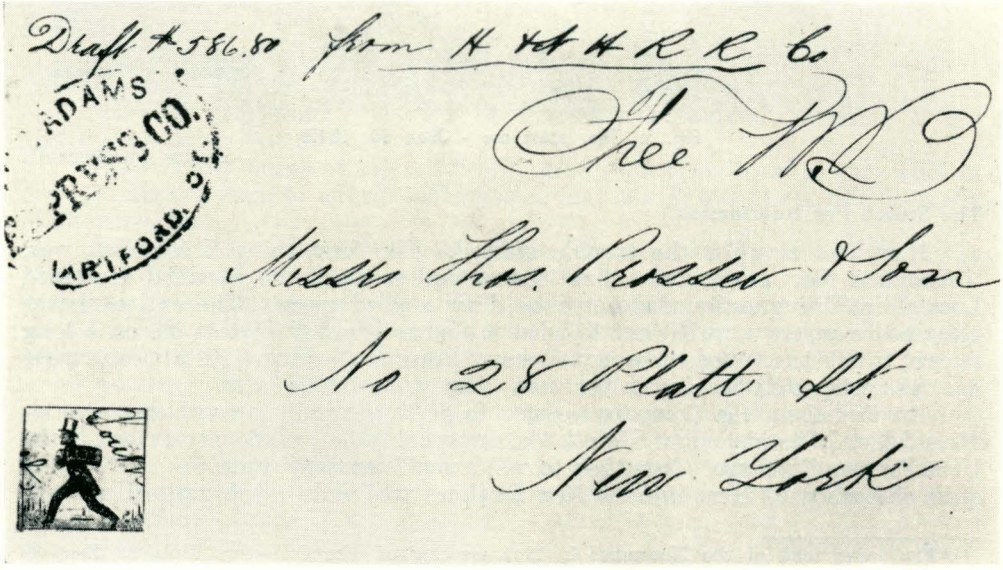


Fig. 2. A very scarce cover with the Adams Express Co. marking.

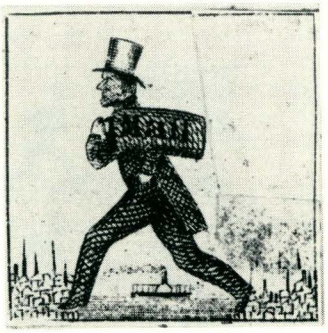


Fig. 3. The Shakespearian metaphor referred to in 1895 by an author on design of the Hartford Local may well be the following from Julius Caesar, Act I, Scene II:

Cassius:

"Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus; and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves."

our State Library files, which go back in some instances to the 17th century. None of this was of any avail. Nor was there listed anything recognizable as a forwarding company, an express company, a stamp or postage company or anything like it in the many directories during 1840-60 period of the city of Hartford. The files of the New York City Public Library, the Chicago library and our own libraries in Connecticut produced a complete series of city directories from 1836 to 1850.

When you consider that in 1850 the population of Hartford was only 13,555 it eliminates any probability that the "Hartford Local" served as purely local or city post — as was the case of the city posts of several of the larger cities. The absence of any reference to a title of the Hartford Company indicates that there must have been some purpose of concealment of ownership. This, however, did not reconcile itself with the theory that the Company was owned by Hale & Co. Hale had made no secret whatsoever of his name. But the Hale name did not appear in any directory either. Consequently, I was just about back to where I had started — this after 20 to 25 years of actual searching along with theoretical research!

An 1895 Article

Finally, a little over a year ago, lightning struck. In going over the stock of a well-known stamp dealer, I found a single copy of a "Hartford Local" — it is now in my collection. Far more important than that little stamp I purchased, was an article from *The Eastern Philatelist* dated December, 1895 that is titled "The Hartford Local" which was included in my purchase. The article was published in Newmarket, New Hampshire. Briefly, the salient facts are:

The Hartford Local Company was started by two men by the names of Parsons and Fuller. At the time it commenced operations, Mr. Parsons was engaged in the book business in Hartford, while Mr. Fuller was the terminal agent for Thompson & Co., an express line located in Springfield, Mass. They conceived the idea that it was possible to operate a letter route, by express, on their own responsibility at a less rate per ounce than the U. S. Government charged and make a profit out of the venture. They had a design prepared for their stamp of a man with one foot supposedly on the Western Hemisphere and the other on the eastern half of the world with an ocean steamship on the center horizon (Fig. 3). The 1895 article says that Mr. Parsons personally had told Mr. W. H. Bruce (who wrote the article in *The Eastern Philatelist*) that the idea was suggested to him by a Shakespearian metaphor.*

*Albert Philip Cohen, our member, who is very well versed in Shakespeare, supplied the theoretical metaphor stated in the Fig. 3 caption.

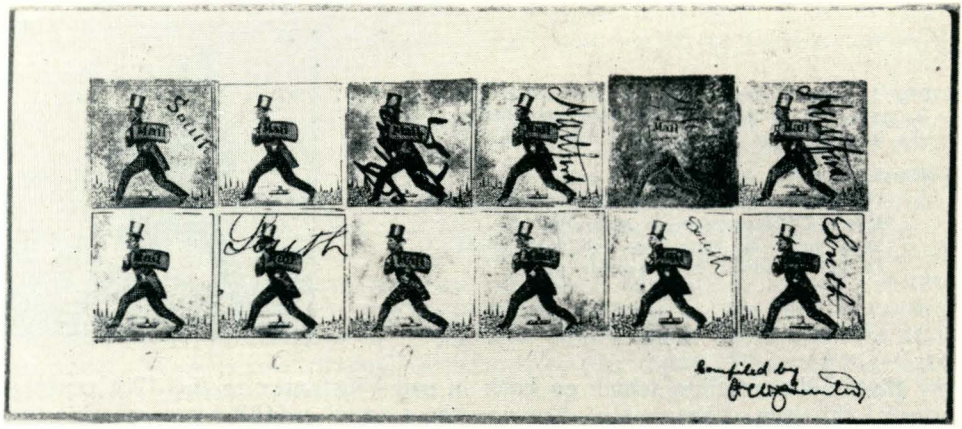


Fig. 4. A re-constructed sheet of twelve stamps.

Mr. Parsons went on further to say that the stamps were issued in two varieties, one on a "buff" glazed paper, which were put up in packages of twenty and sold for $1; one on "pink" glazed paper at the rate of ten for $1; at a time when the government postage rate was 6¼, and 12½ cents per half ounce and per ounce, respectively. The stamp, according to Mr. Bruce, was issued with a light brownish gum. No specimen ever found by me shows any traces of gum. Futhermore, Mr. Parsons stated that is was their intention at first to carry letters only between larger cities, such as New York and Boston, and as their patronage developed, they would increase their facilities and their distances. Mr. Parsons also said that of the "buff" variety, not over 100 in all were printed, and of the "pink" a lesser number, so that the rarity of this latter stamp should be appreciated.

E. W. Parsons

Having gone this far, I was curious to find out more about Mr. Parsons. I located his obituary in "The Hartford Courant" dated September 26, 1898. Edward William Parsons had died the day before. This newspaper account speaks of his bookstore, and gives the location of the firm, namely, Brown and Parsons, which was easily traceable in the city directories. Mr. Parsons dissolved his partnership with Brown to take a position as New England superintendent of Adams Express Co. with headquarters in Hartford. This, then, explains the tie of the cancellation of the Adams Express stamp with the "Hartford Local." Parsons, in his dual capacity at the moment as superintendent of the Adams Express and the proprietor with Mr. Fuller of a private carrier business, obviously made use of both services in at least one instance. You can see this on the cover which is shown in Fig. 2.

That Mr. Parsons was a prominent citizen is evident when one learns that he left his position with Adams Express Co. to become the first president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. Subsequently, he was a director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. and was the auditor of the old Connecticut Western Railroad Co. for 36 years and agent for one of the prominent Hartford savings banks. I am indebted to his grandnephew, one of my friends in Hartford, for much information over and beyond that in the newspaper obituary.

The "Buff" Stamps

Long before this information was learned, I had had submitted to me a

cover with a pair of "buff" stamps thereon. The two gentlemen, then partners in a stamp business, have gone to their rest. They were of the old school, and when, upon observation I told them that they did not have an original pair but two stamps rather neatly remounted, they were quite insistent that I was wrong. Also I questioned the color of their stamps and their idea of the scarce "buff" color. This was said before I knew of the article written by Mr. Bruce, in which Mr. Parsons definitely stated that there were but two colors ever made.

Not being a color expert — I did what I always do when I have a technical problem and need help — I took a trip up to Boston, Mass. and to M. I. T., my Alma Mater. I took the cover, which had been loaned me for the purpose, and showed it to Dr. Dard Hunter, one of the greatest authorities in the world on paper, who at that time headed the Hunter Museum of Paper and Printing at The Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He took one look at the paper and said: "This paper was made in the State of Connecticut. Would you like to see a sample?" "Yes," I said.

At once he walked back into a storage closet, and took a roll of paper out of a cabinet. Then he took my stamp and the paper, put them both under a very powerful microscope, and it did not take very long to see that he was absolutely right in knowing where the paper came from — a mill in Burnside, not far outside of Hartford, Conn. Subsequently I visited the mill shortly before it burned down back about 1941-42 and saw its papermaking machinery. I was given a piece of the wire screening from the mill, on which the pulp was put to dry before the paper went through the rollers. It was the texture produced by this screening, which had positively identified the paper to Dr. Hunter.

My visit to M. I. T. had at least solved this much and had established that the stamp was printed on paper made near Hartford. So it seemed probable it had also been printed in or near Hartford. One need not be a top philatelic student to see, when examining the stamps, that the plate from which it had been printed must have been copper. But up to the time of this writing I have failed to unearth the name of the engraver of the plate. Twice I thought I had found

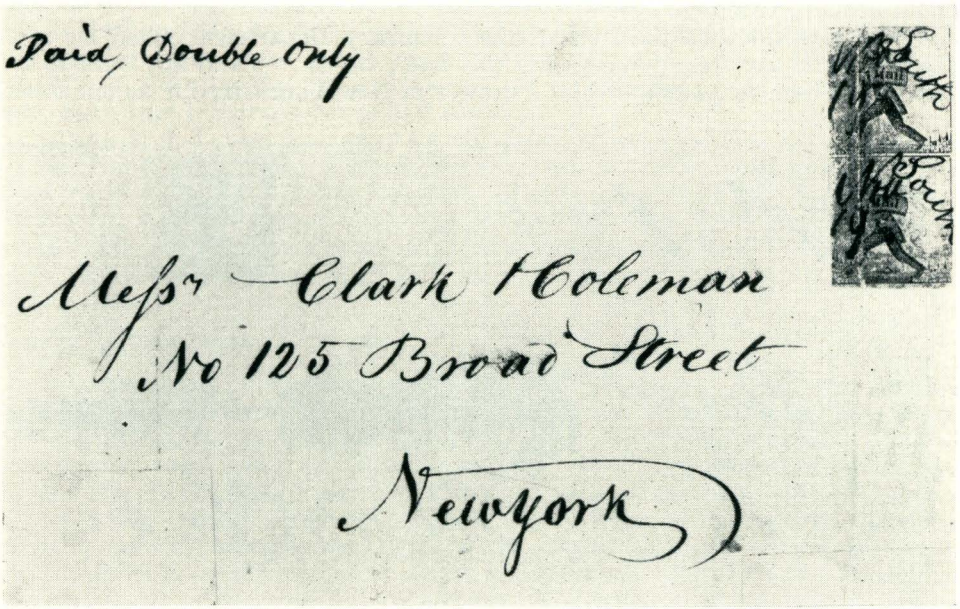


Fig. 5. A real scarce piece, the only unsevered pair known.

the descendents of the original engraver; once in Milwaukee, Wisc. and later down the river in Connecticut. But both proved to false leads. The search continues hoping that this information will become known.

Scientific Analysis

What about the color? Of course, I had not only this so-called "buff" pair, but a number of the original yellow and pink stamps for my friend, Dr. Hunter, to examine. He supplied me with the answer. In a short time he produced two specimens of paper exactly the same color of these stamps. One was dyed with the Curcuma Longa (which is the longhaired name for tumeric); the other with Carthamus-Tinctorius (the name for safflower). Both of these dyes come from a root, first used to color paper made in Bengal, India in the village of Antsahai-Kurmira. The dyes are common, ordinary Easter-egg dyes, such as were used in the 1840's, even if they did come from the tumeric and safflower! The colors have been reproduced many times by me since my visit to Boston, in the exact same shades as the original, simply by coating woven paper with the dye so simply prepared.

My next question to Dr. Hunter was: "Well, now that you've shown me the yellow and the pink colors, what have I here in my hand?" referring, of course, to the "buff" pair. Dr. Hunter, much to my amazement, replied: "I don't know! — But let's go find out." So, we walked a short distance to the Chemistry Department, where the color measurements are taken on various electro microscopes, stroboscopes and other scientific devices of an optical nature.

After a short time a very pretty curve on graph paper was given to me. This is an interesting curve, because it is not a refraction of light from the yellow stamp alone but the refraction of light from both the yellow and the so-called "buff" stamp. The curved lines are identical. From its waviness one can see that there is some change in the nature of the dye. Knowing that the dye was vegetable (and it had to be, because it was used long before the current aniline dyes were known) it was evident the change had to be from something which could affect a vegetable dye.

The first question the head of the Chemistry Department asked me after this scientific test was: "Where has this letter been?" I did not want to tell him it had been in a stamp dealer's drawer in New York City for no one knows

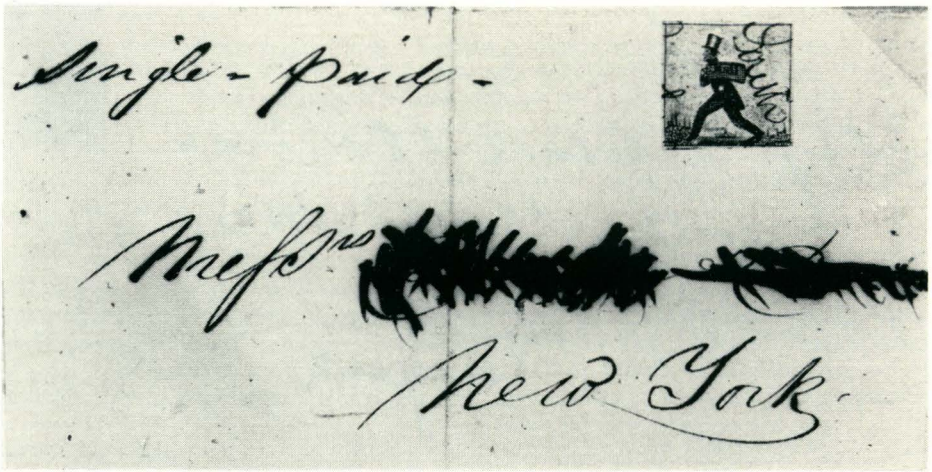


Fig. 6. A cover whose contents are dated August 25, 1844, the earliest known date of use.

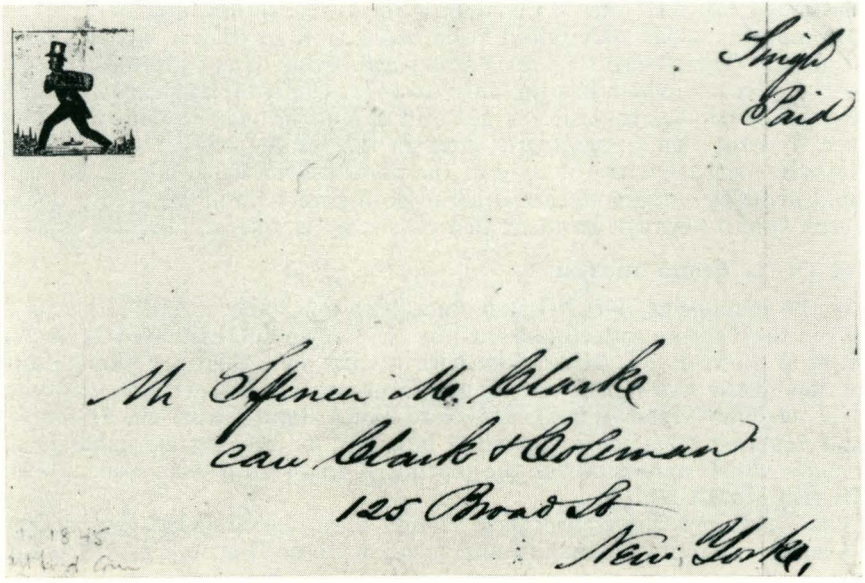


Fig. 7. A single 5c yellow stamp dated February 1, 1845.

how many years, because he was looking for a better answer than that. So I said very facetiously: "Oh, probably in somebody's attic trunk." That was all he needed. "Come on," he said, "let's go."

So we walked out of the Color Laboratory over to the Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory. My good friend, the professor who headed the Department back in my student days, but who since has retired, got a piece of camphor, put it in a test tube, added some water and started to boil it. Such strong camphor fumes soon drove off that our eyes filled with tears. Taking a piece of yellow paper which Dr. Dard Hunter had supplied (which had been dyed with our tumeric), the chemistry professor put it in the vapor. Lo and behold, there was the "buff" color with no trouble whatsoever. It is from this paper, part yellow and part buff, that the graph curve had come.

These M. I. T. tests, perfomed by famous scientists, proved to my satisfaction — and I hope all others — that the so-called scarce "buff" color is nothing but a chemical changling. But it has been listed in the "Scott's U. S. Catalogue" as #80L2, a listing that I think has been in this very fine catalog for many years. The experiments I witnessed lead me to the conclusion that the "buff" color should be taken out of Scott's; in fact, it never should have been listed in the first place.

Printing and Production

Up to this point, I have given some of the background of the little stamp, but I have not written much about the mail service nor about the stamp itself. This stamp, I now can say unequivocably, was printed from a copper plate of 12 subjects (6x2). Fig. 4 is an illustration of the plating done many years ago by Mr. Hunter, a highly regarded philatelic expert at the time. (Don't confuse him with Dr. Dard Hunter of M. I. T). This plating was recognized for many years as the authoritative one. Also, a partial plating made by two other well-known philatelic students, one of whom is still living. These three independent platings agree in every respect except one. The Hunter plating very definitely has misplaced positions #9 and #12 with #2 and #5. Position #12 cannot

be questioned, because one of the stamps in my collection definitely shows distinctive margins which preclude it from being from anywhere but the right end of the sheet. This is also true of Position #6. One of my proudest possessions is the Fig. 5 cover, which has the only unsevered pair of Hartford locals known to exist. The copies are positions #1 and #7. The plating done years ago by Hunter, and the two subsequently done in the middle 1940's by Elliott Perry and myself, together with the data of the plating referred to above, all show individual printing characteristics which so definitively tie in one stamp to another that each stamp now can be identified positively as one of the twelve positions.

A Visit To The British Museum

In the summer of 1961 it was my good fortune to be permitted access to the stamps in the Tapling collection owned by the Crown and exhibited in the British Museum of London. I should like here to put on record my thanks and appreciation to the Curator of the British Museum for his extreme courtesy, not only in personally removing the Hartford Local stamps from the frame so that I could examine them more carefully, but also for making available to me all their notes which were used for the plating of this stamp done back in 1910 for the British Museum.

Their setting is for a sheet 3x4. I told the Curator of the British Museum that I had been invited to exhibit and speak on these Hartford Locals before the Collectors Club, New York on November 1, 1961. Furthermore, I said to him that some years ago I had promised an article on these stamps to the editor of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, and following my talk, I would give my old friend, Henry M. Goodkind, my notes for publication. I did not want to start a dispute between the British and American philatelic press, but I would be most embarrassed were I to refer to their plating and my reason for believing it to be incorrect. Not only did I receive a most gracious reply, but with a spirit of appreciation for mentioning this at that time. We agreed that I could state, without in any way casting any aspersion on the British collection, that their plating made in 1910-1912 by Sir Edwin D. Bacon, was done at a time when the knowledge of the stamp was most limited. The authenticity of their positioning is definitely open to question in their mind.

Covers

Now referring to covers, the earliest usage in my collection is August 25, 1844 (Fig. 6) and, as I said before, the latest usage is June 30, 1845 (Fig. 1).

Among the various covers in my collection are some stamps with interesting cancellations. One bears the forwarding handstamp of Hale & Co. with the 10c pink stamp and a "5c steamer" marking; a "tied" pink stamp with the Hale forwarding handstamp; a "paid" pen cancellation with a number "2," showing it was double service. This ties in with the 5c and 10c values mentioned before. There is another cover marked "single paid" with the 5c yellow stamp on it (Fig. 7); and a cover with both the Hale & Co. and the Hartford stamp (Fig. 8). There is also a rather rare red ink "Paid" cancellation, the only one I have ever seen.

Cancellations

Notice the pen-cancelling on the stamps illustrated. This cancellation seems to have taken place before the stamp was affixed to the letter because there is no evidence on any copy of the handwriting extending beyond the stamp onto the cover. The separation of the stamps from the sheet must have been done before cancellation. Very little evidence of the same cancellation shows on more than one stamp. Also note that the word "South" predominates. There is also the handwritten cancellation "Southern," "East," "West" and "Hart-

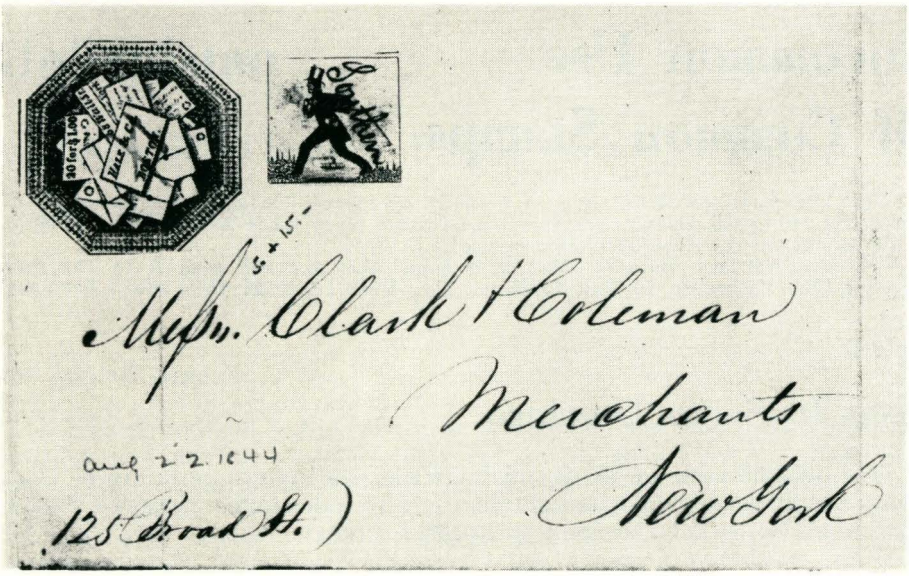


Fig. 8. A combination Hale & Co. and Hartford Local stamp on a cover to New York dated August 22, 1844.

ford'' but, by far, the greatest number are pen-cancelled ''South.''

In reading the contents of the letters with the various covers, it would seem that the service found its greatest usage between New York and Hartford, or vice versa. The letters were forwarded by various means: coach, rail and there is one cover which contains a bill of lading of the Steamship, ''Seneca,'' for a shipment of hard goods between New York and Hartford. Of interest is the fact the steamship, ''Seneca,'' went on the rocks in Long Island Sound just one week after this particular bill of lading was dated.

Centennial Commemoration

In closing I should like to state why this stamp perhaps has become better known than any other U. S. local. One of America's greatest department stores, in fact the largest privately owned department store in the United States, is located in Hartford, Conn. This store was established in 1847. At the time of their 100th anniversary in 1947, I made available to this store one of my stamps, and from it a facsimile was made. It was deliberately made different in size and also perforated, so it could not be considered a counterfeit of the original stamp. This facsimile was affixed to a delivery tag of the department store which read: ''Had you received this letter in 1847 it would have carried the Hartford Local stamp which would have brought it to you quicker than any other known way at that time.''

In 1947 one package with a letter was delivered to someone in each of the 169 towns in Connecticut by means of four helicopters. It was my privilege to have the first of such packages delivered to my wife. Two days later the same helicopter brought from the Governor of Connecticut to me, an answer to a letter I had sent him telling of the history of the ''Hartford Local,'' and of the use being made of the facsimiles by one of our department stores during its centennial celebration. The Governor, in answering my letter, very kindly attached thereto one of the facsimiles I had sent him and placed his signature over and across this stamp. But even with such prominent notice, no new copies nor covers with this Hartford Local came to my attention.

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

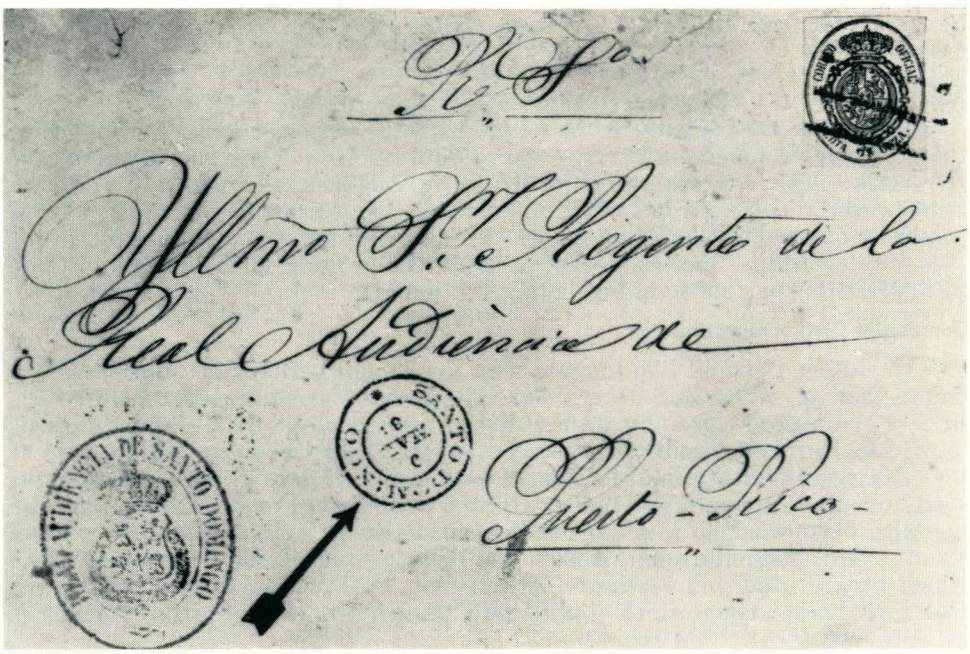
What our readers wish to see is a properly used cover having a common stamp that catalogs for $10 or less. But on cover this item's value is many times the standard catalog price for the stamp off cover, either unused or used.

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 16, N.Y.

Spain

Used In Santo Domingo

The 1855-63 issue of the Spanish Official stamps can certainly be classed as common if cents catalogue valuation is any indication. Here we show the ½oz. yellow stamp used from an unexpected country.



(Photo by Boutrelle)

In 1861 Spain attempted to re-annex Santo Domingo, which she had lost in 1821. Dissatisfaction with Spanish rule united the people to such an extent that violent revolutionary activitity resulted and the Spanish were forced to withdraw for good in 1865.

During this period of occupation, certain of the Spanish Official stamps were legitimately used. As the town postmark was almost never struck on the stamps, use in any locality can only be established when on full cover.

Afghanistan

Its Twentieth Century Postal Issues — Part 4

By Frank E. Patterson III

(Continued From Page 76)

1932 Special Issue

A second 80 poul value, picturing a column, was issued in October or November and was used concurrently with the 80 poul "Arch of Paghman" stamp. The column is the National Liberation Monument or "Yadgar Nijaht Watin" at Kabul. This shaft was erected to celebrate the overthrow of the rebel regime in October, 1929, by H. M. Nadir Shah. Abdul Hamid Khan was the designer. The exact reason for this stamp is not clear, for if intended as a commemorative issue, the choice of denomination seems strange.

The stamp was issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on soft white wove paper and line perforated 11¾.

317 Fig. 43 80 poul red brown



Fig. 43

IIA.e. ISSUES OF MOH'D ZAHIR SHAH 1933 to date

1934 Definitive (2nd Monuments) Issue

Printings in new colors from the 1932 plates were placed in service about August, 1934, according to cancelling dates, although the UPU records incorrectly give November as the month of issue. For the 2 and 3 afghani denominations, the National Council set designs were used instead of those showing Herat and Bamian. All values were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), printed on white wove paper and perforated 11¾. The 2 and 3 afghani also exist in sheets of 12 (3x4 and 4x3 respectively). These represent early printings made from the original small plates prior to the delivery of new ones of the standard 25-subject size.

On November 8th, two supplementary denominations were added to the series. The 45 poul pictures the exterior battlements of the old Royal Arg or Palace group in Kabul. This establishment was built as a fortified residence and stronghold during the late 19th century. It is now (1962) mainly used by sections of the royal secretariat and other government offices, including the Bureau of Printing where postage stamps are produced. The 75 poul shows a view of the main and only northern highway, running through Tangi Darrah-i-Shikari (Hunters Canyon Pass) where it crosses the high divide of the rugged Hindu Kush mountains. The construction of this portion of the road made vehicular travel possible between Kabul and Afghan Turkestan and the writer has used this route many times. The "Great North Road" was completed in September, 1933, and fully opened to motor traffic in the early spring of 1934. Hence this stamp can almost be considered as a commemorative of the event. The legend above the view merely reads "Haftad-o-panj poul" (seventy-five poul). Basic inscription "G" appears in the top panel. Abdul Gafour Khan Brishna designed both values. The stamps were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), printed on white wove paper and perforated 11¾.

319	Fig. 31	10 poul	deep violet
		a	imperforate pair
320	Fig. 32	15 poul	turquoise green
321	Fig. 33	20 poul	magenta
		a	mauve pink
322	Fig. 34	25 poul	bright rose
		a	carmine rose
		b	venetian red
323	Fig. 35	30 poul	orange yellow
		a	yellow ochre
324	Fig. 36	40 poul	bluish black
		a	dull black
325	Fig. 36	45 poul	dark blue
326	Fig. 37	50 poul	orange
327	Fig. 38	60 poul	violet
328	Fig. 38	75 poul	red
329	Fig. 39	80 poul	purple brown
330	Fig. 40	1 afg	bright purple
331	Fig. 29	2 afg	gray black
		a	dark slate
		b	imperf pair
332	Fig. 30	3 afg	deep ultramarine
		a	horiz pair imperf btwn
		b	vert pair imperf btwn

Counterfeits are known of the 40 poul, 2 and 3 afghani stamps, both with and without a fraudulent cancellation (PM-23X), and probably exist for most or all of the other values. The 40 poul and 2 afghani counterfeits come in the same dull grayish blue black and have a very coarse appearance. The 3 afghani is dangerous, for both in color and printing it closely resembles the original. However, the "3" is thinner and the shading of the mountains is lighter and broken. The best test for these and all questionable items is the perforations, none of which match the irregular 11¾ guage of the originals.

1938 Definitive Color Changes

The foreign first-class mail rate was changed to 75 poul in 1933 but the



Fig. 44



Fig. 45

ensuing appropriate denomination did not conform to the recommendations of the UPU that this value be printed in blue. Accordingly, the 45 poul and 75 poul stamps were issued in reversed colors on January 1st, 1938. (UPU) The old colors continued valid until May. Sheet format, paper and perforation remained unchanged.

337	Fig. 44	45 poul	red
338	Fig. 45	75 poul	dark blue
		a	perf 11x11¾

1939 Definitive Issue

A new permanent series of fourteen was released on October 21st, although the UPU reports October 1st, and the previous definitives became invalid about December 22nd, 1939. Only a limited number of subjects was used for the new stamps and the designs were divided between pictorials and portraits. Values from the 10 poul to the 40 poul carry basic inscription "D" at the top. The balance of the issue have inscription "E." The words "Postes Afghanes" appear uniformly at the bottom.



Top row (left to right) Figs. 47, 48, 49; bottom row, Figs. 49, 50, 51.

A view of Parliament House, Darul Funun, appears on the 10, 15 and 20 poul values. The 25, 30 and 40 poul design shows the old Royal Palace group in Kabul. The Independence Monument is depicted on the 45, 50 and 60 poul stamps. The same monument and King Nadir Shah both appear on the 75 and 80 poul values. The 1, 2 and 3 afghani denominations feature a portrait of King Noh'd Zahir Shah, with the angle of the royal head varying on each value. The series was designed by Abdul Gafour Khan Brishna.

Apparently the quantities prepared for the various values were not uniform. The 25 poul is relatively scarce, for it was soon replaced by the re-issue perforated 11¾. The 75 poul was in use for over two years, yet the writer has never seen a re-issue of this stamp.

All values were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on thin to medium hard white wove paper, with a clean cut 11 perforation.

341	Fig. 46	10 poul	purple
342	Fig. 46	15 poul	bright green
343	Fig. 46	20 poul	red lilac
344	Fig. 47	25 poul	rose red
345	Fig. 47	30 poul	orange
346	Fig. 47	40 poul	dark gray
347	Fig. 48	45 poul	bright carmine
348	Fig. 48	50 poul	deep orange
349	Fig. 48	60 poul	deep violet
350	Fig. 49	75 poul	ultramarine
351	Fig. 49	80 poul	dark chocolate
352	Fig. 50	1 afg	bright purple
353	Fig. 51	2 afg	rose carmine
354	Fig. 52	3 afg	deep blue

1939-46 General Re-issues

The new difinitive series was soon re-issued with the perforation changed from 11 to the old standard 11¾ and went through many subsequent printings before demonitization in June, 1951. New values and color changes were incorporated from time to time and these are covered later. The first of the re-issues appeared shortly after the introduction of the original series. The earliest usage seen is the 1 afghani cancelled at Kabul on December 25, 1939. This short time lapse suggests that, following the initial distribution of the new definitives, the 11¾ gauge perforators were pressed into service along with the 11 gauge machines to help provide sufficient running stock of these stamps. It must have soon become apparent that the perforated 11 sheets had an unfortunate tendency to split horizontally because the hole size weakened the paper, which probably led to the early decision to discontinue the use of that gauge on later printings.

To supplement the first re-issue, a new value of 1.50 afghani was prepared about 1941 with a design showing the Sugar Refinery at Baghlan. This denomination represented the double rate for first class foreign mail. Before it was placed in use, the single rate was raised from 75 poul to 1.25 afghani and, since the value was no longer necessary, it was not issued. Therefore no copies were sent to the UPU for reference and distribution but some were informally made available locally. The writer so obtained his first specimen in 1947. In 1949 a quantity of possibly 700 was released by the Philatelic Office in Kabul and sold along with other obsolete items at double face. Although



Figs. 52-54

still officially invalid for postage, the stamps were accepted on philatelically inspired covers mailed at smaller branch offices unfamiliar with their status and they are known postally used.

With these re-issues, war-time shortages again plagued the Government Printing Office and stocks of standard paper and inks could not be maintained. The perforated 11¾ stamps were printed on five distinctly different papers and are found occasionally on still others. The first re-issue, of course, was on the same thinnish hard white diamond-mesh wove paper employed for the perforated 11 definitives. In late 1940 this was replaced by a softer wove with a more rectangular mesh. This in turn was followed by a dense white wove with only indefinite traces of mesh. Some time in 1944 a pseudo-laid paper having fine indistinct close vergeure lines was utilized. The last type, used from 1946 on, was a poor quality medium dense bluish-white pulp paper with bits of fibre often visible. It should be noted that all values cannot be found on all papers, for new printings were made separately for the individual denominations only when and as required. Color standards were fairly well maintained although shades are numerous in some values. Occasional substitutions were made, but the printers always reverted to the approved colors as soon as ink supplies permitted. It was not uncommon for stamps of the same denomination in two different color shades or variants to be on sale at the post offices at the same time.

These general re-issues were line perforated five sheets at a time on manually operated machines. The punch teeth tapered, varied in sharpness and did not always meet a clean bottom plate. As a result the top sheets in the stack might be neatly punched while the bottom one would have blind perfs or appear pin-perforated. The bottom sheet also was the worst centered since only the top sheet could be aligned with the perforator. This procedure was probably followed for the emissions from 1932 on, but the writer has only first-hand information on this series.

All values were issued in sheets of 25, (5x5) typographed on various white wove or bluish-white pulp papers and perforated 11¾. For economy reasons many of the later printings were made on smaller sheet stock that had margins too narrow to perforate. This was particularly true of the lower denominations and these are common with one or two straight edges.

355	Fig. 46	10 poul	purple
		a	reddish violet
		b	dull purple (coarse print)
356	Fig. 46	15 poul	bright green
		a	emerald green
		b	yellowish green

357	Fig. 46	20	poul	red lilac
			a	purple lake
358	Fig. 47	25	poul	rose red
359	Fig. 47	30	poul	orange
			a	red orange
			b	yellow orange
360	Fig. 47	30	poul	ochre yellow
361	Fig. 47	40	poul	dark gray
			a	light gray
362	Fig. 47	40	poul	slate
363	Fig. 47	40	poul	dull black
			a	light black
364	Fig. 48	45	poul	bright carmine
			a	horiz pair imperf btwn
365	Fig. 48	50	poul	deep orange
			a	red orange
			b	light orange
366	Fig. 48	60	poul	deep violet
367	Fig. 49	80	poul	chocolate
			a	brown
368	Fig. 50	1	afg	bright purple
			a	imperf pair
			b	purple lake
			c	horiz pair imperf btwn
369	Fig. 52	1.50	afg	brown
370	Fig. 51	2	afg	rose carmine
			a	carmine red
			b	dull carmine
371	Fig. 51	2	afg	copper red
			a	brown red
372	Fig. 50	3	afg	deep blue
			a	violet blue
			b	double paper
373	Fig. 50	3	afg	light blue
			a	dull blue

1942-47 Supplementary Values and Color Changes

The rate changes mentioned previously necessitated a new denomination for foreign mail, and color adjustments to some of the current values. Accordingly, the colors of the 25 poul and 75 poul were changed and issued on the first day of 1321 (21 March 1942) together with a new 1.25 afghani value in the Baghlan Sugar Mill design. Later that year, probably in mid-August, a second 1 afghani was placed in use showing the King's head in profile. The reason for this item is unknown, for it was used with, and did not replace, the current afghani stamp showing the royal head in full face. It was afterwards withdrawn, but subsequently small quantities were periodically released over the next seven years. Apparently only one large printing was made of this stamp, for all copies seen by the writer, regardless of use date are on the same soft white rectangular mesh wove paper with no noticeable color variations.

On May 1st, 1944, (UPU) two new denominations of 35 poul and 70 poul respectively were added to the regular series to meet changes in the local and interior first class mail rates. The 35 poul is vertical in design and depicts the tomb of Gohar Shad in the Musalla of Herat. The 70 poul shows a pan-

oramic view of the ruined citadel of Qalai Bust. Abdul Gafour Khan Brishna was the artist. One printing of the 70 poul was made in bright purple in place of the approved violet, either by error or as a color trial. Instead of being destroyed, this printing was placed on sale in late 1945 (?) and was used concurrently with stamps of the normal color until withdrawn in mid-1947. Remainders were demonetized in September of that year. Some of the late releases of the 70 poul violet during 1948-50 are found with a flat, coarse appearance as though produced by an offset method.

Also, in 1944, a printing was made and issued of the 75 poul in scarlet instead of the normal red purple or plum. The actual need for the change could not have been very important, for subsequent printings of this denomination reverted to the previous colors. Finally, this value appeared during November, 1947, in a rich red-brown as a result of poor color mixing but this was corrected in the next press run.

Except as noted above, all these definitives were re-issued many times prior to their final replacement and come on several types of paper in various color ranges and shades. The stamps were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on different white wove, fine line and dense pulp papers and perforated 11¾. The 25, 35, 70 poul and 1.25 afghani values are frequently found with one or two straight edges. These come from selvageless sheets produced after 1946.

377	Fig. 47	25	poul	green 3/42)
			a	yellowish green
			b	emerald green
			c	dull green
378	Fig. 47	25	poul	blue green
			a	turquoise green
379	Fig. 53	35	poul	orange (5/44)
			a	red orange
380	Fig. 54	70	poul	violet (5/44)
			a	dark violet
			b	dull violet (coarse print)
381	Fig. 54	70	poul	bright purple (45?)
382	Fig. 49	75	poul	red purple (3/42)
			a	plum
383	Fig. 49	75	poul	scarlet (?/44)
384	Fig. 49	75	poul	red brown (11/47)
385	Fig. 51	1	afg	bright purple (?/42)
386	Fig. 52	1.25	afg	ultramarine (3/42)
387	Fig. 52	1.25	afg	blue
			a	indigo

1943-44 Re-issue

For over a period of nearly two years, various denominations of the regular series were released with a compound perforation. Exact dates are unknown. The purpose may have been to provide for easier stamp separation, or to improve production efficiency by utilizing all perforating equipment. The values listed below represent those known to the writer. Others probably exist. It will be noted that the 35 and 70 poul values are here included. These two denominations were issued in 1944 and it may well be that those with the compound perforation represent the initial releases and that only those perforated 11¾ are later re-issues.

The stamps were issued in sheets of 25, (5x5) typographed on medium or dense white wove paper and perforated 11x11¾.

392	Fig. 46	10	poul	reddish violet
396	Fig. 47	30	poul	red orange
397	Fig. 53	35	poul	orange
400	Fig. 54	70	poul	violet
402	Fig. 49	80	poul	chocolate
405	Fig. 51	2	afg	dull carmine
406	Fig. 50	3	afg	deep blue

1948 Childrens' Day Issue

In response to the United Nations' "Appeal for Children" program, a forerunner of UNICEF, a special set of stamps was issued on 29 May under rather unusual circumstances. The issue was sold at face but was only valid for that one day. All funds received from the sale of these stamps were turned over as a contribution by the Post Office to the National Child Welfare Committee in support of the nationwide appeal to all companies and individuals to donate one day's earnings to the cause. One-half of the total receipts was retained by the Committee for local aid projects and the balance was forwarded to the United Nations. Subsequent "Children's Day" issues until 1955 are surtax items.

Both values are large in size and their designs feature the symbolic representation of a hungry child. For the first time in 20 years the postage inscription appears in English. Basic inscription "H" in Pashtou is underneath. The legend "deh atfaleh ruz" (Children's Day) is top center on the 35 poul value and underneath the equivalent French on the 125 poul. Abdul Gafour Khan Brishna was the artist.

The stamps were released in sheets of 16 (4x4), typographed on medium dense off-white pulp paper and perforated 11¾. The issue was reported to be 5000 sets. It is possible that a small reprinting was made, for the color varieties listed below appeared in the remainder stock later on sale for double face at the Kabul Philatelic Office.

417	Fig. 55	35	poul	bright green
			a	olive green
418	Fig. 56	125	poul	light milky blue
			a	navy blue



Figs. 55–56



Fig. 57



Fig. 58

1948 United Nations Day

Along with other member countries, Afghanistan issued a distinctive commemorative on 24 October to publicize the third anniversary of the official beginning of United Nations operations. The postal validity of the stamp was limited to that day only. It was sold at face but it is understood that the resulting funds were allocated by the Post Office to appropriate local projects. Similar commemoratives until 1955 are obligatory surtax stamps.

The rather complex design is oversize and features the United Nations emblem in the center. Flanking circles contain the Afghan arms and a portrait of Zahir Shah. The long Pashtou legend across the top reads "d' Motahedah d' Millalo d' Muwasesey d' tassees d' drium kal peh yahduneh" (Souvenir of the third year of the establishment of the United Nations Organization). Abdul Gafour Khan Brishna was the designer.

The stamps were issued in sheets of 9 (3x3), typographed on medium dense off-white pulp paper and perforated 11¾. A printing of 10,000 was reported.

422 Fig. 57 125 poul medium blue

1950 Faculty of Medicine Issue

At the suggestion of Professor Broussy, dean of the French Medical Mission to Afghanistan, the Post Office prepared a special set of stamps to commemorate the 19th anniversary of the establishment of the national Graduate School of Medicine. The school, better known as the Faculté of Médecine, was started in 1931 under the sponsorship of the French Government and has been staffed with excellent French doctors and technicians ever since. The stamps were on sale and valid for use only on December 22 and 23, 1950. Covers seen indicate the possibility that this issue was employed for surtax purposes and did not pay normal postage.

The two values of the set differ in size but are similar in design. In a framed panel, superimposed on a busy overall patterned background, is shown one of the modern buildings on the university campus in Karteh Chahar near Kabul. The national arms and a portrait of King Nadir Shah occupy diagonally opposite corners. In the top center appears a stylized caduceus with elongated curved wings. The Pashtou inscription in the wings reads "d' Afghanistan d' shahi daolat post" (Postage of the royal government of Afghanistan). Julal Ludin Khan was the designer.

The stamps were issued in sheets of unknown size (?x?), typographed on

poor quality dense off-white pulp paper, perforated 11¾. A total printing of 3000 sets has been reported. (A-#1/51)

428	Fig. 58	35	poul	light emerald
429	Fig. 58	1.25	afg	deep blue

1951 Definitive Issue

During mid-1948 serious consideration was given to the replacement of the aging current set with a new modern series. Preliminary discussions with the Government Printer disclosed that his facilities could not handle the types of engraving and multicolor work desired. The decision was then made to break with 80 years of precedent and to have the proposed stamps printed abroad. Tenders were invited from various internationally recognized firms and Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. of London was selected. After considerable time and effort had been expended in developing acceptable designs and colors, the stamps were finally produced and placed in use on March 21, 1951 A.D., New Year's Day of 1330 A.H. A total of 19,750,000 stamps were delivered by the printers, with individual denominations ranging from 1,800,000 to 100,000. (A-#1/51)

The issued designs were based on officially supplied photographs of which several had been taken by the King on his tours. Many familiar subjects reappear on the poul values: The Gohar Shad tomb in the Musalla at Herat on the 10 and 15; the Bamian Buddha on the 20; the Parsa shrine mosque at Balkh on the 30; the Qalai Bust arch on the 40, and the Maiwand column with battle date on the 45. The 20 poul Buddha was subjected to the same criticism accorded the 3 af Buddha of 1932, and it was withdrawn less than 3 months after being issued. Among the new views presented is that of the city of Qandahar on the 50 and one of the two Victory Towers of Ghazni on the 60 poul. The latter are large, octagonal brick piers dating from the 11th century. The smaller tower was erected by Mahmoud of Ghazni, the original conqueror of India, about 1025 A.D. The larger one shown was built by Masoud III, one of his descendants, circa 1100 A.D. The national flag is displayed in full color on the 70 poul and the balance of the series features King Zahir Shah in various poses. The representation on the 75 poul is taken from a portrait done by court painter Ghauzudine Khan. All values carry basic inscription "G" at the top. The names of the designers and engravers have not been released by the printing firm.

The stamps were issued in sheets of 100 on thin medium white wove paper, whimsically perforated either 12, 12½, 12½x13, 13 or 13x13½. Various printing processes were used. The 25, 35 and 80 poul values and all the afghani values are recess engraved. The 70 poul has a recess frame and lithographed center. The remaining poul denominations are in photogravure.

430	Fig. 59	10	poul	yellow & chestnut
431	Fig. 59	15	poul	light blue & chestnut
432	Fig. 60	20	poul	dull black
433	Fig. 61	25	poul	green
434	Fig. 62	30	poul	rose
435	Fig. 61	35	poul	violet
436	Fig. 63	40	poul	bright red brown
437	Fig. 64	45	poul	blue
438	Fig. 65	50	poul	greenish black
439	Fig. 66	60	poul	dark slate
440	Fig. 67	70	poul	green, red & black



Figs. 59 to 70

441	Fig. 68	75	poul	carmine rose
442	Fig. 69	80	poul	carmine & black
443	Fig. 69	1	afg	green & violet
444	Fig. 70	1.25	afg	purple & black
445	Fig. 70	2	afg	ultramarine
446	Fig. 70	3	afg	slate black & ultramarine

1955 10th U. N. O. Anniversary Issue

To honor the decennial year of the United Nations Organization, a commemorative set of stamps was released on June 26, 1955, the anniversary date of the signing of the original charter by the representatives of fifty nations at San Francisco.

The design of the lower value features an adaptation of the UNO emblem with clasped hands beneath. The Pashtou inscriptions above and below are the appropriate legend and "Afghanistan," respectively. The similar but wider design of the higher value has the UNO insignia flanked by radiating massed flags. It should be noted that no particular nations have their banners in the positions of honor, for all the flags are blank! The inscription "Afghanistan" appears at top center.

The stamps were issued in sheets of ? (?x?), lithographed on medium white wove paper and perforated 11.

457 Fig. 71 35 poul dark green
458 Fig. 71 125 poul cobalt blue

1955 Postal Service Anniversary Issue

In conjunction with the opening of the Fourth Kabul Philatelic Exhibition on July 2nd, (UPU) a commemorative series was released in recognition of the 85th anniversary of the establishment of the national postal service. Amir Sher Ali Khan initiated a public messenger post in 1870 early in his reign and the first stamps were later issued under his direction. The uniform design has a representation of an early "Tiger Head" stamp in the center flanked by portraits Amir Sher Ali and King Zahir Shah. The Farsi inscription above the facsimile reads "Afghanistan."

With this series was introduced the European custom of issuing adhesives of semi-postal validity. The indicated surtax was for the Postal Museum. The stamps were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), lithographed on medium white wove paper and perforated 11.

459 Fig. 72 35+15 poul carmine rose
a imperf pair
460 Fig. 72 125+25 poul bluish violet
a imperf pair

1955 Child Welfare Fund

This issue continued the precedent of combining postage and surtax charges on the same stamp. The previous Childrens Day or Child Welfare issues from 1949 to 1954, were mandatory postal surtax items. They could not be used for regular postage purposes and represented a one day tax of 100% on first class mail. This surtax rate was greatly reduced when the dual purpose stamps were adopted.

In compliment to the Fourth Kabul Philatelic Exhibition, the issuance of this annual series was postponed until the third of July. (UPU) These and subsequent "Childrens" stamps were on sale and valid for one day only. The single design shows children on swings in a modern public playground. The Farsi inscription in the upper corner reads "Afghanistan." The stamps were issued in sheets of ? (?x?), typographed on medium white wove paper and perforated 11¾.

461 Fig. 73 35+15 poul dark green
a imperf pair
462 Fig. 73 125+25 poul purple
a imperf pair



Figs. 71-74



Figs. 75-78

1956 Child Welfare Fund

An increase in the foreign mail rate on 21 March, 1956, was first reflected in this series, but the accompanying surtax was reduced. June 20 was the issue date. (UPU) The vertical design shows children playing on a hillside and has the Western date of 1956 on both values. The legend has been changed back to "Childrens Day." The stamps were typographed in sheets of ? (?x?) on medium white wove paper and perforated 11.

467	Fig. 74	35+15 poul		violet blue
			a	imperf pair
468	Fig. 74	140+15 poul		dark chestnut
			a	imperf pair

1956 Kabul Exposition Issue

Afghanistan's initial International Exposition was held in Kabul from August 25 to 30, concurrently with the first week of the annual Independence Celebration activities. Special stamps were issued for the occasion and these picture the Jesh'n Exhibition Hall on the Chaman, next to the city stadium, built under the writer's supervision, where the national displays were shown. It is understood that the 50 poul denomination used represented 35 poul for postage and 15 poul surtax. The stamps were issued in sheets of ? (?x?), lithographed on medium white wove paper and perforated 11. A total of 15,000 sets was printed, of which 1,000 were left unperforated. (UPU). A printing of 40,000 sets was reported of which 2000 were issued unperforated (5-15/12/56).

471	Fig. 75	50 poul		chocolate
			a	imperf pair
472	Fig. 75	50 poul		light violet blue
			a	imperf pair

1956 Pashtounistan Day

With this issue Pashtoun aid surtax was combined with regular postage. The set was on sale and valid for use only on the 1st and 2nd of September. The single design features the Pashtounistan monument just south of the Royal Palace in Kabul, complete with flag and directional arrow. The stamps were issued in sheets of ? (?x?), lithographed on medium white wove paper and perforated 11. A printing of 20,000 sets was reported, of which 1000 were left unperforated. (UPU)

473	Fig. 76	35+15 poul		deep violet
			a	imperf pair
474	Fig. 76	140+15 poul		dark brown
			a	imperf pair

1956 United Nations Day

The transition from mandatory postal tax to dual-purpose stamps was completed with this issue of the annual UNO commemoratives on October 24. The design shows a symbolic U. N. sun in the upper left brightening the world globe. Basic inscription "I" appears beneath. The stamps were issued in sheets of ? (?x?) on medium white wove paper, perforated 11.

475	Fig. 77	35+15 poul		ultramarine
			a	imperf pair
476	Fig. 77	140+15 poul		reddish brown
			a	imperf pair

1957 Child Welfare Fund

The single design for this series is rather playful, showing several children on a seesaw and one falling off. Basic inscription "I" is in the upper left with the welfare legend just below. The stamps were issued on June 20 in sheets of 24 (4x6) on white wove paper, perforated 11.

477	Fig. 78	35+15 poul		carmine rose
			a	imperf pair
478	Fig. 78	140+15 poul		pale ultramarine
			a	imperf pair

1957 Pashtounistan Day

The design again features the Pashtoun flag with the standard legend below. Basic inscription "I" is at the top. The standard postage rates were combined with a 15 poul surtax to make up the denominations shown. The stamps were issued on September 1st in sheets of ? (?x?), lithographed on thinish white wove paper and perforated 11.

481	Fig. 79	50 poul		light claret
			a	imperf pair
482	Fig. 79	155 poul		lilac
			a	imperf pair

1957 United Nations Day

Flanked by U. N. and Afghan arms, the UNO Center building dominates the design. Basic inscription "I" is split across the top. The stamps were issued on October 24 in sheets of 40 (5x8) on white wove paper, perforated 11.

483	Fig. 80	35+15 poul		red brown
			a	imperf pair
484	Fig. 80	140+15 poul		blue
			a	imperf pair



Figs. 79-80

1957 Definitive Replacements

On the first of Kaus, 1338, (November 23), (UPU) a new foreign rate denomination of 140 poul was placed on sale, together with eight values of the current series printed in changed colors. These items reflected certain postal rate changes made in mid-1956.

The "mounted men" design of the 140 poul stamp depicts the strenuous northern local game of Bouz Kashi (goat snatching). This sport is played on horseback and the number of participants usually exceeds a hundred. A finish line is established as a limit in some large open level area and the unskinned, headless carcass of a goat is placed in a shallow pit about half a mile or so away. The game begins with a mad charge to grab the body and continues at top speed until one of the competitors manages to struggle across the goal with the goat clutched in his possession! There are few ground rules and these vary regionally.

The Waterlow imprint stamps were printed from the original photogravure or engraved plates on medium white wove paper and issued in sheets of 100 (10x10) with various perforation combinations from 12x12 to 13½x13½. The new value is in photogravure on similar paper, perforated 13½x14. Gibbons reports (GSM 3/58) that Harrison & Sons, Ltd. were the printers.

445	Fig. 62	30	poul	bistre brown
446	Fig. 63	40	poul	scarlet
447	Fig. 65	50	poul	yellow
448	Fig. 66	60	poul	bright blue
449	Fig. 68	75	poul	violet
450	Fig. 69	80	poul	violet & brown
451	Fig. 69	1	afg	carmine red & blue
453	Fig. 81	140	poul	brown, olive & green
452	Fig. 70	3	afg	orange & black





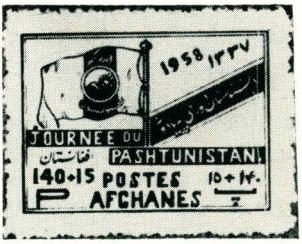


Figs. 81, 82 and 83

1958 Child Welfare Fund

The uniform design shows children enjoying a public playground swimming pool. Basic inscription "I" is colorless in the background foliage at the left. Similarly located on the right is the standard legend. The stamps were issued on June 22nd in sheets of 35 (5x7), lithographed on thin hard white wove paper, perforated 11. A printing of 20,000 sets was officially reported.

494	Fig. 82	35+15	poul	vermilion
			a	imperf pair
495	Fig. 82	140+15	poul	lilac brown
			a	imperf pair







Figs. 84, 85 and 86

1958 International Exposition Issue

The second Exposition commemorative set design features a stylized view of some of the new Fair buildings on the Chaman at Kabul. The basic inscription has been omitted. The Pashtou legend across the top reads "d' Afghanistan al millalo sedareh" (International Exposition of Afghanistan). The stamps were issued in sheets of 30 (5x6), lithographed on thin hard white wove paper, perforated 11. They were released on August 23rd and remained in use until the 29th. (UPU)

498	Fig. 83	35 poul	bright emerald
		a	imperf pair
499	Fig. 83	140 poul	orange red
		a	imperf pair

1958 Pashtounistan Day

The single design again repeats the flag motif, accompanied by three panels resembling sign-post arms. The diagonal one on the right contains the standard Pashtounistan legend. Under the one on the left is the inscription "d" Afghanistan." The stamps were issued in sheets of 30 (5x6), lithographed on thin hard white wove paper, perforated 11. A printing of 20,000 sets was officially reported. They were in use only on August 31 and September 1st.

500	Fig. 84	35+15 poul	turquoise
		a	imperf pair
501	Fig. 84	140+15 poul	lilac brown
		a	imperf pair

1958 Presidential Visit Issue

During the first week of September, 1957, King Zahir Shah paid a state visit to Turkey and that country issued a special set of stamps in his honor (Scott Turkey 1250 & C30; S. G. 1679-80). The President of Turkey returned the courtesy a year later and reciprocal philatelic honors were accorded. The commemoratives were issued on September 13th and remained in use until the 22nd (UPU). A uniform design presents the features of H. E. Celal Bayer in a central oval frame with the Turkish words "Ziyaret Hatirasi" (Souvenir of the Visit) directly above. Afghanistan's greetings in Pashtou are across the top. Basic inscrtption "I" appears below the portrait. It is understood that the unusual denominations for this and the succeeding special series represent a combination of normal domestic rates and a surtax (35p+15p) (70p+30p).

The stamps were issued in sheets of 30 (6x5), lithographed on thin hard white wove paper, perforated 11. There are minor shades of the colors.

502	Fig. 85	50 poul	dull blue
		a	imperf pair
503	Fig. 85	100 poul	lilac brown
		a	imperf pair

1958 "Atoms for Peace" Issue

This series honored the International Atomic Energy Agency on the occasion of its Second General Conference. The design is based on the U. S. "Atoms for Peace" stamp of 1955. Basic inscription "I" appears in the top panel with an appropriate Pashtou legend underneath. The stamps were issued on October 20th in sheets of 50 (5x10) and were valid until the 23rd. They were printed in photogravure at the Austrian State Printing Works on medium white wove paper and perforated 13½.

504	Fig. 86	50 poul	new blue
		a	imperf pair
505	Fig. 86	100 poul	red purple
		a	imperf pair

1958 United Nations Day

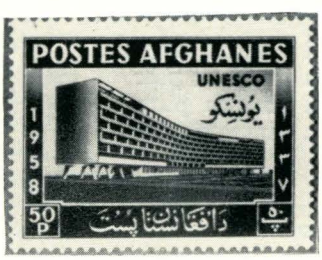
The attractive design features the flags of Afghanistan and the United Nations in natural colors. Basic inscription "I" occupies the bottom panel. The stamps were issued in sheets of 50 (10x5), printed in photogravure by the Austrian State Printing Works on medium white wove paper, perforated 13½. They were in use from the 23rd to the 26th of October.

506	Fig. 87	50 poul	gray-blue, black, red and green
		a	imperf pair
507	Fig. 87	100 poul	green-blue, black, red and green
		a	imperf pair

1958 Unesco Issue

"Unesco" (U. N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is a specialized agency of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Its first general conference meetings were held in Paris in 1946. But the Organization did not have a permanent home until the new headquarters building







Figs. 87, 88 and 89



Figs. 90, 91, 91A and 92

group, also in Paris, was officially opened on November 3rd, 1958. The majority of the member nations took this opportunity to issue special stamps in recognition of the accomplishments of the Organization.

The design of the Afghan set followed that almost universally employed and shows a picture of the Headquarters building in Paris. The Farsi legend in the upper right reads simply "Younesko." Basic inscription "I" appears in the bottom panel. The stamps were issued in sheets of 50 (5x10) on November 13th and remained in use until the 16th. They were printed in photogravure at the Austrian State Printing Works, Vienna, on medium white wove paper and perforated 13½.

508	Fig. 88	50 poul		green
			a	imperf pair
509	Fig. 88	100 poul		bistre brown
			a	imperf pair

1958 Human Rights Issue

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was validated on December 10th, 1948 and member nations of the UN were encouraged to participate in suitable commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the event. Along with many others, Afghanistan employed the medium of postage stamps and released a special set for use on December 10th and 11th only. A printing of 10,000 of the 50 poul and 50,000 of the 100 poul was officially reported.

The horizontal design carries the UN adopted motif of the "Flame of Enlightenment" on the right. On the left is a globe showing most of the eastern hemisphere with basic inscription "I" above. The subject is covered by the Pashtou legend on the right. The stamps were issued in sheets of 50 (10x5), printed in photogravure by the Austrian State Printing Works, Vienna, on medium white wove paper and perforated 13½.

510	Fig. 89	50 poul		bright magenta
			a	imperf pair
511	Fig. 89	100 poul		brown purple
			a	imperf pair

1959 Child Welfare Fund

The design for this annual aid issue is composed around a scene showing children enjoying a "tug-of-war." Basic inscription "I" appears in the lower

(Continued on page 155)

Book Reviews

The Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps. Volume IV. Australasia. 630 pp. Clothbound. Profusely illustrated and with index at end. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, England. $12.00 postpaid.

If one is closely associated with leading philatelic institutions as the Collectors Club and the Philatelic Foundation here in New York City, he witnesses a part of philately of which very few are aware. Daily without interruption, a stream of queries come in from many seeking information about stamp collecting and philatelic problems.

The typical attitude of a questioner is quite puzzling. He is positive that before he inquired, he had spent time seeking the information wanted and it could not be found.

Usually, he receives the information from someone on the staff of the Club or the Foundation and is told the source. Often it is a catalog or a book such as Robson Lowe's encyclopedias. Pleased with the service and having had his answer, he ends up by saying to himself: "Well, what do you know? I never thought of looking there."

Philately is blessed with a wide range of general and specialized postage stamp catalogs in many languages. The catalogs, however, cannot offer information upon all the many specialities in which people are interested. A stamp catalog must cover the field of postage stamps. Postal history, for instance, is too vast a field also to be included in most catalogs that now number well over a thousand pages. Other specialities such as revenue stamps, specimens, perfins, essays, proofs, color trials, semi-official or private posts cannot, as a rule, be practically included in a stamp catalog.

Thus, the Lowe encyclopedias supply vital information that is not to be found in most catalogs. Furthermore, being the product of a leading British stamp auction house, prices for nearly every item are given and, in the main, these are accurate indications of current market value.

The first Lowe encyclopedia on Great Britain and Europe appeared in 1935. This was followed by Volume 2 on British Africa and then Volume 3 on the British Empire in Asia.

Volume 4 on Australasia was long in preparation, and still to come will be Vol. 5 on the Americas. Vol. 4 was mailed on March 1, 1962.

It is impossible for a reviewer to discuss the thousands of informative details in this outstanding reference work. For those, who have used Volumes 1 to 3, they know that the latest one on Australasia will maintain the high standards of the previous books. They will not be disappointed with Volume 4. For a specialist, who has not used the previous volumes, because he is interested only in some phase of British Australasia, it may be well to select one portion of this book, discuss it rather briefly in order to offer him an idea of the book's scope as well as a critique.

Chapter 8 on New Guinea and Papua is the one this reviewer has selected. It covers 39 pages. At the outset, it is indexed by 8 subdivisions.

First come comprehensive geographical and historical digests, followed by a long list of post offices. Postal rates and cancellations are listed next with intelligently presented tables and illustrations of many cancellations. This reviewer is ever so pleased to note a clear distinction being made between a postmark and a cancellation, an important philatelic subject that far too many specialists confuse.

Part II treats the adhesive stamps of British New Guinea. It is here that

one clearly sees how the Lowe encyclopedias go far beyond most catalogs. These stamps, as those of the Commonwealth of Australia, were printed by different firms, offering the philatelist a fascinating challenge. With enlarged illustrations, tables with watermark and paper variations, pictures of sheet margins — all chart a clear picture. Information is given on quantities printed, proofs, varieties, covers, specimens and cancellations. Part III on the stamps of Papua follows the same pattern. As an air mail specialist, this reviewer found the data on Papua's first air mail issues not nearly as comprehensive and detailed as he thought it should be.

The difficult 1914 British Occupation stamps of German New Guinea are well treated in Part IV, although the descriptions of counterfeit overprints and favor cancels were far too brief.

Then follows the N. W. Pacific Islands overprinted stamps. Part IV has the stamps of the Territory of New Guinea with a very fine listing of the post offices and various cancellations.

Part VII is on the new Territory of Papua-New Guinea. The final part is one page on postal stationery, forgeries and a bibliography.

This summary should show that this book is exactly what it says it is — an encyclopedia. One noted that this reviewer made a critical comment upon the treatment of Papua air mail stamps. No botanist will seek his information from "The Encyclopedia Brittanica." Instead he uses scholarly handbooks and articles in specialized botanical periodicals. Consequently, one seeking accurate information about botany, but who is not a botanist by avocation, will find the encyclopedia the best reference source.

This is the same for the philatelist with Robson Lowe's latest encyclopedia. It is crammed with helpful and essential information. But the advanced specialist, whose vast knowledge was gleaned from handbooks and periodicals, obviously will know much more than is given in Lowe's book. This, however, warrants no adverse criticism, because many collectors, who hope to become advanced specialists, now have a great reference work where they can easily find information in one place that previously was scattered and lying buried on library shelves.

As with the other three volumes, Volume 4 is a beautiful book, well printed, illustrated and intelligently edited. It is hoped that many will realize that the information they seek is readily available, so that a very fine work as this will find many users. *(H. M. G)*

La Poste Maritime Francaise. Tome I. Les Entrées Maritimes et Les Bateaux a Vapeur. By Raymond Salles. For sale by the author, 74 Rue de la Tour, Paris XVI, 189 pp., 1961. 35NF plus postage.

Many French specialists have known for some years that Raymond Salles was assiduously studying the French markings having to do with ship mail and his book on them has been keenly anticipated. Volume I has now arrived. It is difficult to see how anyone could be disappointed with it — the treatment is so thorough, so logically and conveniently organized, and so well illustrated, yet concise and to the philatelic point without romantic frills or history for history's sake.

The French "maritime" markings have long been well appreciated even by only slightly specialized collectors of France, hence need no "sales pitch." But collectors familiar with the listings in the old Maury *Catalogue des Estampilles* and the *La Poste Maritime* of Bourselet or Noel's recent catalogue, will be amazed to see the tremendous extension which Salles' work gives to one's knowledge of this subject.

Volume I deals with the French seaport marks of entry (including modern "paquebot" marks) from 1760 to date, with the coastal steamship marks inscribed "Bateau a Vapeur" (1833 to date), and with the ones used on French mails arriving in Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Italy, Corsica, Great Britain, Spain, and the Channel Isles. Various miscellaneous marks, such as "Boite Mobile" (B. M.), due and paid marks, disinfection marks, administrative cachets, and others, are also listed when they characteristically accompany the above categories.

More specifically, under marks of entry Salles includes those reading: "Colonies par - - -," "Pays d'Outre Mer," "Outre Mer," "Colonies Fra.," "Bureau Maritime," "Union," "Paquebot," "Maritime," and "Gare."

Nearly all marks are illustrated in accurate to-scale tracings, arranged by ports and ship routes, listed chronologically, with inclusive dates of usage, color and current market price. Items are numbered serially for reference. There are maps to show the routes, and brief explanations of the nature of the services. Here it is often indicated that a certain mark is much rarer used on mail in one direction of a route than in the opposite one.

The author searched the government archives to obtain correct and complete information on services, routes and dates, so that few speculations or inferences were necessary. The data on the marks, however, is based on records of material in leading collections in France and elsewhere, literature and other sources.

Recapitulatory tables at the end of some sections offer an added convenience to the user.

The format of this book, with limp fabrikoid cover, is handy. Clear printing, absence of typographical errors, and good paper make it a pleasure to use.

Volume II will treat the mail packet "ligne" marks used on the trans-Mediterranean services; it is scheduled to appear in late 1962. Later volumes will cover Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Pacific, and colonial services.

Mr. Salles' work is another example of the documentary catalogue which French philatelic students have developed to a state of perfection rivaling the best German and British models and following the tradition begun by Maury.

(Robert G. Stone)

Malaya, Japanese Occupation by James M. Gallatly. 58 pages, illustrated. Published by The Regent Stamp Co. Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1, England. Price 5 shillings postpaid.

Originally published as a series of articles in the "Philatelist and Postal Historian," these three monographs report principally on the Japanese single- and double-line chop overprints on Malayan stamps.

The first monograph covers "Notes for beginners," "The Japanese single-lined chops of Malaya," "The Malayan chops — the dates of overprinting" and finally "Some fantasies and forgeries."

The second reports on "The double-line chop" (with illustrations of the three genuine types and of three forged types), "Penang," "A Trengganu Overprint" and "Post Offices open during the Occupation."

The final monograph is a detailed cataloguing of the single-line chops, touched upon in less detail in an earlier article.

Although the field the three monographs covers is limited, much information within this specialty is of considerable value, not only to the student of these overprints but to the more general collector with an interest (but not it is hoped a passing one) in British issues.

In the first monograph reproductions of hand drawings emphasizing the differences between the generally accepted nine different types of the single-line

chop are given with descriptions of these differences. In the final monograph enlarged photographic reproductions of the nine types are presented with three examples of each. In some cases the hand-drawn reproductions do not appear to accurately follow the actual types as reproduced from the stamps.

Mr. Gallatly has lettered these nine types "a," "b," "c," "d," "e," "f," "h," "I" and "m." He mentions from time to time the catalogue of the Kugahara Stamp Company, which also reproduces nine types but letters them alphabetically "a" through "i." Nowhere does he endeavor to tie in his types with the ones of Kugahara so that some work by this book's user is necessary to decide which matches which.

This reviewer, who has admittedly probably spent only minutes where Mr. Gallatly has spent hours on these issues, and who had not regretfully read Mr. Gallatly's articles previously, did some research, based on the Kugahara catalogue, and came to the conclusion — undoubtedly incorrectly! — that the Kugahara types "c" and "i" were the same and that there are only eight basically different single-line chops. This is no doubt a matter of this reviewer being the only one in the regiment who is in step. It was difficult, however, from endeavors made so far, to decide exactly which of Mr. Gallatly's types matched those of Kugahara and, if (as is suspected) the one Kugahara type does not exist, which is the ninth one that replaces it.

There is no doubt that the Japanese Occupation overprints on Malayan stamps are a most intriguing group. With the aid of articles such as Mr. Gallatly and others have produced, these overprints are a group which is not difficult to understand or to expertize.

This booklet is a very fine and concise study that should be in most philatelic libraries. *(Bernard D. Harmer)*

The Congress Book 1961. Barbara R. Mueller, editor, American Philatelic Congress. 1961. 224 pp. Cloth. Price $5 from R. Brandeberry, 58 W. Salisbury Dr., Wilmington 3, Del.

The latest American Congress Book, with twenty-one articles covering a wide variety of subjects, lives up to the high reputation earned by past editions. The articles on stamps and postal history are all fine and show much original research. Most include a bibliography, usually brief, one outstanding, that by Edith R. Doane.

There are six studies for the U. S. specialist; three concerning North America, two Canada, one Newfoundland; one each for six other countries — Norway, Malaya, Panama, Ecuador, Senegal and Russia; and six on special topics.

The last group include an index of articles of philatelic interest published in the National Philatelic Museum Magazines 1948 to 1957; a comprehensive study of papermakers' watermarks; the organization of the Boston University Philatelic Library; the postal service of the Ruhleben P. O. W. camp in Berlin; a topical article, "Anthropology on Stamps;" and a typical Ph. D. thesis dissertation, "A Sociologist's View of the Stamp Collector," based on an unfortunate definition. It was decided that an adult stamp collector was any person 18 years of age or older whose participation in stamp collecting *included the activity of regularly reading one or more of the philatelic newspapers, magazines, or associational organs* (italics by reviewer). Are you a *Prospector, Homesteader, Exploiter,* or, as the author admits, more likely "a mixture of elements, or perspectives?" Or do you find yourself completely left out of the author's catagories? Is this because of your "imperfect awareness . . . of the logical implications in the pattern of (your) behavior?"

The value of publishing this sociologist's dissertation in this volume is doubtful. The nine pages allotted it could be used more profitably in other ways, such as better arrangement of illustrations. One can quickly dissociate the plate showing postal markings of the Fourth Regiment U. S. M. C. from the article it faces, "*The Registration Stamps of Panama;*" but the photograph of the Boston University Philatelic Library, undesignated on the page on which it appears, is downright confusing to one reading in the facing article about space allowed for the setting up of an internal post, complete with supplies, in the very interesting description by Herman Herst, Jr., of "The Ruhleben Express Delivery of World War I."

Congress Book 1961 includes brief mention of Congress business, notes on "Our Authors" and an index to the previous volume. I found the Table of Contents an adequate substitute for an index to this volume. *(Pamela Taylor)*

Essays of the India Provisionals of 1925 by D. Hammond Giles, M. B. E. Published by the Philatelic Society of India, 24-26 Dalal St., Fort, Bombay 1, India. 10 pages with 34 illustrations. Price Rs.3.00 ($0.60) postage extra.

This pamphlet gives a detailed discussion and illustrates the essays made during the preparation of the provisional surcharges on the stamps of India during 1925. A number of different types of surcharge were prepared in panes of twelve subjects, each different. These were distributed to the persons charged with selection and one set was sent to King George V for the Royal Collection, London, England.

Mr. Giles has made a very interesting and informative study, which is of great value to the Indian specialist. *(H. D. S. H.)*

The Canada Basic Catalogue — 2nd Edition. By K. Bileski, Station B, Winnipeg, Canada. Price $2.00.

Once again, Bileski is pioneering. This catalogue is really a beautifully printed, illustrated pricelist. It includes a checklist for inventory purposes and is right up-to-date through 1961. For the first time, the three great Elizabethian errors are adequately described and priced, as they exist.

The 125-page book is loaded with descriptions, opinions, anecdotes — even a sample of 100 year-old laid paper, making it a veritable handbook rather than a catalogue.

This reviewer found it entertaining. But to the more straightlaced philatelist who may disagree by wishing for much more, the bare listings, descriptions, and pricing still will be worth $2.00, in this one reviewer's opinion.

(Emanuel Reggel)

Harris USA/UN/BNA Catalog, 2nd 1962 edition. Published by H. E. Harris & Co., Boston 17, Mass. 160 pp., nearly 2,000 illustrations, paper cover. Price 35c postpaid.

Since this is primarily a commercial pricelist, let us see how one of the world's largest stamp dealers views the current American market.

U. S. price changes are both up and down. Decreases are more in evidence than in previous years. Among the 19th century and earlier 20th century issues, increases affect mainly the higher-priced issues, with relatively few changes in the medium-priced and cheaper groups. A strong upward trend

continues for the 19th century reprints and re-issues, and modest gains are reflected for higher denomination Columbians and Trans-Mississippis.

From 1922 on, a number of downward revisions appear.

Scattered changes are seen in air mails, special deliveries, and officials, but no significant trends. Postage dues show very few revisions.

Limited changes also prevails among revenues, the addition of a few new prices being the most noticeable feature.

Newspapers reflect considerable activity, although most increases are moderate. Few revisions occur in envelope cut squares, and only in air mails. Used blocks and first day covers do not appear overly active. Quite a few reductions appear in mint sheets, especially the more recent ones.

Continuing strong demand for BNA stamps has made for many increases in Canadian issues. An exception is the later mint issues, which show a mixture of declines and upward revisions.

Most of these United Nations issues have maintained their previous levels, although a slight weakness has developed in several sets.

Scott Catalogue numbers are used.

The Canada Plate Block Catalogue — 5th Edition. By K. Bileski, Station B, Winnipeg, Canada. Price $3.00.

This standard reference work has been brought right up-to-the-minute by the editor, a list of collectors and dealers that reads like "Who's Who in Canadian Philately."

Expanded to over 100 pages, it is well printed on heavily coated stock with beautiful illustrations. The text is informative and the prices accurately reflect the present market. The use by permission of Scott Catalogue numbers is to be commended. The addition of a novel visual checklist system allows for the use of the catalog as a handy inventory.

Bileski has turned out a very useful job, well worth $3.00. *(Emanuel Reggel)*

Collectors Club Library

WANT LIST

The Sarawak Journal, Great Britain. Vol. I, Nos. 1-4, 1947-1948.

Journal of Chinese Philately, London, England. Vol. V, Nos. 2 and 4, September 1957, January 1958.

Bulletin Philatelique du Midi, Montpellier, France. Vol. XV, No. 158, January 1955.

Philatelic Exporter, London, England. March 1953. March 1954.

The London Philatelist, London, England. Vol. XXVII, No. 314, February 1918.

The Australian Stamp Journal, Sydney, Australia. Vol. VII, No. 8, June 11, 1917.

Osterreichische Briefmarken-Zeitung, Wien, Austria. Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 4, 1951; Vol. II, Nos. 15-18, 1952; Vol. III, Nos. 6 and 12, 1953; Vol. IV, No. 5, 1954; Vol. V, No. 6, 1955.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Reducing Letter Delays in Post Offices by R. M. Oliver and Aryeh H. Samuel. Published by the University of California, Berkeley, Calif. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

Philatelic Societies Year Book 1961-62, edited and published by The British Philatelic Association, London, England. Courtesy of the publisher.

Origenes de las Tres Primeras Emisiones de las Estampillas "Escuelas" de Venezuela by Dr. Santiago Hernandez Ron. Published by the author, Caracas, Venezuela. Gift of Mr. Allen H. Seed, Jr. (Spanish)

The Giori Press by George W. Brett. Publisher, The Bureau Issues Association, Inc., West Somerville, Mass. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons "Two Reigns" Postage Stamp Catalogue 1962. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. Courtesy of the publisher.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1958, Vol. II. Scott Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Gift of Miss Jean Fraser.

A "Melville" Bibliography by L. N. and M. Williams. Published by H. F. Johnson, London, England. Gift of the authors.

Monthly Bulletin of the Florida Federation of Stamp Clubs, 1953-1960. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Spelman, III.

Alphabetisch-topographisches Postreise-Handbuch fur den Oesterreichischen Kaiserstaat by Maximilian Friedrich Thielen. Bev Tendler und von Manstein, Vienna, Austria. 1827. (German)

Catalogue of the Nurnberg Exhibition 1961. Gift of Mr. Arthur Salm.

A History of G. B. Ship Letters, Supplement 3, by Alan W. Robertson. Published by the author, Pinner, Middlesex, England.

Great Britain Post Roads, Post Towns and Postal Rates 1635-1839, edited and published by Alan W. Robertson, Pinner, Middlesex, England.

Kessler's Catalogue of Aerograms. Aerogram Catalogue Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Gift of the publisher.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Mrs. M. C. Hoffman.

United Nations, 1958, 1959-60 Supplements, by Marian Carne Zinsmeister. Van Dahl Publications, Inc., Albany, Oregon. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Priced Catalogue of Stamps of Foreign Countries 1905. Stanley Gibbons, Inc., New York, N. Y. Gift of Mrs. William C. Webb.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1932. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., New York, N. Y. Gift of Mrs. William C. Webb.

Wiener Briefmarken-Katalog Osterreich 1948. Strauss & Krammer, Vienna, Austria. Gift of Mr. Louis E. Zell.

Austrian Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Louis E. Zell.

C. Z. S. G. Philatelic Notes 1953-1955. Gift of Mr. Howard Lee.

Estudo das Reimpressoes de Selos Portugueses by Jose da Cunha Lamas. Publisher, A. Molder, Lisbon, Portugal. (Portuguese)

Schweiz Neue Wege zur Erforschung der eidgen ossischen Ausgaben 1850 ff. im Kreuzmuster by Dr. Herbert Munk. Verband Schweizerischer Philatelisten-Vereine. (German)

Die Durheim-Ausgaben Erganzungen und Berichtigungen by Dr. Herbert Munk. Verband Schweizerischer Philatelisten-Vereine. (German)

Die Ausgabe Stehende Helvetia 1882-1907, edited and published by Ed. Ruttimann, Basel, Switzerland. (German)

Die Briefmarken von Labuan by Hans von Rudolphi. Heft 2 der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde. Arbeitsgemeinschaft Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde E. V., Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Courtesy of the publisher. (German)

The Local Posts of Western Australia by P. Collas. The Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, Australia. Gift of the author.

Twenty-Seventh American Philatelic Congress Book 1961, edited by Barbara R. Mueller. Publication of The American Philatelic Congress. Courtesy of Mr. Robert B. Brandeberry, Secretary.

Topical Issues of 1961 With 1962 Catalog Numbers, compiled by O. Frank Freedner.American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wis. Courtesy of the publisher.

A Pocket Vocabulary of 20,000 English, Malay and Dutch Words, compiled by N. Helsloot. Ramsey, Ware Publishing Pty. Ltd., Melbourne. Gift of Mr. Nathan Hals.

D. S. Bolaffi's Italy Postage Stamp Specialized Catalogue 1962. Philatelic Publishing Co., Torino, Italy. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Chalon Two Pence by Robson Lowe. Supplement to the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain. Gift of the author.

The Bureau Specialist, Volume 32, 1961. Bound Volume. Gift of Mr. George R. M. Ewing.

600 Falsche Stempel by Willy Wolff, Berlin. Arbeitsgemeinschaft "Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde." Courtesy of the publisher. (German)

Philatelic Informant, compiled by Mrs. Alma McLing. Van Dahl Publications, Inc., Albany, Oregon. Courtesy of the publisher.

Civil War Commemorative Issue. The California Historical Society Quarterly. Gift of Mr. H. Lawrence Pool.

Timaru 100 Years of Postal Services by R. D. J. Collins. Publisher, Laurie Franks, Christchurch, N. Z. Gift of Mr. S. R. Bennett.

Congress Papers 1955 Auckland. Federation of New Zealand Philatelic Societies., etc. Gift of Mr. S. R. Bennett.

Malaya Japanese Occupation by James M. Gallatly. Published by The Regent Stamp Co., Ltd., London, England. Courtesy of the publisher.

Supplement 1962 Mosden Israel Catalogue, edited by E. H. Moshi, Louis S. Schulman and Leon Walters. Research Stamp Co., New York, N. Y. Courtesy of the editors.

The Stamps of Ethiopia Handbook, Part I, by Ivan Adler and Erik Sundberg, assistant author. Publisher, The Ethiopian Collectors Club, Tonbridge, Kent, Great Britain. Gift of the author.

Program of Grande Semaine d'Aviation de la Champagne, July 1910. Gift of Mr. Ira Seebacher. (French)

The Standard Canadian Plate Block Catalogue, Fifth Edition. Revised and edited by K. Bileski. Published by the author, Winnipeg, Canada. Courtesy of the author.

The Canada Basic Catalog 1962, compiled and published by K. Bileski, Winnipeg, Canada. Courtesy of the author.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Charles L. Horn.

Neuer Ganzsachen-Katalog, 7 Lieferung, edited by Walter Beckhaus. Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Vereins, Berlin. (German)

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

Postage Stamps With Designs of Yugoslav Medicinal Plants 1961. Gift of Mr. Henry Kraemer.

Die Briefmarken von Modena by Hans von Rudolphi. Heft 3 der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde. Arbeitsgemeinschaft Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde E. V., Frankfurt am Main, Germany. (German)

Topical Digest No. 4, edited by John Henry Richter. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wis. Courtesy of the publisher.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Albert Philip Cohen.

The Clubhouse

Meeting of March 21, 1962

U. S. P. O. and Bureau Night

Stanley Hodziewich, curator of the Post Office Department, opened the program with some prefatory remarks that had a strong overtone of aggrievedness. "Before one hastily categorizes a new stamp by saying 'it stinks' it ought to be remembered the Bureau manufactures 30 billion stamps annually as well as being responsible for the printing of money, bonds and tax stamps." "Remember, no matter where you go, you can always get a stamp," he emphasized.

"This tremendous task is possible because there are men behind the scenes dedicated to what they produce. Our symposium will introduce some of these men to you tonight and they will attempt to show just a very small part of what they must do before the finished product reaches you, the public. Please believe me when I say this symposium was decades in the making, both what we have learned and will show you tonight and what went into the planning to present it as clearly as we know how."

Frank G. Uhler, assistant director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was the first speaker. It was revealed that the Bureau, founded in 1862, today employs 3,000 people. Part of its staggering load is the printing of a billion and a half a year in currency. To gain a small conception of this "run," the currency would stack 94 miles in height. The Bureau's output in stamps would engirdle the earth 15 times or, linearly extend 120,000 miles out beyond the moon. This, Mr. Uhler stated, was possible in recent years due to a complete changeover in the Bureau, meaning the introduction of new techniques, the envisioning and execution of new projects and with many more in the planning stage and on the drawing board, all of ambitious stature. This could only have been accomplished because the officials, while primarily concerned with the



Stanley Hodziewich (left), Curator, U. S. Post Office Department and Norman Todhunter, artist, member of the U. S. Post Office Department's Citizens Advisory Committee. (All photos by Adrien Boutrelle).

physical production of their printed output, at the same time had a very genuine interest in the nation's stamp program. As a Bureau official, he, for one, believed these devoted officials had been instrumental in laying a fine foundation for future stamp programs for years to come.

Mr. Uhler drew a laugh by depreciating his expertness, explaining that "an expert is one who is more than 50 miles from home." He scored his major point, however, which was a subtle dig at any who may believe that the Bureau has nothing whatsoever in the world to do but just print stamps whose designs are the ne plus in art and, wonder of wonders, meet with the approval of all, even those who say, "I don't know anything about art but I know what I like."

Mr. Hodziewich, no longer winded, charged back to the fray to explain how the stamp designs are selected by the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee, a group whose duties over and beyond picking the design and the color embraces even a selection of those events to be philatelically commemorated.

It was not apparent to this reporter whether this was a form of publicity, washing the Post Office Department's hand of the whole business or not. But it was made rather clear that if there was criticism as to design, color, subject matter or whatever, it is not the Bureau or even the Post Office Department that is at fault. Perhaps, at that point, some discussion might have been in order as to just what qualifications, if any, are mandatory for selection to this advisory committee, and just who is responsible for making the selections but this was a subject diplomatically skirted. There were those there, however, who would have welcomed a short skirmish on this phase. But it was not to be because Mr. Hodziewich quickly passed the baton to *Norman Todhunter.*

Mr. Todhunter is both a member of this Citizen's Committee and one of the artists whose work is selected for stamp design. While this in no way detracts from Mr. Todhunter's ability to fulfill these assignments, it does place him in the somewhat untenable position of either voting for or against his own stamp designs.

He discussed some of the art problems facing the artist in preparing a suitable stamp design. "A stamp," he explains, "must have 1. effective visual statement; 2. appropriate art style, 3. organic unity; 4. uniqueness. By effective visual statement is meant that a stamp must have a swift, graphic message. It must be a mature art form telling a story.

Mr. Todhunter offered the "Space" stamp as an example of one with effective visual statement with its feeling of the vastness of space. Appropriate art style means the selection of the mode or representation which can run the gamut from exact representation all the way through to abstraction. The former needs the latter for strength, the latter needs the former for meaning. As examples of representational or literal stamp designs he suggested the New Mexico and the Charles Evans Hughes issues. As an abstracted design he stated the Workman's Compensation stamp was abstract in idea suggesting the themes of equality and justice.

On the subject of organic unity, Mr. Todhunter said this could be achieved in several ways. What is needed, however, is a dominating motif which may or may not be augmented by a secondary and, in some cases, even a tertiary element of interest complemented by a single type style. As samples, he selected such simple, clear, even strong stamps as the 1958 Gardening stamp, the Fort Duquesne ('58) and the Petroleum Industry ('59).

Of uniqueness, Mr. Todhunter had to wrestle hardest at making his point. In effect, it means the successful selection of a design that is imaginative and exciting, one that strives to be different than any other design. This means the avoidance of the stereotyped design cliche. Mr. Todhunter cited the Nursing stamp as one with this quality while admitting the stamp was "controversial."

He ruefully admitted that all these four qualities were desirable in every design but rarely does any one stamp boast all four. He pointed out that the Bureau was to be complimented for the Remington stamp in that he never thought the selected design would ever come off successfully. For one thing it meant cropping Remington's original to get it within the hardly ideal setup and the late Mr. Remington was regrettably unavailable for help.

Of the 48-star flag stamp, Mr. Todhunter also offered kudos explaining, parenthetically, this was not of the Committee's selection since it antedated the Committee's formation.

Mr. Todhunter then showed a slide of his drawing for the forthcoming Louisiana commemorative, a strong looking stamp which it may safely be predicted will excite a large number of pros and cons in the critiques it will receive. It depicts a Mississippi riverboat silhouetted against a sinking sun, with a cypress dripping Spanish moss as a strong tertiary point of interest in the left foreground and huge lettering beneath the design reading "Louisiana" as a secondary point of interest. The sidewheeler is somewhat smaller than might otherwise have been the case if the lettering were smaller and this has already provoked displeasure by critics whose qualifications are not exactly demonstrable.

Explaining his Louisiana design, Mr. Todhunter revealed he had toyed with a John LaFitte design but jettisoned it on realizing it might appear, then, as a stamp honoring LaFitte rather than Louisiana. For similar reasons, a pelican, mindful that Louisiana is the "Pelican State" also was conceived, then sacked, because it would look too much like a wildlife stamp. So a composite was made from pictures of many packets and these were tried in various formats — vertical and horizontal and with the boat going left and right. He also consulted with David Lidman, a member of the Committee and eventual agreement was reached on the design, even to its garish orange sun sinking in the right background. The dark central silhouette, it was explained, gave the design strength and to achieve this silhouetted effect, the sinking sun had to be there. The large secondary motif — the lettering — is pleasant enough, if taken from context, since it is in the pecularly ornate but contemporary style of Louisiana a century or so ago. Whether or not it is overpowering, as Mr. Todhunter placed it, remains for each to decide upon the stamps appearance.

Reuben K. Barrick, assistant chief, Office of Engraving and Plate Making, then took the floor. He made his points in staccato rapidity and incisively. The Bureau is pressed for time which is money . . . it must meet deadlines — often a great challenge because of the short time permissible. Stamp designs originate either in the Post Office Department or in the Committee. The Bureau to meet the aforementioned challenge must have as its effective core cooperation, ingenuity and resourcefulness.

On getting its design, it then makes one or more models which are submitted for approval. Then the work goes to the designing room where all have "learned to think small," meaning they have learned to think in the display area afforded by the surface of a stamp. We find, Mr. Barrick explained, that on reducing these designs reduced art often multiplies our problems. A stamp is a miniature, not a poster. As a poster, It may be beautiful, when reduced — nothing.

"After the model is O. K.'ed, we must then make the design in steel, Mr. Barrick," continued. This is the hardest part of making stamps, also the most exciting. The die when finished will represent, quite often, the best talents of more than one artist. Of the artists, each a specialist in some form (lettering, vignettes, portraiture) they must have to start their profession with drafting ability, a touch of mathematics, patience and extreme adaptability. Given these qualities, they may then start a long apprenticeship — a minimum of seven years

of intensive training to acquire by then only the basic elements of engraving. Three more years of intensive work at the Bureau follows during which time the apprentice attends an accredited art school at night. This explains, Mr. Barrick emphasized, why there are so few men in the world today qualified to perform high quality work. He added that each engraver has his own style, recognizable by others, and so distinctive that even the original engraver cannot duplicate his own work and certainly no other is capable of such duplication. This, for one, he explains, is an immeasurable and useful quality for the U. S. Secret Service in suppressing counterfeiting.

And so the high quality of this type of work even though it cannot be speeded up or automated justifies and demands its use. He contrasted this same ages-old, painstaking production technique to the fact that every other step in the printing process has been speeded up and will continue to advance along such lines.

Next the plate. Making plates is exacting but the process has changed and is changing and is becoming more mechanical. But it still requires integrity — as much as making the original die. This though as many as 400 stamps may be transferred into a single printing plate. This is made after the die has been hardened in a chemical bath at a temperature of 1550° F for a period of 12 minutes, then quenching it in a 8-10% brine solution.

The die is placed in a transfer press and a soft steel roll rocked over its surface under extreme pressure until each line of the engraved die is perfectly formed in relief. The roll is hardened, placed on a transfer press and as many subjects are then transfered to a plate as required. A series of ensuing processes follow including the removal of burrs caused by transfer pressure, addition of electric eye dashes, the pantographing of numbers, proving, machining, bending, hardening, chroming and final mounting on a 13″ diameter cylinder for printing 2-up on a Cottrell web-fed printing press.

Once, Mr. Barrick recalled, it was necessary by flat-bed printing to pass through the press once for each color used and by using a different plate for each color. Thus each plate had to be separately made and each plate needed a separately-made die first and the transferring of all required perfect positioning so that each color would register with the others.

With the advent of the Giori press with its use of but a single plate, brand new plate making problems arose. The Giori requires a plate electrolytically formed of nickel and copper. This necessitates making a steel master plate by the transfer process first. Instead of processing this steel plate for printing, it is placed in a nickel bath and an "alto" is electrolytically deposited on its face. The alto, then separated from the master, has the same properties as does the roll in that the lines on its surface are in relief. The alto is placed in a nickel bath, then a bath of copper to produce an electrolytic printing plate that is the exact reproduction of the steel master plate. This plate is planed to a specified .060 thickness. The speaker added that after much experiment and engineering new techniques now enable the Bureau to produce a much superior all-nickel plate.

A slide was shown of a new web multicolor press (intaglio printing) which will soon be designed and constructed. Mr. Barrick envisions many complexities in making plates for this press due to the complexities of multicolor work. In fact, the Bureau is already working on some of these problems.

He said the Bureau anticipates a two-component press, each component printing three colors from one plate. The second component will print in the same manner as the first except that the images from the engraved plates of the second component will transfer first to a rubber blanket from which the images will be imprinted on the paper in relief.



Frank G. Uhler, assistant director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, (left) and Victor S. McCloskey, Jr., designer of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

A third unit has also been considered, this also capable of intaglio printing in three colors. The complexity of this press is such Mr. Barrick believes it entirely possible no firm price for it will be quoted, and therefore, no contract awarded. The Bureau does not have the power to negotiate a contract. He emphasized that the second unit, as has been erroneously stated, will not be a photolithographic or letter press process. This press will need two dies and each die will be engraved to print its allotted colors and register with the other die.

Since the printing from the second component will be indirect, the die for this plate must be engraved to read in reverse of normal procedure.

All this will require control of engraving, layout of plates, transferring, electrolytic plate making and machining which will compensate for any distortion of paper or peculiarities of the press. Wow!

These plates must also be mounted on the impression cylinder to allow for continuous web printing as opposed to present sheet printing. This, in itself, Mr. Barrick commented, would be a "major achievement."

The speaker then touched upon some of the problems that arose when the Bureau was asked, for the first time, to print the Arizona Statehood stamp which had to bleed left and right. This required transferring a row of 10 stamps with no space between them, a totally new idea in the transferring process.

To accomplish this the original die was engraved in the regular manner. A roll was taken from the die and two stamps transferred into another die side by side in the correct step for printing. The engraver then continued the vignetting between the two subjects, joined them with a completely engraved surface. In the normal transferring of a commemorative stamp, its longer dimension follows the roll's circumference. In this instance, the roll had to be taken across the stamps. The two subjects were transferred to start the row. Since both stamps were reproduced from the original die and were identical, the first subject of the roll was placed in the second subject of the plate. The second roll subject could then form the third plate subject. This was repeated again and again to the final subject. Separate cuttings were made in the roll to fit into the engraving to complete each end of the row so that all 10 stamps were identical. This issue proved a success but, of course, Mr. Barrick pointed out, was possible only because of its design. He promised more and more experi-

menting in order to broaden the field since few designs could, at the present time, be adapted to this method.

"In the changes we have made and in the changes that will eventually develop, the quality and security of any printing must never be compromised," he warned in conclusion.

Victor S. McCloskey, Jr., president of the Engravers Guild and a designer for the Bureau, spoke next. Slides he presented showed some of the engravers at work — Charles Chickering, 15 years with the Bureau; William K. Schrage, 25 years; Robert Miller and others. He explained how an engraver goes to work. His model is usually about five times stamp size. It may be nothing more than a toned water color, a pen, ink or pencil sketch. It is the engraver's task to transfer this artwork into line work.

A reduced photograph is made of the model and forwarded to the Postmaster General in a folder. A large photo of the model is made for study by the engraver. Occasionally a model will fail on reduction. Time is lost and more time needed for a new model. Time is needed for research — perhaps a whole week. There may be new roughed models, revised models of same, even, sometimes an entirely new start is necessary. In the case of the 48-star Flag the design had to be practically designed for the Giori press on which it was printed. This was true for the Remington, as well, stressing the subject and keeping lettering to a minimum.

Mr. McCloskey sounded no note of exultation in saying very few designs arrived needing nothing more than just reduction. Very many need, above all, a change in proportion. Cropping leaves the artist unhappy. Yet the engravers very often will get nothing but the roughest of sketches. He pointed out that the sketch for the Alaska Statehood stamp was so poor even the map was out of proportion. Sometimes the artist fails to realize the reduction must be made. Norman Rockwell, for example, was glad to revamp his drawing for the Boy Scout stamp when the original was reduced and the scout emblem behind the scout's hand made it appear as if the boy was holding a bouquet when the entire sketch was reduced.

Mr. McCloskey sounded a brave note in predicting that all efforts in the future by the Bureau and the Post Office Department would have their reward in "many beautiful stamps."

Following the agonies of design selection, *Charles A. Brooks* held forth on the engraving. Introduced as an "engraver par excellence" he explained that the lettering is usually placed on a die first, then the picture is blocked in at which point the die is about 30% finished. Then the lines are strengthened by a series of lines, dashes, dots, combination of crossings and inner work

Mr. Brooks showed slides showing his progressive work in making a steel die portraying President Kennedy, an assignment that is undertaken for each new president. These portraits are always about five inches tall. First a tracing is made on celluloid with a wide steel point. This is wax coated, transferred to steel and the die then stained so that it become possible to mark in direction lines. These are cut in lightly with a graver. After a month of hard work, the lightly laid-in first impression is complete.

Then there is nothing to do but to go back over the entire work strengthening lines, putting in color by deepening lines, then the crossings are made for the flesh and the material of the coat. "We have to work the whole thing up in color just as would an artist working in oil. The object is never to have to lighten any line, always to deepen and darken."

Following the designing and the engraving came the expert on printing, *James A. Conlon*, chief, Office of Currency and Stamp Manufacturing, a highly articulate and able speaker who quickly drew an analogy of the Bureau's work



Charles A. Brooks (left), engraver, Bureau of Engraving and Printing. (Right) James A. Conlon, chief, Office of Currency and Stamp Manufacturing.

Reuben K. Barrick's photograph could not be taken on the night of March 21, 1962 here at the Collectors Club, because the assistant chief, Office of Engraving and Plate Manufacturing spoke almost entirely with color slides when the meeting room was darkened.

to Colonel Glenn's orbital flight. "When Colonel Glenn was locked in his capsule and the countdown commenced, he was assured by his colleagues but it was Glenn who had to prove if it were literally true that the die was cast.

"We are in Glenn's position. There can be no changes once the printing starts. We work on extremely close deadlines. In fact, more so than other printers and with no room for error. If this were recognized by the public there would be more sympathy if not less criticism of our output."

Mr. Conlon said he was very much like the proud father who "just happens to have a picture handy of his offspring." "But in a sense," he added reflectively, "I guess we are really the mother even if we do happen to have the pictures handy."

There followed some technical information on the presses being used. The Cottrell is a high-speed single-color web press with a screening device permitting speeds as high as 150 feet per minute. These speeds are achieved spasmodically enabling the press then to slow down for printer's examination while the rest of the web catches up. This press, of course, uses a rotary cylinder which is inserted into the web. A bete guage measures the weight of the gum (gum — not glue, it was stressed). "Gum" said Mr. Conlon, "can be taken as issued, or left, according to the section of the country you query. Some like it, some do not. Some insist the bland flavor is distasteful and suggest a flavoring — anything from maple syrup to bourbon whisky."

Also touched upon, but very briefly were dextrine for the gumming, the ink mill, manufacture of coil stamps, first on a small, laboriously slow foot-pedal machine something like a Singer sewing machine and now they are produced on special high speed equipment.

Then came the high spot of the evening, the discussion of the Giori press.

Mr. Conlon revealed that when this monster first arrived at the Bureau, those working on it were considered by the others as second-class. This attains no longer. So challenging is the Giori even a man with 50-years experience volunteered to work on it. It was originally bought as a prototype for experimentation and for other purposes than the production of stamps. Its potential

for bi-color and multicolor was soon realized. Thus, it was purchased in May 1957. Immediately, a telephone order was received for the 48-star flag stamp which had to be ready for sale on July 4th. In consternation, the problem was confronted with the following assets: one man who had 10-days of observational experience only. "Yet the stamps were produced on time," Mr. Conlon said proudly.

"Yet we made mistakes and we learned as we made them. We had a problem of ink drag in the beginning, a product of inexperience. This because we fed left to right. Today we do it from right to left and there is no problem. In fact, we now even use this very property to advantage. The Remington, so far, is the ultimate in our use of the Giori. It has five colors, three primaries and two others blended by this use of ink drag.

"We attained such success our press was running 24 hours a day until we purchased a second. This merely upped our orders. However, we solved finding time for experiment by literally running it 26 hours a day, this by overlapping lunch hours, and shifts.

"The press has three rollers, the top printing yellow, the middle, red, the bottom blue. The rollers have raised dots placed on them by a pantographic type router with microscopic register. An intaglio plate is inked all at once, no scrubbing being possible after the inking. There is, however, a wiping roller made of specially prepared gelatine which rides in a tank of trichlorethylene. The actual wiping is done by the rolls at speeds slightly less than press speed. This creates a clipping action and the ink is literally clipped from the plate. The plate is cleaned by the chemical bath and comes back around again clean for its next inking."

The evening wound up with Mr. Hodziewich in a triumphant mood, sure his glittering array of experts had made it unquestionably clear that in light of the volume of our printing, we are getting first class work from A to Z. But he again reminded us that "stink" is the unkindest epithet of all.

The wall frames were filled with any number of prize items from the Post Office Department's cache of original drawings, photos, die proofs, imperforate sheets and all the other gems the Department so dearly loves to trot out to show what a specialized collection ought to look like if all this material came up occasionally as a mystery lot at a stamp auction. *(Ira Seebacher)*

At the Board of Governors Meetings held from October, 1961 through March, 1962, the following new members were elected:

4824 William E. Simmonds, Jackson, Mich. Collects France; Ryukyu Islands.
4825 Mrs. Christine S. Puckett, Gadsden, Ala. Collects United States.
4826 Lt. Col. Bill Bryan, Harlem, Mont. Collects Morocco.
4827 Edwin H. Pickop, Honolulu, Hawaii. Collects Australia, New Zealand.
4828 William H. Russell, Melrose, Mass. Collects Canada and Provinces.
4829 Robert C. Williams, Jr., Fort Benning, Ga. Collects France, Monaco.
4830 George Shimmerlik, Port Washington, N. Y. Collects France, Italy, Benelux, Germany, Israel.
4831 Joseph E. Foley, Baltimore, Md. Collects Ireland, Southern Rhodesia.
4832 Gerald Robert, Montreal, Canada. Collects Canada.
4833 Svend Yort, Chevy Chase, Md. Collects Scandinavia, Ireland.
4834 Gerald H. Grudgings, Loughborough, England. Collects United States 1851-61.

(Continued on page 154)

Auditor's Report

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.

BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 1961

ASSETS

CURRENT FUNDS:			
Cash in Banks			
Chemical Bank New York Trust Company	$ 3,156.01		
Seaman's Bank for Savings	4,219.58		
Bowery Savings Bank	331.32	$ 7,706.91	
Petty Cash Fund		50.00	
Due from Advertisers		173.49	
Prepaid Insurance		533.82	
Deposits with Post Office, etc.		50.00	
TOTAL CURRENT FUNDS			$ 8,514.22
PLANT INVESTMENT:			
Real Estate		$ 69,780.87	
Furniture and Equipment		17,502.67	
Library		30,293.35	
TOTAL PLANT INVESTMENT			117,576.89
OTHER FUNDS:			
House Replacement Fund:			
Marketable Securities (Market Value $22,716.45)	$21,605.45		
Cash—Seaman's Bank for Savings	1,449.15	$ 23,054.60	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:			
Marketable Securities (Market Value $10,344.42)	$ 7,926.17		
Cash—Seaman's Bank for Savings	87.85	8,014.02	
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund:			
Cash—Manhattan Savings Bank		6,456.87	
Insurance Fund:			
Cash—Bowery Savings Bank		1,000.00	
Life Membership Fund:			
Cash—Bowery Savings Bank		500.00	
TOTAL OTHER FUNDS			39,025.49
TOTAL ASSETS			$165,116.60

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

CURRENT FUNDS:			
Membership Dues Received in Advance		$ 327.92	
Federal and State Income Taxes Witheld from Employees		173.40	
Social Security Taxes Payable		123.81	
Reserves:			
For Contingencies	$ 3,000.00		
For Anticipated Street Assessments	2,500.00	5,500.00	
Surplus—Current Funds—		2,389.09	
TOTAL CURRENT FUNDS			$ 8,514.22
PLANT INVESTMENT:			
Investment in Plant		$117,576.89	
TOTAL PLANT INVESTMENT			117,576.89
OTHER FUNDS:			
House Replacement Fund		$ 23,054.60	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund		8,014.02	
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund		6,456.87	
Insurance Fund		1,000.00	
Life Membership Fund		500.00	
TOTAL OTHER FUNDS			39,025.49
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			$165.116.60

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1961

INCOME			
Membership Dues		$ 17,500.10	
Interest—Savings Bank Accounts		257.21	
Contributions		5,394.93	$ 23,152.24
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Office		$ 4,400.81	
Club Activities		2,909.54	
House		7,485.74	
Library		2,736.89	17,532.98
			$ 5,619.26
COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST			
Cost of Publishing		$ 8,989.43	
LESS:			
Advertising	$ 3,246.56		
Subscriptions	169.50		
Sales	600.00	4,016.06	4,973.37
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES			$ 645.89
SURPLUS—January 1, 1961			1,743.20
SURPLUS—December 31, 1961			$ 2,389.09

CHIRNSIDE, ROBERTS AND LANGSTON
Accountants and Auditors
380 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

March 27, 1962

Thee Collectors Club, Inc.
New York, New York

We have examined the Balance Sheet of the Collectors Club, Inc. as of December 31, 1961 and the Statement of Operations and Surplus for the year then ended and have examined or tested accounting records of the Club to the extent we considered necessary.

The Club does not charge depreciation on the property and equipment nor does the Club record in its accounts gifts other than cash and marketable securities. Except for these practices, the accompanying Balance Sheet and Statement of Operations and Surplus in our opinion present fairly the position of The Collectors Club, Inc. at December 31, 1961 and the results of operations for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Very truly yours,
CHIRNSIDE, ROBERTS & LANGSTON

NEW MEMBERS (Continued from page 152)

4835 Jan Renski, Kew, Australia. Collects Postal History of Germany, Europe.
4836 Thomas W. Priester, Bettendorf, Iowa. Collects 19th Century United States.
4837 Charles J. Pedersen, Salem, N. J. Collects Locals world-wide.
4838 David L. Jarrett, Wheat Ridge, Colo. Collects Colorado Statehood and Territorial covers.
4839 Clyde Jennings, Jr., Lynchburg, Va. Collects United States.
4840 Joseph Martin Simons, Merchantville, N. J. Collects U. S. Air Mail.
4841 Irwin Bloomfield, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects Sports and Scouts.
4842 William G. Brecht, Elmont, N. Y. Collects Sports stamps.
4843 Clarence E. Taft, Columbus, Ohio. Collects United States, Norway.
4844 Frederick Quentin Farr, Elizabeth, N. J. Collects Sports, Liberia, Germany, Austria, Saar.
4845 Richard A. Waite, Jr., Altamont, N. Y. Collects Postal History, British, French, and Portuguese Colonies.
4846 Paul H. Silverstone, New York, N. Y. Collects British Commonwealth, Iraq, Postal Stationery.
4847 S. K. Stryker, Oradell, N. J.

4848 Edward Paul Bender, Woodside, N. Y. Collects United States Air Post, Uruguay, Philatelic Literature.
4849 Hellmut A. Boker, New York, N. Y. Collects Europe unused.
4850 Arthur A. Bateman, Jr. Orlando, Fla. Collects China.
4851 Raymond L. Buse, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio. Collects world-wide.
4852 John A. Young, Jr., Devon, Penna. Collects Baden, Old German States, Germany.
4853 Herbert N. DeMoss, Baltimare, Md. Collects United States.
4854 William N. Mead, Philadelphia, Pa. Collects Air Mail.
4855 Dr. Soma Kurtis, Detroit, Mich. Collects, Italy, Europe 19th and 20th Century Postal Stationery, Old German States.
4856 James L. Darnell, Karachi, Pakistan. Collects United States, Germany, Middle East.
4857 Emory G. Roberts, Karachi, Pakistan. Collects South Africa, Zanzibar, Seychelles, Hong Kong, Pakistan, Ceylon.

AFGHANISTAN (Continued from page 136)

left corner and the normal legend is located at top center. The stamps were issued on June 23rd in sheets of 30 (5x6), lithographed on thin white wove paper, perforated 11. A printing of 20,000 sets was officially reported.

512	Fig. 90	35+15 poul		violet brown
			a	imperf pair
513	Fig. 90	165+15 poul		rose pink
			a	imperf pair

1959 Pashtounistan Day

The rather hectic design scene shows a group of Pashtouns, complete with drummers, engaged in a tribal dance. The basic inscription is omitted but the standard legend appears at the top. The stamps were issued in sheets of 30 (5x6), lithographed on medium white wove paper and perforated 11. An official report stated 20,000 sets were printed.

516	Fig. 91	35+15 poul		light gray-green
			a	imperf pair
517	Fig. 91A	165+15 poul		deep yellow
			a	imperf pair

1959 United Nations Day

This design is rather interesting, in these days of ultra-rapid transportation, with the central figure of a mounted Afghan sowar bearing the U. N. flag attached to his lance. Basic inscription "I" appears beneath. There is no legend. A constant variety occups on Position #14 of the 165 poul value plate wherein the right foreleg of the horse is missing. The stamps were issued in sheets of 30 (6x5), lithographed on medium white wove paper and irregularly perforated 11. They were valid from October 24th through the 26th. A printing of 50,000 sets was officially reported.

518	Fig. 92	35+15 poul		deep yellow
			a	imperf pair
519	Fig. 92	165+15 poul		light bluish green
			a	imperf pair
			b	foreleg of horse missing
			c	as b, imperforate

(To Be Continued)

PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS

Published Under The Auspices Of The
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund

No. 1 UNITED STATES. 24c AIR MAIL INVERTED CENTER OF 1918
By Henry M. Goodkind — 32 pages . . . 9 Illus. . . . $1.00

No. 2 CORRIENTES. THE ISSUES FROM 1856–80
By Louis Stich — 84 pages . . . 20 Illus. . . . $2.00

No. 3 VENEZUELA, THE EARLY STAMPS
By C. W. Wickersham — 168 pages . . . 225 Illus. . . . $3.95

No. 4 TIBET, THE POSTAGE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY
By Harrison D. S. Haverbeck — 80 pages . . . 100 Illus. . . . $2.00

No. 5 UNITED STATES. R. F. OVERPRINTS ON AIR MAIL
By Henry M. Goodkind — 64 pages . . . 75 Illus. . . . $2.00

No. 6 AUSTRIA. HANDBOOK OF PRE-STAMP POSTMARKS
By Edwin Mueller — 200 pages . . . 800 Illus. . . . $12.50

No. 7 UNITED STATES. THE TEN CENTS STAMPS OF 1855–59
By Mortimer L. Neinken — 252 pages . . . 530 Illus. . . . $10.00
$7.50 to C. C. members

No. 8 ROBERT MORRIS, POSTMASTER OF NEW YORK
By Winthrop S. Boggs — 206 pages . . . 24 Plates . . . $25.00

No. 9 CUMULATIVE INDEX, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST
VOLS. 1–39 Incl. (1922–60) $2.00. VOLS. 30–39 ONLY (1951–60) $1.00

No. 10 CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. SPECIAL POSTAL ROUTES
By Lawrence L. Shenfield — 112 pages . . . 88 Illus. . . . $10.00
$7.50 to C. C. members

No. 11 FRENCH COLONIES, THE GENERAL ISSUES
By Robert G. Stone — 118 pages . . . 82 Illus. . . . $2.00

No. 12 CIVIL WAR PRISONS AND THEIR COVERS
By Earl Antrim — 251 pages . . . 176 Illus. . . . $10.00
$7.50 to C. C. members

THE COLLECTORS CLUB
22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

B. N. A. AT AUCTION

For 20 years we have been the largest buyers and sellers of British North American stamps. We have consistently been able to pay more for everything in B. N. A. because with our knowledge of B. N. A. stamps we can market more efficiently any worthwhile property whether it is a specialized or general collection, individual rarity or cover either at auction or as an outright sale.

BY PRIVATE TREATY

In the past 3 months we have sold well over $100,000 worth of B. N. A. privately including 32 Seaway inverted centres; a lot of 35 sheets or half sheets imperforate Canada; a dealer's stock of Plate Blocks; a speculation accumulation of mint sheets and blocks and many collections ranging from $50 up. At the present time we have a buyer with up to $100,000 spot cash to spend on any B. N. A. collection, dealer's stock or almost anything except modern mint postage, at current market prices.

IF YOU ARE A BUYER

We will be glad to send you our illustrated auction catalogs and lists of private treaty offers.

•

J. N. SISSONS LTD.

59 Wellington W,

Toronto, Canada

Ph. Empire 4-6003. Cables: Sistamp, Toronto

IF YOU ARE SELLING FINE STAMPS

you may be interested in our international organisation. Full details are in our new "Review" which also includes some wonderful illustrations in color. *SEND FOR YOUR COPY TO-DAY . . .*

SELL WITH SATISFACTION

A client from Edinburgh, Scotland, writes: *"I beg to acknowledge receipt of cheque, and thank you for the wonderful result."*

ROBSON LOWE LTD.

Philatelic Auctioneers, Publishers

50 Pall Mall

London, S. W. 1

England

When replying to this advertisement please mention that you saw it in "The Collector's Club Philatelist."

WANTED

UNITED STATES
FOREIGN

Stamps and Covers

JOHN A. FOX
110 West 42 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Collectors Club Philatelist

THESE BACK ISSUES are available at the following prices:

From 1926 to 1940 $3.00 per copy
From 1941 to 1960 2.00 per copy

*Vol.	IV	(1925)	All issues
*Vol.	V	(1926)	July, Oct.
*Vol.	VI	(1927)	July
*Vol.	VII	(1928)	Jan., Apr., July
*Vol.	VIII	(1929)	All issues
*Vol.	IX	(1930)	Jan.
*Vol.	X	(1931)	All issues
*Vol.	XI	(1932)	All issues
*Vol.	XII	(1933)	All issues
*Vol.	XIII	(1934)	All issues
*Vol.	XIV	(1935)	Jan., Apr., July
*Vol.	XV	(1936)	All issues
*Vol.	XVI	(1937)	All issues
*Vol.	XVII	(1938)	All issues
*Vol.	XVIII	(1939)	All issues
*Vol.	XIX	(1940)	All issues
Vol.	XX	(1941)	All issues
Vol.	XXI	(1942)	All issues
Vol.	XXII	(1943)	Jan., Apr., Oct.
Vol.	XXIII	(1944)	All issues
Vol.	XXIV	(1945)	All issues
Vol.	XXV	(1946)	All issues
Vol.	XXVI	(1947)	All issues
Vol.	XXVII	(1948)	All issues
Vol.	XXVIII	(1949)	July, Oct.
Vol. XXIX to XXXI (1950-52) All 6 Issues.			
Vol.	XXXII	(1953)	All but Jan.
Vols. XXXIII to XL (1954 to 1960) All 6 Issues.			

*Only a few copies

THE COLLECTORS CLUB
22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

new for 1962 from Scott



SCOTT'S INTERNATIONAL PART V
Covering all of 1960 through August 1961
Complete: $11
Pages only: $7



SCOTT'S 1962 INTERNATIONAL AIR POST ALBUM
Covering 1955 to mid-1961

- Complete 5-volume Album $75
- Complete Album—pages only $55
- Supp. #17 in 2 #3 Air Post Binders $30
- Supp. #17—pages only $22

available now at all Scott dealers

These albums, like all Scott albums, make durable, handsome homes for your stamps. They reward the every effort you spent in building your collection by offering you the perfect setting against which to display it.

SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, INC. A Division of Esquire, Inc., N.Y. 1, N.Y.

MEXICO

On May 25th we shall sell, at Public Auction, the first portion of the Specialized Collection of the 1856 to 1872 Classic Issues of Mexico formed by Mr. David Golden of Greens Farms, Conn. and offered by his order.

A well illustrated catalogue is in preparation and a copy will be sent, on request, to interested philatelists when ready.

IRWIN HEIMAN, Inc.

2 West 46th Street New York 36, N. Y.

SPECIALIZING IN

AUCTION SALES

of choice

UNITED STATES

Stamps and Covers

Auction sales held regularly

Catalogues on request

Bruce G. Daniels

7 Water Street Boston 9, Mass.

Do Not Sell Your Collection

as long as you enjoy collecting and as long as you have fun with your stamps. But when you get tired of a collection because it has reached its goal, when you want to start in another philatelic field, do not hesitate to dispose of the "finished" collection. In this way you will obtain additional funds for purchases in your new field. When you decide to sell, talk with a dealer whom you have trusted with your purchases. He is the right man to sell for you the items he has once sold to you. We are always happy when we can give advice and help of this kind. Contact us when the time is ripe and we will do our best to arrange a satisfactory sale of your material, either by private sale or by auction.

MERCURY STAMP CO.

10 East 40th Street
New York 16, N. Y.
Tel.: MUrray Hill 3-6745
Cable Address: Mercstamp Newyork

AIRMAIL NEW ISSUES

For years we have specialized in supplying airmail new issues. Our service is tailored to suit the needs of each individual customer. Whether the airmail stamps of the whole world or of only a few countries are required we can supply them. Each monthly new issue distribution is accompanied by a copy of our "Topical Notes" (samples sent free on request). See for yourself how much you will save. No postage values.

APPROVALS FOR THE SPECIALIST

We carry a comprehensive stock of Air Posts of the World and welcome want lists for sets and individual items. Many errors and varieties are always available.

NICOLAS SANABRIA CO., Inc.

Georges A. Medawar, Pres.

521 Fifth Ave. New York 17, N. Y.

ROMANIAN POST OFFICE
in the Turkish Empire — 1919

(There was only one Romanian Post Office in Constantinople. It remained open a short time only.)

During a visit in Constantinople (today's ISTAMBUL) in March 1920, I secured the cancellation of a few scarce errors, in the Romanian P. O., and am offering same after 40 years, together with some mint errors never offered before:

	Mint	⊞'s of 4	Used
#7 5b green	2.00	10.00	3.00
8 10b rose	2.00	10.00	3.00
9 15b brown	2.00	10.00	3.00
11 40b gray br.	10.00	——	8.00
RA1 5b green	2.00	10.00	3.00
7(a) 5b green (few known)	5.00	——	7.00
8(a) 10b carmine (few known)	6.00	——	10.00

#7(a) and #8(a) are on the initial print of Romania #219 and 220. (The used stamps are on pieces.)

Penny Black Stamp Co.
P. O. Box 57, Dumont, N. J.

PORTUGAL AND COLONIES

STAMPS ESSAYS PROOFS COVERS

We currently have the largest stock of these stamps in professional hands in the United States, including the Manuel Galvez collection of essays and proofs. May we have your want list? We have about 95% of the stamps to 1935, including the great rarities. Or may we send you a selection tailored to your tastes?

New England Stamp Co.

45-X Bromfield Street

Boston 8, Massachusetts

SUPERB STAMPS of the WORLD ON APPROVAL

To collectors interested in fine stamps we are able to offer an approval service second to none. We invite enquires for ALL COUNTRIES within the following periods:

British Commonwealth — 1840/1951
All other countries — Mainly 19th Century, particularly imperforates.

Below we list some of the countries in which we are particularly strong at the moment. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL.

Afghanistan	Italy	Uruguay
Austria	Italian Sts.	Venezuela
Austr. Italy	Japan	Great Britain
Argentine	Luxembourg	Great Britain
Belgium	Mexico	used Abroad
Brazil	Mongolia	Br. Guiana
Bolivia	Norway	Canada
Chile	Netherlands	Ceylon
China	Netherlands	Heligoland
Colombia	Indies	Hong Kong
Colombia Sts.	Peru	India&I.E.F.
Denmark	Poland	New Zealand
Finland	Portugal	New South
France	Portug. Cols.	Wales
France Used	Roumania	Palestine
Abroad	Russia	St. Helena
French Cols.	Spain	South Africa
Greece	Sweden	So. Australia
Germany	Tibet	South-West
German Sts.	Turkey	Africa
Hungary	U. S. A.	Victoria

J. A. L. FRANKS LTD.
180 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4
ENGLAND

"For the one who has . . . something . . ."

JULIARD CLASSICS

Annual Clearance

Starting May 15
"Juliard Classics" 1962
will be sent free
with a discount card

★

From June 30 to July 15
We will accept bids on the items still available.

Write today:

ALEX S. JULIARD
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

(Est. by Louis Juliard 73 years ago)

FOR

Classic Issues

WRITE TO:

DOUGLAS ROTH

Fairways, Mona Crescent,
Newlands,
Cape Province, South Africa

MY BUSINESS IS TO

KNOW THE MARKET

Buying and Selling Stamps

•

EZRA D. COLE

NYACK, N.Y.

Telephone ELmwood 8-0964

The **COL. S. FOSS**
world wide collection
will be sold at our
next Auction JUNE 1962

CATALOG FREE ON REQUEST

ask for
40 page Price list of
specialized collections and **lots**

Retail price list of singles and sets
Austria, British Colonies, U.S.A.,
Argentine, Bolivia and many others

1962 Price list of
Philatelic Literature
80 pages, 5000 items
50c deductible from first purchase

Wholesale Pricelist
to Dealers only

FRITZ BILLIG
168-39 Highland Ave.
Jamaica 32, N.Y., U.S.A.

For
Covers,
Cancellations
and
Specialist Material
of
Any Country In The World

•

G. S. MANNERS
46 Iverna Court
London, W. 8 England

. . POSTAL HISTORY . .

Our Postal History auctions, held at regular intervals, contain just about everything other than adhesives as listed by regular catalogues.

Individual scarce covers, specialized collections of historical material, Revenues, scarce postal stationery, and usually a nice lot of philatelic literature.

If you are interested in adding unusual pieces to your collection, be sure to drop us a line for a copy of the next POSTAL HISTORY AUCTION catalogue. You will be intrigued by the variety of material offered.

You will also find our stock of POSTAL STATIONERY extensive, and we will be glad to quote on individual items or extensive collections of most countries.

HIGGINS & GAGE, Inc.
23 North Santa Anita, Pasadena, Calif.

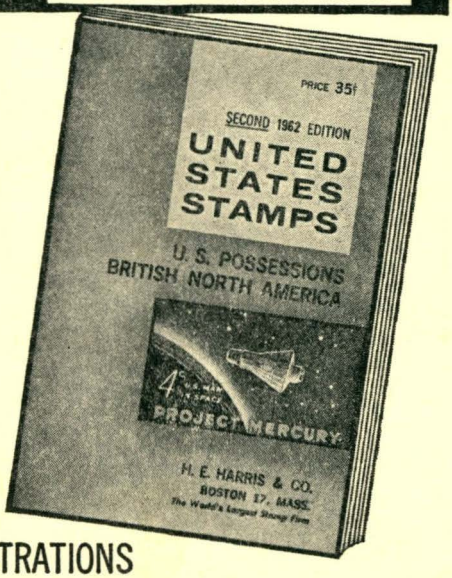
PS: We also hold regular auctions of adhesives, too!

NEW! SECOND 1962 EDITION

HARRIS
U.S.A. CATALOG

★ ★ ★

HUNDREDS OF VERY LATEST PRICE CHANGES!



160 PAGES · NEARLY 2000 ILLUSTRATIONS

New U.S. & B.N.A. Catalog — containing hundreds of important price changes — is a must for every collector. Compiled by experts of the world's largest stamp firm, this new Harris SECOND 1962 Edition contains 160 large pages with nearly 2000 clear illustrations. You'll find all major U.S. Postage and Air Mail issues fully illustrated and priced . . . plus Special Delivery, Parcel Post, Envelope Squares, Postal Cards, Savings Stamps, Officials, Revenues, Postage Dues . . . AND a big specialty section featuring plate number blocks, first day covers, Americana, and others. Also illustrates and prices United Nations, British North America, and U.S. Possessions. EXTRA . . . Complete U.S. Stamp Identifier — a valuable section that quickly indicates the difference between rare and common look-alike stamps. ALL this and more in one BIG catalog for only 35c! Mail handy order coupon below for your copy of the famous HARRIS U.S. Catalog — SECOND 1962 Edition. It's your best reference book, and most reliable source of supply for desirable issues at money-saving prices!

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

HARRIS SECOND 1962 EDITION — U. S. & B.N.A. Catalog contains hundreds of price changes and includes:

- **All major U. S. Postage and Airmail issues . . . PLUS Special Delivery, Parcel Post, Envelope Squares, Postal Cards, Savings Stamps, Officials, Revenues, Postage Dues.**
- **Popular specialties such as mint position blocks, plate number blocks, mint sheets, perforated coils, booklet panes, first day covers, and other items.**
- **Complete illustrated listings of U. S. Possessions, Confederate States, United Nations and British North America.**
- **Big "Americana" section — postal tributes to the United States, on foreign stamps.**
- **U. S. Stamp Identifier — fully illustrated booklet. Use it to check your own collection for valuable hidden stamp treasures!**

AMERICA'S MOST WIDELY-USED U. S. CATALOG

SECOND 1962 EDITION . . . 35¢

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

H. E. HARRIS & CO.
Catalog Dept. Boston 17, Mass.

Please RUSH me, postfree, the all-new SECOND 1962 Edition of your 160 page catalog, UNITED STATES STAMPS, U. S. POSSESSIONS & BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, including the U. S. Stamp Identifier, etc. I am enclosing 35¢.

Name _____

Address _____

City & State _____

GOING

GOING

GONE!

(More often than not!)

There is no doubt that the vast majority of the general and specialized collections offered through the

H. R. HARMER PRIVATE TREATY DEPARTMENT

sells at commensurate prices, to the complete satisfaction of buyer and seller alike.

Since the commencement of the present Season (Sept. 1961) to mid-April more than $180,000 has been realized through this Department.

Among the properties sold were:

BETWEEN $1000 and $5000

"Fred Kahn" British Commonwealth in 8 volumes
"Edwin Elkins" specialized Malta
"Edwin Elkins" Semi-Postals
British Africa in two Specialty Albums
British Asia in two Specialty Albums
British America in two Specialty Albums
Latin America in five Specialty Albums
Europe in three Specialty Albums
Specialized Crete
Specialized Madagascar
United States
Stock of Canada
Two Air Mail Collections
Classic Covers
Two General Collections
An accumulation in 7volumes, 5 stock-books, etc.
Various in stock-book
Two selections of U. S. mint sheets
U. S. Zeppelin Plate Blocks
Hawaiian Missionary on cover
St. Louis Postmaster Provisional 10c on cover
Canada Seaway inverted center

BETWEEN $5000 and $10,000

Baltic Countries
Europe
Specialized Spain
U. S. Air Mail 24c inverted center

OVER $10,000

Collection of used Patriotic covers
Europe
"Edwin Elkins" Great Britain
General Collection

MAY WE HELP YOU?

Write us in confidence.

H. R. HARMER, Inc.

The "Caspary" Auctioneers

6 West 48th Street, New York 36, N. Y.