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Volume 45 Number 6
November 1966

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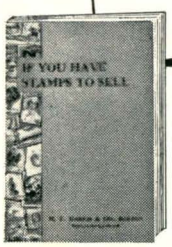
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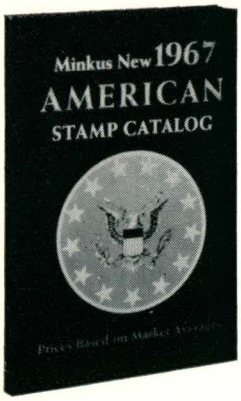
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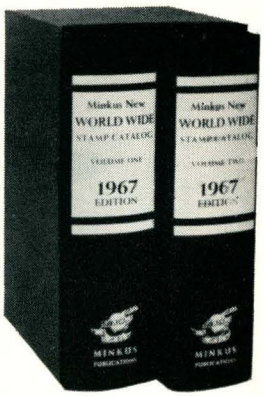
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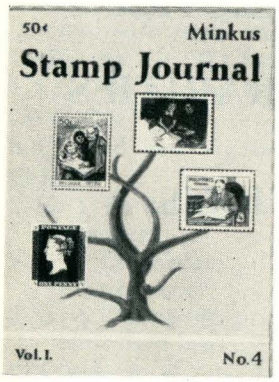
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The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST
Volume 45 Number 6
November 1966

Editorials

Editor's Note

Ever since the 1890's, philately has tried to set up some method of protection against the abuse of producing adhesive labels that every mature philatelist knows have little or no philatelic status. The S.S.S.S. — Society for the Suppression of Speculative Issues — formed in England at the end of the last century devised a boycott program that failed after a short life.

The old malpractices against philately, however, were slight when compared to the flood of questionable new stamps printed and sold to collectors in the past decade. In a conscientious attempt to stop this, philatelic organizations here and abroad have revived the old S.S.S.S. campaign.

Have the latest ones succeeded? The sad but true answer is "no." The sinning stamp-issuing nations and localities have paid no heed to black marks placed against the stamps and souvenir sheets they issue. Each year the output accelerates.

In view of this, one can ask — if boycotts do not succeed, is there any practical solution? The longtime, experienced stamp journalist, Mr. Ernest A. Kehr, offers his thoughts on this troublesome matter in the following editorial.*

A Time For Appraisal

There comes a time in every human endeavor when it becomes imperative to reappraise conditions and how they will ultimately affect that activity. Stamp collecting is no exception. Over the years there have been innumerable suggestions for ways in which its exploitation might be stemmed, if not entirely eliminated.

The older of us recall some personally; others find the vivid accounts in philatelic journals that reach back almost to the very beginnings of the avocation we so enjoy.

And while each successive attack seemed to contemporaries to have been the ultimate in exploitation, it is no exaggeration to stipulate that this generation's eager profit-seeking by both corrupt postal officials and the privateers with whom they cooperate has had no precedent or equal in yesteryear's annals.

Sincere efforts — in the past and today — are as numerous as the philatelic fractures they have and are endeavoring to repair. And yet — just how effective are they as long as those who are in the very position to do the most successful combating, continue to aid and abet the interests that represent the culprits?

Let us be realistic and frank.

The individual collector could, by energetic refusals to purchase philatelic junk, discourage if not dissuade the production of picture labels that appeal to thematic tastes or the profit fantasy upon which so much misguided and uninformed collecting is based.

The stamp trade, inspired by an honest and willing refusal to handle the philatelic garbage, could effectively destroy the market for it.

But are these the first-line ranks of a philatelic "police force" so necessary in stampdom's realm to eradicate the evils faced?

Absolutely not!

*Unless signed with either the author's initials or name, all editorials in this magazine are written by the editor.

The collector is ever influenced by both the carefully planned publicity campaigns and a direct or indirect desire to realize a future financial profit, when he once decides to sell the material he purchases now. It's well — and idealistic — to say, as we have so often recommended, that stamp collecting ought to remain a recreational avocation and that sales realizations ought to be considered chiefly as "salvage value" from the pleasure that one's stamp collection has provided over the years.

But while there still are a few of us who care not a whit about anything but the pure philatelic cultural value of our stamp and covers, the vast majority of today's collectors are concerned with the monetary; they purchase items which they guess will rise in cash worth. That's a fact, and nothing on God's green, atomic earth will change this growing newer approach to philately.

Since the tradesmen are in business to earn a profit, who can truly expect them to take a lead in boycotting "abusive" issues as long as clients will pay money for items they consciously know are solely made and distributed by profit-hungry operators, who haven't the slightest intention to offer them at post office counters for use on mail?

Where then, does the real responsibility lie?

It doesn't take a mastermind, nor more than a moment to point the accusing finger at but a single culpable realm: the writer for or editor of those communication media dealing with stamp news. And that goes for both strictly philatelic periodicals published for profit and the stamp news columns of non-philatelic newspapers and magazines.

Were they sincerely concerned with the evils of and had the unreserved *will* to do the job, they could within a relatively short period of time, completely remove this era's picture sticker tumor.

But like the motion picture, radio and TV industries, whose executives willingly and blatantly sign self-governing codes, yet progressively turn out products that reach deeper into abyss of morally depraved subjects, much of the philatelic press still considers the advertising dollar as much more important than the welfare of its readership.

True, we have the serious philatelic journals that are financed by membership dues. And without exception, these have long been in the van of campaigns to describe the junk for what it is and the motives which prompt its production, distribution and sale. But let's face it, the readers of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, *The London Philatelist*, and the others in their category are not the ones who are being victimized by the exploitation. It is the periodical which reaches the inexperienced, untrained, untutored and misguided market which fails its duties to defind its subscribers and readers. It is the publisher of this type of periodical who is remiss in exercising his obligations to both collectors and stamp collecting.

It is unfortunate that this be so, but fact it is.

Pick up any generally distributed weekly or the stamp news column in most any newspaper and glance at its columns. In them are reports (invariably unchanged, unedited press releases) of the philatelic garbage that infests stampdom.

We should like to give them the benefit of doubt, but this is difficult, if not impossible. They should know what is going on or else not be in the publishing business.

There is actual evidence that most stamp writers and editors really do know the difference between a postage stamp and a sticker conceived and produced for exclusive sale to the stamp market. On a number of occasions they have used their influence to frankly expose for what they are, labels without postal validity or purpose. But only when the creator happened to be an

individual from whom profitable advertising expenditures did not seem to be forthcoming.

Wherever and whenever the promoter already is, or promises to become a buyer of advertising space, editorial cooperation invariably is generously given. And when the question is raised, the answer suggests that an "editor's job is to publish news, not to be a self-appointed censor."

Now, exactly why does an editor worthy of the name not have the right (and obligation to his readers) to use his experienced judgment in controlling what is to appear in his columns? Further, and more to the point, is the spotlighting of activities and abusive material "censorship?" Isn't it rather part of his duty to every subscriber who buys the periodical for "information and guidance?"

Of course, it isn't pleasant nor financially profitable to use the blue pencil. But it would be honest and ethical. As a philatelic editor and journalist, we are fully conversant with the pressures that face our colleagues.

The producers or distributors of the offensive stamp material spend thousands of dollars for space in advertising columns; they usually pay bills promptly. That's a combination that's difficult to resist.

In exchange for that monetary contribution to the income of a publisher, the promoter expects editorial support. In addition to advertising, budgets also include other forms of payola: actual examples of the labels, mint and on made-to-order covers; hampers of liquor, fancy gifts, and widely publicized cocktail parties, lunches and dinners.

It's hard to resist that kind of persuasion — especially when it is coupled with blunt threats that unless "nice things" are published, or if anything "detrimental" is written about the gaudy merchandise, advertising will be withdrawn.

Which brings us to the very core of the problem.

We are convinced that the F.I.P. "Blacklist;" the A. P. S. "Black Blot and Big Q" and kindred programs are well intentioned, but have and will continue to have precious little effect until the popular press backs them up with hard-fisted editorial policies.

Without supporting publicity — or better still, with honest editorial exposure when necessary — there would be no demand stimulus, and without a demand, the exploitative output would shrivel.

What would it take to rectify journalistic failures?

First, each and every philatelic writer, editor and publisher would have to search his conscience and decide whether he will dutifully exercise his obligations to his readership, or whether he's satisfied to compromise his ethical values for the sake of financial income .

Either he is going to do what he can to maintain and promote the pleasureable aspects of philately, or he will be satisfied to render but occasional lip service to this aim just as long as it doesn't affect his personal income.

We insist that basing editorial policy on knowledge and experience is neither "censorship" nor "iconoclasm." It is what ought to be expected of a person who deserves a title of philatelic "writer" or "editor." If he doesn't have that qualification and will, he has no right to be in that profession.

But even if he does not want to make up his own mind about what is or isn't a postage stamp, he has ample opportuntity to draw upon the official decisions that are available to him. The two most important are:

1. Adhesives turned out by "postal entities," however remote, which are not members of the Universal Postal Union, have no right to be called "postage stamps* (see bottom of page 335)."

2. A query to the Director of Posts of most any reputable nation will

produce a list of stamps available at that nation's post office counters. Stamps on such lists are worthy of mention; the fringe fantasies reportedly issued, but distributed only by favored insiders or professionally retained agents must be considered for what they are: philatelically inspired paper junk, not postage stamps for collectors. *(Ernest A. Kehr)*

Obituary

William Claire Menninger, M.D.

By carrying its report of the death September 6, 1966 in Topeka, Kansas, of William Claire Menninger, M.D. on its front page, "the New York Times" revealed rather graphically the high professional stature of what the Associated Press described as one of psychiatry's most earnest practicioners and most energetic salesmen.

His interest in stamps and stamp collecting was not mentioned in the long obituary "The Times" carried with the doctor's picture, largely because his career as a psychiatrist had been so spectacular. However, Doctor Menninger had been a philatelist since his boyhood and for 26 years had been on the rolls of the Collectors Club since 1940, proposed for membership by Edson Fifield with the late Arthur W. Deas seconding the application.

It was the first time since the passing of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt that the death of a member of the Collectors Club been reported on the front page of "The Times."

Professionally, Doctor Will (he was generally so called to distinguish him from his famous older brother, Karl A. Menninger, M.D.) was president of the Menninger Foundation, a past president of the American Pyschiatric Association and other professional organizations; he was the author of several outstanding contributions to the literature of psychiatry and mental health. During World War II he was brigadier general in charge of psychiatry for the US Army and, among other honors, had received the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Legion of Honor.

He was 66 years old when a malignant condition of the lymphatic nodes ended his career.

While philately was only one of Doctor Will's avocations, stamps and stamp collecting was one of his greatest interests, outside of his profession. This is evidenced by his membership in the Collectors Club, the American Philatelic Society and the Hellenic Philatelic Society of America.

Essentially a general collector with a special affection for postally used singles, Doctor Will also owned extensive collections of United States stamps used on cover, and plate numbers, as well as stamps with medical men and medical institutions as their subjects.

In an article about stamp collecting, appearing in a 1944 "Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic" devoted to discussion of leisure-time activities, Doctor Will wrote that one of the greatest attractions stamps possess for the serious collector are the many by-paths which lead from them — the study of history, transportation, industry, manufacturing and science.

In his own collecting, Doctor Will found one of his special satisfactions in the investigation of the origin of every stamp he acquired, how and why it was

*An exception would be China, North Vietnam and North Korea, which are not members of the U. P. U., but which have a postal service, even though their stamps are on the United States Government's "Trading with the Enemy" list.

produced, the size of the edition, the source of the design and all he could learn about the stamp's subject matter. This information was organized as annotations for the doctor's album pages.

Doctor Will's interest in the subject matter of stamps produced a series of articles about medical men on postal adhesives appearing under his by-line in "Weekly Philatelic Gossip" in 1945. About two years ago he produced a succinct review of the book, "Philatelic Therapeutics" for the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. But the bulk of his writing was articles and books on psychiatric subjects, where he made many important contributions to the literature of this field. His most important non-medical writing was the "Handbook for Sea Scout Leaders" which he produced as a corollary to his work with the Boy Scouts of America.

Besides his brother, Doctor Will is survived by his widow, Mrs. Catherine Menninger, who shared her late husband's interest in stamps and stamp collecting, and by two sons, Dr. W. Walter Menninger and Philip B. Menninger, who are both connected with the institution their father headed, one as a psychiatrist and the other as an administrator. *(William W. Wylie)*

Letter To The Editor

The article in the July number by Mr. Peter Binicos. "Greece — The 2 Lepta, 1861-2. (Scott No. 9 & 9a) a Mystery" is the very best that has ever been written on this subject. The author is to be most warmly congratulated. I am sure that all readers, who collect Greece, will have enjoyed reading it, just as much as I did.

There are some points, of course, on which one does not quite agree with the writer. But this is of small importance, considering the excellent manner in which the whole subject has been treated.

For instance, I consider, and no doubt others also do, that the classification of *the Large Hermes Heads* in "Kohl's Handbuch" (which has been published in English by the Collectors Club) is much more authoritative than the work by Constantinides.

Also, it should be made clear, that the Greek section of "Kohl's Handbuch," was compiled by the late Alex. Argyropoulos for Dr. Munk's publication. This is to be seen from the heading of the original publication in German.

I have one critical remark to make.

At the end of his wonderful article, Mr. Binicos, mentions the "40 Lepta question."

Notwithstanding the tremendous research work undertaken during the last thirty years, in which I have also joined, it is still only a guess, as I see it, that the 40 Lepta was first issued as Government bonds.

But even if these were actually first issued as bonds, in 1831, (which bonds, as we officially know, mostly remained unsold at the time), this does not alter the fact, that these were used on mail, ten years later, in 1841.

Luckily, there are such covers in existence today, several of which have been illustrated in "the 16th American Congress Book" p. 61, and one cover on p. 323 of "Kohl's Handbuch."

P. J. Drossos
Athens, Greece

The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists

On March 18, 1966 from England an aerogram was received from the Hon. Secretary, Board of Elections to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. It began as follows:

"The Board of Elections to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists

"I am writing to inform you that at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Elections, you were elected to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. As I expect you are aware, this is the highest honour that Philately in this country can bestow, and I should like to take this opportunity of extending to you my personal congratulations."

What Exactly Does "R.D.P." Signify?

Gaining my composure, after the receipt of the foregoing news, I searched my memory to recall just how much I knew about the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

Furthermore, I wondered how much other philatelists in the United States knew about the R.D.P. It seems apparent that most Americans are in the same predicament that I was in. It is true that nearly every American philatelist knew this was a very high international philatelic honor bestowed by Great Britain, but not much else. In fact one philatelic friend, a longtime editor of a stamp paper, in writing me his congratulations mentioned the honor by the Royal Philatelic Society, London. *He was mistaken; the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists is an honorary function of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.*

Little Mention In The U. S. Stamp Press

My next step was to go to the Club's library to seek some past accounts about the R.D.P. that may have appeared in the popular American stamp press. The results were not fruitful. The names of the signers were annually reported, along with a mention of the place where the newly-elected R.D.P.'s were to sign the Roll. Little more information was found.

The British stamp papers, of course, had much more. But outside of one account published many years ago, my knowledge still seemed to be far from adequate.

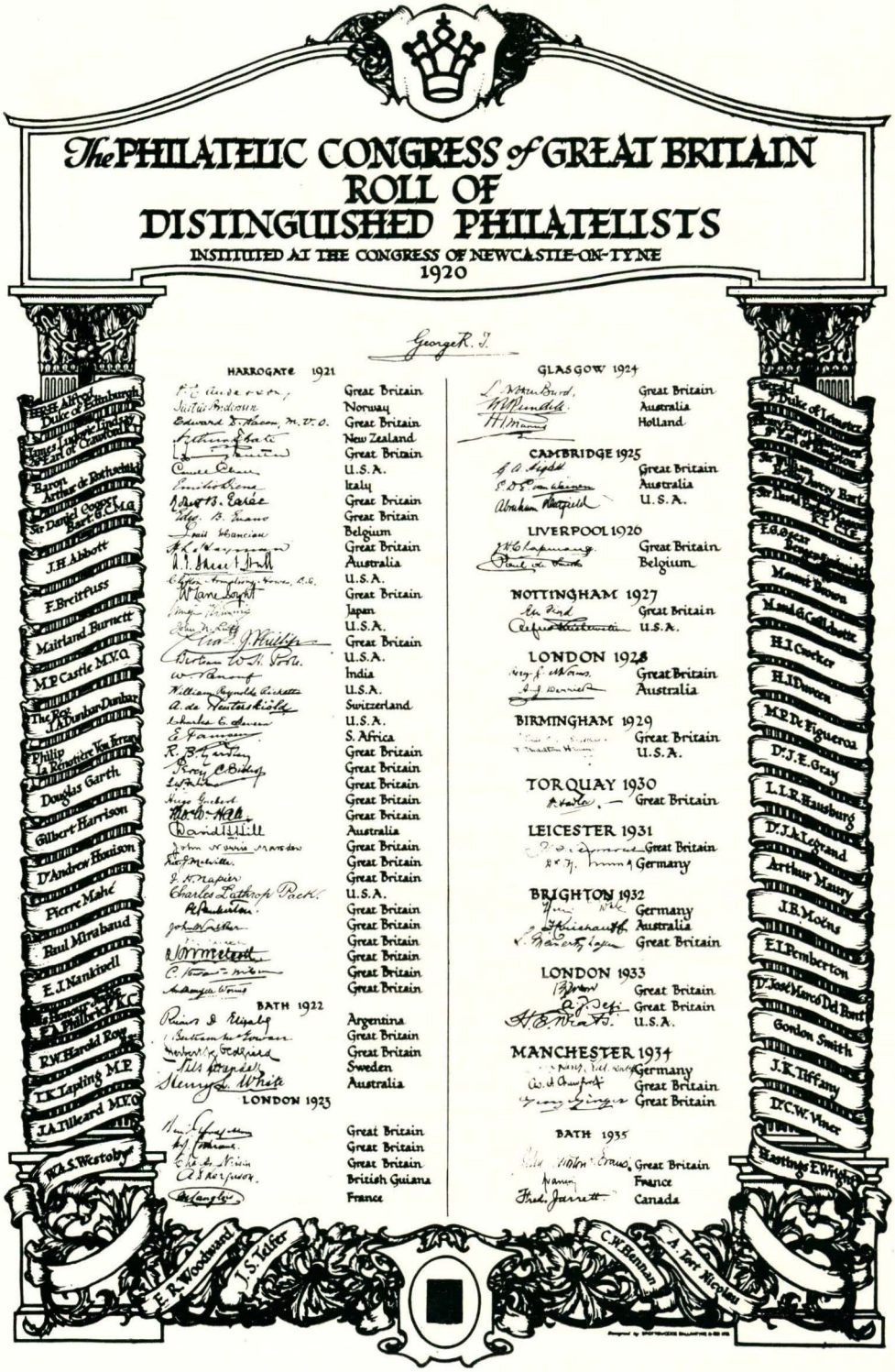
Consequently, I sought the assistance from a good friend in London, England, the editor of "Stamp Collecting," Mr. Kenneth F. Chapman. He sent me some pertinent information, that I am using in this report.

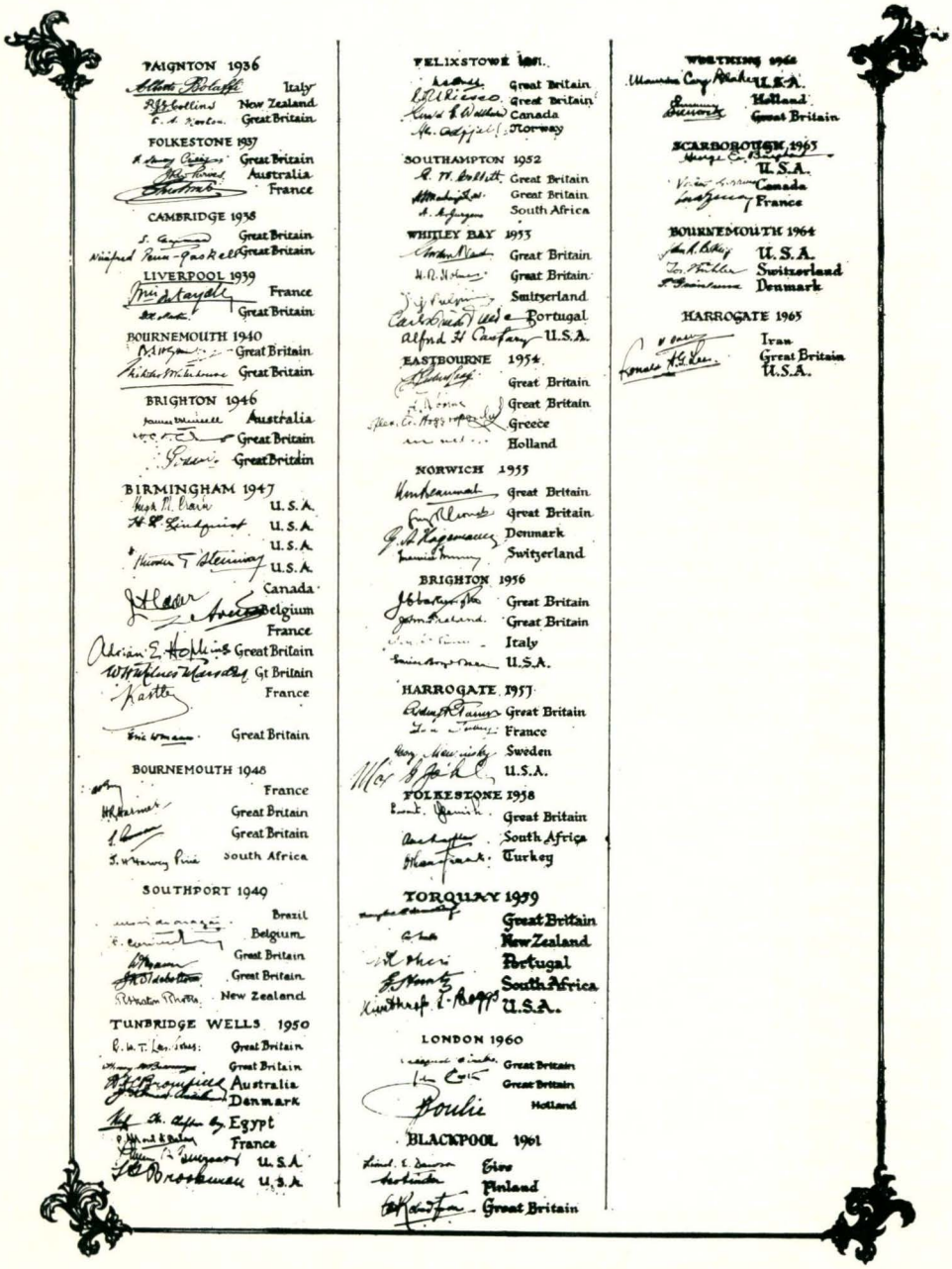
Impressive Ceremony

Furthermore, I recalled witnessing in the past some great American philatelists signing the Roll here in New York City, but little more. I remember during CIPEX in 1947 watching the late Theodore E. Steinway sign the Roll. Also, in 1951 after CAPEX in Toronto, Canada, the Roll had been brought to America from England by Mr. Frederick Walker, Keeper of the Roll. At a special ceremony here at the Collectors Club, the late Abraham Odfjell of Norway signed the Roll in the Clubhouse at 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. (see THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. XXX, 1951, page 337).

The Roll Is Signed In England

Having been among those Americans who visited the 1960 International Stamp Show in London, England, well remembered are the impressive ceremonies conducted in the main concert hall of the Royal Festival Hall for the


The PHILATELIC CONGRESS of GREAT BRITAIN
ROLL OF
DISTINGUISHED PHILATELISTS
INSTITUTED AT THE CONGRESS OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
1920
George R. I.
HARROGATE 1921
Great Britain
Norway
Great Britain
New Zealand
Great Britain
U.S.A.
Italy
Great Britain
Great Britain
Belgium
Great Britain
Australia
U.S.A.
Great Britain
Japan
U.S.A.
Great Britain
U.S.A.
India
U.S.A.
Switzerland
U.S.A.
S. Africa
Great Britain
Great Britain
Great Britain
Great Britain
Great Britain
Australia
Great Britain
Great Britain
Great Britain
U.S.A.
Great Britain
Great Britain
Great Britain
Great Britain
Great Britain
Great Britain
BATH 1922
Argentina
Great Britain
Great Britain
Sweden
Australia
LONDON 1923
Great Britain
Great Britain
Great Britain
British Guiana
France
GLASGOW 1924
Great Britain
Australia
Holland
CAMBRIDGE 1925
Great Britain
Australia
U.S.A.
LIVERPOOL 1926
Great Britain
Belgium
NOTTINGHAM 1927
Great Britain
U.S.A.
LONDON 1928
Great Britain
Australia
BIRMINGHAM 1929
Great Britain
U.S.A.
TORQUAY 1930
Great Britain
LEICESTER 1931
Great Britain
Germany
BRIGHTON 1932
Germany
Australia
Great Britain
LONDON 1933
Great Britain
Great Britain
U.S.A.
MANCHESTER 1934
Germany
Great Britain
Great Britain
BATH 1935
Great Britain
France
Canada
Edward Duke of Edinburgh
Thomas Lindsay Earl of Crawford & Lindsay
Baron Arthur de Rothschild
Sir Daniel Cooper Bart. G.C.M.G.
J.H. Abbott
F. Britt Fuss
Mairland Burnett
M.P. Castle M.V.O.
The Rt. Hon. Alburbar Dunbar
Philip La Renotiere Von Ferg
Douglas Garth
Gilbert Harrison
D'Andrew Hunson
Pierre Mahé
Paul Mirabaud
E.J. Nankivell
R.W. Harold Rose
L.K. Lapling M.P.
J.A. Tilleard M.V.O.
W.A.S. Westoby
E.R. Woodward
J.S. Tolfer
C.W. Hanman
A. Ivet Meyden
Gerald Duke of Edinburgh
Earl of Crawford
Sir William Perry Bart.
Sir Thomas Lipton
E.D. Bigar
Maurice Brown
Maud G. Cecil Antic
H.I. Crocker
H.I. Duveen
M.P. N. Figueroa
D.J.E. Gray
L.L.F. Hausburg
D.J.A. Legrand
Arthur Massy
J.B. Moens
E.J. Pemberton
D. José Marcos Del Pont
Gordon Smith
J.K. Tiffany
D.C.W. Viner
Hastings E. Wright



The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists as it was on public exhibition in the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C. during SIPEX in May, 1966. It is now in two parts — the first is on the opposite page — and apparently nearing a third one. (Photos courtesy of Mr. R. F. W. Sheraton of England)



Three Americans who have signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists; (left to right): General C. W. Wickersham, Messrs. Harry L. Lindquist and John R. Boker, Jr. All three signers are past presidents of the Collectors Club. (Photo courtesy of Mr. Max Guggenheim of Basle, Switzerland).

1960 Signing of The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

There is nothing similar to it in the United States. Our ceremonies are informal by comparison. Before each Signatory steps up to sign, he has selected a Sponsor, who speaks about the Signer's services to philately. It is a dignified affair, conducted in the manner of British long-established tradition.

The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain inaugurated this high philatelic honor after World War I in 1921. The first signer was Britain's most famous philatelist, King George V. He signed the Roll at Buckingham Palace prior to the official inauguration of the Roll at the eighth Congress held in Harrogate, England in 1921. Twenty-five Founder Signatories placed their signature (in alphabetical order) on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.

Of the twenty-five Founders, six were Americans. (See Page 338.)

An Annual Event

The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain meets every year in a different city in Great Britain. The first was in 1909 in Manchester, followed from 1910 to 1914 by those in Lincoln, Birmingham, Margate, and Edinburgh. World War I caused a cessation.

The Congress was resumed in 1920 in Newcastle, when the setting up of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists was sanctioned. Next came Harrogate, then Bath, London for the third time, Glasgow, Scotland and in 1925 the university town of Cambridge, to which the Congress returned in 1938 and will meet again there next year, 1967. This year the locale was Brighton, where, the 1966 Signatories signed the Roll on June 17th.*

World War II caused the annual Congresses to be suspended in 1941. They were not resumed until 1946; since that year they have continued annually without interruption.

Although The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain features the signing of the Roll, many more interesting events take place. Papers are read by

*Due to a conflict with duties at the 1966 International Exhibitions in the United States, the writer could not go to England, but he plans to sign the Roll in Cambridge next year.

some of Britain's leading philatelists. This is often followed by a lively discussion between the audience and the lecturer.

Congress Books

These papers are published prior to Congress in an annual handbook. Many philatelists in the United States have enjoyed reading the Congress Year Books. The complete file presents an excellent picture of philatelic history. Some of the matters and problems discussed and debated 40 or 50 years ago show that most of the current worries and problems of stamp collectors are not new.

There is a complete file of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain's books in the Collectors Club library. It is recommended that our members acquaint themselves with some of the past ones. They offer an instructive and liberal philatelic education. They are on loan by written application to the Librarian.

Incidentally, in years bygone, a few Americans attended some of the earlier Congresses in Great Britain. They were so greatly impressed that a similar idea was later established in the United States. It has continued and the American Philatelic Congress along with its annual Congress Book are now well-known and respected in our country.

Election Of Signers Of The Roll

A Signer of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists may nominate a potential candidate. So also may any philatelic society affiliated with the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, and at present there are about 150 British philatelic societies entitled to this privilege. Along with the nomination, the philatelic achievements of the nominee are submitted in writing. All nominations are reviewed by a specially-elected Board of Elections, consisting, usually, of five or six R.D.P.'s and the Chairman of the Congress Executive Committee.



General Cornelius W. Wickersham, well-known New York attorney and philatelist, past president of the Collectors Club, signing the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists during SIPEX, as Mr. R. F. W. Sheraton, Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, who brought the Roll to the United States in 1966, indicates where it is to be signed. (Photo courtesy of Mr. Max Guggenheim of Basle, Switzerland)

Beginning in 1924, a general pattern seems to have been set with the election of three signers each year. There have been exceptions. In 1926, 1927, 1929, 1939 and 1940 there were only two; in 1930 only one.

In 1947, due to the five-year suspension because of World War II, ten were elected, obviously to make up for the wartime inactivity; a large backlog of the names of worthy candidates had accumulated.

In more recent years, the old practice of three Signers a year have been resumed. There were, however, five in 1959 and four in this year of 1966.

Geographical Distribution of Names on The Roll

Since the inauguration of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1921, there have been, including 1966, forty-one Congresses, at which a grand total of 179 philatelists from all over the world have been elected to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. The breakdown of this total, by country, is as follows:

Argentina	1	Holland	4
Australia	10	India	1
Belgium	4	Iran	1
Brazil	1	Ireland	1
British Guiana	1	Italy	3
Canada	4	Japan	1
Denmark	3	New Zealand	4
Egypt	1	Norway	2
Finland	1	Portugal	2
France	9	South Africa	5
Germany	3	Sweden	3
Great Britain	83	Switzerland	4
Greece	1	United States	25

America's 25 Distinguished Philatelists

The tabulation, that follows, gives the name and year of the election of the twenty-five Signatories from the United States:

Dr. Carroll Chase (1921)
C. A. Howes (1921)
John N. Luff (1921)
W. R. Ricketts (1921)
C. E. Severn (1921)
C. Lathrop Pack (1921)
A. Hatfield (1925)
Alfred F. Lichtenstein (1927)
Major T. Charlton Henry (1929)
Hiram E. Deats (1933)
Hugh M. Clark (1947)
Harry L. Lindquist (1947)
James Starr (1947)
Theodore E. Steinway (1947)
Stanley B. Ashbrook (1950)
Lester G. Brookman (1950)
Alfred H. Caspary (1953)
Mrs. Louise B. Dale (1956)
Max G. Johl (1957)
Winthrop S. Boggs (1959)
Maurice C. Blake (1962)
George E. Burghard (1963)
John R. Boker, Jr. (1964)
General C. W. Wickersham (1965)
Henry M. Goodkind (1966)

Of the above twenty-five, eight are living. Of the eight living U. S. Signers of the Roll, the first one to be a Signatory is Harry L. Lindquist in 1947.

Another interesting observation may be made about the Signers of the Roll from the United States. It is generally thought that philately has a preponderant masculine appeal. Therefore, one might wonder if there had

(Continued on Page 354)

Chile

Postal Markings From The Colonial And The Republic Post Offices Up To 1867

By Joaquin Galvez

Following my long and intensive studies of the first stamps of Chile that I wrote about in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST in 1964 (Vol. 43, Pages 77-82), which eventually led to the publication of my 128-page book (reviewed by the editor on pages 240-41 of Vol. 44, No. 4 of this magazine), my attention then turned to the study of the early postal markings. There are many stampless covers in my collection dating back to the early part of the 19th century when Chile was still a colony of Spain. After Independence, when Chile became a Republic, and from the time that the first postage stamps were introduced in 1853, I continued with this study of the postal markings up to the year 1867.



The author, Sr. Joaquin Galvez, of Santiago, Chile (left) holding his SIPEX gold medal for his exhibit of the "Classic Stamps of Chile" that he has just received from Mr. John R. Boker, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Judges at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

For this purpose, I have divided the postal service throughout my country, Chile, into three different periods. Each postal marking fits into one of the following three categories:

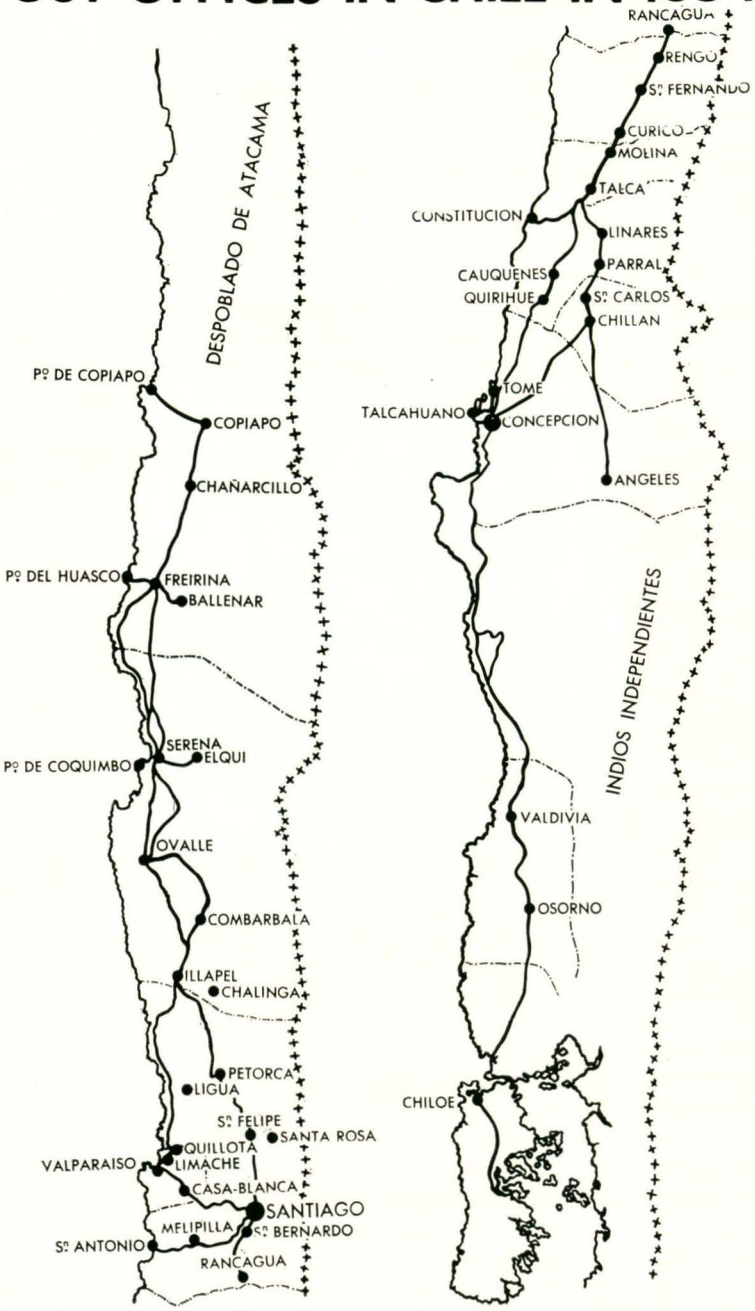
1) *Colonial period, up to 1820*
2) *Republic pre-adhesive stamp period, 1820-1853*
3) *Republic, July 1, 1853 to December 31, 1867.*

The third group was made because it covers the years when all post office postmarks and cancellations were used together on the first issue of the imperforated stamps.

The Colonial Period

During the colonial period, in accordance with the "Reales Ordenanzas,

POST OFFICES IN CHILE IN 1854



POSTMARKS OF THE COLONIAL PERIOD 1766 - 1820

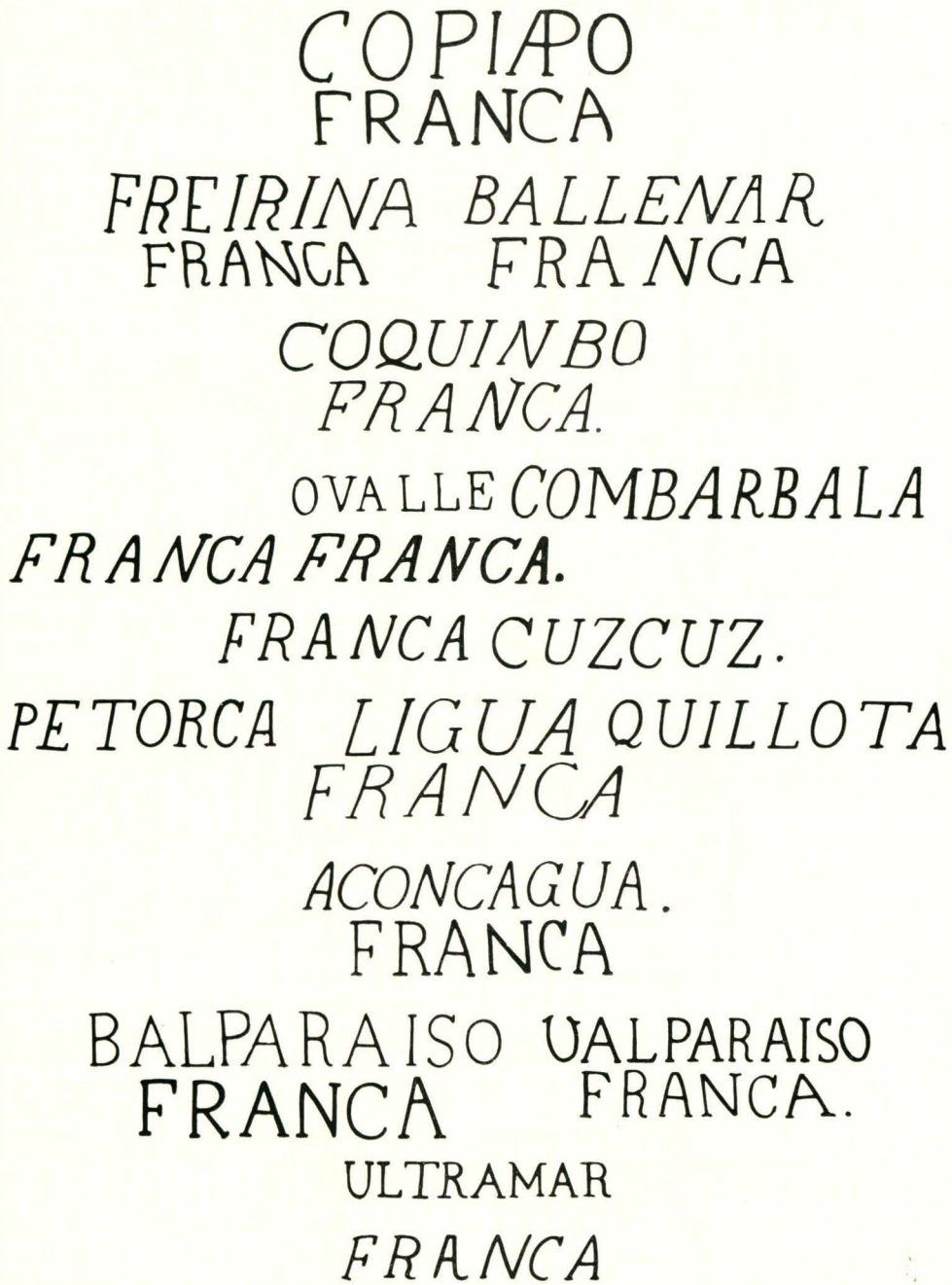


PLATE I.

Instrucciones y Reglamentos.'' (Royal Decrees, Instructions and Regulations) straight-line postmarking devices were distributed to the post offices. It was ordered that handstamped postal markings be placed on the covers bearing the names of the provinces, towns or villages where these were located, or on the envelopes of the post office from which they originated.

If the correspondence was official, from the Church, or if the postage was paid in the post office of origin, it bore, in addition to the postmark, the words ''Franca'' (postpaid). Each post office in Chile used a different marking. This is clearly shown in the seven illustrations, a practice that was followed even in the subsequent period. This enabled me to identify the post office of origin.

Mr. Walter Bose, in his article published in the ''Revista de Correos y Telegrafos,'' No. 63 (1942), Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the ''Establishment of the Maritime and Overland Mail of Chile,'' wrote that in 1748 the first mailing office was established in Santiago, and that in 1748 the first mail was dispatched from Santiago to Copiapó in the north and down to Concepción in the south. The maritime service from Valdivia and Chiloé possibly also dates from the same period.

In 1782, the first political division was authorized with two provinces of administration — one in Santiago with twelve districts and the other in Concepción with seven. It is possible that post offices already existed in each one of these cities or towns, or were later established. These markings are preserved in an accumulation of stampless covers in the National Archives of Chile. They have straight-line postal markings with capital letters, which are very irregular, possibly because they had been inexpertly handmade. I assume that this accumulation of covers came from waybills kept as receipts for registered letters, as neither official receipts nor registered postmarks existed at that time. The oldest known registered letter marking, ''Certificado,'' is from Limache; it is dated March 15, 1865.

The postal markings up to 1820 from the districts, towns and villages that were kept by the post offices, have been copied from those preserved in the National Archives. These are illustrated on Plates I and II.

Postmarks of The Republic 1820–1853

After 1820, the Republican Government of Chile on three different occasions ordered brass marking dies with regular English lettering. The first two are distinguished by different types of lettering, although they were both 5 mm. high, while the third has letters 6 mm. high. Moreover, the ''Franca'' postmarks that were received together with the straight-line markings as in the colonial period, have similar lettering of the same height. Their origin can be established, because all of these ''Franca'' marks have distinguishing characteristics.

The straight-line, English type of postal markings from this period are shown in Plates III and IV; almost all of these are reproduced from folded letters in my collection. Those postmarked ''Franca'' come from the collection that belonged to the ex-President of Chile, don Manuel Montt.

P. S. N. C. Postmarks

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company (P. S. N. C.), a British shipping company, established a maritime service from England to the Pacific coast of South America in 1840. The ships had post offices aboard. The correspondence was hit with a straight-line postmark bearing the name of the ship as well as the letter ''P'' in the center of a lower line in order to indicate that the

POSTMARKS OF THE COLONIAL PERIOD 1766 - 1820

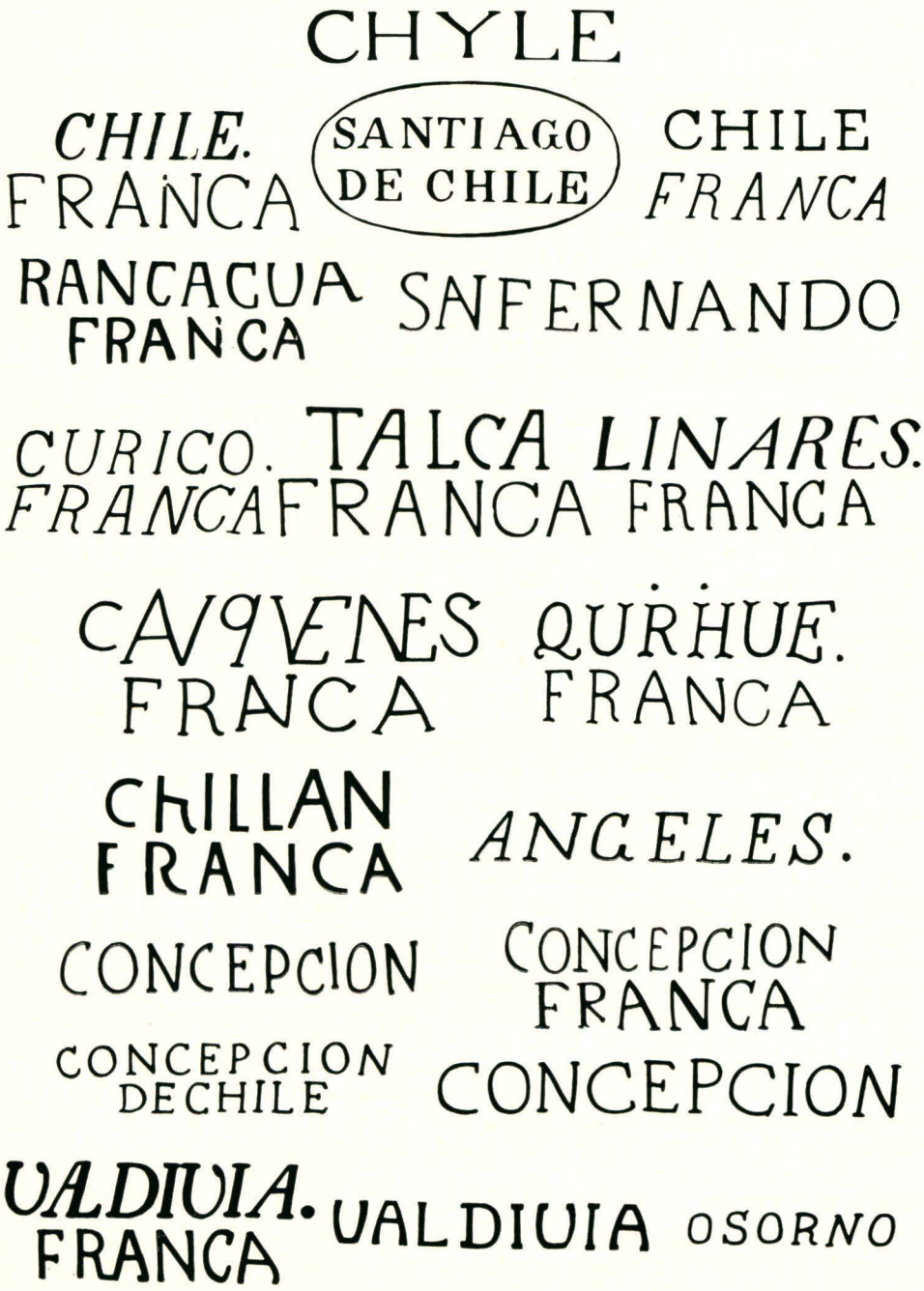


PLATE II.

FIRST POSTMARKS OF THE REPUBLIC 1820 - 1867

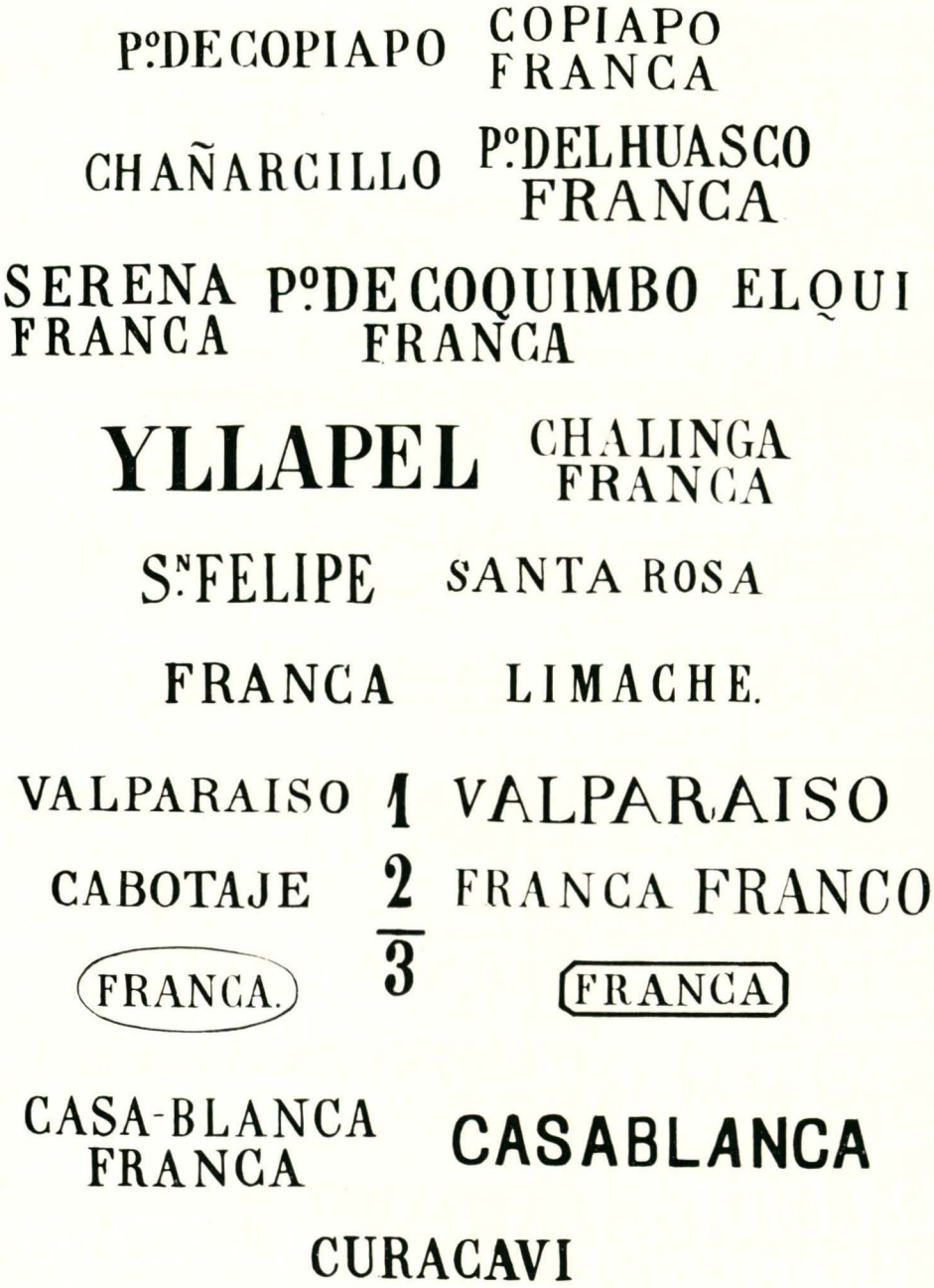


PLATE III.

FIRST POSTMARKS OF THE REPUBLIC 1820 - 1867



PLATE IV.

postage had been paid. These postmarks are shown on Plate V.

After postage stamps were introduced in Chile, the P. S. N. C. stopped using these postmarks since the postage stamps indicated the pre-payment of postage. Covers with both postage stamps and straight-line cancellations, showing the name of the ship that carried them, were so treated by mistake by people not yet familiar with the role of a postage stamp.

Rural Post Offices

By 1866, Chile had 60 first- and second-class post offices, that is, offices equipped to receive and dispatch every type of correspondence. But in the smaller villages there were only post offices rendering a limited service. In 1866, there were 110 such rural post offices called, "*Estafetas,*" classified by the Post Office Administration as third-class post offices. Generally, they used neither linear stamping devices nor postmarks. But sometimes, in exceptional cases, they employed some of the postal markings that are shown at the bottom of Plate V. These are enclosed in an oval. They were probably made at the same time (about 1850) as those used in Valdivia, as well as the "Franca" markings from Valparaíso and from Santiago. These are shown on Plates II and IV. Beginning 1865, these rural post offices received circular cancellers with the abbreviation "EST" in the center.

Postal Markings From 1853 To 1867

By the law of October 20, 1852, postal rates were lowered; the law came into force on July 1, 1853, when the first postage stamps received from England went into use. Prior to this date, postal markings and circular cancellations received from Perkins, Bacon & Co. were distributed to the 44 post offices shown on the map of Chile on page 344. There were a total of 144, but for some unknown reason, they were not used in certain post offices, such as Constitución, Parral, Chañarcillo and Santa Rose, which only began using them in 1856.

These cancellations always have been classified into two types: one with six thin interior bars, and another with seven. There are actually four different diameters of the inside circle in the six-bar variety, as well as another with six thick bars. As yet, I have not been able to find out which post offices used each of these six different varieties of cancellations. But after I finish my examination of a great amount of covers, I propose to go into this in a future article. Plate VI shows how to identify these cancellations, and the period in which they were used.

In 1861, along with the final consignment of postage stamps from Perkins, Bacon & Co., 200 obliterating devices were received with the word "Cancelled." These were distributed to almost every post office in Chile.

The postal authorities objected to the use of the English word "Cancelled" on the obliterating devices. They had these replaced by new ones, either with the Spanish translation "Cancelado," or by mute obliterators.

The four types show at the bottom of Plate VII were used infrequently. Also, the places that used them are not known.

Circular Dated Postmarks 1853–1867

From July 1853 until December 1867, nine different types of circular dated postmarks were used as actual postal markings. These appear on Plate VI, the dates being those on the oldest letters in my collection.

It can be assumed from these dates that the dated cancelling devices were sent out gradually to 36 of the 44 post offices appearing on the map of Chile shown on page 344. Post offices, which did not receive these dated cancellers,

POSTMARKS OF THE P.S.N.C.

VAPOR PERU
P

VAPOR CHILE
P

VAPOR N.GRANADA
P

VAPOR BOLIVIA
P

VAPOR SANTIAGO
P

VAPOR LIMA
P

VAPOR QUITO
P

VAPOR BOGOTA
P

"ESTAFETA" (RURAL P.O.) POSTMARKS.















PLATE V.

CIRCULAR DATED POSTMARKS 1853 - 1867.



A



B



C



D



D



F



F



E



G



G



H



I

PLATE VI.

CANCELLATIONS: 1853-1867

concentric rings with six thin central bars and four different diametres of the central ring.



12,50 mm.
1853 - 1858



12,00 mm.
1853 - 1867



11,50 mm.
1853 : 1867

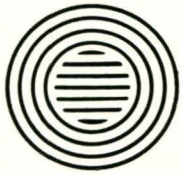


10,50 mm.
1853 - 1858

with six thick bars. *with seven thin bars.*



1853 - 1867



1853 - 1856

Barred oval with CANCELLED in English.



1861 - 1867

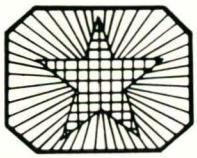
Cancellations used in Valparaíso *Cancellations used in Santiago*

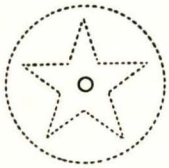


1861 - 1867



1863 - 1867





Cancellation of unknown origin.









PLATE VII.

continued using the old ones, even those from the colonial period. Post offices such as Po. de Copiapo, Copiapo, Valparaiso and Santiago already had circular dated cancellations in 1853; covers from these cities bearing straight-line markings are scarce. The following post offices stopped using straight-line markings during these years:

Chiloé in 1858.

Rancagua, San Fernando, Curicó, Chillán, Talcahuano, Los Angeles and Valdivia in 1859.

Linares, Cauquenes, San Carlos and Tomé in 1862.

Chañarcillo, Po del Huasco, and Freirina in 1863.

The dates when the following post offices stopped using line postal markings is not certain, since covers have been found cancelled by these post offices with straight-line markings but bearing stamps of the later issues:

Vallenar, Elqui, Illapel, Petorca, Ligua, Casablanca, Melipilla, San Antonio, Rengo, and Parral.

As it was a former practice to apply a cancellation as well as a dated postmark on each folded letter, mistakes were very frequently made by some offices, but very rarely by others. The most noteworthy mistake was to omit the cancellation, so that the postage stamps were obliterated only with the straight-line or circular marking. In some cases, covers with uncancelled stamps are as valuable as mint copies.

The illustrations on Plates I to VII were copied from the original markings on covers in my collection. They are hand-drawn and consequently, not exact.

In doing this research, I have found that the field of early postal markings of Chile has never been completely recorded by philatelic students. This article marks only a fresh start; it has added to the information in previous literature. The help of any reader interested in this field is sought. Anyone specializing in early Chilean postal markings, who knows of some not shown in this article, should please so inform me. It will help to complete this project.

R. D. P. *(Continued from Page 342)*

been any father and son, who were Signatories. No. But there is a father and daughter, who were signers . . . the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein in 1927 and his daughter, Mrs. Louise B. Dale in 1956. Incidentally, only two of the 179 R.D.P.'s have been women, the other being the late Miss Winifred Penn-Gaskell (Cambridge 1938), whose outstanding collection of aero-philately is now in the Science Museum in Kensington, London.

After familiarizing myself with the history and background of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, what was learned not only seemed to be revealing, but no doubt unknown to most of the other philatelists in the United States. I thought that this information would prove of interest to the readers of this magazine. *(H. M. G.)*

1966 COMING MEETINGS

November 16th	— *Bolivia — Alex Rendon, New York City, N. Y.*
December 7th	— *Philatelic oddities of the world — Ira Seebacher, Roslyn, New York*
December 21st	— *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*

Honduras

Postal History to 1877 and Its First Postage Stamps Of 1866 (Part 9)

By Irving I. Green

(Continued from Page 300)

Not One Sheet But 4 Panes

Now, I proceeded to try to match and compare these circles in the margins of the four so-called sheets of the four Types. Finally, I was able to match all of these top marginal circles and found that each of the four always were in the same position. Now, I realized that I had determined the true make-up of the full sheets. The "so-called sheets" were, in reality, panes. The actual full sheet comprised four panes of 120 stamps each. Consequently, the sheet contained 480 subjects arranged as shown in Fig. 39.

This explains why, when I previously mentioned full sheets, I referred to them always as "so-called sheets of 120."

Then, I concluded that four pane transfers, Types A, B, C, and D (see Fig. 39), were laid down on the final lithographic printing stone. Also, there had been but *one printing from this one and only printing stone* that was used for both colors of the stamps.

This pane arrangement was logical in lithography, especially in the 1860's, because once the lithographer had transferred panes Types A and C in an upright position, he found it convenient to walk around the extremely heavy and cumbersome soapstone printing plate (measuring some 18x22 inches) to the opposite side of his workbench, where he then transferred the two remaining panes, Types B and D, in upright positions. If the lithographer worked at a revolving workbench, he merely turned his bench to achieve the same result.

The sheet arrangement with the placement of its four panes resulted in twenty quasi-vertical tete-beche pairs, as well as twenty-four horizontal gutter pairs. In this connection, one thing is certain, whoever separated the large full sheets into panes was so painstakingly careful, that, to my knowledge, quasi-vertical tete-beche pairs and horizontal gutter pairs are not known to exist.

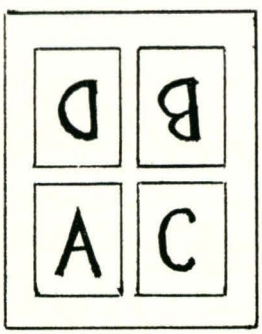


Fig. 39. 4 Pane arrangement of full sheet of 480.

Paper

Poole's only comment regarding the paper is in reference to its color: one he calls green, the other rose. Crouch is more explicit, stating that two different colored papers were used, one a bluish-green laid and the other a rose-colored wove. This scanty information, however, invites a fuller description of the papers, how they were made, and their inherent properties.

First will be discussed the rose-colored paper. Some have called the color, fawn; others, a dusty rose-pink, and still others just plain pink. But to me, the color designation "rose" of low saturation and brilliance seems adequate.

The paper is of Germanic origin, similar to some used for postage stamps of the early German and Italian States. It is made from ground woodfibers, a process introduced in Germany in 1840 by Friedrich Gottlob Keller, a German weaver of Saxony, who procured a patent for a wood-grinding machine. This art of grinding woodfibers for paper-making pulp spread rapidly in Germany, but it was not used in the United States until 1863.

The rose-colored paper was made on a paper machine; it is definitely not handmade. The bed used by the paper machines in Germany from 1840 onward was woven of brass wire, which gave the resultant paper a wove appearance in transparency, with no laid line pattern as found on the other handmade paper from this period.

The paper is very lightly sized and extremely fast on absorption. Wood chips, undigested, brown in color, due to lignin[53] (a substance related to cellulose, with the essential part of woody tissue, flat and rectangular or rhomboid in shape) can be detected here and there in the paper under strong magnification.

The coloring matter is aniline dye, which was in common usage by 1870, having been introduced in Germany in 1856. It was known then as Perkin's mauve. This variety of dye is very soluble in water. It produced an even coloring of the fibers after its introduction into the beater, which contained the digested bleach "pull," from which the excess of water had been drawn.

The more intense black on the face of the rose stamp compared with that on the bluish-green one was due to the rapid absorption of the ink resulting from the very "slack" sizing, a process performed by a paper machine to give the paper an adequate printing surface. A rough-edge tear, showing bits of fibers protruding, characteristic of ground-wood paper, is evident here.

The Blue-Green Paper

This paper was made principally from cotton fibers mixed with a small amount of ground-wood, which mixture made it somewhat stronger than the rose paper, and gave it a cleaner edge tear. Although there was somewhat more sizing in this blue-green paper than in the rose, there was still not enough to provide an excellent printing surface. Being less "slack," however, it somewhat less readily absorbed the ink, as shown by the less intense black imprint. The ink laid better on the surface.

The parallel lines apparent in this paper, horizontal to the design, when held up to a strong light, are an imitation by a machine-made method of the "laid lines" of the hand-molds. It will be noted, however, that these lines do not show any "chain-lacing," which appeared in paper made on hand-molds.

53. The wood's lignin has been described as the cement that causes the wood-cellulose fibers to stick to each other. The best grades of paper have no lignin, but the types of wood pulp used to make paperboard and wallboard retain quite a lot of it.

"Chain-lacing" is the horse-hair used in making ancient papers (from China[54], Japan, and Korea), to bind the horizontal bamboo strips of the hand-mold together. The bamboo strips made the "laid" appearance, the "chain-lacing" being at intervals of ½ to ¼ inch apart, showing at right angles to the cross "laid" lines.

The early European papermakers substituted wire for bamboo strips, and a finer wire for the "chain-lacing." But the "laid" lines were reproduced by the wire molds; the "chain-lacing" of the wire also made the same transparent lines to the light in the paper as did the ancient bamboo molds. The use of wire in Europe resulted when bamboo became unobtainable.

This run of cotton and ground-wood fibers in the blue-green paper was made at a different time on a paper machine than the rose paper, because the "furnish" (the contents of both the vat and the beater) was different; the beater had to be filled with the new fiber mix. An aniline dye, however, was used also to color the blue-green paper, having the same tinctorial strength as the rose. There is no doubt it was made at the same mill, within hours or a day or so after the run of the rose paper, in which run the "furnish" to the beater was ground-wood alone.

The horizontal "laid" lines' appearance was made by a "dandy-roll." This was a wood or metal cylinder on whose surface was wound very fine brass or copper wire, 1/32 of an inch or less apart from one another and fastened to the surface of the cylinder. The wet fibers flowing onto the papermaking wire, also a woven one, moved under the dandy-roll," which, rotating against the moving web of wet fibers, continually impressed the pattern of lines into the wet web.

The cotton seeds can be seen under magnification as tiny, light-brown "motes" (small particles, as of floating dust), or circles, a typical appearance when cotton "linters" (a mixture of long, usually flacid fibers and fuzz escaping removal in ginning and used in cotton batting) are the source of fibers. These seeds are reduced to tiny circles in the beater as the fibers are brushed between the beater-roll and the bed-plate of the Hollander (the original name for the oval beater that was invented in Holland, circa 1350).

Both the rose and the bluish-green papers are thin but not hard; they crease easily. Certainly, such fragile papers were not suited for a 12-year usage in a country where extremes of temperature and humidity are endemic. The only apparent advantages resulting from their use were that they were inexpensive, difficult to counterfeit, and impervious to re-use, as certainly they could not withstand the soaking and chemical treatment needed to remove cancellations.

Quantity Printed

In the early days of postage stamps, in all countries the quantities printed were not, as a rule, disclosed, and issues were infrequently changed. Honduras, in financial straits at the time that the first printing order was placed, was no

54. The Chinese invented paper. They used bamboo fibers, and certain kinds of grass and old rags. Putting this material in a strong vessel, they rubbed and pounded it with a pestle until it became a pulp. Then, they molded this wet mass into paper, using a frame with a bed, which consisted of bamboo sticks cross-laced with silk threads or horsehair. They would pour some of the wet pulp onto the mold, then shake it vigorously to entangle the fibers to form a mat. During this operation the water would drain off and leave only the sheet of wet paper. This would be removed and spread on a flat surface to dry; then a stack of dried sheets would be flattened by a wooden press.

The Chinese still make this hand-molded paper in the same manner.

exception to this. The decree of October 18, 1865 and its ratification of March 2, 1866, called for "*un numero competente,*" a sufficient quantity. But what does this mean? If this meant for postal needs alone, then the small quantity used annually and the contemplated duration of the issue would quite accurately determine the required quantity. The duration, however, was so indefinite, that a quantity, let us say, for a ten-year period might have been contemplated.

Based on the amount of mail transported annually, known approximately, a quantity ten times this amount was tremendously below the 1,500,000 stamps of each color, which supposedly had been printed, as mentioned in the magazine articles of August 1865.

Evidently, therefore, Medina had in mind many other uses besides postage for the stamps, when he authorized the production of such a large quantity of each color at the one and only printing from the single printing stone. The original face value of the stamps, two reales, but later by the October 18, 1865 decree reduced to one real, represented, when the stamps were purchased by the public, an obligation on the part of the Government to render that value in postal service.

Thus, Medina concluded that postage stamps, even those held unsold by the Government, had more intrinsic value, during the period of their validity for postal use, than did paper money issued without reserves. Consequently, he used the stamps for various purposes, one of which was as money, as specifically noted in the preamble of the decree of March 31, 1877, which states:

"Taking into consideration that the postage stamps of the Republic have been employed during various epochs in paying the salaries of employees, etc., and for that reason and others much too numerous to enumerate, the postal income has remained nominal, and therefore has not increased sufficiently to satisfy the most urgent needs of the postal administration."

Before looking askance at this use of stamps as money, one must not overlook the fact that in the United States during the Civil War, postage stamps, many encased, were authorized by the United States Congress on July 7, 1863, to be used as money.

There are instances of a similar usage in other countries. In Russia during World War I, the cardboard Romanov stamps of 1915 were issued to the public to be used either as money or as postage stamps. In Hungary, the Banat issues of 1919 were used to pay postal employees' salaries. Corrientes, a northwest province of the Argentine Republic, used stamps as money.

In retrospect, it is now apparent that the quantity of stamps printed for the first Honduran issue was amply sufficient to serve the following requirements:

1) To satisfy the postal needs from the middle of 1866 to June 2, 1877, when the March 31, 1877 decree authorizing the provisional issue of 1878 was ratified; also, the further use of the first issue was forbidden.

2) To supply the basic stamps for the provisional issue of 1877-1878, which were used some twelve and one-half months — from June 2, 1877 to July 15, 1878, when the decree of that latter date authorized the use of the Morazan Bust issue (Scott Nos. 30-36), made in the United States.

3) To serve as money for the payment of employees' salaries and "for other reasons much too numerous to enumerate," as stated in the preamble of the March 31, 1877 decree.

4) To provide basic stamps for the fraudulent overprints on the 1877-1878 provisionals.

5) To allow for excessive damage resulting from tropical borers, other

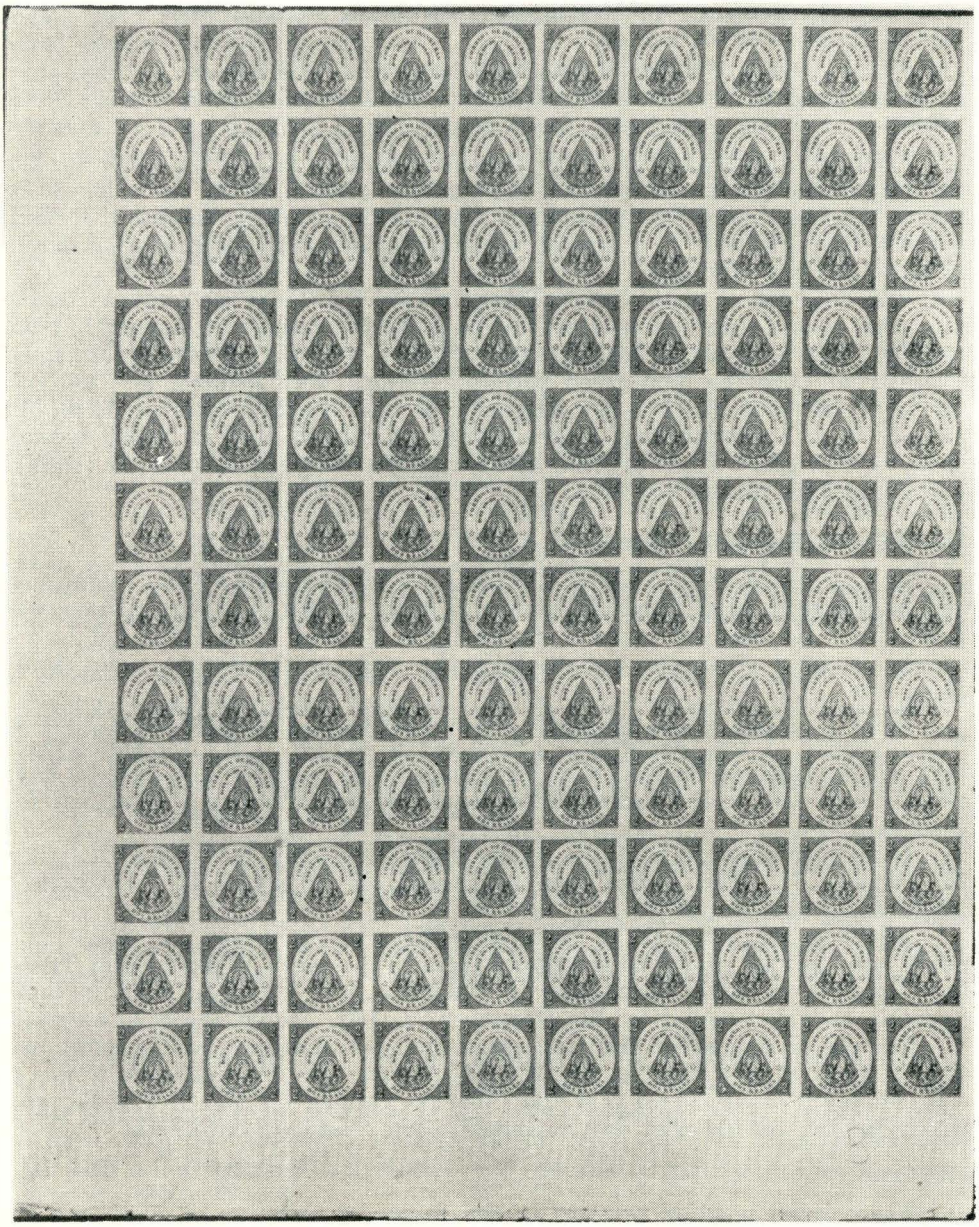


Fig. 38. Full pane of the first issue, Type B.

insects, and damage.

6) To allow for the great amount of spoilage due to improper gumming.

7) For philately; to provide mint stamps for practically all general stamp collections for nearly a century. These are still listed in the general stamp catalogues of the world at a very low price.

8) To supply the many panes used in philatelic research (I personally have examined hundreds).

9) To be presently in adequate supply in the stock of most retail stamp dealers throughout the world.

10) To supply stamps for the many forged cancellations.

11) To supply the Consul in London with a quantity of stamps to sell stamp dealers.

Doubtless, when the Honduran Consul in London placed the order for the printing of the stamps, he specified the quantity of each of the two colors to be made. Unfortunately, we do not know who did the printing, because if we did, his records might still be available to enable an accurate determination of the actual quantities produced.

The only source that we now have, on which to base an estimate, is the somewhat scanty information given in the magazine articles of August 1, 1865, namely, that a total of 3,000,00 stamps were printed. Probably an equal quantity of both the blue green and rose stamps were printed, or 3125 full sheets of 480 subjects each for each color — with a grand total of 6,250 full sheets. Such a quantity was well within the maximum limit of 20,000 impressions, beyond which a new printing stone would be required, because the original one would have become too worn.

Stamp Sheets' Shipment to Honduras

A total quantity of 6,250 sheets made up of four panes each, ungummed and imperforate, constituted the completed order as far as the the printer was concerned. He received instructions from the London Consul to send him a specific number of sheets, and to ship the large remainder to Comayagua, Honduras.

After a month or so en route, the shipment to Honduras was received. The preamble of the December 27, 1865 decree states: "All the correspondence will be received franked, and the stamps to be used for this purpose have already been sent to the various dependencies of the Treasury Department for their sale."

It may be assumed that the stamps must have been in Comayagua when the October 18, 1865 decree was announced, as otherwise the government would never have issued it.

Allowing for a month or so to gum, dry, and separate the sheets into panes, and another month to distribute them to the seven Departmental Treasury Agencies, it would be possible to announce their being on hand in these agencies, as was reported by the December 27, 1865 decree.

The use of stamps for franking correspondence, however, had to wait until the Congress ratified the October 18, 1865 decree. In this instance, it was a considerably revised decree that the Congress ratified on March 2, 1866, and which Medina, on the next day, executed as the "Law of the Land."

The Gum

There is no mention of gum in the decree of October 18, 1865 and its ratification of March 2, 1866 authorizing the stamps, nor in the magazine articles of August 1865, which presumably were based on information received from the Liverpool stamp dealer, who bought a quantity of the stamps from the Honduran Consul in London prior to their use in Honduras.

From a careful examination of the gum, I deduce that such an inferior job of application never could have been done in Europe, but only in Honduras, where the proper material and know-how were lacking. Actually, Honduras was not alone with gumming problems. The top-notch stamp manufacturers in that early period, and this included the United States, encountered many

difficulties in this respect. It was years before this problem was satisfactorily licked (again, pardon the pun).

Doubtless the full sheets of four panes each shipped to Comayagua, Honduras, as well as those forwarded to the Honduran Consul in London, were ungummed. For one thing, being ungummed eliminated the distinct possibility of sheet adhesion during the long sea voyage to Honduras. Furthermore, in support of this contention, I have never detected the slightest indication of paraffin paper adhering to the gum in the many hundreds of panes or large pieces I have examined. Had the sheets been gummed prior to shipment, paraffin paper would have necessarily been inserted between the sheets to prevent adhesion en route; in that case, at least some bits of it would have stuck to the gum.

Unquestionably, therefore, the gumming was done locally, in Comayagua, as the work is amateurish to an extreme. A brownish lumpy animal glue, obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, and bones of animals, and then heating this jelly with water, was brushed by hand onto the backs of the full sheets. The sheets were then laid out flat, face down, to dry. During this operation, the glue also was applied onto the margins of the full sheet's face; it is not unusual to find fingerprints, evidently of those who did the gumming, dried there or on the gum on the back of the sheets. After separating the sheets into four panes, the gum will be found applied onto their wider margins, a true indication that the full sheets were gummed prior to their separation, and that no gum reached the horizontal or vertical gutters except at their very ends.

The extremes of temperature and humidity, to which the panes were subjected, caused a long-range deterioration in the animal glue, this through a series of stresses and strains brought about by contraction and expansion. With expansion, some moisture flowed out of the thin colloidal film; upon contraction, the moisture piled up, making, over a long period of time, the uneven high and low places appearing as cracks and ridges.

After thoroughly drying, the streaked and unevenly applied glue became extremely brittle — an immediate difficulty. When an effort was made to flatten the panes, the gum broke up into a mass of small, but hard pieces, whose sharp edges penetrated the paper and tore it. Unknown in the middle 1860's were gum-cracking machines, which split the gum on stamps into minute squares or diamond-shaped fragments to eliminate curling and damage to the paper.

Separation of Sheets

After the gummed full sheets had dried, they were meticulously separated into panes, four to a sheet. The two blank circular dots, one near each end of the horizontal gutter, provided gauge marks to where the separation was to be done. Together with the vertical gutter, the separation presumably was done with a dull cutting tool, because the edges that resulted are, under magnification, rather ragged.

The shipment of sheets sent from the printer to the Honduran Consul in London was ungummed. They were doubtless separated in this condition into panes in the Consul's office in England, and then sent to the Liverpool stamp dealer, who sold them to his customers.

The First Day of Issue

Article 13 of the Executive Decree of October 18, 1865 specifies January 1, 1866[55] as the first day of issue of the new stamps. In Honduras, however,

55. The post offices were closed on New Year's Day.

an Executive Decree does not become the "Law of the Land" until the Congress ratifies it and the Chief Executive, in turn, confirms it with his signature. Customarily, the Congress ratifies such a decree in its original wording and without delay. In this instance, the decree was signed by Cresencio Gomez, substituting for Medina, who had resigned as the President because of illness. Actually this resignation was in line with a Latin American political expediency. The chief executive resigns from office some months prior to a presidential election, in which he is again a candidate for the same office, thereby legally side-stepping a constitutional regulation that a president cannot succeed himself in that office.

The Medina-inspired Congress was well aware of their favorite's political maneuvers and his objection to some portions of the October 18, 1865 Decree. After winning the election, as anticipated, Medina, on February 1, 1866 took the oath as Constitutional President for a new term of four years. He now presented the Congress with his revised version of the October 18, 1865 Decree. This was promptly ratified by the Congress on March 2, 1866. The next day Medina confirmed that ratification, so that on March 3, 1866 the revised decree became the "Law of the Land." The revised decree contained no stipulation as to the first day of issue; assuredly it would be unconstitutional on any date prior to March 3, 1866.

We learn from the preamble of the December 27, 1865 Decree that the new postage stamps had already been distributed to the Departmental Treasury Administrators by the Direccion General of Post in the capital, then Comayagua. These Administrators, one for each Department were accountable for the stamps. In turn, they sold them to the public at their decreed value or to their subordinate postmasters and estanco operators at a 5 or 6% discount.

Mention previously was made concerning Guatemala's desire to enter into a Convention with Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua to lower postal rates between them. Although this desire had been known officially to the government of Honduras in a letter dated June 12, 1866, it seems likely than an earlier unofficial expression of this desire was addressed to Medina personally. He then decided to withhold the stamps from public sale until the effective date of the Convention, August 1, 1866,[56] which date, quite conveniently, was also the first day of the Honduran fiscal year.

Another clue indicating that issuance of the stamps took place about August 1, 1866, is discussed at length in a later part of this series dealing with contemporary publications. It seems that the Resident Minister of the United States to Honduras, Richard Rousseau, had arrived at his new post a month or so prior to August 1, 1866. According to his correspondence, he maintained that he had had a hand in advising the Honduran government in the proper use of the stamps, and that they were issued a short time after his arrival.

Unfortunately, I have been unable to locate any official document or conclusive evidence that mentions the exact day the first stamps were first sold to the public for use on mail. However, considering the clues I have noted, I shall make an educated guess that it was on *August 1, 1866.*

Duration and Last Day of Use

The first stamps of Honduras had a validity of approximately eleven years,

56. Guatemala had requested Honduras to advertise in Honduran publications that a reduced postal rate to Guatemala and El Salvador would become effective on August 1, 1866. This doubtless delayed the first day of issuance until then, because it would appear to be impractical to make effective postal rates as of the decree of October 18, 1865 and its March 2, 1866 Ratification, and then, within a few months at the most, change these rates in accordance with the Convention with Guatemala and El Salvador.

from sometime in 1866, probably August 1st until June 2, 1877, when President Soto's Executive Order of March 31, 1877 authorizing the Provisional Issue of 1877 and a Postal Guide, was ratified by the Congress. On June 2, 1877, this body approved all acts of the Provisional Executive Officer since his discretional take-over of the government from August 27, 1876 until May 30, 1877, when he was elected the Constitutional President. The March 31, 1877 Executive Order, in the April 6, 1877 official newspaper, "La Gaceta," read:

"Taking into consideration that the postage stamps of the Republic of all the values actually in stock have been employed during various epochs in paying the salaries of employees, etc., and for that reason, and others too many to enumerate, the postal income has remained nominal, and therefore has not increased sufficiently to satisfy the necessary requirements for the urgent needs of the Postal Administration. Therefore, the Provisional President decrees: that the postage stamps that are not surcharged with the new values as stated in the Postal Guide of March 31, 1877, are declared without franking value; and when the Departmental Administrators receive their allotment of the surcharged stamps now valid, they will return all the unsurcharged ones to the Direccion General, and only the provisional stamps will be valid for postage in the Republic until the new issue ordered by the government from the United States is delivered here." *(Signed) Provisional President Soto*

Cancellations and Postmarks

By the terms of the decree of October 18, 1865 and its ratification of March 2, 1866, all mail was to be prepaid in full by postage stamps. Article 3 of the Decree states: "In order to prevent fraud, the postmaster, who receives mail franked with stamps as required, will immediately cancel the stamps affixed thereto by a pen-struck cross, or with the inked-rubber handstamp supplied by the government, in order to prevent their re-use."

The defunct postal department, however, supplied only a few of the post offices with a special handstamp marker with the name of the post office. Therefore, in most cases, the stamps were defaced by a pen-struck cross, customarily in black ink. Usually, when more than one stamp was used in a strip, one large pen-struck cross cancelled all of them. Although in some instances, each stamp of the strip was individually pen-struck, and then, as a rule, showing portions of the pencross on the adjoining stamp or stamps. Sometimes a pencancel other than a cross was genuinely applied, although this was contrary to regulations.

Some examples of these special handstamped postmarks and cancellations are illustrated (Fig. 40A-1) and described as follows:

1. (Fig. 40A) The straight line COMAYAGUA, 38 mm. long by 5 mm. high, always in black ink, and always on the rose-colored stamp. This cancellation is identical to the one used during the late pre-adhesive period.[57]

2. (Fig. 40B) This framed postmark "Franqueado en Gracias" means "Postage Paid in Gracias." It is found in black ink. Its oblong border measures 36 mm. in length by 18 mm. high. As Gracias was Medina's hometown, it is not surprising that he would give the post office there preferential treatment, by supplying it with this unusual handstamp marker. I have seen this on only the rose-colored stamp.

57. This postal marking is shown clearly in Fig. 10, a stampless cover of the 1856-66 era. Counterfeits of this are known, especially on the green stamp.

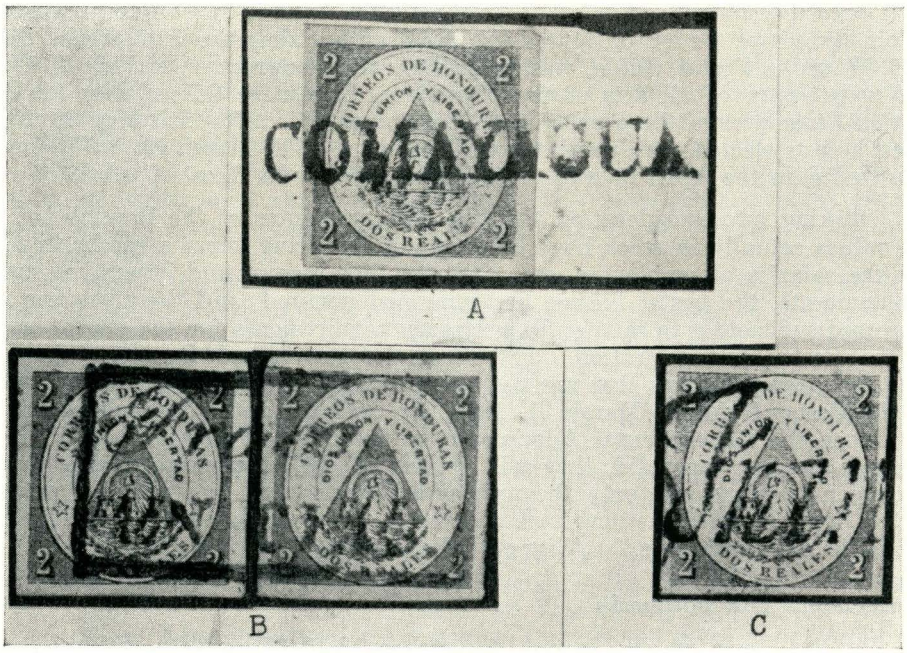


Fig. 40A, 40B and 40C.

3. (Fig. 40C) I have twice seen this black script marking on the green stamp with the word "Franco." The other stamp seen, but not illustrated, showed the "co F" of this marking, it being a part of the two-line "Franco/ OMOA" postal marking from the stampless period. The script style letters in this "Franco" are similar to an early Trujillo marking I have seen; so that Omoa, a neighboring town also in the Yoro Department, may have continued to use this marking from the stampless period on the first stamps. Also the mark was so large that only part of the word "Franco" could appear on the stamp. As copper currency was not acceptable in Yoro, the green stamp would be used there. This "Franco" measures 30 mm. in length, with the smaller letters 7 mm. high, with the capital letter "F" twice that.

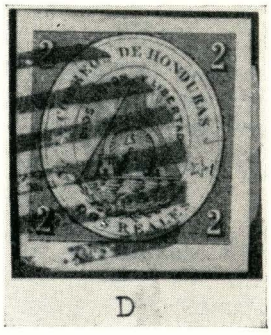


Fig. 40D.

4. (Fig. 40D) This killer cancellation was in use toward the end of the

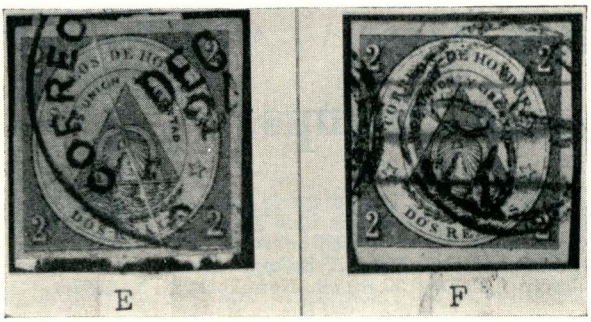


Fig. 40E and 40F.

stamp's validity, in the middle 1870's. It consists of seven thick parallel bars of such a length that the cancellation itself appears circular, with a diameter of 25 mm. and a 2 mm. space between each bar. It is struck in black or dark blue, and appears frequently on the 1877 and 1878 issues.

By observing Fig. 40D closely, a tiny ink spot or checkmark can be observed over the righthand star and below the "S" of Honduras."

My late, lamented friend and Honduran stamp specialist, Judge Harrison Hale Schaaf, informed me that years ago, the late Mr. A. Krassa, of the stamp firm of Homan, Krassa, Nassau Street, New York, N. Y. told him that the son of the man, who operated the *estanco* in Tegucigalpa in the days of the first issue, related to Mr. Krassa that he well remembered as a boy, seeing his father carefully tick the stamps he sold. While this is hearsay evidence, it sounds plausible. The fact is that this method of ticking (done, evidently, for accounting or protective reasons) served a good purpose, as it became a regular feature of the Tegucigalpa surcharged stamps of the following (1877) issue. That this seven-bar cancellation is, as far as I know, only found on the rose stamp, which is fairly common ticked, identifying its origin as Tegucigalpa.

5. Fig. 40E is a single-line circular dated cancellation in black. It measures 30 mm. in diameter. Within the circle at the top and conforming to it are the words in capital letters "CORREOS DE HONDURAS;" in the circle's center, the date is abbreviated in two lines. Doubtless, the name of the town or city was at the bottom. The example illustrated shows a portion of this cancellation; I have only seen it on the rose-colored stamp.

6. (Fig. 40F) I have this black quatrefoil killer on both the rose and green stamps. Occasionally, it is doubly impressed. Its four foils are enclosed within a double-line circle, the outer one 19 mm. in diameter, the inner one 16 mm. Each foil is 8 mm. in length and 2 mm. at its greatest width. There is a small blank circle in the center, from which the four foils radiate to the edge of the inner circle. That this cancellation is found on both colors of the stamp militates against its genuineness, as the regulation that only the rose stamp was to be used where copper currency was in circulation, and the green stamp where it was repudiated, was strictly adhered to throughout Honduras. Yet there is a possibility that the same style of killer was used in different sections of the country, where rose stamps were used, and in those using the green ones. I rate this cancellation as questionable.

(To Be Continued)

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

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

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

United States

1898 Revenues Used As Newspaper Stamps

The illustrated piece was in an accumulation of material from about 1885 to 1915 I secured from the attic in an old house in the Hill District of Pittsburgh, Pa. In addition to several thousand pieces of postal stationery, there were hundreds of bundles of 100 of the common 2-cent red postage stamps from that period of years.

Being a regular, interested reader of this column, I recalled this piece of a document with U. S. Revenue stamps that long had puzzled me. Finally, an explanation for the use of Revenue instead of Newspaper stamps was found.

Newspaper stamps had been discontinued on July 1, 1898. A collector seldom could come upon Newspaper stamps used as this, because they were required to be retained by the Post Office.



The ten 1898 Revenue stamps (six Scott No. R163 and four No. R168) on this piece all are cancelled by a purple-ink handstamp, "P.R.R." (Pennsylvania Railroad). It is dated September 4, 1898 just a little over two months after Newspaper stamps had been discontinued. I was told that it is not often that Revenue stamps are seen used for the bulk delivery of newspapers after the use of the latter ceased on July 1, 1898.

(Howard L. Rarick, Fremont, Calif.)

The Clubhouse

Meeting of September 21, 1966

Czechoslovakia

The above date marked the start of the second part of the club's 1966 meetings. One can usually anticipate a large attendance, because most members always seem anxious to return to philately after the 3-month summer recess.

The weather, however, did not cooperate. After another unusually dry summer, the skies really opened up on September 21st. It poured all day and almost until midnight. Consequently, the expected large turnout did not materialize. There were about 30 members present. Considering the very bad weather, it was remarkable to see again how many members attend meetings, despite discouraging conditions.

The program was put on by the New York branch of the Czechoslovakia Philatelic Society, one of the Study Groups that meets here.

There were four exhibits but only three speakers, because one exhibitor was out of the country. The program was led by Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch. The first and a very interesting exhibit was the Czechoslovakian Army Field Post in Siberia after World War I. The others concerned the production and printing of some of the first issues.

No notes were given to this magazine, as is always requested by letter from the Program Committee, so that a detailed report cannot be rendered.

Meeting of October 5, 1966

Roundtable — United States, British Empire, Europe

The third roundtable meeting in a series initiated two years ago was held at the Collectors Club on the evening of October 5th. The success of these meetings has been a source of deep satisfaction to the writer. He was instrumental in having them placed on the program several years ago, because it was his belief that the informal atmosphere of a discussion "around the table" might be more conducive to easy participation by members, who might otherwise be restrained at the more formal meetings.

This year, as is customary, there were three roundtable groups. The United States section, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ezra D. Cole, met in the main meeting room. Because of his interest in United States air mail stamps, the writer was present at that section. The discussion was lively and spontaneous; it can be reported that much enthusiasm was generated by the various showings and discussions.

Reports that reached the writer indicate that the same enthusiastic response took place in the British Empire and European sections of the roundtable meeting. The British section, chaired by Mr. Lawrence L. Shenfield, met in the second-floor lounge. The European section with Mr. Herbert J. Bloch as moderator met in the Board of Governors room on the third floor.

The success of a roundtable meeting depends in great measure on the initiative of the members attending the several sections, along with the guidance and direction of knowledgeable chairmen. Meaningful discussion can only be engendered when suitable material is brought to the meeting for examination and analyisis. The 1966 meeting was successful because of the material con-

sidered and the capable direction given by the three sectional chairmen.

A roundtable meeting will be included in the 1967 program; the members are urged to select stamps and covers from their collections to bring to that and future roundtable meetings. *(Philip Silver)*

Meeting of June 8, 1966

Postscript

Due to an unfortunate oversight when copying from his notes, this reporter omitted mention of one of the highlights of the Collectors Club meeting of June 8, 1966, held in tribute to AEROPEX. This was the presentation to the Club by the Staten Island Philatelic Society of their records of the 1964 Verrazano Bridge commemorative stamp of the United States. Included in this voluminous work is a history of the efforts by various groups on behalf of the issuance of this stamp, from preliminary proposals for the design through the final Official Presentation Folder from the United States Post Office Department.

The Club was most grateful to the Staten Island Philatelic Society for this welcome and thoughtful gift, which now rests in our library, for all who may be interested to view and consult. *(William H. Miller, Jr.)*

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

5159 Bernard L. Gerson, New York, N. Y. Collects General.
5160 Charles I. Ball, Fairview Park, Ohio. Collects British Colonies, Postal History.
5161 Lucius Jackson, Burlington, Vt. Collects General.
5162 Donald L. Bower, Washington, D.C. Collects United States, Confederate States.
5163 Lawrence Allen Willette, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Collects 19th Century United States, Germany, Gt. Britain.
5164 Enzo Diena, Rome, Italy. Collects Italy, States, Colonies.
5165 John B. Dillon, M.D., Los Angeles, Calif. Collects Hawaii, 19th Century United States.
5166 James M. Chemi, Phoenix, Ariz. Collects France, Air Mail, United States Postal History.
5167 Cortell K. Holsapple, Fort Worth, Tex. Collects China.
5168 Arthur P. Stein, Hagerstown, Md. Collects Old German States, United States.
5169 Charles Wiley, Walton, Ky. Collects Scandinavia, Netherlands, China, Japan, Yugoslavia.
5170 Margot Williamson Litt, New York, N. Y. Collects Paraguay, United States Air Mail.
5171 Kenneth R. Laurence, North Miami, Fla. Collects 19th Century United States.
5172 Melvin Getlan, Scarsdale, N. Y. Collects United States.
5173 James P. Harris, Wilmington, N.C. Collects United States.
5174 Phil M. Russell, McGregor, Tex. Collects United States, United Nations, Scandinavia, France, Japan.
5175 Charles I. Morton, Richmond, Va. Collects United States, United Nations, Canada.
5176 Sidney G. Pietzsch, Richardson, Tex. Collects General.

Book Reviews

Priced Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World (1966) First Edition. Edited by Edward Fladung. Published by Higgins and Gage, Inc., 23 No. Santa Anita, Pasedena, Calif. Section 3; Cameroons to Czechoslovakia, Price $3; Section 4: Dahomey to Dutch New Guinea, Price $2; Section 5: East Africa and Uganda to Ethiopia, Price $1.50.

Within the past 30 to 40 years, since the appearance of the last definitive works on postal stationery by Ascher and Beckhaus, a considerable number of new postal stationery varieties have been issued, despite the fact that several countries have either discontinued or cut down on the use of postal stationery.

The three new sections of this 1966 work continue with the much-needed updating, now with the "C," "D," and "E" countries. Perusing through these sections, the postal stationery collector finally sees in print material which he never knew existed, in addition to an orderly classification of newer stationery which he has acquired over the years.

Attention to the dotting of "i's" and crossing of "t's" should not be the purpose of reviewing a work with such great detail. Like any other task of such magnitude, typographical errors seem to be difficult to avoid, such as listing ½ p(ence) for the 1 p. Cape of Good Hope Postal Card 2.

One might quarrel with the assignment of major numbers to some items, while others of equal merit are given lower case letters to represent minor varieties. For example, Ceylon Post Card 31 and 32a have the same varieties — the omission of periods. Yet one is assigned a major listing and the other a minor one.

The old Ascher lists varieties that are omitted in this new catalogue. For example, Ascher's Chile envelopes 1, 1f and 1g have been left out without any mention of their existence. In some instances, the new catalogue does mention that minor varieties do exist but without giving them separate listings as made by Ascher. This is proper as long as the variety is of a very minor nature.

In a catalogue, its illustrations are very important. In the main, they are quite clear and good in this new work. However, where overprints appear on stamps, only the former should be illustrated, because the basic stamp already has been previously pictured. It is very difficult to discern the different types of variations in an overprint when it is shown against a dark background (with the stamp). An example is Costa Rica's postal cards Nos. 5 to 7.

Another point to critically question is a listing of albino impressions; these are nothing but freaks in the opinion of the collectors of U. S. postal stationery.

The aforementioned comments should in no way cloud the view of this reviewer that this catalogue is a monumental job that is invaluable to the postal stationery specialist. He now has listings and information that supplies him with meaning and direction in pursuit of his specialty. Furthermore, many who did not collect postal stationery now for the first time by looking at this new catalogue may see the fascination to this field.

This reviewer is looking forward to the completion of this work. *(Harold R. Gross)*

Fundamentals of Philately, Section 3, by L. N. and M. Williams. 111 pages. Illustrated. Paper cover. A publication of The American Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 800, State College, Pa. Price Not Stated.

In this third part of the Williams brothers of England survey of the basic

knowledge requisite to an understanding of philately, the authors continue their examination of printing as one of the aspects of the production of postage stamps. This highly technical work is devoted to two subjects of the printing process — planographic printing and embossing.

In the section on planography, the method of printing from a flat or plane surface in lithography or offset printing, the authors spare no basic detail in elucidating this process for the benefit of philatelic students. By means of numerous illustrations and charts, as well as the technical, but readable, text, the operations of planographic printing are carefully and comprehensively presented. Continued relation to specific stamps is most helpful, enabling the student to turn to his own resources and experiences for needed reference materials.

In the chapter on embossing we are again treated to a highly technical, but most rewarding text on this aspect of the printing process. The approach here is much the same as that used in the section on planography, with a careful leading of the reader through the basic operations of the embossing process. Excellent illustrations and charts are numerous here, too, as an important accompaniment to textual references.

Appended to each chapter is a listing of technical terms encountered in dealing with the subjects of that specific chapter. These invaluable definitions provide a handy and quick reference for terminology that the student of the printing processes is likely to come upon in his pursuit of knowledge.

This portion of the Williams' book is indeed a welcome addition to the monumental task that the authors have undertaken in presenting a comprehensive work on the basics of philately. *(William H. Miller, Jr.)*

Byways of Philately or "Privately-owned Posts and Early Locals" compiled by Elliott Perry from articles written by him and several other authors. Published in memory of H. Warren K. Hale. 271 pages, illustrated. Clothbound. Available from John A. Fox, 110 West 42 Street, New York, N. Y. Price $10.

The word "byway" in our dictionary is defined as, "a secluded path; a private or obscure way." Anyone reading this book should agree that it has a very apt title.

The subtitle "Privately-owned Posts and Early Locals," however, is somewhat misleading. There is a long chapter on "Philatelic Orthoepy," another on "Canadian Bogus Posts," and a third on color, all by the late H. Warren K. Hale. Furthermore, it contains some of the past writings of the late George B. Sloane. All these articles have philatelic interest, but it is baffling to understand what they are doing in a book such as this one.

Most of the contents are by Elliott Perry, some of which had been previously published elsewhere and contain little or nothing about the United States Locals or Private Posts.

There is much about the Hussey Local Post and its Local stamps. This reviewer believes that to properly understand this portion, one has to have a considerable knowledge of Hussey's post and stamps, and he will have to frequently refer to "Scott's United States Catalogue Specialized." The information is so detailed that we believe its usefulness will be primarily for the mature U. S. Local stamp specialist.

There are many illustrations; they are good and clear. Unfortunately, they are not captioned nor tied into the text. This work is not well organized nor edited; it is difficult to follow in order to derive full benefit from all the information printed in this book. *(E. D. C.)*

Indian Territory Mail by Gaspare Signorelli and Tom J. Caldwell. Published by Gaspare Signorelli, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1966. 153 pages. Illustrated. Plastic cover. Price not stated.

This is an 8½ by 11 inch page mimeographed book on the postal history of what is now the state of Oklahoma. The main portion is a listing of all the known postmarks of the Indian nations. The listing utilizes a code to identify the actual wording in each postmark, having notations on postmark size, color, yeardates seen, and fancy killers used. The authors have mentioned the total of each marking that they have recorded, which serves as a useful guide to relative scarcity. They have been careful not to list a postmark unless they have actually seen it.

The first two chapters are devoted to a brief history of the Indian nations, and the carrying of the mails in that area with a listing of some of the mail routes there. There is a chapter on the 5c and 10c 1847 postage stamps that were used, as well as a chapter on the Upper Red River mail, which lists the names, briefly describing the packet boats known to have operated in parts of Indian "territory."

Of particular interest to western buffs and military enthusiasts is a listing of all the military outposts and garrisons, with a brief descriptive history of each, which is supplemented by a chapter on the Indian agencies. Both chapters are followed by a listing of all the known postmarks of the forts and agencies.

Even though the book was not intended to be the final word on Indian Territory postal history, it is very useful for the intelligent collector of these covers.

One major criticism is the occurrence of too many spelling errors throughout the volume. There are three misspellings alone in the preface, which may tend to raise questions about the accuracy of the various listings. In any event, such a book was badly needed; many years of research and preparation went into its publication.

Other books of a similar nature by other authors will be published shortly, including the states of Montana, Iowa, Vermont, and possibly Minnesota. All of these will help sustain and broaden collecting interest in United States postal history and will be welcome additions to our knowledge. *(David L. Jarrett)*

Austrian Post Offices Abroad. Part Six, Bosnia, Serbia and the Danubian Principalities, by S. D. Tchilinghirian and W. S. E. Stephen. 80 pages, profusely illustrated. Published by the Austrian Stamp Club of Great Britain, 94, High Street, Aberlour (Banffshire). Price: $4.50.

In this latest part of Messrs. Tchilinghirian and Stephen's outstanding work on Austria's postal establishments outside her borders, the authors once again place the Balkans under their close scrutiny.

Bosnia and Herzegovina form the subject of the first chapter. The casual collector, who thinks that Austrian post offices in Bosnia began with the 1879 double eagle issue, will be surprised to learn, that as far back as 1845, an Austrian Consular Post Office was opened in Sarajevo. Covers from this early postal establishment, no less than Austrian and Hungarian stamps used in Bosnia in the short time prior to the introduction of special stamps for the occupied territories, are extremely scarce. They do exist, however, and are duly illustrated and described in this book.

Turning next to Serbia, special attention is given to the capital city of Belgrade, where the Austrian Consular Post Office handled all international

mail to and from Serbia starting in 1841. As the authors point out, Belgrade differed from other Austrian post offices abroad in that it was handled like a post office within Austria itself, subject to the same regulations. Thus, when Austria introduced postage stamps in 1850, these also became valid for use at the Belgrade post office. Austrian stamps continued to be used there until 1855, and again from 1867 until the closing of the post office in 1869. In no other Austrian post office outside her borders, were Austrian stamps in the "Kreuzer" currency valid.

The Danubian Principalities, or Roumania as this country was later called, are studied in the final chapter of Part Six. Here, as in the preceding chapters, the various types of post offices (consular, military, etc.) are taken into consideration. Of special interest are the Hungarian post offices, resulting from the creation of the dual Austro-Hungarian monarchy in 1867. The newly created Hungarian postal administration took over six offices in Roumania. It was for these, that the first stamps of the so-called Austrian Offices in Turkey (Scott #1-7) were originally issued.

As in the previous other parts, this book abounds in both history and postal history, with the pertinent information given not only about the different countries, but also for the various cities.

Two maps, and above all, countless clear illustrations of many cancellations, all combine to play their important part in making this a most worthy addition to the previous five excellent volumes. *(Thomas G. Klein)*

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, Cumulative Index, Volumes 57-75 (1947-1965). Compiled by A. Ronald Butler and Ian T. Hamilton. 26 pages. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, England. Price 10/- ($1.40), clothbound £1 ($2.80).

This cumulative index for "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" brings up-to-date the one compiled by R. King-Farlow in 1947. An index for the years 1947-56 had been prepared by A. R. Butler in his capacity as Hon. Librarian of the Royal Philatelic Society. This has been made available to the editor of "The P. J. G. B.", who, in turn, made a compilation for the years 1957-65 and welded the two parts together to form the present work.

To insure uniformity, the pattern of the former King-Farlow Index has been followed. This is the reason that references are to volume number rather than year date.

A work of this kind is of unestimable value to the studious philatelist. It may be used by itself to develop a bibliography for research, where a philatelic library is available to the user and circumstances limit the number of books which may be kept readily on hand. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Volume I, 828 pages, price $6.50. *Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Volume II,* 1312 pages. Price $8.50. Published by Scott Publications, 461 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10001.

This year, the 99th for Scott, the 1967 edition of Volume I, covering U.S.A., U.N., British Commonwealth and Latin America, sets new records. It presents 39,686 new prices. It adds 1,934 new issue listings from the Chronicle in "Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal." There are insertions in older listings of 83 new major number stamps in eleven countries, and of 242 new minor numbers in many countries. Thus, the 1966 Volume I Scott has become archaic. Prices of many United States stamps have leaped upward by generous amounts.

From the statistical survey of the changes provided by the publishers, it would seem that at last a really intense effort is being made to bring the catalogue up to the standards expected of it by the serious philatelist.

A good guage of the amount of revision accorded an annual catalogue is the number of price changes. The editors of "Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue" report that the new 1967 edition of Volume II, covering Europe, Asia and Africa, carries 88,375 altered or new prices. This represents an increase of 13,905 changes over the 1966 Volume II, setting a new record for this ever-expanding book.

Hot spots for price increases, reflecting the current market, include Spain, Iceland, Italy and Colonies, Vatican, Classic European tête-bêche pairs, the popular European souvenir sheets and such outstanding errors, as Baden 9Kr. blue green, which climbs from $25,000.00 to $27,500.00.

The new issues, that have been added, come to 3,032. There are a total of 22 new major listings, while the additions of minor varieties comprise 214. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue. Part II, Europe and Colonies, 1024 pages, Price $9.00 *Part III, America, Asia and Africa,* 777 pages, Price $7.00. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., Drury House, Russell St., Drury Lane, London, W. C. 2. Exclusive U. S. Distributor, Harold Cohn and Co., 3224 No. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois, 60657.

For the first time, two separate volumes of the Stanley Gibbons catalogues have been simultaneously issued. Stanley Gibbons' decision to issue all volumes yearly instead of every two years is also a new departure in recent policy.

Special points of interest in Part II are a completely new listing of Montenegro, and a complete revision of Serbia. Silesia and West Ukraine have been rewritten. Also, for the first time since 1937, souvenir sheets are now listed, in chronological order.

Part III includes the newly independent Republic of Maldive Islands, and Bahrain. Although no single country has been completely re-written, listings of early and middle issues have been modernized. *(H. D. S. H.)*

The Commonwealth Queen Elizabeth II Catalogue, 1967 edition. 364 pages. Published by Urch, Harris and Company, Ltd., 7 Richmond Hill Ave., Bristol, 8, England. Price 14/6 ($2.00).

This is a pocket-type catalogue devoted exclusively to the stamps issued during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. The price movements of the last few months have called for a most thorough revision. This catalogue is up-to-date on these, as are the listings. An example of this is the Botswana Indenpendence issue of September 30th. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Zumstein Catalogue of European Stamps, 1967, 50th edition, 1050 pages. Published by Zumstein and Cie., Marktgasse 50, Bern, Switzerland. Price $7.00.

For the fiftieth time, this well-known and respected European catalogue comes to the collector. It has maintained its high standard of constancy and reliability. This edition, reflects the philatelic markets of Europe, influenced not only by collectors, but also in an ever increasing way by speculators and investors.

Owing to the strong demand for the "Europa" issues, a complete listing

of these has been included in this catalogue for the first time.

The Müller-Catalogue 1967 Switzerland/Liechtenstein. 36th edition, 304 pages, 1350 illustrations. Editor, Urs Peter Kaufmann. Published by The Dove of Basle Publications, Ltd., Basle and Hamburg, Box 4002 Basle, Switzerland. Price $2.00, postage included.

Whereas last year's edition of "the Müller Catalogue Switzerland/Leichtenstein" captured the collector's interest through its new arrangement, the 1967 edition does not seem to have been greatly altered. However, a quick review reveals that this 36th edition has undergone a thorough revision.

Thanks to its extraordinary many features, this specialized catalogue can be warmly recommended as useful and reliable handbook for both the beginner as well as the experienced philatelist interested in Liechtenstein and Switzerland. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Stanley Gibbons Elizabethan Catalogue. 421 pages. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London. Obtainable in the U. S. exclusively from Harold Cohn and Co., 3224 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois, 60657. Price $3.25.

Stanley Gibbons Simplified Catalogue. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London. Obtainable in the U. S. exclusively from Harold Cohn and Co., 3224 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois, 60657. Price $5.75.

These two catalogues have been received at the same time. So it is only fitting that they be reviewed together. Because they are abridged forms of "the Stanley Gibbons Catalogues," they will have little appeal to the advanced collector.

Although it is but two months since the Gibbons Part I was issued, the lively state of the London speculators' market has caused a large proportion of prices to be further advanced. The 1967, third edition of the Elizabethan Catalogue lists all these price increases. The Elizabethan Catalogue is in strictly alphabetical order, making an index unnecessary.

The Simplified is a condensed version of Parts I, II and III, in that it excludes varieties of paper, perforation, shade and watermarks. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Zumstein Catalogue Switzerland/Liechtenstein 1967. 216 pages, 1000 illustrations. Published by Zumstein and Cie., Martgasse 50, Bern, Switzerland. Price $1.50.

With a nice new look, the "Zumstein Catalogue Switzerland/Liechtenstein" has just been published with modern lettering and a new layout. The text is bi-lingual for the first time, German and French. It is clearly arranged, containing new features, such as the prices for blocks of four mint, used, and first day covers, as well as the quantities issued of the different stamps.

This catalogue from Switzerland has undergone a careful revision. It will be a popular guide for the specialist for another year. *(H. D. S. H.)*

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

The Aero Philatelist Annals, Vols. IX-XI, 1961-1964. Bound Volume. Gift of Mr. Stanley R. Rice.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1967, Volume I. 123rd Edition. Scott Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. 828 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1967, Volume II. 123rd Edition. Scott Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. 1,312 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue 1967, Part I. 69th Edition. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 987 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of Harold Cohn & Co., Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue 1967, Part II. 57th Edition. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 1,024 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of Harold Cohn & Co., Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue 1967, Part III. 56th Edition. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 777 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of Harold Cohn & Co., Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

Zumstein Europa Briefmarken-Katalog 1967. 50. Auflage. Zumstein & Cie., Bern, Switzerland. 1,060 pages. Illustrated. German text. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Zumstein Schweiz/Liechtenstein Katalog 1967. Zumstein & Cie., Bern, Switzerland. 215 pages. Illustrated. German and French text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Elizabethan Postage Stamp Catalogue 1967. 3rd Edition. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 421 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of Harold Cohn & Co., Inc., Chicago Illinois.

Stanley Gibbons Whole World Stamp Catalogue 1967. 32nd Edition. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 1,455 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of Harold Cohn & Co., Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

Müller Briefmarken-Katalog Schweiz/Liechtenstein 1967. 36. Auflage. Basler-Taube AG, Basel and Hamburg. 302 pages. Illustrated. German text. Bristol stock cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Kottelat Katalog Schweiz/Liechtenstein 1967. E. Kottelat, Bern, Switzerland. 223 pages. Illustrated. German and French text. Ring binder. Courtesy of the publisher.

Speciale Catalogus van de Postzegels van Nederland en Overzeese Gebiedsdelen 1967. Published by Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelhandelaren, 's-Gravenhage. 528 pages. Illustrated. Dutch text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Johannes de Kruif.

Catalogue Thiaude des Timbres de la France 1967. 52nd Edition. Editions H. Thiaude, Paris, France. 368 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Commonwealth Catalogue of Queen Elizabeth Postage Stamps 1967. Urch, Harris & Co., Ltd., Bristol, England. 363 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Byways of Philately, Privately-owned Posts and Early Locals by H. Warren K. Hale. Compiled by Elliott Perry. Published by Mrs. Hale in memory of the author. 1966. 271 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Gift of Mr. John A. Fox.

The Railroad Perfins of the Railroads of the United States and Canada. Compiled and published by the Perfins Club. James P. Harris, Editor. 1966. 41 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the publisher.

Catalogue de Timbres Fiscaux 1909 by A. Forbin. 2nd Edition. Yvert & Tellier, Amiens, France. 734 pages. Illustrated. French text. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. Aaron R. Feldman.

The Minorca Provisionals by R. G. Shelley and E. V. Bailey. Published by the Spanish Civil War Study Group, Great Britain. 1966. 13 pages. Illustrated. English and Spanish text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Die Briefmarken von Jugoslawien III by Ing. Vladimir Fleck. Heft 28, Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 1966. 56 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Postage Stamps of Great Britain, 1661-1942 by Robson Lowe. 2nd Edition. 1943. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England. 186 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. Louis K. Robbins.

Priced Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World, Sections 3, 4 and 5. Edward Fladung, editor. Published by Higgins & Gage, Inc., Pasadena, California. 1966. Courtesy of the publisher.

Specialkatalog over Danmarks Stalstukne Frimaerker, Bind II, Haefte III. Forlag ved Tom Plovst, Horsens, Denmark. 1966. 48 pages. Illustrated. Danish text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Postal History of the United States Virgin Islands (Formerly the Danish West Indies) by J. Alfred Birch. Published by the American Philatelic Society, Inc. 1966. 40 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

COMPEX, Chicago 1966 Catalogue. Gift of Mr. Frank J. Kovarik.

The Australasian Informer, Vols. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. (Reprints) Courtesy of Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr.

The Revealer, Vol. XII, No. 3 to Vol. XVI, No. 4. Eire Philatelic Association. Courtesy of the publisher.

Catalogue of New Zealand Stamps. Compiled and edited by Campbell Paterson. Published by Campbell Paterson Ltd., Auckland, N.Z. 270 pages. Illustrated. Loose-Leaf. Hard cover. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Odenweller.

Purchased by the Library:

The Forwarding Agents by Kenneth Rowe. Published by the Philatelic Specialists Society, Toronto, Canada. 165 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound.

Neuer Ganzsachen-Katalog: Europa. 9. und 10. Lieferung. Fritz A. Beyer, editor. Published by Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler Vereins. 87 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound.

Gifts were received also from:

Messrs. Sol Whitman, Walter B. Feeney, Brian R. Peace, F. H. Ames, Jr., A. James Wennermark, W. C. Wenten, Harry A. Holman, Robert G. Stone, William R. Liberman and Henry M. Goodkind.

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

See page 378 in this Number, and also Page 312 in the September, 1966 Number for the complete listing of books that are currently available.

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1904 $100 brilliant unmounted: S. G. $1120 ..... $850
SELANGOR 1895 $25 fine mint $225
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To be published in April/May 1967

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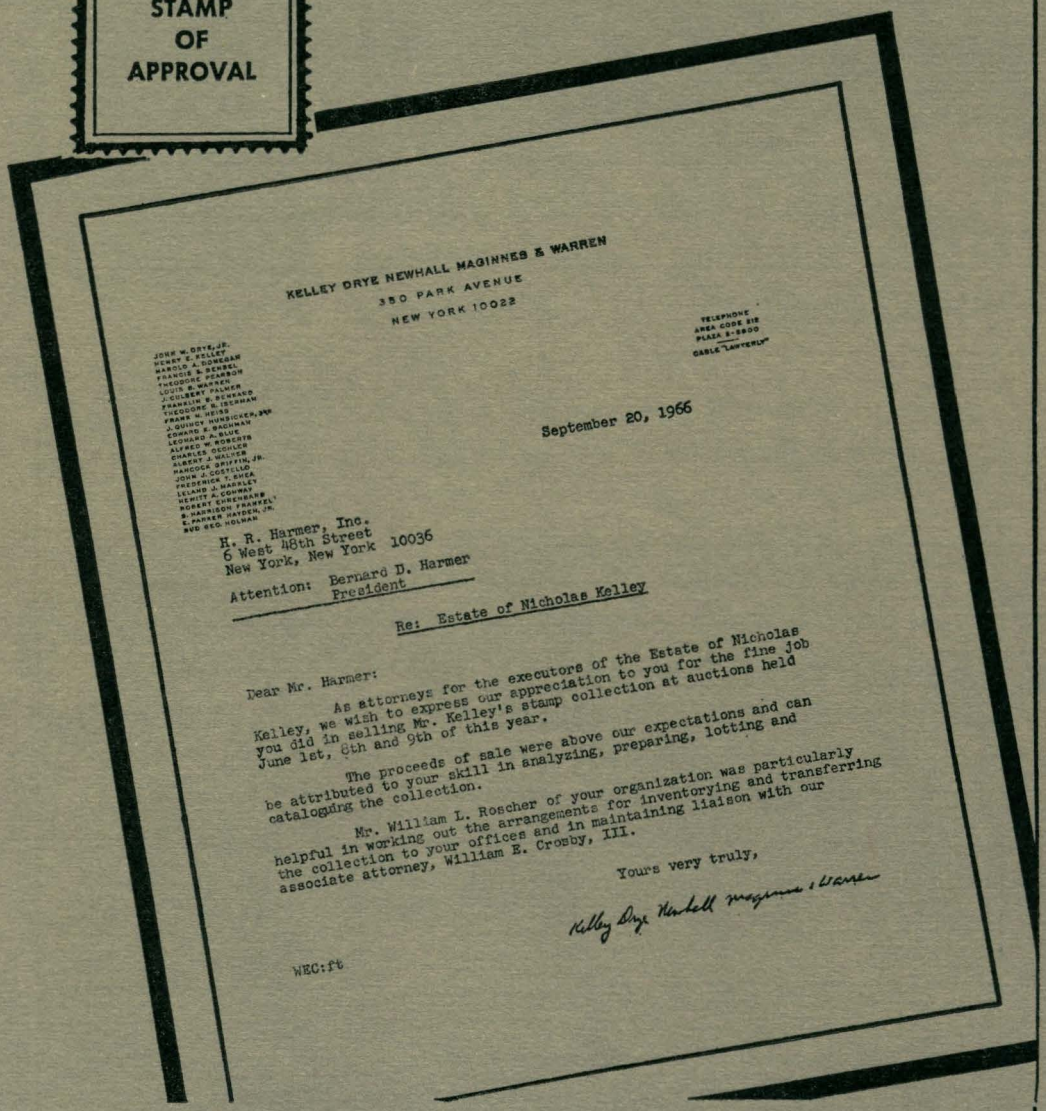
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