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Volume 42 Number 3
May 1963

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OF NEW ORLEANS

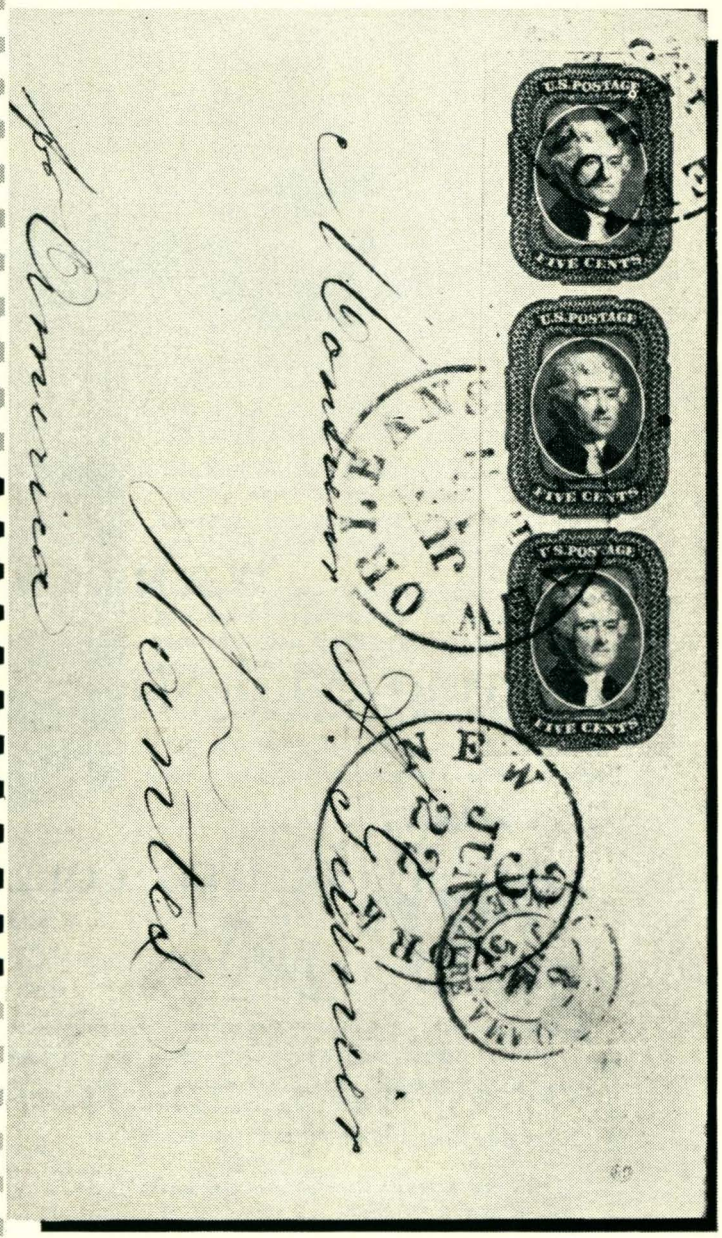
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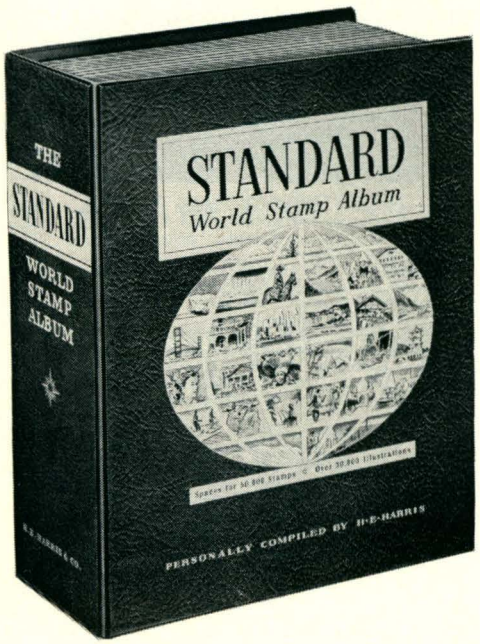
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 42 Number 3
May 1963

Editorials

Philately For Adults

An art collector is very proud of his paintings, almost to the extent of being a constant braggard about them. The same is true with collectors of antiques, ivories, rare books, old manuscripts and all the rest. Stamp collectors, however, are exactly the opposite.

All over the United States, there are prominent people in banking, education, industry, politics, medicine, law — in fact, in every field, who thoroughly enjoy collecting stamps. But they keep it a secret. Even their family and close friends are not told that they collect stamps.

Those active in philately are too complacent about this situation. They tend to shrug off the large number of "hermit collectors" as a matter that must be accepted. Few even bother to wonder why so many people appear to be ashamed to admit that they collect stamps.

No campaign to teach people to collect stamps is needed. As a matter of fact, such campaigns always have been failures and this will continue. But the "hermits" are stamp collectors by their own choice. Many of them spend a lot of time with their collections. But what is the reason that they fear to admit this?

Philately has done a very poor public relations job. The public's image of a stamp collector usually is that of a youngster or an eccentric adult, who rummages through wastepaper baskets looking for postage stamps. Consequently, a prominent citizen does not want to be ridiculed because he also enjoys a hobby commonly associated with children and eccentrics.

The typical stamp club in this country, if it undertakes a campaign to spread the story of philately, always wants to aim at the young boys and girls. They do not even bother to find out if the leading doctor or banker in town has been an ardent stamp collector for many years but has made no attempt to meet others who share the hobby.

A time for a change is due. Any campaign conducted by stamp collecting groups should be directed solely to having the public's image of philately changed. Newspapers, weekly magazines, radio and television often refer to stamp collecting but the picture is all wrong. What is broadcast not only happens to be unflattering but also is misleading. It is not too difficult to have philately presented in the public mediums of communications as it should be.

Such a campaign must have one goal in mind — to make every stamp collector act and talk as an art collector does. The public does not associate Rembrandts and Picassos with kid collectors. And art collecting is booming all over the world. No youngster owns a Post Office Mauritius, and probably not even a fine mint copy of a $5 Columbian.

The collectors of rare postage stamps can take great pride in their possessions. Stamp collecting is a hobby of great depth that appeals to many respected adults in all walks of life. A widespread and outward show of the pride of possession of postage stamps is long overdue. This is the public relations job that philately in America must do.

Unconvinced

In the years when vaudeville was in its heyday, two comedians had an act that was a running argument between them. At one point, the comedian acting the part of an argumentative and stupid man said, "Yes. I know that you are right, but I'm still not convinced."

This oldtime line comes to mind when one views certain types in stamp collecting, who despite all clear attempts to teach them, prefer to remain unconvinced.

One group to which this applies is the hoarder of recent U. S. commemorative stamps of full sheets in wholesale lots. Not only this column, but practically every American stamp paper and magazine time after time clearly has spelled out the losses entailed in buying new U. S. stamps in sheets. But many people still persist in doing it despite all evidence that the supply far exceeds the demand, so that these sheets must be sold later below the stamps' face value.

More astounding, however, is the indignant, defiant attitude on the part of many of these sheet hoarders, when they are told the truth about taking a loss when liquidating. Obviously, they do not wish to hear facts, but rather hope to get the answer they want, although this would be misleading. This group of sheet hoarders turn upon those who know the commercial stamp market, and tell the philatelists that they do not know what they are saying or writing.

Then, there are collectors and dealers, who seek the advice and services of philatelic experts on the authenticity of some material they believe is very valuable. Of course, such items usually were bought as a bargain at a fraction of the current retail or public auction sale prices. This, by itself, should strongly indicate that the material is neither genuine nor valuable. But many, not only seek, but often pay for the advice of a philatelic expert. After its receipt, they refuse to accept the opinion. Something is wrong. It is alleged that the expert was biased, ignorant or that he did not know.

Some collectors and dealers, after being informed that their material is not genuine, begin an expert chase. They submit the stamp or cover to one expert after the other, hoping to find one, who will certify that their stamp is genuine. If, as often happens, all agree that it is not genuine, then the cry arises — what do the experts know?

Another group also evidences a shining example of a lack of philatelic knowledge. These are the new issue "hounds," who buy those recent emissions which practically every stamp publication has warned that these are not postage stamps but privately-printed labels. They refuse to believe what they read, and defy excellent advice with a feeling of indignation against those, who freely volunteered the information for their benefit.

Now one can ask — what do you do with people like these? The sad but true answer appears to be — they are beyond all advice and help. It is just as in school. Even with the best teachers, some pupils cannot learn. Actually, it can be better phrased — some people do not want to learn.

In Memoriam
Hiram E. Deats

The Governors of the Collectors Club, at their meeting of March 27, 1963 took note of the passing of *Hiram Edmund Deats* and a moment of silence was observed in his memory. In addition, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, *Hiram Edmund Deats* departed this life on March the sixteenth, nineteen hundred and sixty-three after many decades of intellectual and material patronage to philately; and

"Whereas, *Hiram Edmund Deats* was for many years a leader in the cultural pursuit of the hobby bringing to philately his high qualities of leadership, self-

lessness and appreciation of all that is aesthetic, intellectual and righteous in this avocation; and

"Whereas, *Hiram Edmund Deats* through his bibliographical efforts preserved for all philatelic students much of the historical wealth of our hobby; and

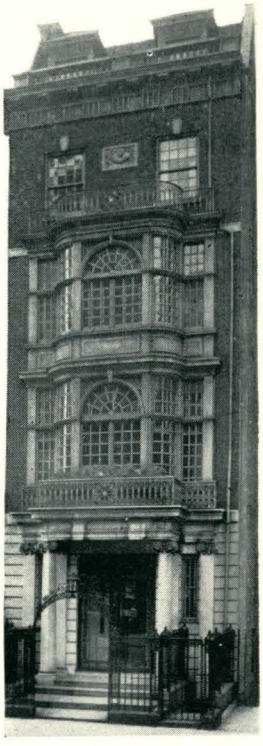
"Whereas, we his admirers and fellow collectors regret his passing and desire to express our appreciation of his innumerable acts of special and general services to the hobby; and

"Whereas, we his fellow club members deplore the passing of our distinguished Honorary Member;

"Now, Therefore, Be It And It Hereby is Resolved, that the members of the Collectors Club do hereby record their deep regret on the sad occasion of the death of *Hiram Edmund Deats*, their deep appreciation of the great service rendered by him to the Collectors Club as an officer and member and their sense of great fraternal loss for an esteemed patron, friend and associate; and be it

"Further Resolved, that the members of the Collectors Club extend their sympathy to the family of *Hiram Edmund Deats* on this occasion of their loss and direct that a copy of these remarks and resolutions be forwarded to his children together with our sincere condolences."

Philip Silver, Secretary



THE COLLECTORS CLUB

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

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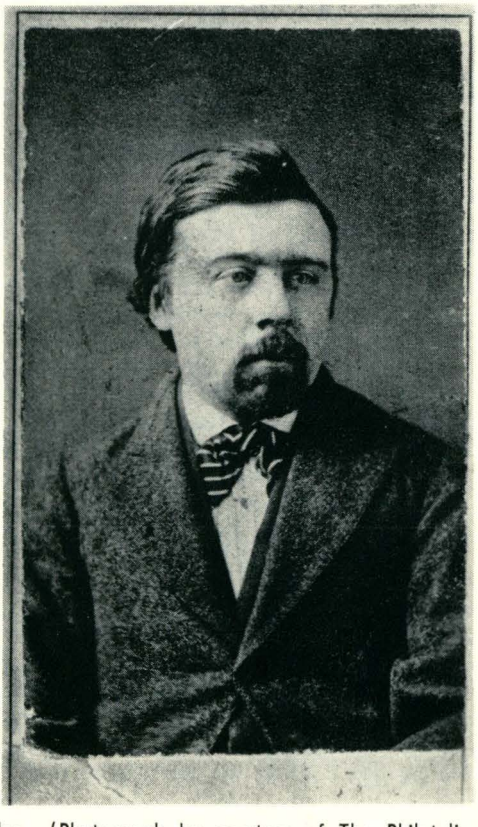
S. Allan Taylor Solves An 1861 Issue Mystery

By Irving I. Green

On January 20, 1953, my good friend, the late Hugh M. Clark, former editor and publisher of "the Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue," wrote me from his home in La Jolla, California, as follows:

> "In clearing out stuff we don't want to move again, I ran across the enclosed which I thought you might like — with my compliments. Anything new in it? Presume it is old stuff but coming from the notorious S. Allan Taylor, thought it might be amusing to you."

"The enclosed" was a 12-page letter dated July 30, 1895 from S. Allan Taylor to John N. Luff, the famous philatelist and Clark's predecessor at Scott and, to say the least, it contained data of interest and decided importance. But first, here is the letter:



S. Allan Taylor. (Photograph by courtesy of The Philatelic Foundation).

Taylor To Luff Letter

S. ALLAN TAYLOR
DEALER IN
STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS
24 CONGRESS STREET
BOSTON

July 30th, 1895

Mr. John N. Luff

Dear Sir,

Your favor of 27 was duly rec'd and I note what you say therein. I have had so many examples of the *late* philatelic writers (meaning by that those who have injected themselves into the Philatelic Arena within the last 4 or 5 years) drawing on their imaginations for their facts that I pay small attention to Mr. Gifford or any other Hawaiian "authority". These histories and monographs are invariably got up to impress by their pompous, dogmatic assertions such recent collectors as are unable to discern the under motives of the creation of the "History".

It was easy to know that the 2c[1] was lithographed in Boston as it has long since been in print in the philatelic papers which was where the Historian learned it. Is thy servant therefore a dog that he should hearken to the words of a thing from Hawaii its name be Gifford or Trum? Not on your life.

The 3 specimens of the 2c which you enclose are printed from the same plate some with more care than others and the one marked Gov't Counterfeit is not a counterfeit but is printed from a lithographic transfer probably which accounts for the difference in the position of the bottom inscription.

I don't care anything for official sources statements. Emil Finard was an official and his account had the advantage of being near a quarter of a century before Gifford's story appeared. Finard was a P. O. official and doubtless had as much opportunity of referring to such records as they kept in the Honolulu P. O. as Gifford has or had.

Whitney is a man who has philatelic trimmings and when, in 1876, I wrote to him in regard to the early issue he mentioned that he had a set of them in his collection and when I mentioned this to Scott and Dr. Petrie (the Messrs Calman were not in business then and Mr. Van den Heuvel was not in the country) it was a rush between Scott and Petrie who could write to Whitney (isn't it A. M. instead of H. M.) first to see who could buy them for speculative purposes, and I am skittish of believing an authority on stamps who has collectorial crochets about him as he is likely to either lie outright or pervert truth to suit his interests in stamps springing from collecting.

While a man is suffering from the stamp mania he will, while being perfectly upright in outside matters, in regard to stamps not only lie but steal, i. e. many of them will.

At the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 in the Hawaiian exhibit, Trum or someone representing him, had these i. e. 5c blue, 13c red, 2c red and the perforated 2c red of 1864,[2] for sale at $1.00 per set or what he could get. When I demurred to the price I was informed that they were not New York counterfeits and after he had used the obnoxious term 3 or 4 times, I took out a $2.00 note and offered it to him to merely *show* me a 5c counterfeit from New York or anywhere else which he declined to do though he had told me he had them (so much for Trum).

In 1866 — I came here[3] in 1865 — I ascertained that an engraver here[4]

S. ALLAN TAYLOR,
DEALER IN
STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS,
24 CONGRESS ST. BOSTON.

3

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Page 3 of Taylor's handwritten letter to John N. Luff.

had done the first three portrait stamps[5]. I called on him and found that he had 2 sheets of 100 each of the 2c lithograph laid paper which I purchased. The arrangement was curious being thus (See illustration) and why they did not make 5 rows of 5 each, I don't understand.

The engraver did not do lithography but he informed me who did the stamps for him from a single *copper*, so he said, die piece and I called on the lithographer[6] and even paid one of the workmen to examine all the old stones to find the one in question but as it had been a very large stone it had been cleaned off to use for other purposes. The plates of the 5c and 13c and presumably the 2c[7], as it could not be found (I saw the actual engraver), had been sent to Hawaii, the order having come to the engraver not direct from the Hawaiian P. O. but through a certain bank here in Boston or rather its President who was not very gracious when I asked him informed me the stamps and whatever else was in it had been sent to Hawaii long ago.

All this occurred in 1866. The 2c in *black* I have seen many times but never the lithographed issue, always the die printed one. The A. B. N. Co., if the story is true, may have had the die piece to work with. The 1869 issue[8] is absurd and Gifford probably drew on his imagination for the story (can such printing be done in Hawaii now — i. e. steel plate printing?) Could it have been done in 1869? Who can answer this inquiry?

Leaving the matter of the 2c, I am of the opinion that the interisland blue on blue[9] with word at left is genuine beyond any question. I have long since seen it coming in such a way as to leave no reasonable doubt in my mind of its authentic character. The learned savants who briefly settle these matters I have often had occasion to laugh at "Tiffany, for instance, though I told him 20 years ago that the 20c St. Louis[10] was genuine). I question the accuracy of the authority who settles these things. I am not disputing his sincerity but his judgement. He will say that he has "studied" but I have seen how much "study" means in regard to U. S. Local Stamps when studiers have from time to time fired off their mouths on the Local subject, and you can take it as an excellent maxim to do your own studying and be your own authority. The expert is a person of unbound egotism and monumental conceit and I will have none of him and I advise you to do likewise. The studier is usually a liar and always a fool. Heed ye therefore that you take him for what he is, no more.

As regard the postmark I could not pretend to recall the differences of the concentric circle, one C, but I certainly remember it for 30 years; the other, the A one I have seen something closely like or identical longer than 30 years but I would not by any means say it was exactly the same as the postmarks are too indefinite things to make sure about.

Hawaii officials, clerks, postmasters big and little with their understrappers and allies are in stamps to make money out of stamp collectors and in their statements, stories, official records, historical statistics or otherwise I put no faith whatever. A quarter of a century ago I would have given them respectful attention but not now. So long as the stamp fad is on, no Hawaiian's word on stamps goes. They are all collectively and individually working in happy unison with the more or less tacit cooperation of dealers in the U. S. to work the long suffering and patient stamp collector for all he is worth and, in my opinion, in some cases considerably more than he is worth. Ditto in Samoa, ditto in Sandakan, ditto in British East Africa, Sarawak and above all in Shanghai and all the other chinese locations and in the assertions of officials and records and all that even if sworn to on a stack of Bibles with one of Crittentons cathartic pill almanacs on top and a British Consuls seal and the British Lion in each corner, the good old gentleman who addressed you taketh no stock neither now nor ever. Amen.

Yours truly
S. Allan Taylor

N. B. This has taken me two hours to write you. Send me the A. I. P. for Feb., March and April. Isn't it about time to trot out the old "Cuba" stamp of 1875 now that the natives are on top. Do you personally want a beautiful 3c Navy in exchange for literature. Of course it is genuine green, no question about is — no blue green.

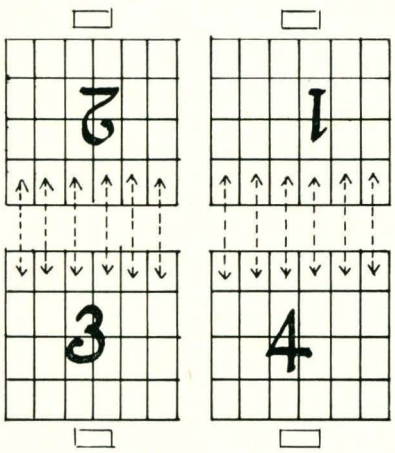


Diagram of full sheet of the 1861-63 issue showing arrangement of the tete-beche panes and the 12 cross-gutter tete-beche pairs. (Sketched by Franc Ritter).

New Revelations

This letter from the famous or infamous, S. Allan Taylor is of the utmost importance as it delineates the heretofore unknown sheet arrangement of the imperforate Hawaiian 2c "Boston Lithographed" issue of 1861-1863. The Philatelic Foundation publication, *The Stamps of Hawaii*, states the plating of this issue was never completed, although in this connection the late Bruce Cartwright Jr. arrived at the following three conclusions:

(1) One printing stone was used for all the stamps on horizontally laid paper, and another for all the stamps on vertically laid paper. (2) Each stone bore four panes. (3) Each pane consisted of twenty-five stamps (5x5).

When I first read Taylor's letter in 1953, his diagram was interpreted of the sheet arrangement as showing four panes, each of twenty-four stamps (6x4) for a total of ninely-six subjects. The small marginal square shown below each of the two bottom panes and above the top two, were constructed as selvage inscriptions. Thus I decided that Taylor's figure of 100 stamps to a sheet was an unintentional error. Without further consideration the letter was set aside.

Recently, while discussing Taylor with a friend, the letter was recollected and re-examined carefully. Lo and behold! while re-reading its contents, it was realized that selvage inscriptions are unknown in the 1861-1863 issue. This then set off a chain reaction of revelations, that somewhat clarified a mystery of long standing as follows:

First revelation: The four selvage squares represent stamps[11] and thus there are 25 stamps to a pane and 100 to a sheet.

Second revelation: In lithography, panes transferred from the same single transfer plate to a printing stone are identical save for some flaws and possible retouches. Therefore, the positions of the selvage stamps indicate the two top panes are tete-beche to the two bottom ones and, thereby, create six cross-gutter tete-beche pairs to a sheet.[12]

This variety is new although Taylor had twelve pairs within his grasp in 1866. (See illustration)

The Order of Printing

The "Boston Lithographed" stamps were first printed early in 1861 and delivered in Hawaii later in that year. They were intended not only for inland letters but also for the Hawaiian portion of the prepaid postage on printed matter directed overseas. Oddly, the word "Hawaii" does not appear in the design. The quantity comprising the 1861 printing is unknown, but it must have been small, because the supply was exhausted by October, 1862, necessitating a second printing from the same source.

Prior to the receipt of the re-order, the printer had cleaned off the original lithographic stone, so another one was prepared from the line-engraved copper die-piece still beld by the engraver. The second printing, made in a smaller quantity than the first, reached Hawaii in 1863.

The sheet arrangement of the two printings was doubtless similar, although some variation was bound to exist between them in regard to the alignment, spacing and flaws. It is anyone's guess whether the two sheets that Taylor acquired in 1865 were from the first or second printing or one of each.

It is a fact that all the leading catalogues show no aggreement in their listing of this issue. As I possess examples of the two color shades on both the horizontally and the vertically laid papers, I offer the following as a conjectural explanation:

(1) the selvage stamps were printed sideways.

(2) The unprinted sheets were cut square or nearly so and by mistake were occasionally printed sideways.

(3) The two colors, which I classify as pale rose and rose are variations of the same ink, although there likely was a slight difference in the colors of the two printings.

(4) The paper in the second printing was fed sideways to the manner of the first printing.

When, in 1868, the Hawaiian postal administration ordered a third printing from the same Boston printer, the second lithographic stone had long since been wiped off. The original die-piece was still on hand, although Taylor presumed it was in Hawaii. Accordingly, a steel plate for recess-printing was prepared and the resultant stamps were produced in unwatermarked miniature sheets of one pane with 15 subjects (5x3). These stamps reached Hawaii during 1869 and are classed as reissues since they were never authorized for postal duty, that requirement being filled by the two-cents perforated stamps made in New York and current as far back as 1864.

It appears that both Luff and Clark overlooked the true interpretation of Taylor's sheet diagram just as I did after the casual first reading in 1953. Now, a century after its issuance, many aspects of the "Boston Lithographed" production have been clarified by a careful re-examination of Taylor's illuminating letter.

Taylor's Deeds And Misdeeds

Although maligned over the years as the foremose manipulator of philatelic



The Kamehameha IV or "Boston Lithographed" issue of 1861-63. (Photo by Boutrelle)

phontoms, Taylor possessed, nevertheless, a vast store of information about the early postal issues, knowledge acquired by first-hand contact over a span of fifty years as a stamp dealer. That he was cocksure is indicated when he returned Luff's three specimens and contradicted a philatelic authority's opinion. Nor can one accuse him of lacking gall after reading his castigation of collectors, dealers, experts and even postal authorities. But to his credit is the fact that he edited and published the first American philatelic magazine, known back in 1864 as "the Stamp Collectors Record."[13] And while on the subject of credit, let us not overlook his letter under discussion, for without it the mystery of the "Boston Lithographed" sheet arrangement might never have been solved.

In closing, I heartily concur with my friend, Sidvin Trank Tucker, author of the engrossing biography of Samuel Allan Taylor that appeared in the December 5 and 12, 1942 issues of "Stamps", when he concluded his article with this profound observation, so applicable to Taylor: "There is so much bad in the best of us and so much good in the worst of us."

Footnotes

(1) Scott No. 27 and 28.

(2) Scott Nos. 10, 11, 29 and 31.

(3) Boston, Massachusetts.

(4) Stamp designed and the copper die-piece engraved by Henry S. Marsh of Boston. Luff gives the engraver's name as John S. Marsh, but the 1864 Boston City Directory lists as an engraver only Henry S. Marsh at 228 Washington Street. Marsh also designed and engraved the Great Seal of Hawaii.

(5) Scott Types A4, A5 and A11.

(6) The lithography and printing was done by A. Holland, 36 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. — then near the Old State House.

(7) The die-piece was still held by the engraver, Henry S. Marsh.

(8) Scott No. 29. Recess-printed by N. S. Dearborn, 24 School St., Boston.

(9) Scott No. 24.

(Continued On Page 154)

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

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

You may own such material. Then it is hoped that you will send it to The Editor, Collectors Club Philatelist, 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

France
1867 Paris World Exposition

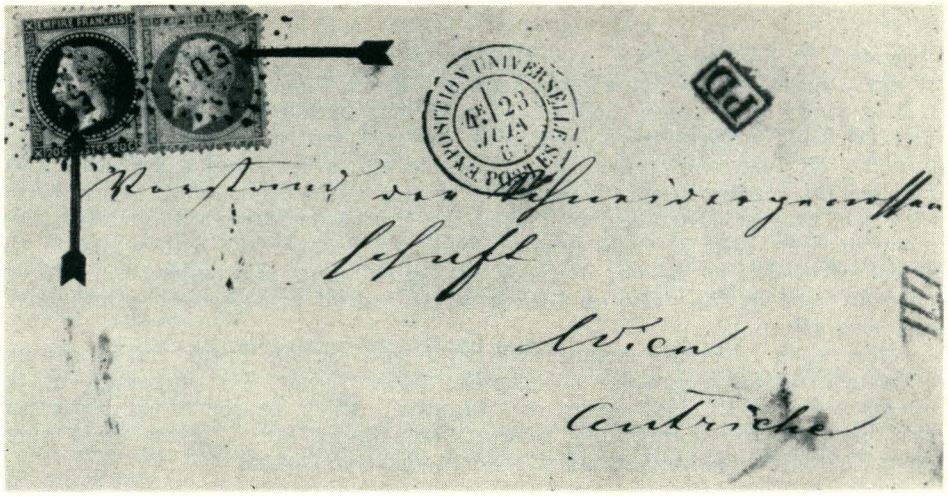


Photo by Boutrelle

The illustrated cover franked with France Scott Nos. 27 and 33 is interesting not because of the relatively common early French stamps, but due to the cancellation.

For the Paris World Exposition in 1867, a special killer was provided. This consists of a lozenger of dots with the capital letters "E U" (Exposition Universelle) in the center. The arrows point to these initials.

In addition, a special Exposition double circle postmark with date was applied to covers mailed in Paris from the World's Fair in 1867. The one on this cover is circular, but also an octagonal one was used. *(Dr. Fred C. Brock).*

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

Over the 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 Inside Back Cover of this number for the books available.

Colombia

Manuscript Cancellations

By Cornelius W. Wickersham

(*Continued From Page 85*)

BOYACA

Manuscript cancels seen on national stamps include Chiquinquira, Moniquira, Nunchias, Paipa, Pesca, and Sogamoso.

[Handstamps have been noted from Chiquinquira, Paipa and Tunja. No state stamps of Boyaca were issued in this period.]

BOLIVAR

On national stamps
Caimito
Calamar
Cordoba
Lorica
Mompos
Puerto Wilches
Salamina
San Juan
Santana
Zambrano

On state stamps
Barranco de Loba
Barranquilla
Calamar
Carmen
Cartajena
Chinu
Cordoba
Corozal
Lorica
Magangue
Mompos
Morales
Ovejas
—Pen—
Pinillos
San Jacinto
San Tomas
Simiti
Sincelejo
Soledad

[Handstamps on national stamps include Barranquilla and Cartajena and on the state stamps Cartajena and Sincelejo; also a target cancel.]

CAUCA

National
Buenaventura
Buga
Cali
Caloto
Cartago
Corinto
Ipiales
Novita
Palmira
Pradera
Roldanillo
Santander
Toro
Tulua

State
Quibdo reported.
(Not seen by the writer)

[Handstamps on national stamps include Buenaventura, Buga, Cartago, Novita, Palmira, Pasto, Popayan and Tumaco.]

CUNDINAMARCA

National	*State*
Choconta	Anolaima
Facatativa	Bogota
Guataqui	Caqueza
Guatavita	Chocontá
La Mesa	Cota
Sesquilé	Fomeque
Tocaima	Fusagasuga
Ubaté	Girardot
Villavicencio	Guaduas
Zipaquira	Guatavita
	La Mesa
	Nemocon
	Pacho
	—Pen—
	Quetamé
	San Juan (Rio Seco)
	Sesquilé
	Sopo
	Ubaté
	Utica
	Villeta
	Zipaquira

[All but three known towns using manuscript cancels in Cundinamarca are noted in this period. Handstamps on national stamps include Bogota, Facatativa, Tocaima and Villeta; on state stamps Bogota and Guaduas.]

MAGDALENA

Manuscript cancels on national stamps include Barbacoas and Pto. Nacional (Gamarra). State stamps were not issued by Magdalena in this period.

[Handstamps on national stamps include Riohacha and Santa Marta only, so far as seen by the writer.]

PANAMA

Both manuscript and handstamped "Panama" have been noted on stamps of the 1878 issue; handstamped Colon and "Panama" on national stamps.

SANTANDER

National	*State*
Barichara	Betulia (In Antioquia)
Carare	Bucaramanga
Cucuta	Cucuta
Giron	Lerida (In Tolima)
Pamplona	Malaga
Piedecuesta	Ocaña
San Jose de Pare	—Pen—
Socorro	Salazar
Suaita	San Gil
	Socorro
	Suratá

[Handstamps have been seen on national stamps from Bucaramanga, Cucuta, Ocaña, Piedecuesta and Velez; on state stamps, Bucaramanga, "Colombia" and Cucuta; also "Hacienda."]



Fig. 8. 1865 1p with Medellin manuscript cancel. (Photos by Boutrelle)

TOLIMA

National	*State*	
Agrado	Aipe	—Pen—
Ambalema	Alpujarra	Pital
Campoalegre	Altamira	Pitalito
Espinol	Campoalegre	Prado
Garzon	Carnicerias	Purificacion
Gigante	Chaparral	San Luis
Hato	Colombia	Santa Ana
Honda	Coyaima	Santa Teresa (Libano)
Ibague	Cunday	Timana
La Plate	Dolores	Valle
Lerida	Espinol	Villavieja
Neiva	Garzon	Yaguara
Piedras	Gigante	
Prado	Guadalupe	
Purificacion	Guamo	
	Guayabal	
	Hato	
	Hobo	
	Honda	
	Ibague	
	La Union (Tello)	
	Lerida	
	Mariquita	
	Naranjal	
	Natagaima	
	Neiva	
	Ortega	
	Paicol	

[Handstamps appear on national stamps from Altamira, Ambalema, Espinol, Garzon, Honda, Ibague, Lerida and Neiva; on state stamps from Ambalema, Ataco, Chaparral, Espinol, Garzon, Gigante, Honda, Ibague, Natagaima, Neiva, Pitalito and Yaguara.]

Fourth Period. Republic of Colombia. (1886 towards end of 19th Century. For national stamps principally to 1900; for department (state) stamps as marked).

ANTIOQUIA (Principally to 1896)

Manuscript cancels on national stamps include La Ceja, Pavas (possibly from Cauca), Puerto Berrio, Sabanalarga (possibly Bolivar), and San Roque.

Manuscript cancels on stamps of Antioquia are the same as 35 of the towns noted for the preceding period. 15 new cancels are noted. 23 are not repeated. The new and the old may be listed as follows:

State Stamps

New cancels for the 4th period.	Preceding period not repeated.	
Buritica (M)	Anori	Pensilvania
Ebejico	Arauca	"Registro"
Envigado	Betulia	Retiro
Filadelfia	Campamento	Rosario
Fredonia	Carmen	Sabanalarga
Giraldo	Carolina	San Jeronimo
Guatapé	Don Matias	Santo Domingo
Ituango (M)	Filandia	Zaragoza
Marinilla	Girardota	
Neira	Isletas	
Penol (M)	"Lagd."	
Salento	"Ldgo."	
San Pedro	Manizales	
San Roque	Nare	
Sucre	Pavas	

The letter "M" in the list refers to cancels on stamps of the Medellin type-set issues of 1888 and 1889. Cancels on these stamps are also noted from Andes, Angostura, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, Sopetran and Yarumal.

[Handstamps on national stamps of the period include Manizales, Medellin, Pereira and Riosucio; on state stamps, Medellin, Nare, Remedios, Santo Domingo, Titiribi, and Yarumal; also "Correo Departmento — Antioquia" (1893). Department (State) issues of 1899 to 1904 doubtless have more.]

BOLIVAR

National	*State*. (Principally to 1891)
Carmen	Pen
Cartajena	Sahagun
Puerto Wilches	San Juan
Sabanalarga (or Antioquia)	Sincelejo
	Soledad

[Handstamps observed on national stamps include Cartagena and Sincelejo; and on state stamps, Cartajena. Doubtless there are more as only a few stamps after 1891 have been examined.]

BOYACA

National	*State*
Sogamoso	None seen

[Handstamps on national stamps include Cocuy; on state stamps, Cocuy and Soata.]

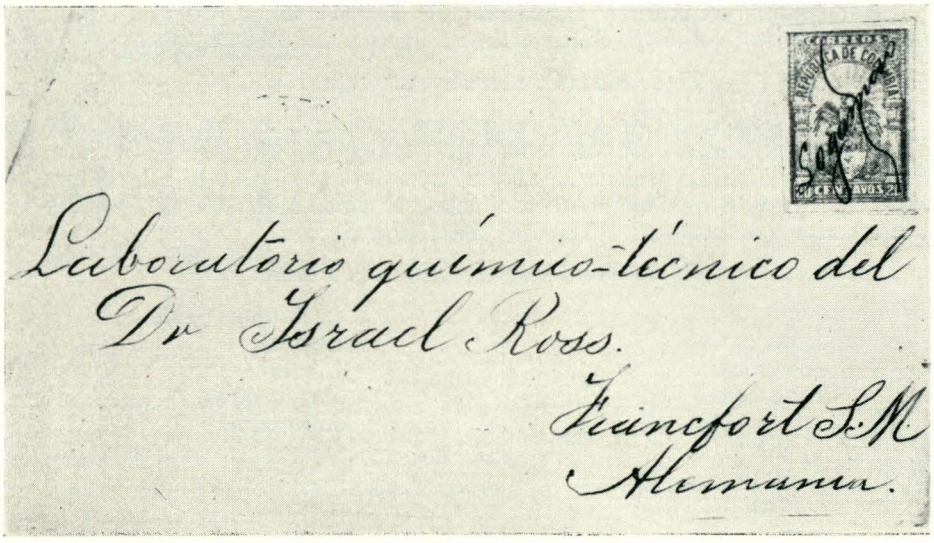


Fig. 9. 1903 cover with 1902 20c; manuscript Sogamoso cancel (Boyaca).

CAUCA (19th Century only)

[Handstamps seen on national stamps include Buenaventura, Cali, Quibdo and Tulua.]

CUNDINAMARCA

Manuscript cancels are included in Third Period above.
[Handstamps on national stamps include Bogota and La Mesa.]

MAGDALENA (19th Century only)

[Handstamps on national stamps include Riohacha (1892 issue).]

PANAMA (19th Century only)

National	*State*
Panama	Santiago

SANTANDER (Principally 19th Century)

Manuscript cancels on national stamps include Charala, Concepcion, Pamplona, San Vicente and Velez.

Manuscript cancels on Santander stamps include 13 towns not included in the preceding period. Three towns are not repeated. These latter are Betulia (in Antioquia), Ocana and Salazar.

State Stamps

New town cancels not found in earlier period.

Arboledas
Bochalema
Charala
Concordia
Curiti
Giron
"Gobierno"
Lebrija
Molugavita
—San Andres
San Gayetano
San Joaquin
Suaita

[Handstamps on national stamps include Bucaramanga, Cucuta, Ocana and Pamplona; on state stamps, Bucaramanga, Cucuta and Socorro.]

TOLIMA (Principally through 1895)

For this period manuscript cancels on national stamps include Ibague, Piedras and Villavieja. But those on state stamps include only 15 of the towns listed in the preceding period; 25 of the latter do not appear at all. Seven are new. These are Ambalema, Ataco, Coello, Fresno, Manzanares, Soledad (in Bolivar) and Villahermosa. The full list follows:

Manuscript cancels on Tolima stamps, Fourth Period.

Aipe	La Union (Tello)
Alpujarra	Lerida
Altamira	Libano
Ambalema	Manzanares
Ataco	Natagaima
Coello	Ortega
Colombia	—Pen
Coyaima	Pitalito
Fresno	Prado
Honda	Soledad (Bolivar)
Ibague	Villahermosa

[Handstamps on national stamps of this period include Garzon, Honda and Ibague; on state stamps of Tolima, Ambalema, "Anulado" (Fresno), Garzon, Honda, Libano, Miraflores (Rovira), "Republica," Valle and Villahermosa. Also a handstamp of San Luis on a 1907 stamp of Santander may be noted.

[Other forms of handstamped cancels appear on national stamps in this period. They include a target, "Tarda," "T" and others. It is usually impossible to tell in what state they were used, unless on cover; and not always then.]

HAWAII

(Continued From Page 147)

(10) U. S. Postmaster Provisional, Scott No. 11X3 or 11X6, issued 1845-46.

(11) The Brattleboro, Vermont, Postmaster Provisional stamp of 1846, Scott No. 5X1, was recess-printed in a single pane (5x2), with an eleventh stamp at the left of the bottom selvage. Luff was the first to discover this eleventh variety, but could not explain its existence. Years later its position was proved to be in the selvage.

(12) The tete-beche arrangement of multiple panes in lithography is not uncommon, it being convenient for the lithographer to apply the single pane transfer to the heavy printing stone in positions 1 and 2, then, without moving the stone but by walking to the other side of the bench, to apply the transfer in an upright position to the two remaining positions, 3 and 4.

(13) An unpretentious little (5"x7½") four-page pamphlet first issued December 15, 1864 in Albany, New York. Previously, Taylor had published *The Canada Stamp Collectors Record* in Montreal, P. Q., Canada, but he was obliged to discontinue it for lack of patronage. *The Stamp Collectors Record* ran some advertisements of stamp dealers from the United States, Canada and Europe but most of the offerings were Taylor's. It also contained up-to-date information of new issues and discoveries. Taylor's editorials were well written but the language was somewhat abusive. He warned his readers to beware of counterfeiters and "transparent devices" (sic). *The Stamp Collectors Record* was published sporadically for some forty-four issues until October 1876, this last one coming from 11 Ann Street, New York, New York.

Afghanistan

Its Twentieth Century Postal Issues — Part 10

By Frank E. Patterson III

(*Continued From Page 102*)

1951 Pashtounistan Day

The initial "Aid" stamps for this still unrecognized country, vaguely composed of the mountainous regions of the old British Indian "Northwest Frontier Province" and a part of Baluchistan, were issued on September 2nd, the third anniversary of the announcement of the formation of a Free Pashtounistan government.

A new national flag was first flown on this occasion and, very appropriately, this Pashtoun banner forms the overall background design for the stamps. The flag pattern itself consists of a plain field unevenly divided by a broad vertical baton or panel interrupted by a disc emblazoned with mountain tops and a rising sun. The words "Allah Akbar" (God is great) are above the disc and the name "Pashtounistan" appears beneath. Superimposed thereon, in addition to the value indications and French inscription, is the two line legend in the upper left reading "d' Pashtounistan d' warhahey peh yadgar 1330" (In souvenir of the founding of Pashtounistan 1330). Basic inscription "H" is underneath. On the 125 poul, the figure of an Afridi tribal warrior has been added.

The stamps were typographed and issued in sheets of 24, consisting of two vertically arranged panes of 12 (3x4) with a half inch horizontal gutter between. Guide line (?) crosses appear in the side margins of each pane. Sheets are known perforated around pane only, leaving the interior stamp imperforate. It was reported at the time, though unconfirmed, that this series was not regarded with favor by Pakistan and that some mail bearing these adhesives was refused transit at the frontier.

913	Fig. 171a	35 poul	pale brown
		a	imperf pair
		b	cross gutter pair
914	Fig. 171b	125 poul	bright blue
		a	imperf pair
		b	cross gutter pair



Fig. 171b



Figs. 172a-172b

1951 United Nations Day

Both oblong designs of the subject set feature a letter-carrying dove flying about a circular motif. The latter, on the 35 poul, contains a map of southeast Asia showing the location of Afghanistan. On the vertical higher value, it becomes a world globe. The standard United Nations anniversary legend is above, and basic inscription "I" is below on each denomination. The stamps were typographed and issued in sheets of 16 (4x4).

915	Fig. 172a	35 poul	magenta
		a	imperf pair
916	Fig. 172b	125 poul	blue
		a	imperf pair

1951 Faculty of Medicine Issue

An idealized portrait of Avicenna, the most renowned of the Islamic physicians, is featured on the design of the two values of this set which was released on 4 November. His correct name, ibn Ali Sina, is written above his left shoulder. Basic inscription "H" appears at the bottom. The stamps were typographed and issued in sheets of 16 (4x4).

917	Fig. 173	35 poul	deep magenta
		a	imperf pair
918	Fig. 173	125 poul	blue
		a	imperf pair



Fig. 173

1951 U. P. U. Anniversary Issue

In belated recognition of the 75th anniversary in 1949 of the founding of the Universal Postal Union, a set of four stamps was issued on December 23rd, 1951, for one day usage. Apparently the series was intended originally for release in 1950, for the 76th anniversary is commemorated, but only the issue year was updated on the designs and a one year date error resulted. The basic design format is similar for all values and consists of a free representation of Afghanistan's first stamp, the "Tiger Head" of 1288 A.H. (1871) flanked on the left by a portrait of either the bearded Amir Sher Ali Khan, who issued this original definitive, or of King Zahir Shah. Basic inscription "I" appears below the portrait. The stamps were typographed and issued in sheets of 16 (4x4).

Shortly after the sale of these stamps had started, it was noticed at the main post office in Kabul that position #8 in the 125 poul Sher Ali sheet was occupied by a cliché of the 35 poul. All offices were immediately notified to withdraw this sheet from window stock for early return to the Central Post Office and only the other three stamps were sold during the balance of the day.

About a week later corrected sheets were made available at the Philatelic Office to fill out complete sets but, since the series was by then invalid, such sheets must be considered as official reprints. It was estimated by local philatelists that close to 90 error sheets, both perforate and imperforate, were sold in Kabul before their recall. Adding those sold in other major cities and those shipped on the standing "new issue" orders, probably not more than 250 errors were released. These are extremely scarce especially when used on cover.

919	Fig. 174	35 poul	dull brown
		a	imperf pair
		b	light ultramarine (error)
920	Fig. 175	35 poul	deep magenta
		a	imperf pair



Figs. 174-175

921	Fig. 174	125 poul	light ultramarine
		a	imperf pair
		b	se tenant w/35 poul
		c	as b, imperf
922	Fig. 175	125 poul	turquoise blue
		a	imperf pair

1952 Child Welfare Fund

A coarse screen was used in preparing the plates for this issue and the

stamps are quite heavily textured. The vertical 35 poul design shows an adult distributing books and gifts to children. Basic inscription "I" appears at the top and the standard legend is underneath. The 125 poul features two Qandahari boys in customary dress performing a popular national dance known as the "attan." It has no Pashtou inscriptions. The stamps were issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), typographed on a toned surfaced wove paper.

923	Fig. 176	35 poul	chocolate
		a	imperf pair
924	Fig. 177	125 poul	violet
		a	imperf pair



Figs. 176-177 (All Photos by Boutrelle)

1952 Avicenna Millenary Issue

In 980 A. D., ibn Ali Sina was born in the ancient city of Balkh, in what is now part of Mazar Province in Afghan Turkestan. Better known to the western world as Avicenna, he was a brilliant man with wide interests who wrote nearly 100 books on geometry, medicine, philosophy, theology and the other humanities prior to his death in 1037. His greatest contributions were in the field of medicine, for which he produced KITAB AL SHIFAH (The Book of Healing) and AL QANUN FEE AL TIBB (The Laws of Medicine). The latter was a complete codification of Greco-Arabic medical thought and practice and served as the authority for western medicine from the 12th to 17th centuries.

In conjunction with other nations, Afghanistan honored the lunar calendar millenary of this outstanding son with appropriate ceremonies. However, insufficient time was allowed for the production of a distinctive set of stamps and overprinting was resorted to during the short period prior to the scheduled issue date. The surcharge overprint (Fig. 178a), was laboriously applied by single-subject handstamps in violet on the regular 30 poul denomination. Surprisingly enough, no errors have yet been reported.

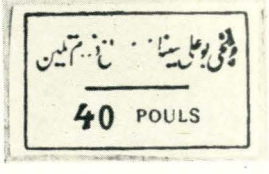


Fig. 178a

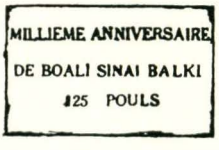


Fig. 178b

The stamps were in issue one day only on July 12th. The initial supply at the main post office in Kabul was exhausted before the day was over and the handstamps were made available to the clerks at the stamp windows to produce additional overprinted stamps while the customers waited. Original information indicated that this series was semi-postal in character but later official advice stated that it was used for postal surtax purposes.

The rubber handstamps were produced locally. The crude overprint on the lower value is inscribed in poor Pashtou "d' Balkhi bu Ali Sina d' zay-jaydonay d' zarum tlin" (Thousandth occurrence of the birth of ibn Ali Sina of Balkh). The handstamp for the higher denomination is similarly inscribed in French in small serif type. The overprinted stamps were issued in sheets of 100 (10x10), perforated 12.

		w/surcharge (Fig. 178a) in violet
925	Fig. 62	40 on 30 poul rose
926	Fig. 62	125 on 30 poul rose



Fig. 180



Fig. 181



Fig. 179

1952 Pashtounistan Day

The single design for this set exemplifies the spirit of the Pashtounistan movement in the person of a tribal warrior flourishing the national flag. The standard legend appears only on the 35 poul value. The basic inscription has been omitted on both denominations. The stamps were issued in sheets of 20 (4x5), typographed in half-toned and perforated 11.

927	Fig. 179	35 poul	dull red
928	Fig. 179	125 poul	dull blue

1952 Red Crescent Fund

This issue inaugurated the annual philatelic observance and support of the Red Crescent organization activities, which are similar to those of the Red Cross. The single value design shows a soldier being given first aid. The appropriate legend is underneath. The stamps were lithographed and issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), perforated 11¾.

929	Fig. 180	10 poul	light yellowish green
		a	pale dull green

1952 United Nations Day

With this set, triangular stamps make their first appearance on the Afghan

scene. The uniform design consists of a globe supported by double-lined U N initials. The standard legend has been omitted and only basic inscription "H" is used. The stamps were lithographed and issued in sheets of 24, arranged 3 pairs x 4 pairs, and perforated 11¾.

930	Fig. 181	35 poul		rose magenta
			a	imperf pair
931	Fig. 181	125 poul		aquamarine
			a	imperf pair

1952 Faculty of Medicine Issue

The design of the 21st anniversary commemoratives is centered on the symbolic caduceus with "XXIeme" above. Basic inscription "I" extends across the top with the appropriate legend underneath. The stamps were lithographed and issued in sheets of 20, consisting of two vertically arranged panes of 10 (5x2) separated by a ½ inch horizontal gutter.

932	Fig. 182	35 poul		chocolate
			a	imperf pair
			b	cross-gutter pair
			c	as b, imperf
933	Fig. 182	125 poul		violet blue
			a	imperf pair
			b	cross-gutter pair
			c	as b, imperf

1953 Child Welfare Fund

The smiling features of young Prince Moh'd Nadir (?) is portrayed on the design of this set. "Afghanistan" is inscribed at the top of the 35 poul value and the standard legend is at the bottom. The stamps were lithographed and issued in sheets of 36 (6x6), perforated 11. A printing of 50,000 sets was reported (S — 25/7/53).

934	Fig. 183	35 poul		orange yellow
935	Fig. 183	125 poul		grayish blue
			a	portion of design doubled



Figs. 182-183

1953 Pashtounistan Day

The design of the lower value of this issue has definite political overtones in that it shows the flags of both Afghanistan and Pashtounistan being carried forward together by an armed band. The standard legend is underneath. The

entire central portion of the 125 poul design is composed of the Pashtoun flag. The legend occupies the top panel. The stamps were lithographed and issued in sheets of 36 (6x6), perforated 11.

936	Fig. 184	35 poul	vermilion
		a	imperf pair
937	Fig. 185	125 poul	blue
		a	imperf pair



Figs. 184-5

1953 Red Crescent Fund

Both designs of this one denomination series are rather similar and feature wounded soldiers with the National Arms in a separate side panel. Only the Red Crescent legend appears on the stamps. The design dated 1953 was intended for surtax use on foreign mail, and the other on internal correspondence, but they were both probably used indiscriminately. The stamps were lithographed and issued in sheets of 20 (4x5), perforated 11.

938	Fig. 186	10 poul	yellowish green & orange red
939	Fig. 187	10 poul	violet brown & red orange

1953 United Nations Day

One vertical design, prominently displaying the Organization emblem and large double-lined U. N. initials, served for both values. The inscription at the bottom reads "Afghanistan". The stamps were lithographed and issued in sheets of ? (?x?), perforated 11.

940	Fig. 188	35 poul	reddish violet
		a	imperf pair
941	Fig. 188	125 poul	violet blue
		a	imperf pair



Figs. 186-187 and 188

1953 Faculty of Medicine Issue

For this occasion, two almost identical sets were released, the first of which was issued on November 29th. The basic design consists of a half-length figure of King Nadir Shah supported on a truncated medical caduceus. The standard legend is superimposed on the bust. By mistake, the design of the original set was inscribed for the 23rd instead of the 22nd anniversary! The lower value has the Farsi numerals "rr (23)" on the right in the lower line of the legend. The 125 poul has the Roman numerals XXIII to the left of the king's head and, in addition, has two errors in the French legend; "anniversaire" has the "s" missing and "medicine" is spelled with an "a". These mistakes were noticed soon after issuance but, due to the short period of use, little corrective action, beyond restricting their sale, could be taken. A short time later, the same values printed from revised plates were released and these have the numrals "rr" or XXII respectively. The writer has been unable to ascertain whether the corrected set was re-issued for surtax use or was just sold without validity by the Philatelic Office. Only specimens of the revised set were distributed through the U. P. U. The stamps were lithographed in sheets of 36 (6x6) and perforated 11.

942	Fig. 189a	35 poul		yellow orange (rr)
			a	imperf pair
943	Fig. 189b	35 poul		orange yellow (rr)
			a	ochre
			b	imperf pair (YT)
944	Fig. 190a	125 poul		chalky blue (XXIII)
			a	imperf pair
945	Fig. 190a	125 poul		chalky blue (XXII)
			a	imperf pair (YT)



Figs. 189a, 189b and 190a

1954 Child Welfare Fund

The single horizontal design for this series shows a circle of child musicians on a miniature map of Afghanistan. The legend is in the top panel and the name of the country appears in script in the lower right corner. The stamps were typographed and issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), perforated 11.

946	Fig. 191	35 poul		violet
			a	imperf pair
947	Fig. 191	125 poul		new blue
			a	imperf pair

1954 Pashtounistan Day

The design of this sixth anniversary commemorative depicts, against a mountainous background, the ceremonies attendant upon the original raising of the Pashtoun flag. The standard legend extends across the top and "Afghanistan" is inscribed above the mountains. The stamps were typographed and issued in sheets of 25 (5x5), perforated 11¾.

948	Fig. 192	35 poul		brown
			a	imperf pair
949	Fig. 192	125 poul		medium blue
			a	imperf pair





Figs. 191-192

1954 Red Crescent Fund

The previous surtax rate was doubled with this issue. The stamp is relatively small in size and very plain in design. The standard Fund legend extends across the top. Basic inscription "I" is in the panel under the crescent. The stamps were issued in sheets of ? (?x?), lithographed on a poor quality grayish pulp paper and perforated 11¾.

950	Fig. 193	20 poul		bright blue & scarlet
			a	imperf pair

1954 United Nations Day

The busy design, uniform of both values, includes the UN flag borne by a pair of detached hands, a map of Afghanistan and the National Arms. Basic inscription "G" appears in the lower right corner. The stamps were issued in sheets of ? (?x?), typographed on medium white wove paper and perforated 11.

951	Fig. 194	35 poul		carmine rose
			a	imperf pair
952	Fig. 194	125 poul		violet blue
			a	imperf pair

1955 Pashtounistan Day

The scene depicted on the single design is a tribal jirga centered around the Pashtoun flag. "Afghanistan" is beneath, and the standard legend is below. The stamps were issue in sheets of 25 (5x5), lithographed on an off-white dense wove paper, perforated 11.

953	Fig. 195	35 poul		orange brown
			a	imperf pair

954 Fig. 195 125 poul dull yellow green
a imperf pair



Figs. 193-194-195

1955 Red Crescent Fund

The simple but effective design features a large crescent. Basic inscription "I" is in the top panel. The Fund legend is at the bottom. The stamps were issued in sheets of ? (?x?), lithographed on a poor quality grayish pulp paper and perforated 11.

955 Fig. 196 20 poul greenish gray & carmine
a imperf pair

1955 United Nations Day

This was the last of the UN series to be issued for mandatory surtax purposes. The design is centered around a billowing United Nations flag held aloft by clasped hands. The organization's initials are arranged according to French practice. Basic inscription "I" is at the top. The stamps were issued in sheets of 30 (6x5), lithographed on toned dense wove paper and perforated 11.

956 Fig. 197 35 poul orange brown
a imperf pair
957 Fig. 197 125 poul dark ultramarine
a imperf pair

1956 Red Crescent Fund

The divided center design pictures both King Zahir Shah in uniform and the Fund emblem. Basic inscription "I" occupies the top panel and the Fund legend is under the crescent. The stamps were issued in sheets of ? (?x?), lithographed on poor quality grayish wove paper and perforated 11.



Figs. 196-197-198

958 Fig. 198 20 poul light green & carmine rose
a bright emerald & carmine rose
b imperf pair







Figs. 199-200-201

1957 Red Crescent Fund

The design shows a building that may be either a local clinic or the Society headquarters in Kabul. Basic inscription "I" extends across the top and the Fund legend is just below. The stamps were issued in sheets of 30 (5x6), lithographed on medium wove paper and perforated 11¾.

959 Fig. 199 20 poul gray ultramarine & carmine
a imperf pair

1958 Red Crescent Fund

A colorless map of Afghanistan with the crescent emblem superimposed, occupies most of the design. Basic inscription "I" is in the upper left panel and the appropriate legend is in the lower right. The stamps were issued in sheets of ? (?x?), lithographed on thinnish white wove paper and perforated 11. 30,000 sets were officially reported.

960 Fig. 200 25 poul light yellowish green & red
a imperf pair

1959 Red Crescent Fund

The design shows an adult being decorated with a fund contribution pin by one of the two young solicitor aides. The Fund legend appears above the boys' heads, but the basic inscription has been omitted. The stamps were issued on October 17 in sheets of 30 (5x6), lithographed on medium white wove paper and raggedly perforated 11. Their use was mandatory for a week. A printing of 30,000 sets was officially reported.

961 Fig. 201 25 poul dull violet & carmine
a imperf pair

(To Be Continued)

In case of change of address, please notify Secretary, The Collectors Club, 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Book Reviews

The Cayman Islands, Their Postal History, Postage Stamps, and Postmarks by E. F. Aguilar & P. T. Saunders. 1962. 111 pp. postfree from P. T. Saunders, Caymans Cottage, Ridgmont, Bletchley, Bucks., England or E. F. Aguilar, P. O. Box 406, Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies for American, Caribbean and Canadian subscribers. Price 42/- ($6.00)

To a rapidly growing list of excellent handbooks on the philately of British Colonies, there can be added this one on the Cayman Islands. It is one of the best. The authors have done a thorough job of research and present their findings clearly.

The twenty chapters of this book give a complete record of all known information about the postal history of the Caymans. A chapter on the history and one on the geography of the islands, besides providing a general background, enable one to understand much about their postal history, the scarcity of pre-adhesives, the use of Jamaican stamps, the late date, 1901, of the first issue of Cayman stamps, and the types of postal service available or not available.

Very fine chapters give the detail on these matters and on each stamp issue from the shortlived Queen Victoria through the Elizabeth II Constitution Commemorative of 1959. The details of each issue, given in summary form, make it easy to locate information about printings, plate numbers, proofs, specimens, varieties and other philatelic data. A chapter on the provisionals of 1907 and 1908 and one on the farthing stamp of 1908-1909 are especially interesting.

The post offices, rural posts, postage dues stamps, postal stationery and air mail services are comprehensively covered. The obliterators are written up with early and late dates of use and are handsomely illustrated. There is a similar chapter on the registration handstamp and the registration labels.

The book has many illustrations and detail maps of the islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. *The Cayman Islands* book by Aguilar and Saunders is for anyone interested in postal matters of these islands. It also will be helpful to the collectors of other parts of the Caribbean area.

(Pamela Taylor)

"La Poste Maritime Francaise. Tome II: Les Paquebots de la Mediterranee de 1837 a 1939," by Raymond Salles. 1962, 318pp. Limp fabrikoid 6x9¼". The author, 74 Rue de la Tour, Paris XVI. Price 45NF (about $9.50) plus postage. (limited printing).

Vol. I of this series was reviewed in the May 1962 number of this magazine. Volume II covers the markings on French maritime mail of the Mediterranean and Black Sea. This material divides itself into six groups to each of which a chapter is devoted: 1) 1837-1851, the lines of the Administration des Postes; 2) 1851-66, the "Paquebots de la Mediterranee" (Cie. Messageries Imperiales); 3) 1866-72, the designated lines of the Mediterranee (U, V, W, X, etc.); 4) the packet stations at Piraeus and Constantinople and associated lines, 1852-70; 5) the commercial Mediterranean services 1858-70 and Messageries lines 1873-93 without postagents on board; 6) the "PAQUEBOT" marks 1894-1939.

Fantastically complete and detailed throughout, the treatment leaves hardly anything of consequence to be discovered. The dated record of every sailing and stop of each boat having a postmark is tabulated, line by line and year by year; all the marks used are illustrated to scale and realistically priced; auxiliary markings such as disinfection cachets, paid, due and arrival marks are included. Maps show the routes and ports of call. Some information about the boats and

the organization of the companies is also given, but the author rigorously keeps to matters of significantly philatelic interest.

The data on the services and boats were taken from postal archives and marine journals as far as possible and are thus definitive; whereas the use of the markings was based on the holdings in many philatelic collections so that conceivably some additional uses may still turn up.

Especially interesting are the rare provisional markings in manuscript, the very occasional use of marks of two lines or of two boats on the same cover and the emergency use of a mark of one boat on another one. Covers from first voyages of some boats are recorded. Many such pieces catalogue at $200 to $500, showing that they are well appreciated by collectors.

Organization, typography, and binding of this volume match the high standard set by Volume I. *(Robert G. Stone)*

Estonia, Specialized Catalogue and Handbook 1962, compiled by V. Eichenthal. 200 pages, illustrated, hard paper cover. English language edition published by Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada c/o Herbert Dube, 200 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada.

This specialized catalogue of Estonia, a Baltic country that had a comparatively short life between the World Wars, was written by an Estonian. The stamps of this country are fascinating to collect because they offer a challenge. Estonia struggled to get her postal system operating efficiently and often her stamps could not be produced as she wished.

An enthusiastic, small group in Canada undertook an English translation and publication of an English edition. This was no easy task and the results certainly are commendable.

The handbook part is uneven. Many sections are highly specialized offering a very thorough coverage, going into color variations, perforations, printing and gum differences down to a most minute degree. Also, not only government-issued stamps but locals, Christmas charity seals, free franks, revenues, counterfeits, fantasies, prison camp mail and much more are described and priced in this book.

The treatment of cancellations and postmarks is fine. Maps and charts are included to help the catalogue's user.

Despite its many great contributions, this catalogue still has some disappointments, especially the inadequate section on the air mail stamps, one of the most interesting aspects of Estonian philately.

In general, this work offers much valuable information that is not to be found in any other books. Surely, philately is very fortunate to have a catalogue and handbook as this, even if it offers information to only a relatively limited circle of specialists. Works as this must appear. Their publication must be encouraged if philately's cultural values are to flourish. *(H. M. G.)*

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Topical Issues of 1962 with 1963 Catalog Numbers, compiled by O. Frank Freedner. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Pony Express by William Lightfoot Visscher. Published by The Charles T. Powner Co., Chicago, Illinois. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

Sarawak News Sheet, Nos. 1-4. Gift of Mr. Gale J. Raymond.

The Communities of New York and the Civil War, compiled by C. E. Dornbusch. Published by The New York Public Library, New York, N. Y. Gift of Mr. Gene Penkos.

Yvert & Tellier Catalogue de Timbres-Poste 1963. Yvert & Tellier, Amiens, France. Gift of Mr. Stanley R. Rice. (French)

United States Stamps, Second Edition 1963. H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass. Courtesy of the publisher.

A Catalogue of the Federal Revenue Stamps of Canada, compiled by Nelson S. Bond. Publication of The Canadian Revenue Society. Gift of Mr. William R. Kuttner.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Putting Christmas in Your Stamp Album by Waller A. Sager. Reprint from The American Philatelist. Courtesy of the publisher.

D. S. Bolaffi's Roman States, Romagna and Vatican City Postage Stamp Specialized Catalogue 1963. Philatelic Publishing Co., Torino, Italy. Courtesy of the pubisher.

The Stamp, Factor of the National Economy by Moses C. Constantinis. Published by The Hellenic Philatelic Society, Athens, Greece. Gift of the author. (Greek)

Memorial Philatelique, VI-1, La France de 1849 a 1900 by Gustave Bertrand. Publisher, Louis Schneider, Bischwiller (Bas-Rhin). Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone. (French)

Memorial Philatelique, VI-2, La France, Troisieme Republique by Gustave Bertrand. Published by Louis Schneider, Bischwiller (Bas-Rhin). Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone. (French)

The Aero Philatelist Annals, Vols. 6-8. Bound Volume. Gift of Mr. Stanley R. Rice.

Spezial-Katalog Deutsche-Sondermarken und ihre Stempel, edited and published by Franz Drabick, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Gift of the author. (German).

Index to Smithsonian Annual Reports, 1849-1961. Publication of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Courtesy of the publisher.

Map: Mail-Coach Routes in England and Wales 1835. Published by The Postal History Society. Courtesy of Major A. E. Hopkins.

Postal Map of Scotland in 1837. Published by The Postal History Society. Courtesy of Major A. E. Hopkins.

Postal Map of Ireland in 1832. Published by The Postal History Society. Courtesy of Major A. E. Hopkins.

Souvenir Catalogue of the David Miller Brown Collection of the Uniform Penny Postage Provisionals of Great Britain, 1840-1853, compiled by Leslie R. Ray. Publication of The Postal History Society. Courtesy of Major A. E. Hopkins.

Ralph Allen's Own Narrative 1720-1761, edited by Adrian E. Hopkins. Special Series No. 8. The Postal History Society. Courtesy of Major A. E. Hopkins.

Further Postal History of the Second Afghan War, 1878-81, with Kandahar and Baluchistan, 1881-87 by Colonel D. R. Martin. Special Series No. 12. The Postal History Society. Courtesy of Major A. E. Hopkins.

The Cayman Islands, Their Postal History, Postage Stamps and Postmarks, edited and published by E. F. Aguilar and P. T. Saunders, Ridgmont, Bedfordshire, England. Gift of the authors.

The Nitrate Clippers by Basil Lubbock. Published by Brown, Son and Ferguson, Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland.

"Royal Mail", A Century History of the Royal Mail Line, 1839-1939 by T. A. Bushell. Trade and Travel Publications Ltd., London, England.

The Blackwall Frigates by Basil Lubbock. Published by Brown, Son and Ferguson Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland.

The Opium Clippers by Basil Lubbock. Published by Brown, Son and Ferguson Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland.

The Down Easters, American Deep-water Sailing Ships, 1869-1929 by Basil Lubbock. Published by Brown, Son and Ferguson Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland.

The Last of the Windjammers, Vols. I and II, by Basil Lubbock. Published by Brown, Son and Ferguson Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland.

The Colonial Clippers by Basil Lubbock. Published by Brown, Son and Ferguson Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland.

The Western Ocean Packets by Basil Lubbock. Published by Brown, Son and Ferguson Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland.

The China Clippers by Basil Lubbock. Published by Brown, Son and Ferguson Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland.

American Railway Guide and Pocket Companion for the United States, July, 1850, compiled by Charles Cobb. Published by Curran Dinsmore, New York, N. Y. 128 pages with map. Gift of Mr. John R. Boker, Jr.

Stamps, Vols. 117-120. Bound Volumes. Gift of Mr. H. L. Lindquist.

The Bureau Specialist, Vol. 33, 1962. Bound Volume. Gift of Mr. George R. M. Ewing.

Die Briefmarken von Lourenzo Marques by Carlos George. Heft 9 der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde. Arbeitsgemeinschaft Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde E. V., Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 24 pages. Illustrated. Paper cover. German text. Courtesy of the publisher.

Die Briefmarken von Malaya by Birger Nordenvall. Heft 10 der Schriftenreihe Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde. Arbeitsgemeinschaft Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde E. V., Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 16 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. German text. Courtesy of the publisher.

Die Briefmarken von Madeira by Carlos Trincao. Heft 11 der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde. Arbeitsgemeinschaft Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde E. V., Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 12 pages. Paperbound. German text. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stamps of Nicaragua by John L. Stroub. Bound manuscript. Gift of Mr. F. A. Helmholz.

Sieger Zeppelin Post Katalog, 17 Auflage. 266 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Sieger Verlag, Lorch (Wurtt.) Germany. German text. Gift of Mr. Stanley R. Rice.

Catalogue Officiel Belgique 1963. Chambre Syndicale Belge Negociants en Timbres-Poste, Brussels, Belgium. 215 pages. Paperbound. Text in French. Gift of Mr. Stanley R. Rice.

Catalogo Eladio de Santos de Selos de Portugal 1963. Eladio de Santos, Lisbon, Portugal. 233 pages. Paper cover. Portuguese text. Gift of Mr. Stanley R. Rice.

The Value of a Classic by John Robinson. Supplement to "The Philatelist." 6 page pamphlet. Gift of Miss Ethel Harper.

Red and Black, The Duty and Postage Stamps Impressed on Newspapers 1712-1870. Prepared for The Times Publishing Company Ltd., London, England. Handmade paper edition. 22 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Dr. Walter Heinemann.

Auction Catalogue: Col. Green Collection, Part XXI and XXIV. Gift of Mr. Irwin Heiman.

Der Sammler-Dienst. Incomplete file, 1954-55. Gift of Mr. Harry Holman.

Catalogue Zeheri des Timbres-Poste d'Egypte 1960, edited by Ahmed Mazloum. Societe Philatelique d'Egypte, Cairo, Egypt. 317 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. French text. Gift of Mr. William C. Scheetz.

The Malayan Philatelist. Incomplete file, 1960 to date. Gift of Mr. Howard. J. Selzer.

Bulletin Philatelique. Incomplete file, 1942-46. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

Bulletin Philatelique du Midi. Incomplete file, 1946-61. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

La Documentation Philatelique. Incomplete file, 1957-61. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

Greek Philotelism. Hellenic Philatelic Society, Athens, Greece. 5 pages. Pages. Paper cover. Greek text. Courtesy of the publisher.

Apuntes en Relacion con las Estampillas de Juarez del ano de 1864 Impresas por la American Bank Note Company. Edited and published by J. L. Cossio, Mexico City, Mexico. 13 pages. Paperbound. Spanish text. 1960. Gift of Mr. John K. Bash.

Comparative Values of Ghost Towns. Edited and published by Harrington Adams, Winter Park, Florida. 15 pages. Paperbound. 1963. Courtesy of the author.

A History of Religion on Postage Stamps, Volume I, by F. Harvey Morse. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wis. 99 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. 1963. Courtesy of the publisher.

How to Collect Topical Stamps by John H. Groet. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wis. 18 pages. Illustrated. Paper cover. 1963. Courtesy of the publisher.

Primer Centenario de los Primeros Sellos Postales de Centro America. Edited and published by Leon Bilak, Guatemala, C. A. 47 pages. Illustrated. Paper coved. Spanish text. 1963. Gift of the author.

Gifts were also received from:

Mr. George E. Burghard, Dr. Richard C. Mast, Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy, Mr. Stanley Kaplan, Mr. Sol Whitman, Mr. Lawrence L. Shenfield, Mr. Robert N. Brodie and Mr. Charles S. Lasky.

Purchased by the Library:

The House of Harrison, Being an Account of the Family and Firm of Harrison and Sons, Printers to the King. Published by Harrison and Sons, London, England. 114 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. 1914.

La Poste Maritime Francaise, Tome II, edited and published by Raymond Salles, Paris, France. 318 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. French. 1963.

Victoria: The Postage Dues by J. R. W. Purves, F. R. P. S. L. The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia. 70 pages, 8 plates. Clothbound. 1960.

Tasmania: The Postal History and Postal Markings by H. M. Campbell, F. R. P. S. L., J. R. W. Purves, F. R. P. S. L. and L. C. Viney, F. R. P. S. L. The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia. 203 pages, 11 plates. Clothbound. 1962.

Wairarapa Postal Services by R. M. Startup. Laurie Franks Ltd., Christchurch, N. Z. 25 pages. Paper cover.

New Zealand's Relief Cancellations by R. M. Startup. Laurie Franks Ltd., Christchurch, N. Z. 26 pages. Paper cover. 1960.

Postal History Catalogue of New Zealand. Compiled and published by L. J. G. Franks, Christchurch, N. Z. 40 pages. Paperbound. 1958.

(Continued On Page 186)

United States

The 1851-57 Twelve Cent Stamp — Part 3

By Mortimer L. Neinken

(*Continued From Page 96*)

Twenty-eight positions on the plate, classify as Class "C." These are 20L1 ("20" meaning the position in the pane, "L" meaning Left pane and "1" meaning Plate 1) 30L, 40L, 50L, 60L, 70L, 80L and 90L1 also 2R (Right pane) 4R, 11R, 12R, 17R, 22R, 25R, 27R, 33R, 37R, 42R, 43R, 44R, 49R, 52R, 59R, 63R, 68R, 69R and 75R1 (see Figs. 9 to 42).

One position, 100L1, was recut as Class "B" only, being recut in the lower left corner but not in the lower right. In this respect it is unique (see Fig. 25).

Four positions, which the author calls "double recuts," had both lower corners recut. While they are a combination of Class "A" and "B" he classifies them as Class "B." These four positions are 43L1 (Fig. 16), 53L1 (Fig. 17), 63L1 (Fig. 19) and 73L1 (Fig. 21).

The remaining positions were all recut in the lower right corner and thus fall into the Class "A" category.

The shifted transfers on Plate 1 worthy of mention are found on the following positions:

Left Pane. 1L1, 2L1, 3L1, 7L1, 9L1, 11L1, 63L1, and 73L1.

Right Pane. 3R1, 4R1, 5R1, 7R1, 9R1, 13R1, 14R1, 17R1, 19R1, 27R1, 49R1, 57R1, 59R1, 64R1, 68R1, and 79R1.

Position 27R1 (Figure 30) is the most pronounced shift on the plate, the shift showing in every letter of the top label. A shifted portion of the lower right corner appears as an extension of the inner bottom frame line. A doubling of all four rosettes is also noticeable."

Position 49R1 (Figure 34) is a very peculiar shift and shows traces of a former entry in the lower right corner.

Position 3R1 (Figure 25) and 67R1 (Figure 37) both show a shift of the upper left rosette. 67R1 also shows shifts in the other three rosettes and a partial doubling of the outside right frame line. The other shifts can be easily identified by comparing with the illustrations in the reconstruction.

Stamps from a few positions on the plate show a slip of the engraver's tool from the lines he was attempting to recut, and such slips resulted in a double line. Such slips, however, rarely occurred, and generally show up best on copies from very early impressions from the plate. Probably the best example of one of these slips is noticable in the doubling of the inner right frame line on 89L1 (See Figure 23).

On the following pages, the plating marks of the 100 positions of the left lane of Plate 1 are illustrated (Figures 9 to 25). In order to facilitate the recognition of the various positions, a tabulation of all the plating marks, which have been identified are as follows:—

(*Continued On Page 181*)

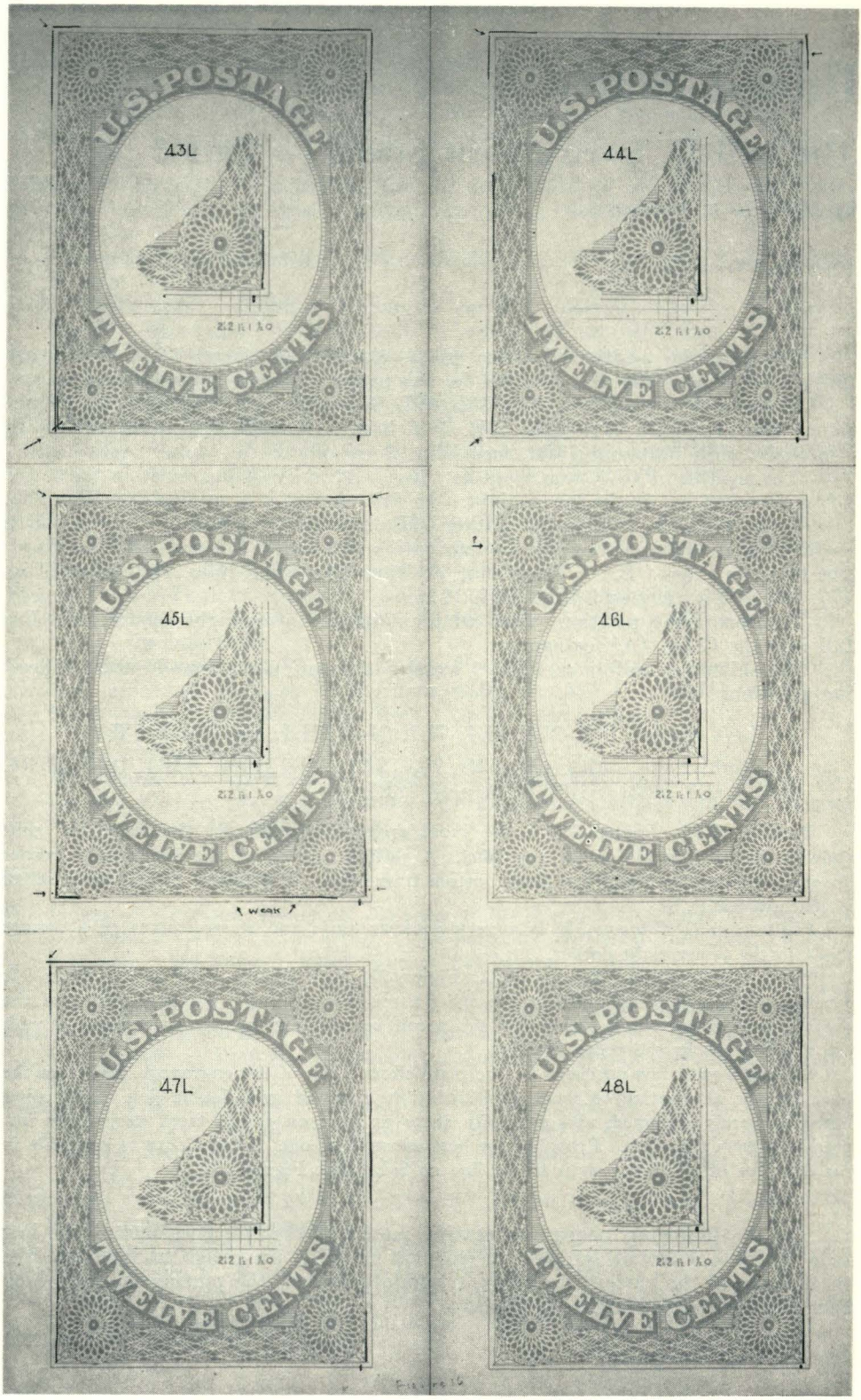


Fig. 16

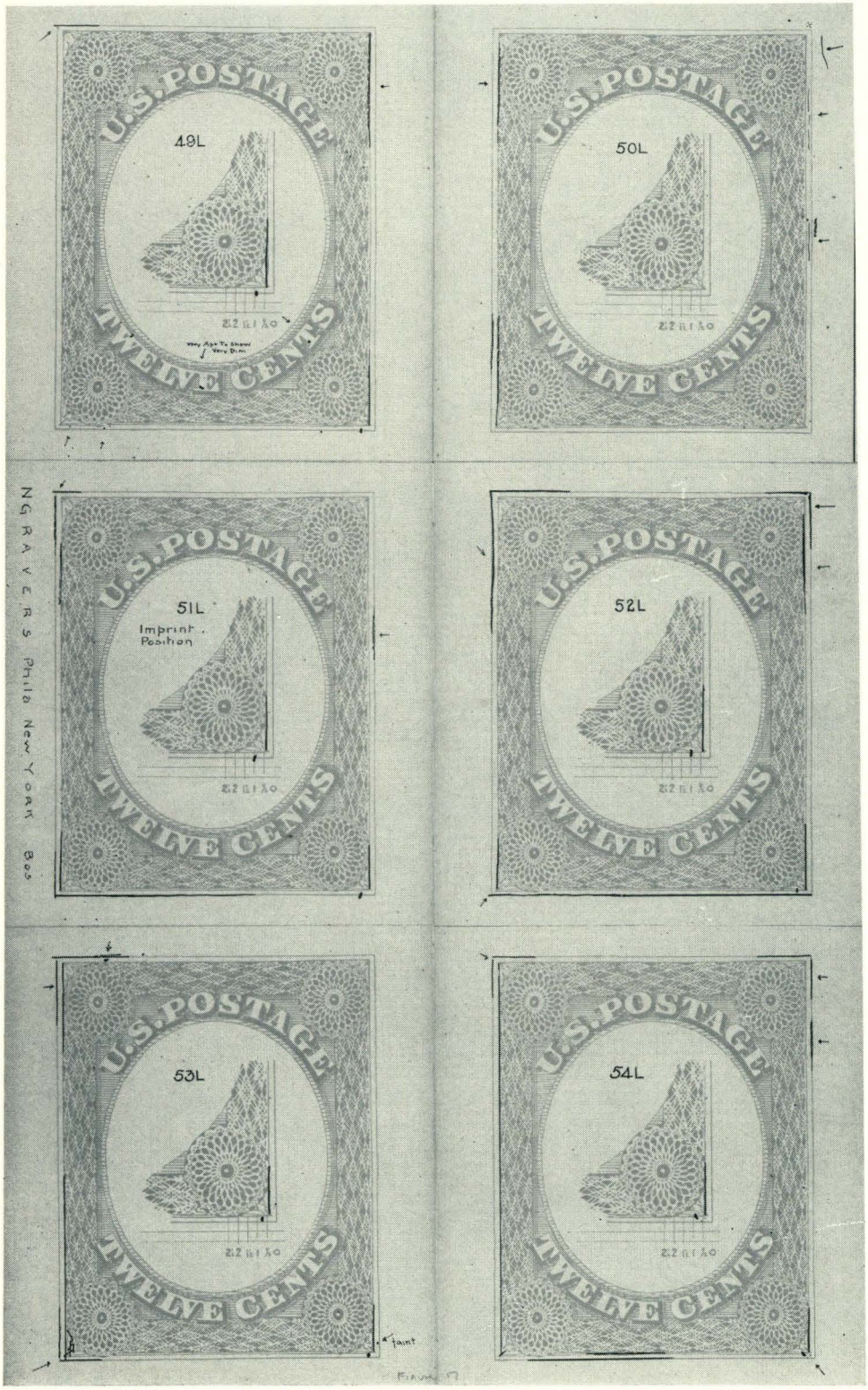

U.S. POSTAGE
49L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
50L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
51L
Imprint Position
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
52L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
53L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
54L
TWELVE CENTS
NGRAVERS Phila New York Bos

Fig. 17

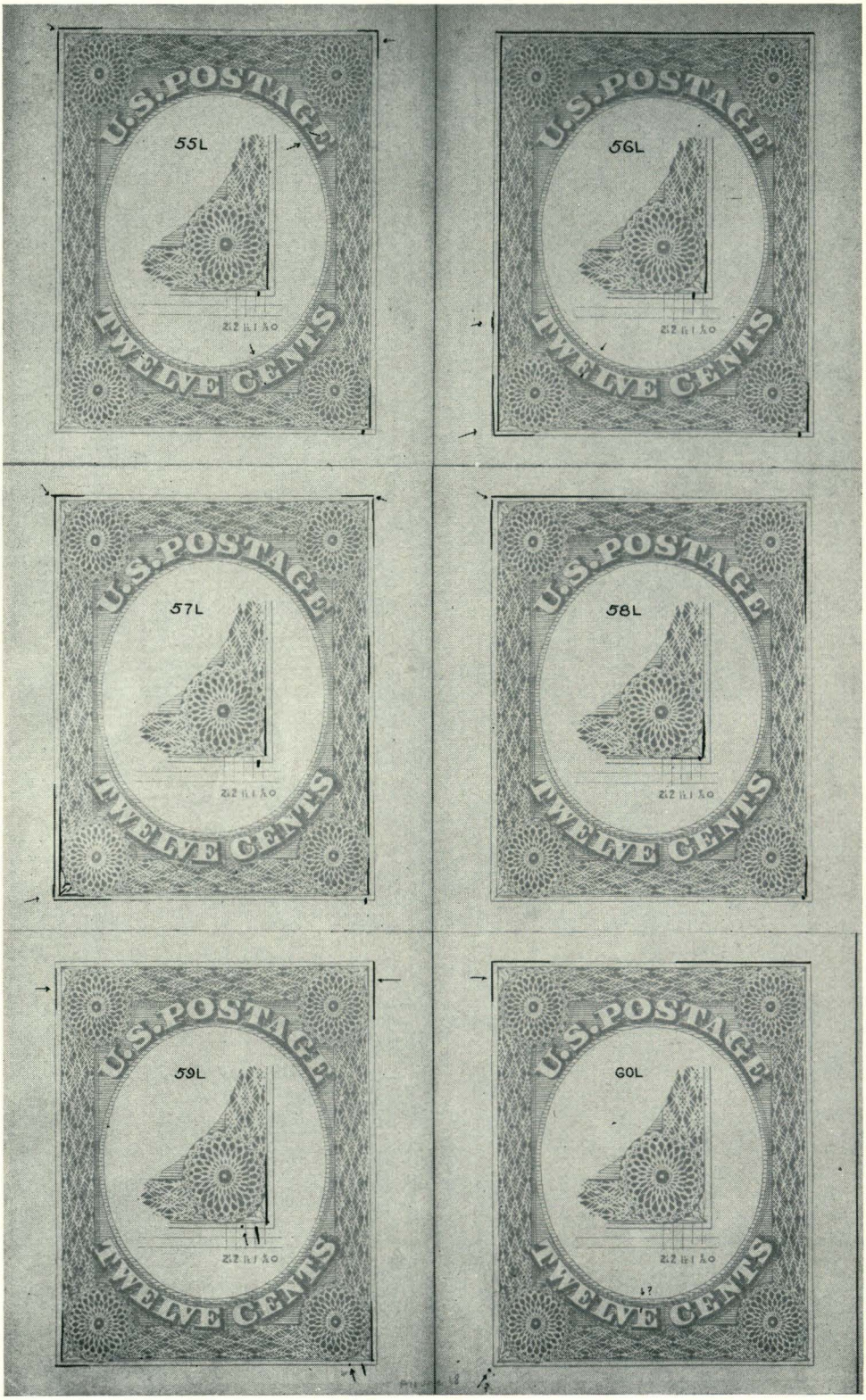

U.S. POSTAGE
55L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
56L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
57L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
58L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
59L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
60L
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 18

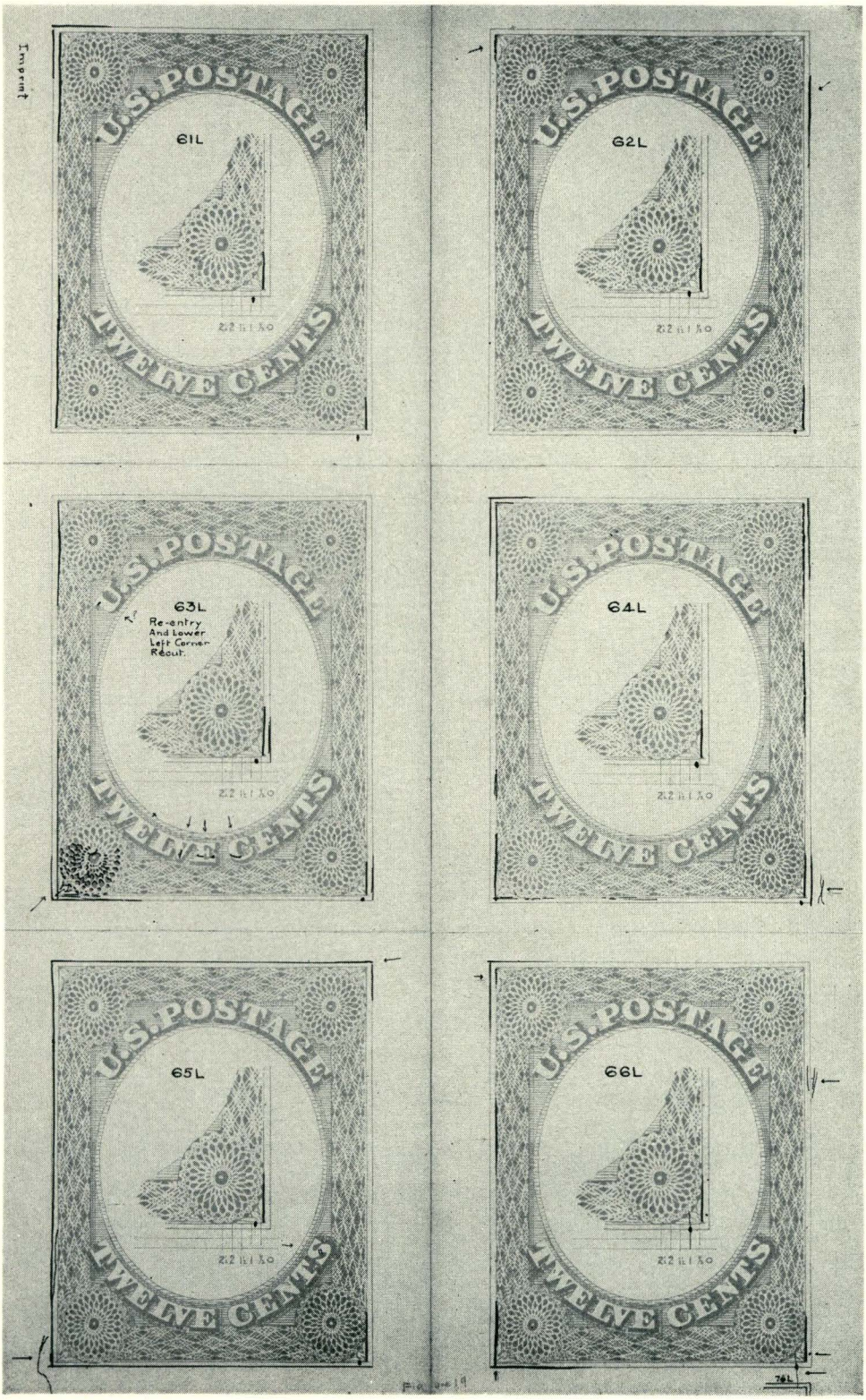

Imprint
U.S. POSTAGE
61L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
62L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
63L
Re-entry
And Lower
Left Corner
Recut.
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
64L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
65L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
66L
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 19

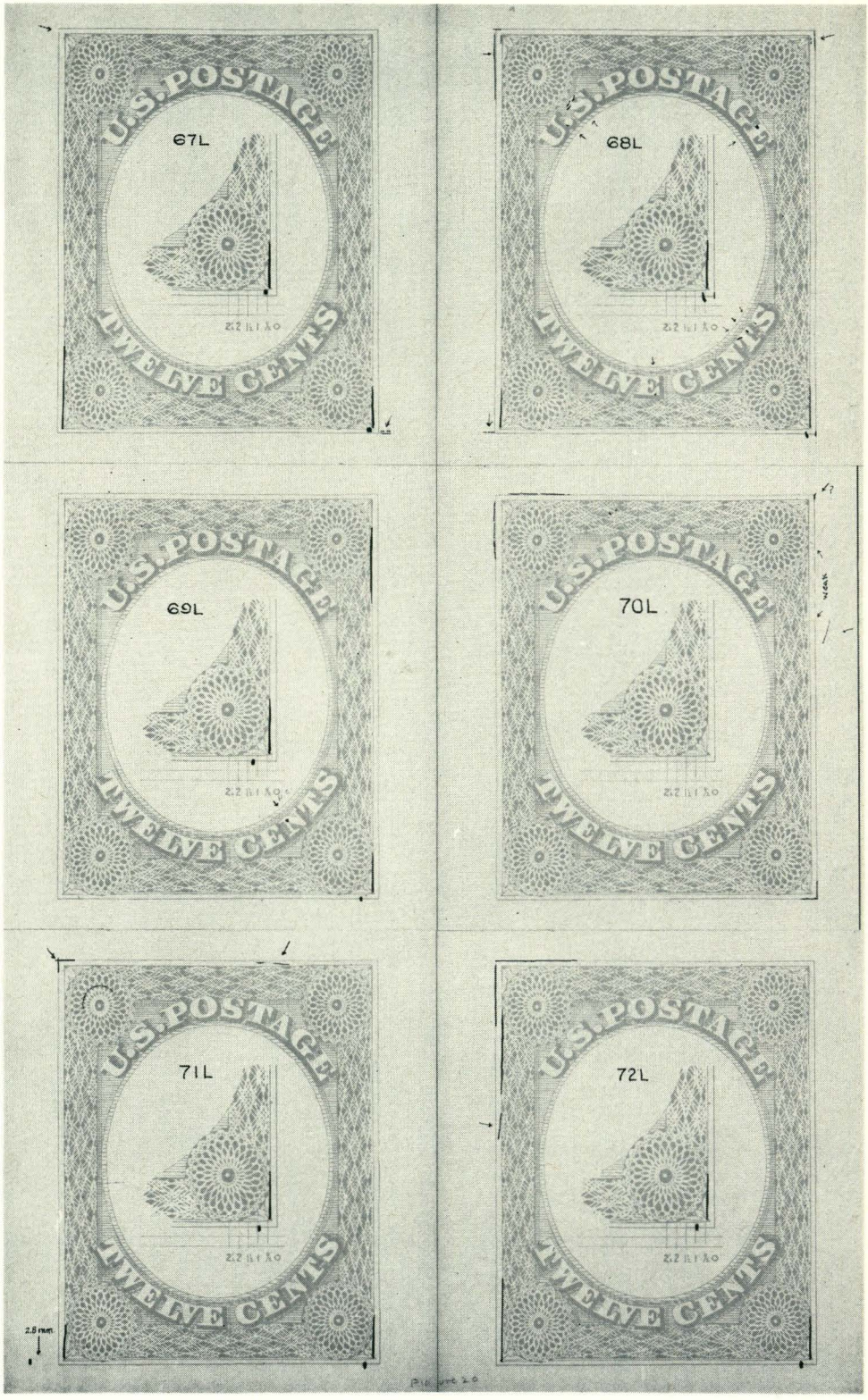


Fig. 20

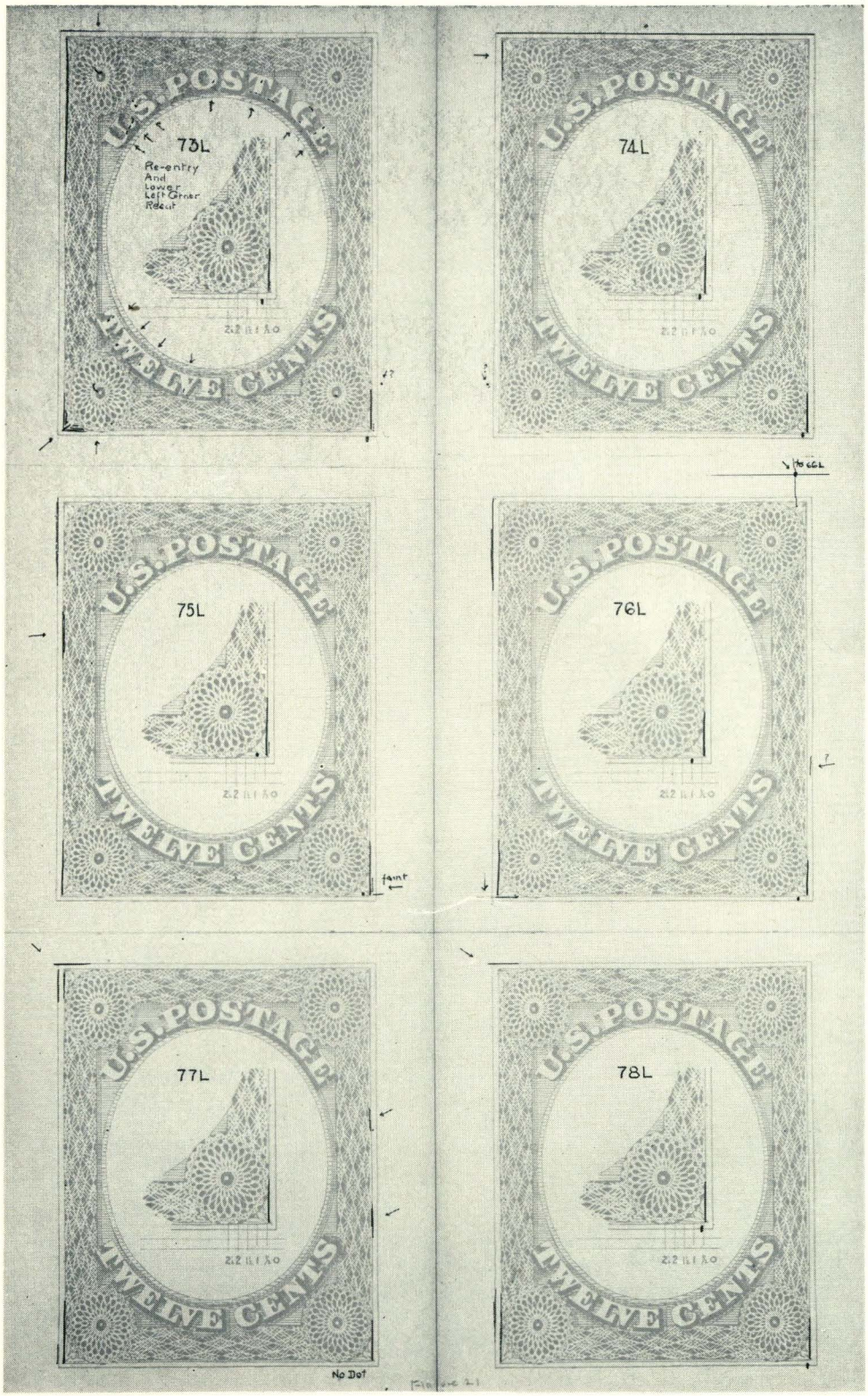

U.S. POSTAGE
73L
Re-entry
And
Lower
Left Corner
Recut
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
74L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
75L
TWELVE CENTS
faint
U.S. POSTAGE
76L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
77L
TWELVE CENTS
No Dot
U.S. POSTAGE
78L
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 21

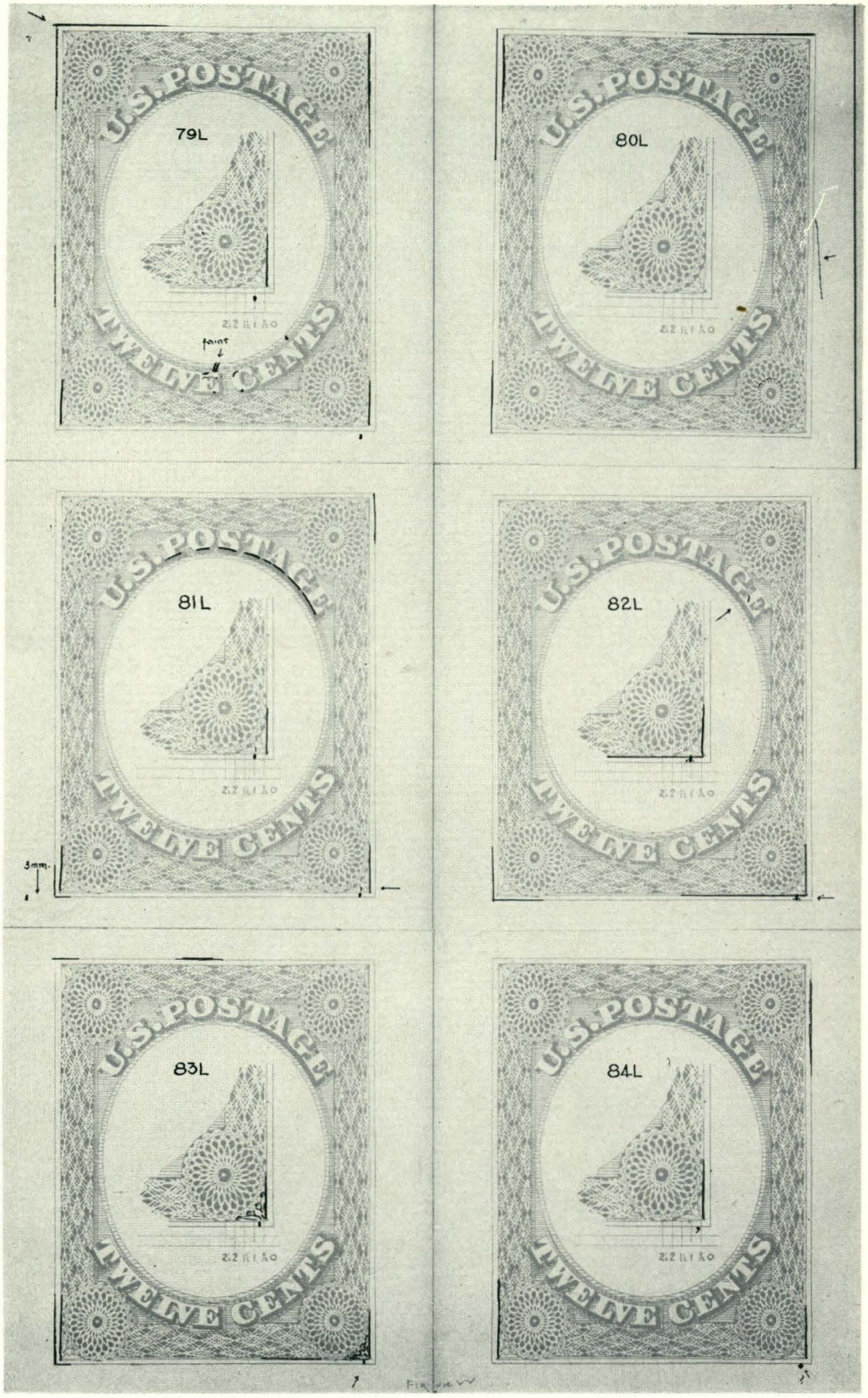

U.S. POSTAGE
79L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
80L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
81L
TWELVE CENTS
3mm.
U.S. POSTAGE
82L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
83L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
84L
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 22

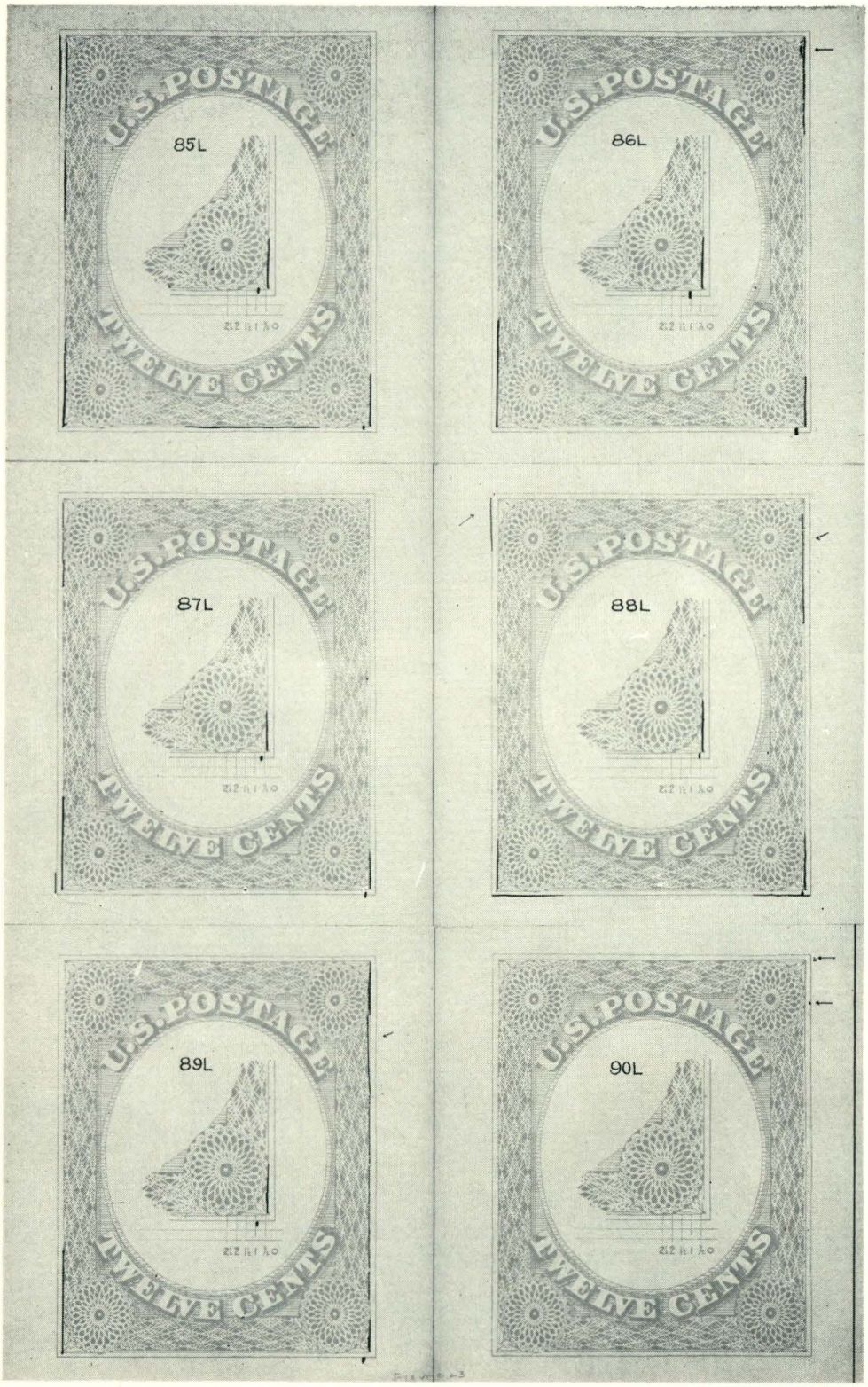

U.S. POSTAGE
85L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
86L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
87L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
88L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
89L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
90L
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 23

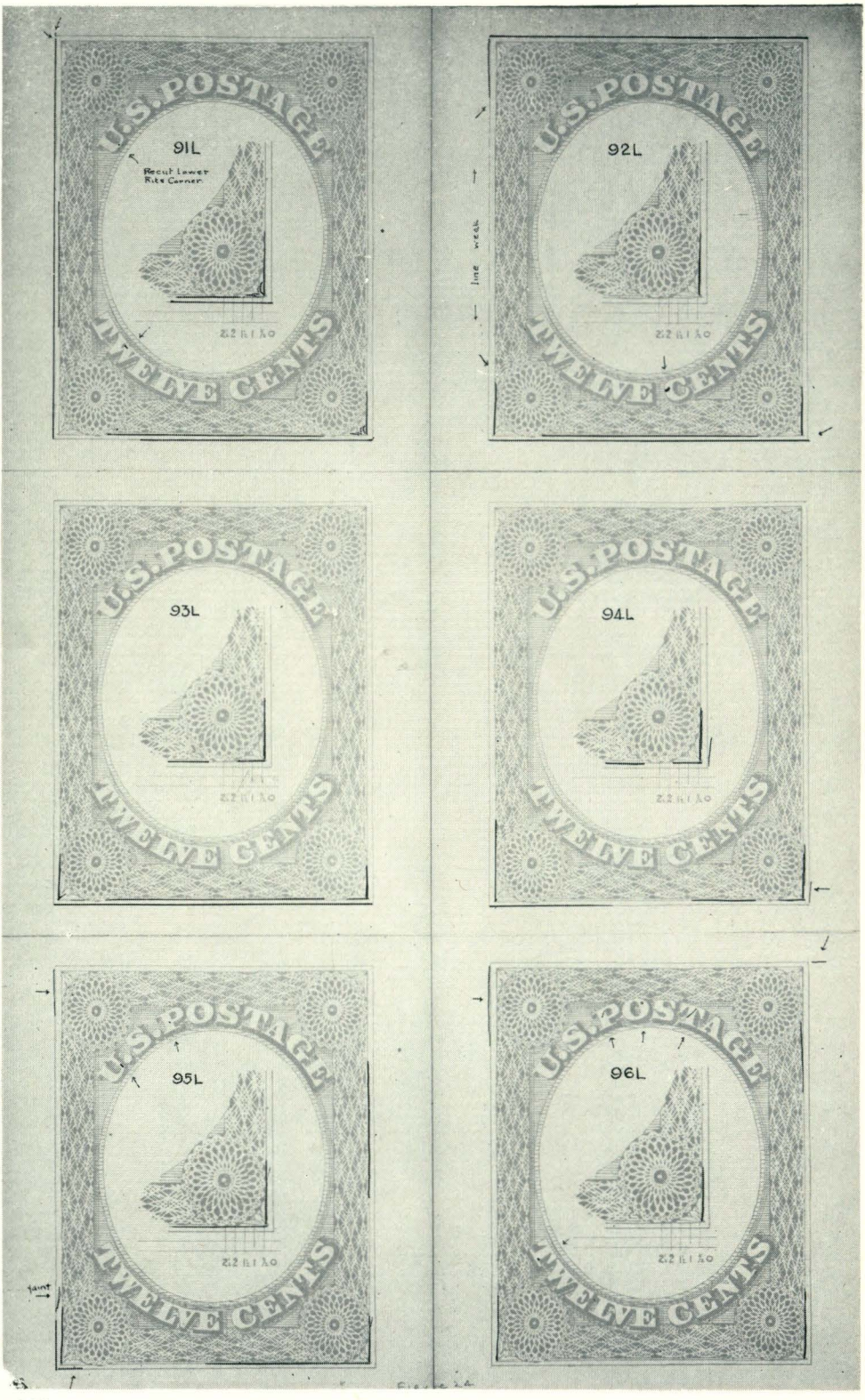

U.S. POSTAGE
91L
Recut lower Rite Corner
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
92L
line weak
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
93L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
94L
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
95L
faint
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
96L
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 24

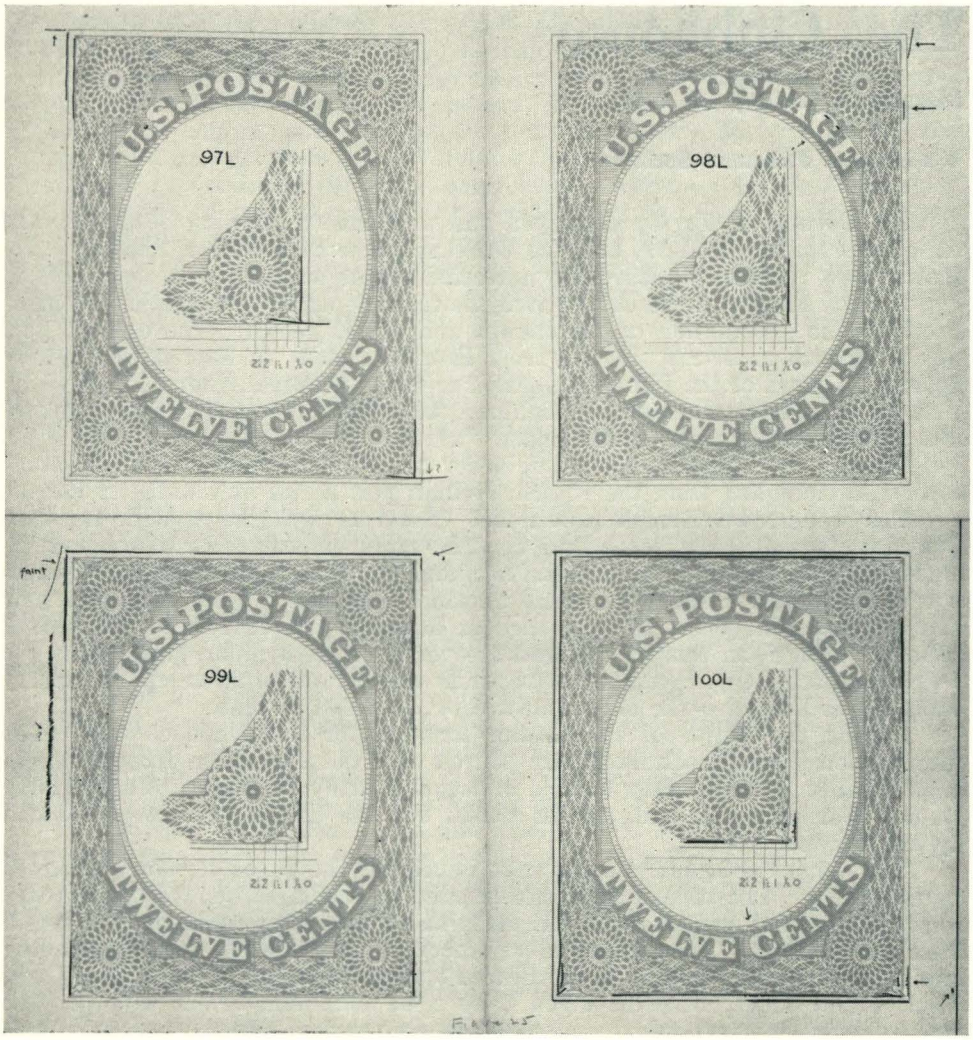


Fig. 25

Plating marks over design —
1L, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 23, 24, 34, 35, 36, 53, 76L

Plating marks under design —
9L, 13, 18, 32, 60, 66, 100L

Plating marks in upper lettering —
1L, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 60, 63, 67, 73, 75, 81, 82, 91, 95, 96, 98L

Plating marks in lower lettering —
1L, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 17, 19, 49, 56, 63, 65, 67, 69, 73, 79, 91, 92, 96, 100L

Plating marks in right margin —
7L, 8, 40, 49, 66, 67, 70, 73, 90, 94, 96, 97, 98L

(*Continued On Page 186*)

The Clubhouse

Meeting of January 16, 1963

Washington Philatelic Society

Dr. Gordon H. Torrey displayed and explained a showing of Crete: The Allied Occupation 1897-99, and the Ottoman Issue of 1898 for Thessaly. He showed how these two apparently unrelated events actually were connected.

A short history of the Cretan struggle for independence from the Ottomans preceded the explanation of the stamps and covers shown. The earliest item was a Turkish letter-card mailed from Hania (Canea) in September 1897 by Seaman Urbanek of the Imperial German cruiser "Empress Augusta", in which Urbanek tells his parents of the rebellion. This was followed by an 1897 stampless French naval cover handstamped "Marine Francaise-Service a la Mer" accompanied by "Division Navale detacher en Crete" in manuscript. Another cover had emanated from the French civilian post office at Candia in 1899.

The well-known British provisional (Scott 1) was shown with the rare Temenos "Union Jack" cancellation. The more extensive Russian issues included stamps with genuine cancellations and two types of fraudulent Rethymnon cancellations. Among the more unusual items was a cover bearing a pair of the 1 metallik (Scott 10) cancelled at Roustika (ROYETIKA), the second recorded cover from this village, and a cover from Rethymnon postpaid by the 1 grozion (Scott 40). Another scarce item was a 2 metallik stamp (Scott 11) cancelled at Kasteli — the only known copy cancelled in blue.

During the course of the Cretan struggle for independence and Greek intervention there, Greek irregulars poured over the Thessalian frontier to engage a ready Turkish army trained and equipped by Germany. The "Thirty Days" War ended in a disastrous defeat for the Greeks, who were isolated by the Powers.

The famous octagonal stamps were issued for the Greek territory occupied by the Turks. The stamps could not be used in sufficient quantities to satisfy philatelic demand and after the war remainders were obliterated on covers with false cancellations. Torrey showed a number of non-philatelic covers, including one from a Kurdish soldier in the Sultan's army addressed to Sulaymaniya in what is now Iraq. Also displayed were some philatelic covers with genuine stamps, but with fraudulent cancellations, counterfeit stamps on covers with false postmarks, and six-stamp sheets of the counterfeits. The originals were printed in sheets of one hundred.

Paul S. Plant displayed his collection of autographs, consisting of twenty-two pages, which was started in 1948, when the late Sol Bloom, Representative in Congress from New York City, presented him with a cover tied with the complete set of the George Washington Bicentennial issue, addressed to the White House and autographed by President Herbert Hoover.

Others in the group were autographs of eminent statesmen, jurists, clergymen, entertainers and politicians.

Several with family connotations were included, viz., Franklin Delano Roosevelt and a Presidential widow "free frank" by Eleanor Roosevelt; Chief Justice William Howard Taft, his widow, Helen H. Taft, and his son, Senator Robert A. Taft; Theodore Roosevelt and Edith Kermit Roosevelt; Woodrow Wilson and Edith Bolling Wilson; a husband and wife team, the late Senator Richard L. Neuberger and his wife and successor, Senator Maurine Neuberger; former Presidents Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Harry S. Truman; the oldest

man ever to sit in the Congress of the U. S. ex-Senator Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island; Senator Carl Hayden, who has served in the Congress longer than any other legislator, continuously since 1912; Sam Rayburn, who served longer as Speaker than any other person. Others, with stamps bearing the likeness of the signer, are Will Rogers, General Douglas MacArthur, General George S. Patton, Jr., and General John J. Pershing.

George T. Turner presented a comprehensive showing of "On Document" revenue stamps of 1862-83, which corresponded to "On Cover" postage stamps.

The current centennial of these issues was the result of the Revenue Act of July 1, 1862, passed by Congress for financing the War to repress the "rebels" and preserve the "union." Everything was taxed, either by monthly returns or by adhesive stamps. This all inclusive tax measure has been the basic precedent for the Internal Revenue system ever since.

The documents chosen for this display were those taxed under Schedules B and C, referred to as Stamp Duties and Proprietary Articles, respectively. Some instruments were entirely handwritten, others typo- or lithographed and many were beautifully engraved, such as the stock certificates. The twenty-seven kinds of documents taxed included, bank checks, bills of exchange, bills of lading, certificates of all sorts, conveyances, wills, insurance policies, warehouse entries and withdrawals, original processes, lottery tickets, playing card wrappers, proprietary articles and photographs which were taxed between August 1864 and July 1866. For the ladies he had two (empty) perfume bottles still having the stamps affixed.

Mr. Turner made a point of describing a rare original telegram which was badly stained because the previous owner had mounted it with rubber cement.

Many of the items had the appropriate kind of stamp affixed. But when in operation only three months, the requirement was changed and the indiscriminate use of the stamps was permitted, as long as the proper amount of tax was paid. Thus, one is more apt to find playing card stamps on the bank checks or certificate stamps on insurance policies.

It was most interesting to see how the revenue stamps of the Civil War were actually used. This probably is the finest collection of such material.

The final speaker from the Washington Philatelic Society was *Svend Yort,* who showed a very fine collection of early Scandinavian stamps and covers.

This program was scheduled on an exchange basis. Two weeks later members of the Collectors Club were invited to go to Washington to exhibit and speak before the Washington Philatelic Society. A complete report of all the New Yorkers who went to Washington was never given to this magazine. But it was reported that John N. Myer, Dr. Irwin Yarry and Albert Higgins went down to the capital and put on a very fine show that pleased the group in Washington and brought more glory to this club.

COMING 1963 MEETINGS

May 15th — *Postal History Society of the Americas*—Dr. Wm. Reiner-Deutsch

June 5th — *Great Britain*—Wallace Knox

Summer Recess

Meeting of February 20, 1963

Philatelic Foundation Night

The program was presented by *The Philatelic Foundation* and comprised material of general interest and also of a specialized nature.

The former was a display of selected pages from the "*Stanley R. Rice*" collection of used *Air Mail Stamps of the World* donated to the Foundation in 1962. Henry M. Goodkind commented briefly on the "man" — Stanley Rice — and gave interesting anecdotes about their common collecting interests and their friendship over the past thirty years, that grew originally from a mutual interest in air mail stamps.

The exhibit included examples of used air mail stamps of thirty-three countries from Austria to Venezuela. The completeness of most of the sets illustrated the perseverence with which Mr. Rice had pursued his objective to obtain properly postally used copies.

Among those shown were *Bolivia* 1930 Graf Zeppelin set, the 1927-1928 first provisional issues of *Brazil* and *Chile*, the 1932 *Sinkiang* set of *China*, the 1920-1921 SCADTA issues of *Colombia* and *Ecuador*, the *Japan* Tokyo Exhibition miniature sheet, the first four issues of *Mexico Officials* (1922-1929), *Philippines* 1926 "Madrid - Manila" set, *Spain* 1937 Revolutionary issues and *Venezuela* Officials — all in immaculate used state.

The specialized part was given by Mr. Ezra D. Cole, who showed and discussed slides of the *United States* 1869 issue from the "*Stanley B. Ashbrook*" records, the property of the Foundation.

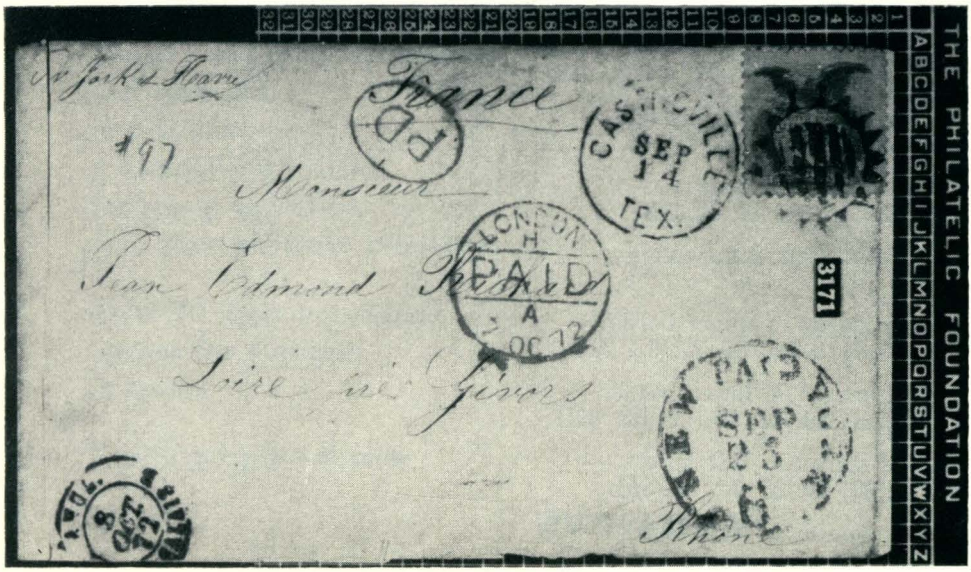
Mr. Cole has been a keen student of this issue for a great many years and he punctuated his address with descriptions of the types of problems with which he and his contemporaries were faced during their research studies.

The slides included a representation of all denominations from 1-cent to 90-cents on covers, with combinations to make up required rates. Among the more unusual usages was a cover to Mauritius franked with four 3-cents both on the front and the back. Another cover bore two 3-cents and a single 10-cents to make the 16 cents rate to Australia.

In the 10-cents group there was one cover with stamps of three countries, viz: United States, Great Britain and Peru.

A series of 15-cents on covers that were not genuine and the types of covers that provided "raw" material for the faker next were shown. Among the 24-cents and 30-cents similar slides were exhibited of "fraudulent" covers. The speaker hazarded a guess that, before the recent find of the correspondence to Peru, it was unlikely that there were known to exist thirty 24-cents genuinely used on covers and less than twenty of the 30-cents. The slide with the only 90 cents was also a faked cover.

Mr. Cole gave an interesting summary of the 1869 24-cents and 30-cents since they were first priced on cover in the "Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Postage Stamps." In 1923 the 24-cents was listed at $8 used and $150 used on cover; the 30-cents at $4.50 used and $100 on cover. During the intervening forty years, the prices have crept up until now the 24-cents stands at $45 used and $600 used on cover and the 30 cents at $28 used and $550 on cover. The steadily increasing value placed on these two stamps on covers may be a contributory factor to the increase of "made up" covers that have come on the market. *(Ethel Harper)*



One of the 10-cents 1869 U. S. covers shown by the Philatelic Foundation on a colored slide from the "Stanley B. Ashbrook" records. This use is from Castroville, Texas to France.

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

4896 C. Angus Parker, Sanderstead, England. Collects Iceland Postal History.
4897 John H. Lobo, Meopham, England. Collects Great Britain.
4898 Leonard H. Hartmann, Louisville, Ky. Collects Confederate Lithographed Stamps.
4899 Mark W. Swetland, Madison, N. J. Collects Antigua, Jamaica, Netherlands and Cincinnati Postal History.
4900 Reasel Ashmore, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind. Collects Japanese occupation of Philippines, Antarctic.
4901 Michael Shamil-Zadeh, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects Persia, Japan, Greece, United States, Israel, Laos.
4902 Sarah A. Murphy, New York, N. Y. Collects United States.
4903 Robert H. Martin, Santa Fe, N. Mex. Collects United States, Mexico.
4904 Mrs. Carl A. Zapffe, Baltimore, Md. Collects General.
4905 Luigi Pittaluga, New York, N. Y. Collects Old Italian and European States.
4906 Richard Thayer, Cincinnati, Ohio. Collects Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos, Bermuda.
4907 Henry B. Wall, Santa Ana, Calif. Collects General.
4908 William L. Alexander, Tucson, Ariz. Collects Postal History of the West.
4909 Arthur L. Hebel, Novato, Calif. Collects Costa Rica.
4910 Manfred Eichele, Basle, Switzerland. Collects Papua, Canada, Great Britain, Australia.
4911 T. Blackstadius, Hovas, Sweden. Collects Austria, Turkey, Netherlands.
4912 Carl Gerdau, Dorset, Vt. Collects Arctic covers, New York City hotels.
4913 John M. Wilkins, Box Hill, Australia. Collects Afghanistan, Australian States.

U. S. 1851-7 Twelve Cent

(Continued From Page 181)

Plating marks in left margin —
19L, 28, 32, 56, 65, 66, 67, 74, 77, 78, 87, 97, 99L

Plating marks in rosettes —
7L, 9, 10, 15, 17, 49, 63, 73L

Split right recut inner line —
16L

Plating marks in upper border —
1L, 2, 3, 5, 8, 35, 36, 37, 53, 71L

Plating marks in lower border —
3L, 19, 21, 29, 41, 49, 59, 63, 95L

Plating marks in left border —
2L, 17, 30, 31, 65, 72, 83, 95L

Plating marks in right border —
4L, 7, 11, 20, 24, 49, 51, 53, 63, 66, 67, 73, 75, 80, 89, 90, 95, 98, 100L

Additional small dot near large guide dot —
25L, 34, 45, 81, 82L

(To Be Continued)

Clubhouse Closed July 15 to August 1, 1963

As customary each year, the clubhouse at 22 East 35 Street, New York City will be closed to visitors from July 15th to August 1st because of vacations by the club's staff.

Non-Resident members, in particular, who may be vacationing or visiting New York should note this, so that they will not try to visit the club during this period and be disappointed to find it not open.

Library

(Continued From Page 170)

New Zealand Post Offices in England. Edited and published by R. M. Startup, Masterton, N. Z. 41 pages. Illustrated. Paper cover. 1961.

Western Samoa Postal History by R. M. Startup. Laurie Franks Ltd., Christchurch, N. Z. 26 pages. Illustrated. Paper cover. 1960.

Travelling Mails. Edited and published by R. M. Startup, Masterton, N. Z. 18 pages. Paper cover. 1960.

New Zealand Post Offices Past and Present by R. M. Startup. Laurie Franks Ltd., Christchurch, N. Z. 74 pages. Paper cover. 1960.

Early Days of the New Zealand Post Office by R. M. Startup. Laurie Franks Ltd., Christchurch, N. Z. 25 pages. Paper cover. 1960.

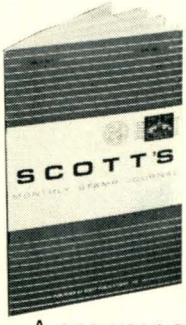
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3005	3d Orange Red, clear to large margins, sheet margin at left, target cancel, sharp laid lines, fresh	$135
3009	6d Slate Violet, large margins, next stamp showing top and bottom, light cancel	$575
3010	6d Slate Violet, very large margins, neat target cancel, sharp laid lines	$275
3012	6d Slate Violet, vertical pair, full to large margins, light target cancel, sharp laid lines	$600
3470	12d Black, proof India on card, vertical Specimen in red	$150
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