THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

Volume 36, No. 3

May, 1957

CONTENTS

EDITORIALS 107

OBITUARY (Theodore E. Steinway, Max G. Johl) . . . 110

THE COLLECTORS CLUB 114
Officers, Governors and Trustees

VENEZUELA (C. W. Wickersham) 115
1879 Large Escuelas (Part I)

AUSTRALIA (J. R. W. Purves) 125
New Home of Royal Philatelic Society, Victoria

CORRIENTES By Louis Stich 127
The Issues from 1856 - 1880 (Part 4)

BOOK REVIEWS 135

AUSTRIA (Edwin Mueller) 141
The Tokay Roulette

THE CLUBHOUSE 143
Meetings, Library Acquisitions, New Members

22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y.
Copyright © 1957 by The Collectors Club, Inc.



THE GREAT

Oscar Lichtenstein Collection of

Airmails of the World

at auction JUNE 4, 5, 6, 7

For quality and completeness, this is probably the finest collection of unused Airmails to be offered at auction. Its catalog value is about $300,000 (Sanabria), and it includes many rarities, a few of which follow (all numbers and prices from Sanabria):

UNITED STATES—One of the few unhinged copies of the 24c invert. Block of 6 of the 6c red imperf. between, #31b ($7,500). Horizontally imperf. sheet of 6c blue and red, #28a ($4,150). Pair of same stamp imperf. vertically, #28b ($1,500).

COLOMBIA—#1a, serif numerals ($2,500). **FRANCE**—"Ile de France" in blocks of 4. **HONDURAS**—The 25c on 10c dark blue, the only known unused copy, #14 ($25,000). The 5c blue with red overprint, #5 ($15,000).

LIBERIA—#31-40 ($2,840). **MAURITANIA**—Unique block of 4 of 10fr inverted center, #15a ($2,000). **MEXICO**—#7 ($3,500). **NEWFOUNDLAND**—Hawker, Pinedo, Columbia (total $9,000). The Halifax inverts (#9c, 9d, 10c, 10d). The Balbo $4.50 on 10c, #31 ($7,500).

PANAMA—Unique souvenir sheet with 1c omitted, #54a ($1,500).

PHILIPPINES—Handstamped VICTORY on 4c carmine rose in block of 4, #68 ($4,000).

ILLUSTRATED CATALOG WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST.

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., Inc.

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

International Auctioneers of Fine Stamps

Your Stamps Were Collected
with
Thought and Care

Be Equally as Discriminating
When You Sell

ROGER G. WEILL RAYMOND H. WEILL

RAYMOND H.
WEILL
COMPANY

407 Royal Street NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Contact Us Today

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

Considers one of its most important functions the improvement of relations between Collectors and Dealers . . . Our more than 800 Members are pledged to serve you well.

The stamps which they sell you must be and are Guaranteed Genuine.

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

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

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

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

TIBET

We are breaking up a large specialized collection of this unusual country and offer the following rare items at very reasonable prices:

Scott Nos:		Price
3	Used on cover with large "LHASSA" postmark	$ 6.00
3	Used on cover with small "LHASSA" postmark	5.00
4	Unused sheet of 12 with two "POTSAGE" errors	40.00
6	Unused sheet of 12 (Cat. Val. $540.00)	200.00
6	Unused single **$20.00** Block of 4	80.00
6	Fine used single **$28.00** Block of 4	120.00
7	Used on cover with large "LHASSA" postmark	25.00
7	Unused sheet of 6 (Cat. Val. $240.00)	150.00
8	Unused sheet of 6 (Cat. Val. $240.00)	100.00
9-13	The set of 5 Pin-perforated sheets. Unused	100.00
9-13	The set of 5 unused sheets Perforated with large holes	56.00
14-18	The set of 5 Imperforate sheets of 12. Unused	20.00
16b	1tr. Orange-vermilion. Fine used sheet of 12. **Rare**	10.50
18	Unused sheet of 11 stamps. **The RARE setting**	20.00
15	Complete used sheet of 12. **PRINTED in SHINY INK.** Unrecorded so far. **Very Rare**	20.00
18	Complete used sheet of 12. **PRINTED IN SHINY INK.** Unrecorded so far. **Very Rare**	20.00

ALL GUARANTEED GENUINE.

Postage extra. Prices in U. S. A. currency.

We have specialised in the stamps of India Feudatory States, Nepal and Tibet for many years. Our stock of these is, therefore, matchless in the world. Complete sheets, covers, Errors etc. always in stock. A trial will convince you. Send your want list today.

B. L. DHAUN & SONS

Members: P. T. S. London. **DESRAJ STREET, PATIALA. (INDIA).** **Established: 1906.**

Collectors Club Handbooks

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
24c AIR MAIL INVERTED CENTER OF 1918

By Henry M. Goodkind

32 Pages . . . . 19 Illustrations . . . . Price $1.00

EARLY AMERICAN PERFORATING MACHINES AND PERFORATIONS 1857-1867

By Winthrop S. Boggs

33 Pages . . . . 20 Illustrations . . . . Price $1.00

FRENCH MOROCCO
THE 1943-44 TOUR HASSAN ISSUES

By Charles Neidorf

56 Pages . . . . 62 Illustrations . . . . Price $1.50

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST
Cumulative Index (1922-1951) . . . . . Price $1.00

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA
The Two Cent Green Stamp

By Howard Lehman

23 Pages . . . . 41 Illustrations . . . . Price $1.00

BRAZIL
Bulls Eye Centennial Issue 1843-1943 . . . . . Price $2.00

GREECE
(Translation from Kohl's Handbook)
Parts I, II and IV Only . . . . Price $2.00 Each

TIBET, NEPAL and GREECE (Part III) are sold out.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

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

AN INTRODUCTION

TO: H. E. WINGFIELD & COMPANY

392, STRAND LONDON, W. C. 2

Among our world-wide clientèle we are privileged in knowing many collectors throughout the United States of America.

By our début in the pages of the "COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST" we hope to know many more.

Collectors who appreciate classic material in superb condition can be assured of complete satisfaction by their purchases from H. E. WINGFIELD & COMPANY. Want lists will always be given careful attention by our team of experts.

An indication of the class of material which is offered to the discerning philatelist is shown by the following illustration—truly an Exhibition piece



Superb mint strip of six Scott's #117

Priced $250

Offers of further material of this quality appear monthly in our illustrated house organ "THE STRAND STAMP JOURNAL". The subscription is $1.40 per annum. A specimen copy will be sent on request to:

H. E. WINGFIELD & CO.

392, STRAND **LONDON, W. C. 2**

A COMPLETE CHRONICLE OF

THE WORK OF JEAN DE

SPERATI

THE LIBRARY EDITION

comprising one volume of text and one containing enlarged illustrations and tests for detecting the 566 forgeries (of which 151 are of North and South American stamps) and 972 forged cancellations, each of which is shewn actual size on 152 pages of plates.

The Edition is limited to 500 of which less than 200 are available for the U. S. market.

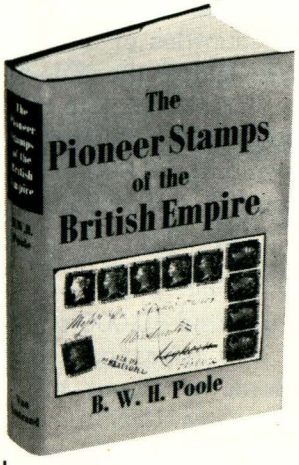
Price $42 including postage.

The permanent value of this work in a reference library can be based on the appeal to collectors who take a real interest in their stamps, all interested in forgery and all forms of security printing and all interested in the legal aspect of the "Sperati" law cases.

An Insurance for the Future

An illustrated brochure will be sent free of charge on request

THE BRITISH PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
3 Berners Street London W.1. England
for the protection and help of all interested in philately



Here is the story of the first twenty-five years of stamp issuing within the British Empire after Great Britain had pioneered the way in 1840 — the so-called "classic" period. Every collector, no matter what his specialty or his proficiency, will want to read the exciting history of these pioneer stamps: the facts relating to their issue, the methods used in their manufacture, the dates they were first placed on sale, numbers printed, etc.

B. W. H. Poole writes from a vast store of philatelic knowledge, acquired over sixty years of collecting and writing about stamps. His name is inscribed on the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, one of the highest honors in the field.

The Pioneer Stamps of the British Empire

by B. W. H. Poole

Eighty-nine stamps in color, 216 pages
$6.00

" . . . a well written book . . . It will make a noteworthy addition to your philatelic library."

Weekly Philatelic Gossip

239 pages, illustrated **$6.50**

Commemorative Stamps of the British Commonwealth

by Harrison D. S. Haverbeck

The Foundations of Philately

by Winthrop S. Boggs

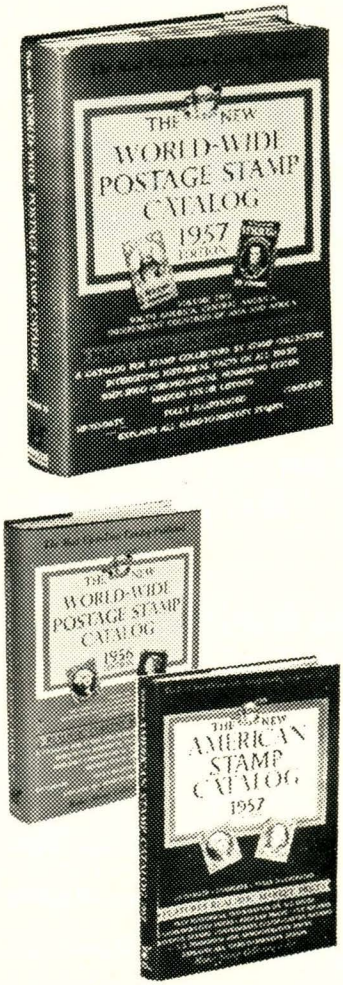
" . . . one of the most important and informative books ever written about stamps . . . an encyclopedia covering every phase of collecting from the simplest principles to the details of specialization." *N. Y. Times*

207 pages, illustrated
$5.00

at your bookstore or from

D. VAN NOSTRAND COMPANY, INC. **120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J.**

3 TRULY GREAT CATALOGS



The New World Wide Catalog, Volume II

Here is the eagerly awaited companion volume to the International Award Winning Volume I. This new book covers the countries of South America, Central America, Mexico, the independent countries of Asia (Israel complete to date), the independent countries of Africa. 640 pages, 11,500 illustrations, 38,000 entries. A magnificent catalog **$5.00**

The New World Wide Catalog, Volume I

In this book the collector will find 30,000 entries, 6,500 illustrations, 440 pages packed with fresh, complete information about the following countries: United States, U. S. territories and possessions, Great Britain, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the United Nations. Winner of 4 awards, including 2 silver medals, in international competition.

$4.00

The New American Stamp Catalog

Sorry we are all sold out. You will have to wait till next year for America's fastest selling, most informative up-to-date United States Stamp Catalog. The 1958 Edition is now in preparation.

WRITE, PHONE OR COME IN — Beyond Delivery Area Add Shipping Charges.

Any of the above available in the Collector's Stamp and Coin Departments of these famous stores:

GIMBELS

NEW YORK; WESTCHESTER; MILWAUKEE; PHILADELPHIA; VALLEY STREAM

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.—Chicago
JORDAN MARSH CO.—Boston
HALLE BROS.—Cleveland
RICH's—Atlanta
G. FOX & CO.—Hartford, Conn.
KAUFMANN'S—Pittsburgh
JOSKE BROS. CO.—San Antonio
THE J. L. HUDSON CO.—Detroit
WOODWARD & LOTHROP—Washington, D. C.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

HENRY M. GOODKIND, Editor

Editorial Committee
WINTHROP S. BOGGS
HARRISON D. S. HAVERBECK
EDWIN MUELLER
STEPHEN G. RICH

The Collectors Club Philatelist is published six times a year by The Collectors Club, Inc., 22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1927, at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Annual Subscription Rate:—$7.50 for non-profit institutions; all others, $10.00. Individual copies—$2.00 each.

Editorials

Philately's A Hobby, Not An Investment

Repeating a fallacy over and over again does not convert it into the truth. In recent times something new but potentially unhealthy has been added to philately. Stamps are not only offered for sale to collectors, but to investors and speculators. Regarding the latter type of gambling with quantities of the most recent issues, this magazine has had its say on this back in May, 1952. One hears that this speculation in U. S. complete sheets has subsided somewhat from its post-war peak, no doubt due to the sad experiences of those liquidating their hoards at a substantial loss. Furthermore, the tout-type stamp writer is less heard from these days.

However, now the investor in stamps has the spotlight. A publicity campaign blares forth, sounding like this. Don't put your money in securities, in saving banks, in real estate, in life insurance annuities, or other accepted forms of investments—invest in rare postage stamps; they always increase in value.

No doubt the constant repetition of this idea; plus its publication in newspapers, popular weekly magazines and even conservative financial papers have led many to believe that stamps are a prime investment. This can be stoutly denied. We can speak both as a philatelist and an investment manager.

For the best proof that stamps are not an investment, one can use for illustration the stamp collection most in the news these days —the Caspary collections. The auctioneer selling the Caspary collections wrote about the results of some of these sales in September, 1956, and these were his conclusions when he compared the *Ferrari, Hind* and *Caspary* realizations:—

> "Generally speaking, it would appear that the prices applying at the *Ferrari* sales of 1921-22 were slightly higher than levels at the *Hind* sale of 1933.
>
> "*Caspary* realizations were approximately two and a half times *Ferrari* or *Hind* levels, representing 4½% simple interest on *Ferrari* purchases, and 6½% on *Hind* purchases".

At this point, we write as an investment manager, not a philatelist. When a person investigates the investment attractions of a bond, stock or piece of property, he weighs in substance four basic matters. These are— 1) safety or preservation of capital, 2) income, 3) appreciation and 4) liquidity. Depending upon the individual's requirements and circumstances, one determines which of the above-mentioned four factors are most essential for an individual investor.

Now we speak as a philatelist. Does a stamp collection offer any of these four basic investment factors? No! Income or liquidity must be dismissed immediately, because

they do not apply to a stamp collection. Then it could possibly be appreciation, because it is alleged that stamps do increase in value over the years.

Go back to the above-mentioned Caspary realizations. These showed 4½% simple interest from 1921-22, and 6½% from 1933. This is a relatively poor showing. Securities or real estate from 1921 to 1956, or, both from 1933 to 1956 have far outstripped that record calculated only from the measure of capital appreciation. Interest, dividends and rents from 1921 to 1956, if taken into consideration, would eliminate stamp collecting once and for all as a comparative means of investment.

Never mentioned by all those discussing investing in stamps is the inflationary pattern of our economy. The lessening purchasing power of the dollar is always omitted—just that a certain stamp that sold for $10 in 1933, now brings $50. But in 1933 a ham sandwich cost 20c, a haircut 25c, a pair of good shoes $4, and a new Ford car $650.

A plea is made for realism. The basic attraction to philately is that it is a pleasant pursuit. It is a hobby or avocation that offers pleasure. Its rank among hobbies is paramount, because of a second excellent feature. *Stamp collections have a recovery value.*

There are hundreds of other hobbies with thousands pursuing them. Some have absolutely no salvage value, others a small one. But philately leads by far in the hobby field. Consequently, what is finer than receiving pleasure for years from collecting stamps; and, when finished, being able to dispose of all or parts with a great possibility of recovering one's costs? Perhaps, if sufficiently diligent and prudent, a profit will result.

The late Alfred H. Caspary did not have a large circle of friends in philately, nor was he well-known, because he shunned the limelight. The writer had known Mr. Caspary for many years. Were it possible for him to come back "from the ages" to witness the sales of his collections, we feel sure that this is what he would have said:

"Well, I collected stamps for many years and put well over a million dollars in them. I certainly enjoyed chasing those rare stamps and then owning them. It was great to be able to have all this and then to be able to sell my stamp collections, knowing that they brought more than I paid.

"I collected works of art and had other hobbies. But nothing begins to equal philately".

It is pertinent to add that the late A. H. Caspary had built the reputation as being one of the smartest and most successful traders in Wall Street. He knew how to invest his money and how to operate on the New York Stock Exchange.

Maybe an enterprising stamp dealer can increase his business by selling the investment angle. Perhaps a newspaper can add a few thousand readers and swell its advertising revenue by appealing to stamp investors. All this can make a big splash. But it does not alter the basic function of philately, which is the pleasure of collecting stamps—not for their potential worth years hence, but for their current enjoyment to none other than the collector himself.

It is never helpful to deceive or to represent something in a distorted or untrue manner. Perhaps some may benefit temporarily from this investment publicity campaign for philately, but in the end, the truth will out. When those hoodwinked discover that stamps are not an investment, once again we shall find with regret that philately has made enemies, not friends.

Maintaining Our Library

In "The Clubhouse" section of this magazine you will find the revival of a feature, which appeared in "the Collectors Club Bulletin" in the past. Depending on the response of the members it may appear regularly. The Library Committee is publishing a list of periodicals, which are missing from the library's collection. This is being done in the hopes of receiving your help. Please look at this list and then see if you have any of the missing issues. If so, they are urgently needed in the library, and your donation of any missing number will be a real philatelic service.

The same request will apply to the library's wants of United States Postal Guides. There are many gaps too, in this part of the library's collection, especially among the Supplements. Again your help is urgently needed.

If one has been active in this Club for more than a decade, he could not help but notice one great change in activity here at THE COLLECTORS CLUB. The library is being put to much more use than formerly both by members and non-members through postal and personal contact. In fact, the growing daily activity in our library is truly remarkable to those whose memory goes back to the 1930's or the 1940's.

Consequently, many more members have become aware of the Club's library and its problems. Although the operation of the library is in the hands of an efficient Library Committee, aided by a full-time staff librarian, this small group, almost exclusively volunteer, can do but a small share of the needed work. Nor is it possible to efficiently operate a busy, growing library with only one paid staff worker. The time has come to re-appraise our library, and admit that we are not just housing an accumulation of books for the occasional perusal of a privileged few, but that we hold one of the finest specialized collections of philatelic works in the world. Realizing this, we must then acknowledge that to maintain this collection in its proper state, and to increase its utility to the members, and to the *general public,* we must operate our Library in as professional a manner as our means permit. It is to this end that the Library Committee is working.

One of the most difficult tasks facing those responsible for the Library is the completion of the collection. A great number of stamp periodicals and some handbooks are missing. One cannot just go out and buy them, even if sufficient funds were available, which, unfortunately, are not. In the case of source material for the study of postal history, the library has the additional task of first finding what is needed, and then the problem of acquisition.

Thus this appeal to our entire membership to look over the list of Library Wants, and see what you, the members, can supply. Its secondary purpose will be apparent to all who read this. We want you to know that your library is an active living function of the Club that depends on your help for its existence.

Perhaps a word of appreciation would be tactful at this point. But actually in giving books or periodicals to the library one is doing not only a service to THE COLLECTORS CLUB, *but he is doing one to himself.*

If you are one of the growing number of philatelists, who uses the library, then you know that there is nothing more frustrating than to be unable to find a book or the reference material you need. Thus is true not only of the amateur philatelists but also of the professional. The library, and incidentally all of its users, are indebted to one professional, who has been continually donating to the library quantities of the philatelic publications he receives. He has decided not to dispose of them, but to make them available until he has need to refer to them. We do not ask that you do this. But we do urge that you help your Library Committee achieve this one step that it desires to accomplish for everyone's benefit. By your response to this, the first of several requests, they will be able to measure your interest in the Club's library. Please help.

(*M. G. O'R.*)

Are Stamp Collectors Necessary?

Now and then, some stamp dealer, no doubt feeling a sting from a few unkind words, writes an article or brings out a house organ passionately pleading that philately could not prosper without stamp dealers. Perhaps some of us here in the center of American philatelic activity do not know what is going on. But nothing has been heard, as yet, advocating the elimination of the stamp dealers. Any trade serves a useful purpose, so that it is beyond our comprehension to fathom why some one must take up cudgels over a silly argument like this.

One may as well ask—are stamp collectors necessary?

Perhaps there are times when we are not. The current craze of speculation in some recent issues of new countries may be cited as an example. There is a real speculative boon. New issues costing a few cents several years ago are selling now for five, ten, or more dollars. There seems to be more trading activity in United Nations and Israel issues than in securities in Wall Street. What's behind all this, many are asking?

Interviews with the top New York City stamp dealers and authorities disclose the following information, which is passed on for what it is worth. These dealers allege that

there is a relatively small circle of collector-dealers, who have speculated heavily in these new issues. It is maintained that the mass of collectors are not in this operation, and that most all of the activity is limited to speculators.

Thus, if this proves to be the fact, then here is an instance where stamp collectors are not necessary.

Then how about these stamp shows and big exhibitions? Some maintain that people only come to buy stamps from the dealers, not to view the collectors' philatelic exhibits. Thus again, one sees that stamp collectors may not be necessary.

Maybe the day will come when philately will be devoid of all collectors, consisting only of professionals, parttime dealers, speculators and gamblers. Instead of philatelic and postal history studies, there will be charts, graphs and perhaps even "a philatelic Board of Trade", where new issue "futures" are bought and sold. Why this magazine may even be published in Las Vegas, while the fine European philatelic journals transfer their operations to Monte Carlo. Washington, D. C. may install pari-mutuel windows in the Philatelic Agency. Oh! won't philately be an enjoyable hobby when "the great day" comes?

Obituaries

Theodore E. Steinway (1883-1957)

"The song has ended, but the melody lingers on."

Since the editorship of this magazine was entrusted to us back in 1949, many obituaries have been written. But none has posed more difficulties than this one on Theodore E. Steinway, one to whom we personally owe so much.

Once again the usual journalistic obituary does not seem fitting. A biographical sketch of a life-long career of one of America's greatest philatelic personalities can be found in other publications. It is our purpose, rather, to write of a dear friend striving to show how and why Theodore Steinway, who died at the age of 73 on April 8, 1957, earned the very high standing he had achieved in philately.

It very possibly could be explained by a comparison to a Steinway piano, an instrument of quality known all over the world. A Steinway piano was not massed-produced. Instead it is a slow, careful result of craftsmanship, seeking almost the impossible—perfection. If Theodore Steinway steadfastly held to this high standard in manufacturing a product for the public's consumption, his whole life and character were devoted to this same ideal.

Just as his famous musical instrument, there was something solid and grand to this man. He valued friendship and constructive philatelic institutions, and supported them to his utmost. He was urbane and wholly cosmopolitan. The small, provincial thinking confused him, which was ever so evident in his philatelic services. He held no respect for the little mind, that tends to exaggerate the importance of limited accomplishments. Pressure groups in philately and those associated with "'power politics" always nettled him. He sincerely believed an enjoyable pursuit like stamp collecting was better off without them.

Theodore was strong in his likes, and equally strong in his dislikes. He had high standards, so he held a disdain for anything cheap and tawdry. He did not make friends quickly. With a keen eye, he would "look over the field", and carefully study the new arrivals on the philatelic scene. He did not "buy people" quickly, but moved with care and deliberation. However, once he became convinced of a person's sincere dedication to philately, Theodore Steinway remained a staunch friend.

Never was he an opportunist, toadying to someone, who may have quickly amassed material success. He bided his time to evaluate a person's character. Theodore Steinway knew both how to judge people and stamps, because he had behind him a long heritage of the highest standing and reputation.

Our friend actually was a simple, humble man. If some mistakenly judged him as aloof, it was their own fault, because Theodore had inbred within him high ideals. Thus, if one failed to meet these standards, Theodore Steinway remained at a distance.

We can see him now with his battered hat and wrinkled raincoat browsing through an album in some stamp dealer's office. Often he was not recognized. He was just as liable to be seeking inexpensive items for his music collection than a scarce classic stamp. In this connection there is an anecdote told by the older members in this Club that shows the Steinway trademark.

Theodore Steinway and the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein were close friends. Some years ago, they were walking along the streets of New York together, when they happened to pass a stamp dealer's office. They decided to go in. The dealer was waiting on a young boy, who was buying a few inexpensive stamps. As these two well-known philatelists entered, the dealer was delighted to see who had come in. He quickly closed the stockbook before the young boy, told him to come back later, and with deep respect greeted his two distinguished visitors, who had quietly taken seats at the counter.

"Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to see you. What can I show you?" inquired the dealer.

"We'll wait until you have finished", was the reply.

"Oh! no, that is not necessary, I was only waiting on this youngster, who was not buying much", said the dealer.

Then the answer came forth—"You finish with that boy! He may turn out to be the Lichtenstein or Steinway of tomorrow."

There is so much that could be told about Theodore Steinway, that it would go beyond these space limitations. This applies solely to his philatelic career. What kind of a collector was he?

He was the true old-time collector, always enjoying to assemble as many stamps as possible. He had his favorites, and specialized more intently in a few fields. Perhaps his top choice were the the New South Wales "Sydney Views", although the old German States fascinated him, perhaps because of his family's German origin. But he also enjoyed the modern. It is not stretching a point to call him the founder of Topical Collecting, because many years ago he decided to combine the theme of his occupation—music—with his paramount outside interest—stamp collecting.

Was he a high-powered student of stamps? If one measures philatelic scholarship by writings and handbooks, then Theodore Steinway fails to qualify. However, not all knowledgeable philatelists have written books. He had a keen memory and many years of experience with collecting. Combining both, it created a keen mind for matters philatelic. For instance, he taught us that not all essential knowledge need be recorded in print. He had learned and passed on to his younger colleagues essential information as to how certain classic stamps were repaired, rebacked, and repainted. He explained how it would be catastrophic for philately to have such information made public knowledge, because it would disclose to the faker how the experts detect such deceptions.

No one will deny that in the long history of The Collectors Club, "The Theodore E. Steinway" nights were unrivalled. Nobody has ever combined the art of presentation with philatelic knowledge as he did. Theodore was an accomplished amateur actor, besides being a keen stamp collector. His meetings humanized philately. To speak entertainingly on stamps is a most difficult challenge. The audience so easily can become bored. But for a period of years, this Club annually scheduled a "Steinway" night. That was the assurance of "S. R. O." (Standing Room Only). But the most remarkable part was that the audience was never disappointed. It is doubtful whether in the future this Club will see the likes of those "Steinway" meeting nights.

His experience with philately and great philatelists was extensive. Perhaps no one in the history of American philately had actively participated in more international philatelic exhibitions both as a judge and an executive. In our opinion, his greatest gift was to spot quality. This asset is quite intricate and defies a simple explanation. Theodore Steinway's eyes and ears seemed attuned to appreciate the finest. No doubt it came from his career with manufacturing an outstanding musical instrument.

The greatest feature of this gift to discern quality was Theodore's desire and ability to pass this on to those whom he believed were willing to learn it. A very personal anecdote illustrates this. The writer was overawed by receiving an invitation to serve on the distinguished Board of Judges for CIPEX. He hesitated to accept, well knowing his limitations in comparison to those with

whom he was invited to serve as an international judge. But it was Theodore Steinway, who always had his eyes open for promising younger philatelists. He replied to our protestations—"Well, how are you going to learn?"

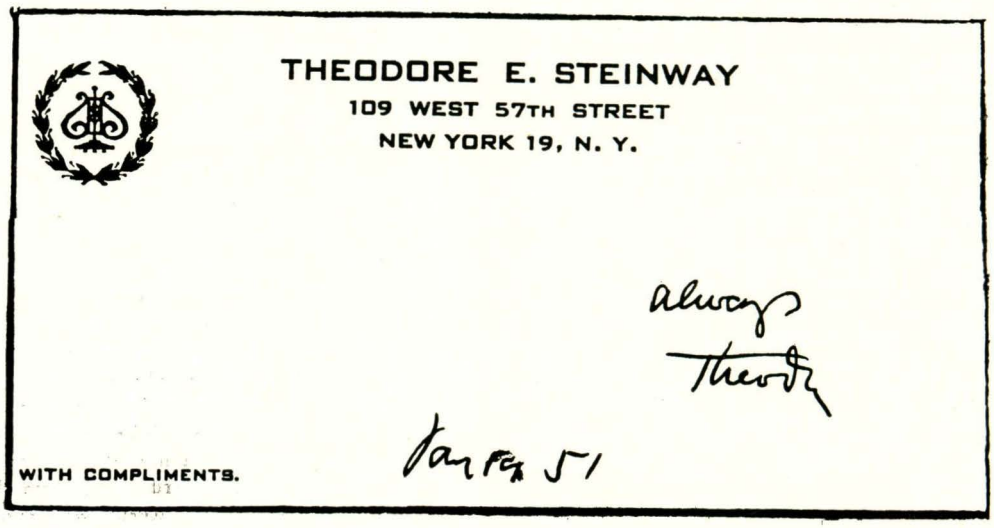
So much could be detailed by this writer about all that has rubbed off on him through his intimate association with Theodore Steinway for more than a decade. A "rookie" in philately is not accepted by many of the old timers. This is true in most all fields, hobbies being no exception. A tyro with less maturity and more impulsiveness is apt to become demoralized during his formative years in philately because of criticisms, heckling and obstacles placed in his path. But then there arises a Steinway, who always has had faith in a dedicated philatelist, and who volunteers to the dispirited youth that most essential factor—encouragement and faith in one's work.

Looking back, one now can smile at some of the past events. Theodore Steinway was a tough taskmaster. Although working with volunteers over whom one has no control, and whether as head of a Board of Judges or the Chairman of an Expert Committee, Steinway was the Boss (with a capital "B"). If he called a meeting for seven o'clock, he was there beforehand, and pity those who arrived late. They were in for a tongue-lashing, no matter what their standing and reputation. The next time no one came late.

Theodore Steinway was blunt, outspoken and often a writer of a rather severe letter. His integrity was so high that he demanded the same of all others. If, in his opinion, another did not act with a completely unselfish motive or had promised something but failed to perform, Theodore lashed out. He played the game in philately of "Truth or Consequences."

His encouragement to those he respected went beyond a pat on the back or a note of approval. Known only to himself and a few intimates, he frequently offered financial assistance to many worthy philatelists, whose means were limited. There were occasions when some philatelists could not afford to attend international philatelic exhibitions, that entailed travel. Theodore Steinway without a suggestion from others would quietly take care of this. His handouts (a descriptive, but perhaps harsh word) to dedicated philatelists were many over a long period of years. His generosity to philately was remarkable, mostly done behind the scenes. It was either helping to underwrite a part of the publication of a book, the purchase of an essential scientific instrument —many lesser things so vitally essential to philately.

Theodore Steinway did not own one of the fabulous stamp collections, because of a very admirable reason. He was a great family man. He was devoted to Mrs. Steinway and their six children. In his later life, he rel-



ished his role as grandfather. Theodore's family came first. Some years ago the writer was in his office at Steinway Hall, New York City, when he showed some philatelic material which had been offered to him. He would have liked to have had these stamps for his collections. But he had to decline to purchase, because, as he told us, the education of his children came first.

Another hallmark of Theodore Steinway's character was the loyalty and devotion of many of his employees, who remained with his firm for many years. He had the same personal secretary for years, whose services to him had to be witnessed for proper appreciation.

This then in an all-too short a tribute is a slight picture of THE man. Now that he is no longer with us, what has he left us? The answer, in our opinion, is a desire on the part of those, who worked in philately with Theodore E. Steinway, to carry on his high standards and unselfish services. Perhaps some small tangible evidence of these sterling qualities may be the best memory. Theodore Steinway with his keen sense of the dramatic, and his individuality had a distinctive personal card, which he used for many years. His friends in philately would receive them throughout a year. Theodore always was sending his friends stamps and covers as gifts. The card illustrated bespeaks Theodore Steinway.

Thus we join with all the other philatelic colleagues of this gentleman to always hold lasting memories of the sterling qualities of Theodore E. Steinway. His many fine deeds and inspiring services shall prove to be a source of inspiration to those in philately who were privileged to have worked with him. (*H. M. G.*)

Colonel Max G. Johl (1901-1957)

It commenced in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST back in 1931 when Max Johl as co-author with the late Beverly S. King inaugurated a series of articles on the 20th century stamps of the United States. Mr. King met with a fatal accident in 1935, but Max Johl then continued alone, although his partner had helped compile a good part of the information later used.

This series of articles continued in this magazine through 1938. The final result was a compilation for the books on the 20th century stamps of the United States later produced by the Lindquist Publications. Thus, there are very few people collecting United States stamps, who do not know of the Johl-King and the Johl books. Their status may be best exemplified by the award of the British, Earl of Crawford Medal of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, the highest literature award that seldom has gone to America.

Those, who had the pleasure to work with Max Johl, as did this writer, would be frank enough to admit that Max by comparative standards could not be ranked among the great philatelic scholars. However, he was a dedicated, dogged philatelist, who worked long and hard. Many of his peers in respect to philatelic knowledge also have gone to their rewards, leaving behind not one written word of all they knew. Max Johl was an exception. He recorded permanently his knowledge. In this respect, he has rendered to all a great philatelic service.

It was during the 1930's that Max also served THE COLLECTORS CLUB well in an administrative capacity. He was a member of the Board of Governors 1935-40, and Secretary of this Club from 1937-1939. In 1955 he was presented with tangible recognition of his services through "The Collectors Club Medal." Also, for the 1947 International Philatelic Exhibition (CIPEX), Max Johl was entrusted with the very responsible position of Treasurer of *The Association of Stamp Exhibitions*. In addition he served as one of the International Judges.

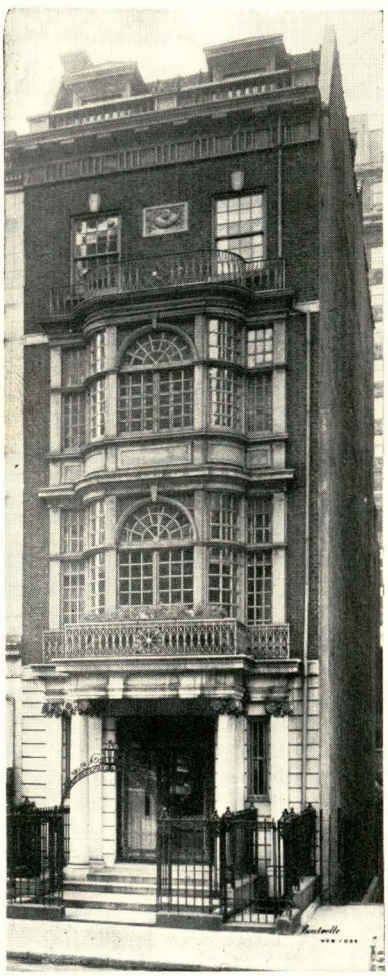
So that the reader may gain a better insight into Max Johl, some recollections of the CIPEX time may be recorded. Many CIPEX judges and officials indulged in the nighttime festivities in connection with our Postage Stamp Centennial. A few remained at the Grand Central Palace, New York to work either as a judge, inspecting the exhibits when the crowds were absent; or doing some official work. Max Johl worked late into the night, both as a judge as well as checking the gate receipts as Treasurer during CIPEX.

Perhaps the best example of Max Johl's devotion to philately was demonstrated just about a year ago. He was again appointed

as an International Judge for FIPEX. Shortly before the New York Coliseum opened, he suffered one of the first attacks that eventually proved to be his terminal illness. Although invalided and cautioned by his doctors not to overexert himself, Max Johl worked hard as an International Judge getting about the huge Coliseum in a wheel chair. To those, who worked with him in 1956, this obviously was a badge of philatelic dedication and devotion.

It is said with a great measure of truth that *the written word lives*. So Max Johl has not left us. Instead he has left with us his books on the 20th century stamps of the United States. Of course, they are not "the last word", nor free of mistakes and omissions. Yet they are great pioneer works that have recorded fundamental knowledge—fortunately done during a great part of the time when the stamps were current. Thus, much of the knowledge was gained firsthand. In these respects, Max Johl's writings are great, laying the keystone for this popular group of stamps. Furthermore, Johl's books should serve as a model for future writers.

Max G. Johl's greatest philatelic work was done a decade or more ago. Then World War II service and business pressures limited the time he could devote to philately. He is survived by his widow, three children and a grandchild.



The Collectors Club

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

OFFICERS

C. W. WICKERSHAM ..... *President*
H. D. S. HAVERBECK ..... *Vice-President*
MALCOLM G. O'REILLY ..... *Secretary*
ALBERT H. HIGGINS ..... *Treasurer*

GOVERNORS

SIDNEY F. BARRETT
JOHN R. BOKER, JR.
JOHN J. BRITT
EUGENE V. CONNETT, III
MRS. JOHN D. DALE
JACOB S. GLASER
HENRY M. GOODKIND
H. D. S. HAVERBECK
ALBERT H. HIGGINS
MALCOLM G. O'REILLY
STEPHEN G. RICH
STANLEY R. RICE
JOHN F. RIDER
LOUIS STICH
C. W. WICKERSHAM

TRUSTEES

JOHN J. BRITT
H. D. S. HAVERBECK
MRS. JOHN D. DALE

VENEZUELA

The Large Escuelas of 1879

By C. W. WICKERSHAM

The last Contrasena issues of 1876-77 and the final printings of the small Escuelas stamps in 1876 were evidently exhausted within two or three years, and the need for new issues for both postal and fiscal use became acute. In 1879 there were no regular postage stamps left. By the decree of June 27, 1870, however, Escuelas stamps (originally designed to raise moneys for schools) had been authorized for postal use and fiscal purposes. A new issue was announced by decree of the Venezuela government, in which it was stated that a new kind of Escuelas stamps would replace the postage stamps then being used which would be demonetized.[1] This was the issue of the Large Escuelas of 1879.

The new issue included nine denominations all being overprinted with the inscription "Decreto de 27 Junio 1870" in two repeating lines, one line inverted. The stamps were lithographed and imperforate.

Postal use. These stamps were used to pay for postage, as authorized. The writer has examined many with postal cancellations, including all denominations, except the 3v.

Denominations. A unique characteristic of this issue is that it was based on a new coin-

[1] Cf.—"The London Philatelist", October 1919, p. 224.

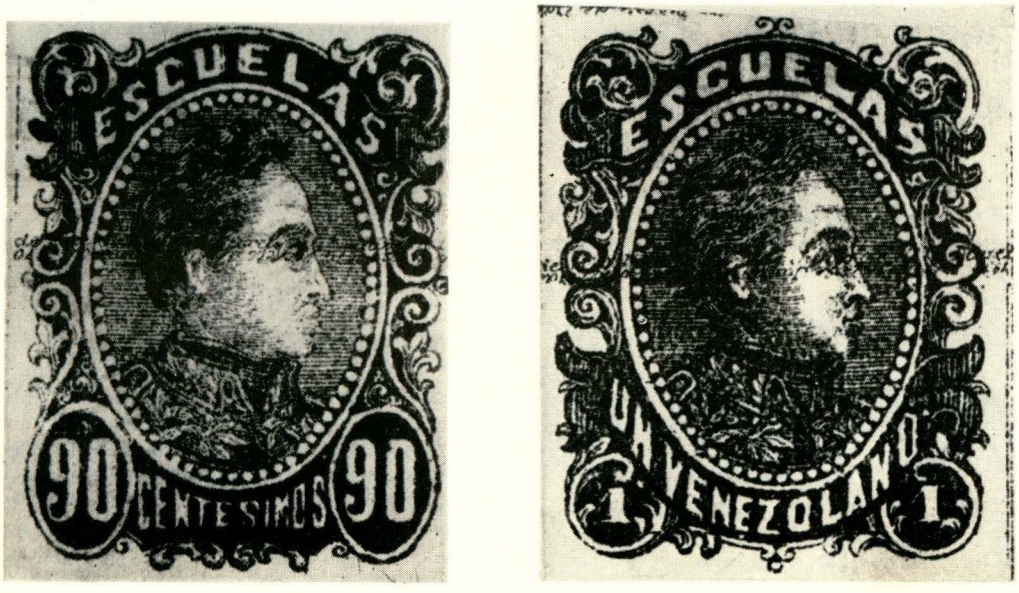


Fig. 1. The 1879 90 c and 1 v, showing differences in design.

All Photos by Boutrelle

age. Instead of centavos and reales, as in earlier issues, we have here centesimos and venezolanos. It is the only Venezuela regular issue of stamps available for postage so labelled. The coinage was changed again in 1880 to centimos and bolivares. In 1879, one hundred centesimos made one venezolano, which was the equivalent of the old peso (8 reales), and of its successor the bolivar. The issue comprises the 1 c, 5 c, 10 c, 30 c, 50 c and 90 c, and three higher values, the 1 v, 3 v and 5 v. The color of the 1 c and 5 c are yellow or orange, the rest of the cents values blue and the three higher values rose red. Shades will be discussed later.

Design. The design was new. The portrait of Simon Bolivar, which occupies the larger part of the stamp, differs somewhat from his portrait in the First Escuelas issues. It is surrounded by an oval of small pearls. Above is the word "Escuelas" and below is the denomination. Scrolls and decorations complete the design. There are dividing lines between the stamps in all denominations. The design for the centesimos stamps differs in detail from the one for the three higher values. In the former the figures are enclosed in large ovals, and the word "CENTESIMO" or "CENTESIMOS" is bounded by these ovals. In the venezolano stamps, on the other hand, the numerals are enclosed in broken circular ornaments, and the spelled out words for the denominations extend well above these ornaments at both ends of the inscription. There are other differences in design, particularly in scrolls and ornaments. (Fig. 1)

Printer. The stamps were the product of Felix Rasco at Caracas, as shown by imprints.

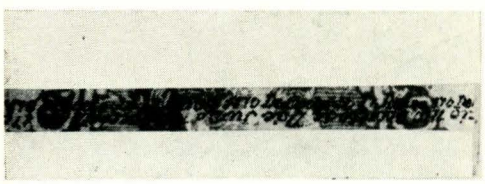


Fig. 2. Enlargement of the overprint.

Overprints. The two lines of overprint, (Fig. 2) one being inverted, are so close together and the lettering, which is slanting, is so small that at a distance the appearance is given of a single band. While generally applied so as to be placed horizontally near the middle of the stamp, many variations of position occur. These have little philatelic interest. As the inscription does not extend to the width of a stamp, and is repeated, the full inscription plus part of the repeated inscription will usually be found. Sometimes the overprint lines appear twice on the same stamp, and rarely three times. The wording is not always the same, as it sometimes reads "Decreto de 27 *de* Junio 1870", and there are other variations.



Fig. 3. The 50 c, without overprint.

Stamps without overprint. All but the 1 v have been noted without the overprint. The 1 c, 10 c, 50 c, 90 c, 3 v and 5 v, all unused, have been seen by the writer. The shades are slightly different from the issued stamps. These stamps, without overprint, are lithographed on white wove paper and are gummed; the colors are bright and strong. They are extremely rare. They may have been specially printed, or they may be proofs.

1 c yellow, orange

This stamp is the only 1 "centesimo" issued by Venezuela, as well as the last 1 c. The previous stamp of similar denomination

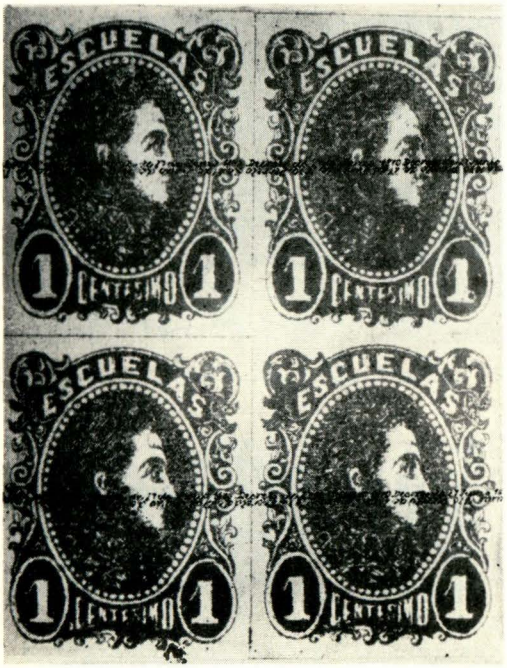


Fig. 4. Block of the 1 c yellow.



Fig. 5. Block of the 1 c with imprint.

was the 1 centavo gray-lilac of the Contrasena issue of 1874. Its postal use was principally on newspapers and periodicals. The size of the sheet and the arrangement of the transfers appear to be unknown. No distinguishing marks for the transfers have been found.

The main interest in the 1 c lies in the two colors, yellow and orange. The yellow stamps are usually a dull yellow. Pale and deep yellow as well as olive yellow can be found—the latter in both dark and lighter shades.

The orange stamps vary from a pale orange to a shade that is almost a deep orange. The stamp without overprint examined is in the orange color.

The inking of the ordinary stamps is not too well done. In some specimens it is difficult to see the ornaments on Bolivar's collar because of overinking and heavy shading.

Multiple pieces are rare. The largest seen by the writer are blocks and strips of four. A used corner block of four with full margins shows the name of the printer, Felix Rasco, of Caracas. (Fig. 5)

Postal cancellations. These are fairly common and include the old sunburst, the Valencia dated oval, the Porto Cabello and Caracas dated concentric circles and the black numeral. Some of these stamps must have been used on periodicals or books. Five of them would be required for an ordinary letter within the prescribed distance. That they were sometimes so used is shown by a strip of four and a single used together on piece with Caracas postal cancellation. (Fig. 6) This is dated August 17, 1880. Dates in 1879 can be found, the earliest seen by the writer being in September of that year.

But we do not know the size of the sheet, nor what variations were made in the normal arrangement of the transfers. Really large pieces are unknown to the writer.

The largest piece examined is an unused block of ten in the yellow shade. (Fig. 7)

5 c yellow, orange

Fifteen transfers were used for the 5 c. The normal block of transfers was 5 x 3.[2]

[2] Hall & Fulcher, "The London Philatelist", October 1919, pp. 225-29; the transfers are described on pages 225-26.

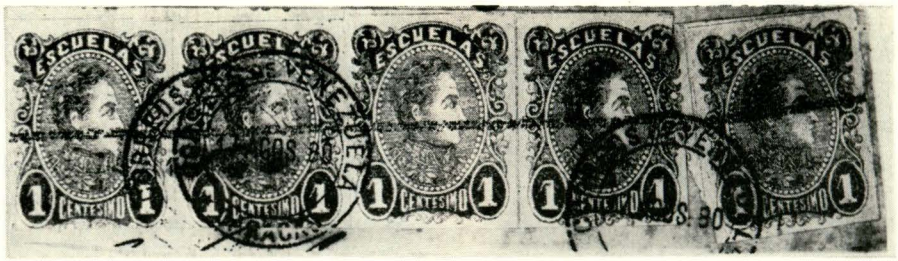


Fig. 6. Strip of four and single of the 1 c postally used on piece.

This is an interesting block as it throws some light on the possible make up of the block of transfers.

Using the numbers given by Hall & Fulcher (they are admittedly arbitrary) the transfers may be identified as follows:

9	3	2	9	3
10	13	14	10	13

Hall & Fulcher, using pairs and blocks of four, worked out several possible groupings. The block of ten shows that their second grouping is the most likely to be correct. If this is so, and if we now give consecutive numbers to the transfers on the usual basis, it is certainly probable that the arbitrary numbers 2, 9 and 3 would be the 7th, 8th and 9th transfers respectively and 14, 10 and 13, would be the 10th, 11th and 12th transfers in the block of transfers. Using these designations the block of ten would be as follows:

8	9	7	8	9
11	12	10	11	12

A strip of four also tends to confirm their grouping. Using their transfer numbers this strip is as follows:

2	9	3	2

Translating these into normal numbers for the 15 transfers this strip would be as follows:

7	8	9	7

A strip of three shows as follows, again using their transfer numbers:

6	7	12

Translated into normal transfer numbers this would be transfer numbers 4, 5 and 6.

Taking into account the pairs and blocks referred to, therefore, it seems likely that the



Fig. 7. Block of ten of the 5 c.



Fig. 8. Pair of the 5 c yellow postally used at Caracas.

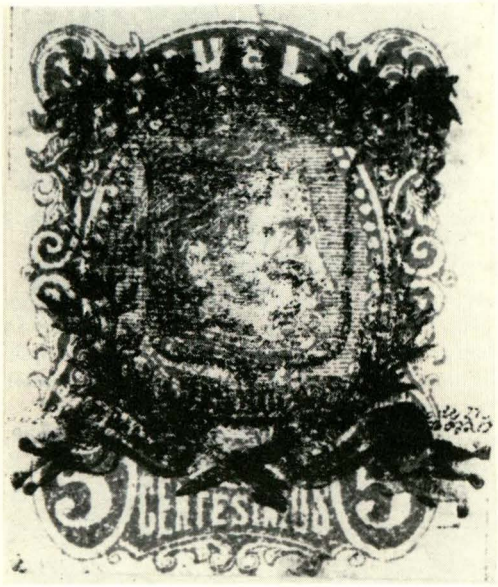


Fig. 9. 5 c with black coat-of-arms fiscal cancellation.

normal block of transfers was composed as follows (Hall & Fulcher's numbers in parentheses):

1 (1)	2 (15)	3 (8)
4 (6)	5 (7)	6 (12)
7 (2)	8 (9)	9 (3)
10 (14)	11 (10)	12 (13)
13 (11)	14 (4)	15 (5)

Colors. The yellow stamps vary considerably in shades from a dull yellow to an orange yellow. Lemon and brownish yellow can be found. In some yellow stamps the



Fig. 10. Vertical pair of 5 c with imprint.

orange shade is sufficiently pronounced so that classification is difficult. The true orange stamps vary also. Pale orange, deep orange and reddish orange occur.

Postal cancellations. Postal cancellations are common on the 5 c and many can be found with full dates. The Valencia oval and the Caracas "box" dated cancellations are especially helpful in this respect. Those seen by the writer with 1879 or 1880 dates are as follows:

1879: May 26, September 29, October 27, November 12 and 14; "'79".

1880: January 14, 21 and 26, February 5 and 28; March, May 4, June 21, July 9, September 17, October 8, November 6 and 11, December.

The date of May 26, 1879, mentioned above, is the earliest date on any stamps of the 1879 issue seen by the writer.

Pairs postally used. (Fig. 8) These are not rare for either the yellow or the orange 5 c. They would be used for letters that exceeded

the weight or distance limits established for the 5 c, and sufficed for the limits established for the 10 c or the 1 real.

Some of the fiscal cancellations are of striking appearance. A good illustration is the black coat-of-arms which is sometimes found centrally and evenly struck. (Fig. 9)

Imprints. The only imprint examined occurs on the lower margin of a vertical pair. It reads "5 C°", standing, of course, for "5 centesimos". (Fig. 10)

Double overprint. A copy of the 5 c orange has the overprint twice, i. e. two double lines of overprint. (Fig. 11) This appears to be rare in this denomination.

It may be added that stamps with pin perforation are known. These are undoubtedly unofficial.



Fig. 11. 5 c with double overprint.

The Blue Stamps

As we have said, the remaining cents denominations, 10 c, 30 c, 50 c and 90 c were printed in blue.

10 c blue

Here again we have 15 transfers, but without real knowledge of the size of the sheet



Fig. 12. 10 c blue showing variety "white flaw over 10".

or the arrangement of the transfers. Large pieces are completely wanting. A few blocks of four and pairs are all that we know. There are, however, some interesting minor varieties.

Flaw. The most important variety besides the stamp without overprint may be described as the "white flaw over 10". (Fig. 12) The flaw is semi-circular, large and completely obliterates the upper part of the right oval containing the numeral 10. It looks something like a plane or a bird in flight. It is believed to be constant and one of the identifying marks of Hall & Fulcher's transfer No. 3.[3]

Scratched plates. Another minor variety is the diagonally scratched plate. (Fig. 13) The white scratch extends from above the "C" of "ESCUELAS" through Bolivar's hair to his eyebrow.

A second scratched plate variety shows a horizontal white scratch through the top of the stamp bisecting the "E" of "ESCUELAS" and extending from the left top ornament almost to the ornament in the top right

[3] The transfers are described in "The London Philatelist", November 1919, pages 246-247.

corner of the stamp. (Fig. 14) Oddly enough, there is a second scratch on this stamp near the bottom. It runs from the bottom of the figure "10" in the lower left corner irregularly through the upper part of the first five letters of "CENTESIMOS".



Fig. 13. 10 c blue showing diagonal white scratch.



Fig. 14. 10 c blue showing doubly scratched plate.

Colors. The colors of the 10 c vary from a pale blue through blue to a dark blue, the pale and dark shades prevailing. The difference is so marked that collectors mount them separately. The dark blue stamps unused make a striking showing. The stamp without overprint is in one of the pale shades, but the printing is clearer and more sharply defined than in the case of the ordinary stamps. It appears to be type 9.

Dated cancellations. The earliest date of use of the 10 c known to the writer is June 17, 1879. Other dates observed are June 26, August 28, October 30, November 6 and 11, and December 1, all in 1879.

Postal cancellations. The postal use of the 10 c is shown by many used copies showing postal cancellations on singles or pairs. These include postmarks of Valencia, Caracas, La Guaira and Porto Cabello.

30 c blue

Except for the denomination this stamp differs very little from the 10 c with respect to



Fig. 15. Block of four of the 30 c with pen cancellation.

colors, shades, design and scarcity of large pieces, a block of four being the largest piece known to the writer. (Fig. 15)

Fifteen transfers have been identified. Otherwise little or nothing is known about the sheet or its composition. Used singles are fairly common. Postal cancellations are rarer, however, than those fiscally used, which is to be expected in this case.

One of the postal cancellations is the black 13-rayed sunburst, CA 8. This shows the persistence of early cancelling marks, as this cancel was used on the 1859 issue, twenty years before the advent of the stamps that we are discussing.

There is an unusual stamp with this denomination showing a peculiar error in production. (Fig. 16) The left fifth of the stamp is separated from the rest, and part of it is again separated from the remainder by wide intervals. Possibly this is due merely to paper folds or catches in printing. Nonetheless, it is an odd piece. The type appears to be transfer No. 1.



Fig. 16. Unusual 30 c blue showing odd paper fold in printing.

50 c blue

This blue stamp has many of the characteristics of the 10 c and 30 c in shades of color, scarcity of multiple pieces other than pairs, as well as in design. The largest piece examined is a block of four. There appear to be 15 transfers, but again we have wholly insufficient knowledge as to the size of the sheet, or the arrangement of the transfers.



Fig. 17. Block of 4 of the 50 c blue.

The block of four (Fig. 17) is made up as follows: (using Hall & Fulcher numbers):

6	3
15	2

The study of a strip of three, a number of pairs, some corner and marginal singles gives inconsistent results.

Transfer fold. A noticeable transfer fold is occasionally found in transfer 15. (Fig. 18) This affects the upper right corner of the stamp cutting off part of the upper ribbon adjoining the scroll.

No overprint. The 50 c is one of the stamps of this issue which occurs without overprint. The copy examined by the writer is a bright blue, a slightly different shade from any of those with overprint. Like the other denominations, this copy is unused.

Scratched transfer. A marked scratch sometimes appears on the 50 c. (Fig. 19) Both copies examined are type 1 stamps. The scratch extends downward from the right arm of the 'A' of 'ESCUELAS' about half way to the tip of Bolivar's nose.

Flaws. A stamp which appears to be from Transfer No. 2 has a white flaw on Bolivar's

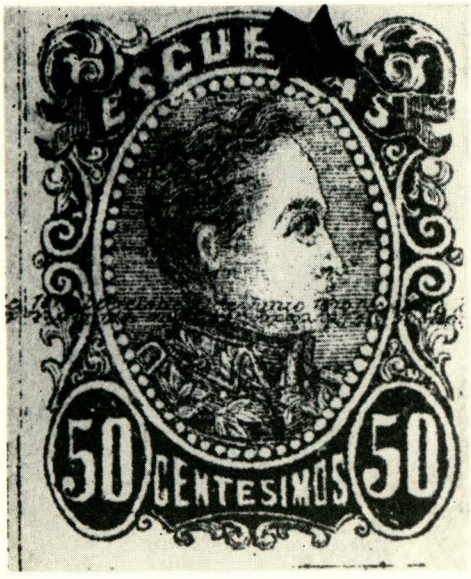


Fig. 18. 50 c blue showing transfer fold in upper right corner.



Fig. 19. 50 c blue showing scratched transfer.

forehead. In this stamp the round ball at the foot of the numeral "5" in the lower right oval is oversized. This does not appear on the other specimens of this transfer.

Another flaw appears in a Transfer No. 3 stamp. (Fig. 20) This is an irregular white blotch in the upper left corner. It completely wipes out the inner scroll. Whether or not either of those flaws are constant is not known.

Postal cancellations. A strip of three and two singles have been seen which are postally cancelled. They probably have been used on overweight letters or for distant addresses. One of the cancellations is the 13-rayed sunburst, whose use on the 30 c denomination has already been the subject of comment in this article.



Fig. 20. Two 50 c stamps showing white flaws. (Ts. 2 and 5).

90 c blue

The 90 c is the last of the blue stamps of this issue. Here again 15 transfers have been identified, but without any knowledge of the size of the sheet or the arrangement of the transfer blocks. No pieces are known to the writer larger than pairs.

Shades. A variety of shades testify to the lack of uniformity in the ink used for the printing. They include blue, pale blue, dark blue, and bright blue. The color of the 90 c without overprint is pale blue, differing very slightly from some of the pale blue shades of stamps with overprint, although the printing is clearer than in most of the latter.

Gum. While in most cases the gum on unused copies of this stamp is colorless or a rather light yellow, a decidedly crinkley brown gum is known.

Dividing lines. An interesting upper left corner stamp in this denomination with large margins on top and on the left shows the dividing lines above and on both sides. (Fig. 21) While many stamps with wide margins show the dividing lines or portions of them, few copies show them so plainly.



Fig. 21. 90 c from top left corner of sheet, showing dividing line.

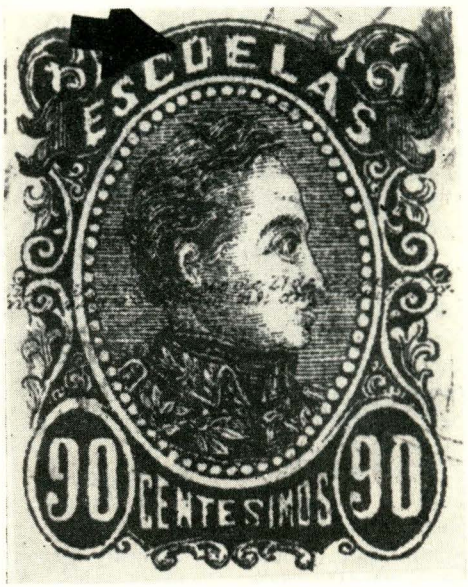


Fig. 22. The "EscOelas" error in the 90 c blue.

The stamps were evidently printed with wide spacing between them. In two horizontal pairs seen the stamps measure from 3 to 4 millimeters apart.

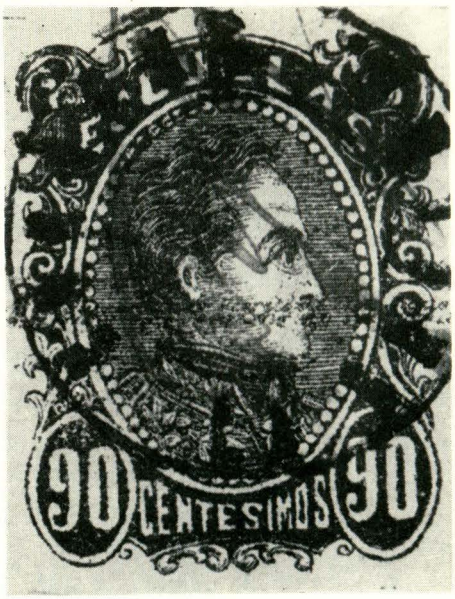


Fig. 23. 90 c postally used at La Guaira.

The "ESCAELAS" error. (Fig. 22) The 90 c stamp on a type 1, the "U" of "ESCUELAS" is closed at the top thus forming a decided "O". This may be constant in the sheet, but it is certainly not constant for the transfer. Three other specimens of transfer No. 1 with the normal "U" have been examined.

Flaw. A noticeable white flaw occurs in a stamp of this denomination. The pearl under the "UE" of "ESCUELAS" extends upwards into the blue field above the white oval until it touches the "U" and almost reaches the "E". It might well be called the "exploding pearl". The stamp is type 1, and only one specimen has been seen.

Another flaw occurs on a stamp of type 7. This is a white tail on the open end of the bottom stroke of the "L" of "ESCUELAS". It extends through the white oval to the nearest pearl.

Postal cancellations. Postal cancellations of La Guaira (Fig. 23) and Ciudad Bolivar (blue) have been found on the 90 c. As in the case of postally cancelled copies of the 50 c, the stamps must have been used for overweight mail or for distant addresses or both.

(To Be Concluded in Next Number)

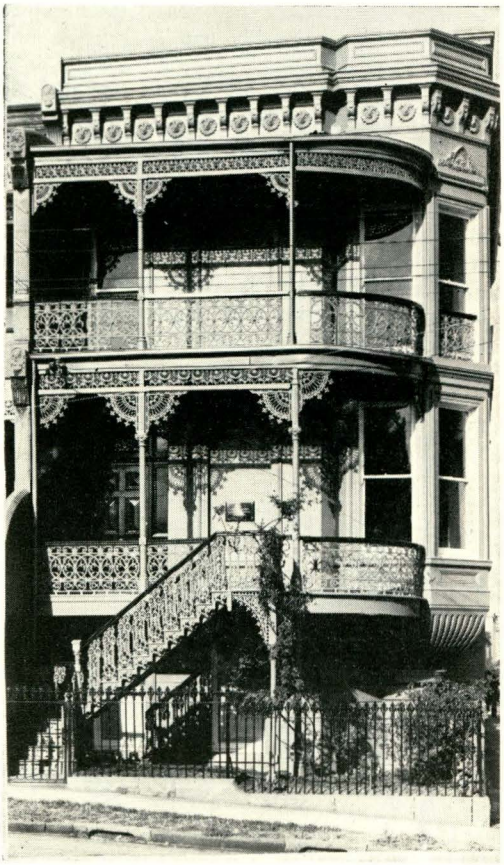
The new home of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria

By J. R. W. PURVES

The type of crusading indulged in by Richard Coeur de Lion has long since disappeared in the limbo of history. Yet it is equally true of this age that men have never lived at a time when a crusading spirit was so vital to the preservation of the juice of life; nor, it must be admitted, when it has been more eagerly sought and was more difficult to find.

Stamp collectors, as a body, provide, alas, no exception to the general rule. All that most of us want are more stamps for our collections, or more to brag about to anyone willing enough to listen. Many of us can, at a pinch, find $100—or more, when something precious comes along, which has eluded our eager talons for many years. But how many of those able to find that $100—can, or want to, find $5—or more when a worthwhile book on some philatelic subject (maybe even dear to their own hearts) is put before them, or if they are asked to subscribe to some cause destined to serve philately and collectors in general, but not themselves in particular.

The survival of adult stamp collecting—anywhere—depends upon there being, at any one time, a sufficient number of worthwhile individuals, who are not only wedded to the hobby, but, who are also prepared to help newcomers to enjoy it in the way they themselves enjoy it. Such a type of man is worth his weight in gold. But he too has first himself to be attracted to a society or club and to serve the necessary apprenticeship. He is *not* likely to be attracted to any philatelic institution, which does not present some indications of permanence, of knowledge and of dignity. To the writer the final and most



The new home of The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria located at 6 Avoca Street, Melbourne, Australia, which was opened in March, 1957.

essential requirement for a leading society, which already has the requisite minimum of knowledge and dignity, is the acquisition of a building it can call its own, a suitable home,

Clubhouse or what you will, in which it can maintain a complete independence and develop its own endeavors in the many fields, which should be developed by a leading society. A permanent address, a telephone number and the rest cannot fail, in the long run, to attract public notice and to gain improved public regard for stamp collecting. Further (this thought is for the more money-minded) such an acquisition must, by attracting more collectors of a good type, give more stability to philately and incidentally probably—horrible though the thought is—add to the value of all our collections. This is the long view. But finding collectors, who are big minded enough not only to take the long view, but to dip into their pockets in the process is quite another problem.

The writer has been a member (and an admirer) of THE COLLECTORS CLUB for some 28 years. He has read with great interest, in numbers of earlier years, of your own struggles to acquire a building. He has been privileged (on two visits to New York of nearly a month each) to view and to use the attractive, well appointed building that you acquired as the result of such struggles.

He can now—and as an Australian he feels the circumstances do warrant the use of the "great Australian adjective"—report *another* . . . miracle ! !

Melbourne at this moment is a city of over 1,500,000 people. The Philatelic Society of Victoria, which in 1947 became The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria, was founded in 1892. It has had a continuous existence since that date. It is today unquestionably the leading stamp society in Australia. It has done good and steady work, in many directions over many years, for adult collecting. It has at last—the official opening took place on March 16, 1957—moved into a building of its own.

This had been a dream of the writer's for many years, never really broached because the circumstances seemed to him to place it beyond the limits of practical politics (and he doesn't mean stamp politics). Just three years ago however, in May 1954, two of his friends in the Society (Eric Creed and Bert Doery), both businessmen of a solid type, approached him and asked him if he would head a drive to raise funds to acquire a home for the Society. The answer was, of course, an immediate "yes"—if others thought it was worth while, he would certainly give it all he could.

As a result, we now have a three story building, 10 minutes from the heart of the city, half a minute from a tram (street car) stop, three minutes walk from the leading suburban railway station through which pass trains from all parts of Melbourne, and last but not least plenty of parking facilities. To cap all that two good cafés are within short walking distance.

You need not, at this stage, be apprehensive. You will not be regaled with a dime by dime description of how a site was found. It had to be one which offered rooms large enough for a meeting room, a library and Committee Room respectively, of how the occupying tenants were persuaded to leave, of the countless conferences—when they did leave—with painters, plumbers and electricians, of the various "working bees" of willing hands, who painted the smaller rooms, tidied up and generally did everything not consigned to the professionals nor, finally, of the struggle to acquire the necessary finance to buy and sufficient in donations to make our interest burden one we could afford and the repayment of any balance of principal owing easy of achievement within a reasonably short time.

All this has come from a society of approximately 300 members. This will seem small to you, but it does contain the cream of our Australian and Victorian collectors. Its membership offers sufficient guarantee to maintain the building and further to maintain interest in that building. Some 24 "beasts of burden" have between them done most of this job. To have the constant enthusiasm and assistance of these good people has indeed been a pleasure and a delight.

Herewith you have a picture of the exterior. Later on, when more "polish" has been acquired and the library installed, you may be interested in seeing other pictures.

Donations from outside Victoria have played no small part in our appeal and to date comprise about 17½% of the whole. Numerous of the writer's American friends (to say nothing of THE COLLECTORS CLUB itself) have responded very generously. I

(Continued on Page 155)

CORRIENTES

The Issues from 1856-1880

(Continued from Page 91)

By LOUIS STICH



Fig. 79. Pair, blocks and strip of the 3 centavos 1876 rose lilac issue. All the stamps show the small circular cancellation of Corrientes, dated August and September of 1876.



Fig. 80. A complete pane of the 3 centavos, bright rose lilac of the 1876 issue. Printed from the third setting in the third printing group.

The 3 Centavos, Rose, of the 1876 Issue

The exact date of issue is not known. The stamp was printed on rose colored paper. Its quite common to find the paper very transparent. This was printed from the third setting in the third printing group which shows four combinations of tete-beche pairs.

The 3 Centavos, Rose Lilac, of the 1876 Issue

In 1876 a rose lilac issue followed the rose colored stamp. It was printed from the third setting in the third printing group.

The 3 Centavos, Bright Rose Lilac, of the 1876 Issue

Printed from the third setting in the third printing group. It was printed with four combinations of tete-beche pairs. A marked characteristic of these stamps is a white thin gum.

The 3 Centavos, Crimson or Old Rose,* of the 1876 Issue

This shade is one of the rarest of all the lilac issues, being printed from the third setting in the third printing group. The exact date of issue is not known, but it is believed that these were the last stamps to be printed in 1876. Multiple pieces are very difficult to find.

The 3 Centavos, Bright Purple, of the 1877 Issue

This was printed from the third setting in the third printing group. The exact date of the issue is not known. It has been stated that the issue, which we describe as the bright purple 3 centavos of the 1877 issue did not appear until after 1877. Admittedly the dated copies and the cover contained in the author's collection bear dates later than 1877. Nevertheless, we contend that this was

* "Old Rose" is the translation of the foreign color name for this issue.

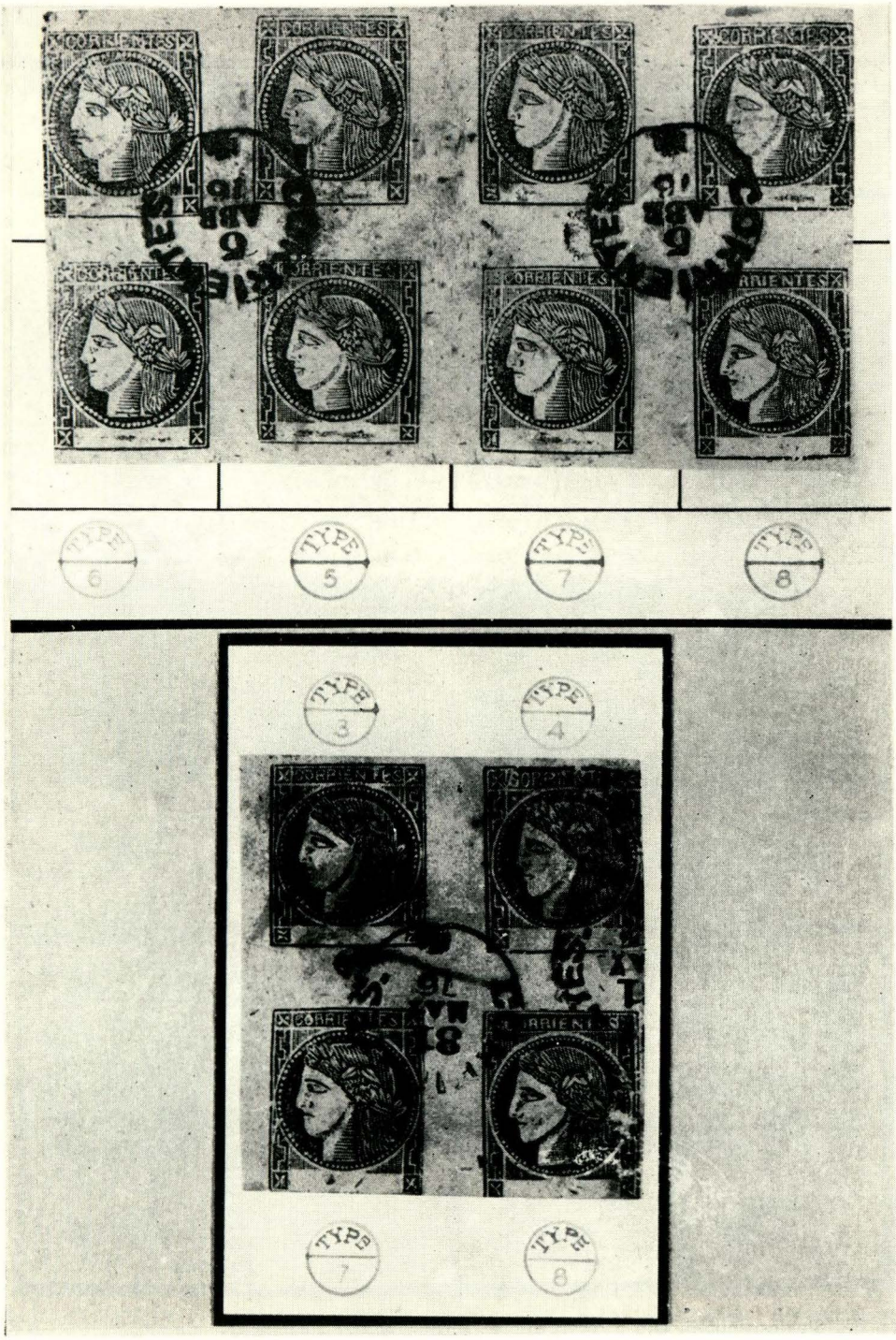


Fig. 81. A complete pane of the 3 centavos, bright rose lilac, printed from the third setting of the 1876 issue, cancelled Corrientes dated April 5, 1876. Also a block of four cancelled Corrientes, May 31, 1876.

issued in 1877 because we have seen and recorded a cover bearing stamps cancelled with an 1877 date.

Until further proof can establish the actual date of issue, we shall consider this as an 1877 issue.



Fig. 82. Singles unused, and a reconstructed setting of the 3 centavos, crimson, of the 1876 issue.

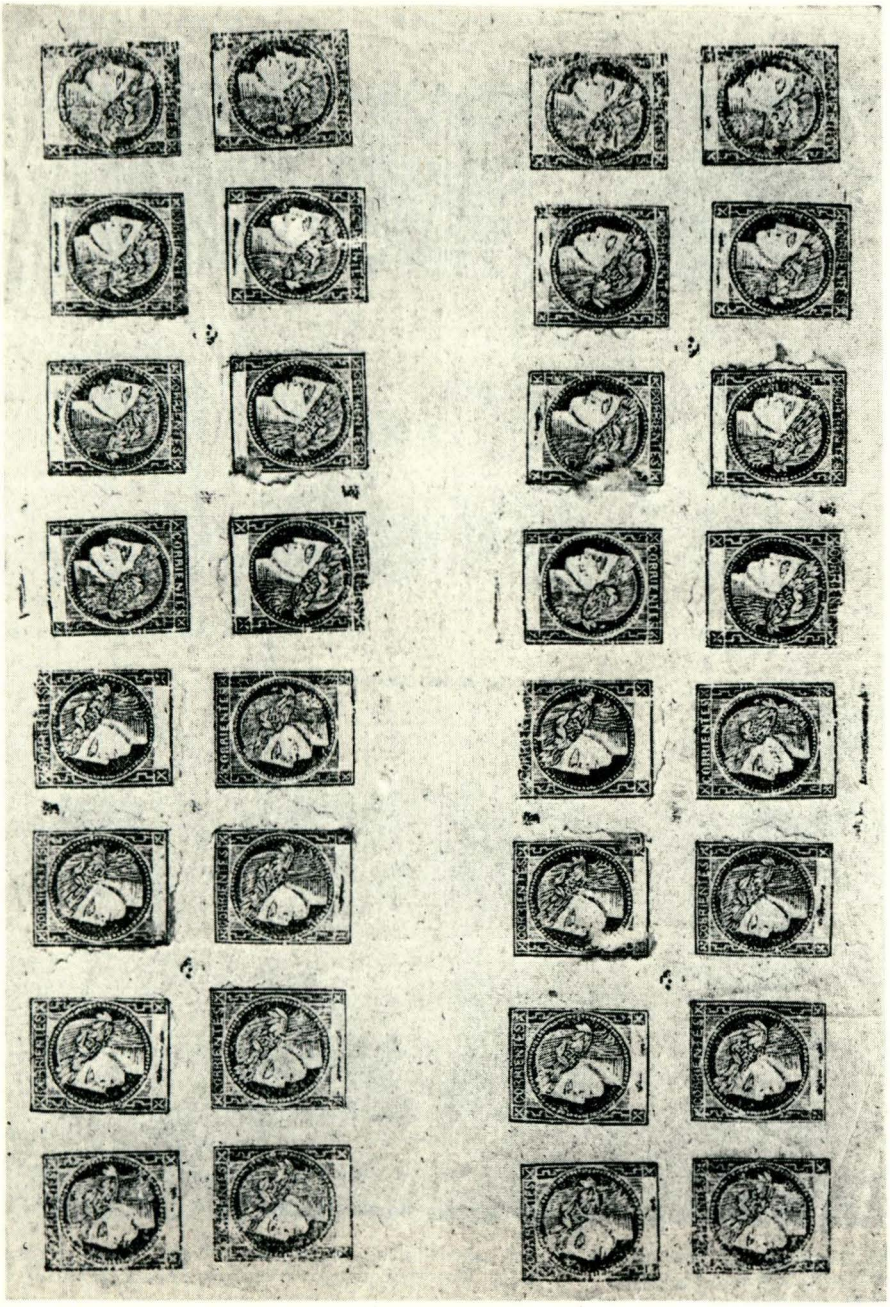


Fig. 84. A complete sheet of the 3 centavos, bright purple, of the 1877 issue. Printed from the third setting in the third printing group. Showing the combination of the four tete-beche pairs.

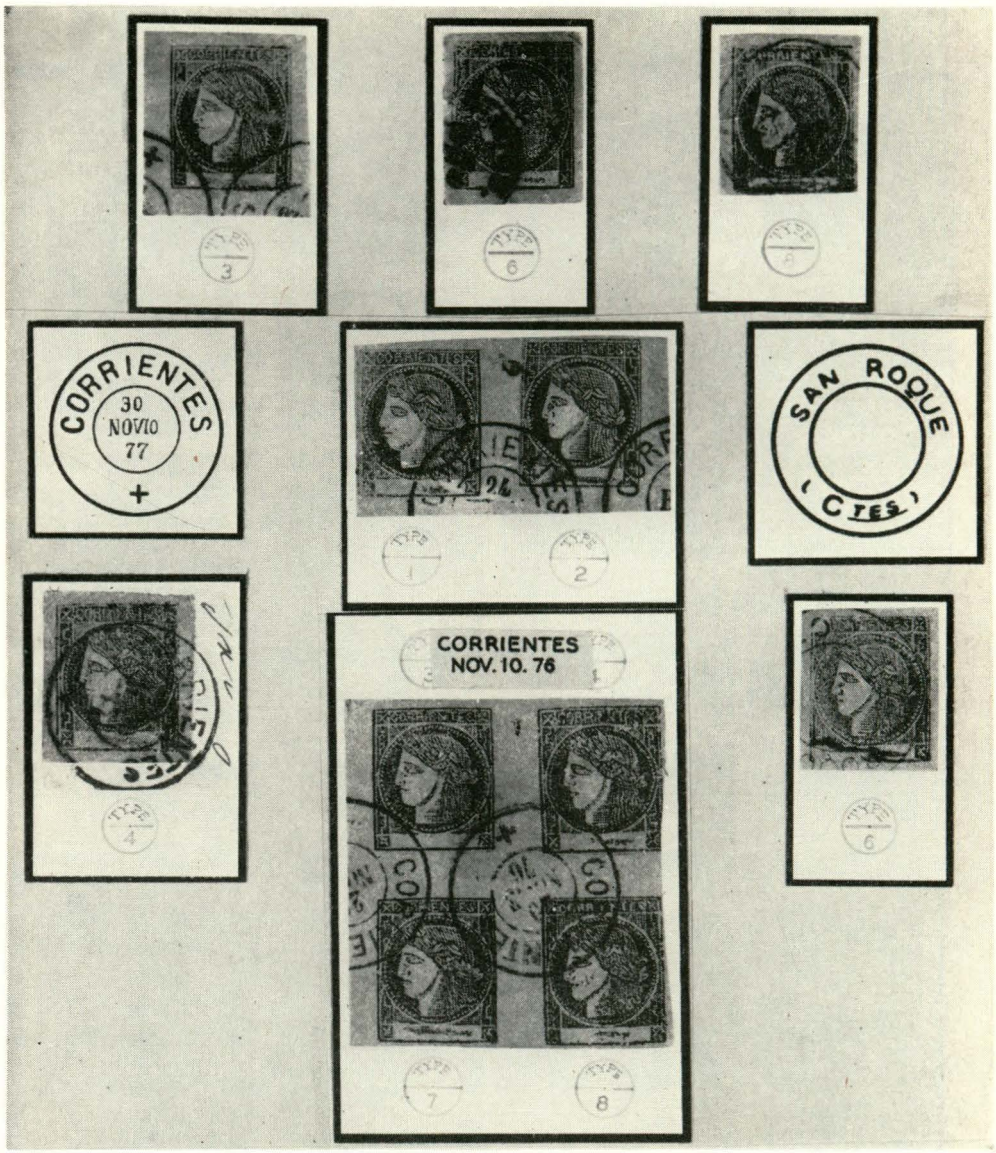


Fig. 83. Singles, a pair and a block of four, which is very scarce, all with the double circle cancellation of Corrientes, November 10, 1876. The 3 centavos, crimson, is printed from the third setting in the third printing group.

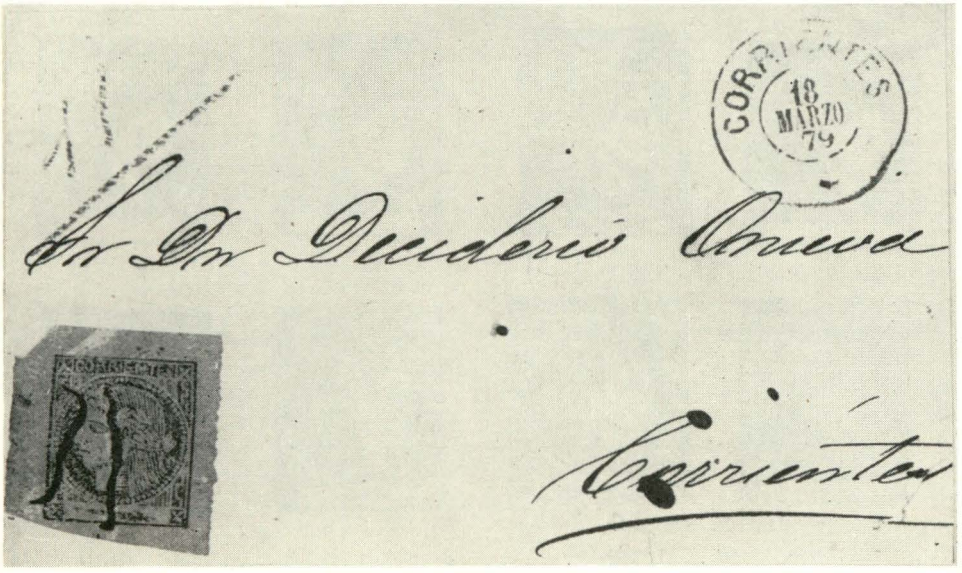


Fig. 85. A single rate cover bearing the 3 centavos, bright purple of the 1877 issue. The stamp is pen-cancelled but the cover bears a double circle cancellation of Corrientes, March 18, 1879.

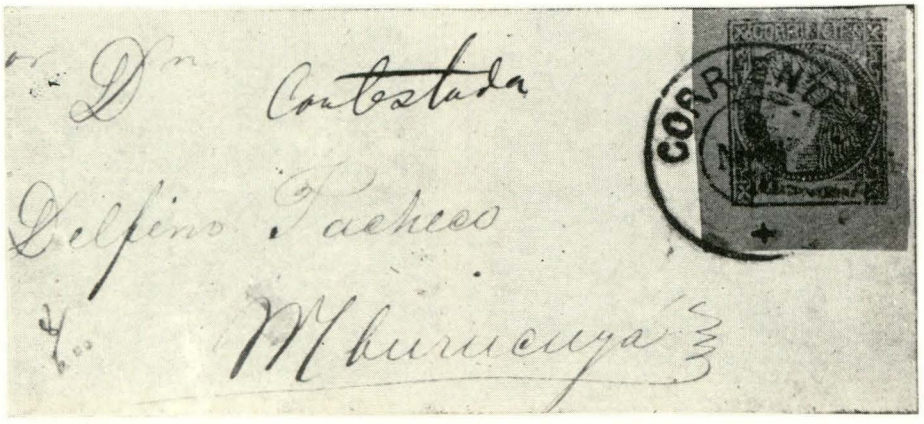


Fig. 86. A part cover showing a copy of the 3 centavos, bright purple, tied by the double circle cancellation of Corrientes, November 6, 1878, addressed to Muruburucuya.

The 3 Centavos, Lilac, of the 1877 Issue

The 3 centavos lilac appeared during 1877. It was printed from the third setting in the third printing group with a combination of four tete-beche pairs.

The 3 Centavos, Maroon, of the 1877 Issue

The 3 centavos, maroon, of the 1877 issue is printed from the third setting in the fourth printing group and shows a combination of four tete-beche pairs.



Fig. 87. A complete setting of the 3 centavos, lilac, of the 1877 issue, unused. Two blocks of four showing the double circle cancellation of Corrientes, November 7, 1877.

The 3 Centavos, Gray Purple, of the 1878 Issue

This was printed on gray purple paper from the third setting in the third printing group, showing the combination of four tete-beche pairs. The exact date of issue is not known.

The 3 Centavos, Lilac Rose, of the 1879 Issue

This was printed on lilac rose paper from the third setting in the third and fourth printing groups containing two different groups of tete-beche pairs.

(To Be Continued)

BOOK REVIEWS

Standard Handbook of Stamp Collecting, by Richard McP. Cabeen. New York 1957, 615 pp., 38 plates, index. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., $5.95.

In recent years the once arid field of philatelic instructional literature has been showered with several new distinctive texts, each stamped with the personality of the author. The latest of these is the *Standard Handbook of Stamp Collecting,* by Richard Cabeen, who is well known both as a popular columnist and a serious researcher. The publisher seems content to identify him only as the conductor of the *Chicago Tribune's* stamp section, but fails to catalog his other work with U. S. territorial postmarks (in collaboration with Dr. Carroll Chase) and the 3c 1851-57 stamps. Perhaps the cachet of the student is considered a liability among the book-buying public.

Nevertheless, this large, inviting volume is shot through with the author's erudition and dazzling encyclopaedic knowledge. Unfortunately, he seems unable to decide whether he is addressing the absolute novice or the earnest learner. After a hundred pages of basic instruction, he lapses into the comfortable company (and idiom) of his peers, thereby running the risk of losing his readers.

Advanced or sophisticated collectors face a difficult task indeed in the evaluation of the soundness of any philatelic author's system of instruction. Boredom and familiarity obscure judgment; one must read with the mind of a beginner. Approaching Mr. Cabeen's book thus, the verdict must be that it is not quite adequate to suffice the need. The author is obviously anxious to be off to more compatible subjects, and in his anxiety, logical arrangement is sacrificed.

There are five main divisions consisting of chapters on "Introduction to Stamp Collecting," "Postal History and Cover Collecting," "Miscellaneous Subjects," "Technical Matters," and "Classification and Identification." Each contains a core of an old-timers sound advice, which is apt to be lost in the confusing sequence. For instance, in Part II, the chapter on the Universal Postal Union comes before the one on "Early Postal History." Surely the UPU is the climax of centuries of postal progress, rather than the fountainhead of it. Then, too, "Cancellations on Stamps Off Cover" are discussed in a separate chapter in the first part, while "Covers and Postal Markings" appears in the second part.

Taken as a whole, such lack of correlation is a minor annoyance. Yet there are others: Topical collecting is dismissed with a few prosaic pages and lists of suggested topics. One would never gather that this method of stamp collecting is both vile and troubled. The absence of explicit information on suitable material for and presentation of collections is especially regrettable.

More amazing is the statement that "precancelled stamps form one of the largest groups in topical collecting." While the advanced collector may be able to digest that, the beginner will be utterly confused, to say nothing of the rightful indignation of partisans in both fields.

The actual workings of specialism are given short shrift, although an excellent exposition of the plating process compensates in part for the omission. Aerophilately is pictured as 95% postal history and 5% stamps. Incidentally, the famous former block of 8 of the U. S. 24c. air mail inverted center in the Col. Green collection has a *blue,* not red plate number, as this book states. Curiously it is illustrated without this plate number margin.

Tipping the scales in the other direction are meaty essays on such practical matters as printing, soaking stamps, and lettering album pages. Even the most exalted can learn from them. Almost unique are the directions for identifying stamps; they include illustrations of Cyrillic, Greek, several Oriental alphabets and typical philatelic inscriptions. But still more intriguing to the experienced philatelist is Mr. Cabeen's emphasis on "designs." The chapter devoted to them could easily be used as an outline for a collection

tracing their evolution. Mr. Cabeen is a close observer; he puts many a general collector to shame as he sees new significance in stamps which are as familiar as one's face.

Likewise, he puts emphasis on the classification of stamps, according to political aspects and special use, including very useful tables showing the kind of stamps issued by each country and the dates of the introduction of important categories. Perhaps his enthusiasm for this categorical collecting will hasten its recognition as a type of philatelic activity worthy of equal status with the more traditional types in exhibition competition.

It is impossible for the casual reader to verify the accuracy of all of Mr. Cabeen's facts, except in the fields with which such a collector is acquainted. The fact, that in five hundred words on post office seals and registry labels, three errors are made is disconcerting. The author asserts that the first U. S. seal (OX1) was used on the reverse of registered letters, whereas it was used only on the large jackets enclosing the letters in transit. Further, he gives the dates of usage of U. S. registry labels as 1888-1905, whereas they are 1883-1911. Also he unequivocally states that the New York labels with the "City" inscription were used on mail of local origin, although the most recent research fails to prove any particular pattern of use between the "City" and "Exchange" labels.

This carping may be unjustified. It is probably unfair to project such a percentage of error throughout the entire book. None of us can know everything. Even though the dust jacket tells us that here is a book which contains "literally everything you need to know about . . . stamp collecting", one can see that this is the publisher's hyperbole.

A more tempered appraisal would express gratitude to the author for struggling manfully with the difficult but essential task of philatelic elementary education as well as for stimulating the enthusiasm of the dilettante with a series of brilliant expositions on the technical aspects of the hobby. There may be better basic texts in print; better ones may still be written. But the *Standard Handbook of Stamp Collecting* definitely deserves a high rank on the basis of scope, reference value, and readable style. (*Barbara R. Mueller*)

The Pioneer Stamps of the British Empire. By B. W. H. Poole. Published by Van Nostrand, Princeton, N. J. 216 pages. 5½ x 8⅝. Four color plates, six black and white. $6.00.

For those who wish to learn about the early history and relevant events that led to the issue of these *pioneer stamps,* here is a readable book, which endeavors to collate much of the information that has been published already in one form or another.

The author deals with 107 stamps issued by 36 countries in the British Empire from 1840-1862.

The legend on the jacket states . . . "All the known details about the production of these pioneer stamps, the quantities in which they were issued, and much other valuable information is told . . . . "

This reviewer found it a little difficult to decide whether this publication is intended as a fascinating piece of accurate reading matter (as it undoubtedly is), or . . . . "a book essential to collectors of the stamps of the British Empire . . . " (also indicated on the jacket), i. e. for study purposes.

If the former, it has indeed carried out its purpose, with the possible exceptions of the report that the *Mauritius 1847 1d. and 2d.* values used on one cover reposes in an American Collection. This is incorrect; actually, this item is in a European Collection. Also, a typographical error on page 202 which lists *Vancouver Island 5 cent rose perf. 14.* as *S. G.* #3, which, of course, should be, *S. G. 13.*

If this book were beamed to the more mature philatelist in helping him study, then we feel that where, for instance, the numbers of stamps issued *are* stated, such information might have been incorporated under the *"The Reference List",* which is given at the end of each chapter. As it is, the reader seeking such information, needs to plough through the complete text in order to discover if it is included.

"All known details about the production . . . . " to qualify as existent in this work might have included, where applicable, some reference to artists' drawings, essays, die proofs, plate proofs and color trials, which are certainly of some importance to the philatelist, both as collectable items, as

well as examples of definite steps in the production of the actual stamps.

The omission of a cross-index is a pity, especially when so much time and effort have obviously been spent on this attractive publication. This would have been a valuable quick reference to the enormous amount of detail that *is* incorporated.

While the inclusion of many of these stamps described may well be beyond the orbit of the average collection, this is an entertaining book for the library shelf. Thus this book should prove an apertif to those about to depart from the status of a general collector to that of a specialist. (*Ethel Harper*)

Notes on the Cancellation of Turkish Arabia by Major T. L. C. Tomkins. Published by John Huxley (Stamps Ltd.), 361 Oxford Street, London, W. 1. 32 pages. Paper bound. (Price not stated.)

Literature on Middle Eastern stamps and cancellations is few and far between. Philatelists trying to specialize in these countries have complained for decades about the lack of special works, specialized catalogues or handbooks. The difficulty faced in doing research work on the stamps, postmarks and postal history lies in the fact that very few philatelists master the languages concerned in order to be able to identify cancellations, to delve into their postal history, to study the geography and history of these Middle Eastern countries.

For these reasons we have to welcome a small but comprehensive work by a British philatelist, who apparently but not too successfully tried to meet all of the above mentioned requirements.

Major Tomkins devotes a long chapter to the Turkish period, when originally postmarks in Arabic only were used. These were replaced in about 1890 by bi-lingual cancellers. However, later Turkish nationalistic tendencies caused a reversion to former practices.

Unfortunately, the order given by the author is incorrect. His type 2, the circular seals with the inscription in recess already had been introduced as early as 1840, that is with the introduction of the Turkish postal service itself; whereas his type 1, the rectangle of dots with the incription "battal" (i. e., cancelled), was not used before the first stamps of Turkey were issued.

Furthermore, the author's ideas regarding the latest postmarks seem to be rather nebulous. His type 3A, three rectangles with town name and "81" (for 1281 - 1865 A. D.), was introduced together with the Paris-printed second issue of Turkey. Here he includes Caesarea, a small coastal village in Palestine, which never had a post office. This cancellation had previously been mistakingly mentioned under Palestine cancellations in "The Billig Handbooks", from which the author perhaps drew this misinformation. But this marking belongs to the rather important town of Kaisariyeh in Asia Minor.

Then follows a type 3 postmark in use, since about 1867, consisting of two rectangles and town name, but without date. Major Tomkins omits to list Sur (Tyrus), Tarabulus (Tripoli, Syria) and Zahle. Although these cancellations are quite elusive, they are known to the Middle East specialists.

His type 4, town name in two circles, was introduced about 1870 for five offices in what is now Saudi Arabia and Yemen. But the cancellation from Djedda is left out.

All the later types, mostly bi-lingual, are dealt with in good order. A complete list of these is difficult to produce, because starting with the turn of this century and later, many dozens of post offices were opened in the area concerned, while knowledge of some of the cancellations have only turned up very recently.

The author then describes the vast fields of foreign post offices—Austrian, British, French, German, Italian, Russian and Egyptian. Abundant literature, especially "The Kohl Handbook", would have been of considerable help to the author in this work, but unfortunately he seems to have neglected this. Regarding the Egyptian post offices, Major Tomkins mentions only Jaffa, but omits Alexandretta, Beyrouth, Gedda, Lattakia, and Tripoli (Syria).

With the Field Post cancellations used by the British, British Indian, New Zealand, and other British Expeditionary Forces during World War I and II, the author is much more accurate and complete, no doubt in a large measure due to recently published comprehensive articles and lists.

Despite all of the previously-cited shortcomings, this little booklet will prove useful because of much of the information presented. It must be realized that this is an extremely difficult field for the English language philatelist. Furthermore, a student is dealing with a field where it is not easy to find essential information. The author could have done far better, but nevertheless one sees much that is commendable in some of the work done. (*Paul P. Lindenberg*)

Standard Flag Cancel Cyclopedia. A Classifying Research Work. Compiled by Frederick Langford. Pasadena, Calif., Frederick Langford, 1956; paper, 72 pp., $3.00.

Fred Langford has for more than a dozen years been working on the Flag Type machine cancellations of our own country, its distant territories and possessions. To these postmarks he has given almost the same type of detailed study that stamp students have applied to classic issues. Probably it is just as well that all previous attempts at catalogs in this field have failed to reach print, because we now start with a comprehensive, an accurate work.

By the use of photo-offset and reducing to equivalent of 6-point type on 7-point base, it has been possible to bring into the 72 pages of this work, information which could easily have been set up to occupy 200 pages. Thanks to use of an excellent print-like typing face, the work is as legible as 6-point type will allow, well within the zone of eye-comfort for reading as discovered and formulated by Patterson & Tinker in 1940. This reviewer regards the small print as a virtue, not a flaw, in the case of this book: an exercise of good judgment on format.

The center spread of the type chart for the predominant American Postal Machine Co.'s flags is convenient in both placing and arrangement.

The listings, for each office, arranged by states, with each type specifically reported as to dates of use, are well done for practical use. Testing them on the material of the reviewer's North Jersey postal history collection, they could not be found at fault in any detail. If this sampling be a fair random one, the volume can be recommended as equal to the needs of its chosen field.

The descriptive text at the start, the definitions of the term used, the text and report-list at end on handstamped flag cancels, that on flag cancellations of other makers, and on non-flag killers sometimes mistakenly included within the term, are adequate in the exact meaning of that term. The author has used judgment as to what details might be omitted as not likely to be either sought or helpful.

The cross-listings, as for example under Buffalo, N. Y., where the user is referred to the pages for flag postmarks of makes other than American, are a most welcome feature. Indeed, without these, the usefulness of the handbook would be seriously lessened. The index met all needs that this reviewer could think of.

If we seem to be over-enthusiastic, there is a reason. Compared to almost every pioneer work in a philatelic field, this one stands out because it has been worked and re-worked to get rid of the flaws that normally mar first attempts. Listing 7,000 varieties, with 35,000 year-date varieties, the usual incompleteness of pioneer editions is most charmingly absent. The classification, though perhaps a bit detailed for the beginner, is developed far enough so that revision is not likely to be needed.

This reviewer still does not like calling the town mark portion of a machine postmark a "dial" as in this work; nor the inconsistency of refusing to use that name for a similar portion in a handstamp. (*S. G. R.*)

Bermuda—The Handstruck Stamps and Cancellations. By M. H. Ludington. 40 pages, paper bound with cloth spine, numerous illustrations, and Table of Contents. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1., England. (1956) Price 15/- plus 1/- postage.

Almost eighteen years have passed since Mr. Ludington's series of articles on the Postmarks of Bermuda appeared in the "Stamp Lover". Since that period of time these articles have served as the reference source for information on Bermuda postal markings. Now, Mr. Ludington has written a book that brings this information up to date in convenient form, with much new data

added, plus a check list of Bermuda Post and Receiving Offices. Finally, and of great interest to collectors, there is a list of tentative valuations of the different markings based on the vast experience of the author. It will be recalled that it was an early Colonial Postmaster of Bermuda, Mr. W. Perot, who used his hand-stamping device to produce adhesive stamps as a convenience for the residents of these islands, thereby causing to be produced several of the rarest Postmaster's stamps known.

In addition to the huge amount of knowledge and research contained between its covers, this handbook contains many fine line drawings of postmarks, illustrations of covers, and a detailed map of Bermuda drawn by the author on which the post offices and other pertinent facts are indicated. Further, there are data on the markings used by the Forwarding Agents, Paquebots, Censors, Air Mails; a Section devoted to the forged cancellations, and many other facets of Bermuda philately. All in all this is an extremely valuable, comprehensive book for collectors interested in the postal history and postal markings of this popular British Colony. It is to be hoped that this very useful work may be the forerunner of further similar presentations on other phases of Bermuda philately by this eminent student. (*Albert H. Higgins*)

Orange Free State Postal and Other Markings 1868-1910. By A. Cecil Fenn. Kinnersley, Hereford, England, 1956; paper, 54 pages text. H. Garratt-Adams & Co., 15s or $2.10.

Mr. Fenn has beaten all the rest of us to a job that long needed to be produced. This is a fundamental list, drawing upon previously published sources, official records and the author's own extensive collections.

41 groups are recognized and listed; five others, being primarily Boer War markings, are omitted but reference is given to where those are reported. In addition, we now have for the first time in accessible form a list of all the post offices of the Orange Free State and its temporary successor 1900-1910, Orange River Colony.

16 plates illustrate the postmarks listed. These pictures are the weakest portion of the book, because the drawing of the lettering is exceedingly crude, and in some cases even misleading. (BB2, FF5, G1, G2, the latter two with outline not even correct shape). Often one would look for italics if the picture were taken literally, when erect gothic capitals actually occur. There is an unfortunate tendency in some pictures to introduce a backhand slant to the lettering. This slant I do not find in my examples of these marks.

Some of the markings, more particularly on the R. P. O.'s, are almost surely only accidental on Orange Free State stamps, being normally found as transit markings on mail from there. Likewise, the machine markings, which are lumped unfortunately with hand rollers, are quite obviously of post-1910 interprovincial origin when Orange River Colony stamps were valid and used throughout the Union of South Africa. Indeed, one date in a cut, plate 15, conspicuously so indicates.

In the section on "Corks" the range is far greater than Mr. Fenn pictures or reports.

For the collector, omission of mention about which items are rubber handstamp types may be a really embarrassing omission. All the Group E marks, for example, are rubber devices, struck in ink typical for such devices. Group H, judging by my lone example, is the same. Group R items are clearly rubber, as are all save one of Group FF.

Some confusion may arise in the search, under the barred ovals of Group A, for the missing numerals. It is quite clear that there were 60 made; but in over 30 years of collecting I have yet to see those above 31, with two exceptions, on stamps. My belief is that these were never put into use at all, or possibly a few used temporarily during servicing of other devices.

Having raised all these qualifications, I state that they do not seriously affect the usefulness of the book. It still remains the first adequate and comprehensive work on the subject. It brings into order and mutual relationships, information of various sorts which had been published, and much new knowledge.

Many of the postmarks of the period after 1900 remained in use quite late. My own Union of South Africa interprovincials show

some surviving into 1913; a few are known on Union King's Heads in 1914 and even later.

Changes of name of offices are not discussed nor mentioned in the list. But in some cases the dates give this away, as Tweespruit Station, changed early in 1910 to Tweespruit Rail. The first Smaldeel became Theunissen in 1910. A curious misplacement is putting the first form of Elandsrivierbrug under the B's, because the name is abbreviated as "E. R. Brug."

My hope is that the many merits and services of this work will make it sell out quickly, to create such a demand that Mr. Fenn will produce a second, enlarged edition, with better pictures, accidental markings noted as such, post-1910 marks left out or so indicated, and the other thousand of details checked. Fortunately, the actual typographical errors are few . . . omission of explanation of "Grade of office" symbols and haphazard order of district table on the post office list being the chief ones. We hope this second edition will give occasion to mention how item P. P. 8 is an Imperial Military Railways mark; TT. 1 and TT. 2 are British due marks used on arrival in England around 1900; TT. 5 and 8 are almost surely Union marks after 1910 . . . etc.

So good a handbook deserves the opportunity to be rid of the relatively unimportant shortcomings. (*S. G. R.*)

"The Postage Stamps of Armenia, Part III, The H H Monograms", by S. D. Tchilinghirian and P. T. Ashford. Published in 1957 by The British Society of Russian Philately, 20 Bayham Rd., Knowle, Bristol 4, England. 57 pages including 4 pages of illustrations and 5 pages of tables. Price 20/- (United States and Canada $3.00).

The reviewer wishes to call attention to his comments upon the first two parts of this work appearing on page 176 of Vol. XXXIII of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST and upon page 236 of Vol. XXXIV of the same journal. The general comments regarding the excellence of the work, the author's background and the fascination of the study apply as well to this third part of a monumental work of philatelic writing.

We wish to congratulate the authors and the publishers upon their farsighted courage and wisdom. The selling price of this third section has been increased substantially over that of the previous two sections. However, the quality of production has remained constant, the format is the same as before. The increased costs of production over the past three years is very evident, as is the authors' wisdom that a philatelic work worth publishing is worth presenting well in spite of costs. We feel sure that this third volume will meet the reception of the previous ones and justify all expense. The revival of interest in the stamps of Armenia has already warranted the production of the handbook.

This volume is devoted to the study of the "H H" monogram, which together with a new denomination, was applied to the earlier Armenian stamps; also to the unoverprinted Imperial Russian stamps remaining available. The metal handstamps used for this issue give much better impressions than the earlier types due to lack of wear and distortions. The presence of the two distinct elements supplies clues for measurement and identification of type. Furthermore, the number of handstamps used for each new denomination is limited.

These monograms have been classified in this work into seven distinct issues, of which five were definitely produced for postal needs. The sixth and seventh were prepared after the Soviet forces had taken over the rule of Armenia. The authors devote an entire chapter to these particular two issues as they bear great similarities to the Tracthenberg issues of the Trident overprints of Ukrania. The authors refer for historical background to the most interesting eye-witness account of this period written by Oliver Baldwin (now Earl Baldwin of Bewdley) entitled "Six Prisons and Two Revolutions". Your reviewer most heartily seconds their recommendation that it be read for background study.

The treatment of the various types of surcharges is most extensive as is the material dealing with the postal forgeries and the counterfeits, both of surcharge and of cancellations. Especial mention is made of the Melik-Pashaev covers which, although philatelic, are almost the only evidence as to what

(Continued on Page 142)

AUSTRIA

The Tokay Roulette

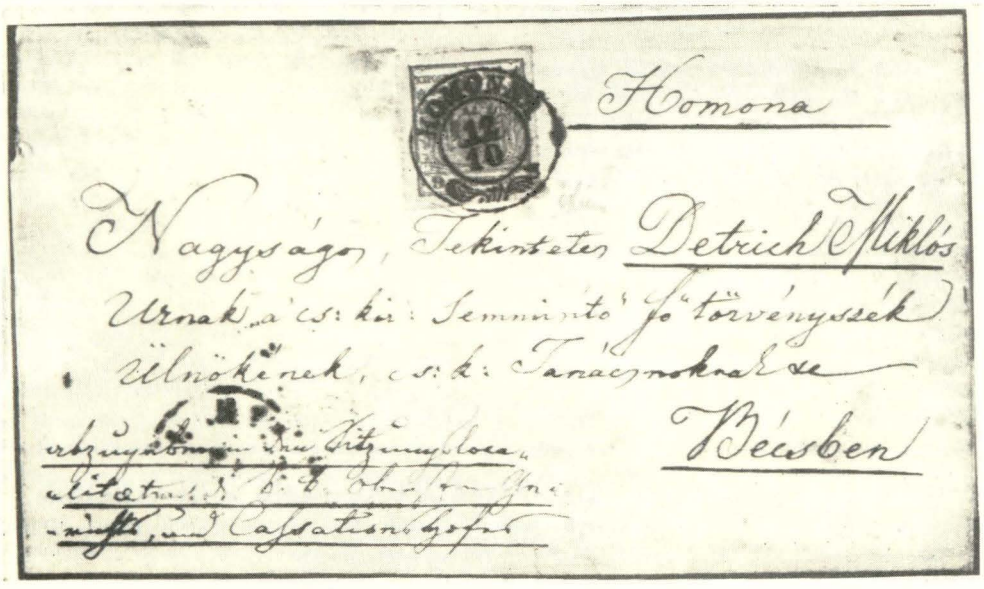
By EDWIN MUELLER

When we wrote our article about the rouletted stamps of the first issue of Austria (COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. XXXV, No. 2, page 127ff.) we regretted that the study of these varieties at present is hampered by the "Iron Curtain", which makes the material in the possession of collectors in Czechoslovakia and Hungary unavailable.

The recent revolt in Hungary provided a lifting of the "Iron Curtain", which unfortunately was only temporary. But it lasted long enough to enable a few Hungarian collectors to flee to the West and take some of their most prized philatelic possessions with them. Among the items, which in this way were again made available to Western philately, was an interesting entire, of which we are able to supply a picture, as it is now in the collection of a New York collector.

The item is a letter sheet, mailed at Homonna on October 12, 1852 and addressed to Vienna, where it arrived two days later. The rate is paid by a rouletted 9kr on handmade paper, Type IIIa, cancelled by the ornamented double-circle Homonna postmark, with date indication 12/10.

We had reported in our 1956 article that all covers with rouletted stamps we had seen used in Homonna were from June 1852, while the earliest known date of use of a rouletted stamp in Tokay was November 1, 1852. Therefore, there was a gap of four months, and we could not ascertain whether rouletted stamps were used in Homonna until October, 1852 or the use of such stamps in Tokay started as early as June or July 1852. The cover, which we now illustrate, narrows this gap to 18 days. It should be remem-



bered that we have proven that only the postmaster used the rouletted stamps, without selling them to the public. Therefore, it is unlikely that the late use in Homonna was only the using up of a previously bought copy. Consequently, it can now be concluded that the rouletted stamps were used in Homonna at least from June to middle of October 1852, and that the transfer of the rouletting operation from Homonna to Tokay must have taken place between October 12 and November 1, 1852.

BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued From Page 140)

postmarks were used during the final days of the Dashnak Republic.

We are not going to repeat our earlier comments regarding the type and production, because we are beginning to feel that we were somewhat carping in them. It seems easier to read now, and the consistency of type face is important to the final work.

We unqualifiedly recommend this, as we did the earlier parts, both to students of Russia and allied philately, and to the specialist in Armenia. It is basic text for the latter. We advise placing your order now for the succeeding parts. Philatelic literature of this calibre deserves all the support that it can receive. These methods of study are basic to a good philatelic library. The congratulations previously given in our reviews are equally deserving here. We regard these works as a labor of love most excellently accomplished. (*H. D. S. H.*)

The Post in Alderney, Sark and the Chausey Islands and the Sub-Offices of Jersey and Guernsey. By William Newport and John Simpson. London, Channel Islands Specialists' Society, paper, 16 pp., 1956; $1.00.

The fifth section of a Channel Islands handbook, of which we have previously reviewed two, is now before us. As in the predecessor units; the job is done right; almost every item mentioned is pictured; information seems completely assembled. As compared with the previous sections, one slight shortcoming appears: the drawings are in many cases sufficiently inaccurate to be misleading. Thus, the two double-circle marks of Sark, page 8, certainly do not show the lettering at all accurately. The letter M is wrongly formed in almost every picture in which it appears in the book: British postmark R's simply are not like those shown; nor has this reviewer ever seen a British-made postmark with lettering in a backhand slant as shown several times on page 13.

But don't let this slight flaw blind anyone to the real merits of this competent study. (*S. G. R.*)

32nd Anniversary Gunesch U. S. Precancels Guide & Pricelist. Published by Gunesch Precancel House Inc., 30 West Washington St., Chicago 2, Ill. 46 pp. Illustrated, No Index, Paper cover. Price: $1.00.

The enterprising U. S. precancel stamp dealer, Adolf Gunesch, is doing more than his share to maintain an interest in this specialty. This little booklet concisely but accurately discusses both the appeal to collecting precancels and the basic matters for one to understand. Although one may consider this a commercial venture, yet the tone throughout is to be admired, because it stresses the fun of collecting. Since it is assumed that one will pay money to collect these stamps, sage advice is offered as to how one's money may be spent to good advantage.

It is our guess that this booklet, if and when read, will attract some new collectors to U. S. precancels. This reviewer, who considers himself a mature philatelist, learned many new matters about U. S. stamps that are precancelled, in this informative booklet. (*H. M. G.*)

BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Due to a great demand for back numbers of this magazine, many old issues are no longer available. A list of those on hand appears on Page VI with the advertisements in the March, 1957 number.

THE CLUBHOUSE

COLLECTORS CLUB LIBRARY WANT LIST

Your library has been unable to obtain copies of certain periodicals, which are urgently needed to complete a specific volume, or to obtain certain volumes which are needed to complete a "run". The former practice of publishing of the Library's Wants in "the Collectors Club Bulletin", prior to its decease, resulted in many of the gaps in the collection being filled. This return to a published want list is in the nature of an experiment. If it meets with even a small measure of success, it will be extended to include all of the Library's wants. The listing that follows includes material the use of which has been requested by members of the Club.

Where even a single number of a Volume is missing, that Volume has to remain unbound. Under the existing rules of the library, unbound periodicals may not be circulated. Thus the incomplete Volume is not available to any but those members, who can refer in person to the unbound periodical within the confines of the library.

In addition to the list of periodicals, there is a second list of *the United States Postal Guides* that are needed to complete this important part of our collection. In recent years the Postal Guides have been of valuable assistance to a few dedicated students of Postal History. We hope to make them of equal value to more of the members. Since it is the aim of the Collectors Club Library to include in its collection all philatelic source material of worth, it is incumbent on us to complete the collection of United States Postal Guides.

We are desirous of filling in these gaps in our collection. So if you have any of the listed wants, we would be most happy to hear from you. While we hope to acquire these items by donation, we are prepared to purchase them if necessary. All items will be acknowledged in this magazine. Also donations are tax deductible, so an official receipt will be given in the value of the donated material for the purpose of establishing your tax deductions. Where a single donor gives a complete volume, the Collectors Club's Library bookplate will be inscribed with his name, before it is placed on the shelf.

Please address any correspondence in response to this appeal to the Library Committee in care of the undersigned.

Malcolm G. O'Reilly,
Library Chairman

PERIODICALS

Covers, Albany Oregon, 1949, Vol. VIII, #2, 3, 5, 6.

German Philatelic Review, London, England, 1955, Vol. 3, #4.

Jamaica Philatelist, The, Kingston, Jamaica, 1938, 6th Year, #6 (June).

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

Philatelic Literature Review, Canajoharie, N. Y., 1942, Vol. 1, #2.

Precancel Forum, The, Lawrence, Kansas, 1945, Vol. 6, #8; 1952, Vol. 13, #3, 4, 11; 1953, Vol. 14, #9, 10; 1954, Vol. 15, #4.

Revista Filatelica D'Italia, Genoa, Italy, 1940, Vol. XXVII, #6, 7, 8, 9, 10; 1941, Vol. XXVIII, #5 to 12; 1942, Vol. XXIX, #1 to 12; 1943, Vol. XXX, #1 to 12; 1944, Vol. XXXI, #1 to 12; 1945, Vol. XXXII, #1 to 12; 1946, Vol. XXXIII, #1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 12; 1947, Vol. XXXIV, #6, 7, 10, 11; 1948, Vol. XXXV, #12; 1951, Vol. XXXVIII, #4, 11; 1952, Vol. XXXIX, #6; 1953, Vol. XL, #11.

Stamp Collecting, London, England, 1916-17, Vol. VII, #1 to 26; 1917, Vol. VIII, #1 to 26; 1917-18, Vol. IX, #1 to 26; 1918, Vol. X, #2, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14 to 19; 1918-19, Vol. XI, #5, 12, 18 to 26; 1919, Vol. XII, #1, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21; 1919-20, Vol. XIII, #7, 10; 1920-21, Vol. XV, #1; 1923, Vol. XX, #16; 1942-43, Vol. LIX, #8, 24.

UNITED STATES POSTAL GUIDES

First Series. 1874, ♯1, 1875, ♯4, 1876, ♯6, 8, 1877, ♯10, 12, 1878, ♯14, 16, 1879, ♯18, 20.

Second Series. 1887, Vol. 9, ♯1, 1896, Vol. 18, ♯1, 1908, Vol. 30, Supp. ♯2.

Third Series. 1908, Vol. 1, Supp. ♯2 through 12.
1909, Vol. 2, Supp. ♯2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
1910, Vol. 3, ♯1, Supp. ♯2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12.
1911, Vol. 4, ♯1, Supp. ♯2, 3, 4, 6, 7.
1912, Vol. 5, ♯1, Supp. ♯6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
1913, Vol. 6, ♯1, Supp. ♯2 through 11.
1914, Vol. 7, ♯1, Supp. ♯2 through 12.
1915, Vol. 8, ♯1.
1917, Vol. 10, ♯1.

Fourth Series. 1921, Vol. 1, Supp. ♯2.
1924, Vol. 4, Supp. ♯2 through 12.
1929, Vol. 9, Supp. ♯2 through 12.
1931, Vol. 11, Supp. ♯2 through 12.
1932, Vol. 12, Supp. ♯8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
1933, Vol. 13, Supp. ♯2 through 12.
1934, Vol. 14, Supp. ♯2 through 12.
1935, Vol. 15, ♯1.
1936, Vol. 16, ♯1, Supp. ♯2 through 12.

Meeting of January 16, 1957

Fantasies, Labels and Uncatalogued Items

The meeting of January 16th was originally scheduled as a competition from among displays of philatelic fantasies, labels, and items omitted from listing in the leading standard catalogues. Because the inclement weather prevented many of the members from attending, it was decided to cancel the scheduled competition. This was done in order not to deprive them of viewing the evening's interesting displays by possibly eliminating these same exhibits from future competitive displays of this class of material.

In the absence of the Club's President and Vice President, Mr. Malcolm G. O'Reilly presided. Twenty-six members and guests had braved the snow and sleet in order to attend.

Mr. Paul Lindenberg was the first exhibitor introduced by Mr. Louis Stich, our program director. Mr. Lindenberg displayed the controversial 1895 issue of Brunei. These are the intriguing stamps of Mr. Robertson, the Sadong coal mine manager, who also mined a little gold with this speculative issue—speculative, because it was accomplished only by taking advantage of the desperate avariciousness of the bankrupt Sultan of Brunei. A display of Turkish locals followed. The posts of the Black Sea and Danube Railway and the Kustendje Harbour Company, and those of Liannos's Post were represented by various examples of stamps. The second (1866) local post issue of Liannos were present in large blocks. These last were offered without comment, the knowledge of the distinguishing characteristics of the genuine being so nebulous as to preclude positive identification. The posts of the Turkish Admiralty Steamship Company and Piroscafi Ottomani were represented only by illustrations of the stamps and markings.

Mr. Henry M. Goodkind displayed and spoke on the air mail stamps printed in Austria and by the Wright Bank Note Co., Philadelphia, Pa. ostensibly for the Republic of Indonesia in 1948 and 1949. This presentation was accompanied by a dossier of evidence gathered by Mr. Goodkind in his attempts to establish the philatelic validity of these issues. The philatelic evidence did not satisfy the exhibitor nor did it change his views nor the opinions of those in attendance as to the status of these stamps. The series comprises some 85 stamps of poster-like appearance, all said to be needed and valid for postage in approximately a period of one year. Mr. Goodkind expressed the amusement he enjoyed in acquiring all of the first 65 air mails used—each showing the same date of cancellation. This happened despite the interval of many years in obtaining them including a few stamps on covers addressed and mailed to him through the courtesy of a New York stamp dealer. Some of the covers enjoyed a leisurely air flight of 3½ months from Indonesia to New York, which the sender attributed to a blockade by the Dutch. This very same dated cancellation on the covers was even found on every one of the used stamps, some of which had not yet been issued at the date of cancellation according to "the Sanabria Catalogue" listings.

One of Yemen's air mail issues also printed by the Wright Bank Note Co. of apparently

similar status also was exhibited. The political agility of the people responsible for these issues has to be admired. A timely substitution in one of the designs of President Franklin D. Roosevelt for the mother of President Harry S. Truman was demonstrated with a showing of the actual photograph taken in the White House, Washington, D. C. On a table directly behind President Truman was a framed photograph with his mother. But on the stamp, President Franklin D. Roosevelt replaced this lady—no doubt a convenient substitution for topical collectors of Rooseveltiana, according to the speaker's belief. This was a most informative display, well presented.

Fantasies familiar to almost all collectors were exhibited by *Mr. Stephen G. Rich.* These included the American Army Franks, the ubiquitous Hamburg locals, and the Franz Joseph Land issues to list but a few.

Telegraph stamps, including some used on the actual forms were also shown. Mr. Rich, in addition, displayed pages from his collection of data developed to support his disagreement with certain standard catalogue listings. The alleged Stellaland provisional of 1885 was one example. The United States Bank Note issues of the 1870's were differentiated in full and illuminating treatment to the consternation of the cataloguer's usual listing.

Mrs. Rae Ehrenberg displayed a few selected pages from her Fantasy collection. The Allied Forces counterfeits of the Hitler heads, 6pf. and 12pf., and the propaganda skullhead Hitler issues of the World War II period were exhibited. Some of the privately issued Rocket Flight stamps and stamped covers were displayed. The Channel Island bisect used at Guernsey on December 27, 1940 was her final display item.

Dr. Irwin Yarry focused the attention of the members on only one item. One cover and its story was the extent of his showing. Plucked from his wallet and casually tossed into a slot on the exhibit frame this tired cover's loneliness was abated only by a yellowed cutting from a philatelic journal which reluctantly reported its existence. Dated "18 September 1895" this cover was blessed with one of the eight known copies of the Cuthbert Brothers Caye Service local stamp. Theirs was a motor-boat service between the British Honduras mainland and the outlying cayes. An exceedingly rare cover and displayed with equally rare modesty.

Mr. Maurice Tripet was the final speaker. His display was, of course, of Swiss connection. The Switzerland semi-official air mail stamps of 1923-1927 along with the special flight cards and covers for which they were issued were aesthetically displayed. Mr. Tripet's stamps and covers always seem to glow with appreciation of the loving care his collection reflects. The Scadta air mail issues of Colombia overprinted for use in Switzerland, individually, and on cover properly tied in Switzerland, made up the second half of Mr. Tripet's showing.

As indicated by the enthusiasm of the attending members, the departure from the standard philatelic fare into the more esoteric reaches of the hobby was most enjoyable. A return meeting on this subject is indeed indicated. (*Malcolm G. O'Reilly*)

Meeting of February 20, 1957

Memorial to the Late Clarence W. Brazer by the Essay-Proof Society

The presence of the late Clarence W. Brazer was strongly felt at the meeting in his memory; not only through the words spoken in eulogy of him, but also through the documentary evidence displayed. Most of those who crowded the meeting room seemed to be in attendance as much to pay homage to the founder of the *Essay-Proof Society* as they were to see the material displayed by members of that group.

After a word of welcome by Mr. Haverbeck and Mr. Stich, Mr. Henry Gates, president of the *Essay-Proof Society,* was introduced. He spoke briefly about Dr. Brazer's association with both the COLLECTORS CLUB and the Essay-Proof Society, and reminded us that certain definitions in the color systems, currently in use, were established by Dr. Brazer.

It was left to Mr. John J. Britt to offer the formal memorial tribute. "With deep humility" he spoke of the man, who had the dual honor of being past governor of the COLLECTORS CLUB and of the *Essay-Proof Society.* He touched on the many facets of his career as a distinguished architect, re-

searcher, antiquarian, writer, editor and philatelist, and reminded us that much of the knowledge we possess today, especially in the realm of essays and proofs, is the direct result of Dr. Brazer's diligent work. Mrs. Brazer was asked to take a bow for, as Mr. Britt said, "we all know she has always shared her husband's enthusiasm in endeavoring to help philatelists." The meeting was then turned back to Mr. Gates to introduce the speakers.

First speaker was Mr. Thomas F. Morris, who discussed the two frames exhibited by *Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy* in which she displayed parts of her Trans-Mississippi and Pan-American collections of essays and proofs. Mr. Morris gave us the highlights and the background of this material. "Due to the limited time element involved in producing the issue, the Post Office Department decided against printing the Trans-Mississippi issue in bi-colors as had been originally planned", he told us, and added that this was after separate dies had been prepared by the Bureau. Prior to this decision the Bureau had prepared printings in die proof form of the several values in various bi-colors. Some of these trial colors were exhibited as were the engravers' progressive large die proofs of the vignettes of the several values. Trial color cardboard proofs of certain values were also exhibited. Mr. Morris commented on the rarity of these.

The designer of the 1898 issue, R. Ostrander Smith, who went to the Bureau following the decease of Mr. Thomas F. Morris, Sr., (father of the speaker, and Chief of the Engraving Division) prepared for the first time designs of stamps in larger size than was customary for any U. S. issues. This posed a serious problem for it was found that Smith's designs were so intricate the engravers had difficulty in producing them in the time allotted for such work. Because of this his services with the Bureau were terminated in 1903.

Mrs. McCoy's exhibit of the essays and proofs of the Pan American issue were also well chosen and added lustre to her exhibit.

Dr. Julian Blanchard showed twenty-seven pages of stamps and paper money with identical or similar designs and told about the research work he has done to trace the original source of some of the stamps. These were usually found on early bank notes or similar engravings.

The Washington figure found on the Greig 1842 City Despatch Post stamp, was displayed with a $5. proof note of the Catskill Bank, New York, bearing imprint of Casilear, Durand, Burton & Edmonds, (1835-1837) with the same vignette. This, said Dr. Blanchard, was the earliest known use of the Washington figure which was adopted for the 1842 Local. He added that although Scott's Catalogue and Luff both credit the stamp to Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, *he has found strong evidence that it may very likely have been the work of another bank note company or of some unknown free lance engraver.*

A reprint sheet of twenty of the American Letter Mail Co.'s Type L12 stamp of 1844 was shown together with a $2. proof note of the Greenwich Bank, New York City, with imprint of Durand, Perkins & Co., (1828-1832) containing the identical eagle found on the stamp. This, Dr. Blanchard informed us, was probably engraved by Asher B. Durand, a member of the firm. He also displayed the same company's Type L13 stamp which was inscribed "Engraved by W. L. Ormsby" and shows a large eagle. This, claimed the speaker, has been found *not to have been engraved by Ormsby.* It was, he said, previously used on bank notes and then *adopted* by Ormsby. A specimen of such a note was also exhibited to prove his point.

Then Dupuy & Schenk's 1846 Penny Post stamp was displayed along with a portion of an unknown engraving company's sample sheet which included a reproduction of this stamp. This might eventually give researchers a clue as to who produced the stamp. Other Locals displayed included: an 1855 Kochersperger trial color (red) block of six on India paper of Blood's Penny Post stamp, with a $50. proof note of the Bank of Commerce, Baltimore, showing a similar, but larger, head of Clay, both by Draper, Welch & Co. Also the Metropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Company's 1c stamp of 1855, with a $1. proof note of the Bank of Athens, Georgia, imprints of Bald, Cousland & Co., Philadelphia, and Baldwin, Bald & Cousland Co., New York (1854-1858). Both have the identical "counter" used as the basis for the stamp design. This points to the company as the possible producer of the stamp.

The 1845 New York Postmaster's stamp was shown with a $10. proof note of the New-York Exchange Bank, by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. Both contained the identical portrait of Washington, the latter having the scar on the chin described in Scott's Catalogue, which states that this flaw was corrected for the stamp. A large die proof of the bank note vignette, in its original rectangular form, was also displayed. This has the imprint of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, showing no flaw on the chin. At this point the speaker stated that no document of any kind by any of the Rawdon companies had ever been found showing this portrait dated as early as the stamp; that all such uses show the scar. Therefore he felt that the catalogue editor may be wrong and that the scar occurred *after* the production of the stamp instead of *before*.

The U. S. 1847 5c and 10c stamps along with notes containing the identical Franklin and Washington portraits and bearing the imprint of Durand, Perkins & Co., New York, were also exhibited. The speaker told the interesting story of how he had accidentally discovered, during the centennial year 1947, the fact that Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, the producers of the stamps, were *not* the originators of these portrait engravings, as had generally been supposed, but had *bought the dies* from Durand, Perkins & Co. when the latter went out of business in 1832!

Numerous other "matches" were shown. The speaker concluded by saying that some of the U. S. stamps produced in recent years may also be traced to similar vignettes found on pre-Civil War bank notes.

Mr. Thomas F. Morris again took the floor, this time to discuss his own display, which proved to be an extravaganza of original designs (models) and essay designs, both types finished and unfinished, of U. S. issues. His showing consisted of forty-eight pages. Beginning with the 1870 issue and ending with 1911, the items embraced many unique pieces.

Mr. Morris explained the background of ownership of the pieces, stating that the designs from 1870 through 1890 had originally been in the collection of Henry Mandel and upon his death were purchased by the Earl of Crawford. Following the latter's decease, John Klemann of the Nassau Stamp Co., travelled to England during World War I, through submarine infested waters, to effect the purchase of parts of the Crawford collection and safely returned to the United States with the material.

He pointed out that essay designs are known for the 5c and 10c values of the 1847 U. S. stamps. From that period to the 1870 issue no original designs are known to exist in philatelic hands, he said, and added that it would be a great source of gratification to him to have knowledge of the existence of such for the 1851, 1861 and 1869 issues of U. S. regular postage.

Much interest was shown in the original designs in color of the 2c, 3c, 6c, 15c, 24c and 90c values of the 1870 issue, along with six essays, all of which were the work of Butler Packard, designer for the National Bank Note Co. Exhibited also were nine essay and adopted designs of Department stamps, the most noteworthy design among the group being the $2. value Department of State. These designs had been prepared by Joseph Claxton. Essay designs of issues from 1880-1888 were shown in great number. Of the 1890 series, Mr. Morris showed the 2c and 10c designs. Two original designs of the 1894 Playing Card stamp and the $1. 1894, executed by the exhibitor's father during his term of office as Chief of the Engraving Division, B. E. & P., were likewise highly appreciated. All the preceding designs were sketched to the size of the actual printed stamp.

Mr. R. Ostrander Smith's five models of frames, each with different border designs, and the final design of frame as adopted for the Trans-Mississippi issue were quite unusual. Then followed the same designer's work for the frames for four values of the Pan-American as well as a number of designs for the 1901 regular adhesives. Showing of C. A. Huston's large design for the 1c value 1908, the 1909 Alaska Yukon essay model, and model for the 1911 Registry issue climaxed Mr. Morris' unusual and fine exhibit.

Mrs. Rae Ehrenberg explained that prior to 1873 all officials of the government had the franking privilege for their mail. However, after the Civil War the government decided to find some means to make the nine government departments self supporting for

the postage used. This came about, she said, because of the blatant abuse of the free franking privilege during the war. After many suggestions it was decided that stamps would be issued for each department. The final decision was to use the designs of the then current stamps of the 1870 issue with reference to vignettes and numeral labels. But the wording "U. S. Postage" was changed to include the name of a department. Instead of assigning a different color to each denomination, all were to be the same color for each department; but each department was allotted a different color.

The design of the Post Office Department stamps was changed so that the Post Office clerks would not confuse them with the regular stamps. The color assigned to them was black.

Mrs. Ehrenberg discussed the details of her exhibit in most understandable fashion and was highly complimented not only for her display but also for the manner in which she presented it. "These official stamps, or as they were more commonly called Department stamps," she said, "were only in use from 1873-1885. After that time penalty envelopes were used."

The stamps were used during the administrations of Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, we were informed and were told that they were printed by the Continental Bank Note Company who made the plates for them, and in 1879 by the American Bank Note Company who retained the same plates, but who used a soft porous paper.

The proofs of the Navy Department were exhibited as an example of all issues. The items shown were as follows: The small die proofs on white fibrous paper, mounted on grey card. These are known as the Roosevelt die proofs and were made up in 1905 during Theodore Roosevelt's administration for presentation to officials. Only eighty-five albums of these proofs were made up. Two still remain in the Government collection. Small die proofs printed in 1915 on yellowish fibrous paper in different shades from those of the 1905 printing. Two sets were made for the Post Office Department display at the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. Three sets were presented to Mr. H. M. Southgate by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in exchange for stamps needed in the Government collection. These three sets are the only ones in private collections. Plate proofs on card were shown with the presentation envelope. The so-called Navy "green" error, about which so much has been written, was also shown. However, Mrs. Ehrenberg explained that the best U. S. authorities have come to the conclusion that despite the fact that this is listed as an error in color in Scott's Catalogue, it is in reality a trial color. An imprint and plate number strip of six of the trial color in greenish black of the 2c Navy Department. An Atlanta proof in black and a pair of the plate proofs on India of the 12c showing the double transfer. The complete set of trial color proofs in five colors, made in 1879, by the American Bank Note Company, known as the "Goodalls," were printed by the company as samples of their work. The printing of them was authorized by the president, A. G. Goodall, and were printed on India Paper and mounted on card. The Atlanta trial color proofs on thin card, as issued in 1881, in sets of five colors for the International Exhibition at Atlanta, Georgia. The Specimen stamps which were printed in 1875 at the same time as the "Special Printings" of the regular postage stamps for the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. The Department stamps were ungummed and overprinted "Specimen." A 1c Sepcimen error was also shown. Finally Mrs. Ehrenberg showed a scarce double overprint and explained that when the American Bank Note Company took over in 1879 they overprinted the 1c Executive, 1c State and 1c Navy on soft paper, although none of these exist on soft paper without the Specimen overprint.

Mr. Julian Gros showed the Louisiana Purchase including large die proofs and three different sets of the small die proofs. One set was from the 1903 issue; another from the 1908 printing and the third from the set made for President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He explained that the first set came from the eighty-five volumes which are especially prepared and the second set from the additional printing which was on stiffer paper and more creamy in color.

In addition to the die proofs, Mr. Gros showed the actual stamps in each case and featured covers to show the final use of the issue.

Mr. Solomon Altmann displayed and discussed examples prepared in 1870 by the National Bank Note Company, the Continental Bank Note Company and the American Bank Note Company. He made comparisons and pointed out secret markings. "They look alike," he said, "but I believe all are different." He showed a rejected die used on a medal and discussed devices used to try to prevent reuse of plates. In conclusion he lauded the documentary evidence made possible by the work of the late Dr. Brazer.

Mr. Louis Hechtlinger showed one frame of nineteenth century plate proofs and another frame of twentieth century large and small die proofs. The first frame included material which Mr. Hechtlinger said, was practically self explanatory: plate number blocks of twelve on card of the 1890 issue of the American Bank Note Company; blocks of four on India of the National Bank Note Issue; a pane of 100 of the 2c War Department on India; a sheet of 100 of the 12c War Department on India, plum shade; a pane of 100 1c Continental black trial color India on card; a pane of 100 1c Continental black trial color on card—unlisted by Scott. The other frame included: small dies of the Pan-American Exposition; large and small die of the Louisiana Purchase issue; large die, dull orange trial color, of 1908 of the 2c Bureau and large die, red-brown trial color, of the Panama Pacific Exposition issue.

Mr. Fink Falkenberg, an expert on printing, discussed in detail his three frame exhibit and answered questions on methods of printing which enlightened many. His material consisted of the following: The 1c 1869 issue—#112E-Dc imperf. blocks of four in buff and orange brown; #112E-Dd perf. 12, blocks of four in buff and orange-brown; #112E-De perf. 12, grilled, in 12 different trial colors; #112P2, small die proof, also two blocks of four on India in different shade. Two plate proofs on card of different printings.

The 2c 1869 issue—#113-Dc perf. and grilled. Nine different colors in singles and blocks of four, #113-P2 small die proof. Also two blocks of four on India in different shades. Two plate proofs on card of different printings.

The 3c 1869 issues—#114E-Cf imperf. seven colors and shades in blocks of four; #114E-Ch perf. 12 grilled, nine colors in blocks of four including one block of nine; #114P2, small die proof, two blocks of four on India in different shades. Two plate proofs on card of different printings.

The 5c 1869 issue—#115aE-Fe, plate on stamp paper imperf. gummed, six different colors in blocks of four; #115P2, small die proof, two blocks of four on India in different shades. Two plate proofs on card of different printings.

The 10c 1869 issue—#116E-Dc plate on stamp paper. Imperf, gummed, in three different colors, in blocks of four; #116P1, large die proof; #116P2, small die proof, two blocks of four on India in different shades, two plate proofs on card in different printings.

The 12c 1869 issue—#117E-Ce, perf. 12 grilled, five colors in singles and blocks of four; #117P2, small die proof, three blocks of four on India in different shades and two plate proofs on card of different printings;

The "Atlanta" trial color proofs from one to twelve cents in the five different colors.

The 15c 1869 issue—#119P2, 129P2, small die proofs. A single, pair and block of four on India of the type 3, two plate proofs on card of different printings.

The 24c 1869 issue—#120E-Cc, Cd, Ce, Ch, four plate proofs of different colors on surface tinted papers; #120P2, small die proof, three blocks of four on India in different shades, two plate proofs on card of different printings.

The 30c 1869 issue—#121E-Ck, twelve plate proofs of different colors on surface tinted papers; #121P1, large die proof; #121P2, small die proof; #121P3 three blocks of four on India paper in different shades. Also two plate proofs on card of different printings.

The 90c 1869 issue—#112E-Cc, plate proofs on stamp paper imperf. and gummed, in six different colors; #122E-Cd, frame only in seven different colors.

(*Edith M. Faulstich*)

The Meeting of March 6, 1957

Jaipur

The program at this meeting was presented by *H. D. S. Haverbeck* as an exchange for the one which had originally been sched-

uled for this date. Mr. Haverbeck filled fourteen wall frames with the stamps and postal history of Jaipur, one of the Indian Feudatory States. After giving some of the local color and background statistics of the States, the discussion was brought around to the postal service.

The first section of the lecture dealt with the handstruck stamps and pre-adhesive markings. These were illustrated by actual covers and also by proof impressions of the seal markings, which had been preserved by G. Barton Groves, Deputy Post-Master General of the Rajputana District. These handstruck stamps were seals specially carved and of varying types depending upon the postal service required, such as: ordinary letter, unpaid letter, Official or Service letter, registered letter. One of the outstanding rarities of this display was an example of the "Jaipur Unpaid" oval marking struck in green upon an unpaid entire from British India into the State. This marking was used only for the purpose of designating letters received into the State system from the Indian postal system without being prepaid.

The lithographed first adhesives of 1904 were well displayed with singles and entire sheets. The rare ½ anna plate II was represented by used singles and an imperforate pair.

The Perkins Bacon line-engraved issues were shown with a good range of proofs and perforation varieties. Of considerable interest at this point was Mr. Haverbeck's discussion of the Perkins Bacon comb perforating machine. A variety of the perforation 13½ with 14 instead of 15 holes at the sides has been found on these stamps. With the aid of some multiple pieces of Liberian stamps, also printed by Perkins Bacon and Co., which were loaned from the Luff Reference Collection of *the Philatelic Foundation,* Mr. Haverbeck was able to show that this perforation variety was a peculiarity of the particular perforating machine rather than being a unique operation for Jaipur. The explanation is that the machine was originally intended for use on sheets of stamps having one hundred or more subjects to the sheet. Since these stamps of Jaipur as well as those from Liberia, also printed at this time, were made in small sheets. Jaipur having 80 subjects and Liberia 50 subjects, the comb perforating machine was adapted for use on the small sheets by removing the pins. The removal of one pin too many caused this perforation variety.

Passing on to the crudely typographed Jail Press stamps of 1911, the display showed a complete study of the settings and plating of these issues. It was interesting to note that Mr. Haverbeck, in over 20 years of collecting, has been unable to verify the existence of the so-called first setting of the ¼ anna stamp as reported by J. R. M. Albrecht in his "Postage Stamps of Jaipur". He stated that it was his considered opinion that this setting existed only as a proof, if, indeed, it existed at all. He emphasized that he had found no evidence whatsoever to confirm its existence.

The 1913 typographed stamps were shown in considerable quantity with both the "Dorling and Co" and "Overland Bank" papers well represented.

The next major point of discussion concerned the 1947 Silver Jubilee issue which was line-engraved by De La Rue and Co. Mr. Haverbeck was able to show that these stamps, although dated in 1947, actually had not been placed on sale in the State until 1948. He also showed an entire sheet of the ¼ anna illustrating how an error of the designer, in leaving out the North-South Railway line, later had been corrected by hand on the plate itself.

The various provisionals and service stamps were exhibited in detail. In this group it was interesting to note that Mr. Haverbeck has proved the existence of three settings of the 3 pies provisional surcharge on the ½ anna portrait stamp issued in December, 1947. Two of these were used on the regular postage stamps and the third on the Service stamps. A study of these settings showed that the variety, double surcharge, one inverted, on the Service stamp was caused by its receiving the surcharge used for the regular postage stamps in inverted position as well as having the normal third setting.

At the end of the lecture Mr. Haverbeck announced that this collection as exhibited would form the basis for a forthcoming article in the series he is presently writing on the Indian Feudatory States in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

As an indication of the importance of the

material shown at the Club's bi-monthly lecture meetings, it is newsworthy to report that representatives of one of the leading catalogue publishers in the United States are attending, actively taking notes on the material shown at these meetings in order to keep their catalogue correct and up-to-date.

Meeting of March 20, 1957

Air Mails of Liechtenstein

The program presented by *William C. Webb* was devoted to a showing of the air mail stamps of Liechtenstein on covers.

Before explaining his showing, Mr. Webb outlined for the audience a brief statistical account about Liechtenstein. The size of the country is 64½ miles. Her income depends greatly upon stamps for sale to philatelists and tourists, and the export of false teeth. Liechtenstein is the only European country which derives her name from one of her former ruling princesses.

The covers in the frames consisted of all flights on which Liechtenstein air mail stamps were used. The collection was formed in an attempt to show all of the stamps issued for air mail service on covers, as well as having cancellations from all the eight towns in Liechtenstein with a Post Office. In addition, a few Liechtenstein air mail stamps, some with the designer's autographs, were shown.

Liechtenstein, a small country with only one airport, did not start to issue her own air mail stamps until 1930. In fact, during the history of its air mail stamps, one does not find much air mail activity from Liechtenstein proper, because most of the mail with air mail stamps was forwarded by surface means to neighboring foreign countries; mostly Switzerland and Germany where special flights had been organized.

Among the flown covers exhibited, many were not actual air mail flights, but were of commemorative nature. Many covers showed use on special or propaganda flights where the mail was not always carried by airplanes, but often by balloons, gliders, on catapult mail, or by Zeppelins.

The advantage to collecting flown cacheted covers from Liechtenstein is due to their limited quantity, especially when compared to the vast quantities of flight covers from other countries like Austria, Germany and Switzerland. For example, on the (Zurich-Interlaken) flight of July 31, 1932 there were 4,483 Swiss covers, but only 40 with Liechtenstein air mail stamps.

Among the covers of interest were those used during a period of months in 1946, when Liechtenstein was forced to use ordinary postage stamps instead of air mails for air service, because the supply of air stamps was exhausted. Until the new issue, which was to represent famous pioneers of aviation like Leonardo da Vinci, Joseph Montgolfier, Otto Lilienthal, Wilbur Wright and Icarus arrived, there were no air post stamps. This 1946 issue was exhibited on philatelic covers in complete miniature sheets as issued.

Two combination covers from Liechtenstein with stamps of both Liechtenstein and Switzerland were shown. Both were forwarded by ordinary mail from Liechtenstein to Switzerland. The Liechtenstein air stamps were cancelled there, while the Swiss air mail stamps were cancelled in St. Gall before the flight to Zurich. Thus both covers actually only show air mail service in Switzerland.

Considering the limitations with a small country, and also the small range of stamps, Mr. Webb managed to stage a colorful exhibit and interestingly explain it. Many questions were asked after the main lecture was concluded. The speaker displayed a fine knowledge, judging by the nature of his answers. Before concluding, and the presentation of the Club's Certificate of Appreciation, Mr. Rich asked the audience to tender Mr. Webb a rising vote of thanks.

(*Maurice Tripet*)

Meeting of April 3, 1957

Philatelic Foundation's Expert Committee

Our President, *General C. W. Wickersham,* opened the meeting with a few words expressing gratitude to the *Philatelic Foundation* that was felt by the many who had occasion to use its services. He also intimated that there were many more, who were not aware of the vast service to philately, that this Institution was endeavoring to give, and that the evening's program would afford the

meeting an illustration of but one aspect—that of the *Expert Committee.*

It is a pleasure to report that long before this meeting commenced at 8 p. m., the Main Meeting Hall had been filled to capacity, so that it was necessary for the Club's staff to go upstairs and bring down many more chairs. Thus by the time that the program started, there was "Standing Room", making this one of the largest attendances in this Club's long history.

As Chairman of the *Philatelic Foundation, Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale* was introduced, In her short address Mrs. Dale explained that it was felt that it would be of interest to everyone to know exactly what happened to a "patient" from the time it was admitted for examination, until it was checked out.

She then called on *Ethel Harper,* who explained in detail the minimum paper work involved in keeping efficient and useful records of every item examined. By way of illustration the actual records relating to "patient" number 7598, were displayed. The audience was taken step by step through every process. The practical uses were demonstrated of the Application Form, the Receipt Form, the Control Sheet, the Work Sheet, the Log Book Record, the Photographic records, the actual Certificates issued, and the types of advices sent when an item was held over for further study, or when the Committee felt that they should respectfully decline to express an opinion. Reference was made to the various reasons which necessitated the use of the last two pieces of paper work.

Miss Harper stressed the reference value of these records, which were kept under a "triple" cross-reference, and the enormous amount of detail work that was imposed by every item examined. In fact the time element amounts to approximately 25 to 30 minutes for each "patient", *without* the time spent by the Examining Committee, the A. S. D. A. Panel, and other individual consultants, both amateur and professional.

Importance was given to the serious consideration to which every item was subjected, and that there was no such thing as "a quick look", or the issuance of a Certificate "while you wait". *

Henry M. Goodkind, Trustee and member of the Expert Committee, then took the floor. By way of illustrating his personal approach to a philatelic problem, *Mr. Goodkind* selected *Bolivia: The 1930 Graf Zeppelin Air Stamps,* and their fascinating overprints. He explained that it was not simply a matter of comparing one stamp with another. The background of the issue, its production and original use are necessary factors, on which one had to be knowledgeable. From the examples displayed from the *"Luff" Reference Collection,* he showed that the approach to the examination of overprinted stamps was the same as to any stamps. They were all produced by some printing process. The distinguishing features of a line-engraved, lithographed or photogravure production, were paralleled by similar distinguishing marks in overprints.

Mr. Goodkind emphasized the absolute necessity of securing as much reference material as possible; the painstaking comparison and plating that went into every overprinted issue under examination; and the hours of study and application that were frequently spent on one stamp before an opinion was expressed.

He drew attention to the sets of glass and transparent reproductions of the four different settings, each of 25, of these *Bolivia Graf Zeppelin* overprints, showing how every stamp had to be "plated" to see that it matched one of a possible 100 positions. How, learning through a mistake, he had discovered that one denomination could be plated on more than one of the settings, while another could be plated on one only. All of which research work had been carefully tabulated, and permanently added to the *Foundation* records of these issues.

The next speaker was *Louis Stich,* member of the Expert Committee, who pointed out that there are no set standards for the examination of a submitted item, and proceeded to describe his personal approach to a given problem, illustrating his talk by selected sheets of the early *Turks Islands Provisional Issues,* from the *"Luff" Reference Collection.* He demonstrated how the different settings of each overprint varied, and

(* For the benefit of those who were not able to attend this meeting, a 4-page leaflet describing in detail this part of the program, is available, which will be forwarded on request to the Philatelic Foundation, 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y.)

a complete study of every variety was necessary in order to arrive at an adequate report on any item submitted.

Mr. Stich also made the point that while the reference material in the possession of the *Philatelic Foundation* was of huge proportions, there are yet times when it becomes essential to secure additional property in order to arrive at a verdict.

The last speaker was *John R. Boker, Jr.,* Trustee and Member of the Expert Committee. Equipped with eight tomes of stamps from the *"Luff" Reference Collection,* and half-a-dozen wall frames of material, *Mr. Boker* discoursed on what he referred to as the "problem children" of *U. S. A.* philately—the *Special Printings, Grills, Bluish Papers and Coils;* the *Postmasters Provisionals and Local* and *Carrier Stamps.*

He explained that in addition to comparison, and depth of knowledge, there was also a "feel" that was acquired by years of study and the actual handling of certain of these issues. He gave as examples certain *Special Printings,* and *Scott* ǂ*544* and ǂ*594,* of the perforation varieties, which became relatively simple to identify in time. He also showed from the sheets exhibited, the adequate examples of the *Special Printings* owned by the *Foundation* in the *"Luff"* collection.

Referring to the *Postmasters,* he demonstrated how photographs were of the utmost value in examination, where originals were not obtainable, and showed a little of the vast photographic material that the *Foundation* has steadily accumulated for its work.

Turning to the *Locals* and *Carriers, Mr. Boker* explained the use to which the reference collection of reprints and counterfeits of practically all the issues were put.

At the close of this address, *Mrs. Dale* rose to express appreciation of the hospitality extended by the COLLECTORS CLUB, and thanks to those members of the *Philatelic Foundation,* who had combined to give the program.

The interest created by the subject matter was evident from the sustained attention of the large audience. A number of interesting questions and discussions brought the evening to a close. (*Ethel Harper*)

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Schedule of Mails and Postages in 1849 by Maurice C. Blake. Published by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Portland, Maine. Gift of author.

Cattle of the World on Stamps by Jack C. von Bloeker, Jr. Publication of the American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Standard Handbook of Stamp Collecting by Richard McP. Cabeen. Publisher, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

The First Air Mail Stamps of the United States by Henry M. Goodkind and 6 photographs of First U. S. Air Mail, May 15, 1918. Reprint from The Collectors Club Philatelist. Gift of the author.

The Postage Stamps of Armenia, Part III, The HH Monograms by S. D. Tchilinghirian and P. T. Ashford. Published by The British Society of Russian Philately, Bristol, England.

Sanabria's Air Post Catalogue 1957. Nicholas Sanabria Co., Inc., New York. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Dr. Irwin M. Yarry.

British Empire Postage Stamp Booklets, Study and Evaluation, edited and published by H. R. Work, New York. Gift of the author.

Katalog over "Direktor Rich. Granbergs Samling av Finlands Helsaker" by Rich. Granberg. Post-och Telegrafstyrelsen, Helsingfors, Finland. (Finnish)

Finnland II: Ganzsachen, *Finnland III:* Helsingfors Stadtpost, Tammerfors Lokalpost, Ausgabe 1923. Edited and published by Helsingfors Frimarkssamlare Forening, Helsingfors, Finland. (German)

Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Volume I, Second Revised Edition. Edited and published by F. Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N. Y.

The Bureau Specialist, Volume XXVII, 1956. Bound Volume. Gift of Mr. George R. M. Ewing.

Il Volo Verticale in Italia e la sua Applicazione al Servizio Postale Aereo, edited and published by Giuseppe Schenone, Milan, Italy. Gift of Nicolas Sanabria Co., Inc. (Italian)

Philatelic Literature. Gift of France and Colonies Group.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Mr. Stephen G. Rich.

A History of the Ship Letters of the British Isles, Part III, edited and published by Alan W. Robertson, Pinner, Middlesex, England.

The Mails Went Through, edited and published by R. M. Startup, Masterton, New Zealand.

Orange Free State Postal and Other Markings 1868-1910 by A. Cecil Fenn, F. R. P. S. L. Publisher, H. Garratt-Adams & Co., Kinnersley, Hereford, England. Gift of Mr. Stephen G. Rich.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Aero Philatelists.

The Pioneer Stamps of the British Empire by Bertram W. H. Poole, Publication of D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., Princeton, N. J.

The American Revenuer, Volume I, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 9, 12; Volume III, Nos. 4, 11. Gift of Mr. A. C. Stagg.

International Olympic Games Album, compiled and published by George C. Kobylka, Berwyn, Illinois. Gift of the author.

Preliminary Inventories of the National Archives of the United States, Nos. 36, 40, 63, 82 and 90. National Archives Publication, Washington, D. C. Gift of General Services Administration, Washington, D. C.

British Army Field Post Offices 1939-1950, Locations and Assignments, by Col. G. R. Crouch and Norman Hill. Publication of Lava, New York. Gift of Mr. A. E. Lewandowski.

At the Board of Governors meetings held in February and March, 1957, the following new members were elected:

4456 Mrs. Thomas C. Desmond, Newburgh, N. Y. Collects 19th Century General.

4457 Major Alfredo Pereira Dos Passos, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Collects Brazil and Germany.

4458 Henry H. Null, III, Clarks Green, Pa. Collects United States Columbian Stamped Envelopes of 1893.

4459 Kenneth J. Woodbury, Sr., West Warwick, R. I. Collects Czechoslovakia, Sudetenland, United States.

4460 W. R. Torn, St. Charles, Ill. Collects Lincoln, United Nations, F. D. Roosevelt.

4461 William John Entley, Charleston, W. Va. Collects Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4462 Richard Christian Mast, New York, N. Y. Collects 2c 1922 Washington.

4463 John D. Lavin, Maracaibo, Venezuela. Collects Venezuela.

4464 Dr. Miguel Dao, Caracas, Venezuela. Collects Venezuela.

4465 Lt. Ronald George Shelley, London, England. Collects Spain Civil War Issues.

4466 W. H. Semsrott, St. Louis, Mo. Collects United States before 1870.

4467 Eric B. T. Kindquist, Port Washington, N. Y. Collects Sweden.

4468 M. R. Rasic, Toronto, Canada. Collects Serbia, Austria cancels from Territory of Yugoslavia.

4469 Mrs. Earl Fleischli, Springfield, Ill. Collects Cuba, United States, Topical Sports, U. P. U.

4470 Irvin Daniel Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa. Collects Air Mails of the World.

4471 Mrs. Eva Wertheim, Jackson Heights, N. Y. Collects 19th Century Imperf.

4472 Dr. Paul R. Cutright, Jenkintown, Pa. Collects United States Air Mails.

4473 William H. Slate, Toronto, Canada. Collects Philatelic Literature, Postal History.

4474 Dudley H. Priester, Davenport, Iowa. Collects British Oceania, Scandinavia.

4475 Jack Klein, Fort Lee, N. J. Collects Air Mails.

COMING MEETINGS

Meetings Convene at 8 P. M.

May 15th

United States 19th Century Stamps—Competition by members.

June 5th

Israel—Rudolf G. Sonneborn.

SUMMER RECESS

AUSTRALIA

(Continued From Page 126)

would like here to say to them that their generosity has played a great part in stimulating a further response from local philatelists when it was most wanted. As this is written, the project has cost us just over £9000. Donations in hand and assured (e.g. stamps given us for sale) total just over £7000. This means that we have to raise, in donations, some £2000 more (about $4400, the figure quoted being in Australian pounds), if we are to rid ourselves of any burden of debt.

Of course, there are many things that you have that we have not got—some, in fact, that we may never have. But we do have one thing that you lack (perhaps it is dear only to the British?). This is a well equipped kitchen, from which our lady members can, at the conclusion of a meeting, provide (for a modest sum) tea, coffee and light refreshments for those who want to stay and talk. In this country (and in the U. S., I should imagine, also) it is considered, with some justification, that an additional appeal made to the stomach will inevitably produce results that a purely philatelic appeal cannot. We have never had this facility before. Thus most of us believe that it will prove a social asset of some importance.

For a start the Society proposes to use the two lower floors only. These contain the two large rooms and five other rooms. The upper floor, which we have also fully renovated (and which includes another kitchen and a bathroom) will shortly be let to a tenant. In some ways it is the most attractive of the three. The building, of course, belongs to the mid-Victorian era (hence the large rooms, one of which was once used as a ballroom). We have endeavored, in our renovations, to preserve the style and spaciousness of that period. The main color of the meeting room is a matt-green (relieved with white), while the Library and Council Room (likewise relieved with white) is a Dresden-blue. Very efficient lighting, giving stamps the colors as they have in daylight, has been installed in the Meeting Room.

Generally speaking we feel that we have something in which to take pride. It should not be long before we can repay, in some degree, the many kindnesses of American friends. If you or a collector friend ever visit Melbourne, don't leave without making contact with us. These international contacts are just as invaluable in promoting world peace and understanding as they are in promoting philately. In fact, you might rather enjoy the visit.

Such an endeavor as this, prosecuted to success in a large but not very large city, by collectors limited as to numbers, certainly limited as to wealth but not lacking in enthusiasm, may well serve as an incentive to the launching of other similar endeavors, particularly in the English-speaking world.

Philately at large cannot fail to benefit immeasurably from this latest achievement in Australia.

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.

A complete list of all our Handbooks still available can be obtained free of charge by writing to the Executive Secretary, 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y. A recent check showed that the supply of some is dwindling fast, and they will be out of stock soon, not to be reprinted. Better order now what you wish.

ERRORS, VARIETIES & AIRMAILS

For 30 years we have been specializing in all unusual items, Errors, Varieties, etc., regardless if they are or are not listed.

Now we have on hand a very large selection of Airmails, UPU, UN, FDR, Rotary, Inverted Centers, Sports, Topicals, Miniature and De Luxe Sheets, Proofs, etc.

We have oddities and unusual items from many different countries, as:

Abyssinia, Albania, Belgium, Brazil, Canary Islands, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Ecuador, Epilrus, Far East, France and Colonies, Greece, Georgia, Honduras, Iceland, Ifni, Iran, Italy and Colonies, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Nlcaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Russia, Saar, Salvador, Scadta, Spain and Colonies, Tangier, Tanna Touva, Uruguay, Venezuela, etc.

We will gladly make selections for you and of course you have the right to return anything.

Please check where you are especially interested.

- ☐ Central America
- ☐ South America
- ☐ Asia
- ☐ Africa
- ☐ Europe
- ☐ Belgium
- ☐ France & Colonies
- ☐ Liberia
- ☐ Lithuania
- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Russia
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Airmails
- ☐ Americana
- ☐ Booklets
- ☐ Covers
- ☐ De Luxe Sheets
- ☐ F.D.R.
- ☐ Inverted Centers
- ☐ Miniature Sheets
- ☐ Proofs
- ☐ Rotary
- ☐ Sports
- ☐ Topicals
- ☐ U.N.
- ☐ U.P.U.

- ☐ Items up to $5.
- ☐ Items up to $25.
- ☐ Items up to $15.
- ☐ Items up to ?

References_____

_____

City_____

Address_____

Name_____

SELLING YOUR STAMPS?

Offer them to us—Our records show dealings ranging from small collections to an accumulation of one of the oldest U. S. A. dealers. Outright cash purchase or if desired Auction. *GET MORE* for your stamps!

Write us today

S. Serebrakian

15 Park Row New York 38, N. Y.

A New Handbook

●

United States
THE 24c AIR MAIL
INVERTED CENTER OF 1918

By Henry M. Goodkind

●

This is the most comprehensive study ever made of this famous United States stamp — one of the great philatelic rarities.

●

32 pages

19 Illustrations

Price $1.00 postpaid

●

The Collectors Club

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

Sell Wisely

Don't rush when selling your collection or accumulation. Consult us when seeking an offer for your holdings. Remember that we are one of America's largest cash buyers. Take advantage of our generous offers and immediate cash payments. No need to wait weeks or months to realize on your stamps. Bring or send them in for our prompt offer. You are certain to be pleased.

If your holding is of considerable size we will travel anywhere to view it. Just send us an adequate description.

You Can Benefit With

OUR 168-PAGE CATALOGUE

which includes all of your collecting needs under one cover.



Lists and prices over 16,000 sets from 1900 to date. This is the World's largest Catalog of Mint 20th Century sets. Special sections for Rotary, UN, FDR and UPU issues, Packets and Accessories.

Sent on receipt of **50c** to cover handling and mailing costs.

GENERAL STAMP CO.

L. TANKEL, Prop.

100 Nassau St., New York 38, N. Y.

by private treaty

COLOMBIA **$1682**

CRIMEAN WAR **$1766**

GERMAN LEVANT ..**$2804**

GREEK CLASSICS **$9742**

MARSHALL ISLANDS **$560**

RUSSIA **$66,000**

RUSSIAN ZEMSTVOS **$16,121**

SAMOA **$420**

SPANISH POSTAL FORGERIES **$420**

SWEDEN **$2,310**

U. P. U. Paris 1947 .....**$336**

VENICE, Republic of **$616** and **$70**

●

Details of the above, and other, attractive collections are available from:

Robson Lowe

Limited

50 PALL MALL

LONDON, S.W.1

Cables: "Stamps, London"

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

Now Available

1957 editions of

Scott's U. S. Albums

and Supplements covering 1956 issues

New Prices — effective immediately

Scott's U. S. Commemorative Album
#20 Supplement for '56 issues $1.00
Pages only 6.00
Complete album with binder 9.00

Scott's U. S. Plate Block Album
#7 Supplement for '56 issues 1.00
Pages only 5.00
Complete album with binder 8.00

Scott's U. S. 20th Century Blocks of Four Pages
#17 Supplement for '56 issues 1.00
Complete pages 6.00

Scott's U. S. Assorted Revenue Pages
#11 Supplement for '56 issues .... .60
Complete pages 2.50

Scott's U. S. Administration Pages
Complete pages 3.50

Scott's United Nations Pages
#5 Supplement for '56 issues .... .60
Complete pages 1.50

Please order from your dealer.

SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

461 Eighth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.

1925 **TO CELEBRATE** **1957**

OUR 32nd ANNIVERSARY

We published a new "Guide to Precancel Collecting" regardless whether you collect U. S. Precancels or not you should know something about them —It will mean money in your pocket—Don't give them away.

GUIDE BOOK ONLY $1.00 POSTPAID

ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL

500 Different Local Precancels, All Old Issues, including Cincinnati "Horseshoe" Type. No Chicago or New York City.

ONLY $7.50

THE STAMPS IN THIS LOT WOULD COST YOU AT LEAST $30.00
IF PURCHASED INDIVIDUALLY.

If you order this special we will send you the New Precancel Guide Book FREE!

This Offer Will Not Be Repeated

STANDARD BUREAU PRECANCEL CATALOG 3rd EDITION $1.00

Gunesch Precancel House

30 W. WASHINGTON **CHICAGO 2, ILL.**

FOREIGN AIR COVERS

ARGENTINA—C17, small neat Zepp cover, FF to Europe, regd & BS ..... $ 4.00
COLOMBIA—Bolivar set cpt., C80/82, red cachet 6.00
—Cartagena cpt., C111/14, neat regd, censored 7.00
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—B156/58, St. George min. sheet, regd FDC ..... .50
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—C57/61 cpt., large regd. cover 6.50
GUATEMALA—C17/19 First Day Cover, cachet 6.00
—C143/46 plate # blocks of 4, four FDC 5.00
—C151/56 Roosevelt FDC 10.00
(Many other Guatemala FDC in stock)
IRAQ—C1/8 in min. sheet, large FDC, regd & BS, 100f scuffed 3.50
MADAGASCAR—C54 Anarctic stamp, regd & BS, FDC 5.00
NICARAGUA—C15 on neat regd First Day Cover 5.00
—UPU (18) miniature sheets, cpt., FDC 60.00
PANAMA—C1A on air envelope, SAN. SE-1 var. 5/22/29 regd 8.00
—C1, C2A, regd 10c envelope, FF Panama-Peru 5/23/29 ..... 7.50

WATERLOW & SONS LTD. SAMPLE BOOK SPECIMENS

These unusual items, from salesmen's sample books, are offered at auction occasionally at amazingly high estimated values. Items now on hand, priced very cheaply, include the following countries:

Belgium
Bolivia
China
Colombia
Ecuador
Guatemala
Honduras
Labuan
Mozambique Co.
North Borneo
Paraguay
Peru
Portuguese Cols.
El Salvador
Western Australia

RICHARD N. CONE

606 West Liberty Street **Vermilion, Ohio, U. S. A.**

The Royal Philatelic Society, London
announces the publication of—

The Postage Stamps of Great Britian

PART FOUR

THE ISSUES OF KING GEORGE V

by K. M. BEAUMONT and J. B. M. STANTON

PRICE $4.50 (plus postage 75 cents)

EDITION DE LUXE, LIMITED TO 75 NUMBERED COPIES, $6.50.

CONTENTS

A complete philatelic description of the various issues of King George V, covering the preparatory stages of production, plates, printers, controls and perforations; supplemented by a detailed description of the electro markings, with their controls, which makes plating possible. No less than 158 plates of the Halfpenny and 233 plates of the One Penny are thus identifiable, and similar information is provided for the other duties. Very full information, including references to the actual inks used, is provided for the essays which were made as colour trials, and unconnected with the design; this is coupled with notes on the use of the Quartz Lamp. To complete the picture the correspondence between the designer, G. W. Eve, the General Post Office, The Royal Mint and Somerset House is reproduced in full.

ORDERS WITH REMITTANCES, INCLUDING POSTAGE, SHOULD BE SENT TO

THE SECRETARY, ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON
41 DEVONSHIRE PLACE, LONDON, W.1

EDWIN MUELLER'S
CATALOG
of the
IMPERFORATE CLASSIC POSTAL STAMPS OF EUROPE
AND
CONTEMPORARY POSTAL ENVELOPES, LETTER SHEETS AND WRAPPERS
1958
has been published
168 pages, cloth bound
$6.50 postfree
(Shipped registered by the printers from Vienna)
For resale—minimum order three copies—ask for special rates
Send orders with cash (check or money order) to

MERCURY STAMP CO.
522 Fifth Avenue
New York 36, N. Y.
Tel. MU 2-7106 & 2-6976
Cable Address:
Mercstamp Newyork

SPECIALIZING IN

AUCTION SALES

of choice

UNITED STATES

Stamps and Covers

Auction sales held regularly

Catalogues on request

Bruce G. Daniels

7 Water Street Boston 9, Mass.

Since 1889 . . .

JULIARD

Devoted to genuine Philately

ALEX S. JULIARD

Narberth Penna.

AUCTION SALES

of Rare and Valuable

British North America

and other Postage Stamps held regularly.

Illustrated catalogs available a month before sale date

Estate Properties solicited for sale at auction or outright purchase.

J. N. SISSONS LTD.

59 Wellington W, Toronto, Canada

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

Confederate States of America

Collection of

Dr. Griffin G. Frazier

To Be Sold in June, 1957

We are privileged to offer at Public Auction the above collections. Conceded to be one of the finest ever formed.

A highly illustrated catalog is in preparation and will be mailed shortly. If not on my mailing list, a written request will bring you this catalog without charge.

JOHN A. FOX

110 West 42 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Stamps for Sale ? ? ?

WE CAN BE OF SERVICE TO YOU ! !

For more than a quarter of a Century, COLLECTORS, DEALERS, TRUST COMPANIES and EXECUTORS OF ESTATES have consulted us regarding the conversion of Philatelic Properties into CASH.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION . . .
we can offer early dates and attractive terms. Expert supervision of all material by an experienced Philatelic Auctioneer. Liberal advances pending sale. Comprehensive insurance and Holmes Electric Protection safeguards your property while in our possession. Our Catalog distribution is world-wide.

OUR PRIVATE SALES SERVICE . . .
successfully places Collections, Stocks and Rarities where this method is preferred.

IMMEDIATE CASH IS WAITING . . .
for the outright purchase of suitable material regardless of amount.

Our Advice, Backed by 31 Years Experience in the Stamp Trade, is at Your Disposal
Information Cheerfully Given

IRWIN HEIMAN, INC.

Serving American Philately Since 1926

2 WEST 46th STREET NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

ROOM 708 **Tel.: JU 2-2393**

Old collection of Switzerland

1243 different FISCALS.

Price: $45.00 postpaid.

First check, first served

★

Approvals of

Scandinavian and Russian locals, (Zemstvos)

at fair prices.

★

For the unusual write to:

CHRISTIAN HACHE

74 rue du Relais,

Brussels-Watermael, Belgium

Member Collectors Club, ASDA and numerous others.

... POSTAL STATIONERY ...

IF YOU ARE A SPECIALIST, you will probably find in our stocks of over one million pieces of stationery, something to interest you.
Postal cards, envelopes, telegraph forms—in fact, just about anything in postal paper issued by the Post Offices of the World.
DROP US A LINE, giving us a brief outline of your interests, and we will send you whatever we feel will fit your particular field.
IF YOU ARE PLANNING TO START COLLECTING this group, we can make you up a representative collection from any individual country or group you desire.
THE POSTAL STATIONERY BULLETIN is a new house organ we are introducing, and if you would care to see a copy, drop us a line.

HIGGINS & GAGE, Inc.

23 No. Santa Anita, Pasadena, California

FOR

Classic Issues

WRITE TO:

DOUGLAS ROTH

Fairways, Mona Crescent, Newlands,

Cape Province, South Africa

WE SPECIALIZE IN

AMG

ISRAEL

POLAND

TRIESTE

VATICAN CITY

New Price Lists. Just Out. Write for your free copy.

MANY, MANY MORE INTERESTING ITEMS IN STOCK.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

PENNY BLACK STAMP CO.

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

ASDA—Collectors Club

S. L. BAYER, Prop.

FINE AND RARE STAMPS

Since 1897 we have been supplying STAMPS of the WORLD to collectors THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Perhaps we have in our stock that elusive item for which you have searched so fruitlessly.

Whilst our name is primarily associated with the stamps of BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, it is nevertheless true that we have also SUPERB STOCKS of stamps of most OTHER COUNTRIES—not always abounding in great rarities, but for nearly sixty years proving a happy hunting ground for the Medium Collector.

RARITIES rarely remain in stock for long, but items of outstanding importance are constantly passing through our hands, and if **YOU** would favor us with your wantlist or enquiry, you can be assured that no effort would be spared to give complete satisfaction.

Our stocks are comprehensive, to suit all types of COLLECTORS or SPECIALISTS, and an approval selection can reach you in three days.

J. E. LEA

446 STRAND, LONDON, W. C. 2 (England)

Outstanding Collections

sold through the

H. R. Harmer Organization

"Alfred H. Caspary" Classics
"Arthur Hind" Collection
"Palace" (King Farouk) Collection
"Sir Nicholas Waterhouse" U. S.
"Hans Lagerloef" Collections
"D. Alan Stevenson" Cape of Good Hope
"Baron Anthony de Worms" Ceylon
"Robert P. Hackett" United States Proofs and Essays
"Alfred F. Liechtenstein" Canada 20th Century, etc.
"Y. Souren" Stock (portions)
"Columbian Sheets" Find
"E. J. Lee" Uruguay
"Judge Caroly" Classics
"The Mayfair Find"
"President Roosevelt" Collection
"William L. Moody III" United States and B. N. A.
"Michael Stephens" Classics
"L. H. Barkhausen" U. S. Postal Stationery
"Tracey Woodward" Japan
"Agathen Faberge" Russia and Scandinavia
"Charnley & Whelan" St. Louis Bears
"Sir Lindsay Everard" Air Post
"Adolphe Menjou" United States and British Commonwealth
"Judge Levis" British Commonwealth
"E. F. Broderip" Italian States
"R. B. Yardley" Collections

Since 1918 the name of H. R. Harmer has represented the ultimate in philatelic auctioneering. Predominant in three Continents, Harmer's have sold, and are selling, the majority of the great philatelic properties formed.

Collectors cannot afford to miss the opportunity of bidding on the tens of thousands of wonderful lots offered each season.

Vendors, desiring the maximum realization, can rest assured that equal success will attend the sale of their collection as with all properties sold through Harmer's.

H. R. HARMER, Inc.

The World's Leading Stamp Auctioneers

Six West 48th Street — New York 36, N. Y.

LONDON - - NEW YORK - - SYDNEY