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Volume 42 Number 4
July 1963

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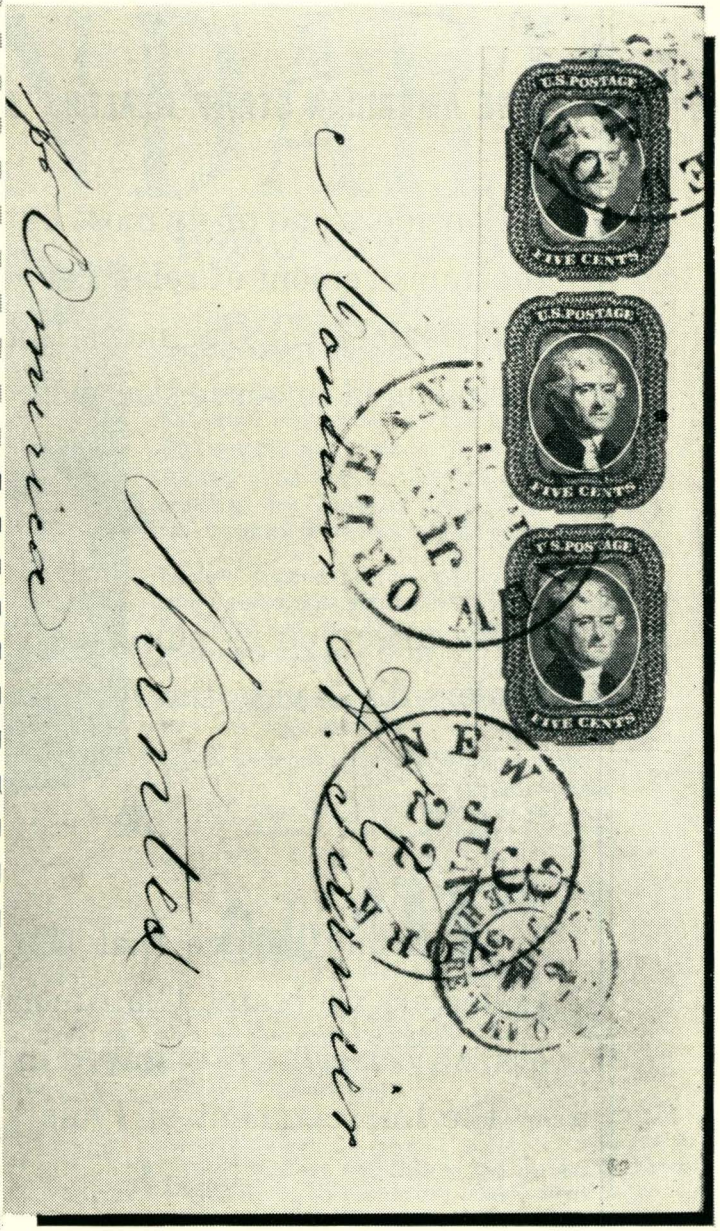
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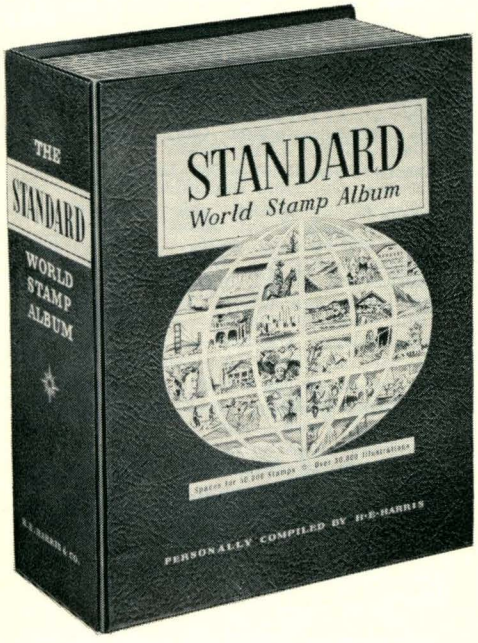
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# The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 42 Number 4
July 1963

# *Editorials*

## Rare AND Valuable

Time and again stamp collectors make it a point to stress a certain stamp's rarity by comparing it to the well-known, traditional rare and expensive stamps. A collector, speaking at this club, will point proudly to a stamp in his collection and say:

"Here is a variety of which only ten copies are known. It is listed and priced by all the leading catalogues for about $100. I bought this copy at auction for $50 from the famous Casbur collection. The great United States air mail error with the plane printed upside down, of which there are close to 100 copies known, currently sells for more than $10,000. Therefore, this stamp here by rights should be worth a million, not fifty dollars."

Stamp values and their accepted fame are not determined, however, by such a simple mathematical formula. It is true that there are a number of truly rare stamps that are not valuable. They lack an indefinable appeal to most collectors, whereas the standard philatelic gems have an intangible quality that attracts attention. Simply viewing the 2c Hawaiian Missionary, the Post Office Mauritius or the U. S. air mail error affords the spectators a thrill.

The United States 24c air mail stamp of 1918 can be cited as an excellent example of relative rarity. Only three copies of this stamp are known on first-day covers. But one sheet of 100 with the inverted center errors was bought in 1918. Consequently, first-day covers with this stamp should be worth over thirty times the price of a copy with the plane printed upside down.

But exactly the opposite is true. The error is worth about 400 times more than a first-day cover. Why? Because first-day covers are known as extremely rare to a relatively small number of specialists. But everyone — stamp collector or not — knows of the error. This has a certain attraction, a specific magic that draws attention. It is a crown jewel of philately, a stamp that everyone would love to own.

Picture an imaginary philatelic exhibition in a large city with many people coming to view the exhibits. One collector has in his exhibit a certain stamp that numerically speaking is far rarer than the more famous stamps. In the manner of a circus barker, standing before the frame with his rare but unknown stamp, he tries to attract attention by saying:

"Step this way, folks, and see one of the scarcest stamps in the world. Only ten copies are known and it's only worth $50."

One can be sure that only a few visitors to the exhibition out of curiosity will stop to quickly view this stamp. But most all the people will move along seeking the frames with the Post Office Mauritius, the Hawaii Missionaries or the United States air mail error. These are philately's glamour boys and no campaign, no matter how sincerely nor intelligently conducted, is going to change the situation.

Thus, when stamp collectors speak of rarity, it certainly must imply that the stamp is both rare and valuable.

## Serious But Not Overserious

No doubt you have come in contact with the type of collector who boasts that he takes philately seriously. Often he will add that he is, therefore, a "real" philatelist, not one of those collectors of the very popular material who just accumulates or dabbles with stamps.

To those who devote much time to the study of stamps, it becomes obvious

that there is great depth to philately, far more than the rank and file can appreciate. To undertake the challenge by seeking a solution to a philatelic problem requires a scientific approach. This develops with time and experience.

The trouble has been that the "serious" minority in philately, who devote hours daily to its various aspects, unfortunately are considered stern people, out-of-touch with the masses and living an ivory tower existence. The fallacy here lies in the mistaken idea that only serious people take matters seriously. Many college professors are noted for their wit and humor.

Reading a good book or listening to a classical symphony can give one great pleasure, although many more prefer comic books, movie magazines, horse racing and rock and roll records. Therefore, in the same sense, the serious side of philately can offer pleasure and enjoyment. There is nothing to equal one's sense of accomplishment with a philatelic study.

The status of the philatelic student, however, is undermined by the pseudo-student, who claims that he is a serious philatelist but actually is not. This type is a person, who takes himself too seriously and overvalues his sense of importance. Here in essence is "the stuffed shirt," the one who talks big but does little.

This overserious type of collector may make philately the most important thing in his life; most of them do. He bores non-collectors because he speaks about nothing but stamps. Also, he bores other philatelists, with his incessant references to his own collections, usually the highly specialized type of limited scope.

We feel sorry for those who take philately too seriously. We do wish, for their own sake, that they would not constantly think that the sun rises and sets on philately, and that without stamp collecting life would be unbearable. Also we wish that when they use the term "philatelic research," they had a better grasp of what it entails. Furthermore, it has been our experience to notice most of the dissatisfaction with awards at philatelic exhibitions come from these overserious people. Unfortunately, they overrate their own exhibits, so that the judges' decisions must disappoint them.

It would be wonderful if the type of collector referred to here would repeat every day, "Philately is basically a pleasant hobby, and not a battlefield, in which I find so much annoying."

## Three Kinds Of Value

When a stamp collector refers to value, he always seems to speak of the price of a stamp.

It is well to remember that there are three values in philately. Of course, there is the monetary value. But postage stamps also have a cultural value because of what they offer in study and research. And finally, there is sentimental value.

Often a stamp or cover cannot be bought from a collector because of its cultural and sentimental value to the owner.

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**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 252 with the advertisements.**

**Many back numbers on this list are in very short supply, only one or two copies still being in stock. Anyone planning to fill in his file should check this list and order now.**

# United States

## Dr. Carroll Chase and The 1847 Issue

By C. C. Hart

The name of Dr. Carroll Chase is one that has long been held in high esteem among collectors of early United States stamps. The late Dr. Chase was far more than a collector. He kept meticulous records and did much original research on stamps and postal history. He freely and frequently shared his knowledge with others, partly by way of his numerous articles which appeared in various philatelic publications over a span of many years, partly by personal correspondence and also with his great books.

It was my privilege to be among those who knew Dr. Chase by correspondence. The last letter received from him was dated May 4, 1960, only one week before he died. In that letter, he thoughtfully wrote not to forward a valuable philatelic item because he was "seriously ill." This is the kind of man I knew and had in mind when Herman Herst, Jr. announced that he was going to publish a book by Dr. Chase entitled "Classic United States Stamps 1845-1869." Now I would like to make some comments after reading this.

### Written In 1938

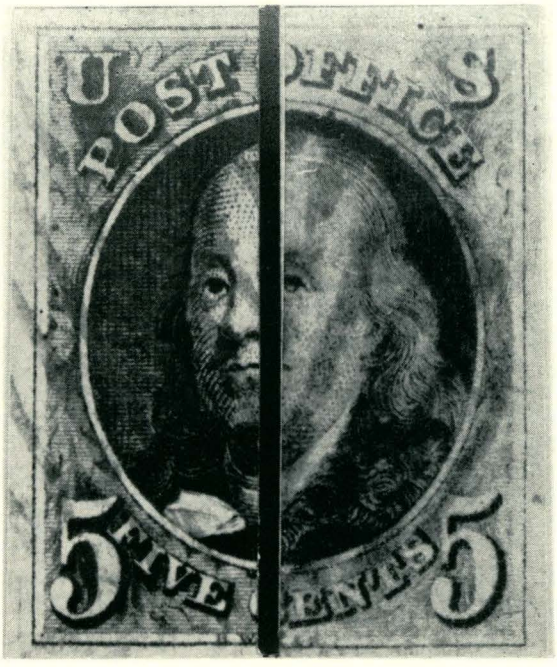
The introduction states that the contents originally appeared as a series of articles in 1938. However, this introductory statement does not prepare one for the many incorrect and inaccurate statements made therein about the 1847 issue. One must, of course, realize that what Dr. Chase wrote in 1938 was the latest information at that time. But it is in the light of later discoveries that the inaccurate statements are apparent. As time went on, new information came to light. Dr. Chase would be one of the first to correct himself and to want his writings brought up-to-date. He was every inch that kind of student.

Thus, it is with a sense of duty as well with great respect for this great philatelist that I write this article. At least eleven major errors as well as four statements which need clarification have been noted. These corrections will be discussed in order of their occurrence in the Chase book, published last year by Herman Herst, Jr.

### New Information Since 1938

1. On page one Dr. Chase states "most of what has been written on these two stamps (the 5c and 10c of the 1847 issue) is not easily available except to those having an extensive philatelic library." Of course, this was true in 1938. But collectors reading his statement today know that "most of what has been written" about our first issue is available in the booklet by Lester G. Brookman, "The United States 1847 Issue," printed in 1942. In 1947 this with minor revisions, was included in Brookman's book "The 19th Century Postage Stamps of the United States." The 1942 booklet, "The United States 1847 Issue," now is scarce and a collector's item. But Brookman's "The 19th Century Postage Stamps of the United States" book is available, even though it is now out-of-print. This book was published in two volumes. The original price was $10.00 and both volumes now sell for about $35.00. Only a very few other important articles on the 1847 issue have appeared since this authoritative book was published.

2. Also on page one is this statement. "The earliest known cancelled copies are on covers dated July 10th for each value." A 5c cover datelined




For comparison, this composite illustration shows (left) half of a 5c 1847 stamp with a sharp impression and (right) another copy with a faint impression. The sharp impression is from a very early state of the plate. The faint one is from the late or dirty state of the plate. The faint impression from the dirty state of the plate is the same kind that would print from a worn plate.

July 6, 1847 and postmarked New York, July 7th, is known. A 10c cover used July 9th, 1847 is also known. To date, these are the two earliest known covers, although the stamps are supposed to have been placed on sale at the New York post office on Thursday, July 1st.

**Only One Plate Used**

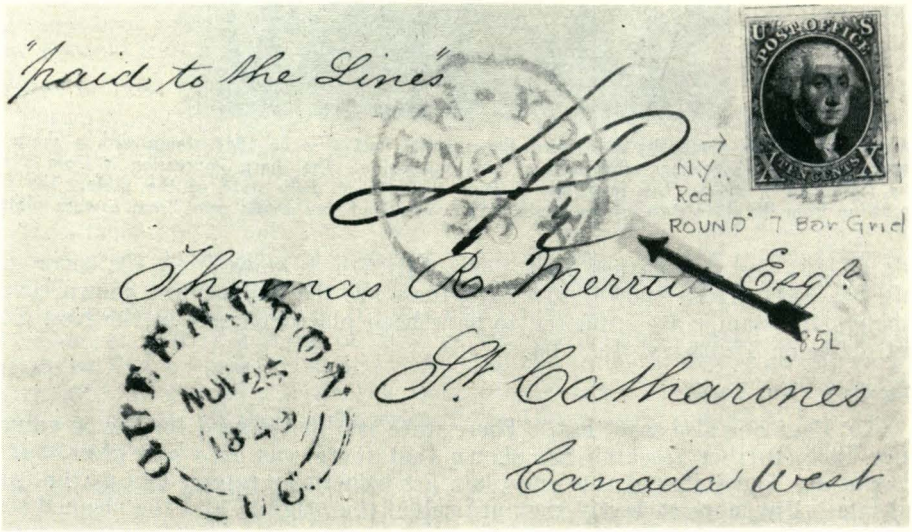
3. Page one also says that, "There were two plates used for the 5c value." Since 1938, further research has shown that there was *only one plate, but in two states.* The states of this one plate are sometimes referred to as the early and late. But more correctly they are called the original and the cleaned state of the 5c plate. Of course, the plate of the 5c stamp had 200 entries with a wide gutter between 100 entries on each side. The printed sheets of two hundred stamps were probably cut into two panes of 100 stamps each before being shipped. The reason for believing that there was only one plate is because only eight different corner positions are known. Surely, if a second plate existed, more than eight different corner positions would have been located by all the serious collectors who have assiduously looked for a ninth corner copy.

4. The fourth line of the second page reads, "The first 5c plate was discarded in 1850 because very badly worn." It had long been known that the first impressions in 1847 from the 5c plate had been sharp and that they had gradually become less so until they were finally quite faint. Then, mysteriously about 1850 the impressions once again became sharp. To explain this it was thought until recently, that the first plate had become so worn that it was discarded. A second new plate would explain the new sharp impressions. Dr. Chase's statement refers to this belief. About 1955 Lester Brookman suggested

to Stanley B. Ashbrook that perhaps the original plate was thoroughly cleaned, possibly with chemicals, and as a result of the thorough cleaning, the impressions once again became sharp and clear. Ashbrook took the various known facts and information and tried to fit them into this new theory. The pieces fitted so well that 1847 specialists now believe that the light impressions were the result of the valleys in the engraving becoming partly filled with dirt and not because of wear on the ridges. So now it is believed that there was only one 5c plate, but in two states.

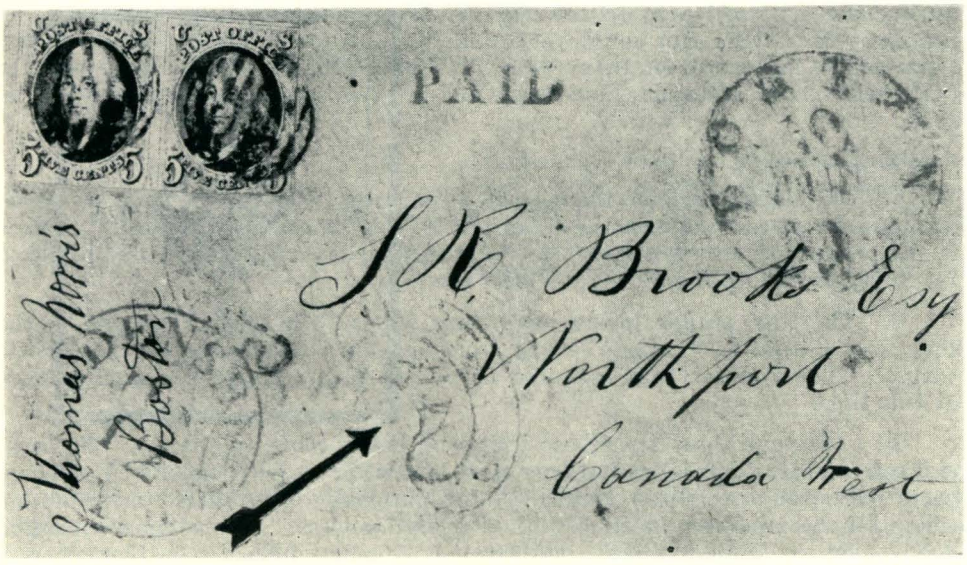
**Bluish Or White Paper**

5. Again on page two this statement appears, "The paper used was bluish and varies but little in color." It is true that much of the paper stock had a bluish tint and many of the stamps come on paper with a pale bluish shade. However, on a few occasions a copy is found where the paper is quite deep blue. Some authorities also believe that part of the stamp paper stock was plain white, and some even believe it was yellowish. Dr. Chase warns that copies on white paper have lost the bluish color when a cancellation was chemically removed. This is true of some white paper copies, although not all, and it is certainly not correct to state that "the paper varies but little in color."




This "Paid to the Lines" cover went from New York to Canada. The 10c stamp paid the United States postage "to the border" of Canada as Dr. Chase states. The large "4½" pence marking is the amount of postage due from the addressee to cover the Canadian postage fee from the border to St. Catherines. This cover is postmarked November 25, 1849.

6. On page two in the second paragraph this was written. "As the postage of this period on letters between Canada and the United States could only be prepaid in either direction to the border, etc." This period refers to the time from July 1, 1847 to June 30, 1851. What Dr. Chase says is true during most of this four-year period but not for all of it. During the first four and a half months (until November 16, 1847), Canadians could either prepay the postage in full to the United States or receive letters collect from the United States. From April 6, 1851 until June 30, 1851, letters to and from Canada and the United States could be exchanged prepaid, stamped or stampless, if fully prepaid. During this later period the postage on letters to the border only




A "paid through" cover from Boston to Canada. The pair of 5c stamps paid the postage from Boston to Northport, Canada. Notice that there is no rating mark for Canadian postage due as there was on the November 25, 1849 cover. The faint arched ribbon "U. States" postmark (indicated with an arrow) shows that the cover originated in the United States. This letter was mailed June 12, 1851.

could not be prepaid. The entire U. S. and Canadian postage could be prepaid or left unpaid, but partial payments were not valid. Several covers of this period are well known, having the origin stamped on the face of the cover either as "U. States" or "Canada."

7. The last paragraph on page two tells of the four double transfers on the 5c denomination. Dr. Chase says that the first two double transfers, numbers 80 and 90 "are not remarkably scarce, while the other two coming from the little used second plate are excessively rare." The "other two" to which Dr. Chase refers are listed by Scott as types "C" and "D."

It is true that types "A" and "B" (numbers 80 and 90) are commoner than "C" and "D." However, types "C" and "D" did not come from "the little used second plate" because there was no such plate. Types "C" and "D" are "excessively rare" because they were re-entries at the time the plate was thoroughly cleaned, possibly in early or mid-1850. The cleaned plate with the re-entries may have been in use for only a little over a year, which could account for their rarity. There are only four or five copies with "D" shift known. There are a few more copies known of "C" than of "D" shift. One authority estimates the known copies of the "C" shift at ten. A new find is still occasionally reported.

**When Did The Cleaned Plate Print?**

The date when the thoroughly cleaned plate was first put to press is not known. The reason the date is unknown is that there is a shortage of significant stamps and covers from which to determine this. It is an interesting challenge to try to pinpoint this date, and, of course, covers, when year dated, are the more helpful. From stamps and covers in my own collection, it is believed that the cleaned or renewed 5c plate was put to press either in April, May or June of 1850. This would mean that all of the "C" and "D" types were printed

during the last twelve to fifteen months when the 1847 issue was valid for postage. This short run could very well account for the fact that these two types are so much scarcer than types "A" and "B." John D. Pope believes that the renewed plate may have been put to press sooner, perhaps as early as 1849.

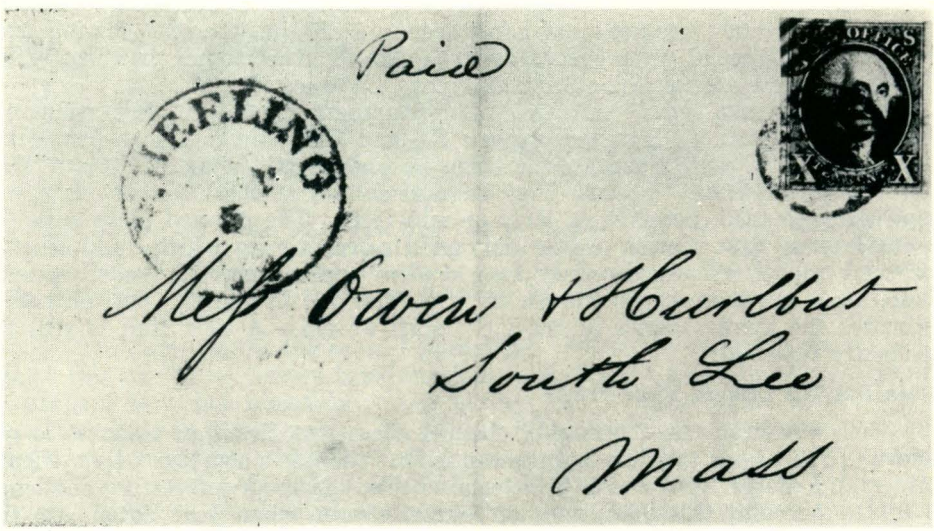
**Catalogue Changes**

8. The third line from the bottom on page two refers to varieties of the 5c stamps. It states "a dot in the 'U' of 'U. S.' (is) considerably rarer." There is no such variety as a dot in the "U" and this variety, which was listed by Scott for many years, has been removed from the catalogue.

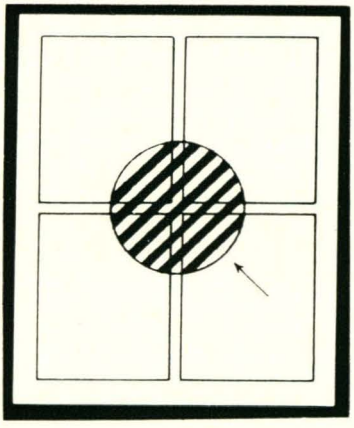
9. The first paragraph on page three states "The only 7½c rate at the time was, I believe, on single letters from one town to another on the Pacific Coast." The Pacific Coast rate was 12½c, not 7½c. There was no 7½c rate at this time.

10. On page three Dr. Chase writes of 1847 proofs and states, "The specialized catalogue lists them, but only such as exist in normal colors." For many years "Scott's Specialized United States Catalogue" has listed many fancy colors for the proofs in addition to the "normal colors." If the Scott catalogue did not list the "fancy colors" in 1938, they were catalogued soon thereafter.

11. The first paragraph on page four reads in part, "In one city - Wheeling, Va. (now W. Va.) the postmaster to save himself trouble precancelled the 1847 stamps, both the 5c and 10c in sheets, etc." The postmaster did not save himself trouble by "precancelling" the sheets of stamps because they were cancelled again when placed on a letter just as if they had not been "precancelled." These stamps from Wheeling were listed by Scott as precancelled in the "Scott's Specialized United States Catalogue" until 1940. Beginning with the 1941 edition the term precancelled was dropped and is now referred to as the Wheeling grid. The grid at Wheeling was applied as a control marking but not as a substitute for the usual cancellation.




This cover has the Wheeling grid in the upper lefthand corner on the 10c stamp. The Wheeling 7 bar grid cancellation was hit on the lower left part of the stamp. The control grid is struck in red; the cancelling grid is on blue as is the Wheeling town postmark.



This illustration shows how the Wheeling postmaster applied his grid where four stamps cornered. This was done as a control marking, possibly to prevent theft. It was not intended as a precancel because the stamps were cancelled later after they were affixed to a letter.

Dr. Chase made four statements that need some clarification. In the first paragraph of page two he discusses the colors of the 5c stamp. Referring to the orange shade, he says "It is particularly bright, and once the real 'orange' is seen it is not easily forgotten. It is very rare. The list of shades in the specialized catalogue is very good." In 1938 Scott's did list an "orange" shade for the 5c stamp but dropped this color listing very soon thereafter. When the "orange" was dropped, Scott's substituted the shade "red orange" which is still carried as the rare shade. This "red orange" listed by Scott is not "bright" but rather somber. During the few years since the new color, red orange, has been listed by Scott's, this shade has become well known among a small group of collectors and dealers who are informed on the colors of the 1847 issue. The red orange shade is, of course, rare and not many collectors or dealers can properly identify the correct color. It is not distinctive enough to be easily identified.

**10c Bisects**

On page three Dr. Chase discusses the 10c bisects. He writes "Almost all of these are dated May or June of 1851 — just before the next issue appeared, and were due to lack of 5c stamps in certain offices." Lester Brookman in his book "The 19th Century Postage Stamps of the United States" lists forty-five 10c bisect covers. He gives year of use for only twenty-two covers. Of these only nine were used in May or June of 1851. The rest of them, thirteen, were used in 1848, 1849, 1850 or early 1851. The earliest known cover was used from New York City on May 13, 1848, and there certainly had been no lack of 5c stamps in New York City. John Pope's current list of sixty-four bisect covers has more information about when they were used. Of the forty-six on the Pope list, where this can be determined, twenty-four were used prior to May, 1851. Eight of the others were used in months other than May or June but show no year date. Only fourteen of those on Pope's list where such information can be tabulated, were used in either May or June of 1851. Undoubtedly, some bisects may have been used for the reason given by Dr. Chase. But some stamps were also bisected because it was convenient for the person who had a pair of scissors and a 10c stamp, but only needed to use a 5c stamp for his letter. So bisects were made whether it was 1848, 1849, 1850 or 1851.

In the same paragraph Dr. Chase discussed late uses, "The 1847 stamps were demonetized July 1, 1851, when the 1851 issue appeared. A very few covers are known showing use after that date." There are thirty-three known late use covers listed in an article by me in the July, 1962 "COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST." Thirty-three covers may still be "a very few" but it is many

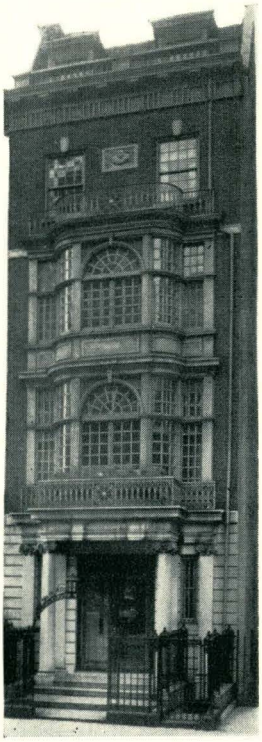
more than were known in 1938. In 1948, ten years after Dr. Chase wrote, the late authority Stanley B. Ashbrook listed only eighteen such covers.

At the top of page four Dr. Chase writes about cancellations. "Thus many 1847s are found cancelled . . . by a figure (usually 5 or 10) indicating the rate." When the rating canceller was used to cancel a stamp, its sole function was as an obliterator. The figure "5" cancelled a 10c stamp just as effectively as did a "10." The "5" and "10" used on covers indicated the postage rate, only when it was a "due" letter.

**Requirements For Reprinting From The Past**

The suggestion is frequently made as to how valuable it would be to have some of the learned philatelic articles of the past reprinted for the modern collectors. Indeed, it was a convenience to have these 1938 articles by Dr. Chase reprinted as a unit. But reprinting these articles shows how much new information has come to light since 1938. It also shows that practically all of the old articles are apt to convey misinformation and have mistakes unless the reprint will be checked and annotated.

Herman Herst, Jr., who published Dr. Chase's book, has written me that he is "very much in favor of seeing the corrections reach as many people as possible." Collectors, who own a copy of Dr. Chase's "Classic United States Stamps 1845-1869," are advised to place a copy of this article with the book, so that the information in the book will not be accepted as correct just because one of the great U. S. stamp authorities wrote it.




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# Afghanistan

## Its Twentieth Century Postal Issues — Part 11

By Frank E. Patterson III

(*Continued From Page 165*)

### CHAPTER IX

**Postal Stationery**

It must be admitted that the writer has always preferred adhesive stamp collections and, except for Afghanistan, has made no attempt to build up the postal stationery portions of his other philatelic interests. He, therefore, lays no claim to a scholarly knowledge of the technical standards and terminology of this special field. The following material represents mainly a listing of those stationery items contained in the writer's collection supplemented by a few seen but not possessed. Other items probably exist. Little research has been done per se and the data included is far from comprehensive.

**a. Postal Cards**

*1909 First Issue.*

In November, 1908, the following report appeared in the Lahore (British India) *Statesman:* "Sardar Nasrullah Khan recently submitted a report to the Amir regarding the introduction of postcards into Afghanistan. The Sardar pointed to the small revenue owing to the high rate of postage charged and urged that if a comparatively cheap postcard were issued, the people would use it freely and thus postal receipts would expand. The Amir has accepted the suggestion and ordered that postcards be printed and issued at the price of one anna each."

Appropriate action followed and the first Afghan postal cards, approximately 110mm x 148mm in size, were released about the beginning of 1909. The earliest date seen is 9 zou'l hajjeh 1326 (3 January, 1909) from Peshawar. The overall design has a double-lined frame on three sides, a decorative border across the top only and the stamp imprint in the upper right corner. Immediately under the border is a block inscription in Farsi reading "Waraq dak doalat aliyah khudadad Afghanistan" (Postal card of the supreme Divinely-appointed government of Afghanistan). Below this are two rows of instructions and two interrupted dotted lines. The upper line is for the name and address of the sender, the lower for those of the recipient. The stamp itself resembles the then current adhesive series, but has only one legend which states "Beh qimat yek shahi" (value one shahi). The reverse face is embellished with a line-drawn spray of roses. Sub-types exist. The designs were typographed on soft thinnish light cream card. Used entires are scarce.

PS 1 Fig. 202 1 shahi red brown/cream
a brownish red/cream (1913?)

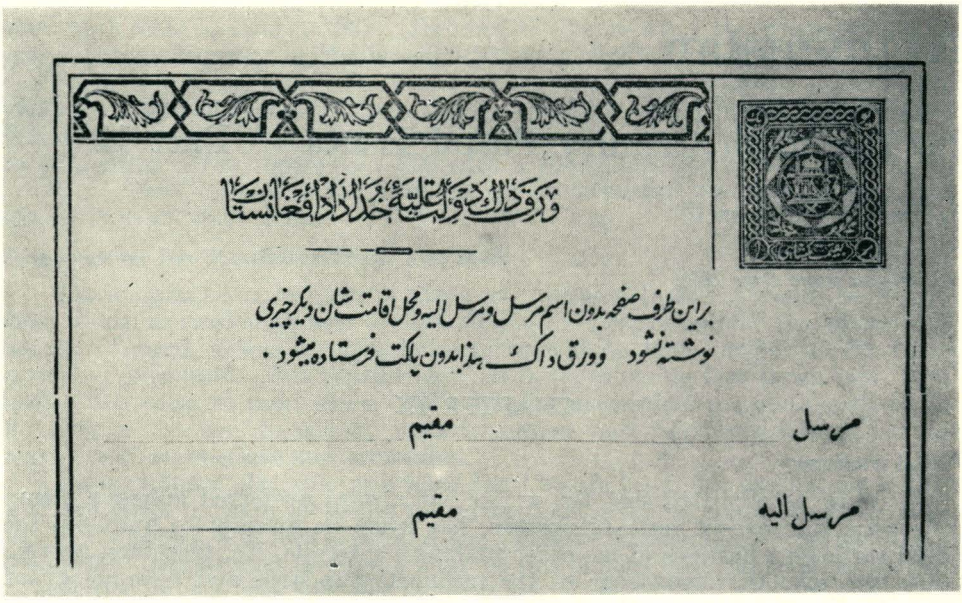



Fig. 202

*1913 Pictorial Issue*

A series of picture post cards, number of subjects unknown, was issued by the Post Office sometime in 1913. These were sold at double the cost of a normal stamped postcard, but still required the addition of a 2 paisa adhesive before mailing. They were typographed on thickish, surfaced white card and individually average about 90mmx140mm in size. The pictures on the backs, printed in a dull grayish black, are considerably smaller than the card itself and measure from 60mmx90mm to 75mmx115mm. A descriptive title in Farsi is underneath. (Fig. 203)

Printed on the face of the card in olive brown, above a long horizontal spacer line, is a large block Farsi inscription flanked on either side by double rows of postal instructions in smaller script. The central block inscription is the same one used on the previous issue and reads "Postal Card of the supreme Divinely-appointed Government of Afghanistan." The instruction on the right states: "Qimat waraq dak taswir dar yek sanar, tiket bedoun beh dak-khana grifty nemishoud" (Pictorial postcard, in price one sanar, is not acceptable by the Post Office without a stamp). That on the left advises "Waraq dak bedoun paket ferestadah mishoud — qimat tiket waraq dak doh paisa mibahshud" (Postcard is to be sent without an envelope — price of the postcard stamp shall be two paisa). Below the right instruction is a boxed space, 20mmx26mm for the adhesive stamp. Arranged vertically under the left instruction are one solid and two dotted lines. The latter were for the name and address of the sender and recipient, respectively. The remaining blank area in the center was provided for the message. (Fig. 203A)

Why this issue was prepared without an imprinted stamp remains unanswered. The writer suggests that possibly the basic cards were produced in Kabul and then sent to Peshawar, where the pictorial cuts were made, and added at one of the local printing offices. Since the cards lacked full franking value, such a procedure would greatly reduce any potential stock loss during transit

and delivery. The stamps, costing only one fifth as much as the cards, probably served merely to validate them. It is not known when the sale of these cards was discontinued. Postmarked copies indicate that they were still in use in early 1918.

PS 2 Fig. 203 1 sanar olive brown w/dull black back

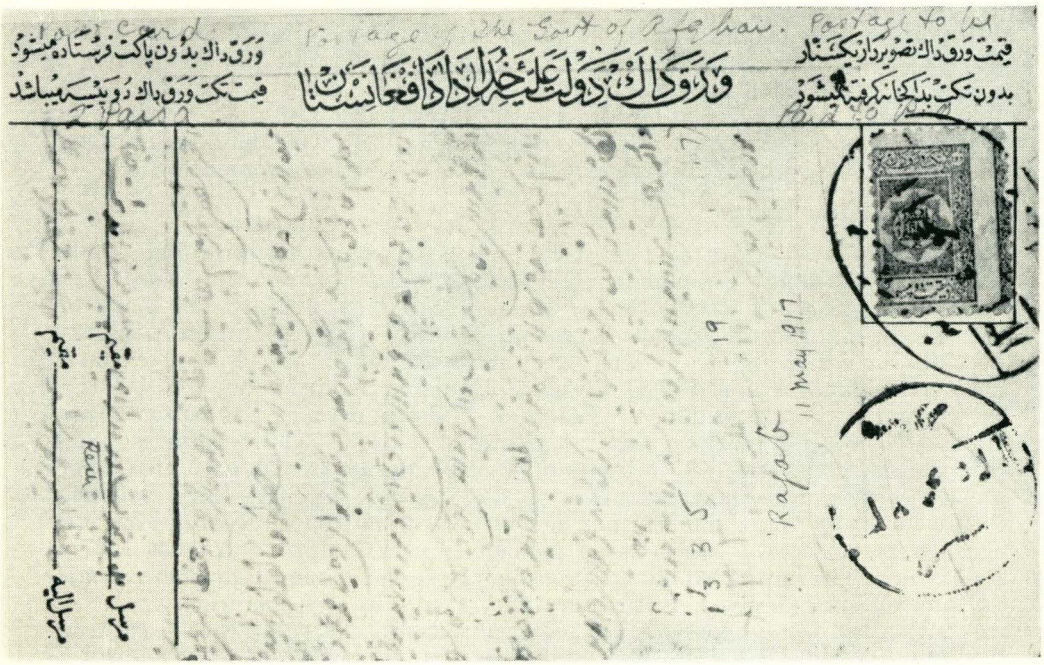
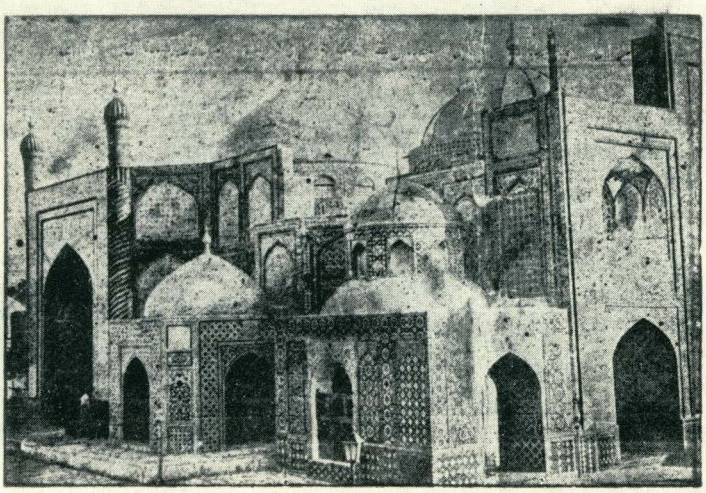


Fig. 203



مزار فیوضات آثار حضرت شاه ولایت درترکستان افغانی

Fig. 203a

a "Roza Mosque, Mazar-Sherif" (Fig. 203a)
b "Palace Gardens, Jalalabad"
c "Royal Military Band" (Fig. 203b)
d "?"
e "?"

PS 2d "Amir Habibllah amid Glaeiers"

(The above issue should not be confused with later pictorial postcards of similar size printed in sepia or dull blue on toned card. The pictures cover the entire card and have both Farsi and English titles. They are only inscribed "Post Card" in Farsi on the address side. These cards are of European origin and have no official status. They were and some still are (1954) sold through the Post Office both for control reasons and as a public convenience.)

*1915 Definitive Issue*

To supplement the rather expensive pictorial postal cards with their limited message space, a new plain imprinted postcard was prepared and issued. The earliest usage seen is postmarked 8 Rajab 1333 (May, 1915). The cards are somewhat similar to the 1909 series, but the general design and inscriptions have been redrawn and are not as well executed. The overall size is approximately 100mmx145mm. A new design was made for the imprinted stamp and it has an inscription at the top reading "Waraq dak" (Postal card). The bottom legend states: "beh qimat chahr paisa" (price four paisa). The reverse is blank. The series was typographed in sheets of 4 (2x2) on soft thinish light cream card and the sheets were delivered uncut to the Post Office. This issue remained in use for many years and was not demonetized when the succeeding blue postcards were released. Latest usage noted was backstamped 7 August 1927 at Peshawar. The imprinted stamp is commonly found trimmed close to resemble an imperforate adhesive. Entires are very scarce in any condition.

There are three types of this postcard design. They are most easily differentiated by distinctive variations in the left leaf and terminal ornament of the decorative border panel. (Figs. 204a-b-c) In Type I, the leaf ends in a single line before meeting the terminal ornament of triangular shape. In Type II, the end of the leaf is formed by two close parallel lines and the ornament resembles a rounded double-lined 2. In Type III, the leaf end is composed of two widely spaced converging lines with an extra lobe beneath. The ornament suggests a crude angular double-lined 2. The printing plate was made up of two Type I clichés and one each of the other two. The plate was occasionally reassembled and several settings resulted.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PS 3 | Fig. 204 | 4 paisa | old rose — Type I |
| | | a | Type II |
| | | b | Type III |
| PS 4 | Fig. 204 | 4 paisa | brownish red — Type I (1918?) |
| | | a | Type II |
| | | b | Type III |

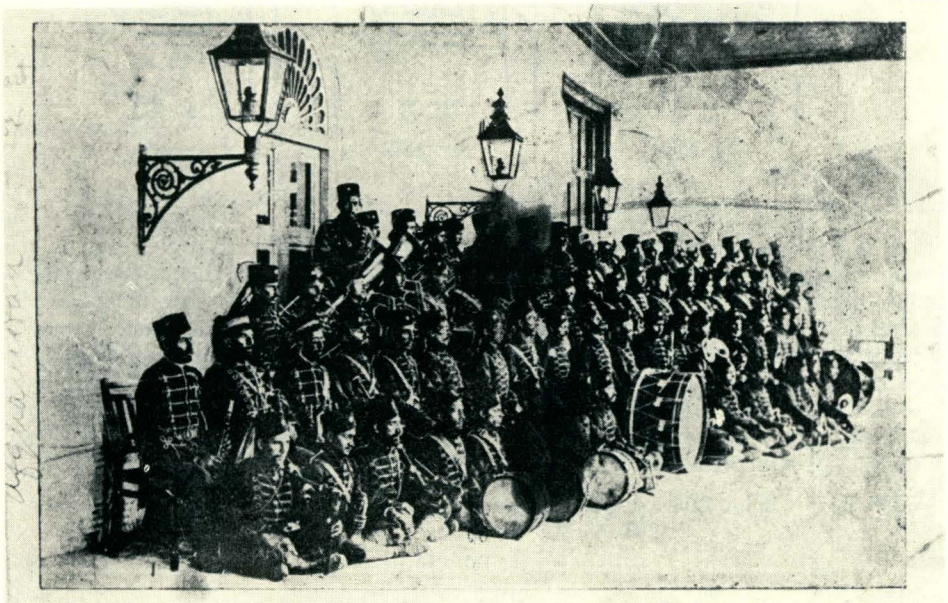
*1919(?)-20 Re-issue*

Late printings of the current postal cards appeared on a thick cream wove paper with a coarse mesh. This probably represented a wartime card stock substitution. The only example found with a readible postmark is dated 22 Rabi II, 1339 (February, 1921).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PS 5 | Fig. 204 | 4 paisa | brownish red-Type I/wove paper |
| | | a | Type II |
| | | b | Type III |



Fig. 203b



موسیقهٔ عساکر خاصهٔ افغانستان یعنی نفری باجه اردلی حضور اعلیحضرت انوروالا

Fig. 203c

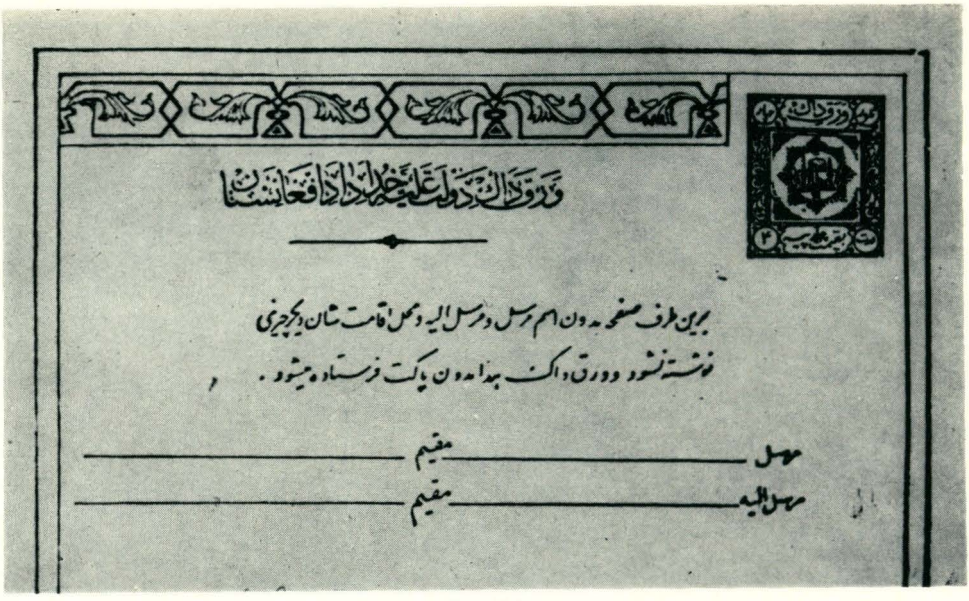


Fig. 204

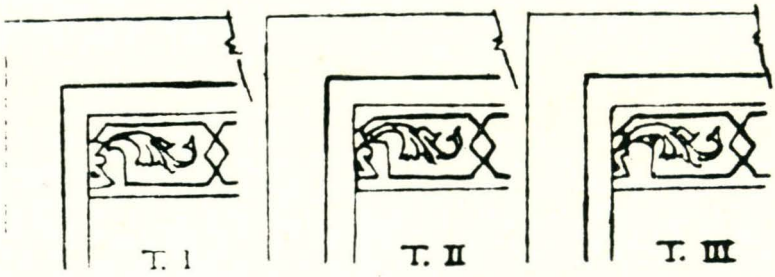



Fig. 204a Fig. 204b Fig. 204c

*1921 Definitive Issue*

For reasons unknown, new printings from the four-subject plate of the previous series were made in blue. This color change may have been done to complement the first definitive postage stamps issued under Amir Amanullah in March. The earliest date seen was postmarked from Peshawar on 6 Ramazan, 1339 (May, 1921). The issue remained in use for over six years and comes in a wide range of shades on soft thinnish off-white card. It was probably sold for 6 poul during 1927-28. A reply pair was reported to be in the Dr. Mitchell postal stationery collection. Since the writer has not seen this item, and it may be only half of a press sheet, it is not here listed.

PS 6 Fig. 204 4 paisa dark blue Type I
a Type II
b Type III
c sheet of four
d indigo
e ultramarine
f dull greenish grayblue

(To Be Continued)

# United States

## The 1851-57 Twelve Cent Stamp — Part 4

By Mortimer L. Neinken

(*Continued From Page 186*)

On the following pages, the plating marks of the 100 positions of the right pane are illustrated (Figures 26 to 42). A tabulation of these plating marks are as follows:—

Plating marks over design —
5R, 6, 7, 55, 67, 86, 97

Plating marks under design —
54R(?), 55

Plating marks in upper lettering —
3R, 4, 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 17, 19, 27, 32, 40, 45, 49, 53, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68, 71, 74, 78, 79, 83, 85, 89

Plating marks in lower lettering —
3R, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 17, 27, 29, 35, 37, 46, 49, 50, 54, 56, 57, 59, 61, 64, 67, 68, 69, 79, 80, 86, 87, 88, 91

Plating marks in left margin —
1R, 5, 11, 16, 41, 50, 51, 54, 55, 61, 67

Plating marks in right margin —
4R, 35, 43, 51, 62, 64, 66, 67, 81

Plating marks in upper border —
3R, 5, 13, 17, 59, 67

Plating marks in lower border —
5R, 46, 49, 50, 53, 82, 84, 86, 99

Plating marks in left border —
1R, 11, 14, 20, 28, 29, 37, 40, 45, 46, 50, 51, 57, 61, 63, 64, 67, 73, 74, 76, 80, 81, 91, 92, 93, 95, 99, 100

Plating marks in right border —
5R, 35, 41, 46, 51, 57, 63, 67, 69, 70, 73, 74, 81, 83, 84, 91

Plating marks in rosettes —
3R, 4, 5, 13, 14, 17, 19, 26, 27, 32, 49, 55, 59, 64, 67, 68, 91

Additional small dot near large guide dot —
26R

Curl between eyes — 93R

Dot in head — 56R

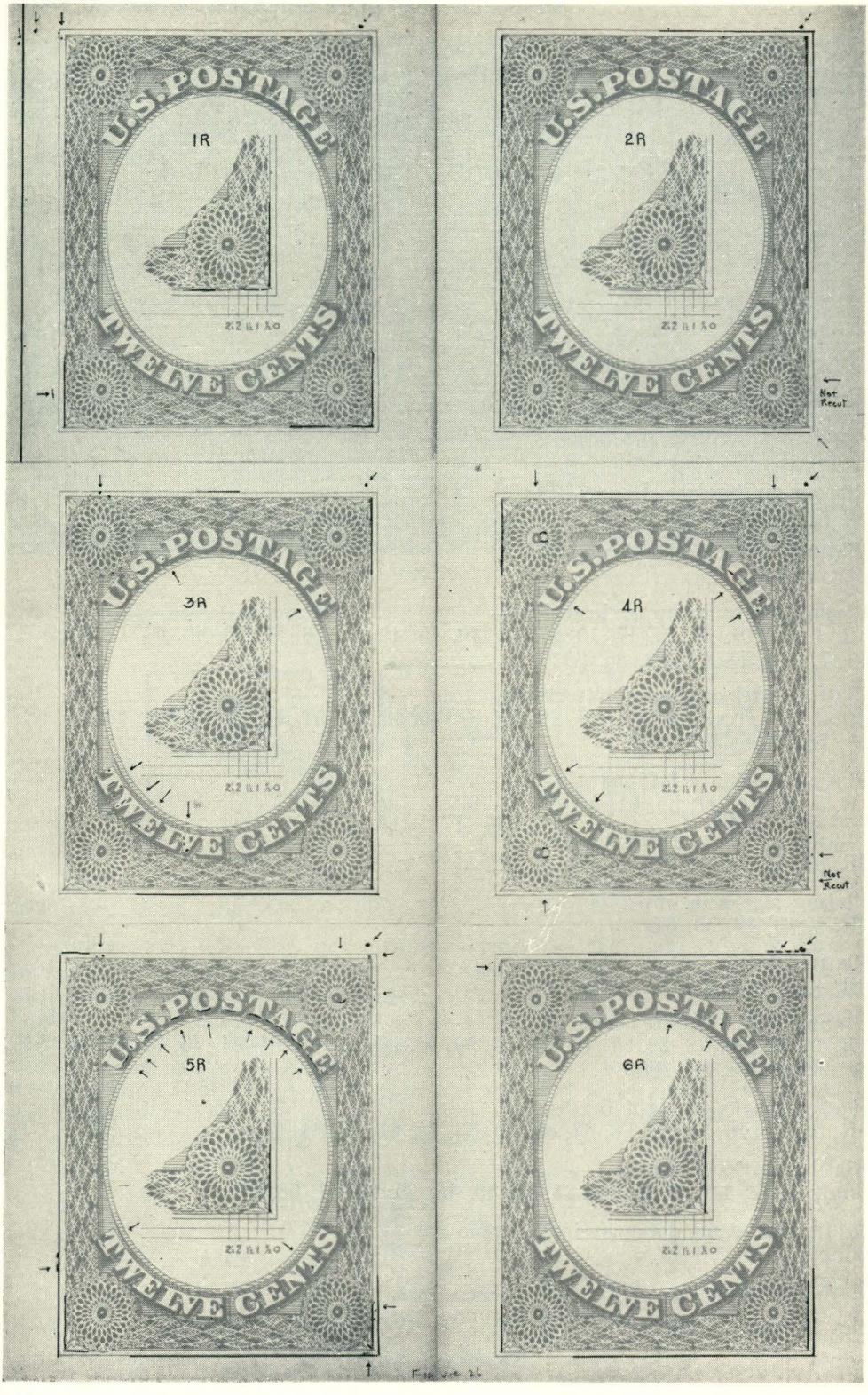

U.S. POSTAGE
1R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
2R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
3R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
4R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
5R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
6R
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 26

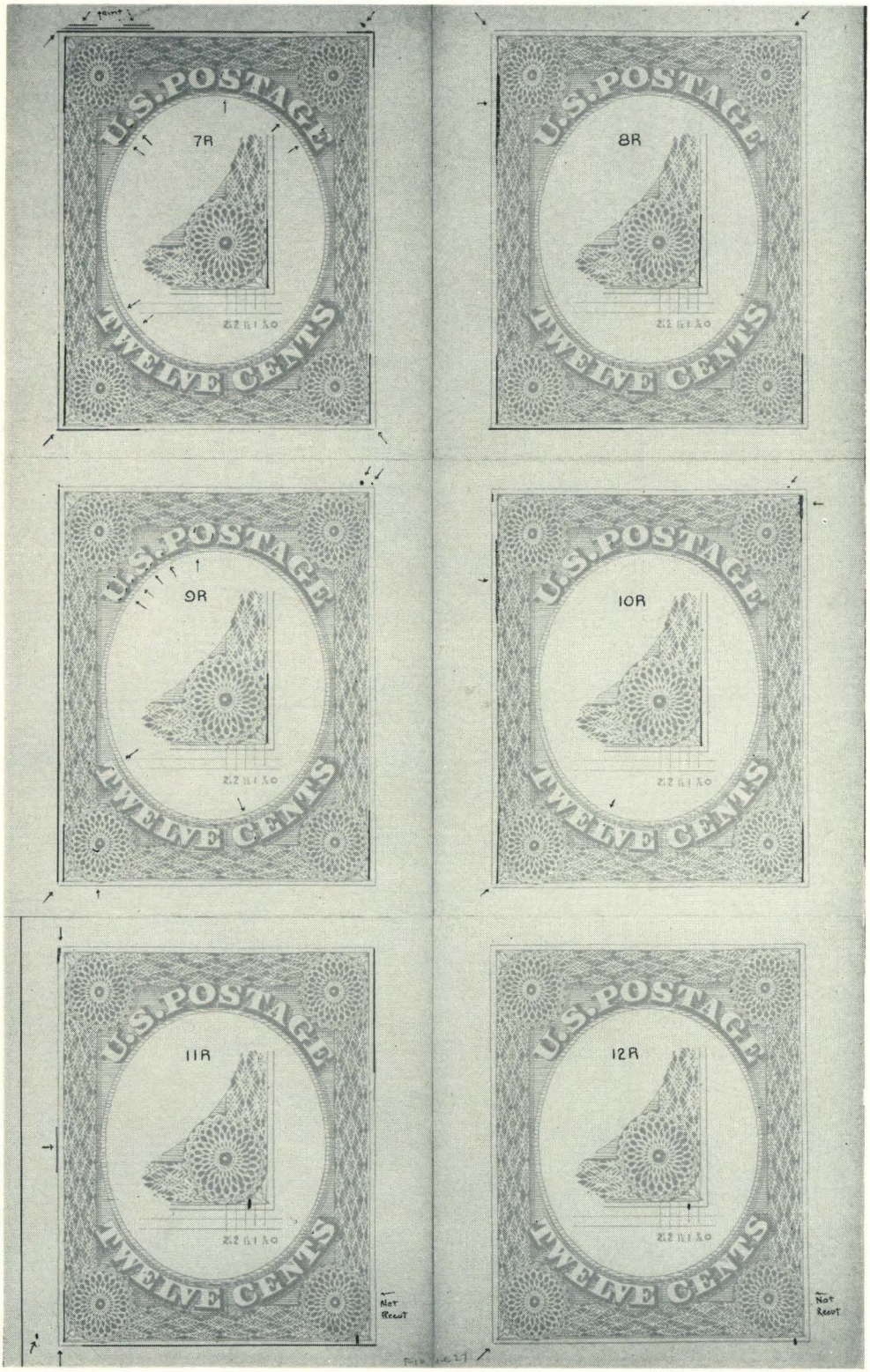

U.S. POSTAGE
7R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
8R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
9R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
10R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
11R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
12R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut

Fig. 27

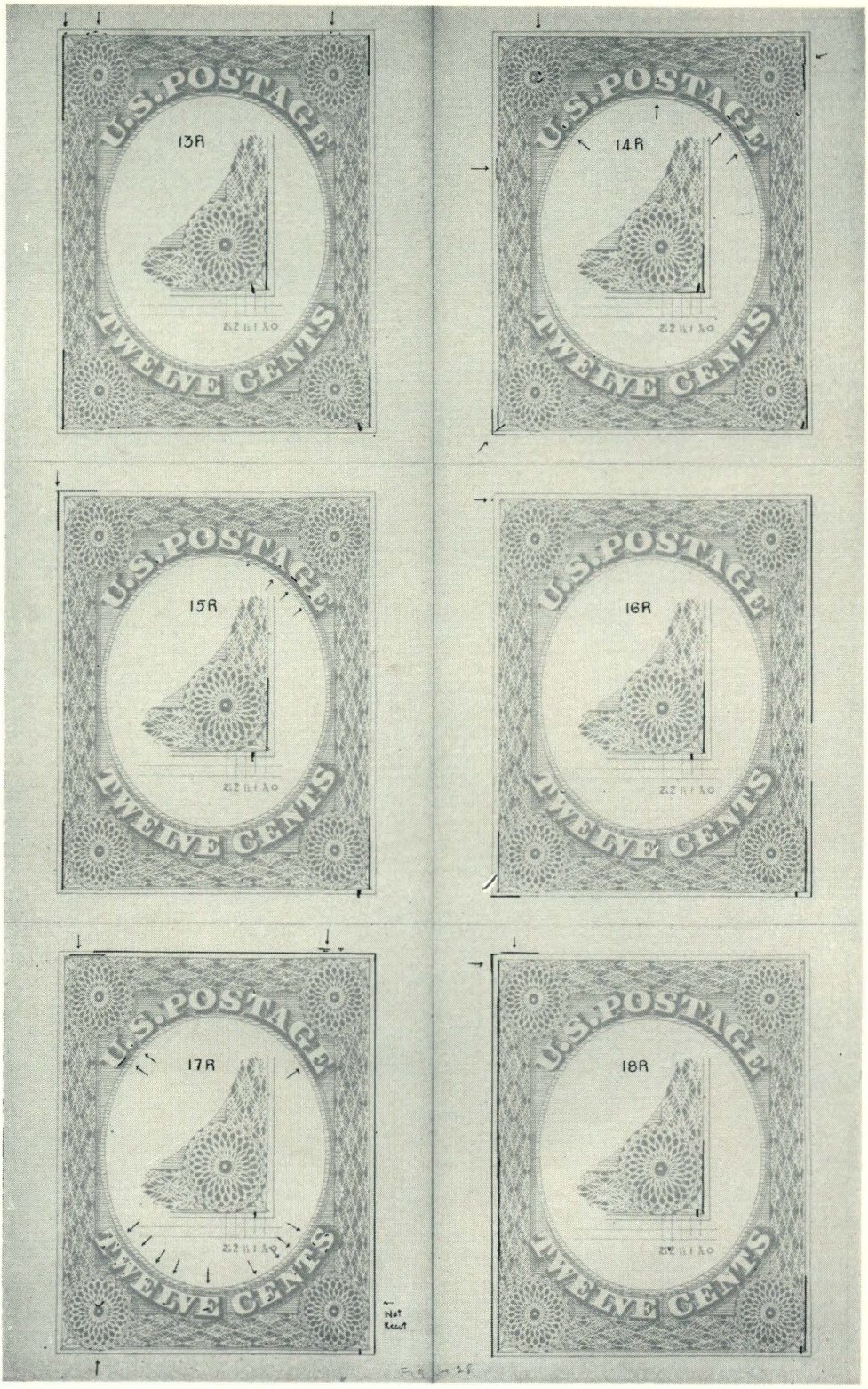

U.S. POSTAGE
13R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
14R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
15R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
16R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
17R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
18R
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 28

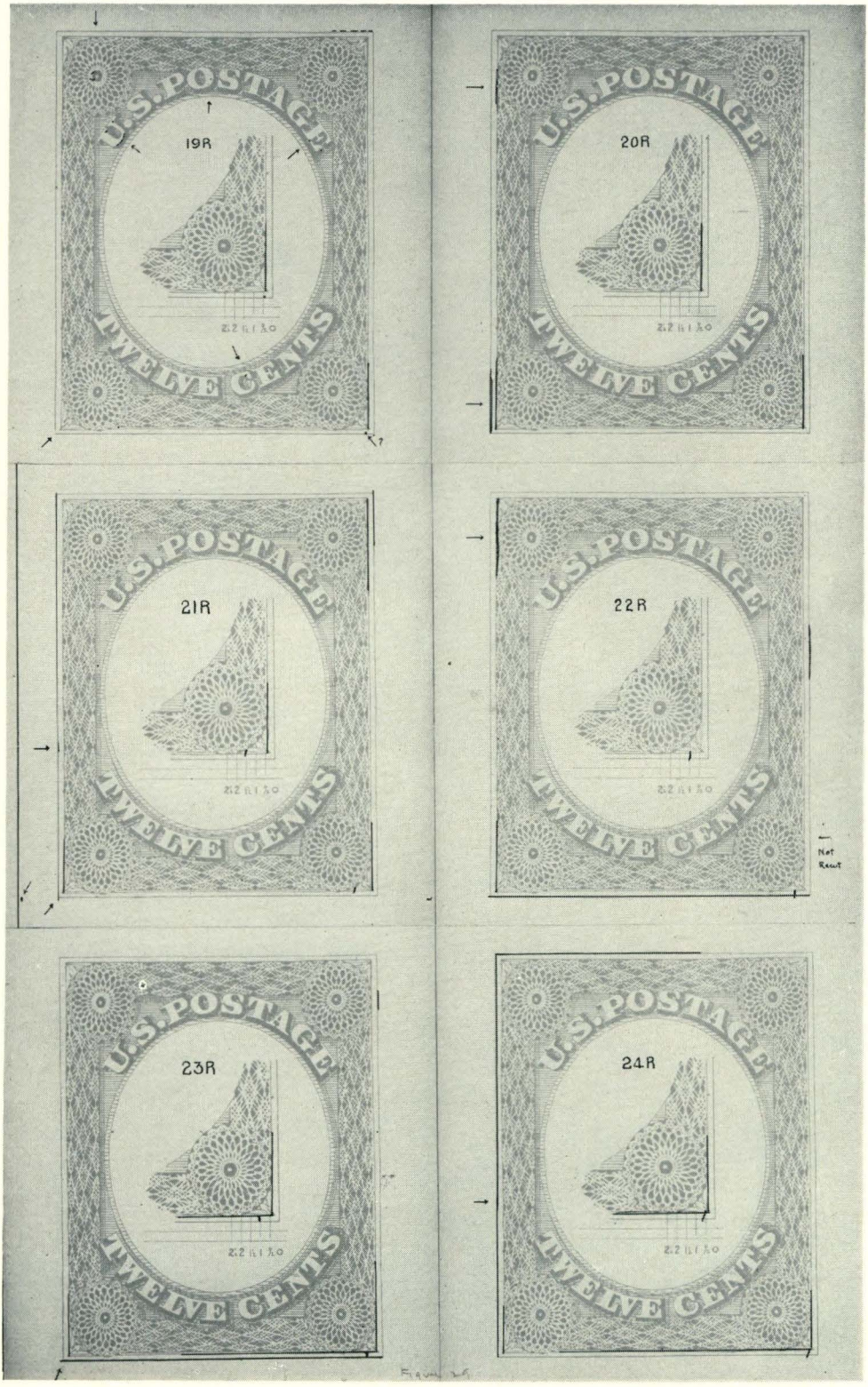

U.S. POSTAGE
19R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
20R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
21R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
22R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
23R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
24R
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 29

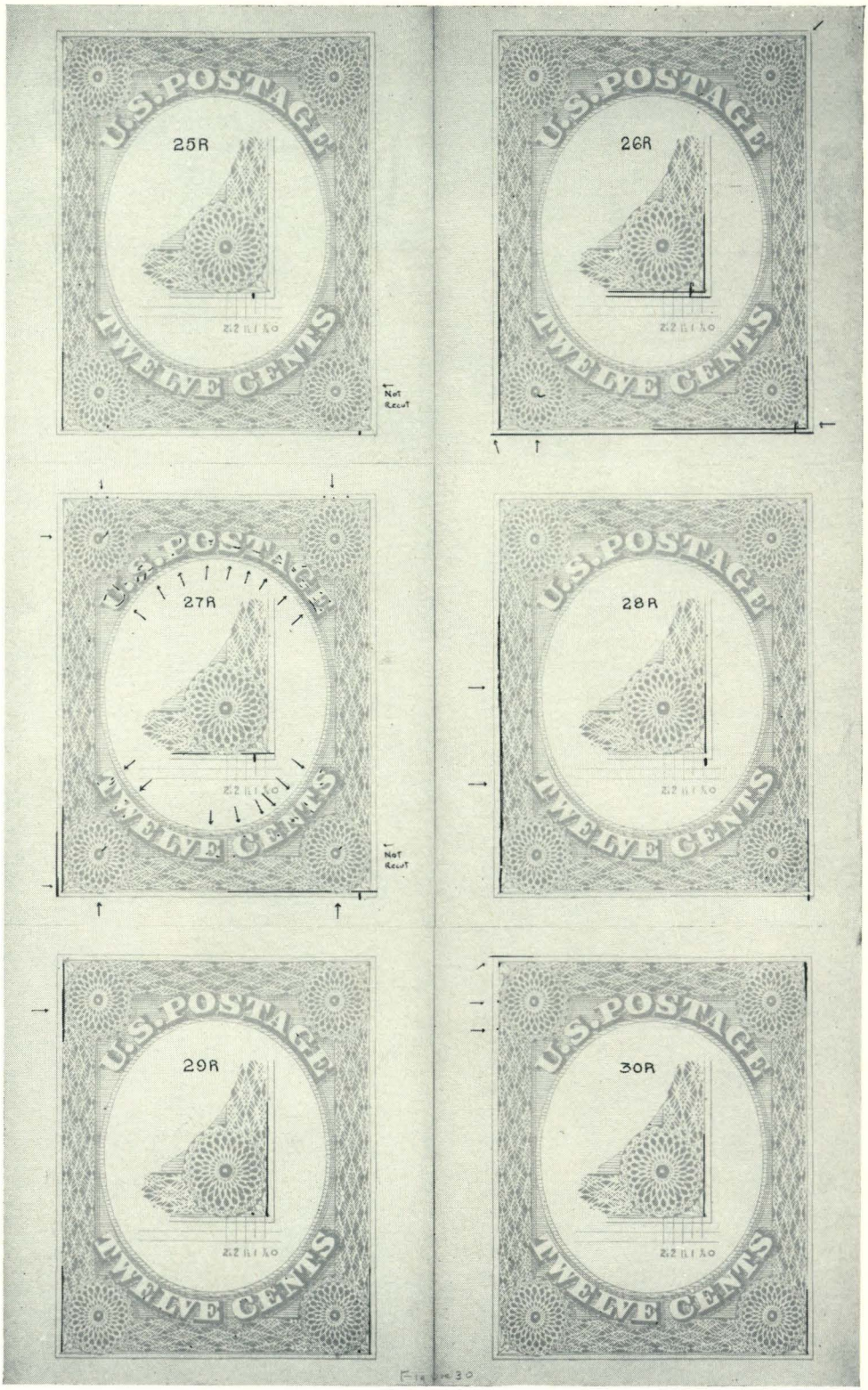

U.S. POSTAGE
25R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
26R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
27R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
28R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
29R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
30R
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 30

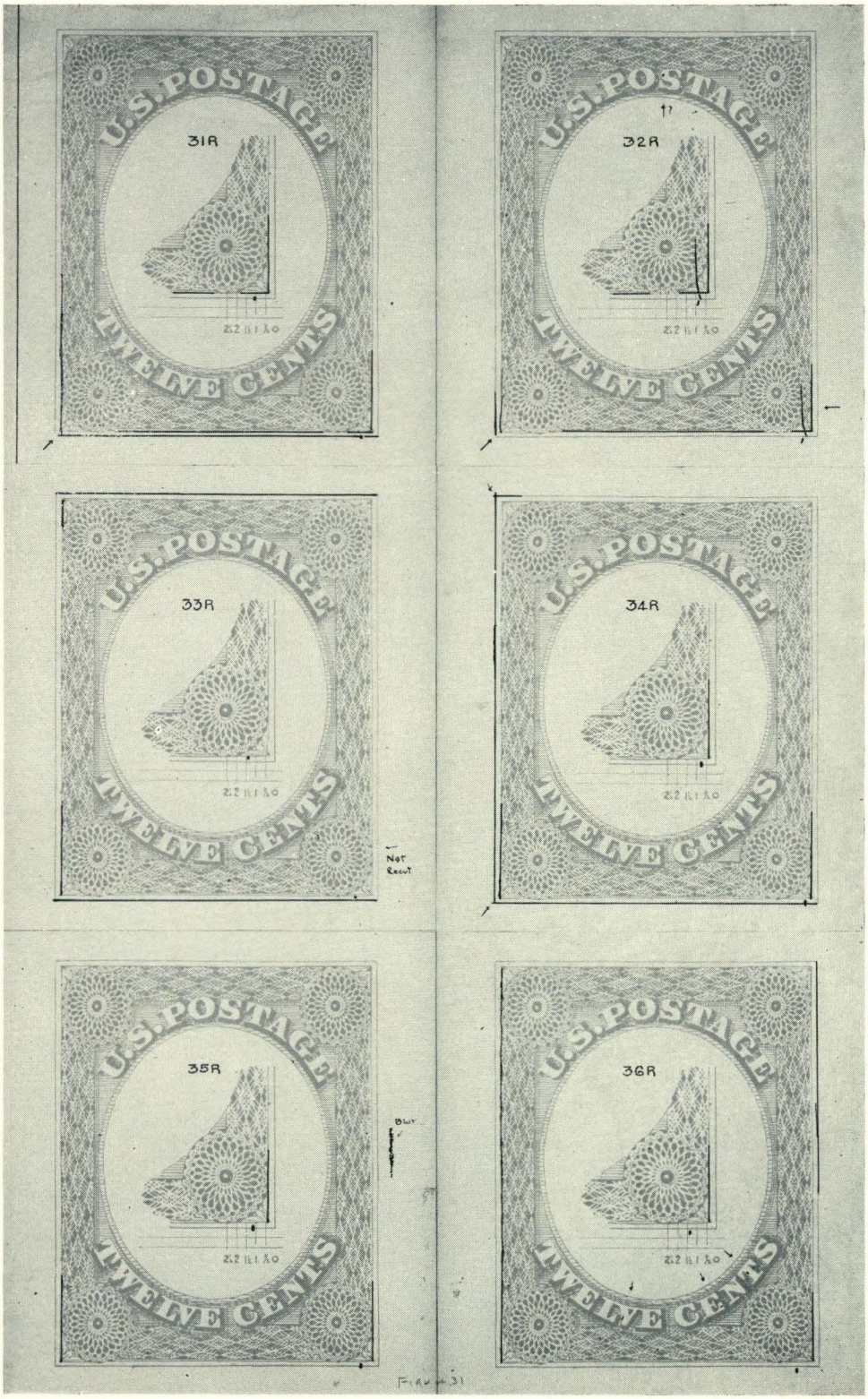

U.S. POSTAGE
31R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
32R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
33R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
34R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
35R
TWELVE CENTS
Blur
U.S. POSTAGE
36R
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 31

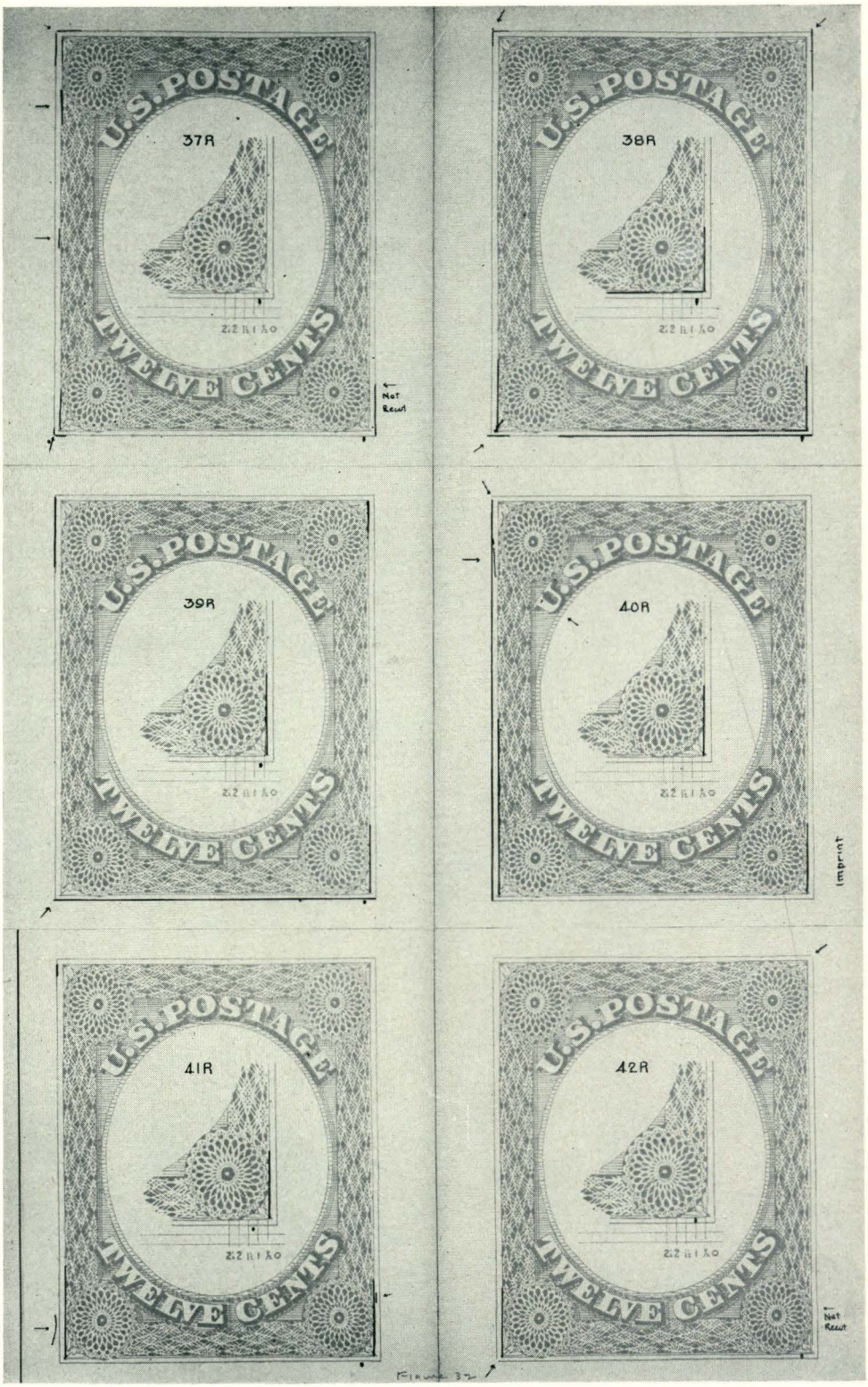

U.S. POSTAGE
37R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
38R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
39R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
40R
TWELVE CENTS
Imprint
U.S. POSTAGE
41R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
42R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut

Fig. 32

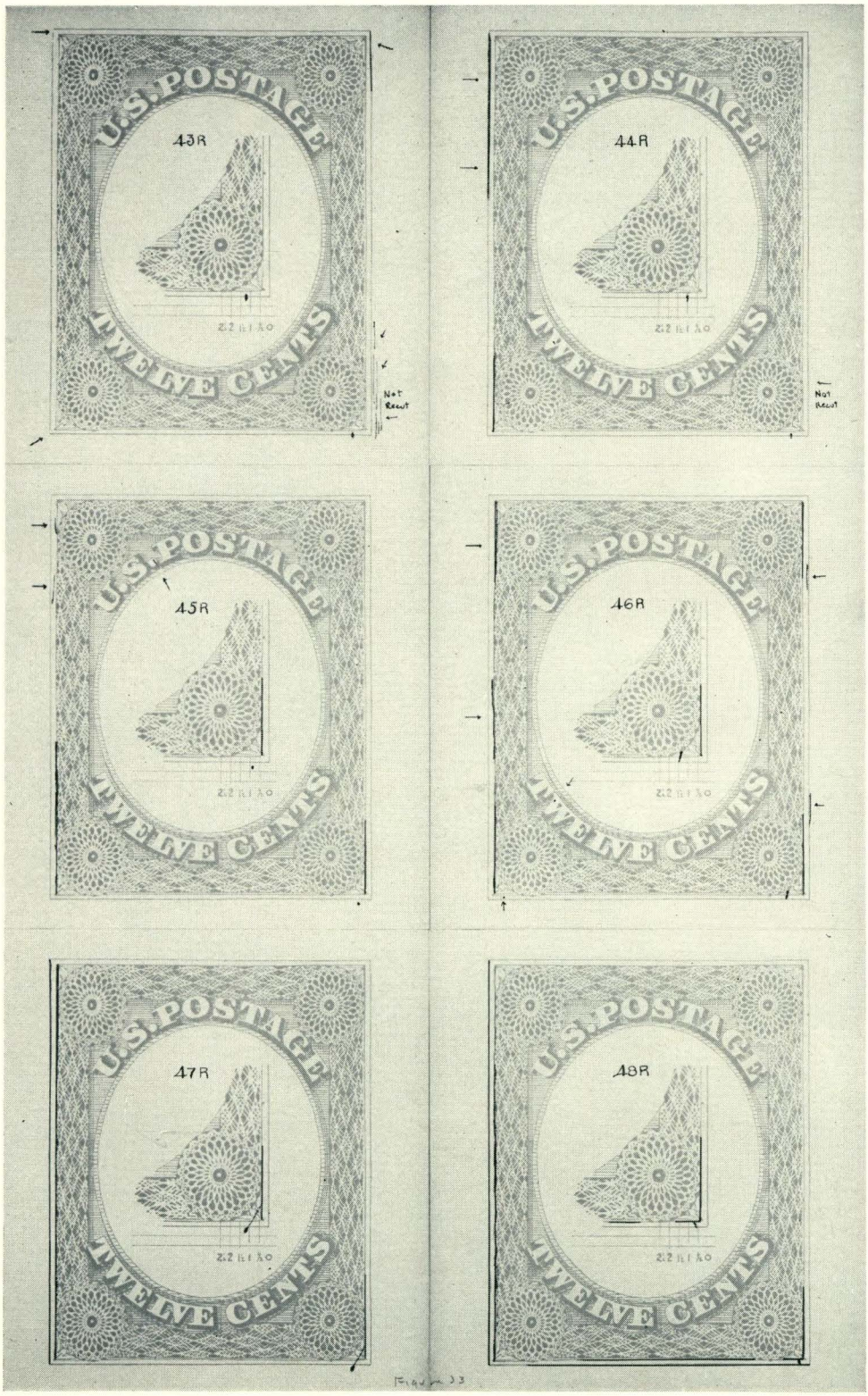

U.S. POSTAGE
43R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
44R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
45R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
46R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
47R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
48R
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 33

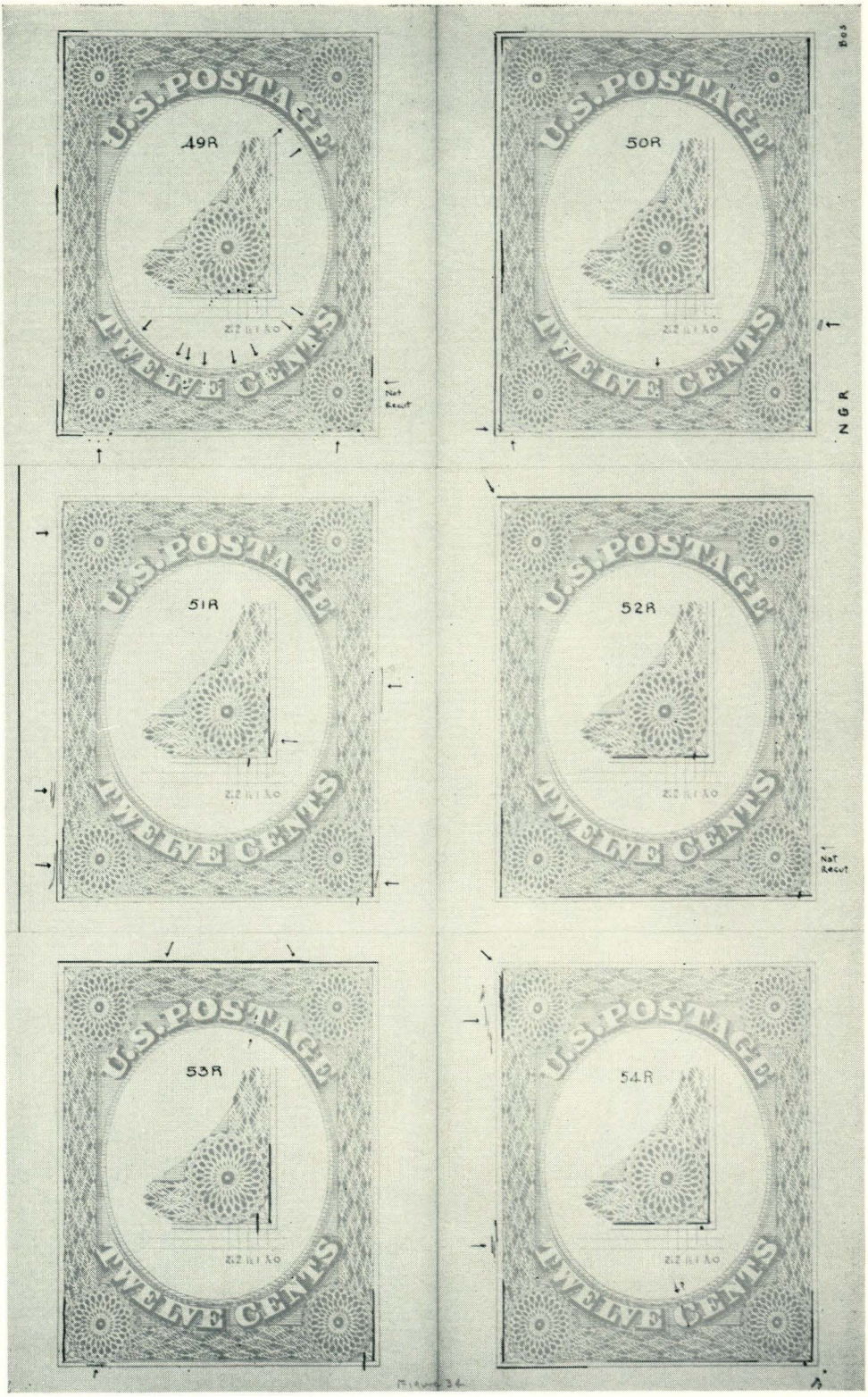

U.S. POSTAGE
49R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
50R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
51R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
52R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
53R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
54R
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 34

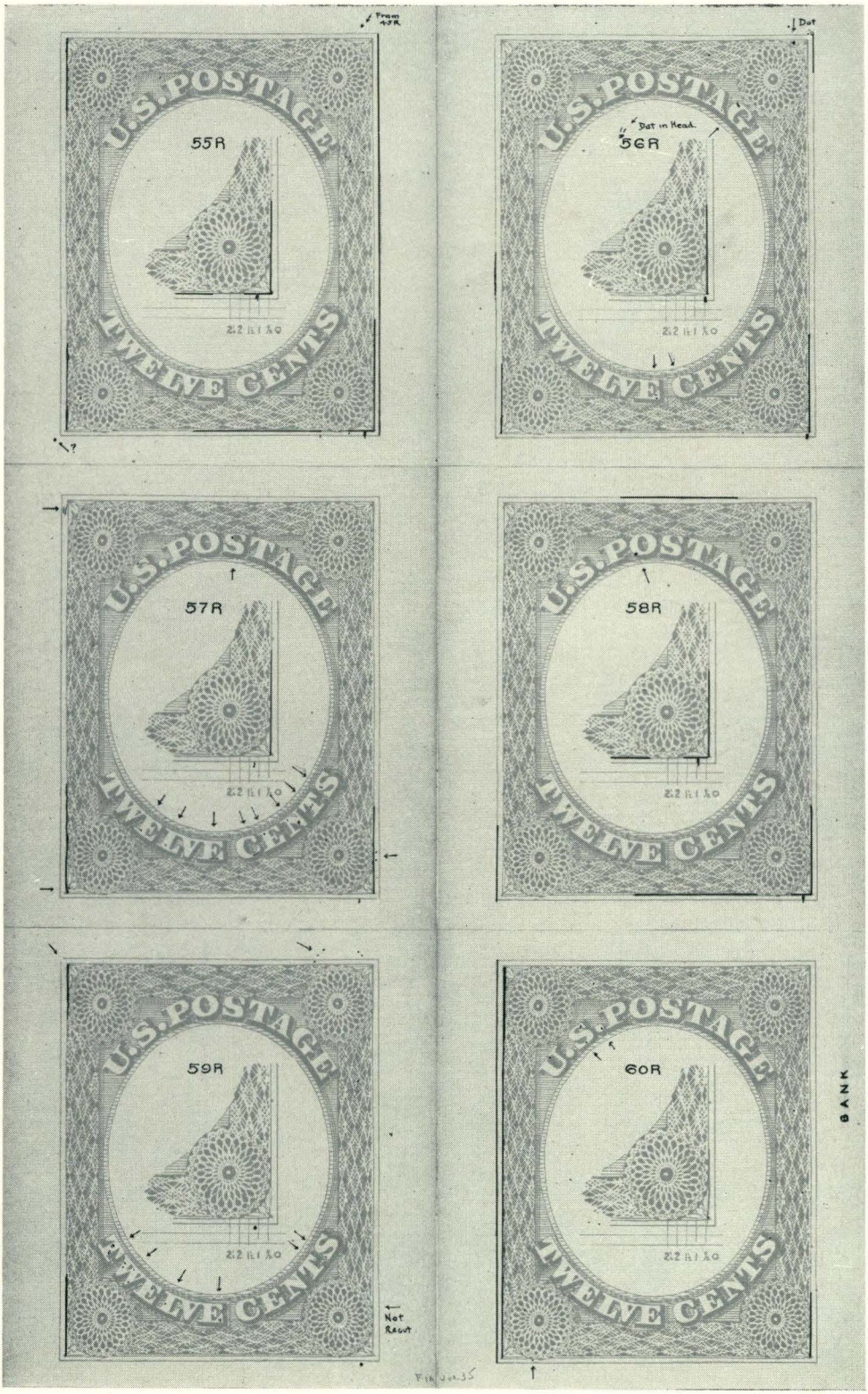

U.S. POSTAGE
55R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
56R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
57R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
58R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
59R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
60R
TWELVE CENTS
BANK

Fig. 35

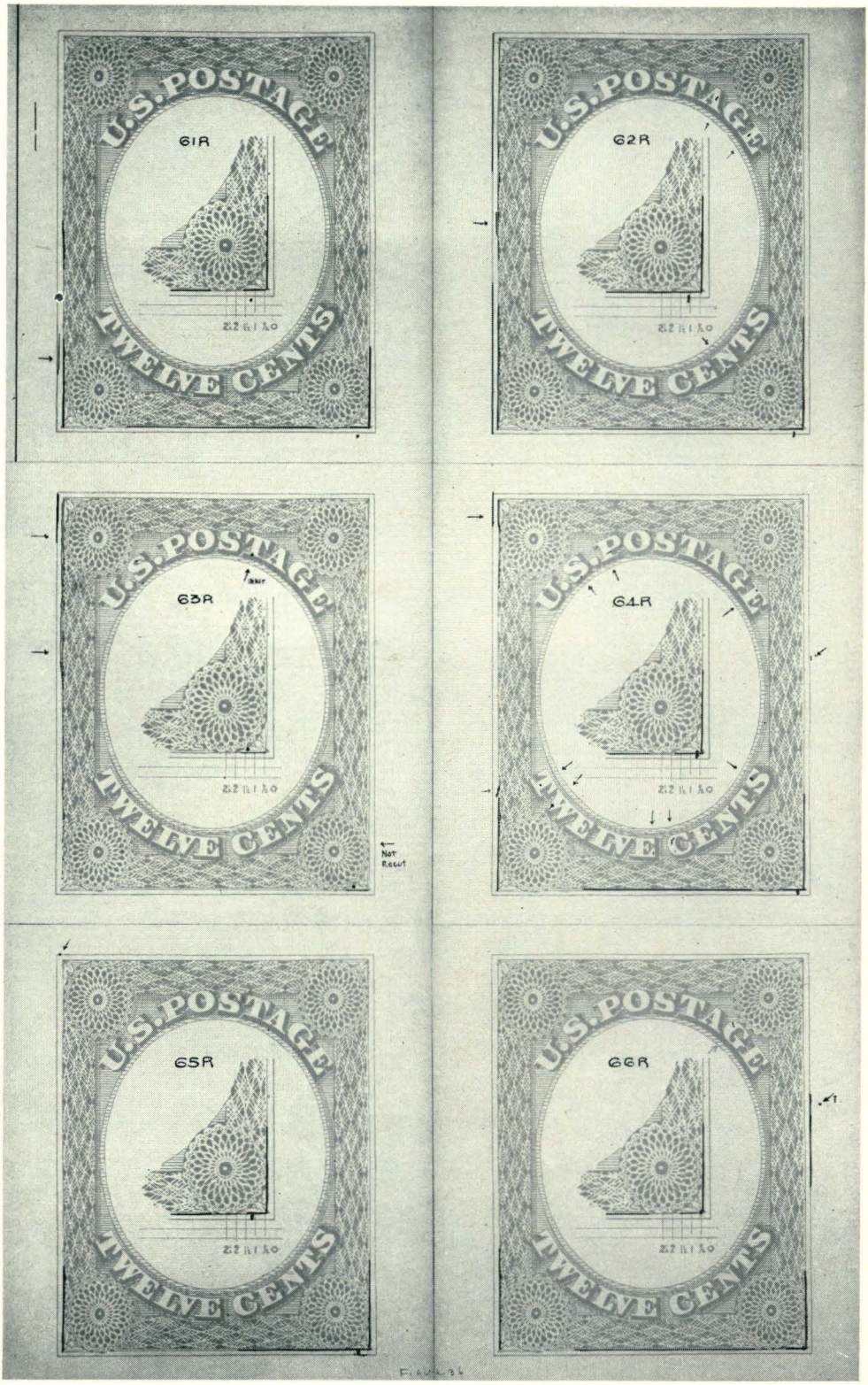

U.S. POSTAGE
61R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
62R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
63R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
64R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
65R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
66R
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 36

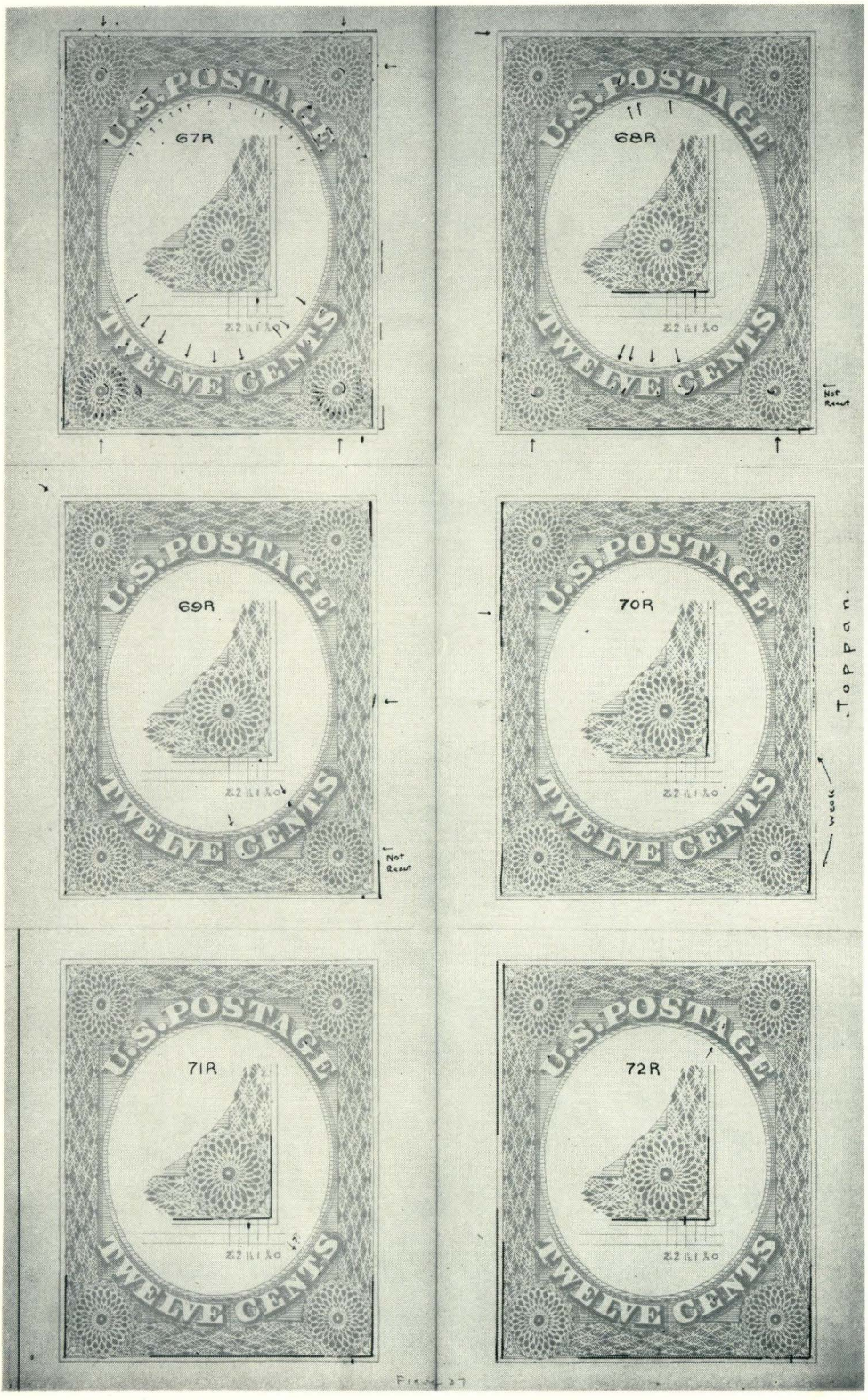

U.S. POSTAGE
67R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
68R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
69R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
70R
TWELVE CENTS
weak
Toppan
U.S. POSTAGE
71R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
72R
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 37

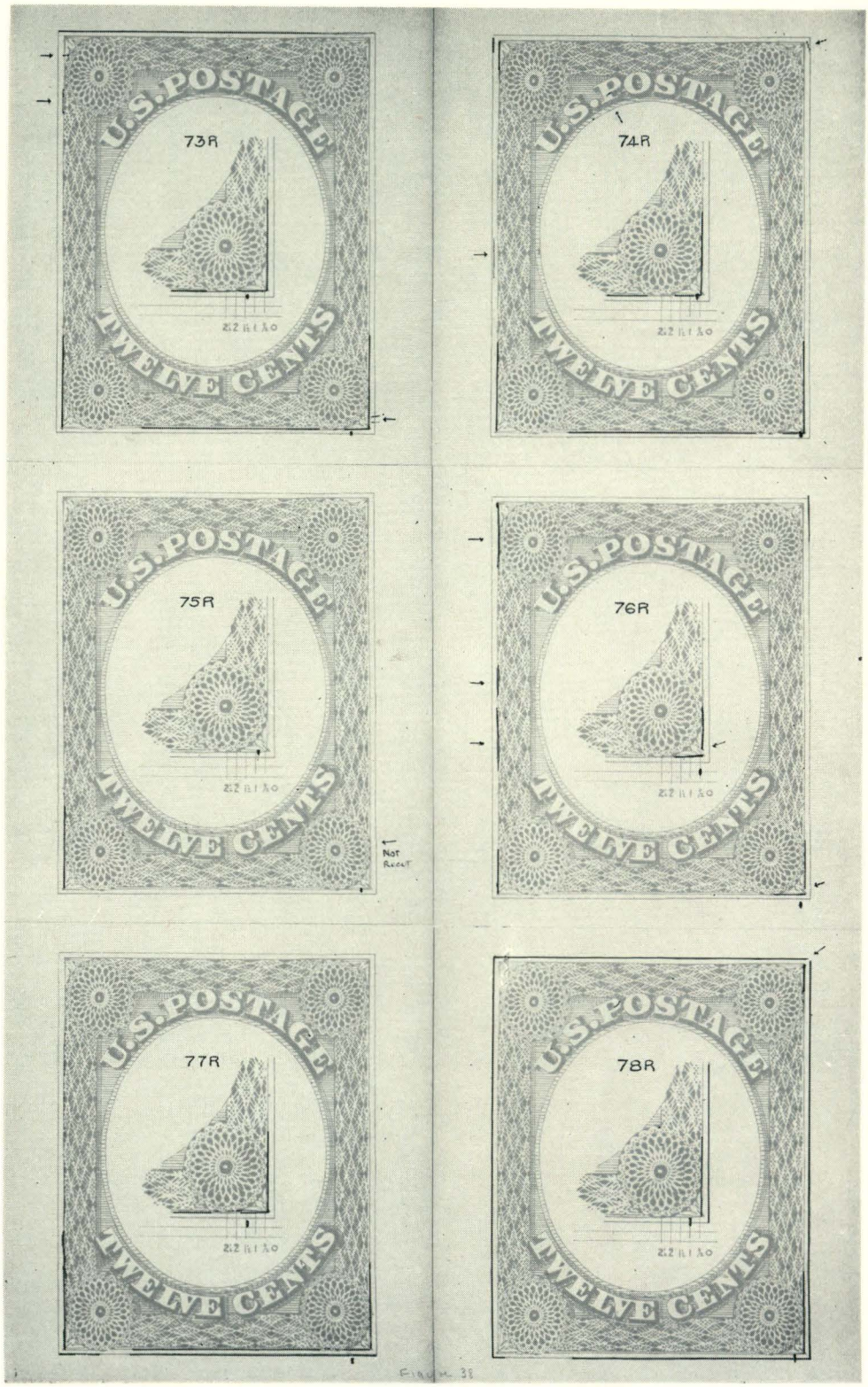

U.S. POSTAGE
73R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
74R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
75R
TWELVE CENTS
Not Recut
U.S. POSTAGE
76R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
77R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
78R
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 38

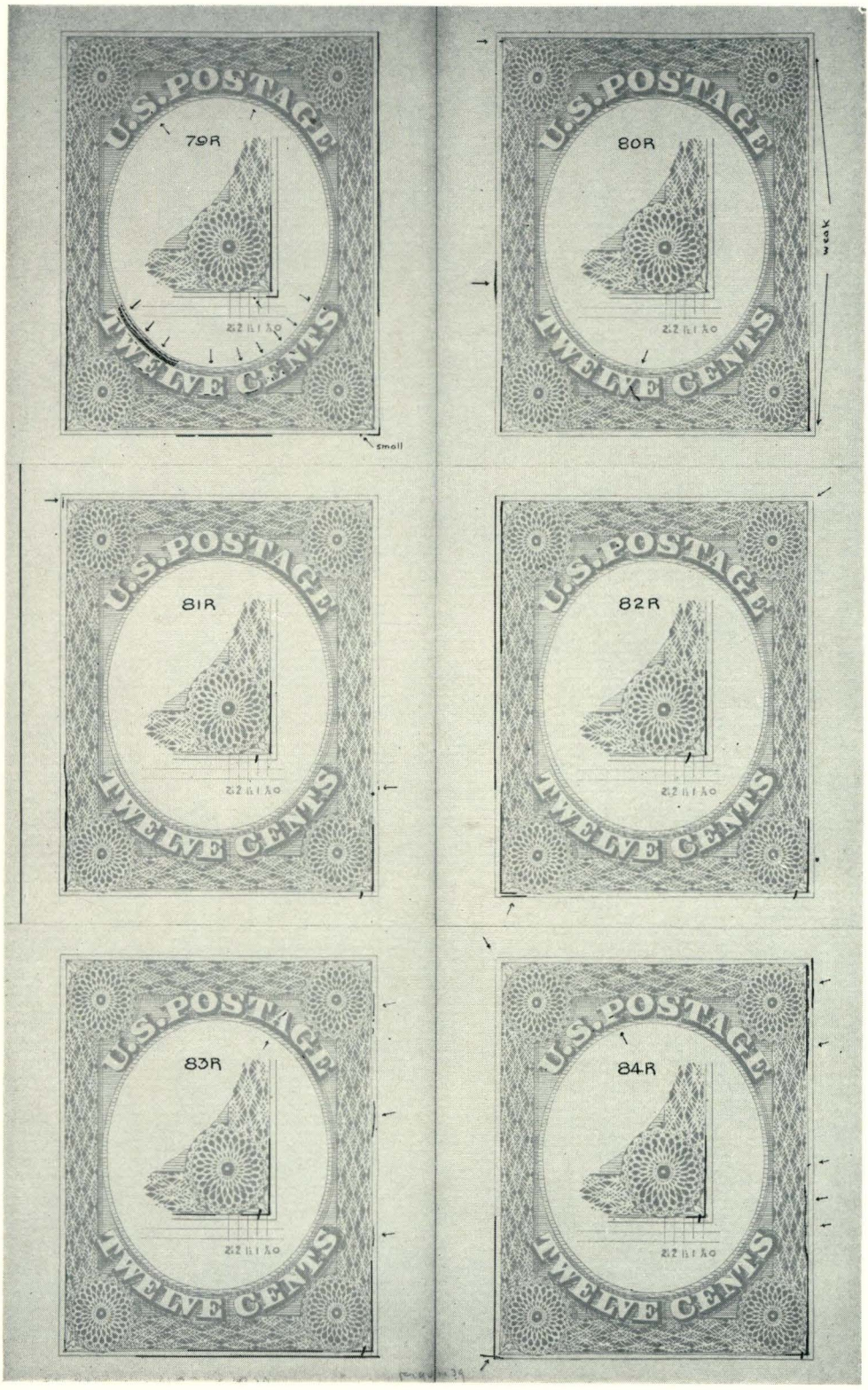

U.S. POSTAGE
79R
TWELVE CENTS
small
U.S. POSTAGE
80R
TWELVE CENTS
weak
U.S. POSTAGE
81R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
82R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
83R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
84R
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 39

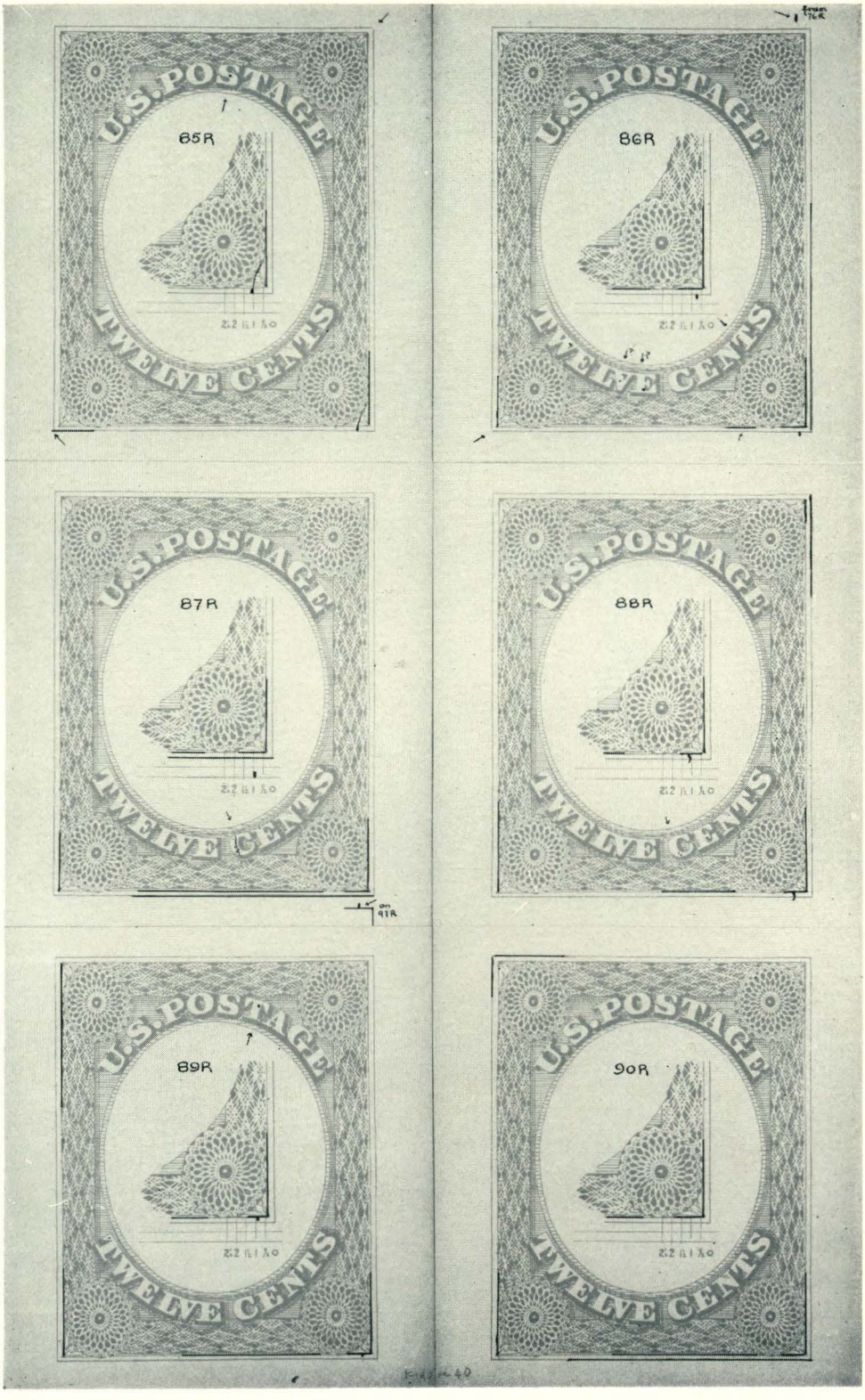

U.S. POSTAGE
85R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
86R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
87R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
88R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
89R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
90R
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 40

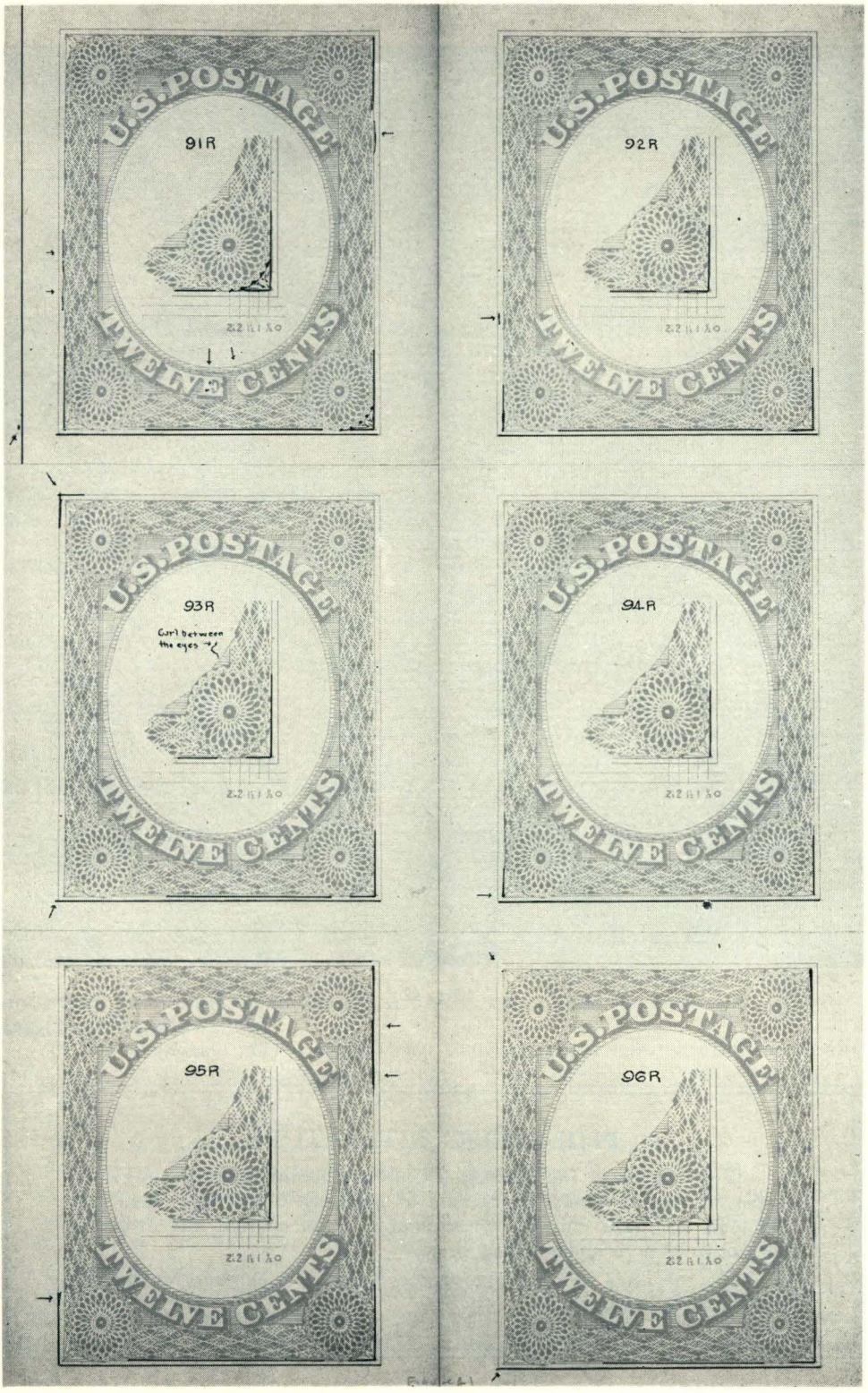

U.S. POSTAGE
91R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
92R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
93R
Curl between the eyes
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
94R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
95R
TWELVE CENTS
U.S. POSTAGE
96R
TWELVE CENTS

Fig. 41

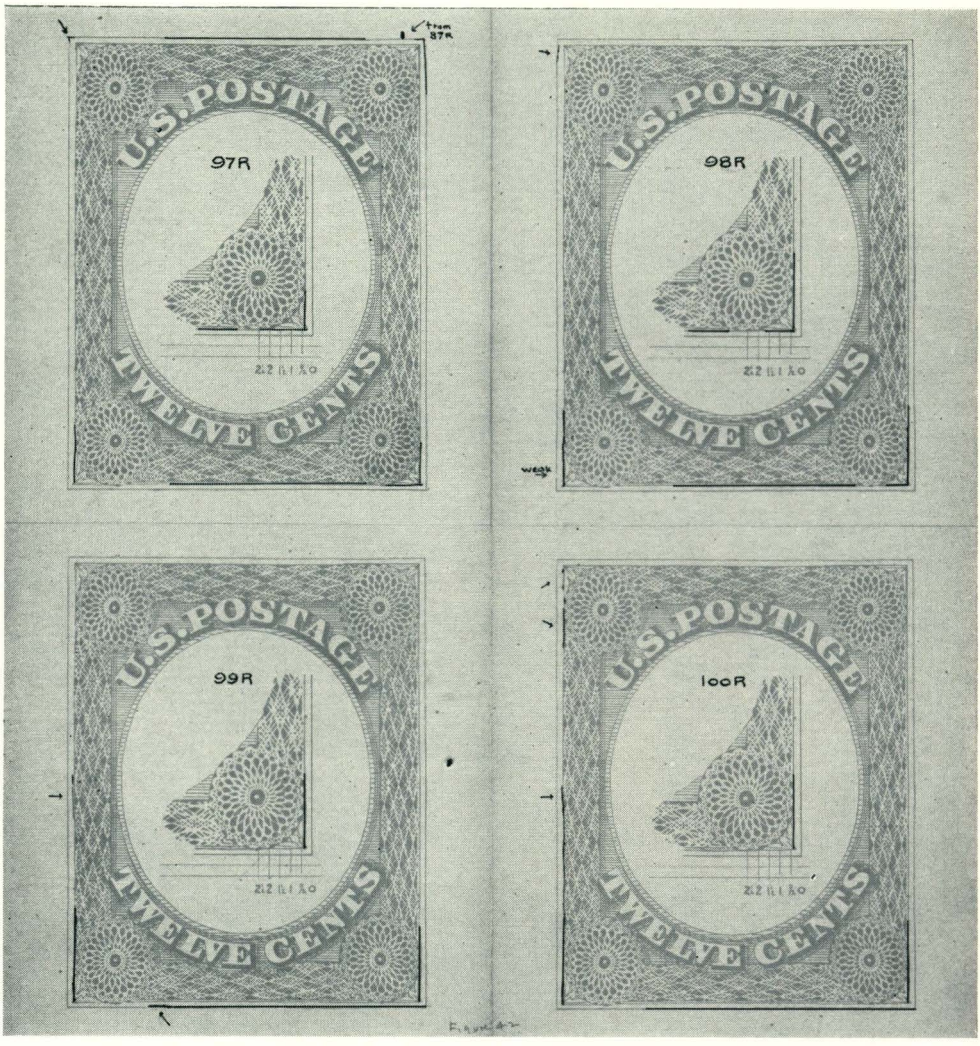



Fig. 42

(To Be Continued)

## PHILATELIC LITERATURE

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

See the back inside page of the May 1963 number for the recently published books.

# The Clubhouse

**Meeting of March 6, 1963**

**Essay-Proof Society**

For the first time since February 1957, when a special program honored the late Clarence W. Brazer, members of the Collectors Club were treated to an interesting display of United States essays and proofs presented by four members of the Essay-Proof Society. The meeting was under the chairmanship of Mr. Joseph G. Reinis. Before describing his own material, Mr. Reinis briefly outlined the history of the Essay-Proof Society, now in its twentieth year. He paid tribute to the Society's founder, Dr. Brazer, who "put essays and proofs on the map" through his lectures, writing and the catalog which classified and organized these interesting items for the first time.

Mr. Reinis' own collection showed the relationship between stamp designs and designs on U. S. banknote and other security papers. The outstanding engraving firms of the period from 1840 to 1895 were often commissioned to prepare elaborate engravings for banknotes and other securities. These took the form of allegorical figures, portraits of famous personages, nature scenes, elaborate numerals or machine engraved geometric patterns.

When called upon later to provide dies for stamps to be issued by various private posts, it was a simple thing to take a small die used on some part of a banknote and convert it into a stamp die. Occasionally, the die was altered before the stamps were printed, but, in many cases, it was used without change. Thus, the engraving of a small eagle, which originally appeared on a private banknote, later became the vignette of the American Letter Mail stamps of 1844.

The interchangeability of dies between stamps and banknotes occasionally led to interesting situations. Different banknotes or other securities exhibited bore identical vignettes in part or in whole. But they bore the imprint of different firms of engravers. This resulted because of the ready market for engraved dies, which were sold by one company to another usually when the first one went out of business or was reorganized.

Although the relationship between stamp and security engraving, as shown by Mr. Reinis, was most prolific in the early years, later examples were also shown. Even the famous U. S. 2c "Black Jack" had its banknote counterpart. An interesting example was the National Bank Note Company who worked both sides of the street with this one die. At about the same time that the Jackson engraving was issued on the stamp in the North, it also appeared on a Confederate $1,000.00 banknote.

The next speaker, Mr. Julian Gros, then described his collection of essays and proofs of the 1893 Columbian issue. These were shown in a variety of color essays, large and small die proofs, and imprint blocks of eight of plate proofs of all the denominations.

Mr. Gros displayed also a group of Presentation Books or Folios of die proofs of early United States stamps. In describing the origin of such presentation items, Mr. Gros pointed out that, prior to the formation of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, all U. S. stamps and banknotes were made by private firms, such as the National Bank Note Company, the Continental Bank Note Company and the American Bank Note Company. The latter was formed by the consolidation of a number of smaller companies. It was customary for these companies to give samples of essays and proofs to their employees, who actually did the designing and engraving work. Thus, such material came on the phila-

telic market after the owners died. The companies themselves also prepared sets of proofs for salesmen's samples and officers, or made them into presentation books for friends and government officials.

The first of these unusual and possibly unique presentation books shown by Mr. Gros was made by the Continental Bank Note Company about 1873. It contains large die proofs of the entire 1873 issue including the Department stamps. The regular issue proofs were made from the original National Bank Note dies. The Department proofs, however, were made from the Continental Bank Note dies, which used the original National vignettes. The second item was in the form of a folio of individual die proofs. Included were the 1898 postage stamps in several trial colors and also the special delivery, postage due and newspaper stamps in use at the time. Two other presentation items made during the administrations of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt rounded out Mr. Gros' showing.

The third speaker was Mr. Solomon Altmann, whose subject was United States Patents, 1855-1889. During this period, various inventors obtained patents for treating stamps to prevent their re-use. Mr. Altmann displayed twenty-one different patents during the course of his talk. Some, obviously, had no practical merit; others, Mr. Altmann labeled as the work of scatter-brained individuals, who did not understand the practical application of their schemes.

Because of the great time lapse since the submission of these patents and the short period when some were in use, and the scarcity of existing copies of the stamps themselves, little became known about the authenticity of some of the patent devices. Many stamp dealers and collectors when they came upon such material through lack of knowledge destroyed what they considered to be undesirable, mutilated copies of the stamps.

The Gaston patent provided a blade or a similar device having a series of points for perforating the stamps with an adjustable guard to regulate the depth of the perforating. Another interesting patent called for a stamp to be made with four folded die-cut rows separated by perforations in the folds. The upper row was left free to be torn off indicating its use while leaving the stamp in three pieces on the document or envelope.

Another invention called for a slight increase in the thickness of the center part of the stamp under the portrait. This central portion would be filled with sand or emery. When struck by the steel canceller, the stamp exploded leaving little of the portrait.

To show to what extreme some of these inventors went, one patent provided for a $300 denomination government coupon bond, with coupons being in the form of three cent stamps representing the daily interest. The coupon, after being clipped, could be used as a postage stamp. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that some of these ideas were never put to use. The results might have been startling enough to have kept down the present high cost of postal services.

Mr. Falk Finkelberg, the last speaker of the evening, showed a highly specialized collection of essays and proofs of the U. S. 1861 issue. New stamps were needed to replace the 1851 issue which had been demonetized in order to invalidate stocks of stamps in the hands of Confederate Postmasters. Proofs of the 1851 dies were, therefore, shown for comparative purposes. It is interesting to note that Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear and Company, who had been the contractors for the 1851 issue, added numerals to the corners of the 1851 dies in the expectation of getting the 1861 contract. However, the successful bidders were the National Bank Note Company.

Mr. Finkelberg's presentation included the August issues, Atlanta Proofs, Patent Papers and Coupon-attached stamps. Also, in the showing, were various

grills. These can be extremely useful in the detection of counterfeit grills, a popular philatelic trickery for many years.

For the 24c denomination, the same plate was used for both the August and September issues. However, the ornaments were too weak. The final die, with strengthened ornaments was, nevertheless, not added. This was true also of the 30c where the first die was used for both the August and September issues, ignoring the second die prepared to strengthen the ornaments. For the 90c denomination, fifteen different shades of blue were tried. Mr. Finkelberg showed two of them.

The entire presentation lasted approximately two hours. Normally, this is too much for one night's program. However, to the credit of the four exhibitors, it can be stated that their joint showing was of a nature calculated to stimulate the interest and arouse the curiosity of those whose collections do not contain essays and proofs. *(F. Burton Sellers and Philip Silver)*

**Meeting of March 20, 1963**

**Kingdom of Poland**

A part of the collection of the Kingdom of Poland, formed by Mr. M. A. Bojanowicz of Middlesex, England, was put on display. This passed through the various stages of pre-stamp postal history to Russian postal stationery used in Poland and Polish postal stationery, culminating in a wide and comprehensive study of the stamps of the first Polish issue of 1860-65. The exhibit was rounded off with a showing of Russian stamps used in Poland.

The selection was set out under eight sections starting with the *Postal History* of Poland as follows:

I. Kingdom of Poland, 18th century
II. Warsaw. Crown over "W"
III. Duchy of Warsaw
IV. Napoleonic Covers
V. Krakow. Free City

Mr. Bojanowicz explained his covers in some detail, showing first a letter from the King of Poland to his cousin, the Prince of Wales. This was followed by three covers showing all types of postmarks, both with and without the enclosing circle of the crown over "W" handstamp of Warsaw, one of which is illustrated.



The Crown over "W" handstamp, Type I.

The Duchy of Warsaw and Napoleonic covers were equally interesting and this section was concluded with a cover showing the scarce double ring "Krakow" handstamp dated 1836 from the Polish office of this free city.

*Russian Postal Stationery* in use before the introduction of the Polish adhesive stamps in 1860, followed. Two items of St. Petersburg local postal

stationery, which had been used in Warsaw, one showing the earliest recorded date, and several further examples were shown bearing Polish cancellations.

*Polish Postal Stationery.* In this section a number of items were shown and described which were used in 1859 prior to the introduction of adhesive stamps. These, containing both Russian and Polish inscriptions, were used for local correspondence, in the majority of cases for visiting cards. Several had the signatures of local postmasters under the flaps.

Also included were examples of the blue Polish postal stationery proper issued in 1860. These were for local use in Warsaw only, showing the imprint on the front or back. Such items are very scarce used. This part was concluded with the black postal stationery issued for use throughout the Kingdom of Poland, concurrently with the first Polish adhesive stamps.



Two color shades of Poland No. 1.

*Poland No. 1* The speaker then passed to that section of his collection, containing some very fine mint examples of Poland No. 1 in various shades according to the several printings between 1860 and 1865. He explained that multiples of this stamp are very scarce as the majority of the issue was sold singly and so used. Therefore, it was a treat to view a number of pairs, two horizontal and one vertical strips of three, a vertical strip of four and the only known horizontal strip of five. The last strip, of course, is the largest possible as the panes consisted of twenty-five stamps (5x5).

Two imperforate copies were on display, one cancelled 260 (Plock) in concentric rings and the other, similarly, but 264 (Mlawa), which is illustrated.



The "264" concentric ring cancellation.

*Varieties.* An extensive range of varieties starting with the comparatively new discovery, the double oval, in all three types, and another new discovery



The three types with the double ovals.

with the cracked plate variety, ending with the broken 'T' found at the bottom of the crack were shown.

There was, in addition, a very full showing of further constant flaws and plate varieties, which will be dealt with in a special article to be printed later in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

*Cancellations.* Following the study of the stamp and its varieties, the speaker dealt with a comprehensive display of cancellations. There were examples in black, red and blue, together with many unusual, such as double cancelling to defraud the post and also pen-cancelling. There was a variety of Polish cancellations on Russian stamps and Russian marks on Polish issues. Bilingual examples were included.

*Railway Cancellations.* Starting with the mutes relating to postal carriages, through several examples of the Expedyeya Wagoine, the Russian numerals in a hexagon of dots with Nos. 12, 14, 15 and 16, which were used in the postal carriages to and from Warsaw were exhibited. One example had No. 14 cancelling a pair on cover. Also the extremely elusive DW (Dworzee Warsawa) and DT (Dworzee Terespolski) together with many others were in this section.

*Russian Stamps Used In Poland.* In conclusion, Mr. Bojanowicz showed examples of perforated and imperforate issues of Russia used in Poland prior to the period of Poland No. 1 and after its withdrawal in 1865. There were many examples, both on and off cover, to round off the display.

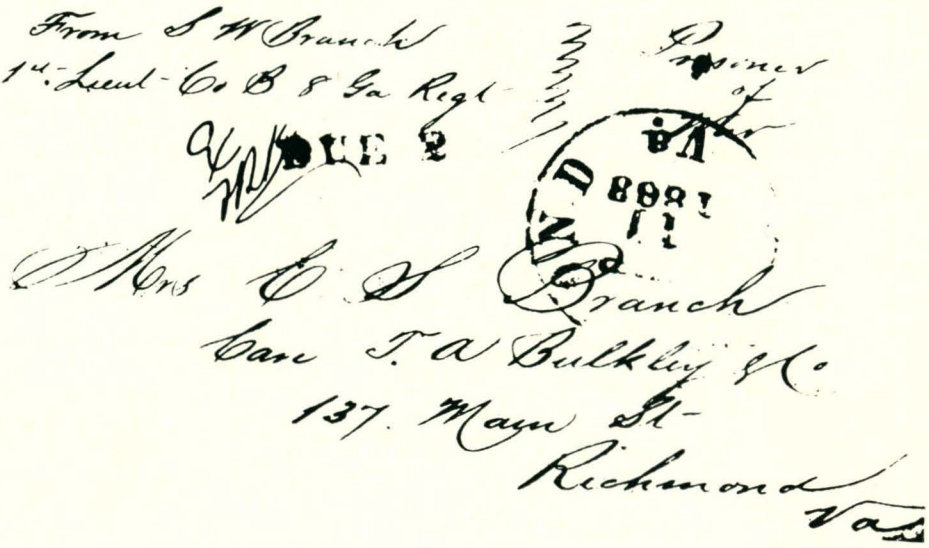
In the question and answer period that followed, Mr. Bojanowicz evidenced his sound knowledge of his specialty.

## Meeting of April 3, 1963

### Confederate States of America

Ludwig L. Simon, M. D., who had gained the Grand Award for his outstanding collection of the Confederate States of America in the Collectors Club Annual Members Competition in 1960 exhibited, some of it with color slides, on his extensive material.

The exhibit began with a copy of the Proclamation by Postmaster General Reagan of the establishment of the Confederate Postal System, one of two such recorded documents. This was followed by a Postmaster's Commission signed by The Postmaster General and bearing the official seal of the Confederacy. The succeeding album pages showed examples of some scarce markings and




A Prisoner of War cover mailed from West's Hospital, Baltimore, Md. and postmarked Richmond, Va. in 1863 without stamps. This item just recently became known to philately.

early usages, e. g. "Southern Letter Unpaid" bearing a pair of the New Orleans Postmaster Provisionals; a first day cover of the Civil War postmarked Charleston, S. C. December 20, 1860.

There are several covers with the sinister marking "Mails Suspended," highlighted by one bearing a Bahamas 6 pence violet stamp. The "Dead Letter Office" was represented by United States and Confederate handstamps. Express Company and five Packet Boat markings were shown including the only known example of this carried by a Packet Boat on the James River.

There was also a "General Quitman" marking bearing a New Orleans Postmaster Provisional stamp in addition. The Handstamped Paid section was represented by a Pine Level, Ala. marking and several others showing Florida and Arkansas usages.

The Postmaster's Provisionals were represented by over eighty different examples. Among the scarcer ones were the 5c red Athens, Ga; 5c Jonesboro, Tenn; Columbus, Ga (From the Cobb find); two different examples of the Kingston, Ga. from the same find, as well as the 5c Macon adhesive on a College cover and a magnificent example of the celebrated Confederate rarity, the 10c red Uniontown, Ala. with an unusually clear postmark. Confederate Railroad markings were shown with the only known cover bearing the Western N. C. R. R. marking from which the listing in the Dietz catalogue was made.

The General Issues were complete from the 5c green to the frameline 10c of which there were covers, one bearing a four-margined single copy and the other a pair; the "Ten" was similarly represented. A new first day usage of the 2c brown red tied Fayettesville, N. C. April 9, 1863 on wallpaper cover deserves mention.

The Prisoners-of-War section was well represented by examples of all the well-known Union prisons showing examples of Union and Confederate postage singly or in combination in many cases. What is believed to be the only known set of covers from Richland Prison on Captured Northern Patriotics, as well as a fine showing of the Mc Narey correspondence from Macon & Roper Hospital in Charleston, rounded out this phase of usage. There was a Confederate

Prisoner's Valentine with stamps from the North and South.

The colorful Patriotics were highlighted by a Nine-Star flag in addition to envelopes bearing the portraits of Jefferson Davis and Gen. Beauregard one with matching lettersheet. The College covers included Yalaboosha Female College from Caseyville, Miss. The remainder of the exhibit was devoted to Blockade runners, one from Mexico, a Trans-Mississippi mail bearing a pair of 20c green on captured Northern Patriotic cover and, finally, a document signed by Andrew Johnson permitting General Denver to visit the captured Postmaster General John H. Reagan of the "so-called Confederate States" at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.

## Meeting of April 17, 1963

### Annual Members' Competition

One of the highlights of the program year is the annual competition for all members who reside in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Each member is entitled to one frame where he or she may show some of his or her material in competition with selected gems from the collections of other members. It has become axiomatic that each year's showing is an improvement on the one before. This year was no exception. The judges were hard pressed to pick the winners from a forty frame display that ran the gamut from Bolivia to Uruguay. As usual, some of the displays from the hinterlands proved to be the equal if not better than the exhibits of some of the resident members.

This eleventh annual competition was on view in the main meeting room of the Collectors Club during the week of April 15-19 with Messrs. Altmann, Lindenberg, Miller and Rozman acting as hosts and Mrs. Ehrenberg repre-



Viewing the exhibits in the frames on April 17, 1963. (Left to right) Max H. Bass, Miss Louise Clemencon, Dr. Ludwig L. Simon and Mrs. Edith M. Faulstich.

senting the distaff side as hostess. It can be stated that a goodly number of members and their guests viewed the exhibits each day during the week.

Of course, the greatest turnout was on Wednesday night, April 17th when the winners were announced by the Chairman of the Judges, Mr. George E. Burghard, Past President of the Club. Mr. Burghard, before presenting the awards, stated that the normal difficulties present in judging a one frame exhibit were encountered on this occasion as well. Each exhibit was judged only on the material shown rather than on what he and other judges — Mrs. Rae D. Ehrenberg and Messrs. Edson J. Fifield, Emanuel M. Reggel and Roy Spiller — knew about the exhibitor's collection as a whole.

Before the awards were announced, however, Vice President Herbert P. Woodward, acting on behalf of vacationing President John J. Boker, Jr. introduced Mr. Harrison D. S. Haverbeck who in turn called upon Messrs. Solomon Altmann, Max H. Bass, Nathan Hals, Norman S. Hubbard and Drs. Richard C. Mast and Irwin M. Yarry to step forward to receive well-merited Certificates of Appreciation for the yeoman work of mounting the exhibit.

Next, Editor Henry M. Goodkind, presented bound volumes of the 1962 COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST to Philip Silver, Harrison D. S. Haverbeck and Franc Ritter, members of the Editorial Committee. Acting President Woodward then presented Mr. Goodkind with a bound copy for his services as Editor, this being the fourteenth such copy Mr. Goodkind has received.

The moment of truth had now arrived. With the exhibitors sitting on the edges of their respective seats in anticipation, Mr. Burghard, after expressing his thanks to the panel of judges, made the following announcements:

**Grand Award**

The top prize went to an unusual display of the *U. S. series of 1902 imperforates and coils* exhibited by Robert S. Breakey, M. D. of Lansing, Michigan. The prize this year was a sterling silver postage stamp dispenser. All 1963 prizes were selected by Bernard D. Harmer, Co-chairman of The Program Committee.

**Six Awards Of Merit**

Six handsome silver bowls, all of equal standing (see illustration page 243) were awarded to the following exhibits:

*India, Scinde District Dak,* a complete showing of the first adhesive postage stamps to be used on the continent of Asia by Harrison D. S. Haverbeck of Summit, New Jersey.

*Early U. S. Precancels* by Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy of New York, N. Y.

*Early Spain* by Paul F. Beaver of Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

*Covers from the Hawaiian Islands to the U. S. 1839-1860's* by J. David Baker of Indianapolis, Indiana.

*Guatemala, the Indian Head Issue of 1878* by Norman S. Hubbard of Oceanside, New York.

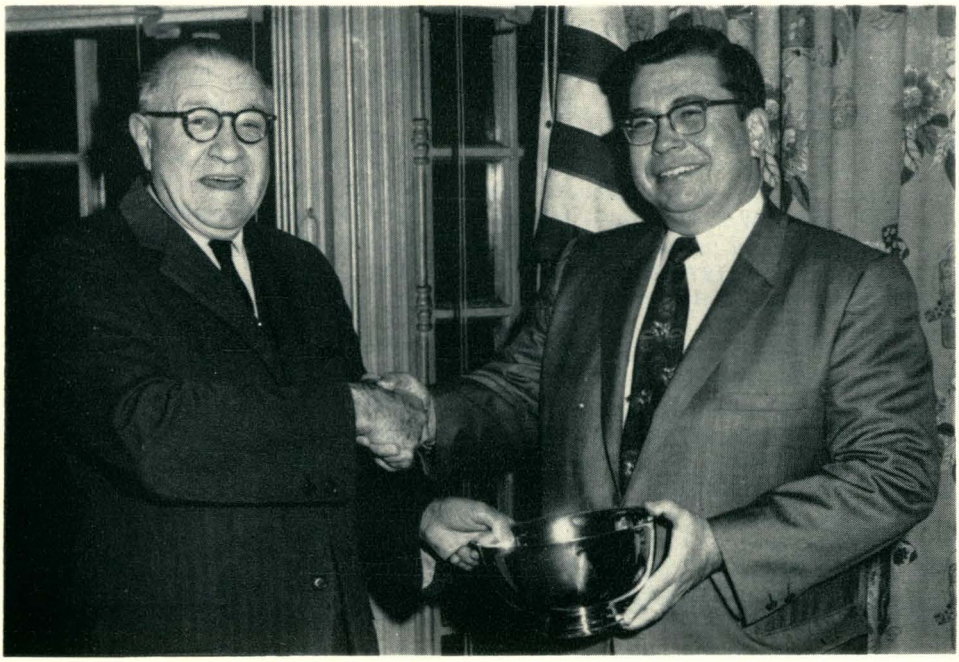
*Hong Kong, specialized* by Irwin M. Yarry, D. D. S. of New York, N. Y.

**Certificates Of Merit**

Six exhibits received Certificates as follows:

A cross section of the first two decades of *Swiss stamps on cover* by Edith M. Faulstich of Yonkers, New York.

*Great Britain Mulready caricatures* by Wallace W. Knox of Oakland, California.



J. David Baker of Indianapolis, Ind. (right) receiving his silver bowl, one of the six Awards of Merit, from George E. Burghard, Chairman of the 1963 Board of Judges. (Photos by Boutrelle)

*U. S. 2c red 1922 Washington* by Dr. Richard C. Mast of New York, N. Y.

*Colombia: Issues of 1859-75* on original covers by John N. Myer of New York, N. Y.

*Switzerland pioneer and semi-official air mail stamps* by Dr. R. Hasbrouck Shrady of Englewood, New Jersey.

*Mexico 1856-1866. Early Postal History of the Guadalajara District and the Ciudad Guzman-Zapotlan el Grande* by Dr. Abner I. Weisman of New York, N. Y.

**Other Exhibits**

*U. S. Revenue "Tax Paids"* — Solomon Altmann, New York, N. Y.

*Boer War postal markings and stamps on cover during the invasion of Natal and Cape Colony* — Walter Bjork, New York, N. Y.

*Lundy Island Air Mails* — John J. Britt, New York, N. Y.

*Flights by the Graf Zeppelin LZ127* — Florence Ortale Brown, New York, N. Y.

*Great Britain, "Penny Red" 1864* — Frank E. Crawford, White Plains, N. Y.

*Togoland, 20th Century* — Daniel F. de Beixedon, Sag Harbor, New York.

*British Colonial Postal Period in North American Covers* — Matt C. Dillingham, Menlo Park, California.

*U. S. 1869* selected pages — Erwin Agnew Fiero, Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

*Czechoslovakia Masaryk engraved issues 1923-1925* — L. M. Horechny, Stockholm, New Jersey.

*U. S. 19th Century Suffolk County (New York) covers* — Charles S. Lasky, New York, N. Y.

*Ceylon, 1857,* paper varieties, shades, watermarks, re-entry of 1 penny blue — Paul P. Lindenberg, New York, N. Y.

*Cayman Islands covers* — Dr. J. M. Lockie, Brandon, Canada.

*U. S. Postal History — A study of Registry System use of labels on foreign mail* — Barbara R. Mueller, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

*Oldenburg,* study of genuine and forgeries — Sol Rozman, New York, N. Y.

*Haiti, the Dutch Packetboats* — F. B. Sellers, Tarrytown, New York.

*U. S. Civil War Covers* — James B. Shaner, Sr., Kutztown, Pennsylvania.

*Newfoundland up to 1875* — John S. Siverts, Wilmington, Delaware.

*U. S. Offsets 1918-1920* — David C. Stump, Devon, Pennsylvania.

*U. S. Plate varieties of some 19th Century stamps* — Dr. Clarence E. Taft, Columbus, Ohio.

*Color.* An Index of color names and some charts — J. F. Westerberg, Mill Valley, California.

*Denmark — the Skilling issues,* unused with imperforates, essays, proofs and reprints — Svend Yort, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

*Bolivia & Costa Rica — Early issues,* covers and stamps, Max H. Bass, Great Neck, New York.

*Liberia. Early postal issues,* inverts, proofs and errors — Richard Ellis, Orange, New Jersey.

*Siam* — Henry B. Madden, Baltimore, Maryland.

*Artist sketches used for the preparation of various sports stamps* — Ira Seebacher, Roslyn, New York.

*Uruguay air mail stamps and covers* — Philip Silver, New York, N. Y.

*U. S. Early New York Postmarks* — H. Lawrence Pool, East Hampton, New York.

*United States air mail stamps and covers* — Edward Paul Bender, New York, N. Y.

**All's Well That Ends Well**

After the conclusion of the announcements, the winners bearing their awards and the losers their scars repaired to the library. So, far into the night, the talk was of stamps.

The clubhouse seldom has looked as spic and span, while in various rooms flowers were to be seen to add to this festive atmosphere. As usual, all behind-the-scene arrangements were capably but quietly arranged by Mesdames Pritchett and Eldridge of our Executive staff. *(P. S.)*

### Clubhouse Closed July 15 to August 1, 1963

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

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

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

# Auditor's Report

## THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.

## BALANCE SHEET

## DECEMBER 31, 1962

### ASSETS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **CURRENT FUNDS:** | | | |
| Cash in Banks | | | |
| Chemical Bank New York Trust Company | $ 1,277.32 | | |
| Bowery Savings Bank | 530.35 | | |
| Seamen's Bank for Savings | 349.36 | $ 2,157.03 | |
| Petty Cash Fund | | 50.00 | |
| Due from Advertisers, etc. | | 158.95 | |
| Prepaid Insurance | | 760.52 | |
| Deposits with Post Office, etc. | | 50.00 | |
| TOTAL CURRENT FUNDS | | | $ 3,176.50 |
| **PLANT INVESTMENT** | | | |
| Real Estate | | $ 69,780.87 | |
| Furniture and Equipment | | 17,502.67 | |
| Library | | 30,293.35 | |
| TOTAL PLANT INVESTMENT | | | $117,576.89 |
| **OTHER FUNDS:** | | | |
| House Replacement Fund: | | | |
| Marketable Securities (Market Value $24,104.25) | $21,605.45 | | |
| Cash-Seamen's Bank for Savings | 450.82 | $ 22,056.27 | |
| J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund: | | | |
| Marketable Securities (Market Value $9,150.00) | $ 7,926.17 | | |
| Cash-Seamen's Bank for Savings | 93.70 | 8,019.87 | |
| Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund: | | | |
| Cash-Manhattan Savings Bank | | 3,604.65 | |
| Insurance Fund: | | | |
| Cash-Bowery Savings Bank | | 1,000.00 | |
| Life Membership Fund: | | | |
| Cash-Bowery Savings Bank | | 450.00 | |
| TOTAL OTHER FUNDS | | | 35,130.79 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | | $155,884.18 |

### LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CURRENT FUNDS:** | | |
| Membership Dues Received in Advance | $ 292.15 | |
| Federal and State Income Taxes Withheld from Employees | 172.50 | |
| Social Security Taxes Payable | 115.88 | |
| Reserve for Anticipated Street Assessments | 2,500.00 | |
| Surplus—Current Funds | 95.97 | |
| TOTAL CURRENT FUNDS | | $ 3,176.50 |
| **PLANT INVESTMENT** | | |
| Investment in Plant | $117,576.89 | |
| TOTAL PLANT INVESTMENT | | 117,576.89 |
| **OTHER FUNDS:** | | |
| House Replacement Fund | $ 22,056.27 | |
| J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund | 8,019.87 | |
| Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund | 3,604.65 | |
| Insurance Fund | 1,000.00 | |
| Life Membership Fund | 450.00 | |
| TOTAL OTHER FUNDS | | 35,130.79 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL | | $155,884.18 |

## THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.

### STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1962

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **INCOME** | | | |
| Membership Dues | | $ 17,190.93 | |
| Interest—Savings Bank Accounts | | 328.81 | |
| Contributions | | 689.27 | $ 18,209.01 |
| **OPERATING EXPENSES** | | | |
| Office | | $ 3,911.66 | |
| Club Activities | | 2,625.69 | |
| House | | 6,438.55 | |
| Library | | 2,572.79 | 15,548.69 |
| | | | $ 2,660.32 |
| **COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST** | | | |
| Cost of Publishing | | $ 8,855.65 | |
| Less: | | | |
| Advertising | $ 3,399.21 | | |
| Subscriptions | 153.00 | | |
| Sales | 350.00 | 3,902.21 | 4,953.44 |
| **EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME** | | | $ 2,293.12 |
| **SURPLUS**—January 1, 1962 | | | 2,389.09 |
| **SURPLUS**—December 31, 1962 | | | $ 95.97 |

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

The Collectors Club, Inc.
New York, New York

We have examined the Balance Sheet of the Collectors Club, Inc. as of December 31, 1962 and the Statement of Operations and Surplus for the year then ended and have examined or tested accounting records of the Club to the extent we considered necessary.

The Club does not charge depreciation on the property and equipment nor does the Club record in its accounts gifts other than cash and marketable securities. Except for these practices, the accompanying Balance Sheet and Statement of Operations and Surplus in our opinion present fairly the position of The Collectors Club, Inc. at December 31, 1962 and the results of operations for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Very truly yours,
CHIRNSIDE, ROBERTS & LANGSTON

## COMING 1963 MEETINGS

**September 18th** — *France & Colonies Philatelic Society*

**October 2nd** — *New York Postmaster Provisionals*—John R. Boker, Jr.

**October 16th** — *Trans Atlantic Covers 1851-1875*—Melvin Schuh

**November 6th** — *American Stamp Dealers' Association*

# Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

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

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

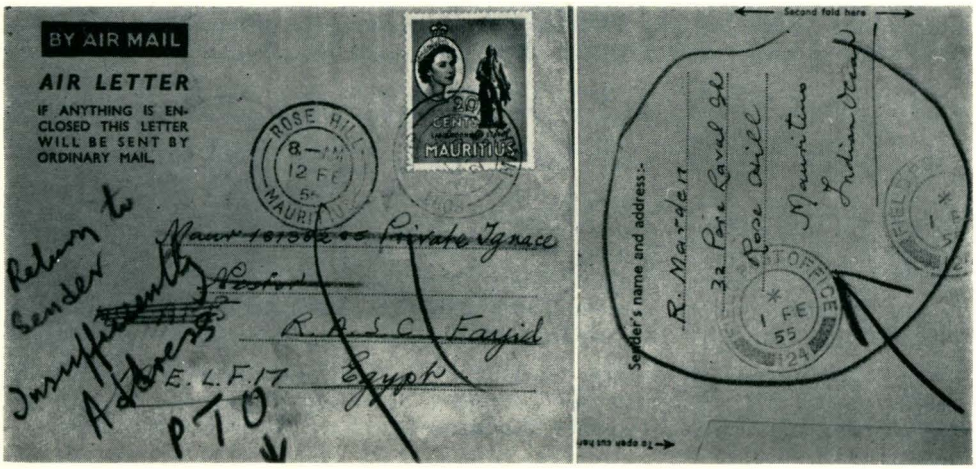
## Mauritius

## 1955 Air Letter Sheet

The 20c Queen Elizabeth pictorial of Mauritius is certainly a common stamp catalogued at a few cents. At the time of its usage here, Mauritius had no imprinted aerogrammes; these being first issued in 1953. Therefore, the Mauritius post office sold blank air letter sheets with the correct stamp of 35c attached. These sold for 35c.

However, why this Air Letter Sheet with a 20c stamp? Was the postal clerk in error?

No, this is an example of the special rate then in effect in Mauritius whereby aerogrammes could be sent to members of the Mauritius engineer battalion then serving in the Suez. This allowed the sending of aerogrammes for 20c and these too were supplied by the post office with stamp attached upon request for 20c.




(Photos by Boutrelle)

The Mauritian battalion was comparatively small. As most troops in the field, they did not have facilities to save or file their mail. Therefore, of the small number of such 20c aerogrammes used, an even smaller number were kept.

The preservation of this example was due to it being insufficently addressed and therefore returned to the sender. Cancelled in Port Louis on January 21, 1955; it is backstamped "Field Post Office 124" on February 1, 1955; and then postmarked again "Rose Hill, Mauritius" on February 12, 1955. *(George R. Wren, Canton, Ohio.)*

# Book Reviews

*The Handbook and Catalogue of Canadian Transportation Postmarks* by T. P. G. Shaw M. A., M. Sc., F. C. I. C. with an Introduction by H. J. Hollands. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society of Canana. 197pp. $5.00.

This revised and expanded volume on the railway and transportation postmarks of Canada is a great improvement over the edition published in 1944. There are two sections, namely the handbook of 59 pages and the catalogue of 138 pages.

The handbook is a compilation of all the early railways with a brief history of each. There are 29 maps of the various routes, 28 illustrations of railway covers and 3 interesting advertisements of the nineteenth century. The histories are clear and concise, although some errors have been noted. The maps are well executed and the illustrations of covers are excellent.

The catalogue is composed of a preliminary discussion on terms, classifications, pricing and rarity factors, route identification tables and illustrations of the various types of postmarks. The tables are divided into the following sections: Newfoundland, Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Western Provinces, Railroad and Steamer Routes, and Depots.

This volume has been produced by lithography and photo offset processes and credit must be given to Mr. H. J. Hollands who has correlated, checked, and illustrated the manuscript. This book will be a permanent dictionary for collectors of Canadian railway material. *(John H. M. Young)*

*Getting Started In Stamp Collecting* by Burton Hobson. 128 pages with many illustrations. Clothbound. Published by the Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., 419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Price $2.95

In the past decade there have been many books published in the "how-to-do-it" class, beamed at the beginner. Here is the latest and it is a very fine job. The language is clear and simple while the advice is accompanied by clear illustrations.

The Foreword was supplied by the famous Dr. William C. Menninger. It is a tribute to philately when one as eminent as Dr. Menninger evidences his fascination with stamp collecting.

Although in no way connected with this fine little book, it is hoped that the next publisher will not come out with another book for beginners, but, instead bring out one entitled, "How to Remain With Stamp Collecting." *(H. M. G.)*

## The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

*A Revised List of the Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes of All Nations* by J. Walter Scott. Published by Scott & Company, New York, N. Y. 1879. 303 pages. Illustrated. Leather bound. Gift of Mr. John R. Boker, Jr.

*Centenary Hong Kong Stamp Exhibition Catalogue 1862-1962.* Gift of Mr. Hugh Gore.

*The Pony Express* by W. S. Boggs and M. C. Nathan. Published under the auspices of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund of the Collectors Club. 105 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound.

*Getting Started in Stamp Collecting* by Burton Hobson. Sterling Publishing Company, Inc., New York, N. Y. Gift of the author. 128 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound.

*Katalog der Oesterr. Postablagestempel* by Georg Sobetzky. Verlag: Karl Neufeld, Wien, Austria. 1963. German text. 298 pages. Illustrated. Ring binding, paper cover. Gift of the Austria Philatelic Society.

*The Handbook and Catalogue of Canadian Transportation Postmarks* by T. P. G. Shaw. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. 1963. 197 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

*A Specialized Priced Catalogue of Indian Stamps 1963,* edited and published by Jal Cooper, Bombay, India. 84 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

*A Priced Catalogue of "Post-Independence" Indian Stamps,* edited and published by Jal Cooper, Bombay, India. 1963. 28 pages. Illustrated. Paper cover. Courtesy of the author.

*Stamp Collecting Talks with Fred B. Thomas.* Publication of the American Philatelic Society. 1963. 24 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

*D'Urso Europa Specialized Catalogue 1963.* D'Urso Editore, Rome. 441 pages, illustrated. Italian text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Stanley R. Rice.

*Charles A. Lindbergh, A Biographical and Philatelic Study* by Walter Curley, Librarian, Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum. Published by Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum, Inc., Regis College, Weston, Mass. 35 pages. Illustrated. Ring binder. Paper cover. Gift of the Museum.

*1963 Membership Directory and Index of the Philatelic Traders' Society, London, England.* 83 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of the Society.

*Postmarks of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey Bases* by A. G. Fisher. Published by the Polar Postal History Society of Great Britain. 1961. 24 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

*Postal History of Samoa,* Chapters 8-11, by Jack R. Hughes. Manuscript. Gift of the author.

*Italian Overprints on Greek Stamps Used in the Ionian Islands During Italian Occupation (1941-1943)* by Moses Constantinis. Publication of Hellenic Philatelic Society, Athens, Greece. Greek text. 24 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of the author.

*Le Monde des Philatelistes.* 34 issues, 1960-1962. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

*Encyclopedia of Music Philately* by Niels Miller. Published by The American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1963. 91 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

**Purchased by the Library:**

*Handbuch der Militar-Luftpost, 1793-1954* by Alfred Clement. 1955. Selbstverlag des Verfassers, Graz, Austria. German text. 158 pages. Illustrated. Paper cover.

*Le Philateliste Francais,* Nos. 1-93/94, June 1892-Feb./Mar. 1902. Four bound volumes.

*Stamps of the Channel Islands,* edited and published by Ernest J. Baker, Guernsey, C. I. 1946. 51 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound.

*Notes on Line Engraved British Stamps* by Harry Tahl. Published by Frank Godden, Ltd., London, England. 14 pages. Illustrated. Paper cover.

**Gifts were also received from:**

Mr. Edson J. Fifield, Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs, Mrs. Ethel McCoy, Mr. Sol Whitman, Miss Jean Fraser, Mr. Hans G. Zervas and Miss Louise Clemencon.

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| 3012 | 6d Slate Violet, vertical pair, full to large margins, light target cancel, sharp laid lines | $600 |
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| Vol. 21 | (1942) | All issues |
| Vol. 22 | (1943) | Jan., Apr., Oct. |
| Vol. 23 | (1944) | All issues |
| Vol. 24 | (1945) | All issues |
| Vol. 25 | (1946) | All issues |
| Vol. 26 | (1947) | All issues |
| Vol. 27 | (1948) | All issues |
| Vol. 28 | (1949) | July, Oct. |
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