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PHILATELIST

Volume 58 Number 2
March 1979

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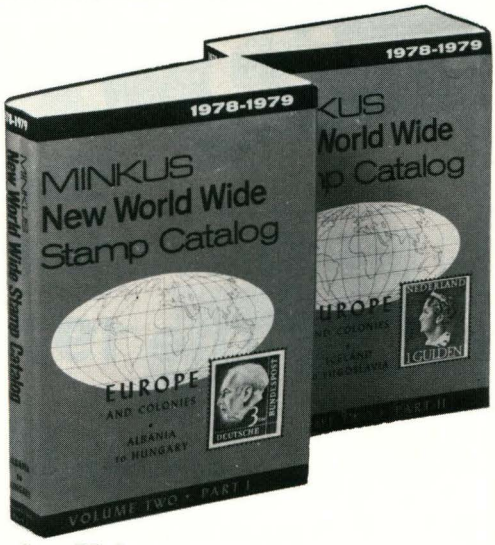
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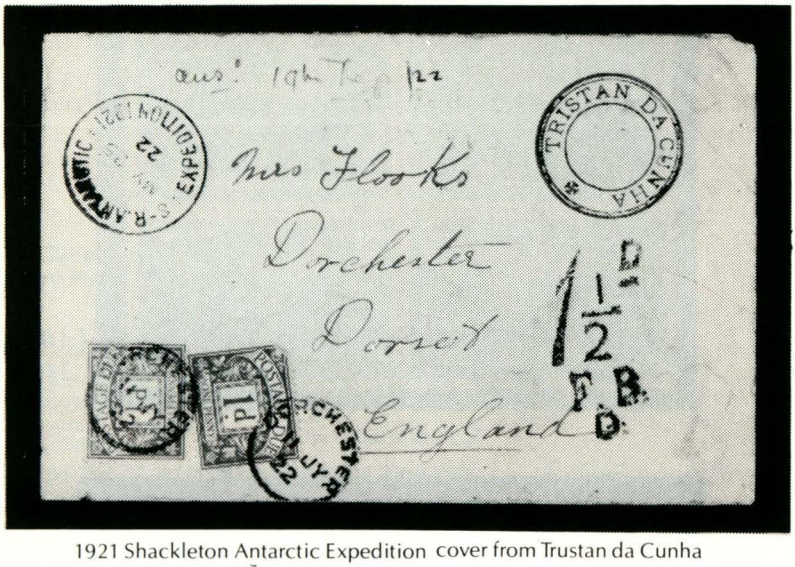
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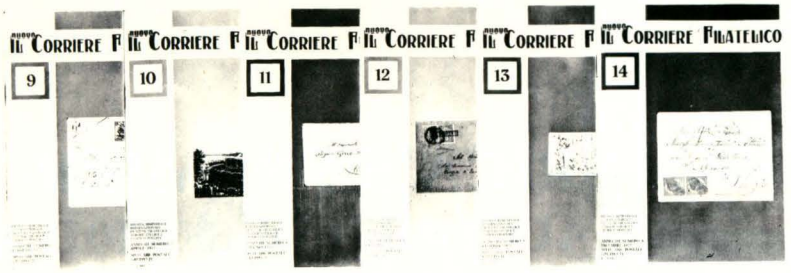
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 58, Number 2 **March 1979**

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Editorial Staff:
H. D. S. Haverbeck
Robert P. Odenweller
Ira Seebacher
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Editorial

No Matter How Thin You Slice It

It is little short of phenomenal to see how much space today is given to postal history discussions by relative newcomers to the excitement of philately. Reading them, one gets the impression that this subject is a brand new field for research, study and presentation.

Just when it all originated is not recorded in any literature this commentator ever read. But evidence that it was fully known and practiced by such pioneers as Image, Mirabaud, Legrand, Breitfuss, Castle, Fraenkel, Philbrick, Ayer, Lindsay and others, is provided by contemporary descriptions of their collections.

It remained for Robson Lowe, the distinguished dealer, scholar and writer (and a member of The Collectors Club) to revive interest in postal history in the 'thirties, as an antidote to the trend towards "picturestamp" collecting that had begun to invade the avocation.

On this side of the Atlantic, our late Edith "Dee" Fisher (later, Faulstich) carried Robbie's torch and during the 1951 CAPEX show, in Toronto, enlisted enough interested fellow collectors (we among them) to found the Postal History Society of America.

What the latter day protagonists and their contemporaries did, however, was to focus attention on the more exciting—and often overlooked—aspects of the covers they acquired. By their writings they hoped to encourage collectors to consider covers as more than just envelopes with stamps and postal markings.

For just about a decade now postal history has become little less than a fanatic mania. Offer a cover at an ordinary auction and it may bring $50. Place it in one of the increasingly numerous "postal history sales" and it can be expected to bring thrice that or more.

In our humble opinion, postal history is not, or should not be an individual, independent specialty of philately, rather it should be an essential, integral part of it.

In the 1935-65 era, when we had progressed from mere album filling to serious philately, we were expected to be as familiar with postal history as with the technical aspects of stamps and how freaks or errors came into existence. When judging entries at international competitions in Latin America, Europe and elsewhere we appraised them on the basis of how familiar owners were with the rates, routings and kindred aspects of items which today are stressed as separate adjuncts of philately. We judged not only the adhesives in a stamp collection, but the owners' knowledge and appreciation of why stamps of various denominations were issued for the prepayment of postal rates; and if covers were transported over different routes, why different fees were charged.

Like our fellow veterans, we are surprised—if not puzzled—by what is being foisted upon us today as a "new" specialty. We cannot comprehend the purposes or reasons for separate postal history classifications at today's international shows.

Could it be that *FIP* officers who haven't been on stampdom's scene long enough to know what was accepted as normal in the past, were pressured or cajoled into augmenting international show sections with independent postal history groupings?

Or were *FIP* statutes adopted to enable additional representatives to be added to free-loading juries as postal history specialists? During our decades of judging from Madrid to Manila and dozens of lands between, we were expected to competently appraise displayed covers for their postal history importance as well as stamps in the collections. Never once did such of our colleagues as John Wilson,

Benjamin Goodfellow, Mario Diena, Georges Fulpius, Nils Strandell, Wolff de Beer, Corbisier de Meaulsart or Abraham Odfjell ever have to be aided or advised by postal history experts.

Has our avocation become so splintered as to remind us of the old story about the ranchland G.P. who visited a Washington medical luminary and was invited to a physicians' seminar?

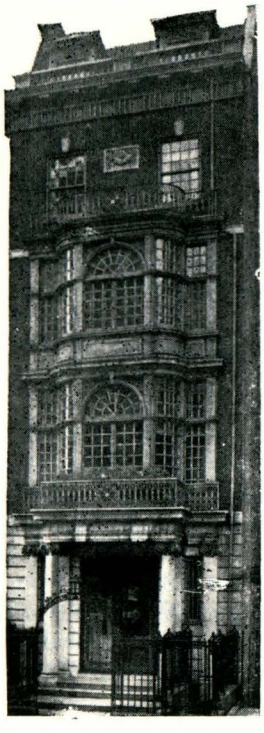
Pediatricians, neurologists, cardiologists, gynecologists, podiatrists and other specialists read their papers as a prelude to the main speaker. He was finally introduced as the "*Naval Surgeon General.*" "Good grief!" cried the G.P. "is medicine that specialized down here?"

This commentary possibly may provoke some response—and we hope it does. For if we continue to cut the philatelic bologna any thinner, we might yet see the day when we'll have to judge collections according to the size of their contents' perforation holes.

(E.A.K.)

The Collectors Club Philatelist is Interested in Receiving Articles Pertaining to Your Field of Philatelic Endeavor whether it be specialized information, research or postal history.

If you have such material for publication or in the process of preparation please contact Executive Editor, Ira S. Zweifach, The Collectors Club, 22 E. 35th St., New York, N.Y. 10016, for its possible inclusion in a future issue of our journal.



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THE POSTAL HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

A study in depth of the postal history of one small city, E. Eugene Fricks' "Postal History of New Brunswick" is a classic example of how the U.S. Postal System evolved.



By E. Eugene Fricks

The era of Dutch settlement in the New World began in the early 1620's. Within a few years, Nieuw Amsterdam became a bustling community of little black and yellow brick houses, each with a gabled roof, a fireplace in the kitchen where the family lived, a fat old burgher puffing on his pipe and a good wife busy at her spinning wheel.[1] Dutch settlers pushed across the Nordt, or Hudson, River into the wilderness, building little churches and tidy farms, giving the area the Dutch name of Bergen (founded in 1660, later part of Jersey City). Southward, they built a trading post along the Delaware River at Nieuw Amstel (later New Castle, Delaware).[2]

Faced with necessity of connecting their settlements along the two rivers, the Dutch laid out the area's first road. This thoroughfare was simply an Indian path, sometimes travelled by white runners, but more often by friendly Indians, who passed communications from tribe to tribe.[3] That this route was not extensively used for message traffic can be inferred from Alex ter Braake's analysis of a letter from Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts to Governor Johan Printz (April

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E. Eugene Fricks is an engineering manager residing in New Jersey. A keen student of the postal history of that state, he has done research in the local chronicles and records of that area.

22, 1644) of Nya Sverige on the Delaware. This letter travelled by water.[4]

The first road began at Elizabethtown. Here messengers ferried across New York Bay, started a long journey southward. Runners jogged through country that afterwards became Woodbridge and Piscataway until they reached the ford across the Raritan River. The Raritan had first been explored by Europeans when Hendrik Hudson, in 1609, sailed the *Half Moon* through Raritan Bay and up the river. There is no indication that these explorers landed here.

The river is navigable for several miles until a rocky ledge extending across prevents the further passage of watercraft. It was here that the river was so shallow at low tide that it could easily be forded in a wagon or upon horseback.[5]

Departing from the traditional method of English colonization in America, where private enterprises were sanctioned, Charles II awarded (in March 1664) to his eldest brother, James, Duke of York, all the territory between the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers. This proprietary grant was in addition to that of Long Island and various portions of New England. A major difficulty was that a substantial portion of the grant was claimed by others, especially the Dutch. James, however, quickly overcame this obstacle with another tool at his disposal; the Navy Office which he headed.

The Duke of York lost little time in executing deeds of lease and release, assigning on June 24, 1664, almost half his New World grant to two old friends of the royal family associated with him at the Navy Office: Sir George Carteret and John, Lord Berkeley. They were eager venturers in the American colonies and were among the proprietors of the Carolina colony. In June, 1664, the Duke conferred upon them the colonial territory between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers. It was called *Nova Caesarea,* or New Jersey, in honor of Carteret's spirited defense of his native Isle of Jersey against Cromwell's forces after the Stuarts took refuge on that offshore sanctuary.

In August 1664, the Duke dispatched four British warships under the command of Colonel Richard Nicholls, governor-designate, to dispossess the Dutch at Nieuw Amsterdam. Forcing the surrender of Dutch governor Peter Stuyvesant, Nicholls began exercising his powers as royal agent to promote settlements across the Hudson, making land grants there in the king's name. Unfortunately, Nicholls' royal grants conflicted with the grants made by Berkeley, Carteret and their successors, sowing the seeds of future strife in Jersey from the outset.[6]

Nicholls fostered settlements with self-government, New England town meeting style. Proprietary efforts to reassert antiquated powers, which had already been abolished in England, were understandably resented. Quitrents, for example, became the crux of a dispute that festered for decades. The charter for Woodbridge, granted June 1, 1669, stipulated that at least "sixty families, and as many more as shall be thought proper," must settle on the land and pay the proprietors an annual quitrent of a halfpenny per acre.[7]

The tension between yeoman and gentry, tenant and absentee landlord, combined with frequent and bitter disputes over land titles arising from "Indian Purchases" and unauthorized Elizabethtown and Monmouth Patents granted by Nicholls in 1664 produced political contentions and civil litigations as well as sporadic mob violence throughout the seventeen and eighteenth centuries.

The Jersey proprietary remained unified until 1674, when Berkeley sold his half to a wealthy London Quaker merchant, Edward Byllynge. Carteret agreed, in 1676, to a partition of the colony, taking for himself the eastern portion and leaving the western portion to Byllynge, William Penn, and their associates. Governing through his son Philip, Sir George did not live long enough to benefit from his proprietorship, dying in 1680. The purchase of the eastern colony at auction the following year by a group headed by Penn (which shortly took in twelve other investors to form the so-

called "Twenty four Proprietors") inaugurated a new era, especially in the control and distribution of land. This auction sale, at the direction of Carteret's widow, was to repay his debts and clear his name. Carteret had been expelled from the Commons for embezzling Royal Navy funds.

Prior to the purchase by Penn, East Jersey had been settled predominately by migrants from New England, of whom Congregationalists outnumbered their Baptist, Dutch Reformed, and Quaker neighbors. For example, on May 20, 1668,* Hugh Dunn, Hopewell and Benjamin Hull, John Martin, John and Charles Gilman, Robert Dennis, and John Smith, all from Piscataqua in New England were authorized to establish a township, which soon was known as Piscataway. Other sections of this township acquired local names reflecting the backgrounds of the families settled there. Fieldville, along the road to New Market, was named for the Field family, whose founder came to America with Roger Williams in 1638. Their ancestor, John Field (b. 1525), introduced the Copernican system of astronomy into England, and his son, Richard, was chaplain to Elizabeth I. Rival factions of Baptists, settling around New Market and carrying on their old religious disputes, made that region known as Quibbletown or Squabbletown.

After the Penn purchase, a sizable influx of Scottish Presbyterians, Anglicans, and Quakers ensued. The pervasive Puritan influence was never submerged, but social, ethnic, and religious diversity became the most conspicuous characteristic of East Jersey.[9]

In 1685, James, now James II, ascended the throne of England. A Catholic, he was opposed by Parliament and the pretensions of Charles' illegitimate son, the Duke of Monmouth, a Protestant. Branded a 'public nuisance' in 1682, Monmouth had escaped to France, to return to south England after the accession. Although raising an army among the yeomanry and having himself crowned, Monmouth was dealth a crushing blow at Bridgewater on Sedgemoor in Somersetshire by James, who had him imprisoned in the Tower and eventually beheaded.[10] In 1682, East Jersey had created four counties: Essex, Middlesex, Bergen, and—Monmouth. In 1688, another county was created—Somerset—signaling James that resistance was still alive in America and that he would be forced to eradicate it all over again.

James denied the privilege of handling overseas shipping to Perth Amboy, the capital of East Jersey, unless colonial authorities ceded the collection of cargo duties to His Majesty's customs collector. Perth Amboy had carried on a brisk trade with the West Indies and Madiera in which lumber and staple provisions were exchanged for cash and molasses. In 1688, James struck another blow at colonial self-administration when he decreed that all colonies north of the Delaware would be part of the province of New England. Boston would be the capital, and harsh, arbitrary Sir Edmund Andros was designated governor.[11]

Andros promptly named Andrew Hamilton, East Jersey's proprietary deputy governor to be receiver general to collect quitrents. The situation in America might have deteriorated even further if James' unpopularity at home had not grown even faster than in America. In December 1688, he was deposed in favor of his Protestant daughter, Mary, and her husband William of Orange.

Carlos E. Godfrey in his monograph, "When Boston Was New Jersey's Capitol," saw the consequent decline of a formal plan for colonial union as a manifestation of William's preoccupation with his Netherlands' dominions and with English support for unification of the Low Countries. C.W. Ernst, in "The Beginning of North American Posts," to the contrary, pointed out William's role in founding the Bank of England, subsidizing the post in Scotland and providing first-class leadership to the English postal system.[12] The 1702 Act of Union may be viewed in this context. No matter what, the fact remains, William did much for the postal system of those early days.

The Beginning of the Postal System

William and Mary granted a twenty-one year patent to Thomas Neale, Master of the Royal Mint, on February 17, 1691, to administer the post office in America. Neale was granted the exclusive right to establish post offices and post routes, and he might act either in person or by deputy. The rates of postage to be used were those of the British post office, or as agreed upon by Neale and the several colonial legislatures.[13]

While it is outside the scope of this paper to speculate extensively on royal motivations behind the support for an American postal system, there may well have been a higher purpose than the facilitation of trade mentioned in the royal patent.

The English Post-Office Act of 1660 had authorized the Crown to bestow the Office of Postmaster-General for life or for a period of years not exceeding twenty-one, and to establish Post-Offices "in England, Scotland and Ireland and other of His Majesty's Dominions." An Act of 1685 gave the post office revenue to the King, who was the same person that as Duke of York had received this revenue since 1663. An attempt had been made to establish an American Post Office for the special benefit of the Duke, an attempt apparently confined to New York. In 1684, Sir John Werden proposed to Governor Donegan that a post be established "along the coast from Carolina to Nova Scotia." This effort was unsuccessful due to a lack of sufficient correspondence to support a weekly mail.[14]

Neale chose to act by deputy and commissioned Andrew Hamilton on April 4, 1692.[15] Hamilton had been recommended by William Dockwra, for whom Hamilton acted as proprietary agent. Hamilton followed the program envisioned by Neale for a service embracing the area from Piscataqua, New Hampshire to Philadelphia. He provided for a general post office or chief letter office in the principal town of each colony, with the postmaster to be his appointee. Postal rates were negotiated with the legislatures of each colony. An act of the legislature of the Province of Pennsylvania, passed in 1693, provided:

> "To and from Philadelphia by the eastern part of New England beyond Boston, nineteen pence. . . .

"To and from every place within eighty miles of Philadelphia, four pence half penny.

"All letters belonging to the public, to be received and dispatched free of all charges and that the post, pass ferriage free of all ferries, within the town of New Castle and county appending."[15]

The Provincial Congress of the Colony of Massachusetts enacted, on June 9, 1693, among other provisions ". . . the rates . . . Boston to Rhode Island or vice versa 6d; . . . East or West Jersey or Pennsylvania 15d; . . ."[16]

Rariton Lotts

In addition to the Elizabethtown grant made by the Carterets, prior to the sale to the Proprietors, there was a tract on the south and west side of the Raritan extending to the mouth of the South River to the mouth of the Bound Brook and extending back about two miles. John Inian, who served as an Associate Justice of the Court in Piscataway and in the councils of two colonial governors purchased part of that tract from the Indians. In 1682 the General Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division (the "Twenty-four Proprietors") recognized his purchase and offered the Inian tract in six hundred acre plots known as the "Rariton Lotts." Inian retained two of them. Near Inian's land was a ferry crossing the Raritan. He paid the province an annual fee of five shillings to operate it. At that price the enterprise must have been profitable.

In 1686, a road laid out by Inian between his home and Claswick's Bridge, then the best road to Burlington, was approved by the highway commissioners, as was the road made by him to Piscataway. Care and maintenance of these roads was entrusted to local innkeepers. When this proved to be unsatisfactory, an annual tax of £10 was levied

for the care of the Burlington and Inian's ferry road. George Drake was made responsible for its care.[17]

Deputy Governor Laurie responded to a petition of the Proprietors in 1683 for a different route between Burlington and Perth Amboy by having a road established and a ferry operate between New York and Perth Amboy. When this action was unsuccessful in drawing traffic away from Inian's road, Governor Basse attempted to have the Perth Amboy route made a public road; this too proved unsuccessful.[18] The route across New York Bay was subject to frequent interruption by storms and was quite hazardous, as shown by records of frequent drownings.

Jersey Population

From the inception of the colony, Jersey economy was firmly rooted in agriculture and related pursuits. In addition to raising a variety of crops for local consumption, many farmers also produced a surplus of various commodities—grains, flax, hemp, fruits, and vegetables—for export to the markets in New York and Philadelphia as well as Rhode Island and the West Indies. However, the volume of New Jersey's export trade was modest.[20] Since a port of sufficient size to handle a large volume of overseas shipping did not exist, New Jersey did not develop a large independent commercial community, remaining dependent upon New York and Philadelphia for manufactured goods from Europe and for essential mercantile services. Governor William Franklin acknowledged as late as as 1774: "New York & Philadelphia are in Reality the commercial capitals of East and West Jersey."[21]

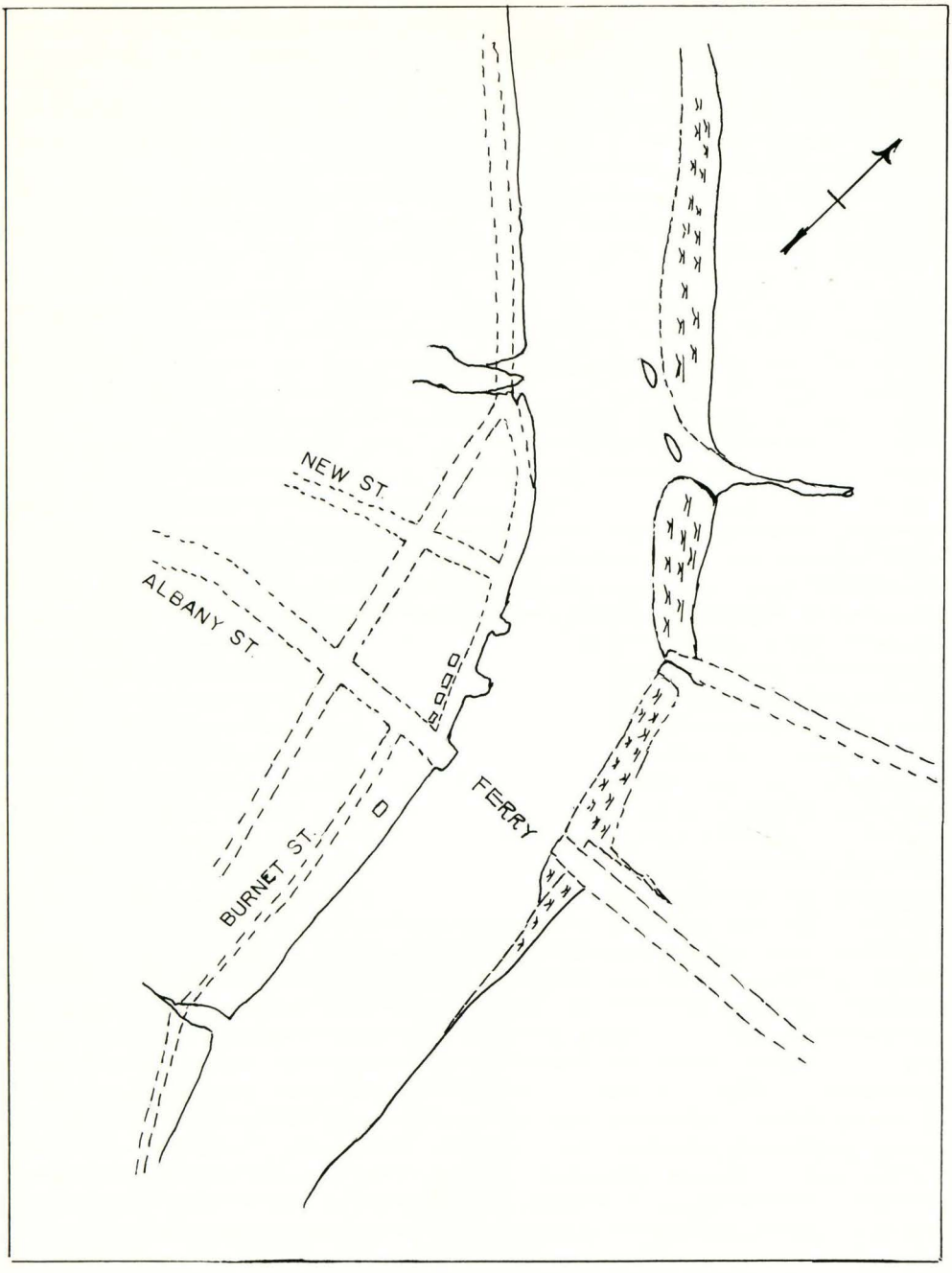
Due, in part, to this agricultural emphasis, the population of the area did not grow quickly. This was to have profound implications for the development of communications and of the posts. Travellers were forced to carry provisions and to sleep wherever they could. An early traveller, Cornelius van Tienhoven, writing in 1649, glowingly described the areas as "the handsomest and pleasantest country man can behold." In 1675, William Edmundson, a Quaker preacher, and James Fletcher were abandoned by Indian guides in the woods while trekking from Shrewsbury to the Delaware. Making their way to the 'Rarington River,' Edmundson's journal[22] tells us there they found "a small landing place from New York, from whence there was a small path that led to the Delaware Falls . . ."

> "We travel'd that Day and saw no town Creature. At Night, we kindled a Fire in the Wilderness and lay by it, as we used to do in such journeys. Next day, about Nine in the Morning, by the good Hand of God, we came well to the Falls; and by his Providence found there an Indian Man, a Woman, and a Boy with a Canoo; So we hired him for some Wampampeg, to help us over in the Canoo."

Jasper Danekaets and Ephraim Hermans led a group of Dutch Labadists through this area in 1679 on their way to a new settlement on the Chesapeake. They stopped for a night at Greenland's Tavern, about two miles beyond "Piscataway Town, the last English village in East Jersey."[23]

James Alexander noted upon a visit in 1730: "...when I came to this place (Inian's Ferry) in 1715, there were but four or five houses in the thirty miles between Inian's Ferry and the Falls of the Delaware..."[24]

Sometime in 1724, Inian's Ferry was renamed New Brunswick. Local tradition has it that the town name honored the House of Brunswick whose representative, George I, occupied the throne of England. The precise date has not been determined. On April 2, 1724, "two surveyors and two constables were appointed by the Court of General Quarter Sessions for New Brunswick."[25] Also, Simon Brinley of Piscataway bequeathed "my Plantation lying in New Brunswick" (March 22, 1724-25).[26]



Map of New Brunswick adapted from Manning's Survey, 1790.

To this point, no postal arrangements had been formally made for New Brunswick. The Neale-Hamilton patent had been abrogated and the British post office assumed control in 1710. The effort had not been a profitable one, and Hamilton's salary had not been paid to the time of his death in 1703. The first mention of New

Brunswick in a postal sense appeared in a notice in Philadelphia in 1733:

> "Whereas there are now several letters lying in the Post Office at Amboy, belonging to Persons living in the Counties of Monmouth, Essex and Somerset. These are therefore to desire then to apply to James Nelson (Nielson) at Brunswick, for Somerset County, William Williamson, for Essex County, and Walter Vall, for Monmouth County, in order to receive them."[27]

This situation continued for another thirty years. Johannes Moelich left a description of his periodic journey to Perth Amboy from Pluckemin, a distance of some 30 miles, to pick up his mail from Germany. In 1752, the Amboy postmaster was John Fox. One description, in 1752, notes that "only three post offices exist in New Jersey: Amboy, Trenton, and Burlington." Letters were left at those places by the Philadelphia mail carrier, weekly in summer and once in two weeks during the winter.[28] Although stage wagons passed through New Brunswick as early as 1738,[29] Alex ter Braake in "The Posted Letter in America" concludes that no letter mail was regularly carried by them.[30] In discussing the new postal route established by Alexander Spottswood in 1731 (a route that provoked the ire of the governor of West Jersey in that both Amboy and Burlington, the seats of government, were omitted), Benjamin Franklin noted that Brunswick was established as the mail distribution point for some 22 surrounding points. This letter was written some thirty years after the event and Franklin's memory may be suspect as to the precise time frame in which the changes occured. There is further evidence of postal activity with the advertisement of uncalled for letters, on September 28, 1754, left at New Brunswick.[31] In the tables of postage rates dated 1754, there is no entry for New Brunswick, yet, it did exist.

While New Brunswick was growing in size as a commercial center, this growth was relatively insignificant compared to that of the major towns (New York and Philadelphia) in the region. Correspondence of any variety was apparently quite small during the 1730-1760 period. Postage rates represented substantial amounts of money and currency was scarce. New Jersey frequently resorted to the printing of bills of credit to provide the means of exchange to pay mortgages and taxes. It is some measure of political maturity of the region that the prompt failure to provide paper money provoked most of the governmental crises in the colony. The Privy Council's refusal to sanction another printing in 1774 provided the impetus for New Jersey's representation in the First Continental Congress.

In a diffuse, agriculturally centered, and relatively isolated society, political maturity and sophistication were wanting. The colony lacked its own newspaper, and communication within the colony was apparently meager.[32] That contact with the Old World was available is shown by the partnership of James Nielson and R1chard Gibbs, of New Brunswick, whose ships called at Belfast, Lisbon, and Maderia, as well as the West Indies.[33] This was the same Nielson, a man of some standing in New Brunswick, mentioned in the Mercury notice of 1733.

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Continued on page 116

S. H. S. OVERPRINTS ON HUNGARY
Croatia-Nov. 1918 to Jan. 1919

By Ken Palmer

An interesting segment of postal history much maligned over the years, the S. H. S. overprints on Hungary have been a victim of bad writing and misinformation. Mr. Palmer's study attempts to correct and update the errors of the past.



Towards the end of 1918, Austro-Hungarian domination over nearly a quarter of Europe was brought to an end, and from this once great Empire large areas were sliced away and in their place new countries were born. Jugoslavia had it's beginnings here, when Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, and Dalmatia were all amalgamated with the Kingdom of Serbia.

Initially it was agreed that until complete overall unity could be achieved each would continue to handle their own internal affairs. Postally, Serbia had new stamps ready for release, but Croatia (as did Bosnia and Slovenia) made immediate arrangements for a definitive set, which by early January 1919 had been released and was being sold by most Post Offices.

A commemorative issue was also commisioned and on November 29, 1918, exactly one month after the official break with Hungary, a set of four were sold—for only one day. Used stamps are virtually all postmarked with this date.

While the definitives and commemoratives were being prepared, the Croatian Postal Committee in Zagreb decided to have all existing stocks of Hungarian

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Ken Palmer is a professional photographer who makes his home in London. He has long specialized in Balkan philately.

stamps overprinted. The chief lithographer for the Regional Press, a Mr. Steinbauer, was given the task of designing a series of simple but effective overprints to suit the various types of stamps available in (any) quantity. His directive stated that the word HRVATSKA (Croatia) must be included, plus the letters S.H.S. to show the new bond between the Serbians, Croatians and Slovenians, as well as a bar to obliterate the original country of origin.

A total of 12 different designs were selected (13 if Postal Stationary is included). Using Lithographic transfer paper, each was individually traced 100 times (sheets 10 x 10) on to stoneblocks. They were then printed and accepted by the Postal Committee. However, since lithography is a notably slow process and the stones need to be renewed after short runs, it was decided to change to metal plates. The use of typography began with the first issues reaching the Post Offices by November 18, 1918. Both the Regional Press and the Archbishops Printing works were given the job of producing the complete issue and by the beginning of December all of the selected values had been overprinted and distributed to nearly 250 Post Offices throughout Croatia with the majority going to the three main Post Offices in Zagreb.

Had sufficient stamps been overprinted to cover the needs of the general public and those of the worldwide army of collectors, who during this period were demanding all new issues in quantity the story would have ended here. Unfortunately, the situation started to get out of hand when numerous Post Offices began to run short of various denominations. At the same time complaints were being received from business concerns as well as various Government departments claiming they had quantities of stamps that had not been overprinted and that these would have to used if they were unable to obtain sufficient overprinted provisionals.

Worse, people were already defacing Hungarian stamps by either writing or typing S.H.S. on them. The Postal Committee therefore decided that since the Post Offices were also having problems, it would be quicker and easier, if the printing firms accepted unoverprinted sheets (and part sheets) directly from the public, and either replace them immediately with an overprinted equivalent if on hand or sheets handed in could be overprinted themselves and collected some hours later. It took between four and five hours for the overprints to dry with the type of inks then being used.

Once official permission was granted, collectors and dealers were quick to use it, especially when it was realized that the only material available at the printers for immediate exchange were test printings, lithographs, printers waste and errors that would normally have been automatically destroyed, since all the correctly overprinted stamps had been delivered to the Post Offices some weeks earlier.

Blocks and even singles were eventually accepted by the printers, but these had to be mounted on sheets of plain paper (by the corner of each stamp or block) in groups large enough to make up at least a half sheet of stamps (50 stamps or more). This was to ensure they passed through the presses easily. Collectors should note that such blocks and stamps still adhering to the original backing paper are now considered very rare. Very few were retained in this condition.

Vladimir Fleck in, "Prirucnik," stated that when the Post Office Archives were examined in the late 1930's there were no test printings of the Lithographs, and at a later date, admitted that there were very few Hungarian issues in sheets between 1910 and 1918. While it is possible that these stamps were removed or stolen, it is more probable that many of the stamps differing from those as issued, originated at the Post Office itself. They, in an attempt to fulfill the overwhelming demand, passed anything and everything suitable directly to the printers to ensure that a steady supply was available for all those requesting immediate exchanges.

Many sheets arriving at the printers (and



TYPE 2 OVERPRINT ON 5f, 10f and 20f Harvestors Issues, all mounted on same backing paper and overprinted at the same time. Rare item. Ex Fleck.

part sheets) were different from those that had originally been overprinted and released. These, too, added to the growing number of varieties. Towards the end of December 1918 people were even going to such lengths as obtaining stamps directly from Hungary so they, too, could be overprinted.

Lack of time and personel at the printers didn't help matters. With the additional work involved it was simpler to place quantities of the sheets, unsorted and unchecked, through one press without worrying whether they were receiving the overprint as originally issued.

Few documents for this period have survived. Further, since speed was of the essence, many of the directives must have been verbal and not written, especially details of when damaged or worn out plates needed renewal. It is definite that because of the quantities originally involved, only one plate was required for every issue, with he exception of the Harvestors (Type 2) and the Karl (Type 6) issues. Both of these needed a second plate, for it is known that the quantity of sheets ordered overprinted, far exceeded a normal run by an individual typographic plate at the time. These duplicated plates would have been automatically produced prior to any printing taking place. The original plates are known to have been destroyed by mid-February 1919, after the new definitives had been available for some weeks. However, because of sustained demand, the printers remade many of them by copying test printings of the originals that had been recorded on plain white paper and which they had retained. They then continued to overprint many thousands of stamps using these new plates, including many rare Hungarian items mostly brought in by dealers who wanted to make the stamps even rarer. It is presumed that the Post Office was aware of what the printers had done, but chose to ignore the new printings as the stamps were still valid, and remained so until 1921. From the large quantities of material viewed, it would appear that these stamps were produced predominently for collectors.

When the Post Offices started to turn customers away because they were unable to provide these provisionals during December 1918, it was a certainty that forgeries would be produced. Not intended to cheat the Postal Services, they were primarily produced to fill the pages in

collectors albumns. Most were made outside of Jugoslavia by dealers, although in 1921 a Jugoslavian was brought to trial for his excellant array of forged overprints.

Because of the forgeries and the vast quantities of stamps that were produced from the alternative plates, this issue was out of favor by the mid-1920's with most collectors and it wasn't until the 1940's when a series of handbooks dealing with this period—Prirucnik No. 2 and 3—became available that collectors had the opportunity to learn something about the background of this short lived and extremely interesting provisional issue.

"Prirucnik" failed to assist the reader in one important area. No attempt was made to clarify the difference between the original plates and the alternatives. Its overall listing of overprinted stamps not only included forgeries, but also stamps that didn't even exist. It would seem that the Editors relied mainly on rumor and hearsay and did not delve too deeply into the findings of others. Fleck corrected these errors to some degree when most of Prirucnik was reprinted in Germany in 1964. Unfortunately, the damage was done. So much so, that these same faults were reprinted in the 'Trumpeter'—the Croatian Philatelic Club of America Journal, during the 1970's.

This, therefore, is an attempt to correct that which has been written in the past and lists only those stamps known and seen, and which are definitely from the original plates, all produced between November 1918 and the end of January 1919. As it was agreed that the printers could handle an exchange system, all stamps included here are those that have Official Postal Committee approval and can be considered legitimately issued even if, as has been shown, only a few of the varieties actually passed over Post Office counters.

SUMMARY

1. Quantities

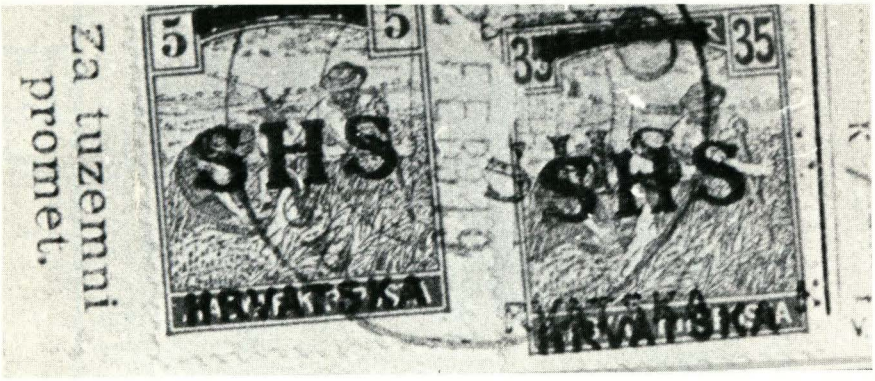
The major problem is to ascertain the correct quantities printed and to add to them details that have already been listed in official Post Office records. All varieties that have been seen have been recorded and the positions of the different overprints on the stamps have been noted. When these lists were drawn up, every variation of overprint had been compared, and while it is suggested by the quantities given, that each overprinted stamp (in most cases) should have originated from a complete sheet of 100 stamps, it is definite that many of the varieties were overprinted in half sheets or less. Therefore, the figures given must be taken in all cases as *maximum* quantities, with the true (unknown) amount probably half of that given. In many cases a very much lower figure would be nearer the correct amount actually produced.

2. Lithographs

Since the lithographed stamps were handed out as part of the exchange system, they too are included in this listing. "Prirucnik" suggests that there were more stamps overprinted than given in this list, but in all the many collections viewed (and unless someone—somewhere, has a few complete sheets tucked away) the amounts given here are definitely a more realistic figure. The Black overprints are easily checked (with the exception of those for Type 6 which were issued as a black overprint), but the Blue overprints are difficult because they are so similar to the typographic issue. It is certain that many of these stamps exist, unknown and undiscovered, in collections throughout the world. In these lists these stamps are marked with the letters (x) and (y).

3. Other varieties

Every original plate had at least one damaged figure, letter or bar per sheet. They are interesting, but not included here since they are considered to be minor varieties. It is true that they all may be found on the



Normal and double overprint on piece.

normal varieties, ensuring that some of the stamps listed here containing with these minor varieties are in some cases, quite unique. A list of these variations can be found in the three reference works listed. Mention should also be given to the various shades and paper types. First, there are far too many different shades to be given individual classification. Second, although "Prirucnik" indicates variations of paper thickness among the many thousands of stamps viewed, none were on carton or cigarette paper, nor did any approach either of these two extremes. In the Fleck collection, there existed a page of these so called paper varieties, but on close inspection it became apparent that the differences were slight and not suitable for individual listing.

A series of varieties that have been included in these lists, and which are basically all speculative (produced by the printers) are marked (s). These are predominently missing overprints, in pairs, strips and blocks (a number of blocks of nine are known with centre overprint missing)—normal or inverted overprints. No overall quantities are known or can be ascertained, but of all the various denominations seen about 60 or 70 different copies show an albino impression clearly on the back of the stamp, indicating they were produced by placing a piece of paper between the inked plate and the sheets. One sheet is known without an overprint, the 20f brown Karl which should have the Type 6 Overprint (134c). Overprints at oblique angles have in some cases also created a missing overprint. Some of these are RR to RRR.

4. Evaluations

Most collectors and dealers like to have some estimates as to prices that can be used for negotiation. It is difficult however, to assess this material other than to make the following points:

a) The Michel Catalogue (1978) quotes 350 DM (approx. $195 in 1978) for the 10f Red Harvestors with white letters (Type 2 Overprint) (No. 66).

b) The 50f Black and Green Postage Due with Inverted Watermark (238a) has the same quantity of stamps as the 10f Red—300 stamps. The 50f was sold privately as a complete and unique sheet of 100 stamps in 1975 for $1,000. This was then split and a quarter sheet was sold in auction for $900. This gives a maximum average evaluation per stamp for the 50f at about $36.

At present with the number of collectors worldwide seeking this material, the 50f Inverted evaluation of $36 is the more accurate of prices that should be expected by buyers and sellers. The following values (in 1978/9) are therefore suggested:
Quantity of 500 at £ 4.00 – $ 8 – 14DM

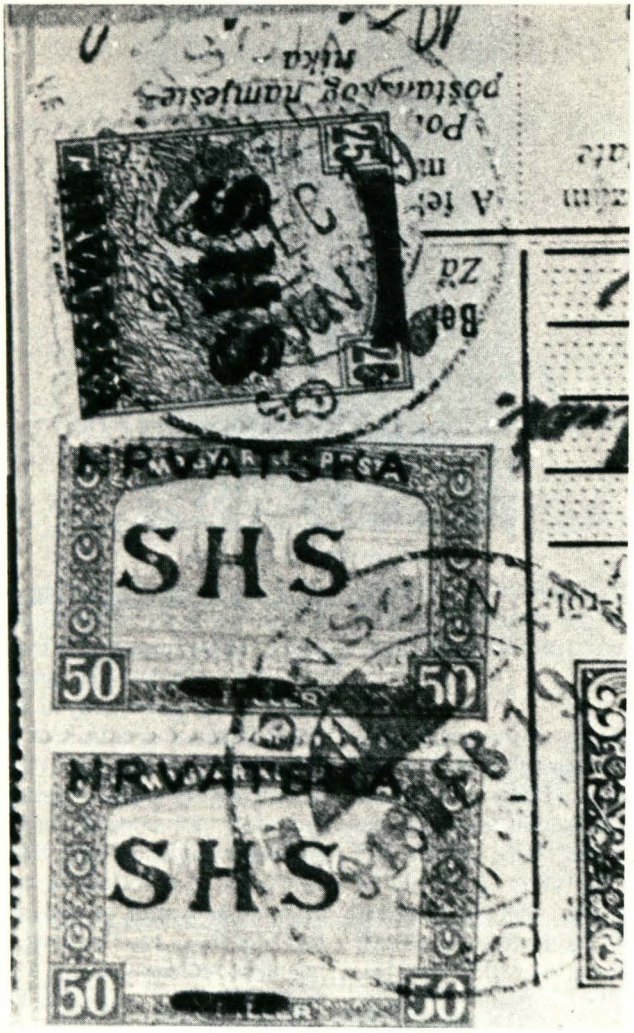


Combination piece. One overprinted, one normal.

400 at £ 8.00 – $ 15 – 28DM
300 at £ 12.00 – $ 25 – 42DM
200 at £ 20.00 – $ 40 – 70DM
100 at £ 30.00 – $ 60 – 105
50 at £ 50.00 – $ 100 – 175DM
25 or less at £ 75.00 – $150 – 260DM plus

Blocks of four should be at least pro-rata or five times price of a single.

Used stamps are normally very much lower priced than mint, yet they are in the main, much scarcer. However, since they are not collected to the same degree, the value should, at present, remain the same as that of the mint. The only exception is



Varieties of overprints on newspaper.

major varieties on piece originating from the Post Offices. These should be at least twice the indicated mint figure and possibly more.

Covers used up to mid-February 1919 are interesting, especially if they are commercial covers. Made to order (CTO) material should be included in a collection only if no other items are available. Generally, early covers are worth from £5.00 ($10) upwards depending on the stamps used. Caution should be taken with material stated to be first day items. Virtually all were produced weeks after the correct dates.

Covers are scarce, but still, not collected to the same degree as the Slovenian Chainbreakers, so high prices should not be paid at present. Mixed frankings with later definitives, or with unoverprinted Hungarian or Austrian stamps, or with Slovenian issues, are all interesting, but any items dated towards the end of 1919 onwards should be treated with care.
Missing in pair varieties should be priced around the £10.00 mark (20 dollars) Alter-



Double overprint on piece.

native plate stamps should be purchased at a fairly low price (as should forgeries). Between 25p to 50p each (50c to 1 dollar).

Final Note.

As indicated, this is an interesting section of Postal History, much maligned and scorned over the years. There are probably a few more genuine stamps from original plates than are listed here, which will come to light in the future. It should be remembered, however, that the majority of varieties offered by dealers are usually from alternative plates or are the forgeries. The Turul issue (Type 1) is a prime example whereby roughly 20 percent of all varieties being offered are from original plates, while the other 80 percent are, as stated, either forgeries or from the alternative plates. The greatest problem has been that over the years many of the "experts," either because of a lack of knowledge or because of ulterior motives have issued certificates or signed stamps which are definitely not correct. Just because the signature originates from firms or individuals offering certification is no reason to accept it as a mark of authentication. The fact that they, the "experts," have made mistakes indicates the great difficulty for the beginner to ascertain those that are correct and those that are not.

REFERENCES AND APPRECIATIONS.

1) PRIRUCNIK MARKA JUGOSLOVENSKI ZEMAIJA Vols. 2 and 3. Editor in chief, Vladimir Fleck. 1947/1948. Text in SerboCroat, German or French.

2) NEUS HANDBUCH DER BRIEFMARKENKUNDE Nos. 17 and 24 Editor, Vladimir Fleck 1964/5. Text-German.

3) THE TRUMPETER. Journal of the Croatian Philatelic Club. USA 1973 to 1977. Text-English.

4) BILLIGS GROSSES HANDBUCH DER FALSHUNGEN No. 35 Forgeries of S.H.S. 1937. Text-German.

5) Various worldwide magazines, including FILATELSTICKI SAVEZ HRVATSKA-Croation Philatelic Magazine, Zagreb. Unfortunately, there were only a few pre-war issues of this magazine available. The rest ranged from 1918 to 1978.

Thanks also to the many collectors who have assisted me (directly or indirectly) and especially to Velimier Ercegovic, the present Editor of Filatelsticki who always gave a sympathetic ear over a twenty year period.

To be continued: Part II, the complete relisting and repricing of the S.H.S. overprints.

COLOMBIA

PLATING THE "CUBIERTAS" OF 1870 TO 1883

By Alex Rendon

Continued from page 50, Vol. 58, No. 1, January 1979

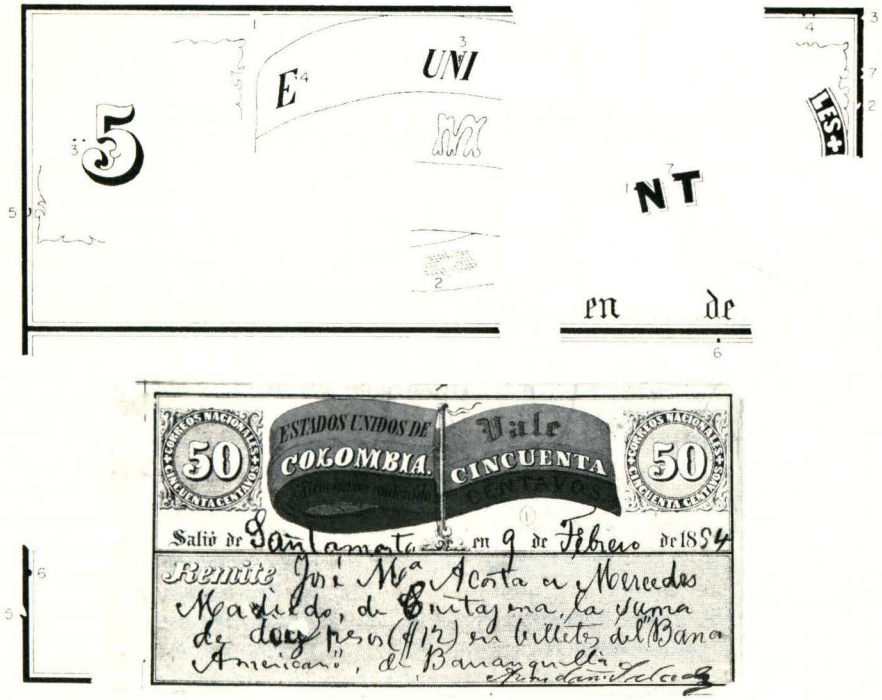


Fig. 5

1880 Printing (Figure 5)

The stone used for the 1877 Printing was again used for this printing. The only change is that the "7" in the printed date was erased in each of the positions and the printed date now reads "18. . .". Earliest use known to me is August 17, 1880. See the 1877 Printing for descriptions of plating characteristics of each of the seven types.

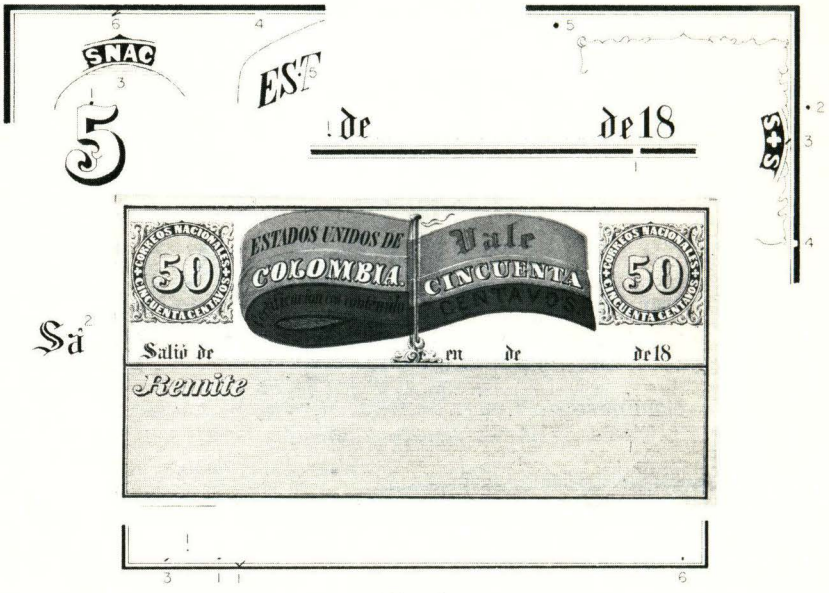


Fig. 6

1882 Printing (Figure 6)

Background lines in the boxes with the large numerals have been redrawn and the lines now run across the numerals. Printed date reads "18. . . ." Earliest use known to me is June 7, 1882. Printed in sheets of 6 (2 x 3).

Pos. 1 - Break through thick center line under the "e" of "de 18..." Small black dot in front of the "d" in "en... de..." Black dot attached to outside of outline of the tail of the "5" in left "50". Checkmark--shaped line between bottom line of ruled background and bottom frameline, 24mm. from left corner. Small black square in ruled background, 2mm. from bottom and 21mm. from left framelines.

Pos. 2 - Small dot outside of the right frameline, 10.5mm. from top corner. Dot above the "a" in "Salio de. . ."

Pos. 3 - Second background line from top in the left square is interrupted below "A" of NACIONALES. Small dash between two bottom lines of ruled background, 13mm. from left frameline. Small diagonal line crossing the center of the right box, opposite the right cross.

Pos. 4 - Indentation in the inside of the right frameline, 26mm. from top corner. Small interruption in the inside top frameline, 27mm. from left corner.

Pos. 5 - Dot between the "S" and the "T" of ESTADOS. Dot just below inside top frameline, 25mm. from right corner.

Pos. 6 - Small dot in second line from bottom of ruled background, 4.5mm. from right frameline. Diagonal line crossing inside top frameline, 12mm. from left corner.

COLOMBIA

INSURED LETTER STAMPS

1883

50 Centavos

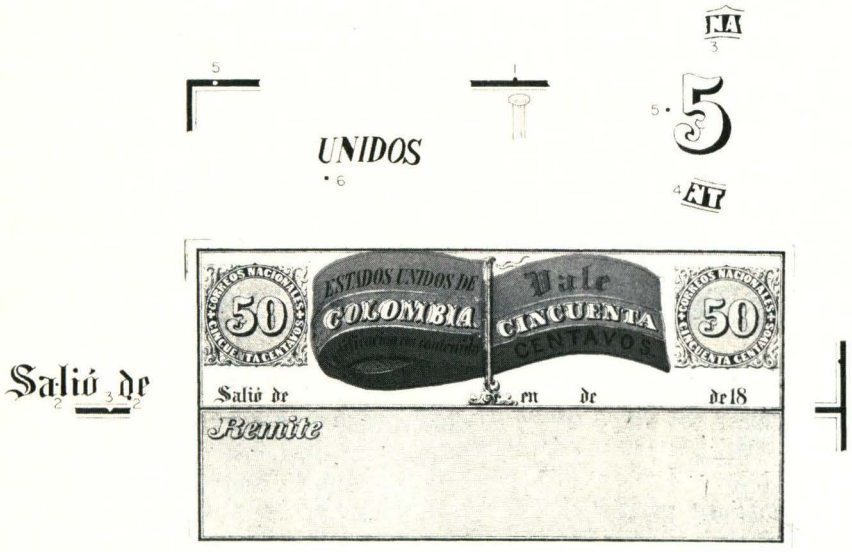


Fig. 7

1883 Printing (Figure 7)

This entire printing was made on revenue paper watermarked with the Coat of Arms of Colombia surrounded by large double lined ESTADO SOBERANO DE CUNDINAMARCA, small single lined ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA below the Coat of Arms and nine stars above it (Figure 8). Earliest use known to me is February 18, 1883. Printed in sheets of 6 (2 x 3) with each stamp showing a portion of the watermark. Since the paper could be fed into the printing press four different ways, stamps of this printing can be collected with the watermark normal facing left, normal facing right, reversed facing left and reversed facing right.

Pos. 1 - Small thickening on the inside of the right frameline, 29.5mm. from the top corner. Small dot attached to the outside of top frameline, above top of the flag staff and 63mm. from left corner.

Pos. 2 - Small dot between the "S" and the "a" in "Salio de..." Dot attached to bottom of the "d" in "Salio de..."

Pos. 3 - Small indentation in the top of thick center line, 15mm. from left frameline. Break in black shading under left leg of first "B" in right NACIONALES.

Pos. 4 - Black dot at the top right of second "N" of right CINCUENTA.

Pos. 5 - White dot in top frameline, 3mm. from left corner. Small dot in lined background in front of the "5" in the right "50".

Pos. 6 - Dot under "U" of UNIDOS.

The Clubhouse

The Annual Meeting

January 10, 1979

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of The Collectors Club will be held at the Clubhouse, 22 East 35th Street, New York, N.Y. on Wednesday, JANUARY 10, 1979 at eight o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of Receiving and acting upon reports of the Officers, the election of Governors for the Class of 1981, and such other business as may be brought before an Annual Meeting.

Please plan to attend this meeting so that we may have a quorum of voting members.

The Secretary's Report-1978

As we enter the year 1979, our membership is as follows:

Life	6
Honorary	5
Resident	305
Non-Resident	763
Overseas	181
Resident Associate	1
Non-Resident Associate	6
Total, December 31, 1978	1267

This compares with a total of 1235 for 1977. It is my sad duty to report the deaths of the following club members:

2595 Grant Bulkley
1433 Malcolm C. Dizer
4928 Joaquin Galvez
1276 Arthur R. Gerhart, Ph.D.
5161 Lucius Jackson
5466 Sam Karash
2137 Arthur I. Kessler
2509 Arthur W. Lee
74 Harry L. Lindquist
Kenneth C. Massy
5176 Sidney G. Pietzsch
5168 Arthur P. Stein
5345 Paul von Stein
4077 Samuel H. Wiener
647 G.W. N. Usticke

Let us stand for a moment of silence in their memory

Louis Grunin
Secretary

Report of the Treasurer

The year 1978 saw a continuation of the high operating and maintenance expenses that the Club bore in the previous year. This was not unexpected and the current year should show a similar, if not increased, operating deficit as House renewal projects are entered into. As in the past, this deficit is made up from income from the Capital Fund. The importance of the Club's Capital Fund cannot be too strongly stated and all members are urged to support it.

A complete financial report will appear in an early issue of the "Collectors Club Philatelist."

Ernest C. Wilkens
Treasurer

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

During 1979 the thrust of the House Committee's activities was directed to the following areas:

—Cost Advoidance and
—Streamling work procedures

Cost avoidance is possible only in the areas of emergencies and major repairs. Each year the club is faced with one major problem and last year was the year of the elevator. Initial estimates for repairs came to more than $4,000 while the club's actual outlay was less than $900. This $3,100 saving was possible by having the elevator adjusted rather than retrofitted. This is about the only way the house committee can realize savings. However, our members could help by recommending sources of equipment and supplies that will enable the club to hold down hard dollar expenses. Therefore, appended to this report is the current list of items that the club requires. The major items are Office Equipment which will enable us to simplify our existing work procedures. Please let us know if you are aware of a source for these items.

Several processing procedures were implemented during 1978 to streamline office operations for items such as:

—Billing Procedures
—Book Shipments
—Capital Fund receivables
—Key Control
—Mail Plates
—Membership List
—Program Announcements

The most significant of these changes is the use of United Parcel Service to send both book orders and library books. Later it may be possible to expand this service to include both delivery and pick-up of library books sent to our members. In the meantime the new procedures permit faster delivery of requested material and reduces our work load.

The second most significant procedure is the storage of our entire membership list on an electronic media. For the first time to my knowledge, a complete list of the members and related historical data can be stored in the bank. This is now part of our diaster recovery program should something happen to our index cards or addressograph plates. The entire list fits onto two cassettes identical in size to the type used in a cassette player. During 1979 we expect to be able to sort this list into several different sequences. These different listings can then be used to further streamline our office operations.

The House Committee is now evaluating three proposals for painting and cleaning up the building's interior. These will be presented to the Board for action during the first quarter of 1979.

Other significant activities during 1978 included:

—the installation of Emergency lighting in public areas
—purchase of a typewriter
—inspection of the electrical wiring
—inspection of the building for safety hazards
—appraisal of the building
—review of the premsises by the New York City Fire Department
—installation of a complete modern phone system at no cost

All problems found were corrected during last year.

The Club is indebted to Mr. Benard H. Harmer, who is now supplying the club with addressograph plates at no cost, and to Mr. Norman Epstein for his suggestions concerning the elevator which helped avoid more than $3,100 in emergency repairs. Our thanks to them.

In closing it must be indicated that the club is very vunerable to burglaries. Last year was reasonably good, however, we started 1979 with the loss of three major pieces of office equipment, the photocopier, our new typewriter and our calculator. Our insurance

will cover only a small portion of the replacement costs.

John D. Dowd
Chairman

Report of the Awards Committee

The Collectors Club Philatelist Medal

This medal given for the best article to appear in The Collectors Club Philatelist during 1978 is awarded to Alex Rendon of New York City for his monograph: Colombia—Plating the "Cubiertas" of 1890, part of his intensive and artistic research on these interesting "Adhesive Insured Letter Stamps."

Medal for the Best Program—1978

Given for the best presentation at a club meeting during the past year, this medal is awarded to Seymour H. Kaplan of Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. for his exhibit and talk of October 4, 1978: Postal History of the U.S. Banknote Era. His showing combined excellent material with intricate knowledge of the subject. It was well presented and well received. Both awards were made unanimously by the committee.

Herbert J. Bloch
Chairman

Report of the "Philatelist"

Now in its 57th year, the "Philatelist" continues to flourish. Even though saddled once again with an overall increase of 10% through rising paper and printing costs, the magazine has managed to offset much of this higher production cost through our continued high advertising revenue.

Because of this revenue, we have at times this year been able to increase the page count and with it, the editorial content in several of the issues.

As in past years, thanks are due to that small band of active contributors and members of the editorial staff who have helped keep the journal alive and well. They are Abbot Lutz, our advertising manager, Ernest Kehr, H.D.S. Haverbeck, Robert Odenweller, Ira Seebacher, Philip Silver and Ernest Wilkens.

The C.C.P., incidentally, is the only club activity that not only reaches every member, but also many non-members and institutions on its subscriber lists. One of the few philatelic journals that has been published without a break for almost sixty years, it was the proud recipent of two fine awards this past year. It was given a gold medal at ROCPEX at Taiwan and a vermeil at CAPEX in Toronto. We are grateful for them.

Ira S. Zweifach
Executive Editor

Report of the Library Committee

Over the years, annual reports of the Library Committee have stressed the different kinds of use which is made of the Collectors Club Library by both philatelists and the public at large. In the year just past our Library received attention from a group of researchers not prominently mentioned before, bibliographers. The sheer wealth of material that we have (and in accessible form) makes the Library an ideal place to pursue such a study. I might add that the "critical" or "annotated" bibliography, one with comments on the value of each entry, is becoming the normal practice.

Our sincere thanks and appreciation go to Mrs. Josephine Eldridge and to Mr. John DeWit for their untiring efforts on behalf of the Library.

Ernest C. Wilkens
Chairman

Capital Fund Report

At last year's annual meeting of the Collectors Club held January 11, 1978, the Capital Fund co-chairmen reported that the balance in the fund as of December 31, 1977 was $276,040. The auditor's report of June 10, 1978, exactly five months later, indicated the fund balance as $290,224, a difference of $14,184.

We will not bore you with a detailed recital of the differences between the two figures. Suffice to state that the annual meeting comes a bare ten days after the end of the year. The chairmen's report cannot anticipate that receivables may be due from other funds, or that monies received after December 31st will be credited to the fund, especially if such monies were mailed prior to year's end and arrived after the event.

However, nothing aggravates financial people more than to be far "off base" in the presentation of data which should be accurate. After all, two plus two, reduced by three, still equals one. This was true even before the dawn of accounting as a science.

Thus, for 1978, our report will be in round numbers based on figures available at this time and using approximations for figures which will become available in the future. We can tell you that contributions for 1978 were in excess of $14,000, not too disappointing a figure in our opinion. If we add that figure to an opening balance of $290,000 and then take into consideration investment income and transfers to the general funds, we anticipate that the balance in the Capital Fund as of December 31, 1978 will be approximately $304,000. It will be interesting to note how close we will be to the audited figures when they are published several months from today.

In passing, we might note that the income of the Capital Fund has been used to offset the Club's annual operating deficits at an ever increasing rate:

1978	(approximately)$20,000.00
1977	17,512.00
1976	6,000.00
1975	7,600.06
1974	8,237.79

The necessity to transfer ever increasing sums from the Capital Fund to the general funds to offset these annual operating deficits hampers the Club in achieving the stated $500,000 goal set by your co-chairmen. These fund transfers do point up our financial vulnerability. But the fact that operating deficits can be met from investment income underscores the requirement for continuing efforts on our part so that the financial viability of the Collectors Club will be assured well into the future.

John R. Boker, Jr., Philip Silver
Co-chairmen

Report Of The Planning Committee

Although circumscribed to a degree this year by the business commitments of three members, and the illness of a fourth, the activities of the Planning Committee have covered a number of diverse fields.

In 1978, the Committee investigated reinstitution of the research study room in the Club house. This inquiry revealed a definite impact upon the Collectors Club, given the animus of the City toward such facilities, and the concept was dropped.

The Committee has undertaken the rewriting of the brochure used to inroduce potential new members to the Club. In as much as the arrangement and usage of our facilities has changed somewhat since the last revision of this booklet, a more up to date treatment was deemed warranted. Textural revision was completed in 1978 and publication is expected in 1979 .

One member of the Committee has expended considerable energy developing a proposed advanced educational opportunity in philately. The Planning Committee has supported this effort and trusts that it will bear fruit with an offering in 1979.

As the Club's tax crisis has continued to develop, the Committee has followed it closely. With the potential for the imposition of major financial burden, the tax situation will have substantial impacts upon the form of Collectors Club activities. The Committee has, and will continue to, periodically re-evaluate our options, to continue a healthy, viable Collectors Club for the future.

E.E. Fricks
Chairman

Report of the Study Group Committee:

Total attendance by the Study Groups during 1978 was less than last year. The lower level of attendance is a direct result of loosing two groups. One of our older groups, the British Empire Study Circle has ceased and the Scandinavia Collectors Club preferred to meet at more convenient hours. This brings to 24 the number of Study Groups associated with The Collectors Club.

On behalf of the Study Groups, Bill Miller and I wish to thank Mrs. Jospehine Eldridge for her assistance in making the Study Group Program a success.

William E. Miller, Jr.
John D. Dowd
Co-Chairman

Report of the Nominating Committee:

The Nominating Committee having met, has selected the following incumbent members for reelection.

Harrison D. S. Haverbeck	William H. Miller, Jr.
Robert P. Odenweller	John D. Dowd
ErnestE.Fricks	

The Committee has also nominated Sidney M. Schwartz to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Norman S. Hubbard

Dr. Irwin M. Yarry,
Chairman

Report of the President:

You have just heard the reports of the elected officers and chairmen of the various standing committees of the club and through them you have been given an account of the events and achievements of the past year. They have worked hard at their assigned tasks, usually with little thanks or recognition. It is their dedicated service, however, that has kept this club alive and flourishing and it is to them that I would like to express my thanks and gratitude for jobs well done.

As they have, for the past several years, costs in almost every department involved in the running of this organization have continued to increase. In spite of this, we have managed to keep our heads above water and shall continue to do so. Our meetings have been well attended, our programs of high quality. Our membership has grown, our study groups thrive—we give space to some twenty-four—and they continue to disseminate philatelic teaching and learning. We, as a club, continue to inform, enlighten and promote philately in the best sense of word.

With 82 years of history behind us we hopefully will face 82 years more. There are problems that lie ahead, they will be solved. There are improvements to be made, new goals to achieve. They will be accomplished. To paraphrase, Francis Bacon in "The Advancement of Learning," "We are beholden to those who cite what men do, not what they ought to do."

Ira S. Zweifach
President



ENZO DIENA TO RECEIVE 1978 A. F. LICHTENSTEIN MEMORIAL AWARD

One of the most illustrious awards that can be bestowed in the realm of philately, the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award, is presented annually to a philatelist of world-wide renown. Each year beginning with 1952 previous award winners have gathered to nominate a new and worthy recipient for this signal honor. That nomination is presented to the Board of Governors of the club to be voted upon for final approval. Such a nomination was acted upon by the Board at its December meeting. There, by a unanimous vote, Enzo Diena, the distinguished Italian philatelist became the 1978 recipient of this coveted award.

A profound student with a deep knowledge in his chosen field of endeavor, Mr. Diena comes from a famous philatelic family. His grandfather was the unforgettable Emilio Diena and his father was the well-known expert Alberto Diena. He has been actively involved with the hobby for most of his 51 years. His first attempt at philatelic writing was a tribute to Franklin Delano Roosevelt as a philatelist, written soon after the President's death in 1945. The following year he took over the editorship of "Italia Filatelica," a position he retained until 1961 long after it had merged with "Il Collezionista."

Over the years, Mr. Diena has produced many articles dealing with the philately of Italy. Especially notable were those on the follow-up of the 1863 regular issue of Italy, the outstanding varieties of Italian Libya, the "first days" of the stamps of the Italian States and his study of the relative scarcity of the top values in every issue of the Italian States. He has also contributed regular information on the technical aspects of Italian new issues.

Mr. Diena has lent his expertise to many other editorial works, serving as editor of the first three editions of the Bolaffi Catalogue. He also edited its English language edition dealing with the issues of the Pontifical states and Vatican City.

Enzo Diena exhibited at The Collectors Club in 1969. The subject of that interesting display was "Watermarks and Perforations of Italian stamps." As a collector, he continues to improve the holdings first amassed by his grandfather and then by his father. Currently, he is concentrating on the various special uses of the stamps of Sardinia between 1859 and 1861 during the turmoil that attended the welding of the Italian States into a unified Italy and on the postmarks and cancellations of the Kingdom of Naples. He is also deeply interested in the issues of the Roman States, and early last year he helped organize in Rome a comprehensive exhibition of those stamps.

Well-known in international circles, he has attended practically every outstanding philatelic exhibition since 1959 both as secretary or member of the jury. He is quite active in organized philately. He is the president of the International Association of Catalogue Publishers (ASCAT), a member of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Philately (FIP), a member of the board of the

International Association of Philatelic Experts (AIEP). He is a member of the Directing Committee of the Italian Federation of Philatelic Societies and a member of several non-Italian clubs such as The Collectors Club, the Royal Philatelic Society, London (of which he is a Fellow), the Berliner Philatelisten-Klub of 1888, etc.

A professional philatelic expert, Mr. Diena took over the family expertizing service in 1976 that Emilio Diena had started before the turn of the century and which Alberto and Mario had carried on since 1941. His chief specialty, of course, lies in the Italian area. His advice is also sought after by the Italian Post Office and by the Italian State Printing Works to which he has been a consultant since 1952.

Mr. Diena signed the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists" at Blackpool in 1977. A graduate in law from Rome State University, he achieved his doctorate with a thesis in International Law as related to the Universal Postal Union. He resides in Rome, is married and has two sons. His new honor is well deserved.

1979 PROGRAM AND CALENDAR OF EVENTS

March 7	— *PERU 1857-1862*—Dr, Norman S. Hubbard, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
March 21	— *CZECHOSLOVAKIA*—Dr. James J. Matejka, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
April 4	— *MONTENEGRO*—Harry Sutherland, Toronto, Canada.
April 18	— *AMERICAN MACHINE CO. FLAGS*—George T. Turner, Washington, D. C.
May 2	— *RUSSIAN RURAL STAMPS—ZEMSTVOS*—Jacques Marcovitch, Rego Park, N. Y.
May 9	— *ANNUAL AWARDS DINNER.*
May 16	— *TOPICAL COLLECTING TODAY*—George T. Guzzio, Brooklyn, N. Y.
June 6	— *HOSTER CANCELLATIONS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY*—Abbot Lutz, New York, N.Y.
	SUMMER RECESS
September 12	— *BRAZIL. THE 1894-1906 ISSUES*—John Fosbery, Newton Abbot, Devon, Great Britain.
October 3	— *THE SAGA OF THE C. C. N. A*—Alex Rendon, New York, N. Y.
October 17	— *LOOKING AT THE ITALIAN RESORGIMENTO THROUGH PHILATELIC EYES*—Dr. Enzo Diena, Rome, Italy.
November 7	— *NEW ZEALAND 1855-1873*—Robert P. Odenweller, Bernardsville, N. J.
November 14	— *SWEDEN. THE "SKILLING BANCO" ISSUE*—Tomas Bjaringer, Stockholm, Sweden and Lauson H. Stone, Brooklyn, N. Y.
December 5	— *TALES OF THE MISSISSIPPI*—Harvey Warm, New York, N. Y.
December 19	— *BOARD OF GOVERNOR'S OPEN HOUSE*

I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER . . . MEMORABLIA



From time to time we receive interesting items to be put into the club archives—bits of nostalgia that revive fond memories of events and doings of days long gone by. One such morsel that we'd like to share with you is the above photo sent to us by Bernard Harmer. Picturing the Officers and some of the Governors who held office in 1961—18 years ago—it was snapped in the club lounge, probably by Adrian Boutrelle.

Seated, from left to right, are Malcolm G. O'Reilly, then Vice-President, the late George E. Burghard, President, the late Albert H. Higgins, Treasurer and the very much alive, Philip Silver, the club Secretary.

Standing, left to right, are then Governors, Morton Dean Joyce, Ezra Cole, the late Henry M. Goodkind, Bernard D. Harmer, the late Herbert P. Woodward, John M. Britt, Harrison D. S. Haverbeck and Dr. Irwin M. Yarry. All of them, except those collecting in the "Great Beyond," are still members of the club, and almost all are still active in club affairs. Not shown in the photograph were Governors, J. W. Middendorf, Stanley R. Rice, John Boker, Jr., the late Louise Boyd Dale and the late Robert L. Graham, Jr.

Perhaps you have some item of club history or memorabilia in your possession. If you do send it to us and if it is suitable, we will publish it. *(I.Z.)*

Book Reviews

The Congress Book, 44th American Philatelic Congress, Edited by Hubert Skinnen and Howard Johnson. 214 pages, illustrated. Published by the American Philatelic Congress. Available from: Thomas E. Elmen, Secy., Box 34, Skokie, Ill. 60076. $12.50

This volume, long delayed in mailing, moves the Congress into a new direction of concentration upon a few in-depth studies. Of the nine papers, five are lengthy and three are significant pieces of major philatelic research.

Among the shorter pieces are Alfred Heinz' corrections and addenda to his 1977 article on the postal history of post World War II Germany. Arthur Gregg writes on the General Warren Tavern at Malvern, Pa. Stanley Jersey gives a historical background of the New Hebrides as well as the text of several early letters. Henry Laessig uses some 500 existing covers to deduce the postal rates and dates of rate changes applicable to Croatian issues of World War II.

Leading off the major articles is the award-winning study of the El Salvador Seebeck issues Part II by Joe Hahn and Joe Sousa. This is a major work of scholarship that serves to unwrap the mystery about a troublesome area of collecting so by showing how to properly identify each of the original and reprint Seebecks. Hopefully, this work will enable many new collectors to enter this comparatively inexpensive collecting field with assurance.

The second long article is Ray Crow's, Postal Tour of Turn-of-The-Century Expositions.'' Mr. Crow illustrates the postal markings used at five of them. The work serves as an illustrated catalog for the Exposition collector, with commentary.

The third major article is William Herzog's, ''Story of the United States Grilled Postage Stamps.'' This 36 page work clearly puts Brookman into second place as the definitive work on the grilled issues. It also establishes Mr. Herzog as a philatelic scholar of the first rank. Only his excessive modesty in claiming to be publishing ''a compendium of the scattered original source documentation'' is likely to prevent him from garnering a major award for this research. Collectors of U.S. classic stamps will have to buy this Congress Book for their libraries if they have any interest in the grilled issues.

The fourth major article is Hubert Skinner's, ''Notes on New Orleans Postmaster's Provisionals.'' Covering 56 pages this 'progress report' is an amended study of the plating of the 5¢ provisional (first successfully done and published by Knapp in 1918) and a plating of the 2¢ red. Professor Skinner is rather harsh with the preceeding plater of this stamp, Edward Stern, whose ''plating errors'' he finds himself unable to believe were ''innocently'' made. This is based on the ten positions Stern mislocated, eight of which are in a block of eight, which is supposed to have the only row mark Stern identified, that of row three. The possiblity that Stern may have felt similar marks might be found in row seven is ignored as is the dot in the ball of the UL fleuron—also found in position 15 of Skinner's reconstruction.

In regard to the 2¢ blue, Skinner tells us about half of the 40 positions can be assigned plate positions, but describes only nine! These do not appear to show the same consistant characteristics of the 2¢ red. In fact, it sounds from Skinner's descriptions that a different plate was used, on the nine items discussed. Skinner, however, does not claim this.

Professor Skinner has also attempted to redefine 'provisionals' when handstamped so as to give this exalted status to all handstamp items from the period rather than confining it to items which can be proven to have been prepared and sold in advance on unaddressed envelopes, of

which he admits New Orleans has none (pg. 150). It would seem more reasonable to hold that these are nothing but stampless covers of the Confederate period, and avoid the 'biases' he deplores on pg. 149.

The last large article is Herbert Schulz's, "Survey of German Postwar Postal Stationery." It is exactly that, a rough overview of about 6,000 plus items rather than an indepth research study of the material.

With its concentration upon a handful of indepth research studies, this 44th Congress Book represents an interesting new direction. If a half dozen major research articles like this can be published each year this book will move to the front ranks of philatelic publishing.

(*C.M.H.*)

The William Wyer Collection of Railroad and Inland Waterways Covers. Edited by William German. 205 pages including 92 photo plates. Hardcover buckram bound. Daniel F. Kelleher Co., Inc., Suite 1230, Ten Post Office Square, Boston, Mass. 02109. $20.00 postpaid

Completely retypeset from the original auction records, this work has the prices realized directly next to the description of the lots. Thus, it serves as a ready alphabetic record of basic railroad covers with a relative scarcity ratio as determined by sales realizations. About 90% of all the railroad markings reported in the C. W. Remele *United States Railroad Postmarks 1837 to 1861* can be found here in addition to scores of scarce markings listed in the Towle-Meyer catalog as being used after 1861. A number of the handstamps are unique and have never been offered for public sale previously so that this Wyer sale is perhaps the most significant offering of material for railroad cover collectors.

While the catalogs of important auctions are a basic reference source for philatelists who add them to their libraries, few achieve the distinction of being bound in hardcover. Among those that have, the George Walcott Catalog of Patriotic Covers, the Meroni postal history sale, the Knapp *Philatelic Iconography,* and the Caspary and Lilly sales spring readily to mind. All were much sought after and are only found on the philatelic literature market or in reprint form.

Although there have been other important railroad sales such as the Chrysler, Hall, Hicks and Remele, none had the indepth character of the Wyer. That is why this Wyer catalog has joined that small elite group of catalogs found in hardcover and the others have not.

(*Calvet M. Hahn*)

The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Volume VI, edited by D. E. G. Naish and K. J. McNaught. Copyright by Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Inc. Wellington, New Zealand 1978. Available from the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, P. O. Box 1269, Wellington, New Zealand, 479 pages, illustrated.

"The Postage Stamps of New Zealand" is known throughout the world as a truly exceptional series which covers the stamps of a single country with a thoroughness and continuity perhaps without equal in philately. When the first volume appeared in 1938, I'm sure most of those connected with it did not really envision what would follow. After Volume II which updated and corrected mistakes of the original volume came one which treated only postal history. Volume IV returned to the pattern of before and then came the massive study on the Island Dependencies. Volume VI is again a return to the original approach, with almost 15 years of new issues to report on, along with new discoveries and corrections of the earlier works.

Since this volume brings the total of pages in the series to 3,642, a practical style was forced on the editors long ago—new information is presented as corrections to the previous volume(s) which makes it necessary for a collector of earlier issues to own the whole series

for the complete picture. This is an expensive proposition as the earlier volumes are much sought after and bring very high prices at auction. Few, too, are those who would mark the corrections into the books, so one must read in as many as five volumes for the information needed.

By now, one would imagine that changes to the earliest listings would be few, and correctly so. Most of the updating chapters are about 5 pages long. In the Chalon issues, research on the comb perforation (illustrated full size) and the sequence of wear of the 2d blue of 1862-64 are very useful even to the less deeply involved collector of these issues. In the Edward VII section, the much discussed "rare" 8d, line perf 14, is finally dismissed as an identifiable product of the comb perf. A major correcting section on the second type Postage Dues is useful. The large postal history section is notable for concise reporting as well as the scope of material covered.

New sections include three sets of definitive issues which are rich in varieties and very collectible. These chapters form a sound basis for those who might wish to specialize in a modern area which is both challenging philatelically and of sound value. Another new section, and something of a departure from past policies, is a chapter on Railways Newspaper and Freight stamps. These non-Post Office issues were included because of increasing interest shown in them, and the result is a fine reference source for them. Other purely fiscal issues are covered for the first time, again reflecting a demand for the information, of which a surprising amount is packed into the relatively small space devoted to them. Essays and proofs continue as a section as well as a sprinkling through the new issues showing rejected designs.

In all, this is a very worthy addition to the series, with something for everyone. It is, of course, essential to those who have the remainder of the series. The editing team of Naish and McNaught drew on a large stable of researchers, nearly all from New Zealand. Few countries today can boast the same specialist interest in modern issues as this, and indeed, (with apologies), philatelic research is alive and well, and living in New Zealand.

(Robert P. Odenweller)

An Introduction To India Used Abroad by V.S. Dastur. 67 pages, 32 illustrations. Published by Mysore Philatelics, 7A, Temple Road, Mysore-570 012, India. Price $1.00.

Following the success of the first International Philatelic Exhibition (INDIPEX) in India during November, 1973, there occurred a veritable explosion of Philately in India. It was an awakening, a realization of the fascination of Indian philately which up to that time had been the preserve of a few highly sophisticated collectors, in India and abroad.

This finely produced small volume, one of the best items presented as a result of interest in Philately. It was the desire of the author to give an idea of the usage of Indian stamps in foreign places. This significant aspect of India's postal history emphasizes the contribution of the Indian Post Office in the development of systematized communications in Asia and Africa. While acknowledging the indebtedness of present postal historians to such stalwart pioneers as Renouf, Robson Lowe and Jal Cooper, Mr. Dastur's volume records a number of new and, perhaps, controversial facts, cancellations, places and compaigns.

In a systematic and concise manner the author has given a short description of the area, history, postal history and cancellations of each foreign usage of Indian stamps. Sea Post Office cancellations and Paquebot markings have also been dealt with. Some mis-statements and misconceptions of the earlier students have been rectified. There is a comprehensive Bibliography of relevant philatelic and non-philatelic literature.

As this volume is the first treatment of Indian stamps used abroad in 27 years, it is worth while to mention the organiza-

tion behind its publication. Mysore Philatelics is a non-profit organization dedicated to the promotion of philately and other educational hobbies among youth and students, under the guidance of senior members. This book is the second of a series of publications designed to introduce the manifold aspects of Indian philately to the world at large and to Indian philatelists in particular.

Specialized Catalog of Costa Rica, 2nd Edition by Dr. Carlos Saenz. Published by the Society of Costa Rican Collectors, (SOCORICO), Co-edited by Alex A. Cohen and Earl G. Fossum. Paperbound, 104 pages. Price $10.00

This second edition of the Specialized Catalog of Costa Rica, in preparation for several years, embraces some 104 pages and is a greatly expanded and improved version of the original edition published twenty years ago. Many newly discovered varieties have been added to this text, a highly specialized presentation of the stamps and postal history of this interesting Central American republic.

The text is basically in Spanish, with English equivalents where warranted. A Spanish-English glossary is included to aid collectors unfamiliar with the Spanish language.

The catalog is a veritable encyclopedia of Costa Rican philatelic matters, covering in detail not only the issued stamps, but additionally, all known proofs, essays, specimens, trial printings, varieties, etc., etc. Where known, dates of issue and authorizing decrees are shown in detail, as well as quantities printed, when or if demonitized, overprinted or surcharged. Known forgeries of stamps and/or overprints are similarly covered in detail. Where stamps exist in different perforations, the catalog gives tables of the various existing types and combinations. Another interesting listing is coverage of the so-called "bar" cancellations on the 1901, 1903, 1907 and 1911 issues giving the original quantities so cancelled. Similarly, the controversial "Ross" overprints on the first issue are covered in full.

This catalog provides a wealth of information for the serious collector and student of Costa Rican philately which is not available in other catalogs or current handbooks. Copies may be ordered from the society secretary, J.W. Sauber, Rte 3, Box 72, Marble Falls, Texas. 78654.

(Bruce W. Ball)

Please Note:

The final paragraph of Robert Odenweller's review of "The Philatelic Cross Reference of Australia and New Zealand" which appeared in the January issue of the "Philatelist" and which reads:

"The other aspect that bothers me is the lack of a single checklist/catalogue which summarized the existing varieties. This sort of visual approach in less expanded form is usually much more useable for one who wants a better grasp of the field and may well serve for a model for the major catalogues to follow in expanding their listings. Both of these are, however, personal preferences and could hardly be called faults in such an excellent book. The only serious deficiency, then, is that it was printed in a run of only 500 copies and is sure to be sold out soon, so get yours quickly."

is actually part of the final paragraph of his review of "The Departmental Stamps of South Australia." Our apologies for the inadvertent mixup.

(I.Z.)

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(To be continued)

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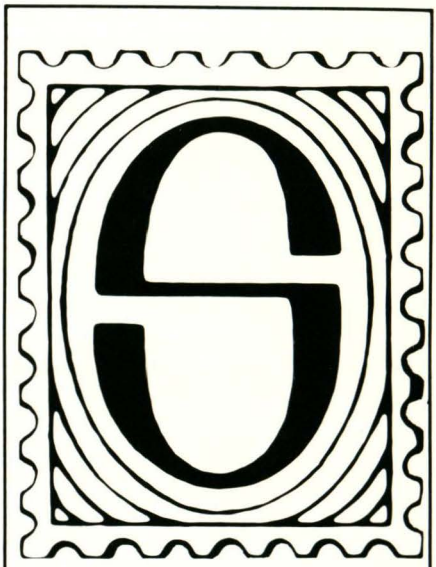
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