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PHILATELIST

Volume 47 Number 2
March 1968

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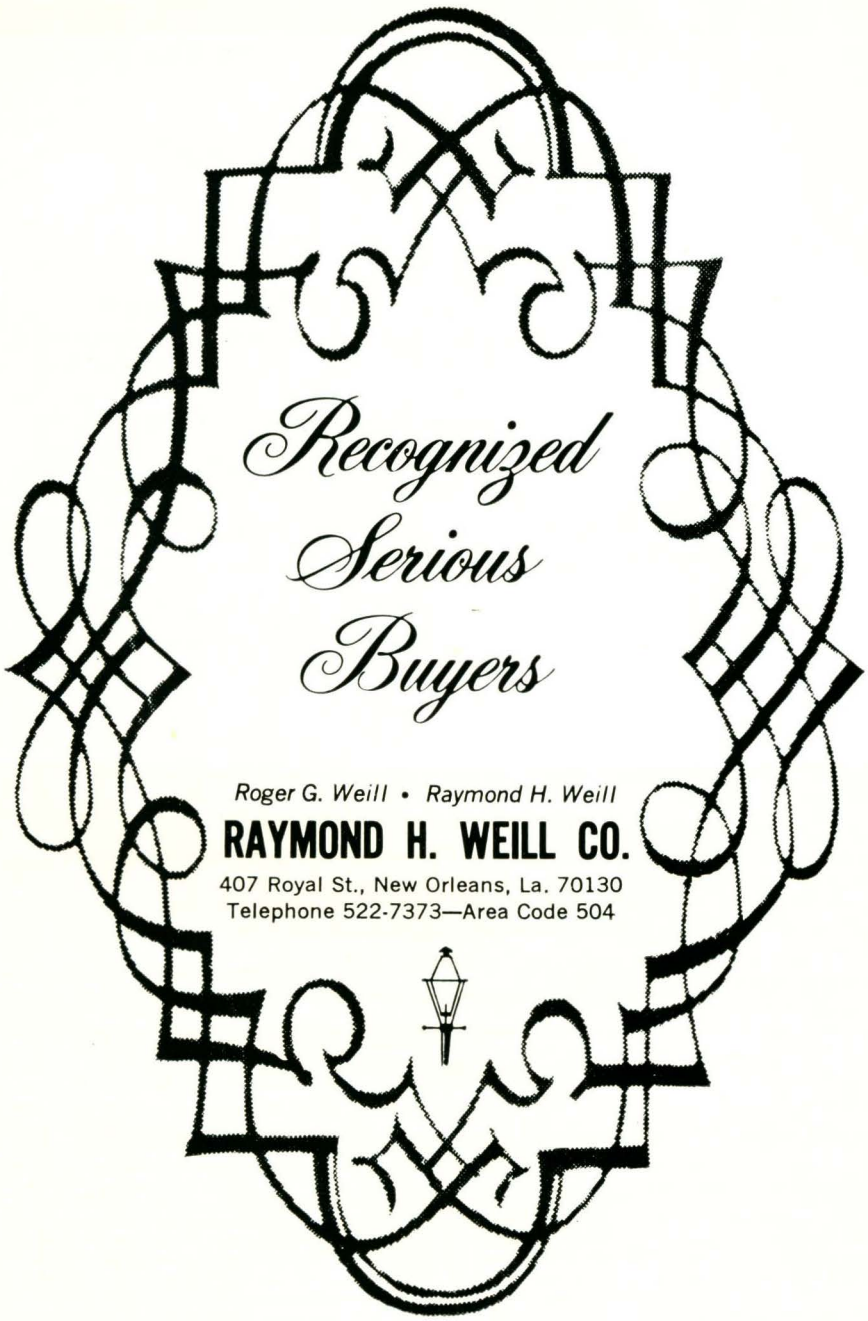
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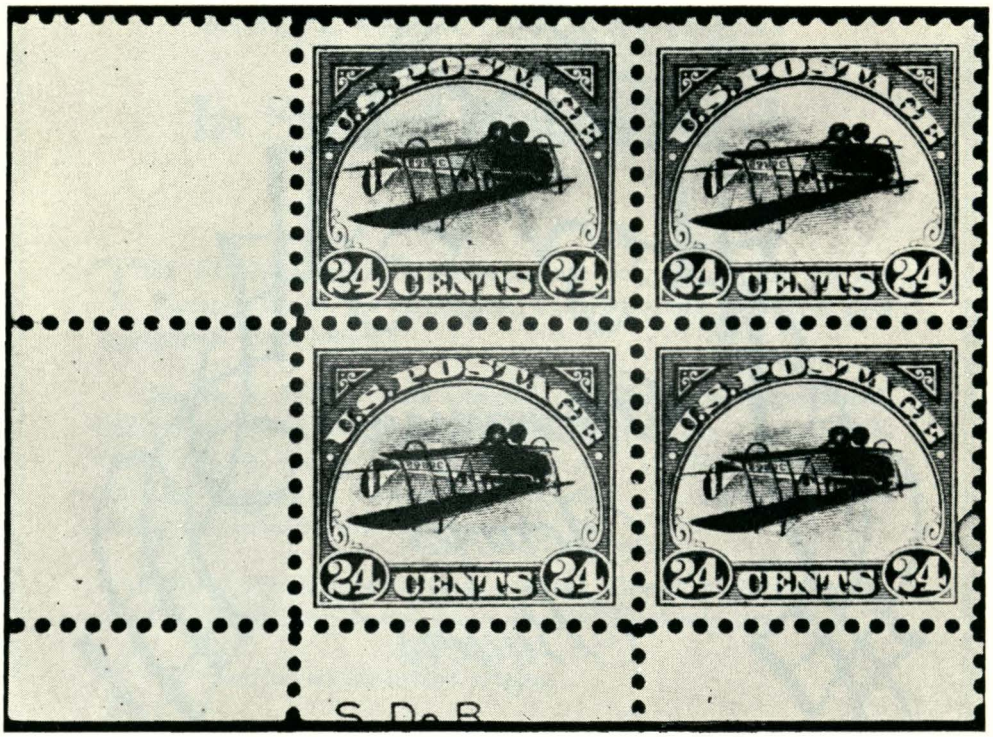
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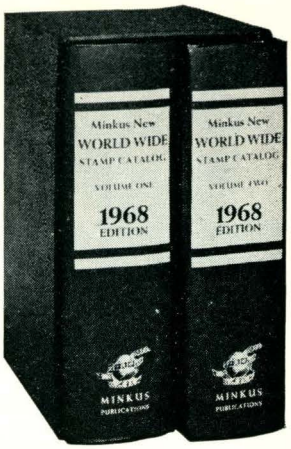
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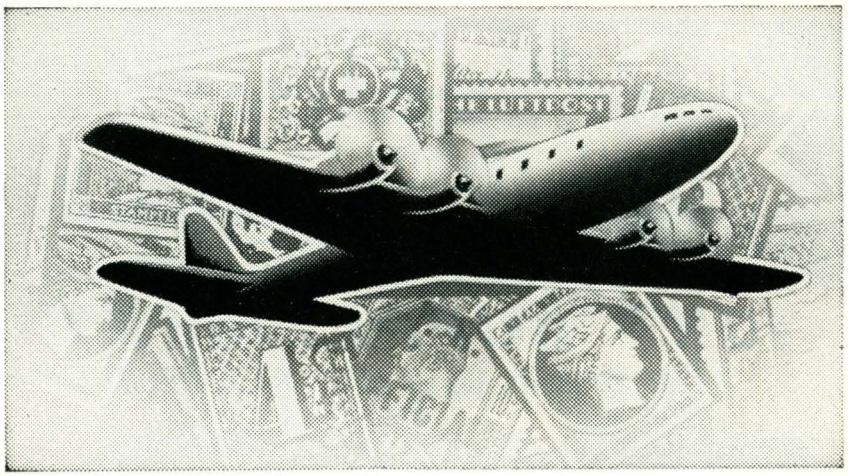
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The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST
Volume 47 Number 2
March 1968

Editorials

How To Succeed In Philately Without A Stamp Collection

Among all those collecting stamps all over the world, there are perhaps not more than a dozen prominent ones, who are internationally well-known. These people are prominent philatelists primarily because of their great stamp collections. Their profound philatelic knowledge and also their services to philately do contribute to their recognition. But, to repeat, they are primarily known in international philatelic circles because of their collections.

In addition, a few leading public figures like rulers, presidents, and great musicians collect stamps. But the latter is incidental; most of their stamp collections are average or below. Their outstanding position in public life is what makes them well-known. Their collections or stamp collecting activities have little or nothing to do with this.

Now, reference is to be made to a third type of well-known philatelist that can be best exemplified by a fictional person by the name of Lorne Moer. He is a middle-aged married man, working for a daily American newspaper, where he has been writing the obituary page for some years.

Advancement and salary increases were not forthcoming. With the annual increasing cost of living and a growing family, Lorne Moer was becoming desperate; he had to ask for a raise. When he did, the boss told him he'd think it over.

His boss did consult with others on the newspaper staff to see if there were any suggestions to help Lorne Moer get a better job and pay. After all, he had done a good job for many years. But there did not seem to be any openings for advancement at the time.

Eventually, someone suggested that the paper should start a weekly stamp column. This could boost circulation, because stamp collecting is the most popular hobby. And more important would be new advertising revenue from stamp dealers. Judging by most weekly stamp columns in other newspapers, the stamp page is three quarters advertisements and the balance stamp news.

It was decided to offer Lorne Moer the job of stamp editor, so that besides his daily work on the obituary page, he could handle the weekly stamp column. A salary increase would go with it. But the offer was not immediately nor eagerly accepted. Lorne had reservations because he knew nothing about stamp collecting.

He was told that a knowledge of stamp collecting was not a requisite. Many countries issue lots of new stamps every year and, while doing this, mail out informative press releases. All the stamp editor need do is to arrange for the receipt of these releases for use in the weekly column. This was the clincher; Lorne Moer took on the job of stamp editor.

Letters were sent out to postal administrations and philatelic agents; the press release news began coming in. Advertising from stamp dealers and stores was received.

The stamp column commenced gaining collectors' attention. One of the local stamp clubs desired mention of the time and place of its regular monthly meetings in the column. This was done; it opened the door. Shortly thereafter, news releases from a large variety of stamp clubs and societies were received in the mail. These now not only were local but from all over the country. There was insufficient space to use them all.

One of the stamp clubs decided to put on a state-wide stamp show. Lorne Moer was invited to be the banquet speaker. This was accepted as mutually beneficial. The show got its publicity and the stamp editor a free dinner.

Within time, more invitations to speak before a stamp club or at a stamp show banquet were extended. By now, Lorne Moer had met hundreds of stamp collectors, who called him by his first name. Many considered him a philatelic expert. His reputation has spread so far and wide that every year he was asked to judge at least one stamp show.

Many seem to have overlooked one vital matter — did he collect stamps? Well, yes and no. Governments and philatelic agents had sent him new issues, both mint and often also on first-day covers. Furthermore, one of his advertisers, when introducing two new stamp albums, had sent him both books as a gift. But between his two jobs on the paper and his family, he found no time to mount his stamps. They were stored in a box in the cellar of his home with a hope that some day in the future the opportunity to work on his stamps and covers would arise.

Time marched on. The stamp column was a success; so was the editor. One national stamp society, in appreciation for at least one fine mention every year in the weekly column, presented Lorne Moer with its annual Hyman O'Tool Memorial Award as the outstanding philatelist of the year. A second stamp club made him an honorary member. The greatest was an invitation from one of the Middle Sheikdoms to serve as an international juror at its coming international philatelic exhibition in Brelumaland.

Yes, in just about a decade or so, Lorne Moer clearly had demonstrated "how to succeed in philately without a stamp collection."

Obituary

General C. W. Wickersham

After a long illness, Lt. General Cornelius W. Wickersham N. Y. G. (Ret.) of Cedarhurst, N. Y., died on January 30, 1968. Different than most of us, he had played a prominent role in many fields — as a lawyer, a soldier, a public servant, in education, as a philanthropist, and as a philatelist. It is only the last one that will receive our attention.

The Collectors Club had been the beneficiary of his services and sage advice for many years. He was elected to the Board of Governors in 1953 and the Board elected him president of the club in 1956. At the conclusion of the second term of his presidency in 1957, he asked to step aside for someone younger. In 1959, General Wickersham was voted to be the recipient of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* for "distinguished services to philately." In November, 1966 he was elected an *Honorary Member* of the Collectors Club. During his many years of membership, he often exhibited some of his collections at a regular meeting.

He was a director of the Association of Stamp Exhibitions and performed legal services for it, being especially active before, during and after the Fifth International Philatelic Exhibition (FIPEX) that opened New York City's Coliseum in 1956. He had the honor of serving as the Chairman of the FIPEX International Board of Judges.

General C. W. Wickersham was elected to sign Great Britain's *Roll of Distinguished Philatelists* in 1965. Being unable to travel to England to sign the Roll, in 1966 this was brought to Washington, D.C. and during SIPEX, a special ceremony was held for his signing of the R. D. P.

As a philatelist, he was of the old school. His interest was confined to the early classic issues, their production, printing and plating. He built fine collections of Confederate States of America, the early stamps of Colombia, Liberia, Peru, and Venezuela. On several occasions, his collections were exhibited in international competition and their high standard was evidenced by

the reception of high awards. His Colombia showing at SIPEX won a gold medal in 1966.

This magazine, the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, has been fortunate, because of the great number of articles General Wickersham has authored for it on the stamps of Colombia, Liberia and Venezuela. In 1958, his excellent, serial article on the first issue of Venezuela won the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST medal for the best article that had appeared in this magazine the previous year.

The numerous Wickersham Venezuela articles in this journal later were collated, revised and published as a handsome 155-page handbook with the title, "*The Early Stamps of Venezuela,*" by the Collectors Club's *Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund.* Since publication in 1960, the book has had steady annual sales, because previous to the Wickersham work, very little accurate information on the early stamps of Venezuela had escaped into print.

This remembrance of General C. W. Wickersham as a philatelist will be concluded by me with some personal observations. I have now been editor of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for 20 years. During this time, I have had contact with many authors. It was always a pleasure and a privilege to work with General Wickersham. His manuscripts were carefully produced and composed. He was precise, especially regarding scholarly annotation. He never took credit for the writings of others. One will find his writings studiously footnoted. If suggestions for revision or improvement were offered to him, always he was most grateful for constructive editorial advice.

General C. W. Wickersham had a full, great career that covered more than 80 years. I believe that with his Venezuela book and his other many articles, our past president wisely realized that "the written word lives." *(H. M. G.)*

Letter To The Editor

Correct Use Of Philatelic Terms

As you know, I always read your editorials with much interest and pleasure, and it is rarely that I do not learn something from them. So, I have no hesitation in writing to make a suggestion which, if you agree with me, could be the basis for a paragraph in one of your forthcoming contributions.

The subject is one which, on previous occasions, has occupied your attention, but which needs to be repeated again and again: the correct use of philatelic terms when writing articles.

I have just read in a popular American weekly newspaper a notice regarding some postal forgeries of Korean stamps and of the arrest of the gang connected with them. But the article makes the mistake of calling them "bogus"; in fact, in the brief article no less than nine times is the word "bogus" used wrongly, because, as collectors ought to know, bogus is the description we give to "Labels purporting to be postage stamps but which have not been issued by or with the authority of any recognized postal administration." (Glossary of Philatelic Terms — Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 1951). A postal forgery, as its name clearly implies, is one made to cheat the Post Office, which was evidently what had been attempted in the case of Korea.

In the description of a very fine display of China 1878-1949, on pages 231/2 of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for July 1967, it is stated that the Large Dragon issue was printed from plates made up of 25 metal dies, each individually engraved. Is it correct to call these twenty-five separate pieces of metal "dies"? I think not, as philatelically, the expression "Die" ought

(Continued on Page 121)

Nicaragua

The "Seebeck" Issues (Part 3)

By Albert Quast and Dr. Robert Willer

(Continued from Page 33)

1896 Issue

A. Regular Postage Stamps (Scott Nos. 81-89, 89A-89 I)

As previously mentioned, for the first time watermarked paper was introduced with the Official series of 1895. We have been unable to determine whether the watermarked stamps were printed simultaneously or somewhat later than the unwatermarked. Or was it a printing not sent to the postal administration?

The situation is different with the 1896 issue. There is little doubt that the watermarked and unwatermarked complete series went into circulation most likely almost at the same time.

The stamps of 1896 are also remarkable for another reason. The 10 pesos denomination was eliminated. This was probably done at the suggestion of the Nicaragua's postal administration, realizing from previous years' experience that there was no significant demand for 10 pesos stamps. Seebeck surely would have had no reason to shorten the set. Again, this action demonstrates that Nicaragua had no thought of issuing stamps for revenue from stamp collectors.

Kroeger was not familiar with the 2 pesos of the watermarked set. It exists, but is even scarcer than the unwatermarked 2 pesos. All mint denominations, watermarked and unwatermarked, except the 50 centavos and the 20 centavos, which we shall discuss later, are scarce, and in some cases rare. The fact that used pesos denominations are scarce and a few rare results from the small postal demand for these, although postal traffic had increased in Nicaragua since 1890. This is proven by the fact that genuinely used copies of the 20 centavos and 50 centavos are more plentiful in the 1896 issue than in preceding ones. There is, however, a slight increase in the use of the peso stamps.

Mint Copies Scarce

The reason for the scarcity of the 1896 mint stamps seems to be that Seebeck, with the consent of the postal administration, returned to the system of 1894—abandoned again in 1895—whereby he shipped only the quantities estimated necessary to satisfy the actual demand of each denomination based upon the postal administration's previous experience. These estimates, because of the accelerated postal use, proved to be too conservative. The returns to Seebeck at the end of the year, therefore, were extremely small.

While Seebeck, toward the end of 1894, had two reserve printings made, of which, as mentioned previously, the lower denominations were actually put to postal use, he did not provide a reserve in 1896. This was true also of the 1 and 2 centavos. We can only guess why Seebeck made this limited printing. Probably, he had found business in former years disappointing. He now preferred to wait for Calman's orders before reprinting an issue. It is a fact, as we have mentioned previously, that stamps of 1896, with the exception of the postage dues, were not available on the stamp market until 1900. (The 1897 issue, however, was placed on sale to collectors towards the end of 1899, a delay of a year and a half).

This convinces us that originals of 1896, regardless of denomination, existed only in small quantities. On the other hand, the stamps advertised at very low prices in most leading philatelic publications of England, France, and the United States as originals on paper similar, were not originals but reprints. Seebeck would have had no reason to discontinue the resale of, at least, part of the supply after demonetization, if he had indeed printed large numbers of originals during validity in 1896 or possessed reserves which he had not shipped to Nicaragua in 1896. Therefore, it follows that Seebeck had no excess stocks of the 1896 issue.

We believe, as does Kroeger, that Seebeck made no reprints of the issues up to 1895, and that none were made by his successors. We suspect, however, that reprints of the 1896 and 1897 issues were ordered by Seebeck, although they did not appear until after his death. The 1897 reprints on the identical paper of the 1897 issue appeared shortly after Seebeck's death in the summer of 1899. Since the printing of substantial quantities of stamps takes time, one can only conclude that Seebeck, probably at Calman's urging, ordered the reprints of the two series himself.

Plate Confusion

In this connection, we refer again to Kroeger's observation, as well as the report of the Philatelists' Commission which, in 1911, located most of the plates used to print the Seebeck issues in the custody of the Hamilton Bank Note Company. The plates were defaced. Kroeger observed that some of these plates were not the original ones, but were newly made from the original dies, in order to produce reprints. This assumption seems justified, because various denominations of the 1896 issue, in particular the stamp most used, the 5 centavos, show copies that appear to have been printed from a "worn-out plate." The same situation applies to some copies of the Official stamps of 1896 and to some denominations of 1897. Some are of the opinion that insufficient inking caused the condition. We are inclined to believe that the plates were really worn and that Seebeck, contrary to the contract with Nicaragua, used cheaper metal for the plates for these two issues. Thus, new plates were necessary in order to be able to deliver cleanly printed stamps to Calman.

The Director General of the Postal Administration affixed stamps of the 1896 issue to New Year's greeting cards, overprinted them and mailed them to postmasters and other officials as he had done previously in 1894. There is in our collection a New Year's greeting card with nine postage, nine official, and seven postage due stamps, plus an official seal. All are cancelled with the word "Castillo" in a circle 17mm in diameter.

The paper of both series, watermarked and unwatermarked, gray-white, thin and stiff, has a horizontal mesh clearly visible at a glance. The gum, as far as can be determined from the few available mint copies, is colorless to lightly tinted, sometimes a little yellowed; however, the yellowed gum can be easily distinguished from that on certain reprints, which is yellowish or brownish tinted.

There exists a variety — 1 centavo, imperforate vertically, which we have not yet seen. Until copies are examined, we suspect that this is also a reprint similar to the 1 and 5 centavos, partially imperforate, of the 1897 issue.

Identification Of Reprints

Undoubtedly, determination of whether or not an 1896 stamp is or is not a reprint is a most difficult problem.

Only the 50 centavos and the 1 and 2 pesos on very thick, coarse paper with coarse mesh and having the Phrygian Cap watermark in a horizontal position, first used for the 1899 Salvador postage due stamps (Scott Nos. J49-



Fig. 21. 1896 Regular Issue.

J56), can be identified with certainty as reprints. They can be easily distinguished from the watermarked originals. All denominations, except the 5 centavos, exist mint on unwatermarked paper almost identical with the paper of the originals, including the mesh and the gum. Apparently, there are large quantities of these. Kroeger maintains that the paper of the reprints is somewhat thicker than originals; we, however, can discern minute paper differences in only a few cases.

The difference often lies in the color shades of the paper, which is whiter than the originals. This difference between an original and a reprint can often be seen only after removal of the gum. On the surface of the stamp, the differences are not always clearly visible; the surface of reprints gives the impression that the paper is similar to the gray-white of the originals.

This great similarity between reprints and originals caused the Scott, Gibbons, and Yvert catalogues to list the reprints as originals and to price the mint stamps as low as they correctly do the originals of 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1895, and the second and third reserve printings of 1894. We have previously mentioned Scott's footnotes in italics after the 1898 regular postage issue as follows: "Specialists now claim the existence of reprints of Nos. 81 to 89 and 90 to 98 on thin paper, but with shades differing slightly from those of the originals."

All of this leads us to approach the question of reprints' identification with great care, before these stamps are classified as reprints and not as originals, or, at the very least, reserve stock printed during the postal validity of the issue.

The Paper Is Important

In passing judgment, we have to consider the following:

1. The clearly whiter paper of the series, at this point, shall be called the "second series." Calman offered his opinion in a letter to Gebrueder Senf in Germany that the difference in paper color resulted from stamps which had been in Nicaragua, having been subjected to the influence of the climate, then returned after demonetization to Seebeck. He stated that the stamps on white paper probably never were unpacked in Nicaragua or never were shipped there, but were kept in reserve, well packed, by the Hamilton Bank Note Company. However, the paper of genuinely used stamps, particularly copies on covers, would never show such uniform gray-white shading if they did not originally possess the shade. Climatic effects would tend to cause differences in shades

which is not the case with the original stamps found on cover. We have not yet seen a single copy of the second series genuinely used on cover.

2. With a reserve stock, it is difficult to believe that the different paper was used. While quite similar to the original paper, it was not always alike in thickness; it is much whiter. The Hamilton Bank Note Company or their paper suppliers undoubtedly still had a substantial stock of the paper used for the first printing, since the 1897 issue was again printed on the same watermarked and unwatermarked paper. It is interesting to note that there are available in quantity stamps of the 1897 issue different from the first printing, but which have the same paper as the second series of 1896.

The conclusion seems justified that the paper used for both the second series of 1896 and 1897 was not available until 1899-1900, at which time these two second ones were first sold to Calman. One also has to remember that the paper for both the first 1896 and 1897 series (also original) was still used for the 1898 issue on watermarked paper, whereas the stock of the unwatermarked paper was, at that time, almost exhausted.

At the end of 1896, there was still available a large quantity of the paper used for the first printing. Consequently, what reason could there have been to print a reserve later in that year on different paper, and then in 1897 return to the paper used for the first printing of the 1896 issue; and then print the second series of 1897 on the paper used for the second one of 1896?

A Logical Supposition

The following also should be considered: had there been in 1896 a substantial reserve stock represented by the stamps on the second paper, what reason would there have been for Seebeck to hold it back for several years? Even if business had been unsatisfactory in previous years, there was no reason not to ship to Calman a reserve stock actually held for him, if indeed there was one. We believe, without doubt, that the stamps which we named "second series" were not printed during postal validity of the issue and that the absence of a sizable stock of remainders from Nicaragua, as well as the lack of a reserve, prevented the sale of 1896 original stamps to collectors. Seebeck evidently did not wish to exercise his right to have reprints made. Obviously, shortly before his death he acceded to Calman's urging, and thus originated the "second series" or the "first reprints" of both 1896 and 1897. These reprints actually were shipped from the printing plant of the Hamilton Bank Note Company only after Seebeck's death in June, 1899.

It should be understood that the stamps with "Castillo" overprints within a circle correspond exactly both in paper and color with the only copies which we consider originals.

The stamps without watermark mint and used, are scarcer than those with watermark. Whether the 20 centavos without watermark is an original or a reprint (with all of the characteristics of an original) is very difficult to determine, even for a specialist. The 20 centavos with watermark (not to be confused with reprints) is the most common of all 1896 stamps. The 2 pesos with watermark was unknown to Kroeger. We have seen only two copies of this stamp. Unused copies of this issue often come without gum, because the cancellation missed.

We have described the general characteristics of the first reprints of 1896 and 1897. The white paper is the principal means of identification. Difference in color shades are minor, but to assist in identification we list them as follows:

Denomination	*Originals*	*First Reprints*
1 centavo	violet, blue tint	violet, rose tint, less pronounced
2 centavos	blue-green	dark green
5 centavos	bright green	(non-existent)

10 centavos	steel blue, fairly dark	blue, almost always lighter than the originals
20 centavos	brown to dark brown	mostly yellowish tinted
50 centavos	blue-gray	slate gray
1 peso	black, little difference with reprint. deep black, and the reprint black.	(Kroeger calls the original. We disagress with this.)
2 pesos	claret	brownish rose (Kroeger: dark red)
5 pesos	steel blue to dark steel blue	color sometimes a little lighter, but not always

This shows that identifying these color shades is not too easy nor too useful. By actual comparison, the shades of the 1 centavo, 10 centavos, 50 centavos, and the 2 pesos are the easiest to clasify. The 2 centavos and the 5 pesos are harder while the 20 centavos and 1 peso are the most difficult to differentiate by color from the reprints.

Generally, it can be said that the first reprints show clearer printing impressions (from new plates, as presumed by Kroeger and others) which is very noticeable in the design's wavy lines of the map. The first reprint also gives the impression of being lighter because of the paler colors and the whiter paper.

A Missing Denomination

It cannot be readily explained why the 5 centavos in the first reprint is missing. Obviously, there were very small remainders of this denomination. There are two reprints of the 5 centavos, which, on account of color, paper, and gum, must be classified into two groups. One has only the 5 centavos, while the other, in addition to the 5 centavos, also has the 1 centavo and 2 centavos. The first group must have been ordered by Seebeck, when it was noticed that the 5 centavos was missing from complete sets of the first reprints. The actual chronological sequence of the reprints is hard to determine today; our arrangement is necessarily arbitrary. We call the single printing of the 5 centavos the second reprint and designate the second group (the 1, 2 and 5 centavos) as the third reprint.

The second and third reprints can be easily distinguished from the originals. Difficulty may be encountered if the 1 centavo reddish violet of the third reprints was changed by climatic action or chemically, or is without gum, having a cancellation resembling the genuine. The same may be said of the 2 centavos of the third reprints. However, even in these cases, the white, softer and somewhat thicker paper of the reprints makes identification possible. The reprints' colors do not quite match the originals.

Order Of Classification

It seems reasonable to us to classify the reprints in the order mentioned by Kroeger. We believe that the second reprint was printed almost immediately after the first. We cannot explain why very different paper was used for the second reprints.

In contrast to the first reprints which had thin paper very similar to the originals, the second has thick smooth paper. The gum is uniformly white with light cream-colored tint in contrast to that on the first reprints which is colorless. but occasionally lightly spotted. These important differences made us classify separately this 5 centavos (second reprint). The color of this reprint is a bright light red and can be easily distinguished from the rose of the originals by its darker shading. The mesh of the paper is horizontal.

Third Reprints

In the following, we must substantially disagree with Kroeger's studies.

In later Senf Catalogue editions, some of Kroeger's classifications are corrected; however, a mistake, not originally made by Kroeger, slipped in.

The third reprints consist of three denomonations — the 1, 2 and 5 centavos. We subdivide the third reprints into two groups — A and B. All three exist with horizontal mesh (Group A). However, the 1 centavo and 2 centavos also have a vertical mesh (Group B). The last two resemble copies from the fourth reprint group, to which Leavy probably assigned them, although Kroeger wrote that he had not seen them. However, the paper of the 1 centavos and 2 centavos of the third reprints (Group B) with vertical mesh is less thick and less coarse than copies from the fourth reprints. We believe that their classification as third reprints is accurate.

In both subgroups, the paper is somewhat thicker than on the originals, and often also on the first reprints. The gum is *yellow*. The 5 centavos' gum is more brownish, a condition which almost tempted us to create another subdivision for that stamp. However, we found it better not to confuse by establishing too many groups.

The color of the 1 centavo, both with horizontal and vertical mesh, is reddish violet by which, besides the gum, the stamps can be easily distinguished from the originals, and also from the first reprints. The color of the 2 centavos differs little from the first reprints but is possibly a little duller, having a faint gray-green shade. The 2 centavos of the first reprints has a slight bluish green shade. The gum is the easiest means to distinguish between the two. The third reprints (Group B) have, of course, the vertical mesh. The 5 centavos of the third reprints (Group A) with horizontal mesh has a copper red color which differs clearly from the originals and the second reprints. The gum is more brown.

Fourth Reprints

The fourth reprints comprise all denominations from 5 centavos to 5 pesos inclusive. The paper is gray-white, very thick, stiff and coarse. The mesh is always horizontal and clear for both the 5 centavos and the 1 peso, but is vertical on all other denominations. It is possible that some may come with either horizontal or vertical mesh. We were unable, however, to establish this fact from the material at our disposal. The gum is yellowish to yellow brownish, the 5 centavos showing the most pronounced shading.

The color of the 5 centavos is similar to the third reprints' copper red. The blue of the 10 centavos is rather light. The 20 centavos is yellowish brown (apparently quite scarce). The 2 pesos' color is dark rose as compared to the brownish rose of the first reprints and the claret of the originals.

The color shades of this reprint are not too important. The main distinction is the very thick, coarse paper and the vertical mesh which do not exist on the originals and the first reprints, on some denominations.

Fifth Reprints

Finally, there are the fifth reprints, which consist of all denominations except the 5 pesos. These have the same very thick, coarse paper as the fourth reprints, but are also watermarked with a horizontal instead of vertical "Phrygian cap." In view of this obvious identification, no further description seems necessary.

In this connection we wish to report that the watermark of the originals is sometimes faint, being clearly visible only with the use of watermark detection fluid. Often the spotty gum on mint stamps creates light and dark areas which give the impression that the lighter portions indicate repeating watermarks; however, watermark detection fluid will reveal that these stamps do not have watermarks.

(To Be Continued)

Newfoundland

The Guy Issue of 1910 (Part 2)

By Robert H. Pratt

(Continued from Page 25)

Item 8

This is probably the most valuable and interesting document in the collection. It is on a plain piece of cardboard, bearing the work order number 4202, and is dated 28, June, 1910 (Tuesday). The outer fold bears the following notations (Fig. 10):

"Newfoundland Stamps"

	Stamp		*Sheets*
One Cent	3,000,000	=	30,000
Two Cent	5,000,000	=	50,000
Three Cent	50,000	=	500
Four Cent	50,000	=	500
Five Cent	500,000	=	5,000
Six Cent	10,000	=	100
Eight Cent	10,000	=	100
Nine Cent	10,000	=	100
Ten Cent	10,000	=	100
Twelve Cent	10,000	=	100
Fifteen Cent	10,000	=	100
	8,660,000		86,600
"50 sheets extra of each denomination to be printed."			550
			87,150

"All in sheets of 100 stamps each."
"Size as 12 Cent stamp sheet."
"Perforated as 12 Cent stamp sheet."
"Pack between white cardboard in bundles of 500—each 100 divided by slips of paper."
"A good supply of each wanted by July 20" (Wednesday)
"For colors, see inside."

The inside definitely determines that a second submission of proofs had been made. The second set, some in different colors, were printed on issue paper (.00300) gummed (now .00340) and pasted on this card *imperforate*. Note that the 12c imperforate is not included and that the 6c is Type I (reversed "Z"). The perforated 12c is brown.

The following notes are on the card:

"3c to be more definite in color"
"10c Print in another color."
"15c King George different color."

The last note was evidently not followed.

Color changes that can be distinguished are:



Fig. 10. Printing room card with proofs.

	1st Proofs — Perforate	*2nd Proofs — Imperforates*
1c	Blue Green	Yellow Green
3c	Ochre	Greenish Olive
4c	Violet Blue	Blue Violet
5c	Pale Blue	Bright Blue
8c	Pale Bistre	Dark Bistre
10c	Orange	Purple Black

The 2c, 6c, 9c, 12c, and 15c perforated proofs cannot be distinguished from

the issued stamps. Both sets of these proofs are in the colors of the issued stamps.

Item 9 & 10

Several other items, which comprise shipping and warehousing papers, complete this part of the documentation. For brevity, these have been summarized in the illustration Table A showing the quantities, dates of shipment, and where known, how they were shipped. As an interesting sidelight, paper

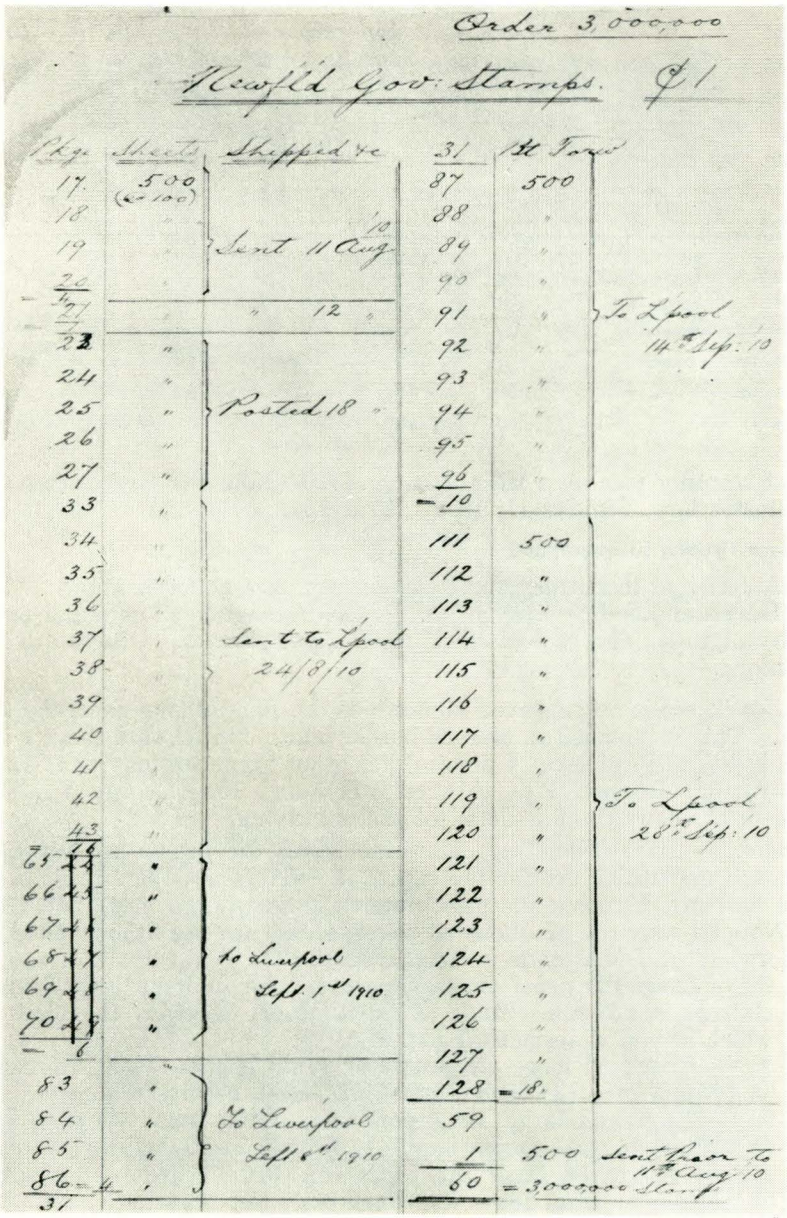


Fig. 11. Item 9 — Page 1 — 1c denomination.

Table A

Lithographed Shipments

See Items 9 & 10

VALUE	QUANTITY IN SHEETS												TOTAL
1¢	500	-	-	2000	500	2500	5500	3000	2000	5000	9000	-	30,000
2¢	500	-	300	1500	500	2500	5500	3000	3000	7000	17000	9200	50,000
3¢	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
4¢	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
5¢	500	-	-	-	-	-	3000	1800	-	-	-	- (A)	5,300
6¢	100	Reprint 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
8¢	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
9¢	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
10¢	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
12¢	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
15¢	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Date	25th July,10 (B)	29th July,10 (4)	6th Aug.10 (4)	11th Aug. (4)	12th Aug. (4)	18th Aug. (4)	24th Aug. (1)	1st Sept. (2)	9th Sept. (3)	14th Sept.	28th Sept.	6th Oct.	87,000 (C)

(1) Via S.S. Carthaginian

(2) Via Clipper Durango

(3) Via Clipper Siberian

(4) Parcel Post

(A) 300 more sheets than originally ordered. Probably why the 5¢ was not issued engraved. A large residual balance was overprinted for the war-time Tax stamp and still some were destroyed.

(B) There is no record of shipment of the 5000 packets.

(C) This is 400 more than ordered. 100 - 6¢ Type II and 300 - 5¢.

clips and stapling machines were used in 1910 (Note the rust marks on some of the illustrations, Figures 11, 12, 13, 14 & 15).

The Known Proofs, Lithographed

In America at least, the proofs of this issue are not well known. The late Sidney Harris of London, England in his Gold Medal Newfoundland collection, had many of these, and some I have, were his duplicates. Others are believed to be unique.

Essays: — There is an engraved vignette of the King James face, the 1c (Fig. 16). This is trimmed to ¼ inch border and mounted on a large card. Its size is 4⅜ x 6⅝ inches. I believe that other vignettes may exist for the 3c (Guy), 6c (Bacon), 12c (Edward VII), and 15c (George V). The enlargement shows the fine detail of the engraving.

Die Proofs: — It is difficult to determine which die proofs are for the lithographed and which are for the engraved 1911 Issue; therefore, all of them will be listed here but discussed later. If the (Imprimes) noted in Item 5 (Note L) were the proofs listed below, all are for the lithographed issue.

A. Colored large Die Proofs — Engraved.

1. 8c — Large die proof on .00350 wove, color of issue 108 x 83mm. Die sinkage 99 x 75mm. Made at the time of, or after, the black proofs, which are on watermarked paper.
2. 9c — Engraved large die proofs on .0125 board — size approximately 65 x 55mm in: (1) violet, (2) light green, (3) light blue (Fig. 17).
3. 9c — Engraved large die proofs on a .0100 board — approximately 65 x 55mm in: (1) dark blue, (2) brown, and I *believe* (3) red.
4. 10c — Engraved large die proofs on .0125 board — approximately 65 x 55mm in (Fig. 18): (1) dark blue, (2) brown, (3) red. (*See* No. 3).

5. 12c — Engraved large die proofs on .0125 board — approximately 80 x 65mm in: (1) violet, (2) light green, and I *believe,* (3) light blue (*See* 2).

Two of the violet are known. Each has a notation as follows:
One reads: "6 May 1910 — order countermanded same day" on the back "for Mr. McDonald."
The other (Fig. 19) reads: "Completed only yesterday, May 6, 1910, the day of his death. J. W. — This will not be issued, having already received orders for the new King's head thereon. J. W."

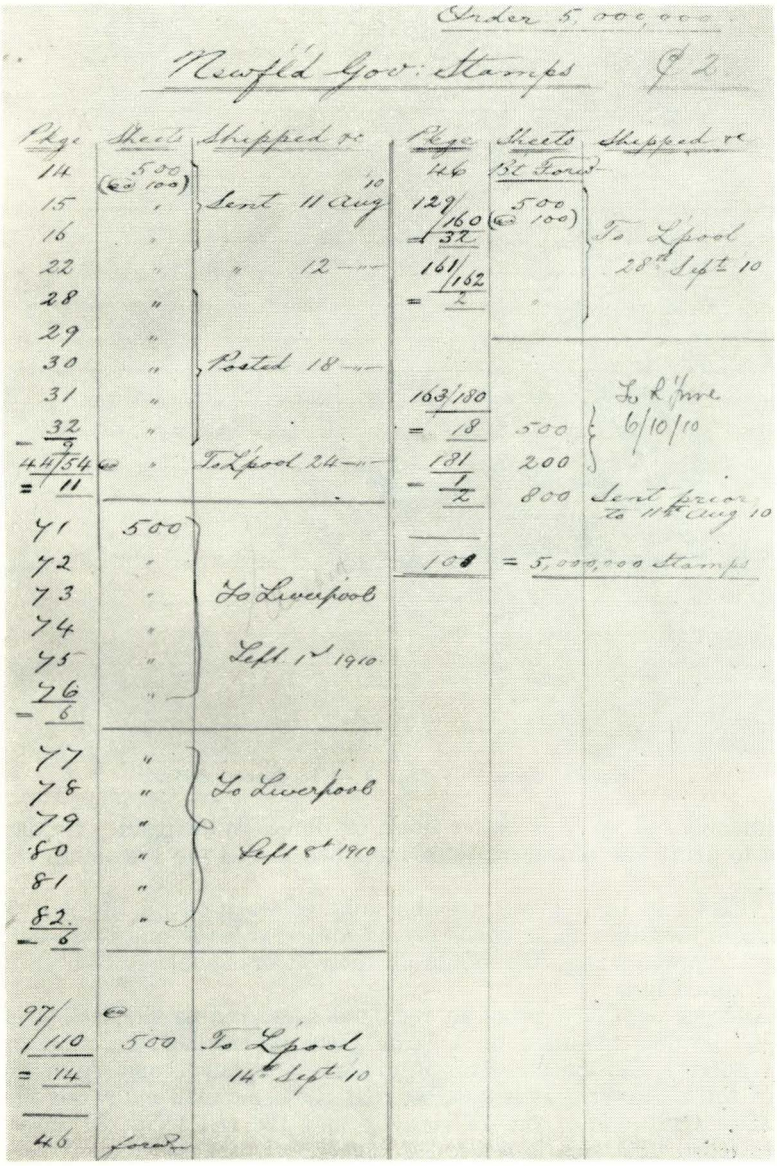


Fig. 12. Item 9 — Page 2 — 2c denomination.

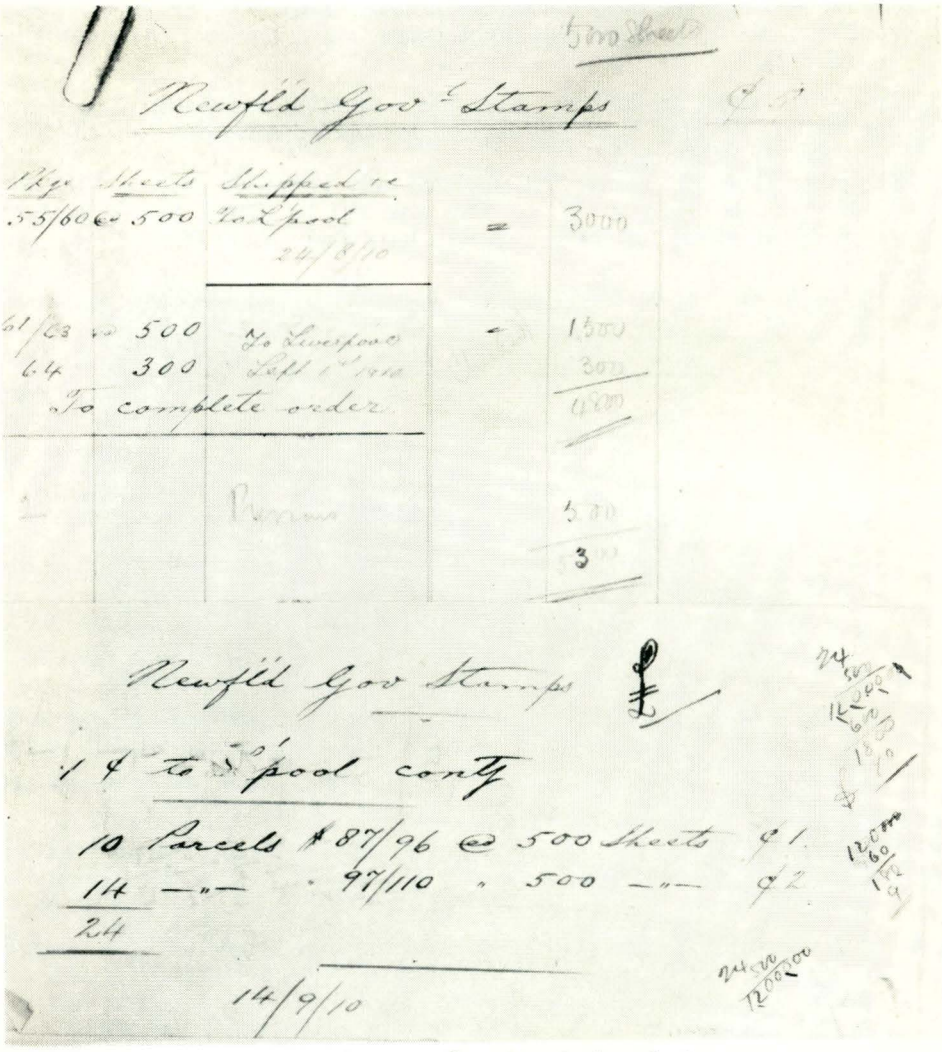


Fig. 13. Item 9 — Page 3 — 5c denominotion.

Presumably "J. W." is either John or James Whitehead. Evidently, the order not to print was countermanded later because as the 12c stamp was issued in brown.

The violet and light green are the same colors used on the 9c. The date on the proofs identifies these *early* proofs and also leads one to assume that a light blue 12c proof exists. Proofs of all these colors should have been made for the lithographed issue.

6. Another engraved proof in red (not same red as the 10c) trimmed to ¼" borders mounted on a large piece of cardboard (same size as 1c vignette) also exists. This is presumed to have come from the effects of the engraver. It is possible that the same man engraved the 1c and 12c. Only one of the 1c vignette and 12c red (Fig. 20) are believed to exist. Its size is 4⅜ x 6⅜ inches.
7. 12c — A pair and a single on board .0100 in red (Fig. 21), size 3⅛ x 5¼

inches, (same color as 10c). The single is discolored by age and sulphurization to a dark purple brown, but water will restore the original color. These three evidently are from the top strip of 10 of an engraved plate, as guidemarkers below indicate a space for the second row. I cannot tell if this is the preparation for the engraved 1911 issue or the transfer strip used for the 100 plate lithographed. If the latter, these might be the "12c stamp 10 up will be ready (Monday) 23 May" previously referred to in Item 5.

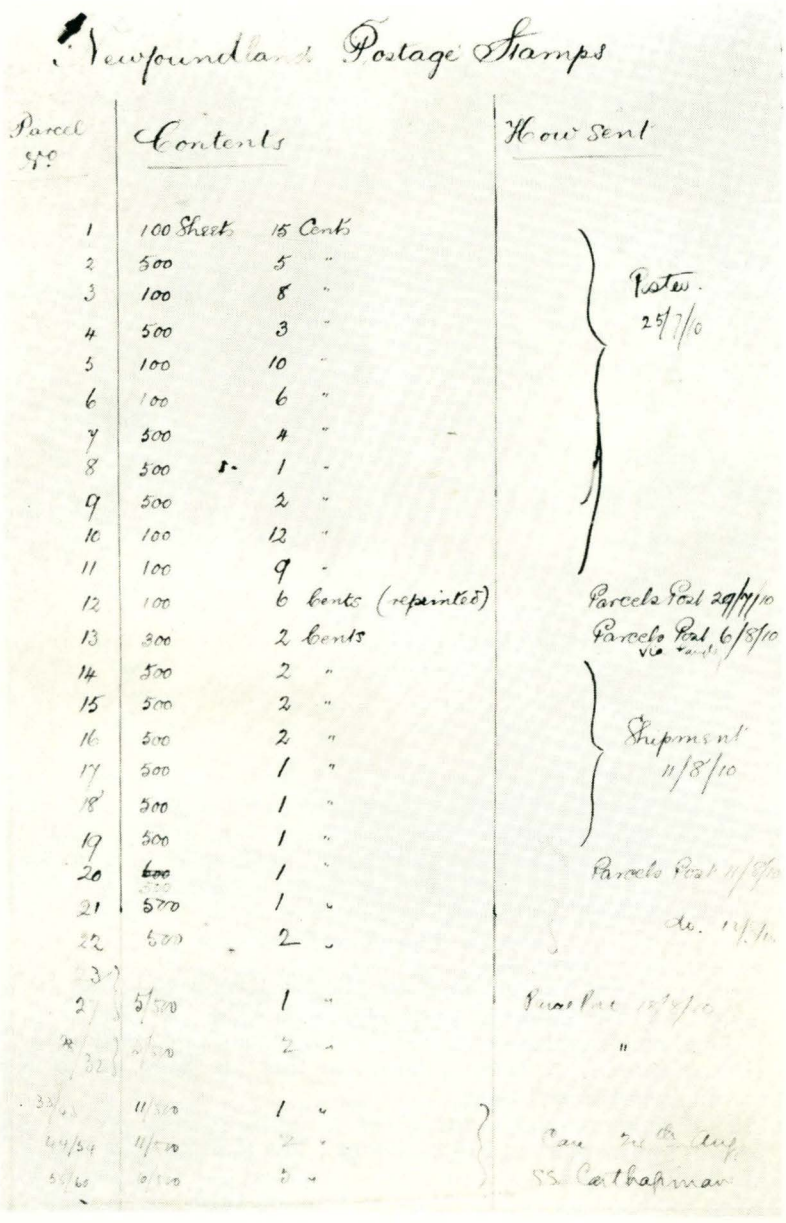


Fig. 14. Item 10 — Page 1.

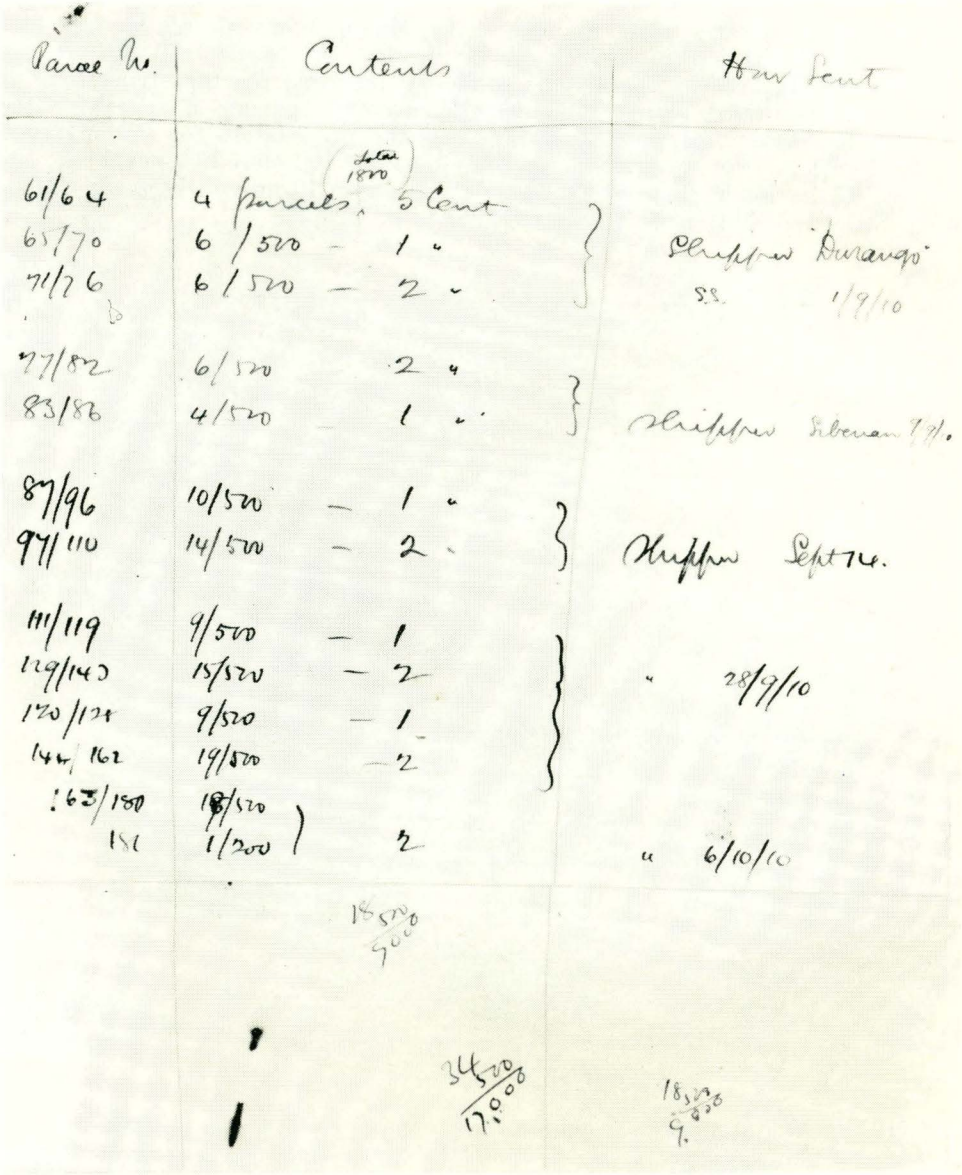


Fig. 15. Item 10 — Page 2.

Because of the position markers for the second row, this could be the layout for the engraved plate issued in 1911. If this is so, then the proofs in my numbers 3, 4, and 6 are all from 1911 (engraved) not 1910 (lithographed). I believe, however, that all these proofs were made for the lithographed issue.

8. 15c — Engraved large die proof of poor quality, .00850 wove, dark brown, approximately 110 x 140mm. Die sinkage 78 x 102mm.
My belief is that this proof was prepared for submission to the new King for his approval in May or June of 1910. It is darker than the

(Continued on Page 108)

The Clubhouse

Meeting of November 15, 1967

Canada — Large Queens on Cover

This meeting was an excellent display and lecture by *Mr. Robert W. Lyman,* a professional from Marblehead, Mass. The formal portion of this meeting was very well presented, allowing much time for a following "question and answer" period.

The Large Queen Canadian stamps which were issued on April 1, 1868 are justifiably popular with collectors, and are considered to be among the most attractive semi-classic British Colonial adhesives. They were engraved by Alfred Jones, who used a famous Charles Jeens engraving as a general pattern. The contract for their production had been awarded to the British American Bank Note Company.

These stamps were used during a relatively short period of time, since the succeeding Small Queen issue appeared in January 1870. While Large Queens were certainly used quite extensively after 1870, in many cases, letters were prepaid in cash, or else Small Queens were used. The Large Queen issue was by far the shortest-lived Canadian set of stamps prior to the end of the Small Queen issue. It was in use for a fraction of the time of the Pence, 1858's and Small Queens.

During the first years of Confederation, there was not much international mail sent from Canada; most of what there was involved usages to the United Kingdom and the United States. Many of the Large Queen covers now extant, whether destined to Britain, the United States or domestic locations, originated in a few known archives.

Postal Rates

This exhibit attempted to illustrate a cross-section of both domestic and foreign Large Queen usages, and was set up by postal rates according to the system used by the late Nicolas Argenti, which is as follows:—

1c Domestic circular rate
2c Foreign circular rate
2c "County Rate"
2c Drop letter rate
3c Regular domestic rate, included two covers with 6c bisects, one from Upper Canada and the other from Lower Canada, the former being the only one recorded. Also a cover with a copy of the 1c Laid Paper used in combination with a normal 2c.
5c Old 1859 rate. A cover mailed on March 31, 1868, which was the day before the 3c rate came into effect.
5c Regular, 3c domestic rate, plus 2c registration. Also covers showing underpayment and overpayment.
5c 1875 rate to the United Kingdom.
6c Rate to the United States.
6c Double domestic rate
8c Double domestic rate plus 2c registration
8c Rate to the United Kingdom by Cunard Packet
11c Triple domestic rate plus 2c registration
12c Double rate to Bermuda
12½c Rate to the United Kingdom by Canadian Packet

12½c Rate to Newfoundland
15c Rate to the United Kingdom by Cunard Packet
15c Rate to Australia
16c Double rate to France. Also a letter from St. Pierre & Miquelon to France.
16c Rate to China
17c Single rate to France from St. Pierre & Miquelon (1869), which was underpaid by 2c.
23c Rate to Prussia
24c Rate to the Bahamas

As previously noted, the "question and answer" part that followed was most interesting. Because the popular matter of postal rates along with the stamps usage was the dominant theme in Mr. Lyman's talk, there were many queries on this subject. The questions were relevant, while Mr. Lyman was able to answer all of them, thus displaying a thorough knowledge of this field of Canadian philately.

Philatelic Humor

Most all will agree that humor seldom is present in serious philatelic meetings. This night was an exception. The Program Committee Co-chairman, Herbert J. Bloch, supplied an observation at the end, which made all present roar with laughter. Substantially, he spoke as follows:

"There has been tonight much discussion about rates. First, there was the *drop letter*. This is defined as 'a letter placed in a post office only for delivery there; it is not to be transmitted by mail.'

"Also, there is the *dead letter*, which is mail unable to be delivered.

"But no one has asked about a *Drop Dead* Letter Rate."

Meeting of December 20, 1967

Board of Governors Open House

In the past several years, the annual Open House tendered by the Board of Governors for the members has taken on the trappings of a tradition as sacred as pumpkin pie on Thanksgiving day or plum pudding for the Christmas holidays. The meeting, if indeed it may be termed one in the normal sense, is completely devoid of formality. There are no speakers, no stamps on display, no question and answer period.

But, what the Open House lacks in formality is more than made up by spontaneity and sparkle. The spirit of the holiday season, just around the corner, pervades the Stephen G. Rich Memorial meeting room, the second-floor lounge and the library which, on this night, has no readers studiously browsing through the dusty tomes. Gone are the students avidly pursuing their researches in the quiet room. No books are spread on the tables. Gone, too, are the debaters arguing relative merits and, in the process, disturbing the readers.

This is a night for conviviality. Even Mrs. Pritchett and her welcome smile are missing from the desk near the entrance vestibule. Mrs. Eldridge, likewise, is not available at her station in the library to care for the needs of the members seeking a book or periodical. Both of our fine ladies are in the lounge taking care of the last minute touches of the festivities to come.

President Woodward calls the meeting to order. The members restrain their gaiety. Mr. Woodward welcomes the assemblage. There is no program

chairman at his left waiting to introduce a speaker for the evening. The President speaks of the year drawing to a close, its accomplishments and its possible failures. There is a look ahead to next year; Mr. Woodward indicates he will retire from the presidency. A note of sadness creeps in and begins to take hold. But, then, the members are asked to repair to the lounge and spirits perk up again.

The festivities begin. There is conversation about stamps and talk about items not even remotely connected with philately. Good fellowship reigns supreme until the waning hours of the night.

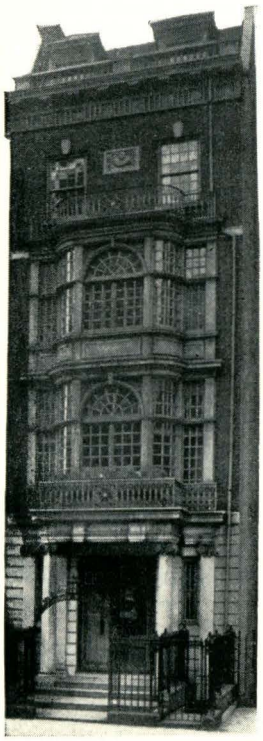
So, another year is gone to join the limbo of the past. All hopes and frustrations melt away. That which seemed so dire and difficult no longer troubles us. The good and the bad blend into a misty dichotomy. Indeed, one is reminded of the last stanza of A. E. Houseman's "On Wenlock Edge:"

The gale, it plies the saplings double,
It blows so hard, 'twill soon be gone:
To-day the Roman and his trouble
Are ashes under Uricon.

(P. S.)

72nd Annual Meeting

January 10, 1968



The meeting was called to order at 8:15 p. m.

The President read the notice of meeting dated December 22nd, 1967. And the Secretary advised that a quorum was present.

It was moved, seconded and carried to dispense with the reading of the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting and to approve the full report as published in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST in March 1967.

The report of the Nominating Committee was presented. In accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws this report has been posted on the Bulletin Board for thirty days. The Secretary advised that no additional nominations had been received. However, the President advised that after the Nominating Committee had posted the nominees we had been saddened to learn of the death of Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale, a longtime Governor and Trustee of the Club who had been selected for re-election. This will leave one vacancy in the Class of 1970.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary cast one ballot for the slate presented by the Nominating Committee. The following Governors were elected to the Class of 1970:

Herbert J. Bloch	Albert H. Higgins
John R. Boker, Jr.	Alex Renden
Robert L. Graham, Jr.	Theo. Van Dam

Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws as proposed by the Board of Governors and outlined in the notice of meeting was presented for action. The President gave the reasoning behind each proposal. On motion made, seconded and carried, the amendments were passed in block. (See page 105.)

The attached reports were read by the Chairmen of the various Committees

and Officers of the Club and on motion duly made, seconded and carried, accepted with thanks.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the actions and decisions of the Officers and Governors during the year ending December 31, 1967 be approved.

Meeting recessed while Governors retired to elect officers for 1968.

Meeting reconvened and announcement was made of the election of the following officers for the year 1968:

Philip Silver, *President*
F. Burton Sellers, *Vice-President*
Alex Rendon, *Secretary*
Howard B. Lee, *Treasurer*

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Secretary

As in past years, the Secretary's report is largely a statistical one. The substantive activities of the club are found in the reports of the other officers and various committee chairmen. However, at the conclusion of this report, I shall present a brief summary of the activities of the Board of Governors during the year, for which the President will ask for your ratification.

In 1967 we marked the loss by death of 27 valued members. After I read the list, may I request that those present rise for a moment of respectful silence in their memory.

The following members died during 1967:

Resident	*Non-Resident*
Arthur W. Bingham	Dr. Robert S. Breakey
Charles W. Brooks	Edson J. Fifield
Frank M. Cowan	Dr. G. M. Geldert
Louise Boyd Dale	Robert Hoffmann
George R. M. Ewing	Maj. Adrian E. Hopkins
Bernard Fink	G. L. Jepsen
Edwin A. Jenkins	A. Appleton Lane
Sam Rodvien	Raoul Lesgor
Dr. Luis F. Thomen	Eduard Luder
	Charles A. McKeown
	N. Glen Noble
	John A. Osterlund
	C. Gustave A. Papa
	Arthur D. Pierce
	Howard L. Rarick
	Louis C. Rove
	S. D. Tchilinghirian
	Dr. Stuart C. Way

Membership was relatively stable during the year, with a net loss of 12 members.

Members in good standing January 1, 1967		1172
Honorary and Life Members		9
Total Membership January 1, 1967		1181
Members lost by Death	27	
Resignations accepted or dropped for non-payment of dues	56	
	83	

Members admitted in 1967		
New	68	
Reinstatement	3	
	71	
Total Membership January 1, 1968		1169
This total membership is divided as follows:		
Resident	265	
Non-resident	751	
Overseas	143	
	1159	
Honorary and Life	10	
	1169	

Board of Governors Actions During 1967

1. Approved Finance Committee recommendations for an increase in salaries for the staff members.
2. Unanimously elected Mr. John R. Boker, Jr. as the 1967 recipient of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award.
3. Elected officers of the Club and re-elected Messrs. Haverbeck and Goodkind as Trustees for 1967.
4. Adopted the customary bank resolutions covering approved signatures for the club checking and savings accounts.
5. Authorized the purchase of ten sets of Sipex frames to replace old and damaged frames.
6. Authorized repainting of the Board Room, Editor's Office and third floor washroom.
7. Granted permission for various philatelic organizations to use club facilities for meetings at various times.
8. Authorized Publications Committee to publish book on "The Stamps of New Hebrides" by Hals and Collas at a cost not to exceed $4000.00.
9. Took a lounge at the ASDA show at a cost of $90.00.
10. Recommended presentation to and approval by the membership, at the annual meeting in 1968, of a series of proposed changes in the Constitution and By-Laws.
11. Authorized the Treasurer to distribute the customary Christmas gratuities.
12. Elected 68 candidates to membership, reinstated 3 former members, accepted the resignations or dropped for non-payment of dues 56 members.

The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Governors are in order and up-to-date, all correspondence has been handled, and there is no unfinished business in the Secretary's folio. The valued assistance of our Executive Secretary, Mrs. Anne W. Pritchett, is gratefully acknowledged. *(F. Burton Sellers)*

Treasurer

The Collectors Club operated on a cash budget based upon anticipated income during the year ended December 31, 1967. Income exceeded expenses; and this sum will be transferred to the Surplus account. Your attention is called to the fact that this report is unaudited and is subject to confirmation by our accountants. The certified report will be published in a forthcoming issue of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

The Treasurer again wishes to impress upon the membership that we have

already passed the point where membership dues alone cover operating costs. It is generosity of a few members in the form of donations, plus some miscellaneous items of income which enables the Club to meet expenses.

GENERAL FUNDS:

Balance — January 1, 1967	$ 4,120.17
Receipts during the Year	29,113.10
	$33,233.27
Disbursements during the year	27,368.35
BALANCE — December 31, 1967	$ 5,864.92
On Deposit in the following banks:	
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.	
34th St. & Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	$ 1,290.21
Bowery Savings Bank	
34th St. & Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	4,574.71
	$ 5,864.92

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

Balance on Deposit — January 1, 1967	$ 250.00
Less: Transfer to General Funds	50.00
BALANCE — December 31, 1967	$ 200.00

On deposit in the Bowery Savings Bank, 34th Street & Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

This balance represents the amount that remains in the Life Membership Fund at the end of the year. It is the unused portion of deposits made several years ago for two Life memberships in the Collectors Club.

The $50.00 transfer is the pro-rata share of this Fund that is made each year to the General Funds of the Club for credit to current income.

DR. HARRY MARK DAGGETT JR. FUND

Balance — January 1, 1967	$ 5,644.63
Additional distribution received as	
Beneficiary of Dr. Harry Mark Daggett Jr. .	3,595.15
Interest on Bank account	456.15
BALANCE — December 31, 1967	$ 9,695.93

The above funds are on deposit in the Seaman's Bank for Savings, 546 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

HOUSE REPLACEMENT FUND

Securities held by the Trustees of the Collectors Club, Inc.

$ 3,000	U. S. Treasury Bonds — 3¼% — due 1978-83
2,000	U. S. Treasury Bonds — 3% — due 1975
6,000	U. S. Treasury Bonds — 2½% — due 1967-1972
$11,000	

10 Shares Dow Chemical Corporation — Common Stock			
100 Shares Standard Oil New Jersey — Common Stock			
50 Shares Cities Service — $4.40 Preferred Common Stock			
$2,000 American Telephone & Telegraph 3⅜% — Bonds due 1973			
Cash on Deposit — January 1, 1967			$ 3,021.99
Receipts:			
Interest on Bank Account ...	$	192.55	
Dividends — Dow Chemical ..		21.50	
" Standard Oil N. J. ..		345.00	
" Cities Service Pfd. ..		220.00	
U. S. Treasury Bond interest .		356.28	
AT&T Bond interest		101.21	1,236.54
			$ 4,258.53
Disbursements: Air Conditioner			330.00
BALANCE — December 31, 1967			$ 3,928.53

The above balance of $3,928.53 is on deposit in the Trustee Account at the Seaman's Bank for Savings, 30 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

THE THEODORE E. STEINWAY MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS FUND

Balance — January 1, 1967			$ 3,699.75
Additions: — Handbook sales	$	1,211.06	
Bank Interest		212.92	1,423.98
			$ 5,123.73
Deductions:			
Costs of Publications, etc			429.20
BALANCE — December 31, 1967			$ 4,694.53

The above balance is on deposit in the Manhattan Savings Bank, 47th Street & Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL FUND

Securities held by the Trustees of the Collectors Club Inc.
$ 700 U. S. Treasury Bonds — 2½% due 1967-1972
6,000 U. S. Treasury Bonds — 2½% due 1967-1972

$6,700

20 Shares of International Business Machines Corp. Common Stock

Cash on Deposit — January 1, 1967			$ 486.60
Receipts: Bond Interest		167.50	
Dividends		85.80	253.30
			$ 739.90
Disbursements:			
To CC Library		472.15	
Purchase IBM fraction		267.75	739.90
BALANCE — December 31, 1967			*0*

CAPITAL FUND

at December 31, 1967

Balance: — January 1, 1967		$15,590.85
Additions:		
Contributions	$ 3,584.50	
Bank Interest	275.21	
Interest on Farmers Home Adm. Notes	218.49	4,078.20
BALANCE — December 31, 1967		$19,669.05

The above balance consists of the following:

$10,914.79	Farmers Home Administration — U. S. Dept. of Agriculture 6.25% — 3 year
8,393.17	On Deposit in Union Dime Savings Bank
241.09	On Deposit in Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank
$19,669.05	

(Howard B. Lee)

Awards Committee

The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST occupies a prominent place in the field of international philatelic literature. Thus, one would expect that among the serious articles that appear in this publication annually, several would merit the attention of the Awards Committee for the medal and certificates it is its duty to present. The unusually high standards of many of the articles of past years is borne out by the fact that several of them have been subsequently published under the auspices of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund and have been acclaimed by the philatelic community, not only in the United States but abroad.

For 1967, the committee has again been faced with a goodly number of excellent articles. Nevertheless, there was unanimous agreement on the awards, attesting it would seem, to the high quality of the writing.

For 1967, the *Collectors Club medal* for the best article in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST is awarded to:

United States, Tax Paid Revenue Stamps 1868-1879
by Solomon Altmann

This article, in three installments, covered a field not adequately explored in past literature.

In addition, *Certificates of Honorable Mention* are awarded to:

Canada, The Printing of the 1875-1888 Registration Stamps
by Robert A. Chaplin, M.D.
and
Denmark, The Copenhagen Foot Post, March, 1, 1806 to April 14, 1849
by Stig Andersen

(*Philip Silver,* Chairman, *John R. Boker, Jr.* and *Malcolm G. O'Reilly*)

Capital Fund

Since 1964, when the Capital Fund was established by the Board of Governors, a number of appeals have been made to the members stressing the urgency of accumulating a fund the proceeds of which would be used to defray the rising costs of maintaining the clubhouse and to underwrite the essential

activities of the Collectors Club. This is not the place to belabor those needs; indeed our requirements have been sufficiently publicized. At times, as in the article of which appeared in the September, 1967 issue of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, we have tended to wax a little pessimistic about attaining the $100,000.00 goal in the near and foreseeable future.

Tonight, as this report is made to the membership, your committee would like to sound a more optimistic note. The balance in the fund is slightly under $20,000.00. Thus, it represents one of the largest funds in the history of the Club, exceeded only by the House Replacement Fund which antedates it by many years.

There is a common failing among most members of our not-too-perfect human race to want to be on the side of a winner. As a corrollary, there are many who tend to side with the underdog. Thus, whether the members of the Club join the winners' circle in making the Capital Fund number one or commiserate with it as number two, we ask all to get on the bandwagon and try just a little harder.

If this report is judged as still another attempt to extract additional contributions to the Capital Fund, your committee must plead guilty as charged. We would be less than human if we did not take advantage of the opportunity offered in what for us has become an all-consuming endeavor.

(John R. Boker, Jr., Chairman, *Philip Silver)*

Editor

The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for 1967, Volume 46, (its 50th year is not far away) was again similar in style and format to that of the past few years. There were 408 pages plus a 4-page separate Index of Volume 45 included with the first number.

While in Europe last May and June, it was gratifying to hear the high opinion so many international philatelists expressed about our bi-monthly magazine. They told us that the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST is among the top of all the philatelic publications in the world.

In view of this, it seems in order to mention that this is a complete "labor of love" for philately. No one is paid to write for or edit the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. This is another example of the great philatelic achievements done entirely on a voluntary basis. It indicates how fortunate philately is to have so many willing to give of their time. Furthermore, it shows that for a number of dedicated philatelists, financial renumeration need not be the first consideration. *(Henry M. Goodkind)*

House Committee

Generally speaking, the building is in good condition. However, there is the normal wear and tear caused by the heavy and constant use that is made of the building and its equipment.

During the year, a new air conditioner was installed in the Stephen G. Rich Memorial main meeting room as the old conditioner, which had been donated by Mr. Von Kohorn, ceased to function.

The third floor, consisting mainly of the Governor's room and the Editor's office was painted. Prior to painting, a coating was applied to the walls by the painter in order to prevent cracking of the old plaster walls.

Just prior to the Fall season, the oil tank in the basement gave considerable trouble. After a thorough cleaning, it is believed this will solve this problem for the immediate future.

The Chairman of the Committee wishes to express his gratitude for the help and suggestions offered by Messrs. Cole, Hals, Reggel and Holman. He

also wishes to state that some of our rugs will have to be replaced very shortly, and the first and second floors should be scheduled for painting in the coming year. *(Albert H. Higgins)*

Library

During the year 1967 the following acquisitions were incorporated into the library's collections:

Handbooks, monographs and catalogs	107
Periodicals	1,746

Both categories show a slight decrease from the acquisitions of 1966; this decrease is due, primarily, to our inability to fill the gaps in our lists of missing books and periodicals.

The use of the library, however, shows a most gratifying increase over the previous year with 540 items out on loan as against 470 for 1966. Although no accurate record has been kept, the Librarian reports an increase in the day-to-day activity of the library by members and visitors.

In order to relieve the congestion in the stacks, Mr. Solomon Altmann, our devoted member and ex-Chairman of the Committee, has continued the program, initiated last year of transferring little or never used material to the basement and housing them in steel cabinets.

This report, by its brevity, conveys the inactivity of the Committee during the year past. This lack of accomplishment was due, not to a lack of interest, but to the demands on the Chairman's time and the resulting loss of committee cohesion. A number of projects were launched, but the progress made is not sufficient to warrant reporting.

Although the above has been, regretfully, reported with a note of sadness, by far the most dire record of the year is the loss of our member, Mr. Charles W. Brooks, who was indeed, "A Friend of the Library."

It is with a warm and happy feeling, however, that we are again privileged to acknowledge the great help given to our library by Mr. Henry M. Goodkind, the Editor of the CCP, with a special thanks for the excellent editorial in the January, 1967 number of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, which I am certain, played no small part in the increase in the use of the library.

The library has continued to function in its routine efficient manner, almost exclusively through the dedicated efforts of our Librarian, Mrs. Josephine L. Eldridge. Although I have tried many times to use the words sufficient to express my appreciation of her devotion to her assignment, I now feel the most competent words I can use are, "Thank you Mrs. Eldridge, Thank you." *(Malcolm G. O'Reilly)*

Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award

At the regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Governors held on January 25, 1967, the committee submitted the names of several eligible candidates for the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award, together with a listing of their credentials. The deliberations of the board resulted in the unanimous selection of Mr. John R. Boker, Jr. as the recipient of this prestigious medal for 1967.

The medal, which is the physical symbol of the Lichtenstein award was presented to Mr. Boker at the Annual Awards Dinner held on May 10, 1967, at the Tavern-on-the-Green Restaurant in Central Park. The presentation was made by President Herbert P. Woodward in a short but eloquently worded citation which you may read in the July, 1967 issue of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

In his response after the presentation of the medal, Mr. Boker regaled the

assembled guests with a discourse on the accomplishments of philatelists other than himself. Indeed, one sitting in the audience might have gained the impression that they, not he, had earned the greatest distinction that American philately has to offer.

The Award presentation and Mr. Boker's acceptance speech received a standing ovation from the assembled guests. (*Philip Silver,* Chairman, *Henry M. Goodkind, H. D. S. Haverbeck*)

Publication Committee

The publication committee has functioned as usual, seeking out worthy books to be published by the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund.

We have published "The New Hebrides, Their Postal History and Postage Stamps" by Nathan Hals and Phil Collas. This is now ready for distribution at a price of $10.00. This effort took most of the Chairman's time for the greater part of the year.

Your committee has under consideration at the present time three other possible books which may be published in 1968 and 1969.

I wish the pleasure of giving public thanks to my co-workers on this committee. Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs, Mr. Ezra D. Cole, Mr. Bernard Harmer, Mr. Henry M. Goodkind and Mr. Lawrence Shenfield. Each of these gentlemen is a specialist whose opinions and advice are keenly sought and carefully listened to. *(H. D. S. Haverbeck)*

Philatelic Handbooks

Published under the Auspices of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund.

	Inventory as of December 31, 1967	*Quantity*
No. 1	United States, 24c Air Mail Inverted Center of 1918 by Henry M. Goodkind	229
No. 2	Corrientes, The Issues from 1856-80 by Louis Stich	130
No. 3	Venezuela, The Early Stamps by C. W. Wickersham	34
No. 6	Austria, Handbook of Pre-Stamp Postmarks by Edwin Mueller	96
No. 7	United States, The Ten Cents Stamps of 1855-59 by Mortimer L. Neinken	1321
No. 8	Robert Morris, Postmaster of New York by Winthrop S. Boggs	63
No. 10	Confederate States of America, Special Postal Routes by Lawrence L. Shenfield	93
No. 11	French Colonies, The General Issues by Robert G. Stone	195
No. 12	Civil War Prisons and Their Covers by Earl Antrim	613
No. 13	Honduras, The Black Air Mail by Irving I. Green	615
No. 14	The Postage Stamps of Nepal by H. D. S. Haverbeck	222
No. 15	The Pony Express by M. C. Nathan & W. S. Boggs	391
No. 16	The Postage Stamps and Commemorative Cancellations of Manchoukuo by Helen K. Zirkle	285
No. 17	United States, The 1851-57 Twelve Cent Stamp by Mortimer L. Neinken	341
No. 18	Afghanistan, Its 20th Century Postal Issues by Frank E. Patterson, III	461
No. 19	United States, The 5c Beacon Air Mail of 1928 by Henry M. Goodkind	438

Other Handbooks

Brazil Bulls Eye (July, 1943)	8
Greece Part 1	12
Greece Part 2	7
French Morocco (1943-4)	159
Early American Perf. Machines (1857-67)	200
Cumulative Index 1-18 (1922-1938) bound copies, cloth	3
Cumulative Index 1-18 (1922-1939) paper bound	2

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Back Issues Available as of December, 1967

	January	April	July	October
1924	0	0	0	1
1925	0	1	1	0
1926	0	0	0	11
1927	0	0	0	0
1928	1	0	2	1
1929	0	0	0	15
1930	0	0	0	3
1931	1	1	4	3
1932	1	2	1	9
1933	1	0	2	1
1934	1	6	1	0
1935	5	1	0	0
1936	5	5	2	7
1937	9	5	4	2
1938	2	4	0	0
1939	7	53	0	0
1940	0	7	0	0
1941	20	19	12	16
1942	11	14	22	35
1943	40	48	0	49
1944	47	30	2	40
1945	42	42	46	44
1946	8	17	47	47
1947	50	50	53	53
1948	7	30	57	65
1949	22	4	5	1

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
1950	4	32	24	36	38	36
1951		(adequate supply)				
1952		(adequate supply)				
1953	0	32	41	47	29	47

Later issues in adequate supply.

Program Committee

With the conclusion of the program for the year 1967, the present co-chairmen have completed three years in what we believe to be a difficult but rewarding task. Our aim has been to present the members with a well-rounded program calculated to arouse their interest and provide a semi-monthly evening of philatelic diversion. This we hope has been accomplished.

The program for 1968, which is already in your hands, has been prepared under the aegis of Mr. Haverbeck, capably assisted by several hard-working members of the Club.

One of the pleasant duties which is our lot is the awarding of honors for the best programs presented during the year. During 1967, there were many fine programs; thus the choices for the several awards were made especially difficult. At least six programs, in addition to those chosen for recognition in the form of awards, deserve the well-merited praise of the committee co-chairmen and the membership of the Club.

For the year 1967, your committee has awarded the *Collectors Club Medal* for *the Best Program* to:

Dr. Fred L. Reed for *First Issues of Netherlands.*

Certificates of Honorable Mention have also been voted to:

Dr. Warren G. Kauder for *China,* 1878-1949,

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne for *Confederate States of America*

Mr. Wallace W. Knox for *Great Britain.*

(Herbert J. Bloch, Philip Silver, Co-Chairmen*)*

Study Groups

The function of this committee is to establish liason between the Board of Governors of The Collectors Club and the thirteen Study Groups that are presently using the facilities of the Club's building for their respective monthly meetings.

Although no program by one of the Study Groups had been presented for our regular meetings during the past year, the current year will have showings by the France and Colonies Group on March 6th, the British Empire Study Group & others will participate on "Tales of the South Pacific' 'program for March 20th, and the Essay-Proof Society will show on October 16th.

There are many ways to further the co-operation of the Study Groups with our parent, Collectors Club. I expect to present an outline for this in the near future.

The Chairman wishes to thank sincerely the respective Study Groups for their annual contributions and co-operation. *(Dr. Irwin M. Yarry)*

President's Report

It is an important duty of the President to watch over the general progress of the Club particularly with respect to its future. The reports you have just heard confirm that the day-to-day business of the past year has moved efficiently and effectively under the direction of devoted officers and governors. Let me take a moment to look forward.

Ten years ago we had 1122 members of whom 250 were resident. Now we have 1165 members with 270 residents. Each year we lose about 75 members from death or resignation and we add about 80 new members. Thus we replace about one-quarter of our membership every four years, and we must be alertly concerned with the matter of recruitment. I urge the individual members of this Club to invite appropriate collectors among their friends to join the Collectors Club and enjoy with us its friendship and facilities. On the other side of a delicate balance, our income-expense level was about $18,000 annually in 1957-58, and is now above $20,000 although we have not raised our dues in this period. Let me again urge the Board of Governors to develop a long-range financial plan to assure the continued strength of the Club in a continued period of rising costs.

The Governors have also been studying the relations between the Board, the Trustees, and the membership, and I know they hope that more and more members of the Club will enter into the various activities of the Club I hope each of you will give thought to where you can best assist in the operations of the Club, and will volunteer your services on committees and in the maintainance of the Clubhouse, its library, our programs and publications. As one of my final acts as your chairman, let me enthusiastically welcome the two new members who have just been elected to the Board. I am confident that they bring added wisdom, vitality, and talents to an interesting and valuable assignment.

In a personal sense, this report is valedictory, for I am concluding three terms as your president and ten years as a governor. I am extremely grateful to you and to the Board for your help, cooperation and faith, and for the high honor which you have entrusted to me for these many years. My warm wishes to each of you, to the Board of Governors, and to the Collectors Club for a happy and prosperous new year. *(Herbert P. Woodward)*

Constitution and By-Laws

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Club have been recommended by the Board of Governors and are accordingly posted on the Bulletin

Board of the Club in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws. Such proposed amendments to be acted on at the Annual Meeting of the Club on Wednesday, January 10th, 1968, at 8:00 p. m. are as follows:

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE II

Section 1. Remains unchanged.
Section 2. The classes of members shall be Resident, Non-Resident, Life, and Honorary, as defined by the By-Laws.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. Remains unchanged.
Section 2. The Board of Governors shall consist of not less than nine (9) nor more than eighteen (18) Resident Members in good standing, one-third of whom shall be elected in equal classes, each to serve for a period of three (3) years. Life and Honorary Members who maintain all Resident Member requirements are eligible to Board membership. The number of Governors for the ensuing year may be determined at the regular November meeting of the Board of Governors for which due notice of such anticipated action shall be given. However, no Governor may by this action be deprived of membership on the Board of Governors until the termination of the full term for which he was elected.
Section 3. At each Annual Meeting at which there is a quorum present, the Resident Members in good standing shall elect a slate of one-third of the Governors by a plurality of the votes cast, who shall serve for a full term of three (3) years.
Section 4. The Board of Governors shall have the power to fill all interim vacancies that may occur in its body by placing in nomination the name or names of any Resident Member in good standing. Such election to be made by a majority vote of those present at any meeting of the Board held subsequent to such nomination and the Resident or Honorary members receiving a plurality of such votes may serve as such Governor until the beginning of the year following such election, at which time the vacancy shall be filled in accordance with the provisions immediately herein preceding this Section.
Section 5 - Section 6. Remain unchanged.
Section 7. The Board of Governors may receive and hold by grant, gift, purchase, deed of trust, of devise, and dispose of and convey any real or personal property, subject to such limitations as the law may prescribe for the benefit of the members but in no instance for pecuniary profit.
Section 8. The Governors shall select by a two-thirds vote of the whole number of Governors three (3) Trustees, from among their membership, of any or all of the property of the Club, and they may confer upon such Trustees such of the powers, duties or obligations of the Governors in relation to the care and management of such property as may be deemed advisable. Each Trustee shall serve for a period of three years, or until his term as Governor expires. A Trustee, provided he is still a member of the Board of Governors, may be elected for as many terms or successive terms as the Board may see fit and he may be removed from office, with or without cause, by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Governors.
Section 9. The nomination or nominations for the election of a Trustee or Trustees shall be made at one meeting of the Board and voted upon at any subsequent meeting.

BY-LAWS

Re-order Sections 1-5 of ARTICLE I as follows:
Section 1. Resident Members.
Section 2. Non-Resident Members.
Section 3. Change of classification from Resident to Non-Resident.
Section 4. Life Members.
Section 5. Honorary Members. Redefine Section 5 as follows:
Section 5. Honorary Members shall be such members as the Board of Governors may deem deserving of such honor, elected by the unanimous vote of the whole Board when two-thirds

of the whole Board are present. Honorary Members shall not be required to pay dues and shall be entitled to hold all privileges of Club membership, including the right to hold office and serve as a Governor, provided they also qualify as a member in residence as defined in Section 1 above.

Section 6. Remains unchanged.

ARTICLE VI

Sections 1-5. Remain unchanged.

Section 6. Within thirty days after notification by the Secretary of election an applicant must pay the initiation fee and dues, otherwise he shall be deemed, in the discretion of the Board of Governors, to have forfeited the privileges of membership in the Club.

ARTICLE VII

Sections 1 and 2 remain unchanged.

Section 3. Only Life, Honorary (as qualified ante Article 1, Section 5) and Resident members shall be eligible to be elected as Governors.

Section 4. A quorum shall be one-half of the membership of the Board of Governors.

Section 5. Remains unchanged.

ARTICLE VIII

Section 1. There shall be the following standing committees:

1. House Committee
2. Library Committee
3. Membership Committee
4. Program Committee
5. Publications Committee
6. Inventory Committee

Section 2. The President may appoint an Executive Committee to serve in an advisory capacity.

Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 shall be advanced and numbered Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6, respectively.

ARTICLE X

Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4. Remain unchanged.

Section 5. (new) The CAPITAL FUND is created to provide a source of income for the general maintenance, use, and operation of the Club. Expenditures therefrom may be made only from the income thereof, but no expenditure shall be made until the total of such fund (either from contributions, accumulated income or other means) shall equal the amount of One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars or more (if the Board of Governors shall so determine). No payments of principal may be made, except with the unanimous consent of the Board of Governors at a special meeting called to consider such payment at which at least three-quarters of the Board members are present.

ARTICLE XIII

Change Section 2 to read:

Section 2. The Nominating Committee at least thirty (30) days prior to any annual election shall notify the Secretary of its nominations for vacancies on the Board of Governors.

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

5240 Lady David, London, England. Collects China.

5241 Stephen Walter Braham, Hounslow, England. Collects British Commonwealth.

5242 Gordon R. Anstee, E.R.D., Bournemouth, England. Collects New Guinea, India Air Mails.

5243 J. Alfred Birch, Liverpool, England. Collects Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Danish West Indies, U. S. Virgin Islands, Faroe Island, Greenland, Iceland.

5244 William W. Golub, New York, N. Y. Collects Austria, Benelux, Scandinavia.

5245 Marc W. Martin, New York, N. Y. Collects France, French Colonies.

5246 Bradfield A. Beard, Houston, Texas. Collects United States.

5247 Fred L. Mandel, Jr., Honolulu, Hawaii.
5248 Charles E. Sawyer, Houston, Texas. Collects 19th Century Japan, France, Civil War Revenues, French Postal History.
5249 Adriano Landini, Saronno, Italy. Collects Hong Kong Postal History and Treaty Posts.
5250 John Chambers, Los Angeles, Cal. Collects United States.
5251 Rainer Robert Hoffmann, Iriondo, Argentina. Collects Uruguay, Baden.
5252 Rodney M. Baguley, Warrington, England. Collects Civil War Covers, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Faroe Islands, Ship letters of Great Britain.
5253 Ben Sharp, New York, N. Y. Collects General.
5254 Clayton Huff, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Collects Canada, Australia, Ascension.
5255 William Carrell Harrison, Forestville, Md. Collects Native Feudatory States of India, Tibet.
5256 Samuel S. Arlen, White Plains, N. Y. Collects United States, United Nations, Postal Stationery worldwide.
5257 Takakazu Tachibana, Hyogo Pref., Japan. Collects Japan Classics.
5258 Joe F. Frye, Memphis, Tenn. Collects Scandinavia.
5259 Scott Gallagher, Cincinnati, Ohio. Collects Confederate States, United States Classics.
5260 Max M. Hochstadt, Miami, Fla. Collects United States, British Colonies, United Nations, Israel, Vatican.
5261 David Torres, Champaign, Ill. Collects Spain, Laos, Japan.
5262 Leon C. Forcheimer, Houston, Texas. Collects United States.
5263 Alan S. Ginsburg, Broomall, Penna. Collects United States.

COMING MEETINGS

Meetings convene at 8 p. m.

March 20th — *Tales of the South Pacific*—Richard S. Wilson and others

April 3rd — *Texas Postal History*—Alex L. ter Braake, Charleston, W. Va.

April 17th — *Annual Competition*

May 1st — *New York State Precancels*—John R. Boker, Jr., Scarsdale, N. Y.

May 15th — *50th Anniversary of U. S. Air Mail*—Henry M. Goodkind, M.C.

NEWFOUNDLAND *(Continued from Page 92)*

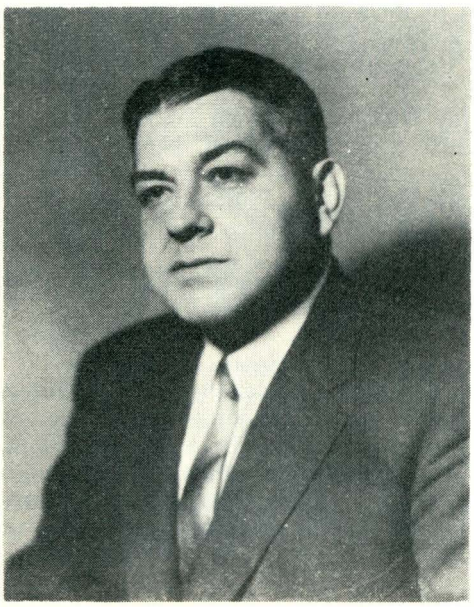
color of the 12c engraved. The engraving is poor quality indicating its hurried preparation, or possible etching rather than engraving.

At least two, and probably three, of each of the die proofs in these aforementioned eight listings exist (with exceptions as noted). I doubt if there are more. If so, I should like to learn of them.

9. An engraved die proof of the 4c is reputed to exist in an unknown color. I have never seen this. A color trial of the 15c in violet, imperforate, on unknown paper, is in the Royal Collection in London, England. A green die proof of the 1c was listed as Lot 109 in the S. A. Brown Sale by H. R. Harmer, Ltd. in November 1943. In the same sale Lot 122 described a 12c die proof in blue black (probably light blue which had become sulphurized) signed by the printers in obverse.

(To Be Continued)

Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award
Herbert J. Bloch
1968 Recipient



One of the world's greatest philatelic students, Herbert J. Bloch of New York, N. Y., was the unanimous choice of the Collectors Club's Board of Governors for the 1968 *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* "for distinguished services to philately" at its January, 1968 meeting.

Each year, the selection of the recipient of this coveted award begins early in December, when the Chairman of this Award Committee calls a meeting of all the American previous award recipients to suggest the names of philatelists, who in their opinion are worthy of this great honor. At the December meeting of the Board of Governors, always held at the end of the month, those names nominated by the previous recipients are presented to the Board of Governors for their consideration, and to be voted upon at the following regular board meeting in January.

Pre-Philatelic Career

Herbert J. Bloch was born in Buehl (Baden), Germany on November 21, 1907. He received his primary education locally and then was admitted to the well-known, Heidelberg University, for his higher education. He graduated as a specialist in law. In Germany, it was the custom for a potential lawyer to serve for three years in courts, with district attorneys and as secretaries to judges before taking the bar examination that is conducted by the national government. Mr. Bloch had just completed his three years and was ready for his bar examination, when he was prevented from doing this by the regulations of the Hitler regime. In 1933, he was dismissed from the legal profession. Then, he found employment with a family-operated business in his hometown.

Finding it intolerable to live in Germany under the Nazis, Herbert J. Bloch emigrated to the United States in 1936. Landing in New York, it was apparent to him that a German-trained lawyer could not practice here, so he turned to philately, becoming a professional philatelist. He had been collecting stamps since a boy of seven. Soon he made a livelihood as a stamp dealer, working for various New York City dealers, mostly on helping with the preparation of collections for auction sales.

In 1943, Mr. Bloch went with the international auctioneers, H. R. Harmer,

Inc. of New York, and was put in charge of the philatelic division, that prepared material for forthcoming auction sales and made appraisals. He did this work for fifteen years, working on some of the greatest stamp collections. Two famous collections, whose auction sale catalogues were mostly the work of Herbert J. Bloch, were the President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Alfred Caspary collections. The entire catalogues of all the Caspary sales later were bound together in one handbook that now rank as an outstanding piece of philatelic literature and useful reference work.

Expert Committee Work

In 1948, the late Otto Friedl and the late Edwin Mueller, partners in the Mercury Stamp Co. of New York decided to form an expert committee. Soon, they began consulting with Mr. Bloch. Finding his knowledge so helpful, he was requested to join the Friedl Expert Committee, which he did. Today he is the sole surviving member.

His philatelic expertize has gained for Herbert J. Bloch an international reputation. Many philatelists, both amateur and professional, here and overseas consider his knowledge as about the foremost in the world today. He is a frequent consultant to the expert committees of the Philatelic Foundation, New York and the Royal Philatelic Society, London. Besides, many individuals and stamp firms seek his opinions.

In 1958, he joined the Mercury Stamp Co. as a partner and has continued with this well-known New York auction house up to the present time.

Philatelic Services

Mr. Bloch has been a member of many philatelic societies in the United States. Also, he has taken an active interest in some. He joined the Collectors Club in 1937, was elected a Governor in 1965 and has just been re-elected to a second 3-year term. From 1965 to 1967, he handled and planned the club's regular meetings as the Program Co-Chairman. In this capacity, he had arranged to bring to the meetings some exceptionally fine displays by philatelists from all over the country. He is a Life Member of the Philatelic Foundation.

Exhibitions And Judge

Another philatelic activity to which Mr. Bloch has given much free spare-time help is philatelic exhibitions and stamp shows. He has been a director of the Association of Stamp Exhibitions for twelve years. For many more years, he has served as a judge of local, regional and national shows. Because of his profound philatelic knowledge, he was made Exhibits co-chairman for the international FIPEX in New York in 1956. This work entailed the screening of the applications to exhibit.

In 1961, he performed his first service as a judge of international philatelic exhibitions. He was invited to be on the jury of the international air post exhibition in The Hague, Holland, Curiosa, and was elected to be the jury's chairman by the other jurors. This was repeated the following year at the Luposta in West Berlin. In 1966, he was an international judge at SIPEX in Washington, D.C.

Also A Stamp Collector

Although Herbert J. Bloch is the first professional chosen to be a recipient of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award,* he has never lost his great "love" for stamps. He has formed an outstanding collection of the early German State of Baden and has spoken about it and displayed portions of it at the club's meetings.

The Collectors Club Medal for the best program presented during the year commenced in 1957. The winner of the first medal was Mr. Bloch for his lecture and display of "Surcharges and Overprints." Over the years, he has been a freqent speaker at the regular meetings, also a panelist on symposiums and expert nights.

Because of his intense interest in expert committee work, he began assembling a *Reference Collection* when he first began working for H. R. Harmer Inc. in 1943. Since then, it has grown to many, many volumes so that today it ranks as probably the finest reference collection in private hands. This collection provides the evidence for Mr. Bloch's great philatelic reputation. The material covers the whole world from the early classic issues to some of the most difficult 20th century stamps. The remarkable part of this tremendous private reference collection is its availability. Hardly a day passes that someone does not drop into the office of the Mercury Stamp Co. to ask Mr. Bloch's assistance with some philatelic problem. To our knowledge, no one ever has been refused. It is truly remarkable to see how a busy philatelic professional, like Mr. Bloch, allows himself to be interrupted by a collector or dealer with a problem.

Futhermore, many a friend of Mr. Bloch's has received excellent philatelic advice from him. He has suggested to many, interesting fields to collect, as well as what material to seek and what to forego. I would call him not only a great philatelic expert, but also a wonderful philatelic adviser, for which he has never charged a cent.

Family Life

Mr. Bloch married in Germany and came here with his wife. Three children were born to them in this country. After a long illness, Mrs. Bloch died in 1966. His children are grown now and have just completed their higher education. Each of his two daughters and his son were brilliant students, having earned a Phi Beta Kappa key. His son, Peter, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year at the University of Rochester, one of six in his class to gain this high scholastic honor.

In concluding, one knowing Herbert J. Bloch never thinks of him as proffessional, interested only in the commercial side of philately. Actually he is a collector at heart. He truly loves stamps; he will constantly talk about them, and philately undoubtedly is the most important factor in his life. His profound philatelic knowledge is outstanding, but, in my opinion, his willingness and pleasure in sharing this knowledge with others is even more remarkable. He becomes the 17th honored recipient of this award. The previous ones were:

*1952 Theodore E. Steinway, New York, N. Y.	1960 J. R. W. Purves, Melbourne, Australia
*1953 Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, Chicago, Ill.	1961 John J. Britt, New York, N. Y.
*1954 Dr. Carroll Chase, Amherst, N. H.	*1962 Mrs. Louise B. Dale, Red Bank, N. J.
*1955 August Dietz, Sr., Richmond, Va.	1963 Henry M. Goodkind, New York, N. Y.
1956 Sir John Wilson, London, England	1964 Vincent G. Greene, Toronto, Canada
1957 Harry L. Lindquist, New York, N. Y.	1965 Alvaro Bonilla Lara, Santiago, Chile
1958 Winthrop S. Boggs, E. Orange, N. J.	1966 H. D. S. Haverbeck, Bernardsville, N. J.
*1959 Gen. C. W. Wickersham, Cedarhurst, N.Y.	1967 John R. Boker, Jr., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, Also

For the first time, the highest philatelic honor in both the United States and Great Britain has been accorded to the same philatelist. Approximately one month after his election as the 1968 recipient of *The Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* Mr. Herbert J. Bloch received a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Board of Elections of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain that he had been elected to be a *Signer of The Roll of Distinguished Philatelists* (see the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Vol. 45, No. 6). *(H. M. G.)*

*Deceased

Book Reviews

The New Hebrides, Their Postal History and Postage Stamps by Nathan Hals and Phil Collas. 176 pages, 66 illustrations. Paper cover. Published by the Collectors Club Inc., 22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y. 10016. Published under the auspices of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund. Handbook No. 20. Price $10.00.

The Steinway Memorial Publication Fund has expanded the vistas of South Sea island philately, so that we finally have an up-to-date handbook on the New Hebrides. Former "non-popular" areas of philately are now being discovered by a new generation of collectors, who are unable to do justice to the well-worked fields. One of the last of these areas to be "discovered" is the South Seas. The Cook Island area and Samoa have recently been covered by the Royal New Zealand Philatelic Society Handbook Volume V, and with the publication of this handbook on New Hebrides, only Tonga, a modern publication on Fiji, and a good English language treatise on French Polynesia, remain to be done.

This handbook fills a longfelt need and is the definitive work on New Hebrides. It is literate and well illustrated. All phases of New Hebrides philately are covered in detail. Postal regulations and announcements are quoted where applicable. The postal history is covered in detail from the "H.M.S. Swinger" covers to the present. All adhesive issues are presented in depth, including numbers printed and varieties. Of special interest are the chapters covering the French and Australian postal services prior to establishment of the Condominium. These include illustrations of covers showing proper usage.

The locals and "Cinderella" items are completely detailed. The chapter on the Australasian New Hebrides Co. local issues contains all the information necessary to determine whether a cover shows legitimate usage or is an example of philatelic franking. One could acquire a genuinely used cover through the information carried here. This, in itself, would more than pay for the cost of the handbook.

Postal markings are fully illustrated, with details covering each illustration. The only omission noted was the absence of information regarding the United States APO 708 at Espiritu Santo and the New Zealand Air Force APO "B" located in the New Hebrides during World War II.

Apparently, only four condominium post offices have been in existence, but this must be gleaned from reading the chapter on Postal Markings. A tabulation of the offices would have helped. There is also a schedule on page 75 which baffles me. These few criticisms notwithstanding, the book is valuable for anyone collecting the New Hebrides. *(Howard B. Lee)*

The Philatelic and Postal History of Hyderabad, Vol. II, Postal Markings by M. A. Nayeem. 135 pages with appendices. Alphabetical list of Post Offices, an insert map of Hyderabad. Illustrated and Indexed. Published by M. Badruddin Khan, Bright and Co., Abid Rd., Hyderabad, 1, India. Price $8.50.

The former State of H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, besides being one of the largest of the Princely State of India, has acquired another distinction. It has developed an active and research-minded group of philatelists from among its own people. The evidence of this is that in the past year this is the second volume of original philatelic research to have come from this group.

This book is Volume II of a projected four volume study of the stamps

and postal history of Hyderabad. It is the first of the set to be published. Volume I, devoted to postal history of the state, is expected in 1968.

The field covered by the current work is devoted to the study of the postal markings. These consist of the handstruck stamps, the cancellations, town marks and datestamps, special service markings, money order, registry, and, finally, the post office slogan marks. The tastes of collectors have now been educated so that today there are no serious students that do not know something about these fascinating aspects of the hobby.

Mr. Nayeem has not chosen an easy subject, but he has dealt with it efficiently. Although the stamps of India and the Indian States are popular with collectors all over the world, a lack of the significance of the characters of the many languages restrict the appreciation of their study. Fortunately, this volume does not leave the meaning of the characters to chance. Each mark is clearly indicated and fully translated. The trouble has even been taken to discuss the differences between the Persian forms of the characters and their original Arabic antecedents.

The production of the book is a definite improvement over the earlier book mentioned above. It is printed on coated paper stock which will bear up considerably longer under use. Unfortunately, the make-ready has been sloppy in too many places, and there is a tendency to overink the plates. This latter fault has reduced the effectiveness of some of the illustrations, in places badly blurring them.

This volume should make the postal history and philately of the Hyderabad State of far greater interest than has been possible in the past. Mr. Nayeem should be encouraged to continue his work in this field. We look forward with considerable anticipation to the remaining books in the projected series.

Your reviewer recommends this work highly to serious students of the Indian States and to students of Indian postal history, because it sheds considerable light on post offices practices and the specialized usage of certain types of postal markings. The student of postal history in general can also profit by reading it. *(H. D. S. H.)*

The Postal History Of The Spanish Civil War 1936-9 by Ronald G. Shelley. 92 pages. Illustrated. Ring binder. Paperbound. Published by the author. 31 Guildford Street, Brighton, England. 1967. No price given.

Ronald G. Shelley, who lives in Brighton, England, is the outstanding English-speaking authority on the stamps of the Spanish Civil War. In this 92-page ringback book, Mr. Shelley attempts to condense the great mass of information which he has on the stamps of this period and make it useable for a beginner in the field. It is always an extremely difficult matter of decision when attempting to condense information to delineate that which is essential from the non-essential, and as would be expected this situation has occurred in Mr. Shelley's work.

From Page 59 to the end, there are detailed explanations of certain types of cancellations and useage which are extremely helpful particularly to a specialist. But Republican and Nationalist tax stamps used locally in villages are not listed and the only information is a list of towns where such stamps were used. Unfortunately, the beginner is initiated to the period most normally with a large group of these low cost items. It is true that to completely cover this field would require great expansion, but I believe that, as a basic work, it would have been better if the section on cancellations were given over to the tax stamps.

The pages relating to the Nationalist overprinted issues are more complete

than any other work except Galvez. Of course, the size of the work limits any reference to minor varieties. I think it would have been well had reference been made to the fact that there are many minor varieties.

The general issues of the Nationalist and Republican governments are well covered; the comments on them make the book most interesting and valuable to the buyer. Anyone who is thinking of commencing collecting this specialty should own and use this book. Its limitations are only due to those of space, and as previously observed in the fact that more detail is given to cancellations and to limit comment on tax stamps. *(Edward L. Willard)*

The Post Offices Of Papua And New Guinea 1885-1967, by Sherman Lee Pompey, assisted by R. B. Brandeberry and V. A. Rutherford. 55 pages and one fold-out map, mimeographed and papercovered. Published by The Society of Australasian Specialists, c/o R. B. Brandeberry, 58 West Salisbury Drive, Wilmington, Delaware, 19809. Price $1.25.

This work is basically a listing of all the post offices of German New Guinea, British New Guinea, Papau, Northwest Pacific Islands, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Opening, closing and reopening dates are given as well as some geographical, economic and historical items of importance for each post office. Information concerning the various postal markings, circular date stamps, relief cancels, and other markings is limited, in most cases, to the post World War II period. Of interest are the listings of the American and Australian Military Post Offices that were in the area during World War II. The bibliography is welcomed but far from complete.

The price of the book is most reasonable and anyone who collects the stamps of the area would do well to buy it. However, it does *not* take the place of Croaker's *The Postmarks Of British New Guinea And Papua To 1942* and Powell's *The Postal History Of The Territory Of New Guinea From 1888 To 1942.* Croaker and Powell are concerned with pre-war Papua and New Guinea; Pompey is primarily interested in post-war postal history.

A more complete listing of the relief markings would have been desirable, but for some unexplained reason the author is postponing this until the second edition. I also would like to see a section on postal rates. All in all, despite the lack of some material, the book is extremely useful — as a matter of fact, I have given my own copy quite a workout these past two weeks, while going through a recent purchase of some covers from the post-war period. *(Richard S. Wilson)*

American Air Mail Catalogue, Volume 1, Fourth Edition. Autographed, deluxe edition with plastic cover and silver-gilt pages' edges. 541 pages, illustrated. Published by the American Air Mail Society, Cinnaminson, N. J.*

A handsome, special edition of the above catalogue was presented to the Collectors Club library in January. In view of this fine gift, it was suggested that the editor of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST repeat the review he had written for the April, 1967 number of the *Aero Philatelist Annals,* of which he also is the editor.

●

This new Vol. 1 was released on October 15, 1966. Three more volumes will follow. Previously, this catalogue was published in two volumes.

*Regular editions are available from the American Air Mail Society, c/o George Kingdom, P. O. Box 37, Conneaut, Ohio 44030. Price $8 postpaid.

Right at the outset, it is interesting to see how the contents in the new Vol. 1 have changed from the previous one, dated 1947, twenty years ago. The total number of pages is slightly less.

The 1966 edition has nine sections; the previous one had eleven. The following five sections are repeated — US Air Mail Stamps, US Pioneer Flights, US Governmental Flights, Airport Dedication cachets, and Crash Covers.

Four new sections have now been added to Vol. 1, as follows: Transoceanic Flights, 1870-71 Siege of Paris Balloon and Pigeon Mail, Zeppelin Flights, and Aerial Propaganda Leaflets.

The great majority of this catalogue's listings and prices relate to aero-postal history, not air post stamps. Material is catalogued that is not found in reference books as the Scott and Sanabria Catalogues. Consequently, for those specialists interested in aero-postal history, this book is the only one in the English language giving such information.

As could be expected with inflation and the rising philatelic market all over the world, there are numerous price revisions, many sharp increases over the previous edition. Now, each of the nine sections will be briefly reviewed.

Section 1 on US air post stamps again is an extract from Max Johl's books on the 20th century stamps of the United States. Practically, no new information since the 1947 edition has been added, although much new research on US air post stamps has been published in the last twenty years. The prices have been increased, although they all are a shade below those in the 1967 edition of the Scott Catalogue. For instance, C3 is $19 mint and $15 used in Scott, but only $15 and $11.50, respectively, in the American Air Mail Catalogue. This pattern on comparative prices is consistent throughout.

My! how the old cuts from Johl's book have deteriorated. The very first one of the 24c air post stamp of 1918 looks as if the old Jenny plane was in the process of making a midnight flight.

The first section again ends with Max Johl's fine and comprehensive study of US Slogan Cancellations. It is wise to include these in the catalogue. As far as I could tell, no new information was added. But Max Johl did such a thorough job, that his work on slogan air mail cancellations will stand for years.

Section 2 on the US Pioneer Flights 1910-16 offers some very fine revisions along with prices pretty well in line with the current market. I was impressed with the new (and greatly improved) listing of #2, the 1911 Vin Fiz label. For example, it is now priced on post card at $5,500, whereas previously, it was unpriced. The one known unused copy, however, is not priced, although it was sold at auction just a few years ago in the T. Matthews collection. The Vin Fiz text notes now are very accurate.

Section 3 on the US Governmental Flights has now one outstanding new feature, a long listing and pricing of the First Trip May 15-16, 1918 covers. This is comprehensive, accurate and something that long has been needed. In this entire section, as expected, most all of the prices have been sharply increased.

Transoceanic Flights Record in Section 4 is a large one covering 68 pages. Here, too, many prices have skyrocketed. They certainly had to, seeing what the Newfoundland DePinedo and Hawker, etc. on cover now bring in New York and London auction sales. And the Italian Balbo covers, whose prices now are way above the stratosphere, surely needed to be brought in line with the current market, which the Italian dealers have made.

The next section on the 1870-71 Siege of Paris Balloon and Pigeon Posts is very fine, both as regards useful information and good price indications. The best reference works for this material always have been in French, so that having this in English should please many specialists, including this reviewer.

Section 6 on Zeppelin Posts, in my opinion, is the weakest in this new edi-

tion. It is good, but I had hoped for more. Too many Zeppelin flight covers are omitted, nor did I consider the prices quite as accurate as in the previous sections. But one should not be too critical, because this Zeppelin Flight part has a lot of helpful data and prices.

Section 7, Airport Dedication cachets, takes up close to 100 pages. I think it is out of place in Vol. I and should have gone in the part with CAM and FAM flights. I wonder, if one owned nearly all of the cachet covers listed in Section 7, what percentage of catalogue such a collection would fetch in a New York public auction sale?

Aerial Propaganda Leaflets are covered in Section 8. "Chacun à son gout," as the French say. Personally, I have argued with good friends abroad, who are top aerophilatelists, that I cannot see where these dropped leaflets have anything to do with air mail or post. Knowing nothing about this material, no intelligent comments can be offered on this section.

The final Section 9 treats Crash Covers, a most fascinating aspect of aeropostal history. It follows that if the early postal historian collected shipwreck and similar salvaged mail, covers recovered from airplane crashes are equally, if not more desirable. Many Crash Covers have an added, and most fascinating, feature. They bear indications of the accident, being either burnt or badly mutilated. The information and prices here are very useful. There is, however, just one small criticism. The name of Section 9 is misleading. Only US Crash Covers are catalogued, no foreign ones are mentioned.

On conclusion, this is an attractively bound catalogue, containing a wealth of fine information. Unfortunately, on too many pages, the printing is not good. The illustrations, especially those from half tones, have shown signs of age. The line cuts still are holding up. But this book is a credit to all those diligent volunteers, who worked to produce it. *(H. M. G.)*

First Day Covers of the Regular Issue of 1922-1935, by Jack V. Harvey. 70 pages, 30 illustrations, paper cover. American First Day Cover Society Handbook Number 2. Available from Don Heuring, AFDCS Sales, Route #1, Bellevue, Ohio 44811. Price $2.00.

In this latest of the American First Day Cover Society's handbooks, the author, Jack V. Harvey, gives a comprehensive listing of all of the major categories of this most interesting issue of United States regular postage stamps.

It must be remembered that most of this series of stamps was produced at at a time when first day cover collecting was in its infancy in this country. It is, therefore, a tribute to Mr. Harvey's extensive research on this issue that such a book has been able to be written.

Included in the book are the flat plate and rotary printings, the coils, the imperforates, and, finally, the booklet panes. In all, over 100 variations are discussed.

In a fresh style that makes the publication most readable, the unusual circumstances that led to the numerous printings are presented. With well-documented research, the various covers are examined, from the relatively common to the truly scarce dates of issuance. Both official and unofficial cities of origin are included, with discretion left to the reader as to how and what he wishes to include in his collection.

I was particularly impressed with Mr. Harvey's tributes to the early first day cover dealers, without whose constant scrutiny and amazingly instant mobility, many a cover would not have been prepared for the collector of the future.

This reviewer would not wish to leave his readers with the impression that this work is merely a checklist of dates of issue of the 1922-1935 series, which indeed it is, and a very good one at that. But it is more than this. This handbook, with its excellent bibliography, incorporated both in the text and at the conclusion, is so comprehensive in its treatment of this issue, that it is a truly general and most useful reference work which I should expect to appeal to all serious students interested in this period of United States philately. *(William H. Miller, Jr.)*

Identify Your Stamps by Ervin J. Felix. 256 pages, illustrated, with index. Published by Whitman Publishing Co., Racine. Wisc. Price $2.00.

The opening and reading of this book has brought back some of the initial wonder and pleasure that your reviewer first experienced when he began the collecting of stamps.

In order to appreciate how vast an era of civilization is portrayed in the designs used in the wide world of postage stamps, it is really necessary to have a reasonably complete and thoroughly illustrated vademecum. This book provides such a guide for the beginner. It is easily read, understood, and copiously illustrated. It can be of great benefit to both the new collector and even to some of the advanced ones.

While every phase of stamp identification could not possibly be properly covered in one book, the ones selected seem to answer the questions that most often occur. For example, the British De La Rue key and duty plates are illustrated, as are the types on the 1851-57 United States stamps. There is much more than this to recommend this book. The illustrations show examples of stamps from every stamp issuing entity in the world. There is a very complete glossary of philatelic terms and a complex index of the entire book.

There are some mistakes. But they are rather few and will probably be corrected in the next edition. We do not feel like harping on this point as the excellence of the book is such that the mistakes are completely overwhelmed.

We would recommend this book be presented to every beginner so that the true joy of collecting could be savored early. It does not replace the catalogue but it could replace many of the "How To . . ." books. *(H. D. S. H.)*

The Stamps Of The Orange Free State — Part — I — The Republican Era by G. D. Buckley and W. B. Marriott. 282 pages, illustrated. Hard cover. Published (1968) by The Orange Free State Study Circle, London, England. Price $8.20 postpaid.

The authors of this handbook are the chairman and the secretary, respectively, of the Orange Free State Study Circle, one of the three groups in Great Britain devoted to the philately of South Africa. (The others are the South African Collectors Society, mainly concerned with the Union issues, and the Transvaal Study Circle.) Mr. Buckley and Mr. Marriott had the cooperation of no less than 65 past or present members of their group in preparing this volume, which if nothing else, testifies to the popularity of the Orange Free State among serious collectors.

This book is the first of a contemplated series of three; it covers the stamps up to 1900 when the Free State was defeated by the British during the Boer War. The issues of the British period from 1900 to 1910 will be the subject of part II; a separate third volume will deal with the postal history and the cancellations of the territory.

Much progress has been made in this field since publication of the last comprehensive study, A. E. Geldhof's "Stamps of the Orange Free State" in 1937 and 1938, which appeared in the "American Philatelist." Any collector interested in the Orange Free State will find this new work invaluable, all the more since it is written in a facile style which makes for easy reading. Each of the many provisional stamps has been thoroughly treated in a separate chapter, accompanied by charts and bibliographies. Postal stationery as well as Revenue and Telegraph stamps are covered in the same manner.

The book has one regrettable shortcoming, namely, its illustrations. There are many, but a good portion of them quite poorly reproduced. It is a pity that this work, which reflects so much painstaking research and careful editing, was released with so many inferior illustrations, because the usefulness of a handbook of this type depends so much on them.

This, for many years to come, will be the definite work on its subject. The Orange Free State Study Circle may be justly proud of its labors that made this addition to the philatelic literature of South Africa. *(W. K. Elias)*

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Thomas A. Matthews Air Mail Collection, F. W. Kessler Auction Catalogues with Prices Realized. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

The Colonial Posts in the United States of America 1606-1783 by Kay Horowicz and Robson Lowe. Published by Robson Lowe Limited, London, England. 1967. 52 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Thirty-Third American Philatelic Congress Book1967, David C. Stump, Editor. Published by the American Philatelic Congress, Inc. 170 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue 1968, Part Two. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 1070 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of Harold Cohn & Co., Chicago.

Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue 1968, Part Three. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 845 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of Harold Cohn & Co., Chicago.

The New Hebrides Postal Stamps and Their History by Nathan Hals (with Phil Collas). Collectors Club Handbook 20. 176 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound.

American Air Mail Catalogue, Volume One, Fourth Edition. Published by the American Air Mail Society, Cinnaminson, N. J. 1966. 541 pages. Illustrated. Autographed, Deluxe Edition. Gift of the publisher.

Plating the Hawaiian Numerals by J. F. Westerberg. Published by The Mission Press, Honolulu, Hawaii. 1968. 86 pages. Illustrated. Ring binder. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Stamps of the Orange Free State, Part I, The Republican Era 1854-1900 by G. D. Buckley (with W. B. Marriott). Published by the Orange Free State Study Circle, London, England. 1966. 282 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

World Jet Aircraft on Stamps by Lawrence DeMars. Published by the American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 95 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Commemorative Postage Stamps of Great Britain 1890-1966 by L. N. & M. Williams. Published by Arco Publications, London, England. 1967. 206 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Brazer Essay-Proof Price Lists Nos. 1-21. Gift of Mr. Solomon Altmann.

Priced Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World, Section 8, Haiti to Hungary by Edward G. Fladung, Editor. Published by Higgins & Gage, Incorporated, Pasadena, California. 1967. 67 pages. Illustrated. Loose leaf. Courtesy of the publisher.

Specimen Issues of Mandate Palestine 1918-1948 by Nahum H. Lewis (with Fabius Schmerler). Published by the authors, Loudonville, N. Y. 1967. 53 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the authors.

Rand McNally World Atlas. Imperial Edition. Published by Rand McNally & Company, New York, N. Y. 1967. 294 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Gift of Scott Publications.

The Spanish Civil War 1936-9 by Ronald G. Shelley. Published by the author, Brighton, England. 1967. 91 pages. Illustrated. Ring binder, paper cover. Gift of the author.

The Philatelic and Postal History of Hyderabad. Volume on Postal Markings by M. A. Nayeem. Published by Bright & Co., Hyderabad, India. 1967. 152 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Gift of the author.

First Day Covers of the Regular Postage Issue of 1922-1935 by Jack V. Harvey. Published by the American First Day Cover Society, Cranford, N. J. 1967. 64 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Cumulative Index to Scandinavian Philatelic Literature, 1950-1963, Arthur Brown, compiler. Published by the Scandinavian Philatelic Society, Great Britain. 19 pages. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

The Post Offices of Papua and New Guinea 1885-1967 by Sherman Lee Pompey. Published by the Society of Australasian Specialists. 1967. 55 pages. Illustrated. Bristol cover. Gift of Mr. Richard S. Wilson.

Identify Your Stamps by Ervin J. Felix. Published by Whitman Publishing Company, Racine, Wisconsin. 1967. 256 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Netto Catalogue Postage Stamps of Great Britain 1968. Published by G. B. Philatelic Publishing Co., Brighton, England. 44 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound.

Bolaffi 1968 Catalogo Nazionale Dei Francobolli Italiani. Edizioni S.C.O.T., Torino, Italy. 596 pages. Illustrated. Italian Text. Paperbound.

Sassone Specializzato Catalogo Dei Francobolli D'Italia 1967. "Sassone" S.R.L., Rome, Italy. 648 pages. Illustrated. Italian text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Herbert J. Bloch.

Americana on Foreign Stamps, Vol. One. C. E. Wagner, Jr., Editor. Published by the American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1967. 111 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Sieger Fussballweltmeisterschaft Briefmarken Katalog. Published by Sieger Verlag, Lorch (Wurtt) Germany. 1967. 80 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Sieger Ersttags-Brief Katalog. 7. Auflage. Published by Sieger Verlag, Lorch (Wurtt) Germany. 324 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Zumstein Spezialkatalog Schweiz-Liechtenstein 1968 XIX. Auflage. Published by Zumstein & Cie., Bern, Switzerland. 673 pages. Illustrated. German text. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Gifts were received also from:

Messrs. Werner K. Elias, William R. Liberman, Herman Shenitz, H. N. Friedlaender, Dennis H. Pack.

(Continued on Page 121)

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.

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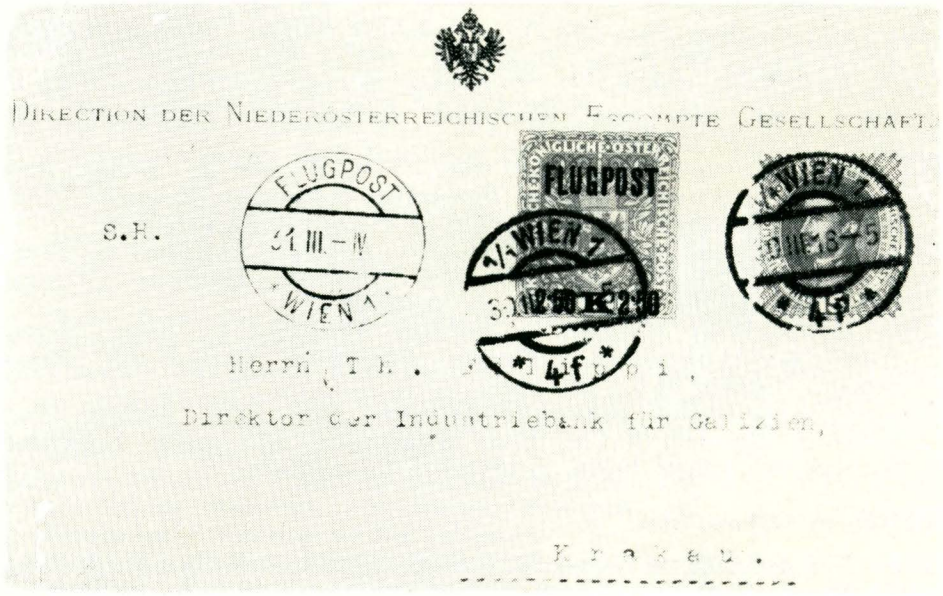
First Air Mail Stamps Commercially Used

This year, Austria marks the 50th anniversary of its first special stamps issued for fast communication — air post. In March of 1918, during World War I, Austria began operating an air mail service between its cities of Vienna, Crakow and Lwow (the latter two now are Polish).

Austria was the second country in the world to issue special stamps for air mail. Italy in 1917 was the first; the United States in May of 1918 was the third.

In the early years of air mail, the public did not generally respond to the idea of paying more for having its mail transported by air. This was due to many factors. People were slow to know about it. There was the fear of accidents and uncertain delivery. Also, it was much more expensive. Only a few were willing to pay more for what was considered a risky service.

This all explains why 1918 commercial air mail covers are so scarce. But the first air mail issues of Italy, Austria and United States on covers are not



Austria (Scott C2) used on a commercial cover. It was flown on March 31, 1918, a very early use, from Vienna to Cracow. Photo by Boutrelle

scarce, because the greater amount was philatelic mail. Austria issued a set of three stamps in 1918 (Scott C1-3). Philatelists serviced covers with the complete set. On the other hand, the general public, who found the cost of one stamp so expensive, never would think of being as extravagant as to use a set of three on one envelope.

Consequently, Austria C1, C2 or C3 used individually on a cover to pay the specific point-to-point rate is very scarce. This was told me years ago by the renowned Austrian authority, my friend, the late Edwin Mueller. As I was showing him my collection of Austrian air mail stamps, he said:

"Your covers with the first air mail stamps all have the complete set of three. This is philatelic use. You must try to secure a commercial cover; it is very scarce. If I ever come across one, I'll remember you."

True to his word, a few years later Mr. Mueller procured the illustrated cover for my collection. How right he had been! One sees many 1918 Austrian air mail covers. Most all have the complete set. Hardly ever does one find a commercial cover with a single copy.

The stamp on the illustrated cover is relatively common. In the Scott 1968 Catalogue, its price is $3.50 used. This valuation does not take into account this stamp was commercially used on cover. It is worth far, far more, showing a common stamp with uncommon use. *(H. M. G.)*

LETTER TO EDITOR *(Continued from Page 78)*

to be used to signify the one and original source from which the printing base is made. In this case, surely the 25 different pieces of metal should have been called clichés.

When a charity stamp is sold at an overprice, why call this a "surcharge" as reported in a leading British weekly magazine. Is not the proper word "surtax" which explains clearly that there is a tax over and above the stamp's franking value? To stamp collectors "surcharge" means an overprint of some sort, either changing the value or the status of the basic stamp.

Then again, one reads continually, especially in the British press, notices regarding "reprints" of modern issues. In our hobby reprints, according to the Glossary are "Impressions from the original plates, blocks or stones, from which stamps are printed, taken after the issue of the stamps to post offices had ceased, impressions, that is, printed not for use as stamps, but as specimens or curiosities, for sale to collectors or otherwise . . ."

What the press articles refer to are "new printings," made necessary because stocks of earlier printings are becoming low — a very different thing from a "reprint" which generally has a philatelic stigma, as a reprint is not the "real thing."

Derek Palmer
Santiago, Chile

LIBRARY *(Continued from Page 119)*

Purchased by the Library:

Rhodesia, A Postal History — Its Stamps, Post and Telegraphs by R. C. Smith. Published by R. C. Smith, Salisbury, Rhodesia. 1967. 454 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover.

La Poste Maritime Francaise, Tome IV, by Raymond Salles. Published by the author, Paris, France. 1966. 303 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound.

A Reference List of British Army Postmarks Used in the Great War 1914-1919 by P. E. Raynor. Published by H. Garratt-Adams & Co., Kinnersley, Hereford, England. 1967. 30 pages. Interleaved. Illustrated. Paperbound.

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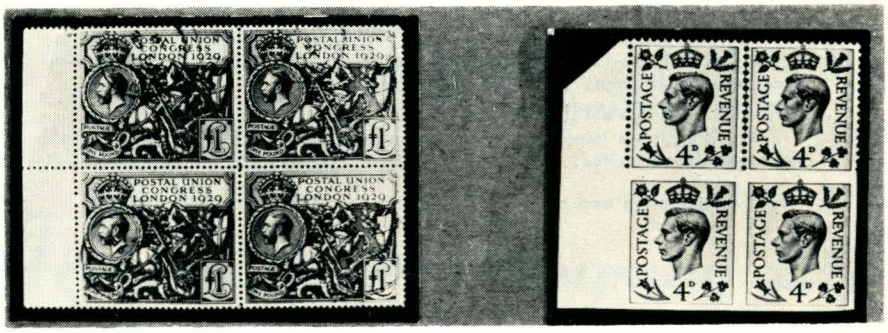
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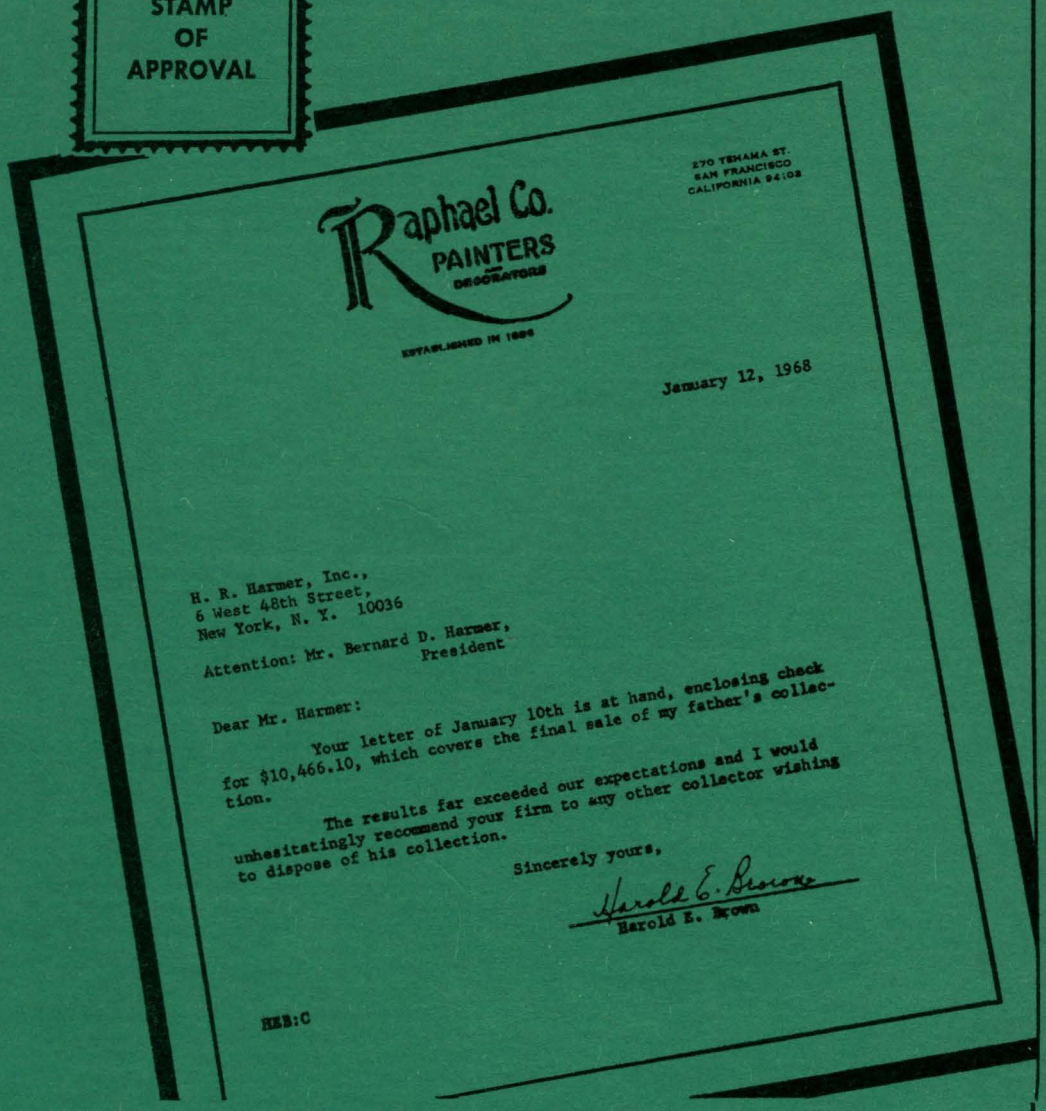
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