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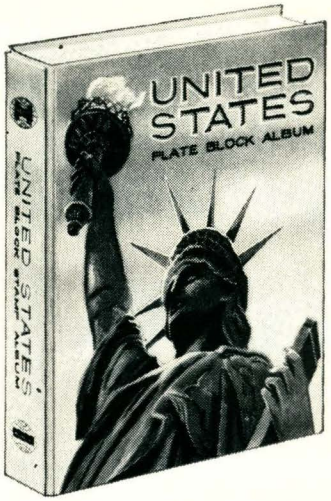
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Table Of Contents

Editorials 76

Letters To The Editor 78

The Sind District Dawk (H. D. S. Haverbeck) 79

Can You Explain It? 86

Uruguay (Robert J. Lyon) 87
1925 Birds, But What Ones?

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps 90
Austria Used In China

Romania (Dr. L. N. Cristea) 91
Three Transfer Blocks Of The Classic Issues (1866-72)

The Clubhouse 99
Meeting Reports, New Members and 1965 Program

Book Reviews 113

Library Acquisitions 117

WIPA 1965 — Vienna, Austria 118
30 Members From The United States To Exhibit

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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 44 Number 2
March 1965

Editorials

Philately May Lose Its Experts

With the growing popularity of topical and thematic collecting, it was obvious that differences of opinion should develop between the old-school philatelist and the postal historian on the one hand, and the design lover on the other.

Each side has espoused its cause in the stamp press. But in doing it, a wrong approach has been pursued. Rather than speak of the attractions of one method of stamp collecting, the arguments stay clear of this. Instead, the one side depreciates, mocks and makes fun of the other. This is wrong.

Philately has existed for a century and a quarter. A collector may not have any interest in re-entries, plate varieties, color shades, perforation differences, paper, watermarks and gum. But these are the basic ingredients of a postage stamp and have been traditionally accepted as such, even if some find it boring and unstimulating.

The guides for stamp collecting are its postage stamp catalogues. The listings therein demand a certain amount of technical knowledge on the part of a collector, to make him a competent and enduring philatelist. One or two catalogues are issued in a simplified form for the convenience of those who do not care to collect stamps in a technical manner. But these are not the best-sellers in the catalogue field.

But no stamp catalogue in the world has as yet announced a radical change and a break with the 125-year philatelic tradition. Both the topicalist and the philatelist collect by a stamp catalogue. It is true that the former is being more handicapped by the omission of the illustrations of many stamp designs. This move was caused by the flood of new issues since World War II. If a catalogue had continued to picture every new and different design, the cost of these books would have become prohibitive for the great majority of collectors. For no other reason than to hold the price-line, the number of illustrations in stamp catalogues had to be curtailed. (Cuts are the most expensive factor in printing.)

In self-protection, because the topicalist is being ridiculed by the philatelist, the design lover strikes back. To help his cause, he pictures the philatelist as an odd individual, straining his eyes over minutia, in which only a very few others are interested. Of course, this is a completely unfair characterization and does no good. It divides the hobby rather than unites it.

On the other hand, topical stamp collecting has one outstanding factor that cannot be disputed. Its appeal has been growing and all indications point to a continued growth rather than a decline. Despite the beliefs of a few old-school philatelists, the hobby of stamp collecting does include thematics, topicalists and design, not only stamp lovers.

There is, however, one serious potential danger with those whose interest is solely a stamp's design. Where will we get our future philatelic students and experts? For instance, expert committees and individual experts play a very important role in philately. One becomes an expert only after years of philatelic study and by mastering its technical details.

Some have already expressed their feeling of alarm over the apparent lack of competent philatelic students in the present generation of stamp collectors and dealers. Several editors of the most widely-circulated American stamp newspapers have expressed their concern about the almost total lack of phila-

telic knowledge among a great many present-day stamp dealers. The actual situation may not be as alarming as some regard it, but it has been a matter of serious concern to responsible people in stamp collecting.

Philately has endured, progressed and grown only because of its gradual development. One generation's leading philatelic scholars pass their information along to the next one. To repeat, this has gone on for one hundred and twenty-five years. But if the coming generation of stamp collectors is interested in nothing but a stamp's design, philatelic knowledge will reach an impasse. There will not be any more philatelic scholars, experts and expert committees, because there will be no qualified candidates for this important work.

Right now, every stamp collector, no matter what his speciality, should give serious thought and even take action to avoid the possibility in the future — that there will be no people around to express competent opinions on what is bona-fide or deceiving in philately. Already, one of the most popular sports stamps has become a valuable and expensive item, as have some of the Stamp Centenary issues and other popular topical stamps. The obvious has happened. Since the demand exceeds the supply, counterfeit copies have been made and marketed.

Also, fraudulent cancellations have been applied to covers to pass them off as the genuine, valuable first-day covers. This will spread as their popularity grows.

Now, the question arises — who can study and determine these deceptions and differentiate the genuine from the imitations? The answer is the student of a stamp's printing and technical details, and the ones who know postal markings, *not* those whose knowledge is limited to a stamp's design. The counterfeit sports stamp was discovered by a philatelist because he saw that its perforations were different from the genuine.

There is no reason why a topical stamp collector should shut his eyes to the study of a stamp's technical details and postal markings. On the other hand, the philatelist and the postal historian should stop ridiculing the topical collector, but rather help him learn and master the intracacies of technical philately.

Philately On Radio, TV, In Magazines And Newspapers

This was written the day after viewing on CBS one of the most popular television programs — The Lucy Show, starring the famous Lucille Ball. This program featured the "Upside-down air mail stamp," or the United States 24c air mail inverted center of 1918, the subject of the Steinway Memorial Fund Handbook No. 1 by your editor.

Certainly, this "Lucy" program is slapstick comedy and one must be tolerant by allowing for some philatelic exaggerations or slight inaccuracies. But the price of this valuable stamp on this television show — and it was often mentioned — was $3,000, exactly one-fifth of its present selling price.

One would think that the producers, writers, directors of this CBS television program would have spent a few minutes and looked up the value of this stamp in the Scott Catalogue. It is $12,500 in the 1965 edition. But this came out a few months before the new record price of $15,500 was set at public auction in November 1964.

To have the "upside-down air mail stamp" worth $3,000 is plain stupidity. No excuse can be offered for such a mistake.

After watching this television comedy, we began reflecting. Often in the past, we came across or our attention had been called to some report or article on philately in one of our leading newspapers or in one of the many popular

weekly magazines. Also, on occasion, stamp collecting was involved in a radio or television program.

What happened with the "Lucy Show" is typical, not the exception. Our mass mediums for public information are almost completely unreliable in their references to philately. Obviously, few ever bother to be even reasonably accurate.

Now, if this is true of philately, one wonders about all the many other topics, such as art, history, finance, law, medicine, science and all the rest. Why, one asks, should what we read in our newspapers and magazines, what we hear on radio or view on television be any more accurate and reliable?

We are getting older. But it is sincerely hoped that just once in the future, we shall have the pleasant surprise of reading or hearing about philately in our popular mediums of public information, and that we shall be able to state that, at last, philately was accurately pictured.

Letters To The Editor

Venezuela. Early Covers and Cancellations

When the article by Messrs. Negus and Holcombe on the "Rivodo" find of early Venezuelan covers appeared in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST of November, 1961, I intended to write you since I had a few comments, but I failed to complete my notes. Now the study of cancellations on the same material that you published in the September, 1964 and January, 1965 numbers has again stirred my interest.

Of the ½ real yellow coarse impression, I have a "Rivodo" cover from La Guaira to Caracas of October 12, 1859. The earliest Valencia cancellation (not on cover) is November 12, 1859.

Caracas cancellations in red on the ½ real yellow coarse impression (not on covers) range from May 25 to August 14. These must be 1860 since the ½ real orange coarse impression came in May, 1861. La Guaira cancellations in red on the ½ real yellow coarse impression (not on covers) I have May 10 and May 12 (1861) and on the ½ real orange coarse impression (not on covers) May 14 to June 12 (1861). The latest La Guaira red cancellation on cover on ½ real orange is June 14 (1861). The earliest Valencia cancellation on ½ real orange coarse impression (not on cover) is April 30, 1861.

Messrs. Negus and Holcombe do not distinguish between the ½ real (Eagle 1863-65) with 49 pearls and that with 52 pearls. I have the former on cover in 1865 only and the latter on covers of August 11 (Rivodo) and October 20, 1865.

Perhaps, a first day cover of the ½ real (square stamps 1866-68) is dated January 2, 1866 from La Guaira to Caracas (Rivodo).

As regards the second article of September 1964, I note CA2 large double-circle "CARACAS" and "FRANCA" (not on cover) on Issue A (fine), and the following:

Also on Issue A coarse ½ real yellow CA3d in block, red and greenish; on the same CA6 in green (none on cover).

On Issue A coarse ½ real orange CA2 "Valencia Franca;" on the same "llego tarde."

On Issue A fine 1 real and 2 reales "GRITA" straight line. On the same "Trujillo Franca" in red — appears to be Type CA2.

(Continued on Page 85)

The Sind District Dawk

By H. D. S. Haverbeck



Fig. 1. The adhesive stamps of the Sind District Dawk. (Left to right) red, white, blue. (Photo by Boutrelle)

The most interesting history of these three circular stamps, which were the first adhesive stamps to be issued on the continent of Asia, has been pieced together over the years in many different places and by many different people. It seems fitting that the story now, as far as it is known, should be brought together in one place.

The capture of the Province of Sind in 1850 by Lord Napier of Magdala opened the way for the issue of these historic and philatelically interesting stamps. Equally important was the fact that in the year 1850, the Governors of the East India Company felt that it was imperative to improve the postal facilities. Considerable reforms were introduced in the then existing postal system.

A Director General Of Posts in India was appointed and for the network of the postal service, Postmaters-General were appointed for the various political agencies existing at that time as well as for the provinces. It was also proposed to abolish the franking system then in existence and to enforce prepayment by means of adhesive postage stamps. It would have taken years to introduce this reform and issue the postage stamps, except for an energetic and far-seeing administrator, Sir Bartle Frere, the first Commissioner of the Sind District.

This gentleman's interest in the postal service soon became apparent. The backwardness of the means of communication in the District had improved in 1851 with the introduction of a horse and camel dawk to replace the usual runners. A further incentive was the introduction of "speed money." The contractor would receive a bonus for early arrival of the mails and a fine for late arrival as compared with a given standard time.

Postage Stamps Introduced

Frere then took advantage of a request by his superior, the Governor of Bombay, to popularize the postal system. With the aid of Mr. Edward Lees Coffey, he designed a stamp and ordered it from Thomas De La Rue and Co. of London.

The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, Vol. III, The Empire in Asia has the following account paraphrased from Frere's correspondence:

"Requests to the Government for more adequate postal facilities were countered by pointing out the present insolvency of the province and such monies that could be spared for improvements could be spent more advantageously . . . So as we believed that post offices were not luxuries . . . . we got the stamps . . . . manufactured by De La Rue and Co., and they were issued to stamp

vendors and government officials . . . . and every Police officer and native district collector of land revenues, customs, etc., was ordered to receive and forward with his own official papers to his immediate official superior all letters bearing these mysterious stamps of the British Government or rather of the Great Company (i.e. The East India Company) . . . . Thus every Government office in Sind became a district post office for stamped letters, and the first official who had a real post office at hand sent it all the stamped letters which he and his subordinates had collected . . . . The system worked well and of course very cheaply for we got a complete net-work of post offices and postal lines all over the country without expense . . . . He claims justifiably that the success of his experiment resulted in the production of the 1854 issue for use throughout India and clearly rebutted the fancied objections of the natives to innovations of this or any other description.''

Postal Rates Kept Low

The prepayment of postage thus was compulsory within the Sind Province. The charges were kept very low, ½ anna for each ½ tola in weight for letters to be delivered in any part of the Province. Soldiers and Sepoys were permitted to send letters free to their commanding officers. The postal routes are shown on the map in Figure 2. This also shows the major towns composing the postal network, of which at this time Hyderabad and Karachi were the most important.

The stamps were issued in a very simple design consisting of a representation of the Honorable East India Company's Seal or Merchants Mark and the denomination, ½ anna, surrounded by a circular garter containing the words, ''Scinde District Dawk.'' Edward Lees Coffey states in a leter to Capt. H. Preedy, dated June 25, 1852(*) that the stamps were issued to the public on July 1, 1852. From a systematic study of the stamps themselves, it appears that the intention was to issue them in red. The issued stamps were so brittle that they soon cracked and disintegrated. The red color was withdrawn after a very short existence. The white stamps followed but did not prove very satisfactory, because they were not very noticeable when affixed on a white envelope. Finally, the stamp was embossed on white paper with blue ink. Refer to Fig. 1 for illustrations of the three stamps.

Service Abruptly Ended

The Sind District post came to an end in October, 1854. *''Early Indian Cancellations'' by Jal Cooper* states on *page 9:* ''This romantic chapter of a Provincial Postal Service came abruptly to a close by an order issued by the Secretary to the Government of India in his letter of 16th October 1854 to the Officiating Director-General of Post Offices, that, 'You will issue the necessary instructions to the offices of the Department. The Government of Bombay has been requested to take immediate steps to prohibit the further sale of these stamps, even for local use in Sind, and that any stock of such stamps which may remain in that province may be destroyed.' Evidence of the cancellations on the stamps themselves indicates that there was some small usage even as late as 1857.''

The design of the East India Company's Seal or Merchants Mark, which appears as the feature of the stamps, has a rather interesting history. This type of mark grew up in the Middle Ages when traders and merchants ascribed the terrors and peril of the sea to the wrath of the Devil. To counteract these onslaughts, they employed all sorts of religious and magical means and invariably

(*)''More Famous Stamps'' by L. N. and M. Williams.

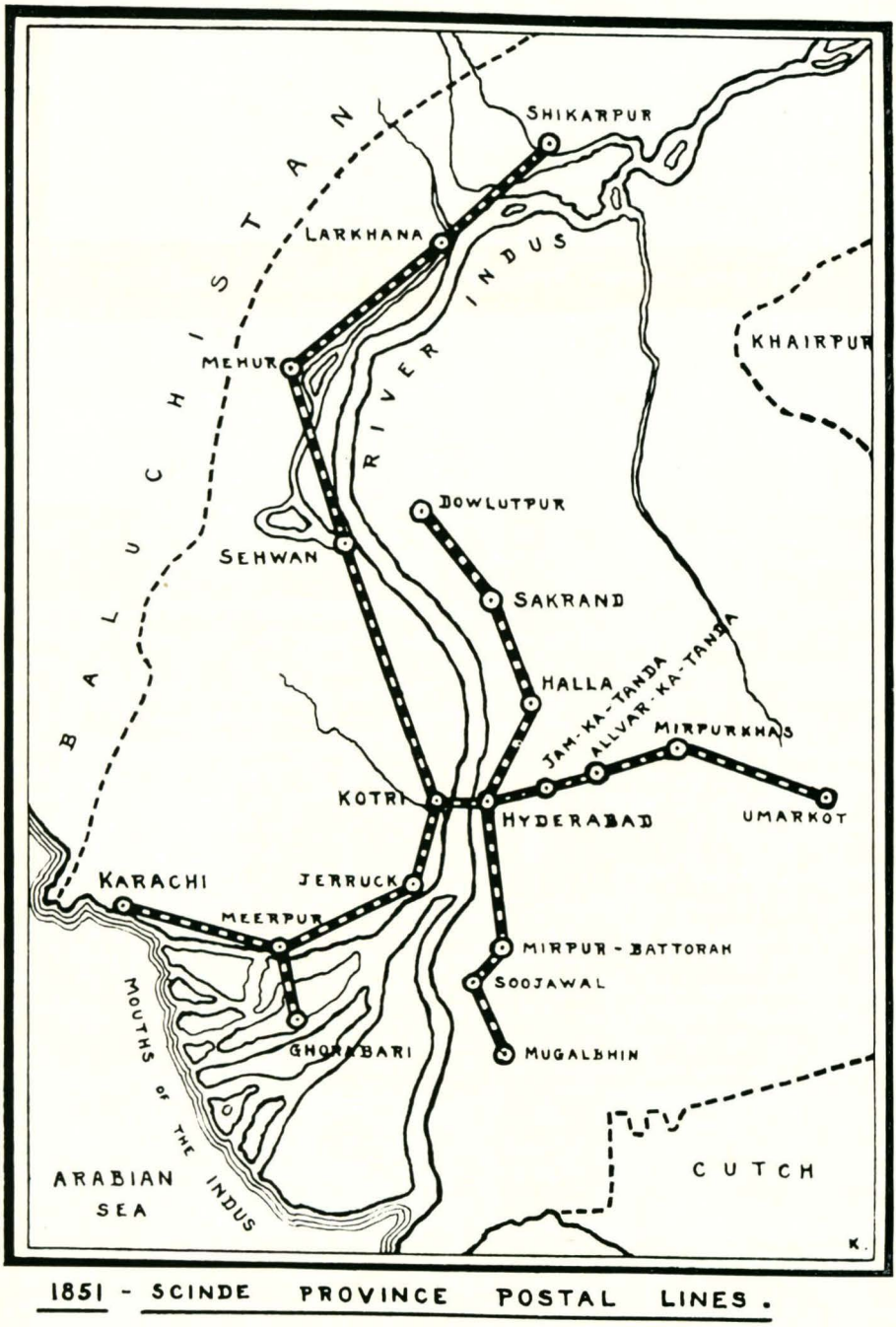


Fig. 2. This map has been reproduced from page 152 of Robson Lowe's "The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Stamps, Vol. III. The Empire in Asia."



Fig. A. The red stamp on cover. Note "Hydrabad" townmark at left. (Photo by Boutrelle)



Fig. B. A cover with the white stamp. From these two covers (Figs. A and B) the "Hydrabad Paid" townmark can be reconstructed. (Photo by Boutrelle)

placed their ships and merchandise under the protection of God and His Saints. One of the means to this end was the combination of the mystical "Sign of the Four" with a device showing the merchant's name or initials. The "Sign of the Four" is an outgrowth of the early Christian symbol, Chi Rho (XP), standing for Christos Rex in greek letters. This came to be written as "4" in Medieval times. When the East India Company was chartered by Charles II, it was still customary for each merchant or Company Of Merchant Adventurers to have a distinguishing mark which included the "Sign of the Four" and served as a trademark.

Stamps Produced In London

The stamps were all embossed and printed by De La Rue and Co. in London. The first of these was the red one. This stamp was embossed on a red sealing wafer, which consisted of a thin hard wax wafer with a backing of paper. The design was embossed on the wax side. They are very fragile and brittle. Very few copies exist without any cracks at all, and these command a considerable premium over the stamps in average condition.

There has been only one unused copy reported. This was found in the collection of the late Maurice Burrus and was sold recently by Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England. Prior to discovery, it was believed that no unused copies existed. This stamp cannot be found in multiple pieces because it was embossed singly on the small wafers, that were customarily shipped in small pasteboard tubes. The red Sind Dawk is one of the classic rarities of philately. I do not believe that more than 100 copies exist overall and of these I do not believe there are ten perfect examples (this means without cracks).

The white stamp was embossed colorlessly on white paper. The size of the sheet is not known, but I believe that it was in an even multiple of sixteen so that its value could be easily calculated. I would guess that 32 or 64 subjects were embossed on each sheet. The embossing varies in intensity and it is not unusual to find portions of the design punched out. Unused copies are rare. The largest known unused multiple is an irregular block of fourteen in the col-

lection of Mr. R. A. Dubash of Bombay. This piece is unique. The used stamps have only been seen in pairs and no larger used multiple is known. It seems that there are two printings or what may be called two printings of the white stamps. The earliest of these does not have any dividing lines, while the later one has very faint blue lines ruled between the stamps. It would appear that these lines were ruled by the printers as a guide to placing the embossed subjects as there was only one set of dies and each stamp was individually embossed. The late Mr. B. Gordon Jones, eminent authority on Indian stamps, inclined toward the theory that these lines were ruled at the post office to aid in separating the stamps. I incline towards the first of these theories. There is no indication in the stamps themselves as to which theory is correct. I only know that the lines are there on some of them.

The blue stamps were embossed and printed. The unembossed parts of the design are colored blue. This is done by placing ink on the surface of the upper

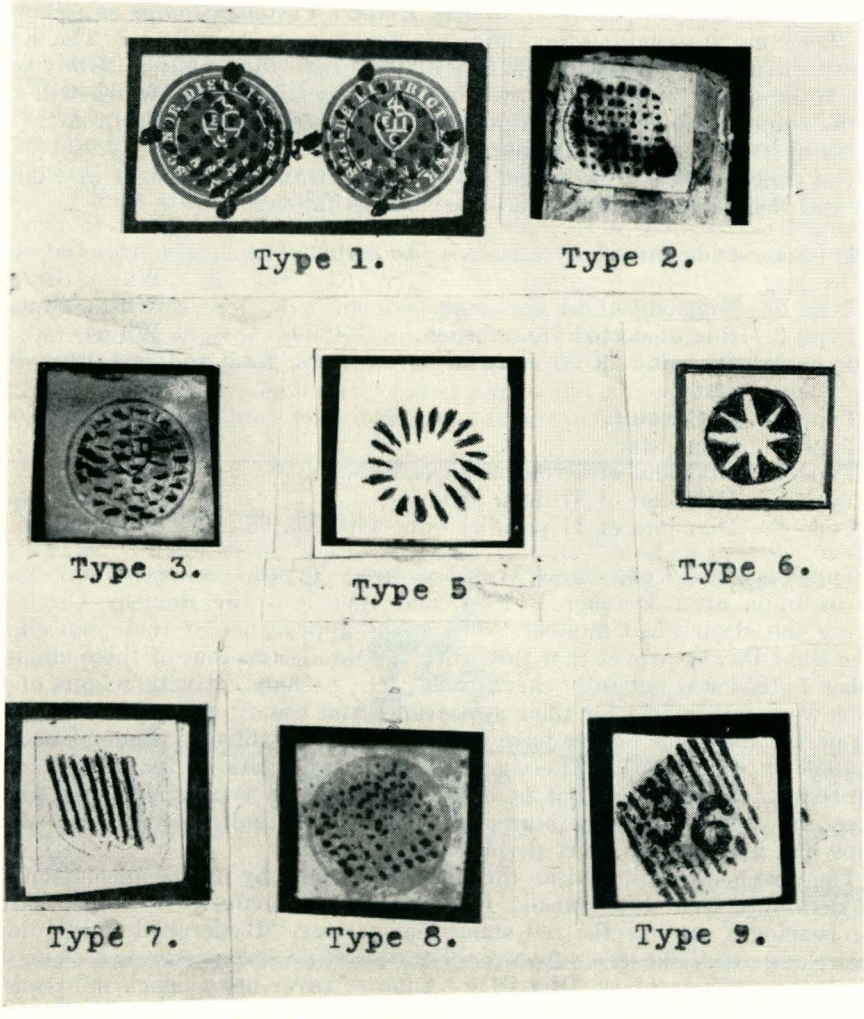


Fig. 3. The cancellations found on the Sind Dawks. Type 4 was not available for illustration. It is very similar to type 1, but with two extra dots at top and bottom.

or female die.When the pressure is applied, the lower die forces the paper into the grooves of the upper die and the paper picks up the ink on the unembossed surface.

There were two types of paper used in the manufacture of these blue stamps, a decidedly greyish paper, which was thicker than the white paper that also was used. There is no record as to the size of the sheet, but the same reasoning as applied to the white stamp would indicate a size of 32 to 64 subjects. A few examples show faint blue dividing lines similar to those on the white stamps. Unused examples are rare. So far as can be determined the largest multiple known, used or unused, is a pair.

Postal Markings

The study of the postmarks and cancellations is a task by itself. W. Renouf states in his book, *Early Indian Cancellations,* appearing as an appendix to *Vol. III of the Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps* as follows:

"The Sind instructions for defacing stamps were as follows: 'The Kardar will rub a little ink on the rough face of the brass, then place it firmly on the stamp to be scored and give the wooden handle a slight turn, which will so deface the stamp as to render it impossible to be used again.' Fortunately these ruthless orders were generally disregarded."

The cancellations to be found on the Sind Dawks are shown in Figure 3. They and their occurrence may be described as follows:

Type 1.	Diamond of 49 dots 7x7, the corner dots larger than the others.	White, Blue
Type 2.	Diamond of 64 dots, 8x8.	White, Blue, Red
Type 3.	Round dotted cancellation.	White
Type 4.	Diamond of 51 dots in seven rows, first and last rows 8, the rest 7.	White
Type 5.	Large star.	White
Type 6.	Small star	White
Type 7.	Diamond of seven paralleel lines.	White
Type 8.	Diamond of 81 dots, 9x9.	White, Blue
Type 9.	Diamond of 11 parallel lines with No. 96 inset.	White, Blue

Types 1, 3 and 7 are scarce, type 4 is rare. Types 7 and 8 are cancellations used in India after October 1, 1854, and type 9 is the Bombay Circle type showing the Hyderabad number "96." The appearance of these cancellations on the Sind Dawks proves that the order for the destruction of these stamps by October 1, 1854 was not fully carried out. Or, perhaps, private holders of these stamps were responsible for their appearance and use after that date. Observations of the dates on letters have independently established stamps' use until late 1856 or early 1857. There are thus six cancellations found only on the Sind Dawk. It is interesting to note that only one type appears on the red stamps and only four on the blue ones. This would indicate that both of these stamps had a relatively short period of use.

The townmarks observed on the covers examined by us are uncommon. We have definitely seen Hyderabad, Karachi and Shikarpur. A rather battered cover bearing a copy of the red stamp has a clear "Hyderabad Paid" double-line circle in red (Fig. A). A cover with the white stamp carries a clear strike of the same mark in black (Fig. B). Another cover has a black impression of the double-line circle "Shikarpore Paid." "Kurrachee Paid" has been seen on a piece with the white stamp.



Fig. 4. (Left) Details of the genuine and (right) the same details in the counterfeit.

In closing this study, we should like to ask any of the readers who have any pieces or covers upon which any townmarks appear to please communicate with us. It is particularly of interest if a date can be established, and this can often be done by means of the vernacular address which many times has a date as a part of the salutation.

Counterfeits

The question of counterfeits made to deceive collectors has always bothered us. We have long believed that it was not necessary to know the distinguishing marks of any forgery as long as the characteristics of the genuine stamp were well in mind. To satisfy those collectors, who do not share our opinion, we are now setting forth the details of the only dangerous counterfeit of the Sind Dawks. This is extremely well produced, and if it were not for a mistake in the arrangement of the letters it would be very difficult to detect (see Figure 4). All of the genuine stamps, whether white, blue or red, have the second "A" of "Anna" and the "K" of "DAWK" overlapping completely, base to base. The counterfeit does not have this overlap at all, although the right leg of the "A" and the left edge of the "K" are near to overlapping.

There is another point to remember with regard to the counterfeit of the red stamp. It is always embossed on red *paper* and appears cut square, while the genuine is always shiny with a wax appearance and round.

LETTER *(Continued from Page 78)*

Enclosed is a rough tracing of the San Antonio "bird on branch" which I have seen on cover. I hope that it will produce fairly well for illustration.



CA3j (San Felipe) occurs in light and dark blue and in light brown or mauve.

On E — "FRCA" in rectangle. On E — "Correo de Coro" straight-line. On E "TOVAR" straight-line. On the same "Coro Franca," and "BARCNA FRANCA." On C — "BARQTO FRANCA." All apparently Type CA2.

Ebert E. Boylan,
Caracas, Venezuela

In case of change of address, please notify Secretary, The Collectors Club, 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016.

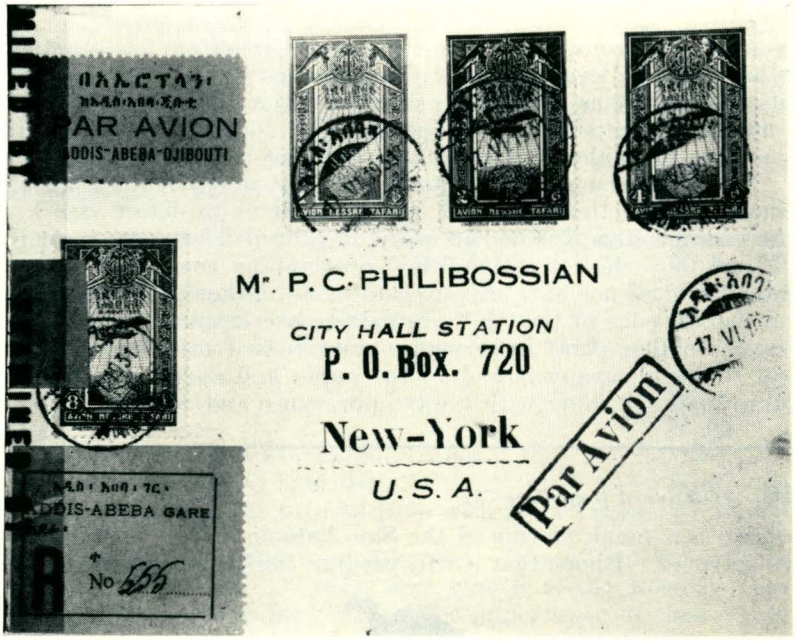
Can You Explain It?

(You may have a cover or some stamps that, because of some specific treatment, are difficult to explain. If so, send your material or a clear, glossy, black and white photograph with a short written description to the Editor. If of philatelic interest, it will be published in this magazine.

Write to the Editor, 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016.)

Illustrated here is an air mail cover flown on the First Flight from Addis-Abeba, Ethiopia to Djibouti, Somali Coast on June 17, 1931. The stamps on the cover are Ethiopia Scott C11 to C14 and June 17, 1931 is the first day of issue. On the back of this cover, but not illustrated, are a Djibouti, Somali Coast arrival postmark of June 18, 1931 and three New York, N. Y. July 16, 1931 Registry markings.

But the mystery about this cover is the *United States Censor's tape.* How could this be used in 1931?



(Photograph by Boutrelle)

The United States Censorship Office did not begin operating until the end of 1941 after our country had entered World War II. How can this U. S. Censor tape appear on a foreign cover mailed at least ten years before censorship?

(For the answer, see page 98)

BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Due to a great demand for back numbers of this magazine, many old issues are no longer available. A list of those on hand appears on page 122 of this number.

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

Uruguay

1925 Birds, But What Ones ?

By Robert J. Lyon

On a wintry day, August 25, 1925 (the seasons below the Equator are the reverse of those above it), two special flights were scheduled for an important event in Uruguay — the commemoration of the centennial of the Florida Constituent Assembly.

Two stamps were issued, one for a special flight from Montevideo to Florida (Scott C7) and the other for a Florida to Montevideo trip (Scott C8).

Being in the earlier days of aviation, the planned flights never were completed. Unfortunately, one of the planes was forced down en route and the other could not take off. All correspondence prepared for these special August 25, 1925 flights was then forwarded by surface means.

The Government of Uruguay ordered 8,000 sets of these two stamps printed by the National Printing Works in Montevideo. They were produced by phototypography on white porous paper that was watermarked with fragments of the words, "Republica O. del Uruguay." The stamps were perforated 12½. The sheets were of 100 subjects (5x20).

No Mint Stamps Originally Sold

These stamps were not sold to the public, but only were affixed to envelopes by the post office clerks after payment. No mint copies were sold until sometime later. At the request of philatelists, these were placed on sale. The Uruguay Post Office, however, retained 500 sets for their archives, thus leaving only a total of 7,500 sets.



Fig. 1. A double-weight cover with 72 Centavos postage paid by a 36c postage stamp (Scott 275) and the 1924 air mail set of three (Scott C4-6) flown from Florida to Montevideo. The 1925 set (Scott C7-8) paid the Registration fees. This is a specially printed cover for the 1925 flights and the map of Uruguay indicating the route between Montevideo and Florida is printed in the upper lefthand corner. (Collection of S. Rodvien)

These stamps paid the registration fees only and to indicate this, the design has the letter "R," signifying "Registrado" (Registered Mail). Additional postage had to be used and this could be prepaid either with postage or air mail stamps (see Fig. 2). The postage fees for the special flight were set at 36 centavos for a single letter, as the Fig. 2 and 3 covers show, and 72 centavos for a double weight letter, as the Fig. 1 covers evidences.

Registration, Not Air Mail Stamps

The Scott Catalogue listing of this set has always puzzled some philatelists, including the writer. In the late 1930's, the "Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue" revised its system of listings, introducing letters as prefixes to identify the proper classification of various stamps. The well-known editor of Scott Publications, Inc., the late Hugh M. Clark, introduced this new listing. Thus, he created the capital letter "C" for air mail, "CO" for Official Air Mail stamps, "R" for Registration stamps, etc. For some unexplained reason, these two 1925 Uruguay stamps escaped their proper Scott Catalogue designation. *They are air mail registration stamps and, therefore, should be classified as "CR"* and not C7 and C8.

Counterfeits

One would think that with the small quantity of these stamps available — only 7,500 sets — the demand would exceed the supply. But this set has had a very reasonable catalogue price for many years. There should be a strong demand, because the stamps are not only for aero-philatelists, but also the "bird" topical collector wants them in his album.

The only reason that the price of this short-supply set has remained so low,



Fig. 2. The Montevideo to Florida flight cover with Scott C7 and four postage and two air mail stamps to pay the 36 Centavos postage. (Collection of S. Rodvien)



Fig. 3. 36 Centavos paid by five postage stamps were used on this cover for the special August 25, 1925 flight from Florida to Montevideo. The stamp (Scott C8) paid for the Registration. (Collection of S. Rodvien)

in our opinion, is the appearance of counterfeits many years ago. These imitations are still around and they must have found their way into many collections.

The counterfeits do not seem to be too deceptive. Compared to the originals, they are poorly printed. The paper is unwatermarked and the perforations gauge 11½ instead of 12½.



Fig. 4. The two sketches above the 1925 stamps show the distinctive cancellations applied to these stamps.

Also, the distinctive cancellations used on these stamps (Fig. 4) have been counterfeited. Often, one sees the counterfeit stamps also with counterfeit cancellations. The genuine cancels have a red ink; the fraudulent markings are a more dull red color.

(Continued on Page 98)

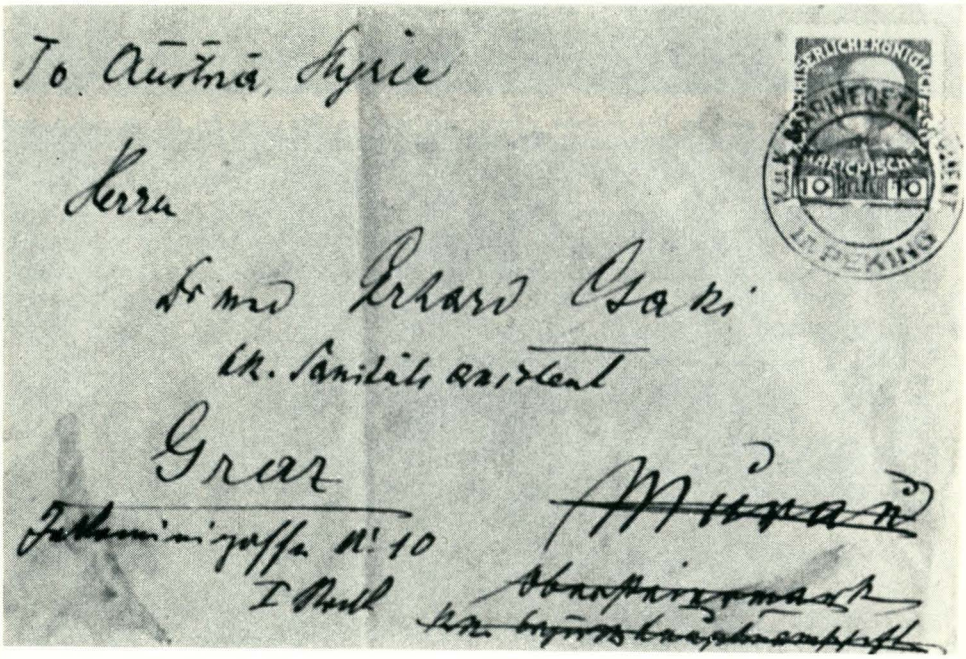
Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

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

You may own such material. Then it is hoped that you will send it to The Editor, Collectors Club Philatelist, 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Austria Used In China

In the January 1964 COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, on page 10, the back of a cover with Hungarian postage stamps used in China during the years 1908 until the outbreak of World War I, August 1914, was illustrated. The reason for this exceptional use was due to the Boxer Rebellion, when the Western nations, including Austria, sent forces to China in an attempt to restore peace.



Now, another cover also from China mailed during the same period of time with a very common postage stamp of Austria is shown. As a matter of fact, the use of Hungarian stamps in China during the Boxer Rebellion is much scarcer than those from Austria. But even the use of the latter can be classified as uncommon.

(Gerhard R. Felser, Consul-General of the Republic of Austria, Sydney, Australia).

Romania

Three Transfer Blocks Of The Classic Issues (1866-1872)

By Dr. L. N. Cristea

For some time past we had intended to publish a new and revised version of the transfer blocks and plates of Romania's classic issues (1866-1872). In the last 30 years, since Dr. Heinrich Birnbach had written "*Die Rekonstruction des Umdruckblocks der rumänischen Briefmarkenausgaben von 1866-1872*" (Berlin 1933) and Mr. Eduardo Cohen, that great collector and expert of Romania's stamps, his three books on *Plates, Essays* and *1872-79 issues,* the research has continued, in different countries, but unfortunately with little coordination. It is now high time that an attempt should be made to bring up-to-date what has been written before and also to add our own new discoveries.

The present article intends to correct three obvious mistakes in the aforementioned Dr. Birnbach study of the transfer blocks, concerning the stamps of: a) *18 Bani 1868* (Scott No. 36); b) *25 Bani 1869* (Scott No. 41) and c) *50 Bani 1869* (Scott No. 42). Mr. Eduardo Cohen and later, Sir John Wilson have underlined the apparent contradictions between Dr. Birnbach's study and their own independent findings. Other philatelists had noticed certain discrepancies between the transfer blocks as illustrated by Birnbach and their own multiples, and marked them as such in their collections.

But all these different ways of expressing the same fact lead to confusion. Nowhere was this more visible than at the 1964 PHILATEC International Exhibition in Paris, France, where three important Romania exhibits displayed three different markings of the transfer-types of certain stamps. It meant that the actual indication of the exhibits had to be ignored and each stamp examined afresh, a time-wasting occupation and a very unsatisfactory basis for any philatelic correspondence.

The 18 Bani of 1868–69

Let us now take the first stamp, the *18 Bani 1868/69.* This stamp, which remained in use for a very long time (until 1872) was printed, we are sure, from many stones. But as its use was very common (for ordinary inland mail), it has survived in few mint multiples, in remarkably few marginal copies, and is difficult to find mint, even in normal pairs. This is the main reason why Dr. Birnbach found it so difficult to establish correctly the transfer block operation. As a matter of fact, it is surprising to see that, in spite of the difficulties encountered, that he was able to supply any information on the transfer block at all.

It is not known if he had any access to the items now in the Romanian Postal Museum. There is a top lefthand corner block of fourteen stamps in that Museum; in an Italian collection there was a block of 20; in the Cohen collection a lower-margin block of eight; in a London collection a lower-margin block of six and, finally, in a Madrid collection a marginal pair. These are the multiples of significance for plating and another two dozen or so marginal single, mint or used, copies. All these items have been examined by us (with the exception of the one in the Romanian Postal Museum) and, as such, it is certain that the actual transfer block, as given by Dr. Birnbach, should now be corrected as follows.

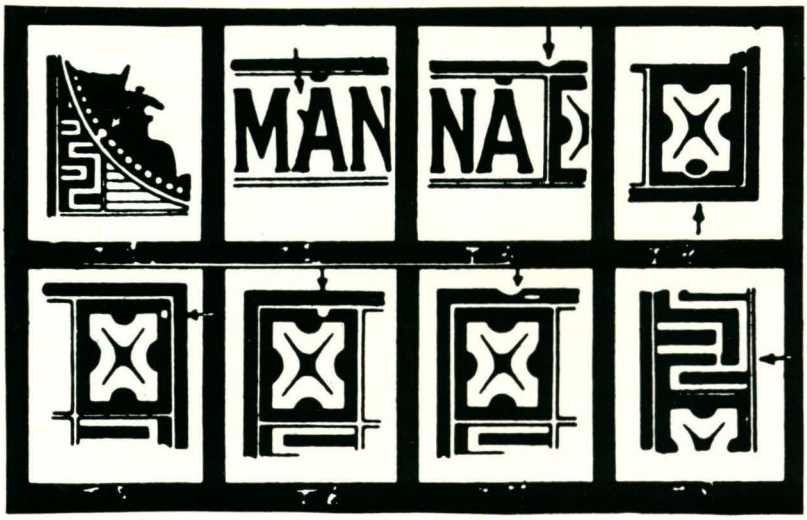


Fig. 1

The types given by him as "1-2-3-4" should read "*5-6-7-8.*" The second row, given by him as "5-6-7-8" should read "*1-2-3-4.*" In short, we must cut the block, as given by Dr. Birnbach, along the dividing line of the two horizontal rows, and substitute one for the other. As soon as this is done, the top left sheet corner block in the Romanian Postal Museum will read:

?-2-3-4-1
5-6-7-8-5
1-2-3-4-1

Mr. Cohen's block will become: 5-6-7-8
5-6-7-8 which again is right for the type of stone used at that time, as shall be seen.

The London collection block will read: 2-3
6-7
6-7 once more in keeping with what is known about Romania's early lithographic stones. The marginal mint pair in the Madrid collection reads: 2-3

Here is illustrated as Fig. 1 the actual corrected transfer-block:
Listed below are all the marginal pieces so far known:

Top margin: Types: 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 6.
Left Margin: 1, 5.
Lower Margin: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8.
Right Margin: 2, 3, 4, 8.
Top Left Corner: 1, 4.
Lower Left Corner: 4, 5.
Top Right Corner: 2.
Lower Right Corner: Nil.

To add to the difficulties, the actual colors of these stamps were recorded in different languages by different people, and as such can only be considered with great care. Nevertheless, let us attempt to reach some definite conclusions as to the form of the stones used.

In Romania in 1868 and 1869, the lithographers working at the Socec and Co. used transfer blocks first of eight and then of four. The first were arranged in two rows of four each. As the sheet contained 100 stamps, there were nine full blocks (which gave us 72 stamps), arranged as follows:

1-2-3-4 5-6-7-8	1-2-3-4 5-6-7-8	1-2-3-4 5-6-7-8
1-2-3-4 5-6-7-8	1-2-3-4 5-6-7-8	1-2-3-4 5-6-7-8
1-2-3-4 5-6-7-8	1-2-3-4 5-6-7-8	1-2-3-4 5-6-7-8

For the balance of the 28 stamps, the lithographers used different arrangements, as follows:

In the Stone "A" layout, the lithographer added to the right of the main block six horizontal rows — the first two of three transfers, the other four of two transfers. This added another fourteen to his total. In order to reach the 100, he then added a seventh horizontal row of fourteen transfers to his stone, and left five empty spaces, on the righthand side of the sheet of printed stamps.

The Stone "B" layout, has six horizontal rows on the righthand of three transfers each, that is eighteen in all. Thus, he had to find another ten spaces, which he made into a seventh row starting with the left lower corner, leaving five empty spaces, this time along the lower margin to the right of the sheet.

In the Stone "C" layout, he reversed the process of "B" by adding ten trans-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	. . . . . .
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	. . X . . X
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	. . X . . X
. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . X

Stone A

. signifies a transfer.

x means an empty space.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	. . . . . .
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	. . . . . .
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	. . . . . .
. . . .	. . . .	. . X X	X X X

Stone B

fers on the top of his main block of 72 stamps, starting with the right top corner. He added six rows of three each on the left of the main block, starting from the lower left corner. The result was that the finished sheet had five empty spaces at the top left.

The Romanian Postal Museum item with fourteen stamps points to the "A" or "B" arrangements. The Cohen block of eight could come from the three settings just as the London collection block of six. The right margin pair in the Madrid collection could come from layout "A" or "B."

The corner items indicate different arrangements: Top left corner type 1 could be from "A" or "B." Type 4 can only come from a "C" arrangement. Lower left corner types 4 and 5 could be from the three stones. Top right corner type 2 is difficult to place and might indicate a new, fourth arrangement, where the transfers, placed to the right of the main block, started with five rows

X X X	X X . .	. . . .	. . . .
. . . . . .	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
. . . . . .	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
. . . . . .	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Stone C

of two transfers, followed by one row of three transfers, and then a seventh row of fifteen stamps along the bottom of the sheet.

For the time being, this is as far as we can go, and any new marginal item brought to our knowledge will be indexed for future reference. But in order to make the indexing useful, each communication should take into account:

a) Color of paper, thickness and texture.
b) Color of stamp (rose, rose-lilac, red, red-lilac, red-orange, salmon, carmine)
c) Transfer type according to the corrected version, as published in this article.

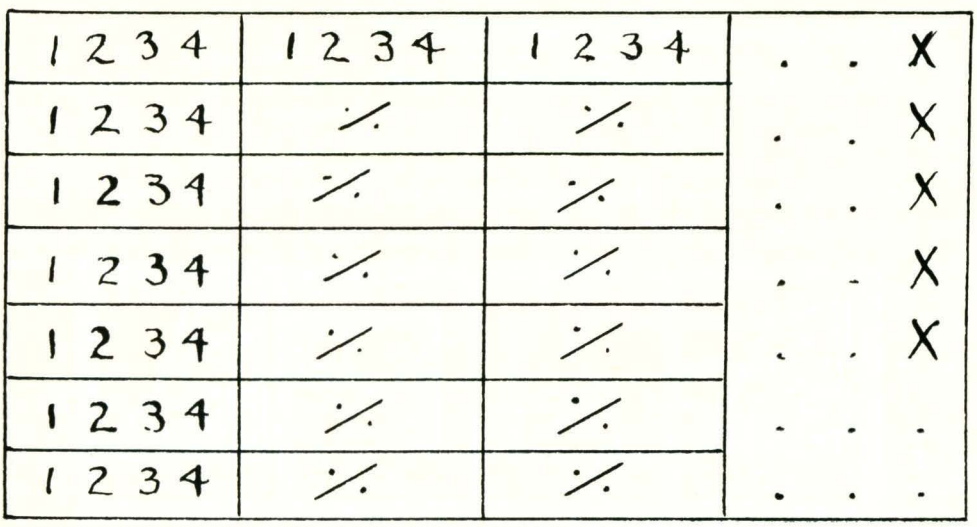
The 25 Bani Transfer Block

The research work carried out in England by Sir John Wilson has proved that the Dr. Birnbach transfer block has to be corrected as follows:

Type 1 is the type 3 of Birnbach;
Type 2 is the type 4 of Birnbach;
Type 3 is the type 1 of Birnbach;
Type 4 is the type 2 of Birnbach.

The old transfer block has to be cut in half; the second half put in the place of the first, while the first becomes the second half. Here once more we must not blame Birnbach too much, although he could have found more material, as fairly large stocks of unused blocks had survived, especially in the twenties and thirties of this century, making the reconstruction much easier than for the 18 Bani.

As mentioned before, both the 25 and 50 Bani of 1869 were printed from stones made with transfer blocks of four transfers, all in a horizontal line. The sheet is of one hundred, arranged in seven transfer blocks on top of each other, repeated three times, thus giving a main block of 84 stamps. This left the lithographer with placing another sixteen. From the righthand margin items, which have survived, the following arrangement is the most likely, which was designated by Mr. Cohen as Stone "F."



Stone F

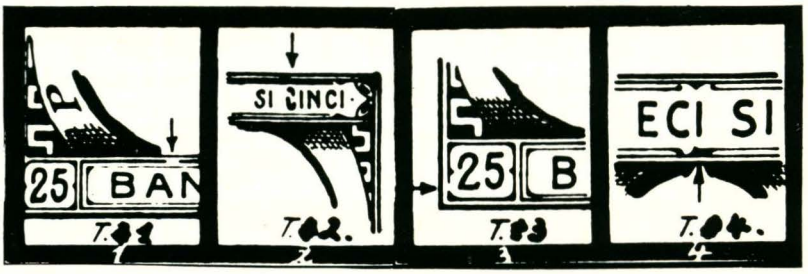


Fig. 2

First, the new transfer block (see Fig. 2) indicates the following:

And now the possible layout of the sheet, known as Stone "F."

The following relevant items have survived and are known:

Top Right Corner: Block of eighteen stamps; made up as follows:

1-2-3-4-3-4
1-2-3-4-1-2
1-2-3-4-3-4

Also a type 4, which confirms the above block.

Right Margin: Block of six stamps, showing the following:

3-4 x
1-2 x
3-4 x

Please note the three empty spaces at the right, in order to distinguish from the first block of eighteen.

Strip of three, composed of:

1-2-3

Single copies with margin: Types 3 and 4.

Block of three stamps with one empty space:

2 x
3-4

Lower Right Corner: Single copies of type 3 and 4.

What conclusions can one draw from these items? It can be stated that there must have been at least one stone of shape "F," possibly two. But the two lower right corner could also point to two different settings for a stone of shape "D." This stone was "D" (see top of next page).

The 50 Bani Transfer Block

A left margin block of fifteen stamps, which formed part of the von Witzleben collection, now in Russian hands, and whose composition was given as 4-1-2 repeated five times, proves the error of Dr. Birnbach's transfer block. Therefore, let us start by correcting the layout of this large block. It is as follows (see Fig. 3):

Type 1 is the former type 4

1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	. . .
⁄	⁄	⁄	. . .
⁄	⁄	⁄	. . X
⁄	⁄	⁄	. . X
⁄	⁄	⁄	. . X
⁄	⁄	⁄	. . X
1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	. . X

Stone D

Type 2 is the former type 1
Type 3 is the former type 2 and
Type 4 is the former type 3

Other left margin items had challenged collectors even before this large von Witzleben block was generally known. In the early 1920's, people working on the transfer blocks had already established the printing sequence, but most of that work remained unpublished. Consequently, Dr. Birnbach did not have the benefit of previous research. In 1898, Wassermann and Fraenkel, in a study published in German, were giving the setting of one interesting right margin item, a block of three stamps with one empty space. According to the new transfer block the types were:

3 x
3-4 , therefore pointing to a stone of the "F" layout. Mr. Cohen, in his study, mentions an irregular pair in a Swiss collection, Kolb, which reads — 1-4. Type one followed by type four could come either from the annexed transfers, on the right side of the sheet, or from inside the sheet, being a substituted transfer, as we know such substitutions were done also with other stamps as such the 10 Bani perforated of 1872. Sir John Wilson has in his collection a block: 4-1
1-2 , in which type 1 under 4 re-

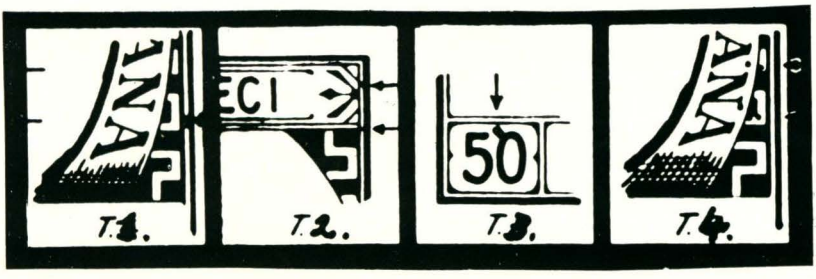


Fig. 3

presents the substituted transfer. Sir John Wilson also has other large blocks, which confirm the complete setting of one lower right corner, as follows:

1-2 x
2-3 x
2-3-4
1-4-4

This, of course, points to a stone shape "F." It should be mentioned here that Sir John has established the existence of three framestones and five headstones. We are classifying transfer block types according to the frame-stones.

The margin copies known, as the few of type 2, 3 and 4 (right margin) add nothing to our knowledge, but I would welcome any information as to irregular settings, and marginal multiples. In my collection is a 4-3 pair, which could come from any stone, and as such cannot add new information, unless it can be matched with some other multiple.

In conclusion, we would like to appeal to all interested in 19th century Romania to please contact the writer, if they own any of these stamps, in order to advance our studies further. The specific information is important, such as the color — both of the frame and the medallion, the description of the paper, the size of any multiple and, if possible, the type. Please direct your information to — Dr. L. N. Cristea, 45 North Side, London S.W. 4, England.

URUGUAY *(Continued From Page 89)*

Stork. Crane. Heron ???

An authority on birds is needed to identify the one shown in the design of this Uruguay 1925 air mail set. Scott identifies this Type AP3 as a stork (family Ciconiidae). The specialized "Sanabria Air Post Catalogue" titles the bird a crane (family Gruiformes), while the Minkus Catalogue calls it a heron (family Ardeidae). Perhaps some expert topical collector or a member of the Audubon Society will properly identify the bird and set the catalogues straight.

Answer To "Can You Explain It?"

A New York City stamp dealer in 1943 sent a selection of stamps and covers to a customer in Latin America. The collector kept some of the approval selection and returned the balance.

The Ethiopia cover illustrated on Page 86 was in the return shipment to the New York stamp dealer. Being wartime, it was opened and inspected by the United States Censor in 1943, twelve years after its use in Ethiopia.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

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

See page 64 in the January Number for the complete listing of books that are currently available.

The Clubhouse

Meeting of December 16, 1964

Board of Governors' Annual Open House

Following a custom introduced several years ago, the meeting of December 16, 1964 ushered in the holiday season for members of the Collectors Club. Governors' Night has by now become firmly established as an early harbinger of winter and the festivities associated with it. Also, it provides the members with a chance to meet the Governors personally and check on their philatelic credentials.

Because in 1964 there was a return to the practice of individual five minute talks by the Governors on their displays, in addition to an exhibition of their wares, the opportunity for leading questions was once more available. To the credit of all, our Governors stood the test rather well. All questions were satisfactorily answered, and the Governors showed they had done their homework. Either that or a general feeling of good will to all men had already begun to permeate the assembled membership. We prefer to believe the former supposition.

An alphabetical listing of the eleven Governors who showed together with a brief title of the material exhibited follows:

Solomon Altmann — *Tax Paid United States Revenue Stamps*
John R. Boker, Jr. — *Western Australia*
Ezra D. Cole — *U. S. Fractional Currency plus latest issue of Tonga*
Mrs. Rae Ehrenberg — *U. S. Department Covers*
Henry M. Goodkind — *Cornell University Covers*
Bernard D. Harmer — *London to Windsor 1911 Coronation Flight Covers*
H. D. S. Haverbeck — *First Issue of Shanghai*
Albert H. Higgins — *Aden Post Offices, Stamps and Covers*



An attractive 19th Century "College Corner Card." This one shows Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. It was mailed in 1867. (Photo by Boutrelle)

F. Burton Sellers — *Haiti First Air Mail Issues*
Philip Silver — *U. S. The 10c Map Air Mail Stamp of 1926*
Irwin M. Yarry, D.D.S. — *"Gratis" Stamp Issues*

After the meeting had been officially terminated by President Boker, the members lingered in the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Room viewing the material in the frames again, enlightened now by the scholarship and erudition previously imparted by the speakers.

Then, all adjourned to the second floor lounge and library to talk stamps, look ahead to next year's activities and wish each other well in the holiday season to come. *(P.S.)*

69th Annual Meeting

January 13, 1965

Following a long-established custom, the Annual Meeting of the members of the Collectors Club takes place on the second Wednesday in January.

The 69th Annual Meeting convened in the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Room. In the absence of President John R. Boker, Jr., *Herbert P. Woodward, Vice President presided.* The Notice of the calling of the meeting, that had been mailed to all Resident Members was read by Mr. Woodward.

TO THE VOTING MEMBERS:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Collectors Club will be held at the Club House, 22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y. 10016 on Wednesday, January 13, 1965 at eight o'clock in the evening for the purpose of:

Receiving and acting upon reports of Officers, election of Governors for the Class of 1967, and such other business as may be brought before an annual meeting.

Please note that nominations for the six vacancies for Governor, Class of 1967, submitted by the nominating committee and posted in conformity with the provisions of Article XIII of the BY LAWS are as follows:

John R. Boker, Jr., Herbert Bloch,
Louise Boyd Dale, Edith M. Faulstich,
Robert L. Graham, Jr., Albert H. Higgins,
Mortimer L. Neinken, Herbert P. Woodward

Members may vote for six out of the above list of eight names.

Voting at the Annual Meeting by LIFE and RESIDENT members in good standing shall be in person or by proxy. All members are urged to attend so that a quorum may be present. For those unable to attend, a proxy form is enclosed. *(Philip Silver, Secretary)*

The Secretary then reported that a quorum was present and the Annual Meeting began.

First, it was moved, seconded and unanimously passed that the reading of the Minutes of the Meeting of the previous year be dispensed with.

The Report of the Nominating Committee was requested to be read.

The Nominating Committee met on the evening of December 2, 1964 and selected the following eight names to run in competition for the Class of 1967 for the Board of Governors.

The first six names out of the eight receiving the highest number of votes will be the persons elected to office by closed ballot at the annual meeting to be

held at the club on January 13, 1965:

John R. Boker, Jr.
Herbert Bloch
Louise Boyd Dale
Edith M. Faulstich
Robert L. Graham, Jr.
Albert H. Higgins
Mortimer L. Neinken
Herbert P. Woodward

Ira Zweifach, Chairman, Ira Seebacher, George M. Irey and John N. Myer

For the purpose of tallying the votes for the 1967 Governors, Mr. Woodward announced the following appointments:

Emanuel Reggel, Inspector of Elections.
Miss Ethel Harper and Professor John N. Myer, Tellers.

The reading of the Reports by the Officers and various Committee Chairmen followed in this order.

Secretary

The Secretary's report, like Caesar's Gaul, is divided into three parts. First is the unpleasant task of presenting the Necrology. May I ask that, when the reading of the list is finished, those present please rise for a moment of respectful silence in memory of our departed members.

Through death, we lost the following members in 1964:

Resident Members

Mrs. Florence O. Brown
Albert B. Cohen
Alfred D. Maier
Daniel C. Meyerson

Non-Resident Members

Nugent M. Clougher
Sir Percival David
Barrett G. Hindes
Dr. Estenio Hormaeche
Dr. Alex Kaplan
G. S. Knoth
Irwin F. Kolb
George V. Luerssen
Edgar Mohrmann
Clarence A. Neustein
Samuel C. Paige
Richard A. Waite, Jr.

The second duty of the Secretary at the annual meeting is to submit a report on the membership as of January 1, 1965.

Members in good standing January 1, 1964	1131
New Members admitted during 1964	75
Reinstatements	12
	1218
Through death we have lost 16 members.	
Resignations accepted or dropped for non-payments of dues, 46	62
	1156
Honorary and Life Members	7
	1163

Classifications as follows:	
Resident Members	270
Non-Resident Members	745
Overseas	141
	1156
Honorary and Life	7
	1163

You will note that there is an increase in net membership of 32 for the year just ended.

The third and final part of the Secretary's report is a review of the activities of the preceding year. It can be reported that the minutes of the Board of Governors are in order and up to date, all correspondence has been attended to and there is no major unfinished business in the Secretary's folder. Should anyone interpret this to mean that the office of the Secretary has been efficiently handled, the answer is decidedly in the affirmative. This is not self-serving since whatever success he has had is due in great measure to the efficient assistance rendered by our Executive Secretary, Mrs. Anne W. Pritchett. Her courteous and effective cooperation is mentioned here so that at least this flower may not:

". . . . . blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

The Secretary takes this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge Mrs. Pritchett's help and that of Mrs. Eldridge. As he completes his third year of service in this position, the Secretary thanks the Board of Governors and the membership at large for the honor bestowed upon him and the opportunity to be of service to the Club. *(Philip Silver)*

Treasurer

The Collectors Club operated on a cash budget based upon anticipated income in the year ended December 31, 1964. 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.

GENERAL FUNDS:	
Balance — January 1, 1964	$ 2,696.43
Receipts during the year	34,371.23
	$ 37,067.66
Disbursements during the year	34,742.98
BALANCE — December 31, 1964	$ 2,324.68

On Deposit in the following banks:	
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.	
34th St. & Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	$ 581.56
Bowery Savings Bank	
34th St. & Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	905.39
Seamen's Bank for Savings	
546 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	837.73
	$ 2,324.68

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

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

Balance on Deposit — January 1, 1964	$ 400.00
Less: Transfer to General Funds	50.00
BALANCE — December 31, 1964	$ 350.00

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.

INSURANCE FUND

Balance — January 1, 1964	$ 1,000.00
Changes during the year	.00
BALANCE — December 31, 1964	$ 1,000.00

The purpose of this Fund is to accumulate sufficient funds so that insurance coverages may be contracted for periods of several years at possible savings in premium cost.

The funds are on deposit in the Bowery Savings Bank, 34th Street & Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CAPITAL FUND ACCOUNT:

Contributions received in 1964	$ 7,076.00
Interest on Bank Account	7.87
BALANCE — December 31, 1964	$ 7,083.87

On Deposit in the Union Dime Savings Bank — Account No. 1 — Madison Ave. & 39th St., New York, N. Y.

THE THEODORE E. STEINWAY MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS FUND

Balance — January 1, 1964		$ 5,091.27
Additions:		
Contributions	$ 659.00	
Handbook Sales	2,606.54	
Bank Interest	214.02	3,479.56
		$ 8,570.83
Deductions:		
Costs of Publication, etc.		4,851.87
BALANCE — December 31, 1964		$ 3,718.96

The above balance is on deposit in the Manhattan Savings Bank, 47th Street & Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. *(Albert H. Higgins)*

House Committee

The report of the House Committee will be most perfunctory. Very little was done to improve the appearance of the Club because of budgetary difficulties. A budget of $1,000.00 for the year leaves little for beautifying purposes after normal repairs are attended to. It is for this reason, as explained in the letter appealing for donations to the capital fund, that much needed painting has had to be postponed. The committee felt that it would be wise to accumulate funds over several years and then do a complete interior painting job rather than piecemeal work, as in past years, with concomitant higher per unit cost.

As more funds become available for this budgetary purpose, necessary painting and other related work will be accomplished. *(Philip Silver)*

Library Committee

Your committee reports that during the year past the following material was added to the collection;

Handbooks, monographs and catalogs	159
Periodicals	1853

These totals reflect only items new to the collection, excluding duplicate material obtained by both gift and purchase. Forty-five of the handbooks, etc., were purchased and the balance obtained by gift or for the favor of review in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. Additional material was, on occasion, available for purchase, but your Committee selected only the more important material for the collection in the belief that the less significant items in the flood of new publications will still be readily available when space and funds are more abundant.

The use of the Library continues to grow with 438 volumes recorded on loan to Resident members and 193 shipped to Non-residents. These statistics both show an increase over last year's total of 540 loans.

The inventory and inspection of the library's collections has continued through the good efforts of Messrs. Solomon Altmann and Charles Brooks and lacks completion only through the inability of the Chairman to give them the assistance they need and the task itself the attention it requires. Again our annual thanks for their devotion to the needs of the Library.

The out-of-pocket costs of running the Library totaled $3,000.09 of which $287.98 represents purchases. Income from the J. Brace Chittenden Fund was $222.00.

The Library's operations and the services given the members and the general public resulted almost exclusively from the solitary efforts of our Librarian, Mrs. Josephine L. Eldridge, whose day to day approach to the requirements of her position show a dedication infrequently observed but immensely appreciated. For this and for her many personal kindnesses we record our deepest thanks. *(Malcolm G. O'Reilly)*

Program Committee

The program for the calendar year 1965 is now in your hands and we hope it meets with your approval. During 1964 the judgment of your Committee was proved by the increased attendance at the meetings.

For the year 1964, your Committee has awarded the Collectors Club Medal for the best program to those members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, who participated in the first intercontinental taped program ever attempted. The quality of the material sent and the excellent taped commentary made this the most outstanding program of the year.

Your Committee also had voted *Certificates of Honorable Mention to Vincent G. Greene and Dr. Clare M. Jephcott for their joint presentation of the classic stamps of Canada. (H. D. S. Haverbeck, Bernard D. Harmer)*

Publicity Committee

Eight press releases were prepared by your Publicity Committee and distributed through the Club's facilities.

The subjects dealt upon were the Annual General Meeting of January 8, 1964; the three-part informal round table discussion of March 18; the presenting of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award to Vincent G. Greene of Toronto; the announcements covering the Annual Competition and later the winners; the display by the Royal Philatelic Society, London and releases on an article and an editorial in the July and September issues of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

The usual readiness on the part of editors of philatelic journals and stamp columns in the United States and overseas was again evident.

(Bernard D. Harmer)

Audit Committee

During 1964, the activities of the Audit Committee continued to be the routine accession, maintenance and sales of the Club's stock of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST and Steinway Fund Handbooks. The committee continued the practice of setting aside 50 copies of each of the six yearly issues of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST as a stock for future sales, and available storage also permitted us to store the excess printer's run of the 1963 and 1964 issues for possible use by the Library Committee.

There were two additions to the Steinway Fund Handbook group in 1964. In May, 569 copies of "The Postage Stamps and Commemorative Cancellations of Manchoukuo" by Helen K. Zirkle were inventoried and stored. Almost 150 copies of this book were sold during the year. "The 1851-1857 Twelve Cent Stamp" by Mortimer L. Neinken was inventoried with 646 copies in September, with the sale of more than 100 copies by year's end.

Two books have disappeared from the inventory this year, supplies of Haverbeck's "Tibet" and the "Cumulative Index to the CCP" being exhausted. Four additional copies of "Brazil Bulls Eyes" were found during the year and added to stock, so that the inventory increased from 10 to 11 copies during the year despite the sale of three copies.

Infrequent sales of back issues of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST were made during the year, as in past years, and the stock of many early numbers is very low.

An inventory of the Steinway Fund Handbooks as of December 31, 1964 is appended hereto as a part of this report. *(F. B. Sellers)*

STEINWAY FUND

HANDBOOK INVENTORY

December 31, 1964

Inventory

Handbook Title and Author	*Cabinets*	*Office*	*Shipped but Unpaid*	*Total*
Handbook of the Pre-Stamp Postmarks of Austria — Mueller	214	0	0	214

Brazil Bulls Eyes	10	0	1	11
Civil War Prisons and Their Covers — Antrim	675	3	6	684
Confederate States — The Special Postal Routes — Shenfield	128	2	0	130
Corrientes — The Issues from 1856-60 — Stich	147	4	0	151
French Colonies — The General Issues — Stone	220	4	0	224
French Morocco — The Tour Hassan Issues — Neidorf	160	0	1	161
Greece — Part I	47	0	0	47
— Part II	39	0	0	39
Honduras, The Black Air Mail — Green	630	8	1	639
The Postage Stamps and Commemorative Cancellations of Manchoukuo — Zirkle	336	5	12	353
Early American Perforating Machines — Boggs	220	0	0	220
The Pony Express — Nathan and Boggs	475	0	4	479
Postage Stamps of Nepal — Haverbeck	255	7	2	264
RF Overprints on U. S. Airmail Stamps — Goodkind	40	5	1	46
Robert Morris Letters — Boggs	72	0	0	72
Ten Cent Stamps of 1855-1859 — Neinken	1440	1	1	1442
The 1851-57 Twelve Cent Stamp — Neinken	435	13	7	455
Twenty-four Cent Airmail Inverted Center — Goodkind	331	6	0	337
Venezuela — The Early Stamps — Wickersham	66	6	0	66

Awards Committee

The selection of the award for the outstanding article in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST during 1964 presented the awards committee with the usual difficulties encountered in most previous years. In a competition on the identical subject to which all authors might address themselves, the choice would, perhaps, be relatively less difficult. Given a diversity in subject matter, the dilemma of choice is magnified. In any event, granting of the award must in-

clude judgments on scholarship, originality and additions to the sum total of recorded knowledge.

Your committee is, therefore, highly pleased to report its unanimous recommendation that the Collectors Club medal for the best article in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for 1964* be awarded to:

Uruguay, Plate Varieties of the 1861 Issue
By Robert Hoffmann

In addition, Certificates of Honorable Mention are awarded to:

United States, Blood's Penny Post
By Robson Lowe

and

Peru, The 2 Centavos Llamita Stamp of 1873
By Herbert H. Moll

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

Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award

At the regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Governors, held on January 29th, 1964, I, as Chairman of this Committee, submitted a slate of several eminent philatelists as potential recipients for the 1964 award.

When the final ballots were counted, *Mr. Vincent G. Greene*, of Toronto, Canada, was duly elected to be the 1964 recipient of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award.*

In accordance with previous custom, the presentation of the award was to be made at the Annual Awards Dinner, sponsored by the Board of Governors, at which time the other regular Collectors Club awards for the year would also be presented.

This year the dinner on May 13th, 1964 was again held at the Tavern-on-the-Green restaurant in Central Park. This rural setting combined with cocktails served outdoors on a private terrace, a sumptuous dinner served indoors in a special banquet room helped in great measure to make the evening a most enjoyable one.

The presentation to Vincent G. Greene of the medal signifying the award was graciously presented to him by Mrs. Leffert Boyd Lefferts, a grandaughter of Alfred F. Lichtenstein. *(John J. Britt)*

Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund

Since its inception in 1957, this fund, primarily a publication project, has continued to present to the philatelic world at large, scholarly works on various facets of philately, proving that the Collectors Club is truly an educational, literary and scientific organization and worthy of its tax exempt status. The philatelic fraternity has acknowledged our accomplishments in the publishing field and as a consequence the reputation of the Collectors Club has been enhanced.

The 17 volumes already published under the sponsorship of this fund are indicative of the high standards of philatelic authorship demanded by the Publications Committee.

*The authors of the three top articles published last year in this magazine all are by Overseas Members, i. e. — Robert Hoffmann, Argentina, South America; Herbert H. Moll, Peru, South America and Robson Lowe of London, England. *(H. M. G.)*

It is indeed a rather amazing commentary that of these 17 handbooks published under the aegis of the Fund, all has sold almost equally well, which in itself is a most impressive record.

The present cash balance on hand is $3,718.96 and these funds are on deposit in a savings bank account and receive the interest increment as due.

In addition to the above assets, we also have on hand a large inventory of the handbooks already published and these are the sole property of the Collectors Club. *(John J. Britt)*

Editor

There has been no change from past years in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST during the year 1964. Six numbers were published with a total of 408 printed pages and a 4-page Index to the 1963 (Volume 42) that was mailed with the January, 1964 number.

Although a few writers, when compiling a survey of philatelic literature, persist in referring to the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST as a quarterly magazine, the bi-monthly schedule has been in operation since 1950 — for 15 years.

The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST is an expensive production for a philatelic publication. Also, it is not easy to get out six times a year on an exact schedule. To make this all possible, many people, besides the editor, deserve credit.

To offset the annual production deficit, some of our dealer members through their advertising provide a source of revenue that greatly helps reduce this deficit. Our magazine must be a good medium for the dealer members, because our advertising revenue has more than tripled since the increased schedule of six annual numbers started in 1950.

The work done by the members of the Editorial Board has been most helpful. For instance, Mr. Solomon Altmann spent hundreds of hours last year reading proof. The other members always have responded when requested to do so. Not one member of the Editorial Board has refused to carry out an assignment voluntarily, when the editor requested it.

Much credit must go to those members who have worked hard to write articles, book reviews and meeting reports. All these are voluntary contributions. A number of other stamp periodicals pay their authors, although this usually amounts to no more than a small honorarium. Under the circumstances, all Collectors Club members should be extremely grateful to our contributors who have worked so conscientiously to share their knowledge.

Writing for philately is exceedingly difficult for any amateur. Unfortunately, too few appreciate this. That our magazine has been able to consistently offer such high quality philatelic studies is a tribute to all philately. No other hobby field can point to a more dedicated group than the philatelists who write articles.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST never has attempted to be a popular magazine appealing to the mass of stamp collectors. Ours is a journal of record for the more studious philatelist.

Nevertheless, the high standards of our articles do have a far greater appeal that many realize. This is proven year after year by the many requests the editor receives to reprint articles, editorials or book reviews from COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. For example, in 1964, over ten such requests were received from other stamp periodicals, and permission to reprint was granted to all non-profit publications. Thus, the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST's writings appeared not only in the stamp papers in the United States, but in Canada, South America, England, Europe, India and Japan.

Prospects for this year seem bright. Some first-rate, original articles will be offered. Also, one or two new features that should appeal to many members are planned. The reports of the Club's meetings should continue to gain greater interest, and illustrations of some of the oustanding material displayed, since it has proven so popular, not only will be continued but increased.

This is how it looks as the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST starts its 44th year without interruption. *(Henry M. Goodkind)*

Publications Committee

Your Committee has continued with the publication of worthwhile philatelic books financed by the Steinway Memorial Fund. During 1964 we added two more titles to our list, "Manchukuo" by Mrs. H. K. Zirkle and the "12c 1851 U. S." by Mortimer L. Neinken. We are particularly pleased by the reception accorded to the Manchukuo handbook as your committee spent a great deal of time and effort on the editing and designing of this book.

We can now announce that the handbook of the 20th Century Stamps of Afghanistan by Frank Patterson will be published soon.

(Harrison D. S. Haverbeck)

Study Groups

There are thirteen study groups which are affiliated with the Collectors Club, and two of these groups presented programs to the Club during 1964 — the Austria Philatelic Society on March 4 and the Masonic Stamp Club on October 21. On both evenings, the presentation was responsible for successful programs. Nine of these groups, by the way, have been affiliated with the Club for 15 or more years.

So far as the Chairman knows, no serious problems of liaison arose during the year between the Club and its associated Study Groups, and the Chairman gratefully thanks the several groups for their mutual cooperation and continuing annual contributions to the Club. *(Herbert P. Woodward)*

Exhibition and Mounting Committee

The main purpose of this committee is to relieve our exhibitors and guest speakers of the onerous work of mounting and dismounting their respective collections so that they may feel relaxed to enjoy our club's hospitality. This has been efficiently carried out during the year and greatly appreciated by our guests.

We are still trying to effect a better method of mounting the exhibits. The problem is not an easy one to solve when we consider the number of times the frames are used during the year not only for our regular meetings but also by the study groups for their exhibits. Besides this, the use of all types of album pages precludes the use of any standard mounting method. We have therefore discontinued strips and resumed the use of clips, with plastic sheet over the display. Any practical suggestions will be most welcome.

May I express my thanks to the many who have volunteered their services during the year especially for the Members Annual Competition when additional help is greatly needed. *(Irwin M. Yarry, D.D.S.)*

Capital Fund

The Collectors Club Capital Fund was established in 1964 by the Board of Governors with a goal of $250,000. The capital in this Fund is to remain intact. Only the income may be used to defray the expenses of the Club. It is hoped that when the full total of $250,000. is reached, the income from this amount

will be sufficient to cover the payment of the minimum annual running expenses of the Club, and thus guarantee the perpetuation of our cherished institution.

Admittedly, this goal will take many years to attain, but the response of the membership to the appeal sent out in December 1964 has been really wonderful. Up until December 31, 1964, a total of 85 members had contributed a total of $7,486.00.

The names of those members who have contributed appear below in alphabetical order. Contributions have ranged in amounts up to $1,000. This wonderful expression of loyalty to the Club is certainly gratifying and our Club is, indeed, assured of a wonderful future of service to its members and to philately. *(John R. Boker, Jr.)*

Contributors to the Capital Fund up to December 31, 1964

Ernest J. Affeldt
Mrs. John L. Ahbe
Solomon Altmann
J. David Baker
Frank Balassa
Jan Bart
Max H. Bass
A. C. Baugh
Edmund McD. Bendheim
David Bennett
T. Blackstadius
M. A. Bojanowicz
John R. Boker, Jr.
Robert S. Breakey, M.D.
Grant Bulkley
William R. Bush, M.D.
Henry H. Clifford
R. Adm. W. V. Combs
Harry C. Commodore
Bruce G. Daniels
Mrs. Thomas C. Desmond
George H. Deuble
Lester L. Downing
P. J. Drossos
Mrs. Berthold Ehrenberg
Henry P. Elliott, Jr.
Falk Finkelburg
Carl Gerdau
Jules Glaenzer
Jacob Simon Glaser
G. Philip Grabfield, M.D.
R. W. Grimble
Lamont Hall
H. R. Harmer, Inc.
Harrison D. S. Haverbeck
Herman Herst, Jr.
M Hertsch
Sidney A. Hessel
W. W. Hicks
A. H. Higgins
Sabra E. Jones
M. Hubert Judd
Mrs. Alvin R. Kantor
Col. J. G. Knauer
Wallace W. Knox
Frank J. Kovarik
Arthur W. Lamm
W. Newton Landis
A. Appleton Lane
Philip Little, Jr.
Maurice H. Lockwood
R. W. Lyman
Colin MacR. Makepeace
Robert C. Masters
Bernard H. Matthies
J. William Middendorf II
George F. Miller
Robin H. Mix
Paul Morgoulis
Thomas F. Morris
C. Angus Parker
Harold K. Raisler
Stanley R. Rice
Edward A. Ring
Leonard D. Royce
Sol Rozman
Arthur Salm
Alvin Salmon
Frank Sankey
Perry Sapperstein
J. P. Schwartz
Theodore Sheldon
John H. Shepard
Lester G. Shepard
R. Hasbrouck Shrady, M.D.
Sidney N. Shure
Philip Silver
Rudolf G. Sonneborn
J. P. Steindler
Mark W. Swetland
Walter E. Tinsley
Sir Henry J. Tucker
Dr. Heinz A. von Hungen
Hugh Watchorn
William A. Wilkinson
Herbert P. Woodward
Sol S. Zipser

President

I wish first to thank the Members of the Board, the various Committee Chairmen, and the members of their committees for having helped the Club to operate so smoothly during the past year.

I should also like to thank the permanent staff, Mrs. Pritchett and Mrs. Eldridge, for their loyal and efficient support, and the little "extras" they have brought to their daily contact with the members, which have helped so much to make our Club a pleasant place to visit.

I should also like to mention a milestone in the history of the Club in the formal creation, by your Board of Governors, of a *Capital Fund.* Only the income of this Fund, whose goal is $250,000, is to be spent to assure the perpetuation of this institution which means so much to us. In 1964 a total of $7,486.00 was reached, contributed by 85 members, whose names appear in the Report of the Capital Fund Committee.

I very much appreciate the honor of having been President of the Collector's Club for the past two years and want to express again my gratitude to the members of the Club for their support. It has been a real pleasure to preside at what I feel were well-attended meetings.

I believe very much in the principle of a rotation of responsibilities and an increased opportunity for each member of the Club to contribute service to the Club. I feel that this principle has, in part, helped us to increase our resident

membership and our attendance at meetings. It is unfortunate that we could not complete our quota of 300 Resident Members during my tenure of office, but as of now, we are only 30 members short, and I hope the roll will soon be filled.

Again my thanks to each member for a most pleasant and gratifying two terms. *(John R. Boker, Jr.)*

At the conclusion of the reading of these reports, a motion was made and seconded that the actions and decisions of the Officers and the Board of Governors during the year ending December 31, 1964 be approved. By a show of hands, this was passed without one dissent.

The Inspector of Elections now handed his written report to the Presiding Officer, who, in turn, read this report that the following six members had been elected to the Board of Governors, Class of 1967 — *John R. Boker, Jr., Herbert J. Bloch, Louise Boyd Dale, Robert L. Graham, Jr., Albert H. Higgins and Herbert P. Woodward.*

As provided for in the Constitution & By-Laws, the newly-elected Board of Governors retired to the Governors Room to chose the four officers for the year 1965 and elect a Trustee for a three-year term. Consequently, there was a short intermission in the Meeting Room while this transpired.

Shortly thereafter, the Board of Governors returned to the S. G. Rich Memorial Room and the Secretary took the floor to announce the results of the election. Mr. Silver first announced the return of *Mr. Albert H. Higgins as Treasurer.*

Next, he announced the election of a new *Secretary, Mr. F. Burton Sellers.* Mr. Silver turned over the meeting to Mr. Sellers, who continued with the election announcements.

Vice President for 1965 was Mr. Philip Silver and the Vice President for 1964, *Mr. Herbert P. Woodward, was elected the President for 1965.*

Mrs. Louise B. Dale was re-elected to continue on *the Board of Trustees* for another three-year term.

Mr. Woodward now resumed the Chair for the conclusion of the 69th Annual Meeting. There was no *Old Business* and the question to the floor produced no *New Business,* so that the meeting adjourned. *(H.M.G.)*

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

5041 Leo Baresch, London, England. Collects early issues of the World.

5042 Fred P. Schueren, Western Springs, Ill. Collects United States 19th Century, Vatican.

5043 Frederick W. Doolittle, Jr., Phoenix, Md. Collects United States Parcel Post, Tobago stamps and postal history.

5044 William Henry Waldman, Orange, Calif. Collects New Guinea, Samoa, Australia, New Zealand.

5045 William Kahn, Larchmont, N. Y. Collects First Issues on cover.

5046 Arthur W. Lamm, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. Collects United States, British North America, Great Britain, United Nations, Israel, Nepal.

5047 Sidney Bernstein, New York, N. Y. Collects Judaica, Israel, United Nations Forces in Egypt.

5048 Dan S. Hammack, Jr., South Pasadena, Calif. Collects United States.

5049 Frank A. Jenich, Milwaukee, Wis. Collects United States Ship Mail 1800-1900.

5050 Emilio F. Denot, M. J. Haedo, Argentina. Collects Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, United States.
5051 Mrs. Rose Kitzmiller, San Francisco, Calif. Collects Russia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, France, Vatican City.
5052 Capt. Benjamin John Rogers-Tillstone, Ditchling, England. Collects Great Britain, Russia Zemstvo Posts.
5053 Edwin A. Jenkins, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects Bermuda, Isle of Man.
5054 Walter Hunken, Darien, Conn. Collects India.
5055 Keven P. Rogan, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Collects War Covers.
5056 Julius Stolow, New York, N. Y. Collects Classics.
5057 William A. Finnegan, Yonkers, N. Y. Collects United States 2c 1890.
5058 Albert Gold, East Greenwich, R. I. Collects Russia.
5059 Delf Norona, Moundsville, W. Va. Collects United States 5c 1875-1920, China 1898-1912.
5060 Henry S. Nowak, Chicago, Ill. Collects United States, United Nations.
5061 Mrs. Barbara Walker, Dallas, Tex. Collects Netherlands Semi-Postals.
5062 Donald W. Smith, Johnstown, Pa. Collects Europa, Germany West Berlin, United Nations.
5063 Gilbert L. Peakes, Metuchen, N. J. Collects United States.
5064 Harold E. Levitt, Pacific Palisades, Calif. Collects Hawaii.
5065 Louis C. Rove, Mukwonago, Wis. Collects United States 1c and 3c 1851, 1c 1857.

Pending Application

James U. Mauro, Watertown, Mass.

1965 COMING MEETINGS

March 17th	— *Lithography, a practical demonstration*—Falk Finkelburg
April 7th	— *The Collectors Club exhibit for The Royal Philatelic Society, London*
April 21st	— *Newfoundland, The Guy Issue of 1919*—Robert H. Pratt
May 5th	— *Canada. 1851-58 "Pence" issues, 1859 "Cents" issues* —W. E. Lea
May 19th	— *Local stamps of the World*—Denwood N. Kelly, Jr.
June 2nd	— *ANNUAL COMPETITION*

Summer Recess

Book Reviews

The Postage Stamps and Commemorative Cancellations of Manchoukuo/Manshukoku/Manchou Tikuo/Manchukuo, by Helen K. Zirkle, published by the Collectors Club (Handbook No. 16) under the auspices of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund, Collectors Club, Inc., 22 East 35th St., New York, New York 10016. Price $5.

Philatelic interest in the issues of countries which have ceased to exist follows no one pattern. Many are forgotten, others are kept alive as "forerunners" to issues of new states, and a very few prosper in their own right. Manchoukuo is one of the latter, thanks to students such as Helen K. Zirkle. This Japanese puppet state died twenty years ago after a life of only fourteen years and 159 stamps, yet philatelic interest in it has not only survived but flourished. One reason is the disappearance of a political obstacle; the regime which issued the stamps can no longer benefit from their purchase. Another is the advance of scholarly research, led by Mrs. Zirkle in the United States and Dr. Mishima Yoshitsugu in Japan. Singly and jointly, they have published numerous articles in English and Japanese over the past fifteen years. Mrs. Zirkle's new handbook is thus built on a carefully laid foundation of research.

The book does not undertake to survey the entire field of Manchoukuoan philately. Not all subjects discussed in the author's articles have been repeated here, nor has postal stationery, for which a catalog already exists. There is a chapter of basic information about ordinary postal markings, but this large and difficult field remains the major target for future research. What the book does undertake is to cover thoroughly the postage stamps and the commemorative postal markings, along with such essential matters as postage rate changes.

The author has achieved her objective well. One has only to compare the book with the older standard works by Akagi, Haag-Pedersen, and Schumann to see how much research has been done since World War II. Akagi's somewhat propagandistic work is useful for fairly full accounts of design subjects and purpose of the commemoratives, but for all other purposes the Zirkle handbook has made the older works obsolete. Those with files of well-worn clippings of her many articles will find it useful to have so much information conveniently and systematically collected, along with reports of new findings and discoveries, in a book so handsomely designed and printed. (The author has also arranged to publish supplements, when appropriate, in *Japanese Philately* so that new information can be made available to readers.)

The book begins with a troublesome question seldom encountered elsewhere, explaining why "Manchoukuo" is the preferred spelling of the country name. After a terse but useful chapter on postal history, the regular and commemorative stamps are taken up chronologically, with clear illustrations, statistics on quantities issued, names of designers and engravers, and careful listings of constant varieties. The latter are among the highlights of the work, since the author has spent much effort in checking the many varieties reported over the years to determine which are constant and which are not. The sections on the four plates of the 1942 commemorative overprints, the curious "rounded corner" variety of the 40 fen, and the final commemorative are excellent examples.

A second major section of the book deals with the 85 commemorative postal markings, whose artistic grace and interesting designs make them an important philatelic field. These have never before been completely recorded, and since a few are scarce, this section should open a new and interesting field for many

collectors of Manchoukuo. The book concludes with an excellent bibliography to guide the reader to other sources, not only on the stamps and commemorative cancels, but on other topics as well. The reviewer questions only one aspect of the book: Chinese names are given in their original order with surname first, but Japanese names are reversed. There are two schools of thought on this, but retention of the original order would seem preferable for both nationalities.

(Robert M. Spaulding, Jr.)

Philatelic Therapy. By Emory E. Cochran, Ph.D. 102 pages. Published by J. W. Stowell Printing Co., Inc., Federalsburg, Maryland, 1964.

If this delightful book had been entitled "The Medicinal Plants Depicted on Yugoslavian Stamps from 1955 through 1963," no one could criticize this book. In fact, there is no basis for criticism by this reviewer except to quarrel with the semantics of the title, i.e., "Philatelic Therapy."

If one is very liberal with the use of the term "therapy," one could apply it to any activity that made one feel better, be it a stimulating sermon or a walk in the woods or a good hobby. To label such activities "therapy," however, is to use the term much too loosely, but not too serious.

This book is excellently written and arranged, covering exactly what my suggested title implied — a very interesting description of the five sets of Yugoslavian flower stamps issued between 1955 and 1963. The author gives authoritative information regarding their presumed or assumed use in pharmacology, i.e., as medication. He has done this with obvious care backed by many expert consultants. The book is illustrated by the pictures of each of these stamps. It has a good index, both of the scientific and the common names of the plants featured on these particular stamps, and it also carries an index of medical and botanical terms.

Doctor Cochran is to be warmly complimented on the popular appeal to this book which is, so far as this reviewer can determine, scientifically authentic and reliable. It would be of special interest to stamp collectors who are physicians and to topical collectors of flowers or the specialist in Yugoslavian stamps. The presentation of the material is such that it would be of passing interest to any serious stamp collector. *(William C. Menninger, M.D.)*

The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. IV, edited by R. J. G. Collins, F.R.P.S.N.Z., and C. W. Watts, F.R.P.S.N.Z. Published in an edition limited to 1,150 copies by The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Wellington, N. Z. 561 + xvii pages. Illustrated. Quarter red morocco. Price £6-6-0 ($17.65).

This is the fourth volume in the series on *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand* which The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand started publishing in 1938 and which in 1956 was awarded the Crawford Medal by The Royal Philatelic Society of London. Like Volumes II and III, Volume IV was edited by Mr. R. J. G. Collins and Mr. C. W. Watts (Mr. Collins, the premier authority on New Zealand stamps, was also co-editor of Volume I). The present work adds fresh honors to both editors' distinguished philatelic reputations.

Because of a change in government policy this volume does not carry the cachet of a semi-official publication, as did its predecessors, but there is ample

evidence of close cooperation from the postal authorities, and Mr. Watts, formerly Principal of the Stamps Division of the Post Office, is credited with exhaustive examination of Post Office records and the discovery of "much fresh material of very great interest." In addition to the work of its editors, the volume benefited from the active participation of a dozen prominent New Zealand philatelists, each of whom contributed one or more chapters or chapter parts.

Although most of the material in this large and very useful book is devoted to the 115 New Zealand stamps issued from 1950 through 1960, there is also a wealth of new and valuable information on prior issues. In fact, ten of the 35 chapters deal with earlier stamps that range all the way from Chalon Full-faces to George VI portraits. Indispensable to everyone seriously interested in New Zealand stamps, this book will reward any philatelist by revealing the pleasures and possibilities afforded by specialization in one or more of the issues of New Zealand, classic or contemporary.

Perhaps the most generally newsworthy item in the work's opening chapter devoted to significant new discoveries in the first type stamps of Queen Victoria is the fresh doubt cast on catalogue recognition of so-called "white paper" varieties of the 2d. and 1s. London prints (listed in Scott's, Gibbons and Pim's). After reviewing studies of the issue the author (Mr. I. J. Mackersey) reports that no copy of either stamp has been seen which could "unquestionably be accepted as on white paper." He suggests that hitherto unrecognized Davies prints on the "finer" Star watermarked paper "sent out in 1854 . . . . have been incorrectly taken as London prints on white paper."

The Second Side-face issue is also given important attention. Studies of the die-states of the 1d., 2d., 6d. and 1s. values are updated and summarized, new information is furnished on the plates and history of the printings and the lists of flaws in the 1889 and "1891" plates, originally published in Volume I, are revised. Finally, Mr. K. J. McNaught contributes a fascinating report on new studies of the stamps with advertisements on the back. ". . . It is possible," he states, "to plate exactly all or nearly all of the advertisements, even in the case of the 20 apparently identical 'Cadbury' advertisements, with the aid of associated stamp flaws in some values and 'line' watermarks or 'deep edging'." The author defined the latter terms and supports his claim with identification lists that run for ten pages.

The long-neglected stamps with the portrait of King Edward VII receive detailed treatment based on "the discovery of quite major plate varieties and of hitherto unknown perforation varieties." These studies, contributed by Mr. G. Chamberlain and by Mr. Collins reveal interesting avenues for specialization in an issue hitherto considered more or less limited to catalogue varieties with variations only in shades and papers. The chapter on this issue concludes with a note by Mr. Collins on identification of the 8d. with NZ and Star watermark upright, line perforated 14. This stamp, which Volume I described as probably "the scarcest of the modern issues of the Dominion," presents a "most troublesome" problem of distinction between line and comb perforations. The solution: in the line perf variety "corresponding holes on both sides of the stamp must be indentical." If a specimen is photographed and an enlarged print made, "the presence or absence of differences in the holes on the two sides may be determined."

The book also contains useful information on the Pictorial issues of 1898-1908, the Penny Universal, the Penny Dominion, the George V issues (especially the 1d. Field Marshal booklets), the Map stamp of 1923, and major chapters on the Pictorials of 1935-47 and the George VI issues.

In the chapter on Postal Fiscals many collectors will be interested to read: "Since the publication of Volume I there has been further strong evidence to justify the contention that the early duty stamps . . . were not used generally or legitimately" for postage. "In many instances it is not possible to guarantee that the duty stamps of the issues from April 1, 1882, were used postally even though they have postal cancellations." Stamp Duties Department date stamps were sometimes identical in type with those of post offices and in other cases postmasters acted for the Duties officials and used normal postal cancellations. "Probably the only duty stamps, apart from the Arms type, (Scott #s PF5) not still affixed to postal material, about which there can be no doubt are those with distinctive parcels cancellations."

Of the chapters on recent issues, the one devoted to the stamps with the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II is outstanding both for the comprehensiveness of its specialist material and the excellence of its detailed illustrations of varieties. It is regrettable that it was not possible to include comparable illustrations elsewhere in the book. The material on the current Pictorials is necessarily limited because the work went to press shortly after the issue first appeared, but collectors interested in specializing in other recent issues will find much information to assist them.

No review of this book should fail to mention Mr. J. Currie's chapter on "Proofs and Essays" which runs to more than 75 pages and revises much previously published data as well as adding information on newer issues. In the appendix there is a new and useful "Glossary of Philatelic Terms" and a special section on "Papers and Watermarks" which many readers will find very helpful. *(R. W. Chasteney, Jr.)*

Weihnachten in der Philatelie (Christmas in Philately), by Clemens Anheuser, (in German), 1964, Sieger-Verlag Lorch/Württemburg, W. Germany. (Price not given).

In an attractive paperbound book of 104 pages, Father Clemens Anheuser goes over much the same ground he has covered in his previous writings on "religious" stamps. His subject has also been covered for the American collector by Waller A. Sager in *Putting Christmas in Your Stamp Album,* published by The American Philatelic Society.

Aside from a decorative cover featuring a montage of stamps in full color, there are few surprises in this addition to the literature of topical collecting. Primarily, the author uses the stamps as vehicles for telling the Christmas story and its theological significance. Secondary in importance is the derivation of the designs, and last are the purely philatelic details.

Obviously, this approach would be as untenable in the present religious climate of America as the expensive format would be in our economic climate. Yet Father Anheuser's outline of his material, much like that used by Mr. Sager, is adaptable for topical "motive" collections anywhere in the world.

Starting with the stamps commemorating or directly depicting the Annunciation, Father Anheuser proceeds through all the familiar episodes in the story — the birth, the visit of the Magi, the flight into Egypt and all the rest. There are no excursions into unrelated issues than can be forced into the mold of the narrative by virtue of coincidence of design.

But with typical thoroughness, the author includes many, if not all, pictorial cancellations and slogan postmarks with a Christian connection, Christmas meter impressions and air letter sheets with greeting imprints. In the last

chapter, "The Traditions," he includes the Christmas Island local stamps by virtue of Captain Cook's naming his discovery for the Feast of the Nativity. A checklist of the stamps described, arranged by country, completes the volume.

Because of the lavish illustrations, this book can be useful to all topical collectors, German-speaking or not. But so long as Mr. Sager's work is widely available, there is no need for the English-speaking collector to resort to the German work. Furthermore, it is of little interest to other philatelists, whose criterion for good philatelic literature is the advancement of "philatelic" knowledge. *(Barbara R. Mueller)*

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Les Premiers Timbres-Poste Roumains 1858-1865 by Val Tebeica. "Meridiens Editions," Bucarest. 1962. 210 pages. 26 plates. French text. Clothbound. Gift of Dr. L. N. Cristea.

Stampilele Postale Folosite in Tarile Romine Pina in Anul 1881 by Gr. Racoviceanu. Editura Transporturilor si Telecomunicatiilor. 1963. 115 pages. Illustrated. Roumanian text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Catalogo de los Sellos Postales de la Republica Argentina, 8th Edition, 1965. Edited and published by Victor Kneitschel, Buenos Aires, Argentina. 459 pages. Illustrated. Spanish text. Hard cover. Autographed copy. Gift of the author.

Ionian Islands: Italian Overprints on Greek Stamps During the Period of Italian Occupation 1941-1943 by Moses C. Constantinis. Translation by Emilio Xanthopoulos. Reprint from S.P.A. Journal. 1964. 13 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Die Briefmarken von Marienwerder by Alfred Schwenzfeger, Dipl.-Ing. George Landre and Dr. Henkel. 21 Heft der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Frankfurt am Main. 1964. 46 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Die Briefmarken von Mandschukuo by Helen Kingsbury Zirkle. 22 Heft der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Frankfurt am Main. 1964. 36 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Reimpressoes de Varios Artigos Sobre Selos de Portugal e Colonias by C. George. Published by A. Molder, Lisbon. 1944. 322 pages. Portuguese text. Linen cover. Gift of Mr. Robert Huggins.

State Papers Domestic Concerning the Post Office in the Reign of Charles II by the late T. H. Elliott. Published by The Postal History Society, Great Britain. 1964. 70 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of Major A. E. Hopkins.

Stamp Collectors' Annual 1965, edited by Tom Morgan. Harris Publications Limited, London, England. 96 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stamps and Posts of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan by Harold G. D. Gisburn and G. Seymour Thompson. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 1947. 120 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of Dr. Oscar Winkelstein.

Les Vignettes de Franchise d'Egypte by Georges Chapier. 23 pages. Illustrated French text. Paperbound. Gift of Dr. Oscar Winkelstein.

L'Orient Philatelique, Nos. 47 to 113, 1941-1964. Gift of Dr. Oscar Winkelstein.

Springer's Catalogue of U. S. A. Taxpaids, B.N.A. Fantasies, M. & M. Facsimiles. Third Edition. 1964-65. Edited and published by Sherwood Springer, Los Angeles, California. Gift of Mr. Albert Philip Cohen.

Ships on Stamps. Revised edition. Edited by H. F. Rayl. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 63 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Katalog der Flugpost der Austrian Airlines. 3. Auflage. Sieger Verlag, Lorch (Wurtt.) Germany. 1964. 62 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Weihnachten in der Philatelie by Clemens Anheuser. Sieger Verlag, Lorch (Wurtt.) Germany. 1964. 104 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Bilhetes-Postais de Portugal e Ilhas Adpacentes by Jose da Cunha Lamas. Administracao-Geral dos Correios, Telegrafos e Telefones Portugal. 267 pages. Illustrated. Portuguese text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Robert Huggins.

Gifts were received also from:

Messrs. William R. Rankin, Charles L. Horn, Joseph D. Carstang, Dennis H. Pack, Albert Philip Cohen, Frank Kohn, Joseph V. Bush, Sol Whitman, Dr. Oscar Winkelstein and Dr. George Camnitzer.

Purchased by the Library:

History of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing 1862-1962. Published by Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. 199 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover.

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30 United States Members To Exhibit At WIPA (Vienna, Austria) June 3-14, 1965

The International Philatelic Exhibition, that is scheduled for Vienna, Austria in June of this year, has generated great interest in the United States. Thirty Collectors Club members from this country will exhibit (there are many more members from foreign countries exhibiting) and also a number are planning to visit Vienna for the coming exhibition.

Messrs. Ezra D. Cole and Bernard D. Harmer, the United States Commissioners (both very active Collectors Club members) report the following thirty United States members will be exhibitors at WIPA 1965:

Resident

August, Leo
August, Samuel
Bart, Jan
Bass, Mrs. Max
Billig, Fritz
Blum, Henry
Boker, John R., Jr.
Dale, Mrs. Louise B.
Goodkind, Henry M.
Holman, Harry A.
Lee, George L.
MacGregor, Malcolm
Reiner–Deutsch, Dr. Wm.
Shrady, R. H., M.D.
Silver, Philip
Staub, Louis N.

Non–resident

Baker, J. David, Indianapolis, Ind.
Glass, Sol, Baltimore, Md.
Harris, Leo J., Washington, D. C.
Hart, Creighton C., Kansas City, Mo.
Knox, Wallace W., Oakland, Calif.
Lampertine, Paul W., Lima, Ohio
Levitt, Harold E., Pacific Palisades, Calif.
Matejka, James J., Jr., Oak Park, Ill.
Salisbury, Dr. Gregory, Philadelphia, Pa.
Salm, Arthur, Chicago, Ill.
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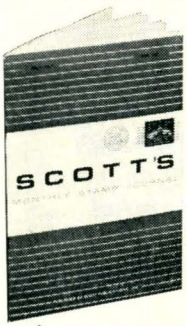
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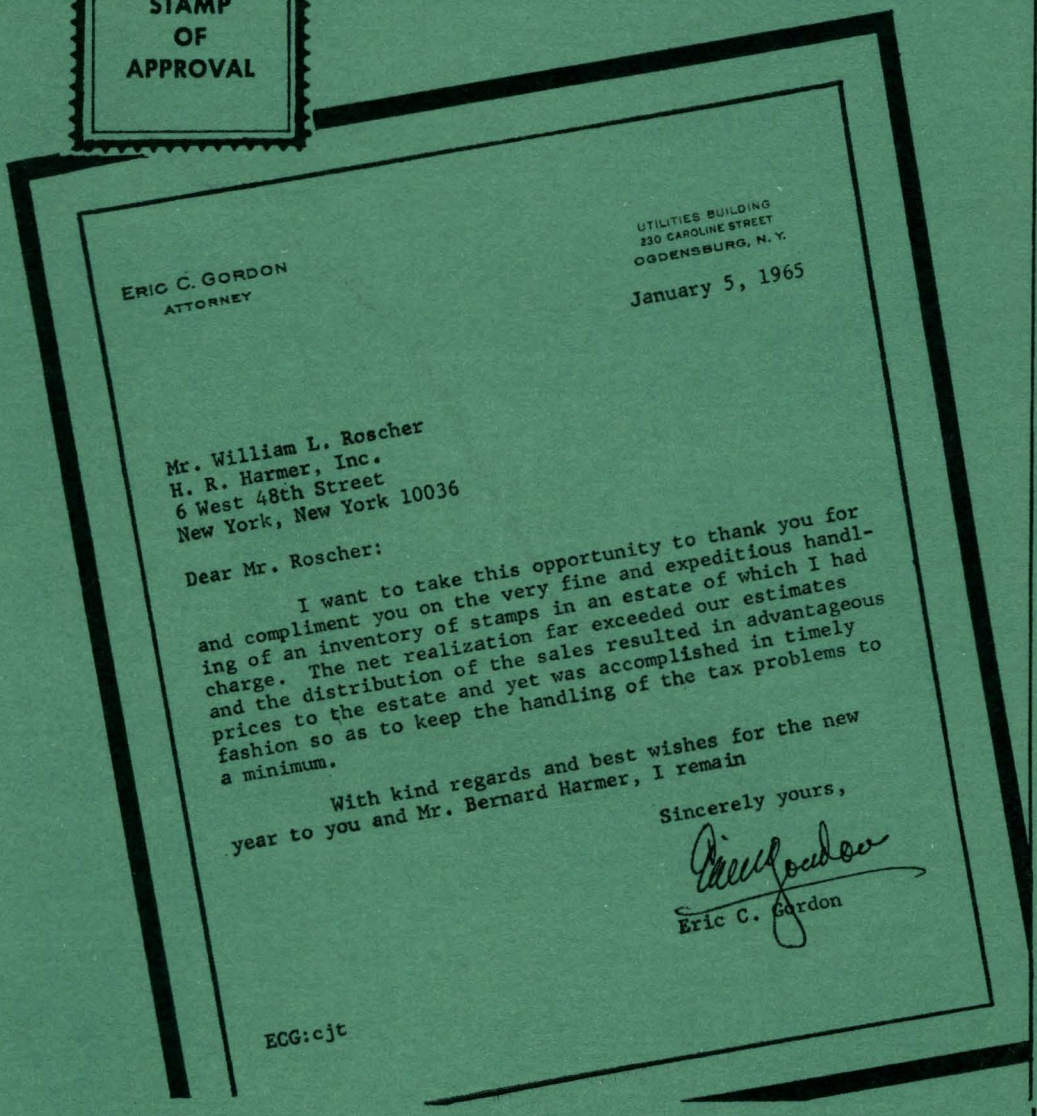
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