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Volume 42 Number 5
September 1963

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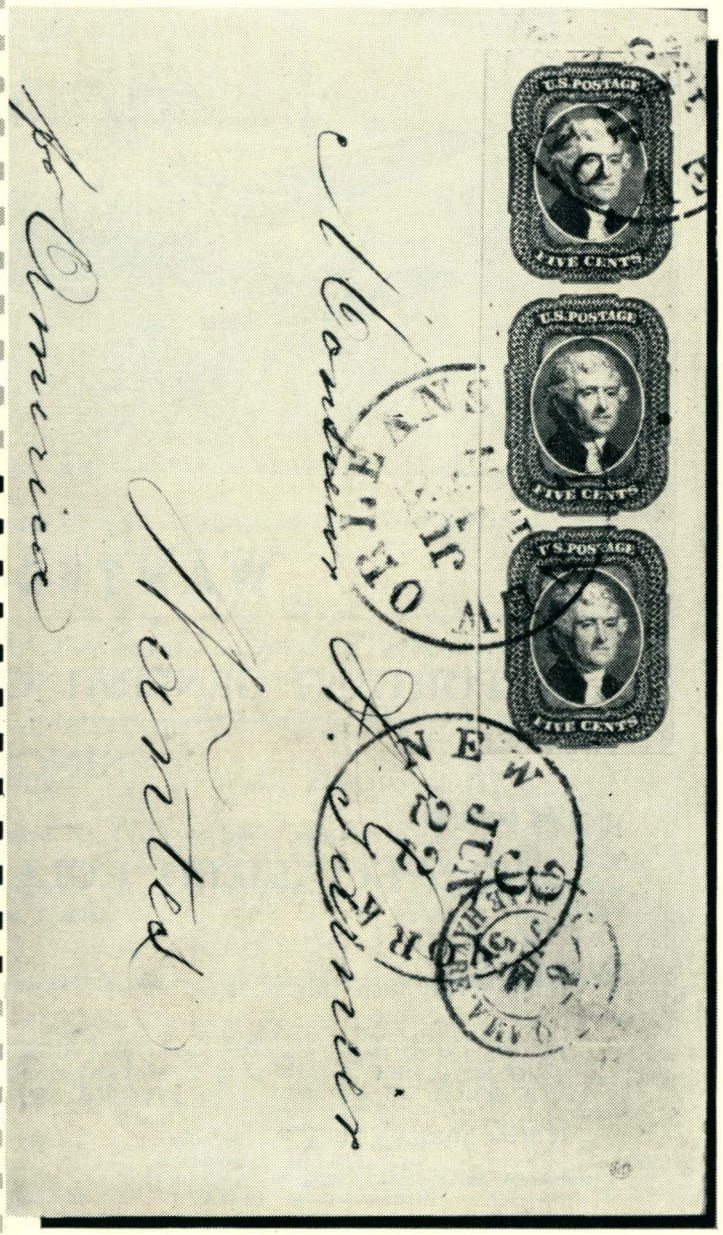
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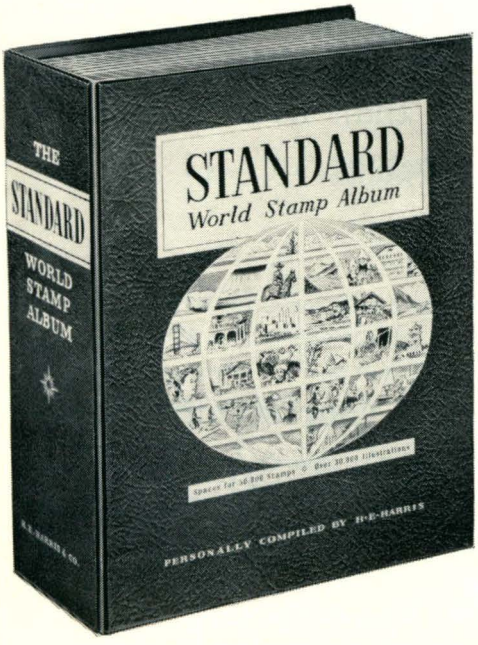
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 42 Number 5
September 1963

Editorials

The Value Of Book Reviews

What is the purpose of a book review? Is it to please the author by giving him notice and praise, to help the publisher sell books and make a profit, or to appraise the worth of a work so that interested people will receive some guidance whether to read and buy it?

The purpose without doubt is the latter. One reviews a book to offer others as far as is humanly possible a fair, unbiased judgment on the value of a writing.

A book review, furthermore, never should be used as an opportunity for the reviewer to show off and try to demonstrate his great fund of knowledge at the author's expense.

It is agreed among literary scholars that a competent book review should have two basic parts. First, the reviewer must tell the readers what the book is about. Second, a critique is offered as to how well the information or story was presented, an opinion of the author's literary style and, finally, the book's printing and production.

With philately, there is a surprisingly large annual publication of books on stamps, stamp collecting and postal history. Some are good, others are not, and the rest fall in between.

There have been two drawbacks in the way philatelic books are reviewed. In the first place, most authors write without any monetary compensation. Thus, one hesitates to criticize under such circumstances. The result is that too many stamp books are not honestly and accurately appraised. The reviewer, although realizing that a certain book does not warrant praise, cannot find the courage to condemn.

Another drawback with philatelic book reviews is the lack of qualifications on the part of most reviewers. In too many stamp periodicals, all the reviews are written by one person, usually the editor. He has neither the time to read all the works sent him for review, nor can he possibly have knowledge on all the philatelic and postal history titles sent him. Consequently most stamp papers have to use "the easy way." The mimeographed flyer written by the publisher becomes the basis of most book reviews simply by changing a few words in it.

Commentary by a publisher certainly is the view of a very interested party. No publisher would send out a book with a release that expressed unfavorable opinions. Also, the same "book reviews" appear in most of the philatelic journals when the publisher's flyers are used. It has been the policy of this magazine to strive to present book reviews in the best literary tradition. This means that no review is published without its reading by the reviewer. But more important, reviews are assigned to specialists, who have a good knowledge of the book's subject matter.

As reported by the editor to the club in 1963, last year *thirty handbooks* were reviewed in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST by *twenty different reviewers*. It is believed that no other philatelic magazine has offered its readers a similar essential service.

Books cost money. If a member of the Collectors Club had bought every handbook published since the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Fund started in 1957, in a period of less than six years, the sixteen handbooks would have cost him $92.50.

Thus, just because of financial prudence, people want competent and fair appraisals of all the philatelic books being published. They like to have the views of an authority in a particular field as to a book's qualifications. If a book is about the postage stamps and postal history of a certain country, how thoroughly was the entire field covered? What was omitted or just briefly described? Were there errors of fact? Did the book go into the printing and production of the stamps, the postage markings, cancellations, covers, proofs, essays, specimens, postal stationery and even postal labels? Also is the book indexed for convenient reference? What about the illustrations — both quantitywise and qualitywise? Is it printed with a readable type and will the book's binding hold together after much use?

A philatelic book review should offer a service. The sensitive feelings of an author must be ignored. As someone recently remarked; "You do not have to burn books, because only the good ones survive." If a book is full of misinformation and offers views that are definitely misleading, one must state this. There have been philatelic books published over the years that advise collectors to discard genuine stamps but retain counterfeited or reprinted copies. Such misinformation cannot be recommended. A book reviewer has an obligation to call attention to this and he must carry out his assignment as fairly and forthrightly as he can.

The more that philatelic books are reviewed in the best literary sense, the more one can expect improvement in philatelic literature. This, then, is the real service performed.

Silver Medal Collections Are The Best

The above title probably will cause confusion and consternation. One may question the accuracy of the statement that "silver medal collections are the best," because in any stamp exhibition particularly the great internationals, the best collection obviously must receive the Grand Award. Furthermore, all collections earning gold medals are rated better than the silver recipients.

However, a review has been made of the prize exhibits of the past decade in international competition such as held in New York, London, Hamburg and Toronto. Careful study shows that the exhibits that won Grand Awards and Trophies did not display *the philatelic knowledge and research* that the silver medal-winning collections did.

Philatelic research and knowledge often does not concern the gems of philately nor the most valuable material. As a matter of fact, a collection presenting original research is very difficult to exhibit in either an attractive or an orderly manner.

Furthermore, listing the exhibits that have gained top honors in the prominent international stamp shows, one notices that the owners seldom, if ever, are authors of any serious research books or articles. Most of them have never attempted to manifest their philatelic knowledge through writing or publication.

On the other hand, the silver medal exhibits seem to be those crammed full of philatelic study. The material displayed is just not outstanding enough in respect to the rare and valuable items to have the collection judged as a gold medal winner.

For example, in the United States division there were often entries of U. S. air mails. Some showed page after page explaining years of research done on these issues by the owner. But lacking a copy of the valuable 24c air mail inverted center of 1918 and the expensive Graf Zeppelin mint plate number blocks of six, such collections were awarded a silver medal. The other col-

lections that had the rare stamps, completeness and elaborate album pages — but absolutely no philatelic study — took the gold medal and the section trophy.

This writing carries no message, nor does it ask for any change in judging proceedures. Instead, after review and reflection, then, this observation is made; if philatelic knowledge is the most important factor in the ranking of any stamp collection, then the silver medal exhibits are the best.

No-hingex

(The following is entirely fictional, and any reference to people or countries, living or dead, is co-incidental.)

A most unusual international stamp show was staged recently overseas. In keeping with the newest philatelic custom of demanding that all postage stamps for collectors must be NEVER HINGED, an exhibition (named No-hinge) displaying only unhinged stamps drew 20 millions (2,300 paid).

The exhibition was divided into two sections — for competitive private collections; for government displays, limited to only those whose issues are handled by non-official philatelic agencies operating outside of the country of issuance.

The competitive portion of this exhibition was unique. Because of the rule that only unhinged stamps could be shown, all the stamps in the frames showed the gummed side. The material on the album pages was enclosed in acetate mounts.

Gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded for the following four sections:

1. 19th century gum
2. 20th century gum
3. Tropical gum
4. Topical gum

The Grand Prix went to an outstanding collection of triangular stamps that the Jury decided was Cape of Good Hope. Upon inspection after the exhibition, however, they turned out to be Liberia.

For the first time in philatelic history, the International Jury had no trouble in selecting the awards. The customary difficult matters such as rating (a) philatelic knowledge (b) rarity and (c) completeness were non-existent because the Jury had only to inspect the gum side of all stamps.

In the government section, the top award went to newly formed Republic of Saliva for their achievement with gum on postage stamps. The gum on this country's stamps automatically rejects a stamp hinge when one tries to affix it.

This great philatelic exhibition concluded with the announcement of a new stamp society called S. A. S. H. — the Society Against Stamp Hinges. A monthly bulletin and newsletter will be mailed to all members after the Board of Directors finally determines how adhesive stamps can be affixed for the bulletin's mailing.

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

Hawaiian Numerals

The Missing Gesvret Plate

By J. F. Westerberg

Sixty years or more have now gone by since E. Gesvret designated a new plate in the fifth setting of the Hawaiian Numerals. As far as known, he did not publish the facts on which he based his claim and, as a result, the existence of this new plate never was verified. The plate was, in effect, rejected, forgotten and lost before it could be adequately appraised and studied.

The only reason anything at all is known about Gesvret's plate is due to a printed report which appeared on page 302 in the October 1902 issue of "The American Journal of Philately." The writer, when reviewing a stamp exhibition held in San Francisco, Calif., had these words to say about the three Hawaiian Numerals in the Stoltz Collection:

> ". . . 3 copies of 2c black on dirty bluish paper, which are three numbers in a new plate designated Vc by Mr. E. Gesvret, the discoverer."

Knowing this much, the problem is to see if there is enough additional evidence still in existence to authenticate Gesvret's claim of having actually discovered a different plate for the fifth setting. The three other plates in this setting are those of Scott's No. 17, 18 and 20.

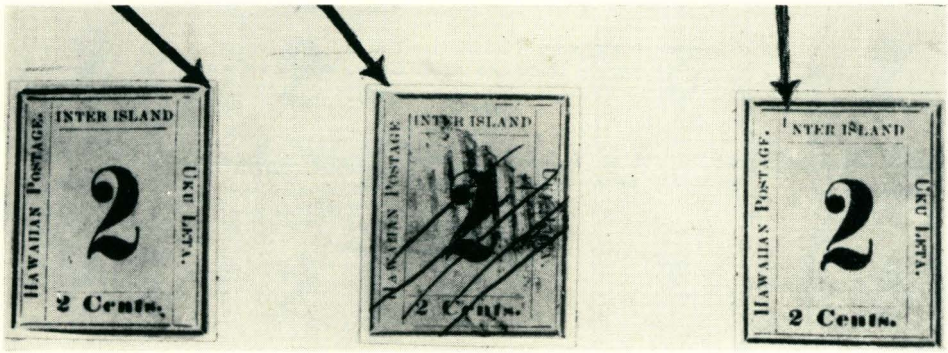


Fig. 1. 2 cents black The three original Gesvret stamps.

Type III	Type VI	Type VII
Pos. 3	Pos. 6	Pos. 7

Main typographic feature not found on the No. 18 stamp of the same type!

Type III — UR — Horizontal gap.

Type VI — Portion of top double rule missing.

Type VII — "I" of "INTER" raised.

Locating The Stamps

The first step is to see if the three stamps that were exhibited by Stoltz can be located. The Stoltz collection was bought many years ago by Frank C. Atherton. Today the three stamps sought are not in the Atherton collection, at least not in that portion which is on display in the Honolulu Academy of

Arts in Honolulu, Hawaii. Consequently, the photographic records must be used for this purpose.

Mr. Atherton had a large file of negatives that we borrowed from him. Among the prints that we made is one showing a page with Scott's No. 18, 2 cents black on blue gray paper; this could be the same page exhibited by Stoltz. At the bottom of this page a row of stamps that are darker than the rest is shown. These are captioned "thick blue gray paper." Three types are represented, Type III, Type VI and Type VII (see Fig. 1.)

A fourth variety, Type X, has now been found (Fig. 2.) This stamp from the Taylor Collection was lot 735 in the sale held in New York, N. Y. by Irwin Heiman on November 20, 1959. It was bought by Mr. David Golden, a member of the Collectors Club. Now it can be verified that the paper is thicker and harder than that of No. 18. It is also both darker and grayer than No. 18's paper.

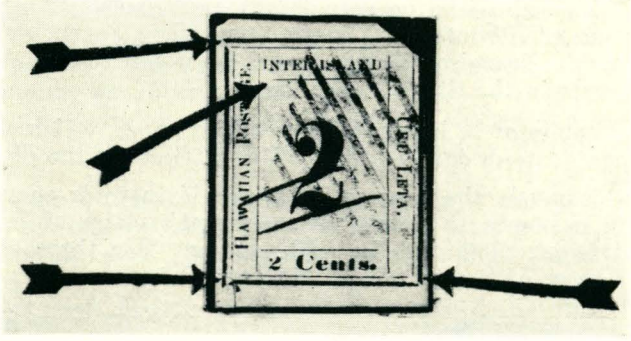


Fig. 2. — 2 cents black (Gesvret).
Paper — Thick and hard. Color, BLUISH GRAY.

Type X
Pos. 10

Typographic features not found on the No. 18 stamp of the same type:
Type X — UL — Vertical gap.
LL — Open vertical gap.
LR — Narrow open.
"I" of "INTER" raised.

Gesvret Repudiated

Let us go back to see what happened to the Gesvret plate. The responsibility for its disappearance, as a separate plate, may be traced to Henry J. Crocker who, as compiler of a definitive book on the Hawaiian Numerals, had to account in some way for the stamps in Gesvret's plate. Crocker failed to mention either Gesvret or his plate. But he did account for the stamps in that plate by calling them thick paper varieties of Scott's No. 18. By thus assigning the Gesvret stamps to his Plate XII, Crocker was able to avoid showing Gesvret's partially reconstructed plate. At the same time, it effectively dismissed any thought of investigating Gesvret's claim.

In his book Crocker either ignored or did not perceive the full significance of Gesvret's claim. When Gesvret designated his plate as "Vc," he was in effect saying that the stamps in his plate were *not* mere paper varieties of No. 18. The designation "Vc" shows that Gesvret considered his plate sufficiently different from either Plate V (No. 20), Plate Va (No. 18) or Plate Vb (No. 17), to warrant a separate one for the fifth setting.[1]

1. These plate designations were the ones used before Crocker published his book in 1909.

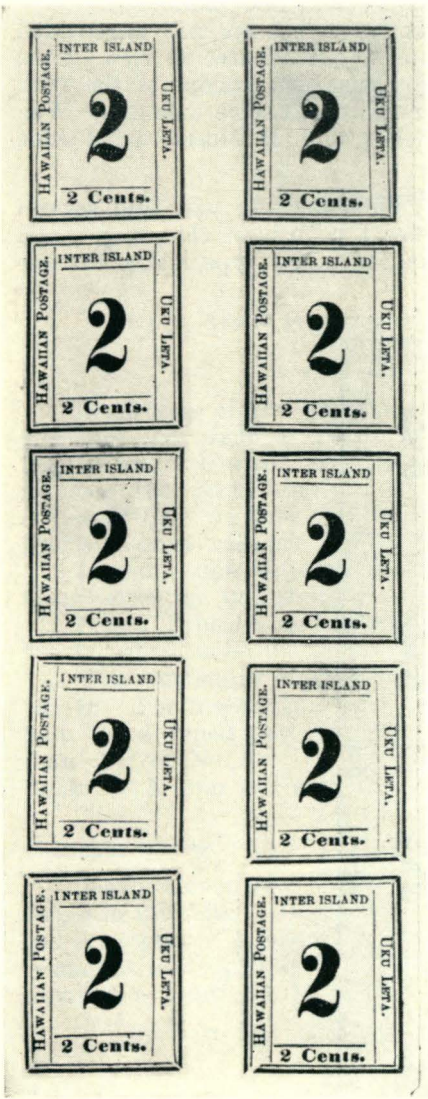


Fig. 3 — Scott's No. 18
2 cents black (BLUE GRAY)

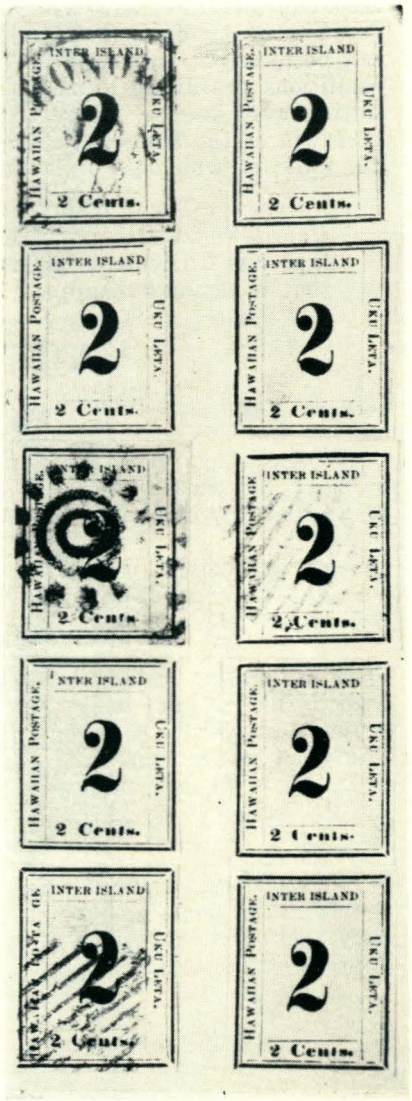


Fig. 4 — Scott's No. 17
2 cents (DARK BLUE)

Gesvret Vindicated

The evidence now clearly indicates that Gesvret was right. The No. 18 plate cannot be Gesvret's because the typography does not match. The raised "I" of "INTER" in Type VII, for example, is a feature that did not show up until after No. 18 had been printed. Both plates, No. 17 and No. 20, were printed after No. 18. In these Type VII does have the raised "I."

The typography of the four Gesvret types is similar to that of the corresponding types in the No. 17 and the No. 20 plate, but the similarity ends there. No. 17 was printed in blue ink and No. 20 on white paper. The only proper

recourse, therefore, is to assign the Gesvret stamps to a new plate.

The next step is to see if copies of the six types that are still unrecorded can be located. Gesvret varieties are undoubtedly quite scarce in view of the conditions prevailing during the 1863-64 period when the stamps of the fifth setting were issued. These conditions were indicated to some extent by Wm. G. Irwin of the Honolulu Post Office, in his letter to J. B. Moens, dated June 24, 1864; of which the following is quoted:

> ". . . The 2 cents, black (numeral), of which you will find several stamps enclosed herewith, are the only ones I have been able to get, and that was difficult enough. For the issuing of a new type makes the one that it replaces disappear at once."

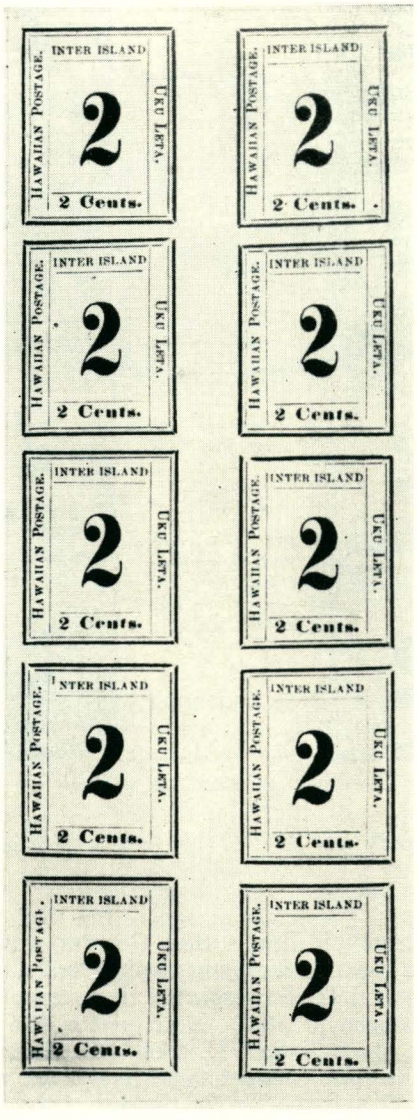


Fig. 5 — Scott's No. 20
2 cents black

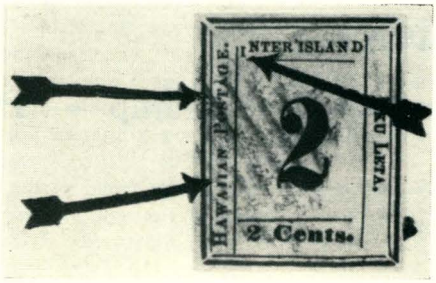


Fig. 6. (Photo courtesy of Honolulu Academy of Arts, Honolulu, Hawaii.)

Regardless of the scarcity that is indicated in 1864 letter, there is still a chance that some or all of the missing types in the Gesvret Plate can be located and recorded. The vast reservoir of material reposing in collections all over the world surely must contain some unrecorded varieties. In the course of time we hope to hear from a fortunate collector, who will happen to find a Gesvret "sleeper" in his collection.

In connection with the stamps of the fifth setting, it might be pertinent to call attention to a stamp that may be a forerunner of still another plate.

It is a Type IX and it occupies position 9 in the Atherton plate of Scott's No. 18, which is on display in the Honolulu Academy of Arts.

This particular stamp does not fit into the established setting of plate No. 18. The inscription "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" and the "I" of "Inter" both are dropped (see Fig. 6). In addition, the paper is darker and grayer than that of No. 18. Unlike the Gesvret stamps, the paper is not hard and thick. It is thin and soft like all the other copies of Scott No. 18.

Catalogue Listing

The problem now arises of how to list the new varieties that have been found in the fifth setting. Some mention should be made of them in the standard catalogues. A possible temporary solution, until the listing of the Hawaiian Numerals is completely revised, would be to designate the new varieties as sub-numbers of Scott No. 18 in the following manner:

18 A7 2c black, *grayish blue* (64)
a. 2c black, bluish gray (64)
b. 2c black, *bluish gray* thick paper (64)

Such a listing would not reveal that the three varieties were printed in separate press runs as No. 17 and No. 20. But this would be a minor omission of no great consequence in a general catalogue as Scott's.

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 316 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.

United States

The 1851-57 Twelve Cent Stamp — Part 5

By Mortimer L. Neinken

(*Continued From Page 234*)

Figures 9 to 42 illustrate the plating marks on the two hundred positions on Plate 1. There were most likely some additional guide dots in the left margin of the left pane and in the left margin of the right pane directly to the right of the center line. Most of these were previously described on page 217. Copies with these positions having sufficiently large margins to indicate the presence or absence of such dots have not been located as yet. One hundred and forty-three positions of Plate 1 have guide dots on or near the right end of the bottom outer frameline under the right lower rosette. (See Figures 49 to 54 on pages 277 to 288.)

Earliest Known Dates of Use

The earliest dated copy of an Imperforate from Plate 1 of which we have a record is August 4, 1851. As very few copies, comparatively speaking, were used for domestic rates, it is not strange that an earlier dated cover is unknown.

The earliest record we have of the use of a 12c perforate from Plate 1 is a cover mailed July 30, 1857.* Can you show an earlier date?

The following is a list of various cancellations noted by Col. Tracy on singles which were well marked:

Plate One Imperf.	Black Town	95
	Blue Town	18
	Red Town	2
	Brown Town	1
	Black Grid	49
	Red Grid	18
	Blue Grid	2
	Pen	5
Plate One Perf.	Black Town	170
	Blue Town	13
	Red Town	4
	Black Grid	33
	Red Grid	27
	Blue Grid	1
	Brown Grid	1
	Pen cancelled	2
	Black Target	2

Paper, Gum and Shades

The paper used for the Imperforates was a hard, white wove paper, and varied in

*Amendid by M. L. N.

thickness from very thin to medium, and thick.

The gum was rather thick and was spread very liberally, and varied in color from almost white to an amber shade.

The shades of the stamps ran from a gray black to a very deep black.

For the Perforates, the paper used in 1857 and during the early part of 1858 was thin, hard, and brittle, and generally very white, though most copies show a yellowish brown tint from the gum.

After 1858, a much softer paper was used. The shades vary from a gray black to full black, and late impressions are apt to show a smudgy black appearance.

The gum used varied in color from light to dark brown.

Largest Blocks Known

In his column "U. S. Notes, Mekeels Weekly Stamp News" of February 23, 1962, Philip H. Ward Jr. wrote as follows:

> "Records at the Post Office Department show that the following deliveries of the 12c were made. On June 30, 1851 there was shipped to Albany 1,000, Buffalo 1,000, Auburn, N. Y., 500, Bath, N. Y. 200, Binghampton, N. Y. 200, Brooklyn 500 and Canandaigua, N. Y. 200. On July 29, 2,000 were shipped to New Orleans. The records show that none of these arrived at destination in time for the first day sale on July 1. There were no records of early shipments to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and other cities but we feel sure some were made."

The Ward column continues:

> "Of the imperforate 12c stamp, the finest mint piece known is a superb block of 10, 5 horizontal by 2 vertical with sheet margins at the top and left. Large margins on the other two sides, beautiful and fresh. This block is position 1 to 5 and 11 to 15R1. Position 5R1 shows a triple transfer. The block is from the Henry C. Gibson collection. There was a mint block with part of the bottom margin in the Hind collection. In the William H. Crocker collection sold by Harmer, Rooke & Co., Ltd. of London in November 1938, lot 58, there was a block of 12 (4x3) with part of the sheet margin at the right, slight margin at top and cut into at left and bottom with creases. Where this block is today we cannot say. Caspary had a magnificent mint block of 9 with top sheet margins which he evidently purchased at the Worthington sale and a block of six (3x2).
>
> "Of used blocks, the largest known to the writer is the one in the collection of the late Edgar B. Jessup, eighteen (9x2) which he advised us under date of April 9, 1951, "was used on a large legal envelope addressed to a San Francisco law firm. The block has been struck many times by the New York to San Francisco Mail cancellations, with which we are both so familiar. It is an ex-Tracy item." Mr. Ashbrook under date of May 18, 1951 in a letter to the writer, described a square block of sixteen, with a black grid cancellation from the Adutt collection, which was sold at auction by J. C. Morgenthau Co. in June, 1923."
>
> "Stamps from this first plate were also issued perforate. While Scott states that the earliest known usage is August 24, 1857, Ashbrook in his letter of March 30, 1951 wrote that the earliest known usage known to him are:
>
> "(1) July 30, 1857 (Stark collection)
> (2) August 24, 1857 (Tracy collection)
> (3) August 31, 1857 (Chase collection)"

In the author's collection, there is a used block of twelve (6x2), positions 1L-6L to 11L-16L.

Large multiple pieces of the perforated stamps known to the author are the following:—

An unused block of twenty-four (8 and 3) and an unused block of sixteen which were sold at the Caspary Sale #2 by H. R. Harmer, Inc. on January 18, 1956.

In the author's collection are a used reconstructed block of twenty-six made up from a block of six, a block of eight and a block of twelve, positions 13-14L to 83-86L and a reconstructed used block of twenty, positions 81-90 to 91-100L. These all came from one large piece of mail.

A number of blocks of four, six and eight exist, both unused and used.

Plate Three

As stated above, this plate was either made late in 1859 or early in 1860. No doubt is was made just prior to the time the 30c and 90c Plates were made. Stamps from it were probably placed on sale in the spring of 1860, as the earliest date of use of which we have a record is June 1, 1860. (Now in the Philip H. Ward, Jr. collection).

The outstanding characteristic of this plate is the very noticeable uneven or broken outside frame lines. These breaks occur in the top and bottom lines as well as in both side lines, and in our opinion result from the fact that the frame lines were very lightly engraved on the original die and when transferred from the relief to the surface of the steel plate, breaks in these fine lines occurred because of the uneven surface of the plate.

These breaks were corrected on Plate 1 by recutting, whereas, no attempt was made to do so on Plate 3. The Plate was probably rocked in with a one Relief Transfer Roll, and the partial reconstruction of the right pane by Col. Tracy seems to confirm this theory.

When Mr. Perry was compiling his notes on the 12 Cent Plates 3, Col. Tracy furnished him with the information he used regarding the right pane.

We are reproducing herewith that part of the Perry Article (Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, page 319, June 12, 1920):*

"Strong indication that Plate No. 3 was rocked in from bottom to top with a single relief transfer is found in the 8th vertical row of the right pane. Stamp No. 98 has a noticeable shift at the bottom; stamps Nos. 88, 78 and 68 are normal; stamps Nos. 58, 48 and 38 have a blur in the "S" of U. S.; stamp No. 28 shows a very noticeable shift; stamp No. 18 is the only stamp on the pane which is much out of vertical alignment, being closer to 28 than are any other two stamps on the plate to each other. The spacing between No. 18 and No. 8 is normal and this brings No. 8 too low compared to the others in the top row. The obvious explanation is that after No. 68 was rocked in, something got on the roller and was not noticed until it had produced the blur in the "S" found on Nos. 58, 48 and 38; that the workman then raised the roller and cleaned it, but did not replace it in exactly the right position for No. 28, and a shift resulted, or else he commenced to rock in No. 28, and happening to notice the imperfection on the subjects below it, which had just been rocked in, he then lifted the roller to clean it and on replacing it, did not get it in exactly the correct position; hence the shift."

"Perhaps he got a bit rattled then and didn't space No. 18 far enough away from No. 28, and followed up that error by spacing No. 8 the correct distance from No. 18 instead of moving it further upward to the line horizontally with No. 7 and No. 9. The writer cannot conceive how the varieties in the 8th vertical row could have been produced from a roller on which there was more than one relief."

*United States, 1857-60 Issue by Elliott Perry - page 42.

(To Be Continued)

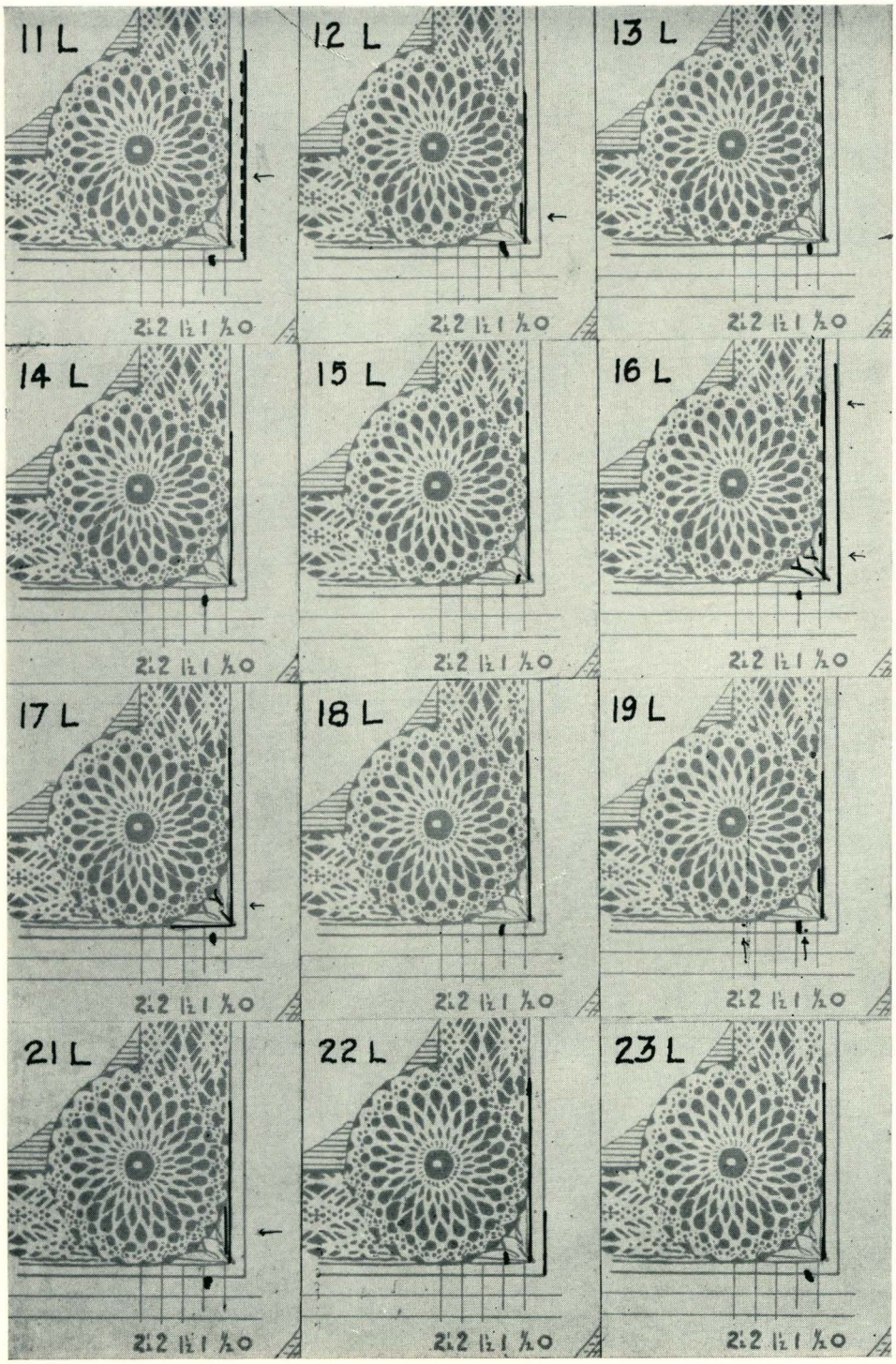


Fig. 43

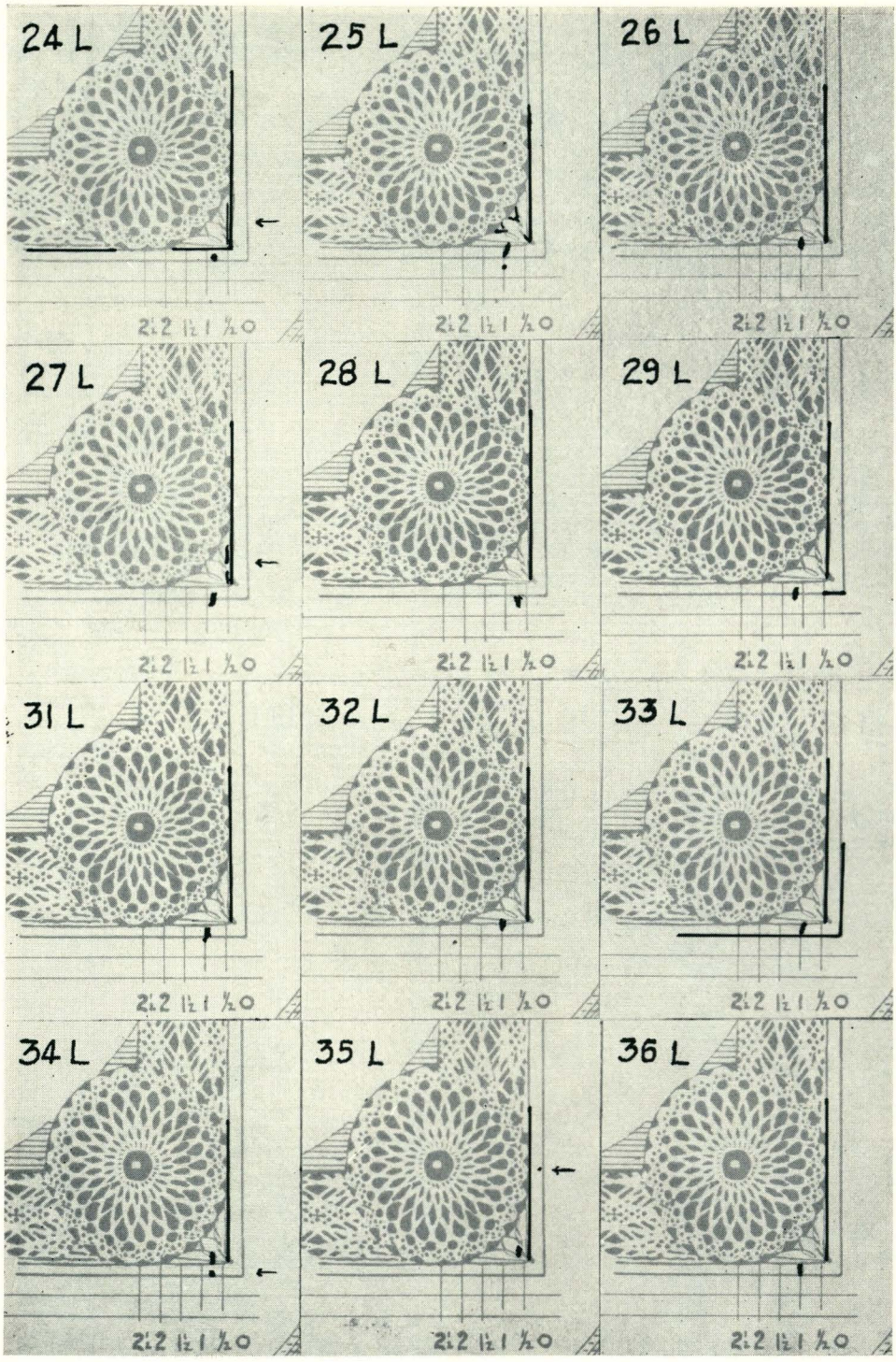


Fig. 44

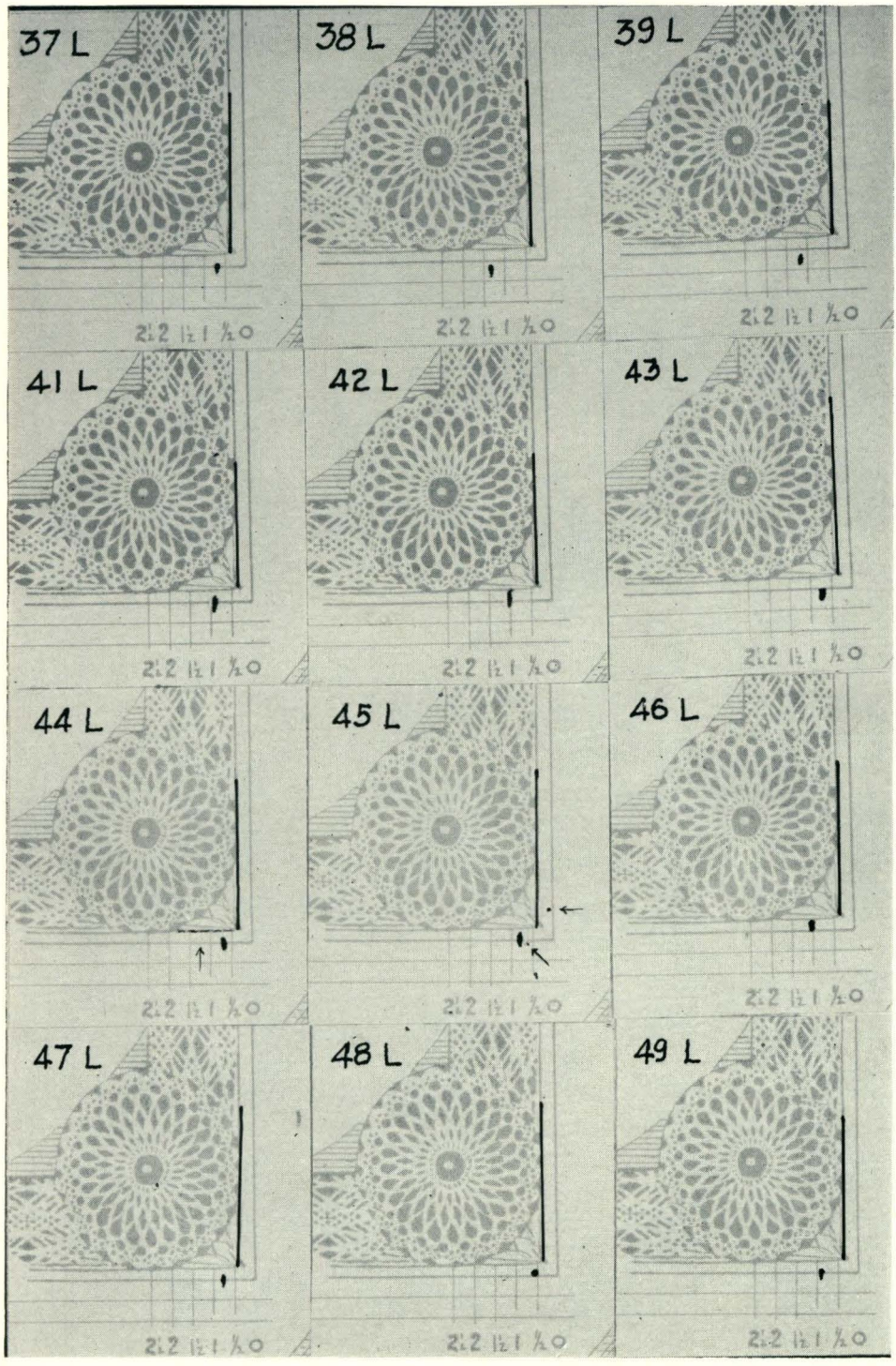


Fig. 45

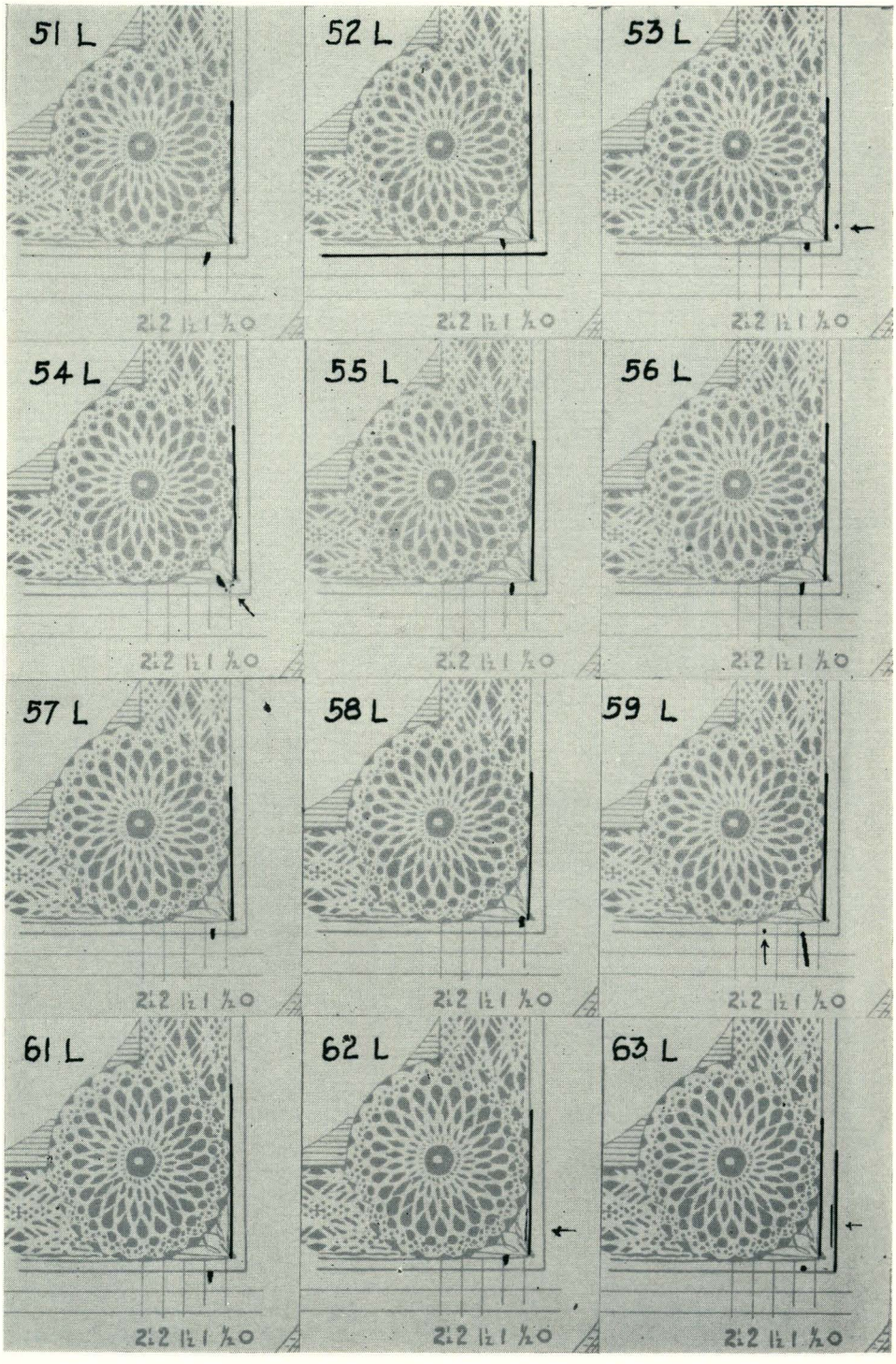


Fig. 46

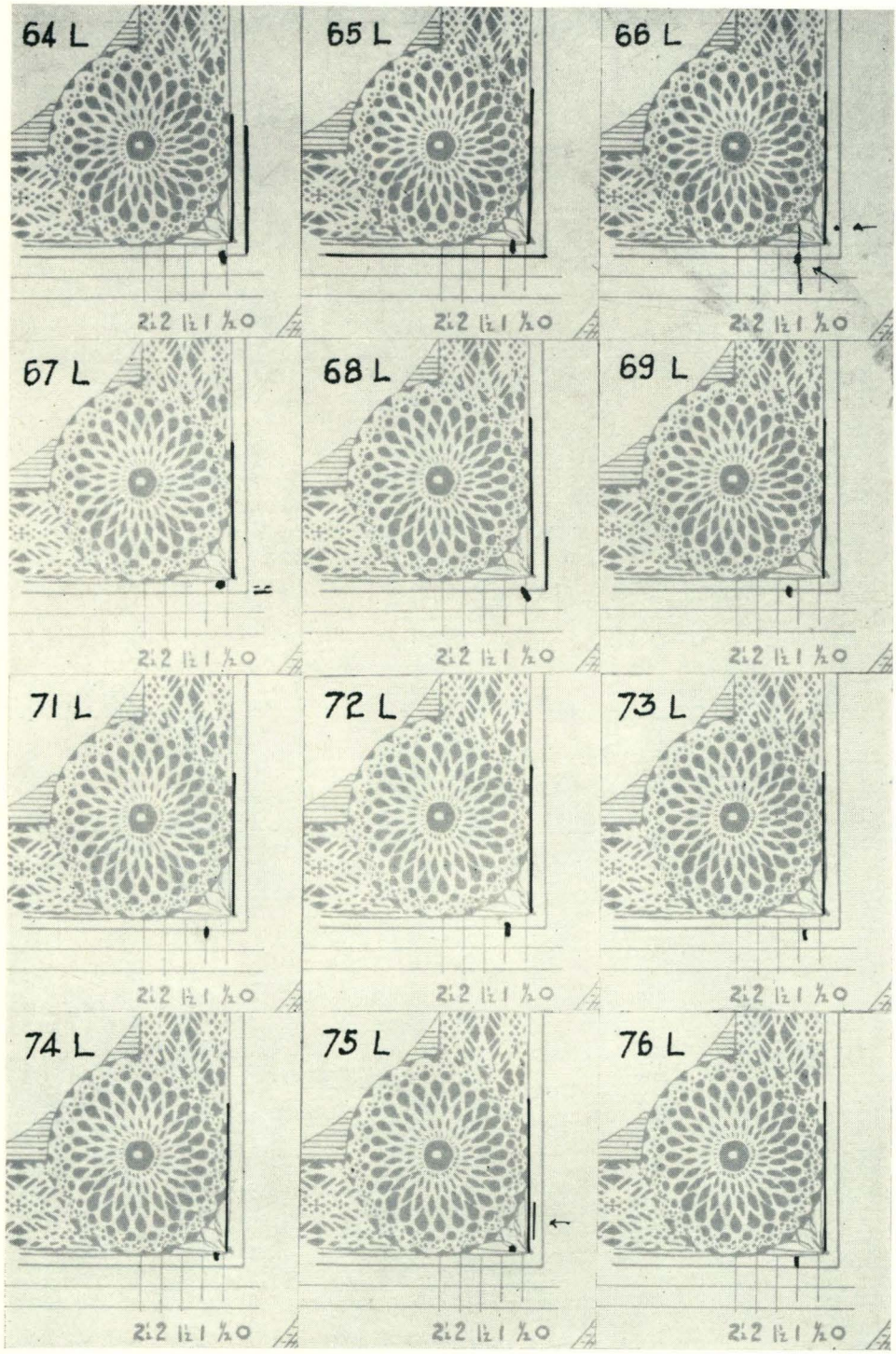


Fig. 47

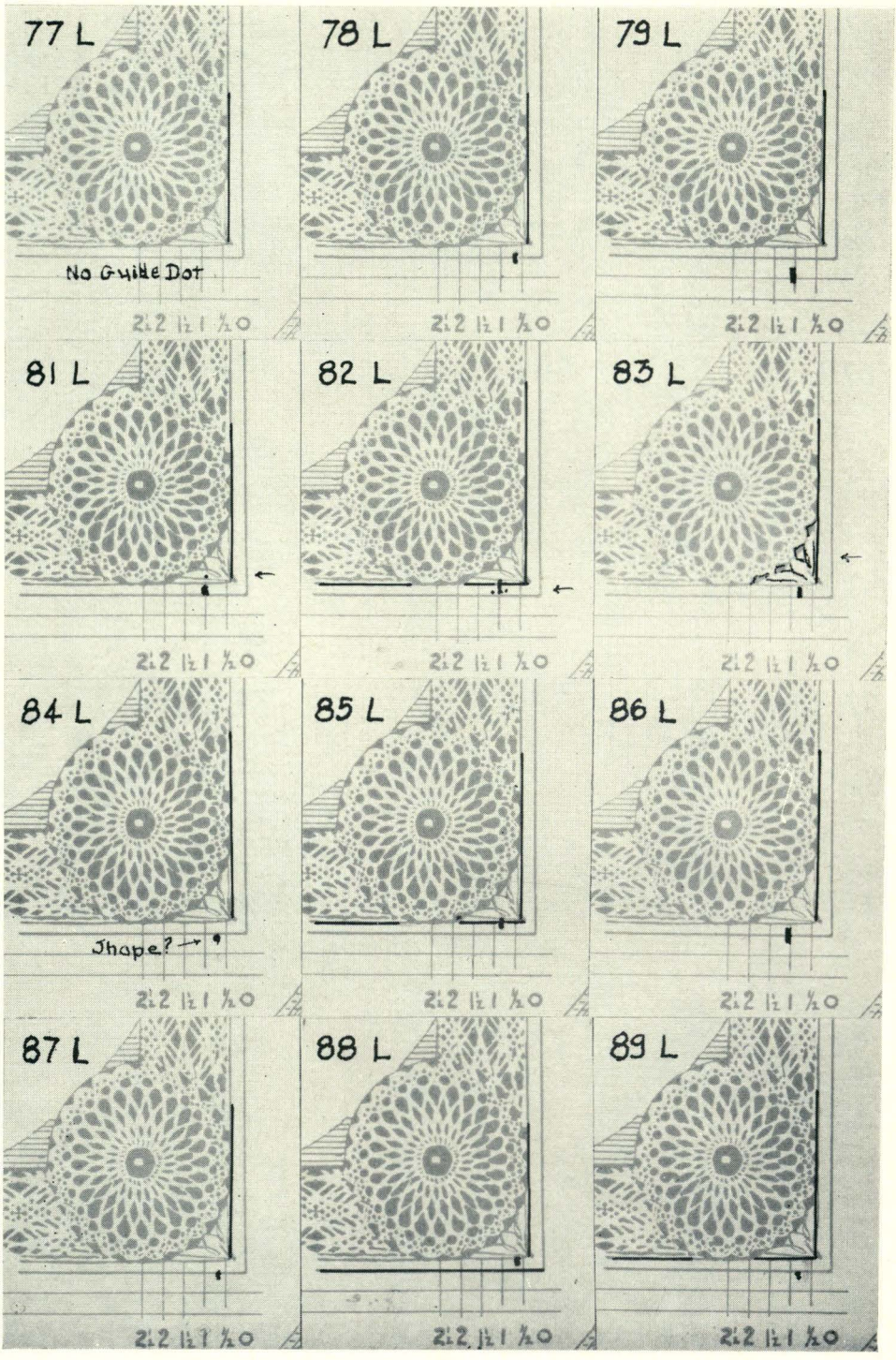

77 L
No Guide Dot
78 L
79 L
81 L
82 L
83 L
84 L
Shape?
85 L
86 L
87 L
88 L
89 L

Fig. 48

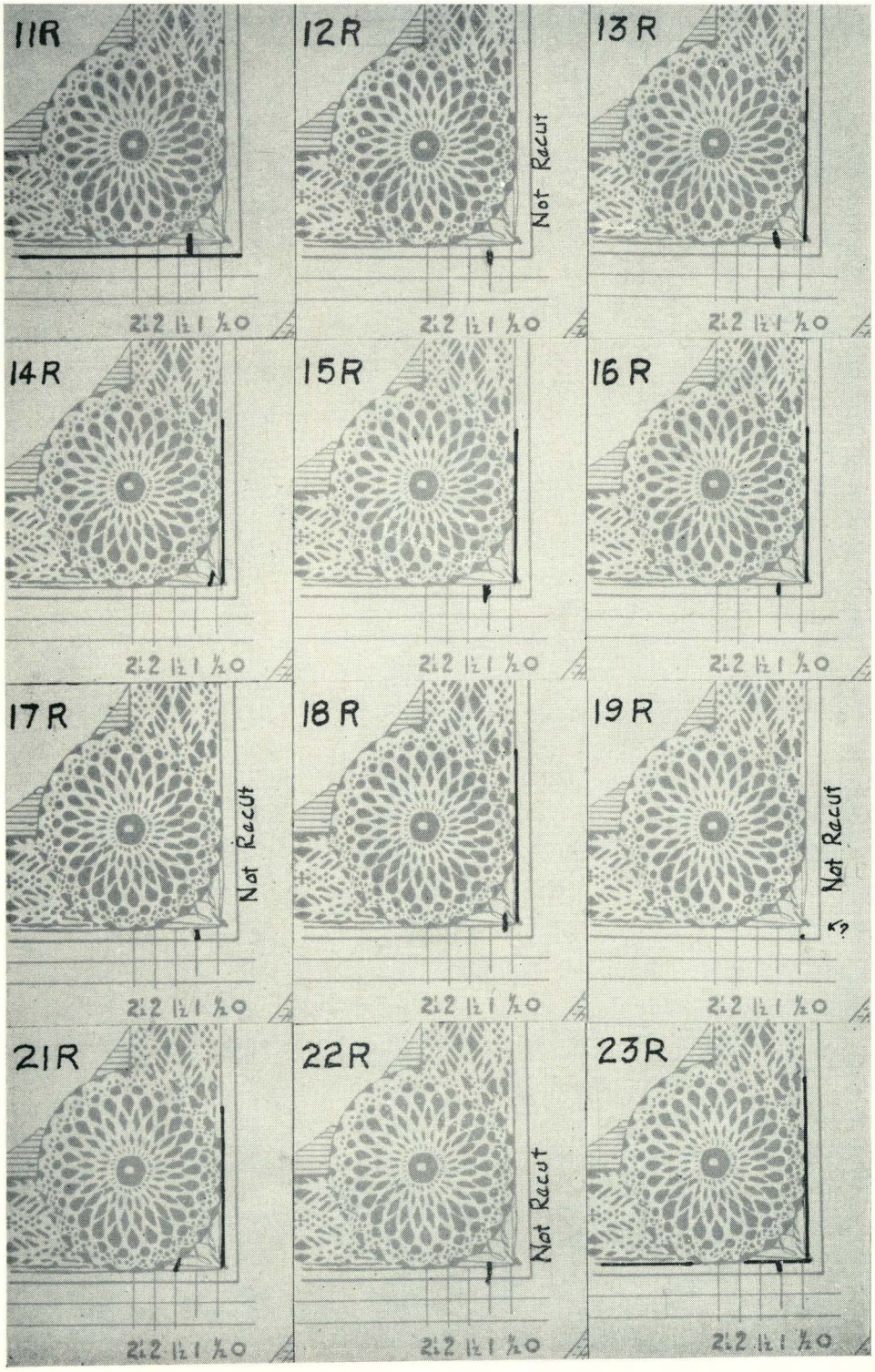

11R
12R
Not Recut
13R
14R
15R
16R
17R
Not Recut
18R
19R
Not Recut
21R
22R
Not Recut
23R

Fig. 49

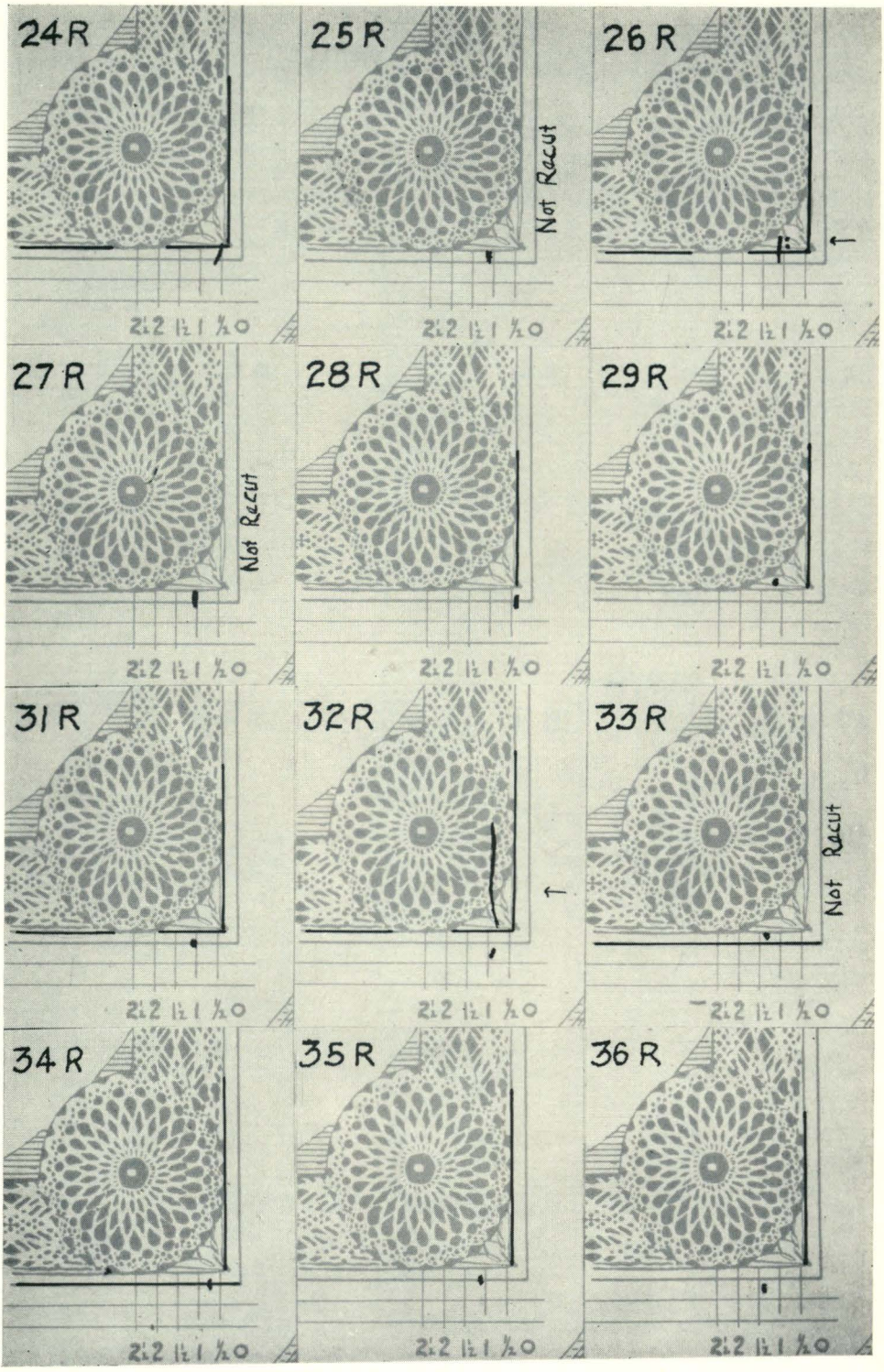

24R
25R
Not Recut
26R
27R
Not Recut
28R
29R
31R
32R
33R
Not Recut
34R
35R
36R

Fig. 50

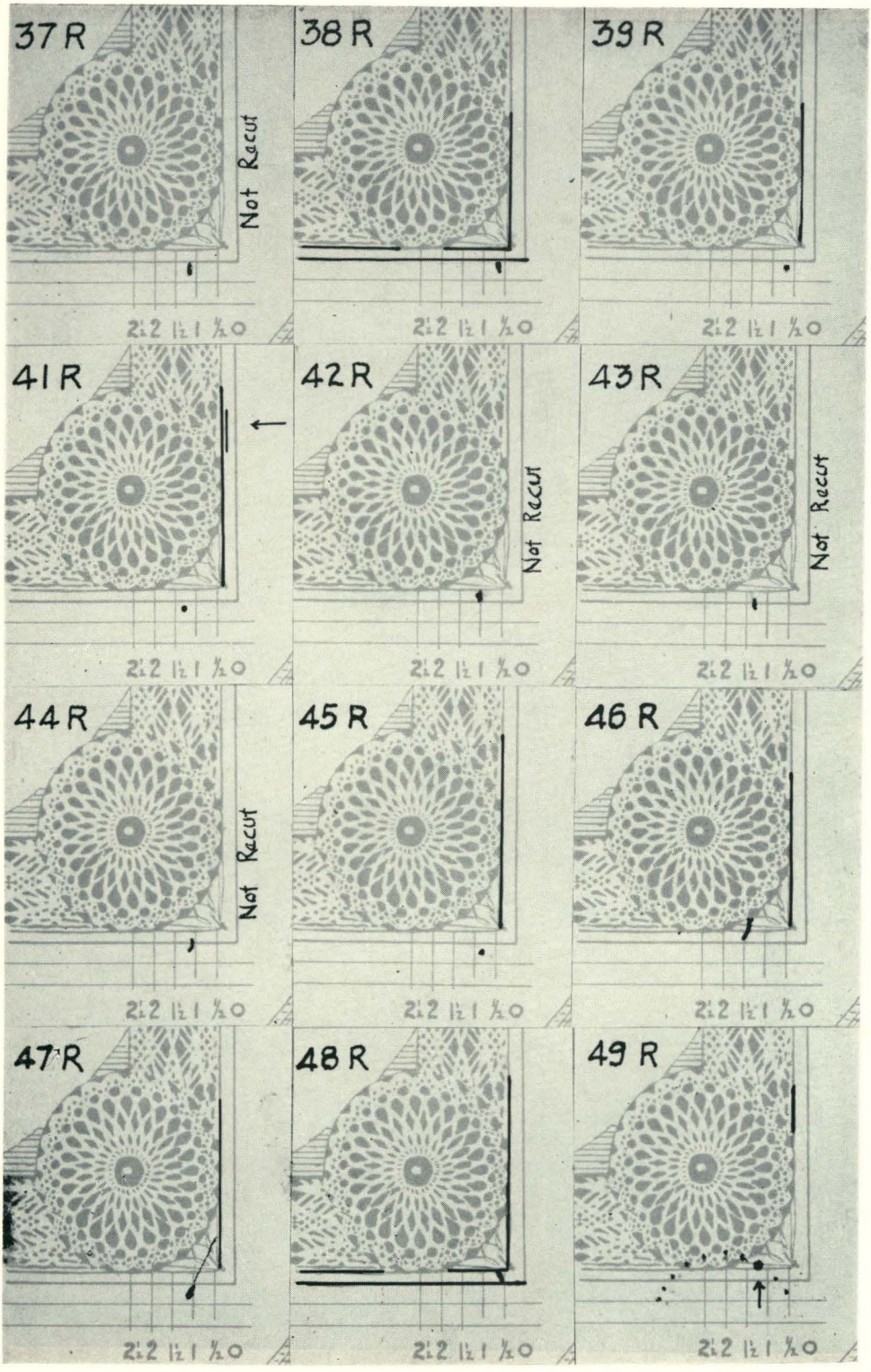

37 R
Not Recut
38 R
39 R
41 R
42 R
Not Recut
43 R
Not Recut
44 R
Not Recut
45 R
46 R
47 R
48 R
49 R

Fig. 51

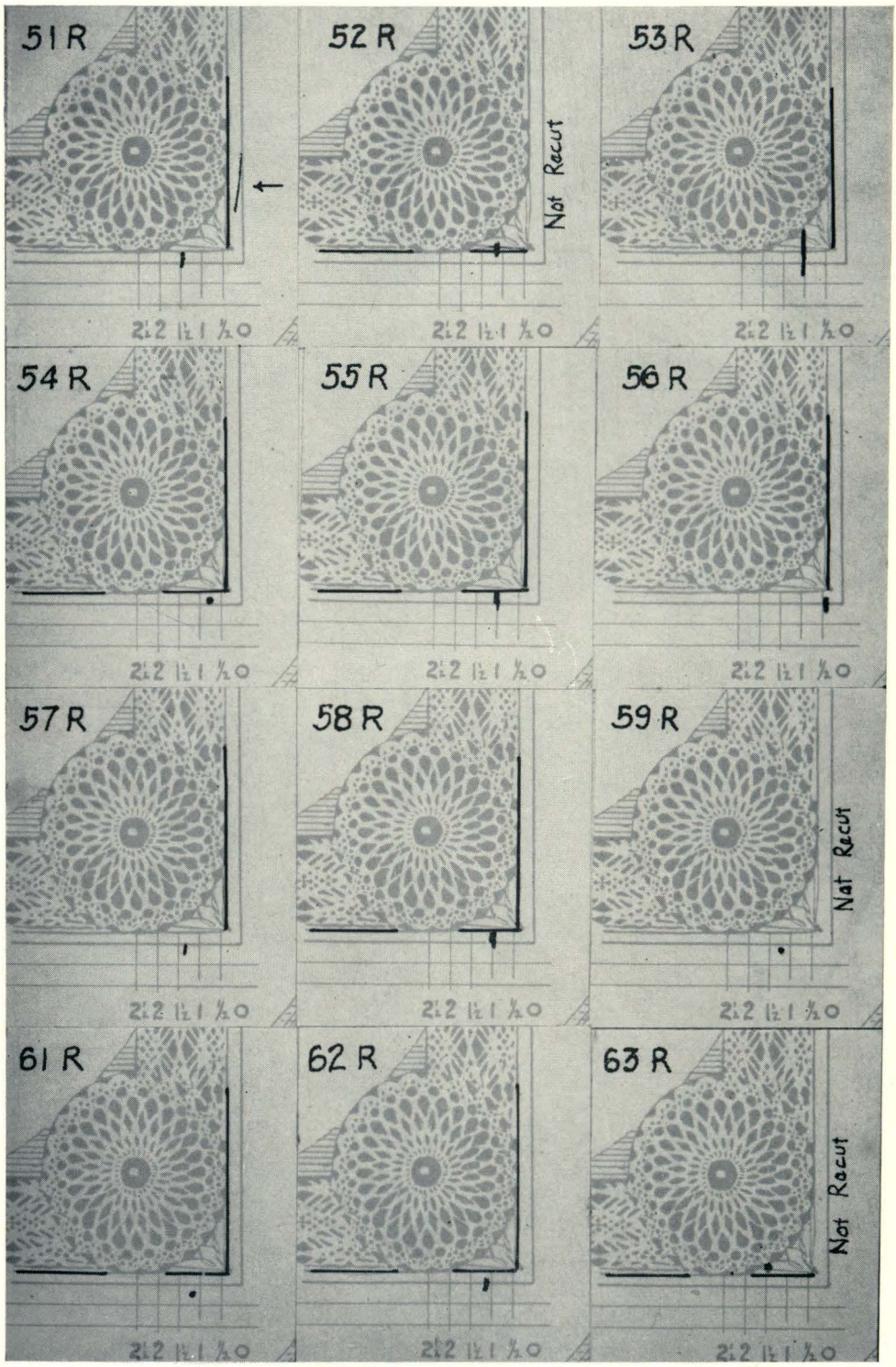

51 R
52 R
Not Recut
53 R
54 R
55 R
56 R
57 R
58 R
59 R
Not Recut
61 R
62 R
63 R
Not Recut

Fig. 52

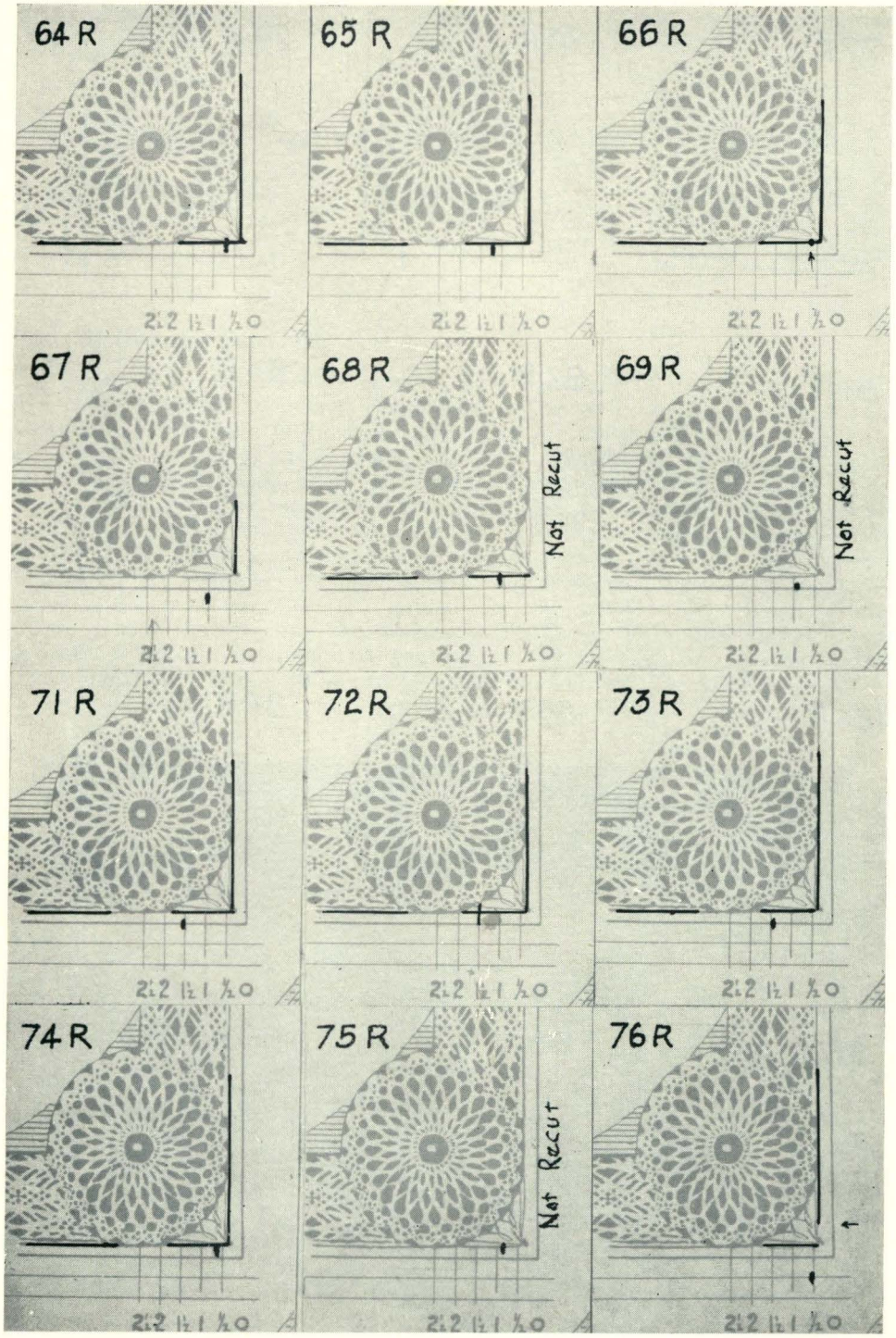

64 R
65 R
66 R
67 R
68 R
Not Recut
69 R
Not Recut
71 R
72 R
73 R
74 R
75 R
Not Recut
76 R

Fig. 53

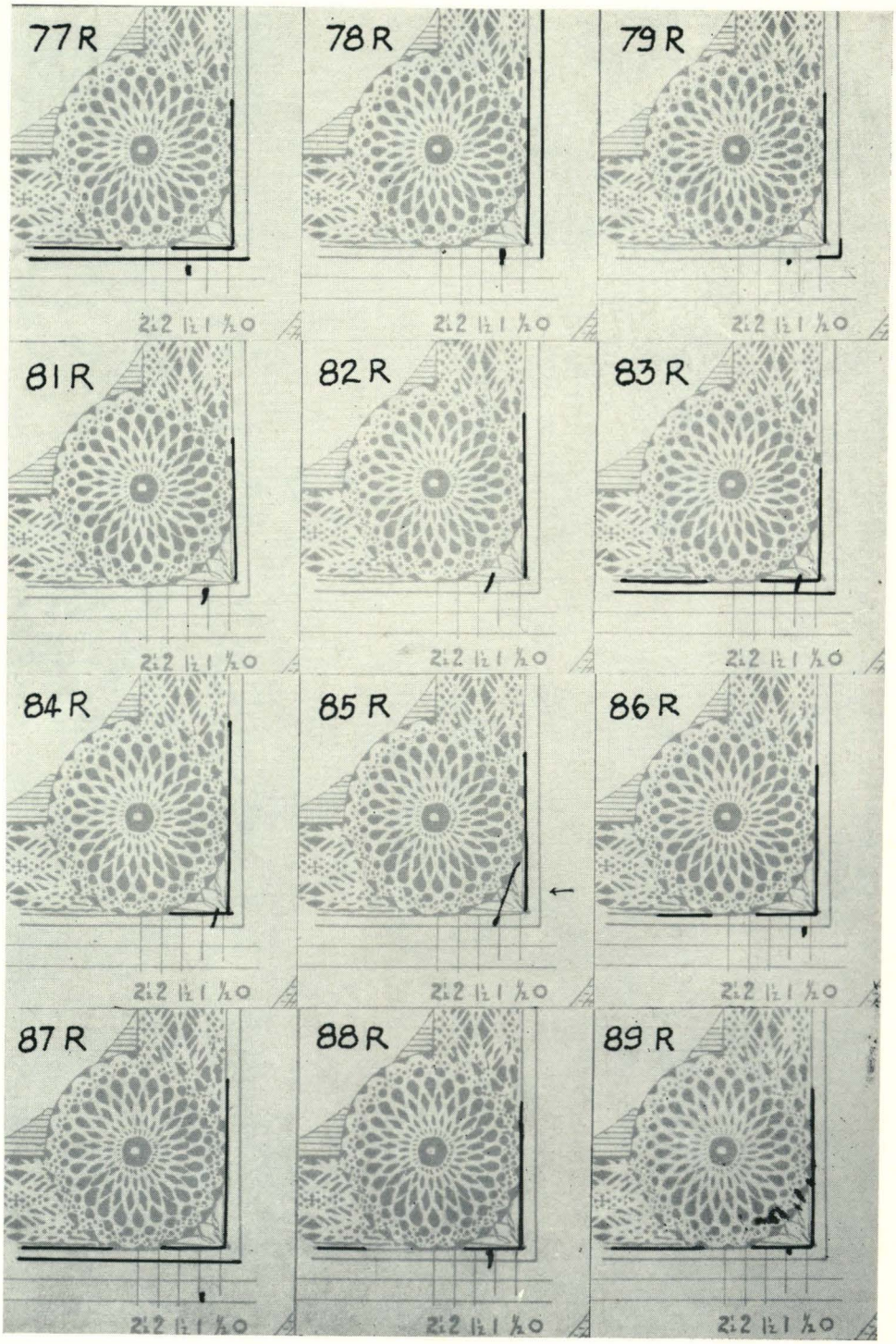


Fig. 54

Afghanistan

Its Twentieth Century Postal Issues — Part 12

By Frank E. Patterson III

(*Continued From Page 216*)

1931 Definitive (Numerals) Issue

Postal cards expressed in decimal currency did not appear until nearly five years after the monetary revaluation. The series consisted of a 4 poul denomination for local city service and an 8 poul commemorative for interior use. Both were issued on 27 Asad, 1310 (24 August) for the opening of the 13th Independence Celebration and are found with first day cancellations.

By comparison with the previous issues, these postal cards are quite European in appearance and the dies may well have been engraved abroad. The stamp imprint designs are simple and consist of the appropriate large Arabic numeral in the center, with small Arabic and western numerals in the lower corners. Basic inscription "G" appears in the curved upper panel. Abdul Hamid Khan was probably the designer. The large Farsi inscription at top right reads "Post kart daolat Afghanistan" (Postal card of the Government of Afghanistan). Four lines are provided underneath for addressing.

On the 4 poul card, extra lines are printed at the left for writing in the

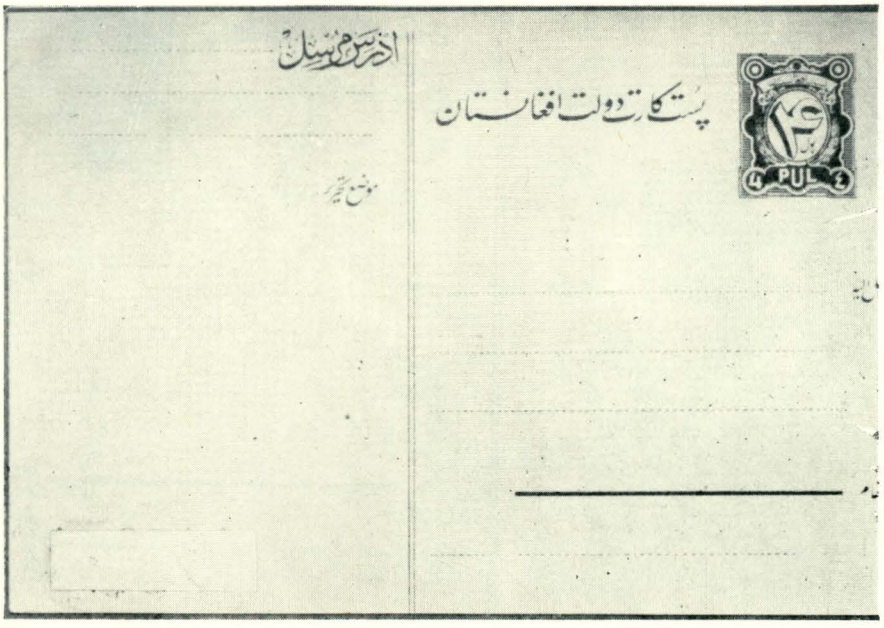


Fig. 205. (All photos by Boutrelle)

name and address of the sender. The same space on the 8 poul is occupied by a cachet showing the Independence Monument at Kabul with the standard Jesh'n legend below stating: "In souvenir of the 13th celebration of the independence of Afghanistan." This same design was also used on the 1931 Independence commemorative adhesive and was the work of Abdul Gafour Khan Brishna.

Both denominations were typographed in sheets of 4 (2x2) which were cut into cards of an average size of 104mm x 150mm and supplied in packs to the Post Office. They were printed on a thinnish card varying in color from light to grayish cream. A thick card was also used for the higher value and both printing stock varieties were included in the initial release.

PS 7	Fig. 205	4 poul	green
PS 8	Fig. 205	8 poul	gray brown/thin card
		a	thick grayish card

1931-32 Definitive Issue

Early rate increases resulted in new cards of 5, 10 and 25 poul denominations being placed in use. The 5 poul card has the same Farsi inscription as the previous issue. The two higher denominations have bilingual inscriptions. The exact dates of issue are unknown. These all have bilingual inscriptions with the French legend "CARTE — POSTALE D,AFGHANISTAN" being larger than the Farsi equivalent. The stamp imprint designs are all different, but each includes basic inscription "D." The 5 poul design shows a mountain top in a circle; the square 10 poul imprint depicts Dilkusha Palace at Kabul, and the 25 poul features large Arabic and western numerals superimposed on a map of Afghanistan. The design of the latter is incomplete for the currency word "poul" only reads "po." This value was the first foreign rate card issued. It was not long in use and is scarce.

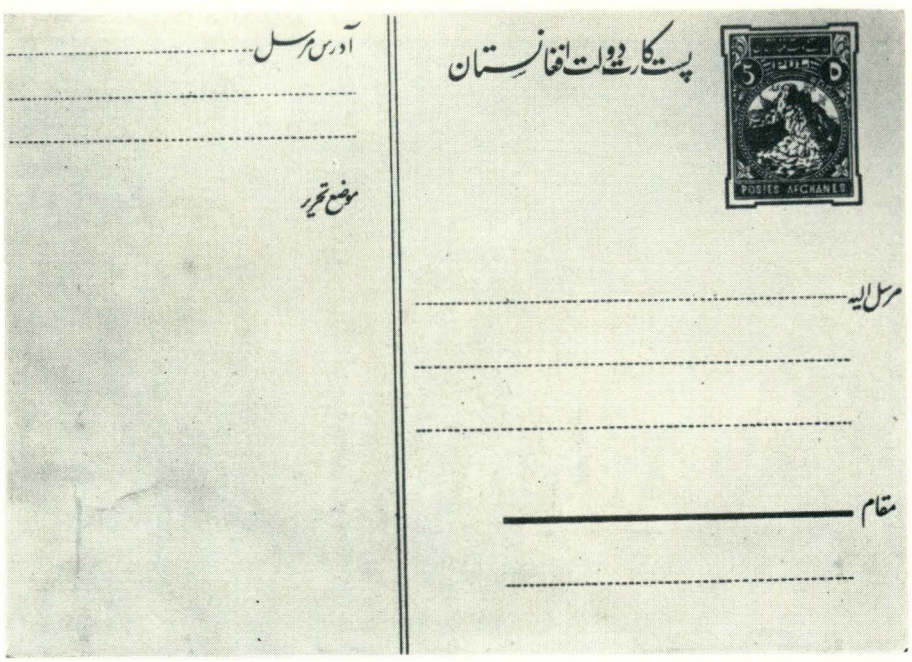


Fig. 206. (Courtesy of Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.)

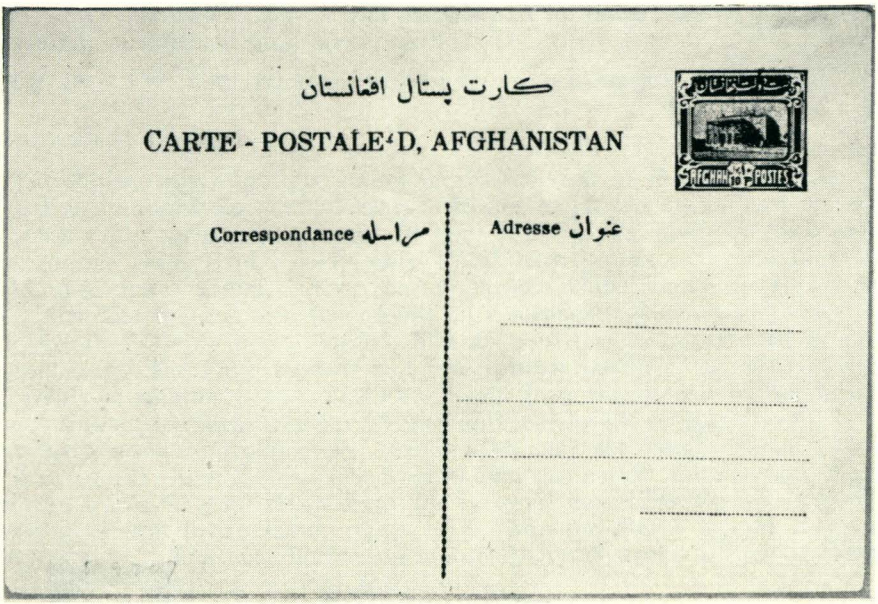


Fig. 207

The series was typographed on a medium weight light cream card and individual specimens measure approximately 104mm x 150mm.

PS 9	Fig. 206	5 poul	warm brown
PS 10	Fig. 207	10 poul	dark chocolate
PS 11	Fig. 208	25 poul	carmine red

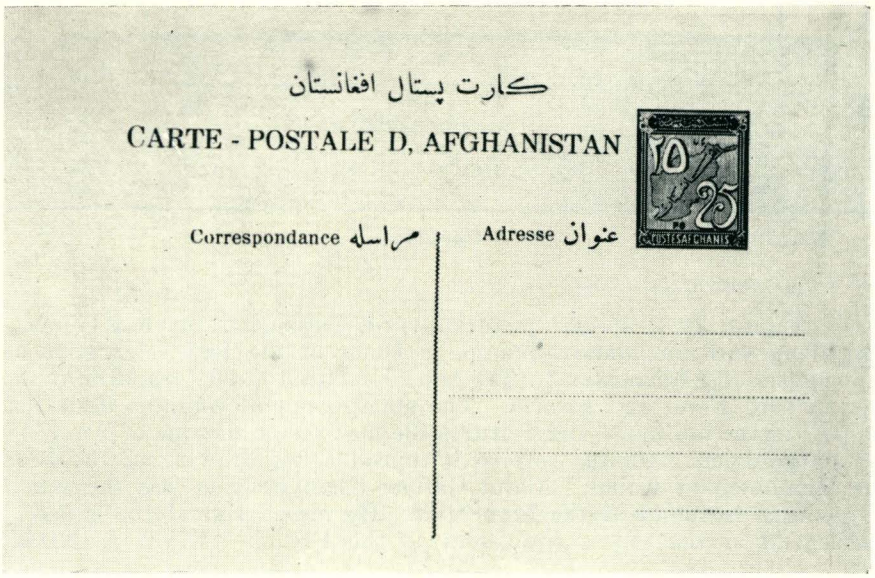


Fig. 208

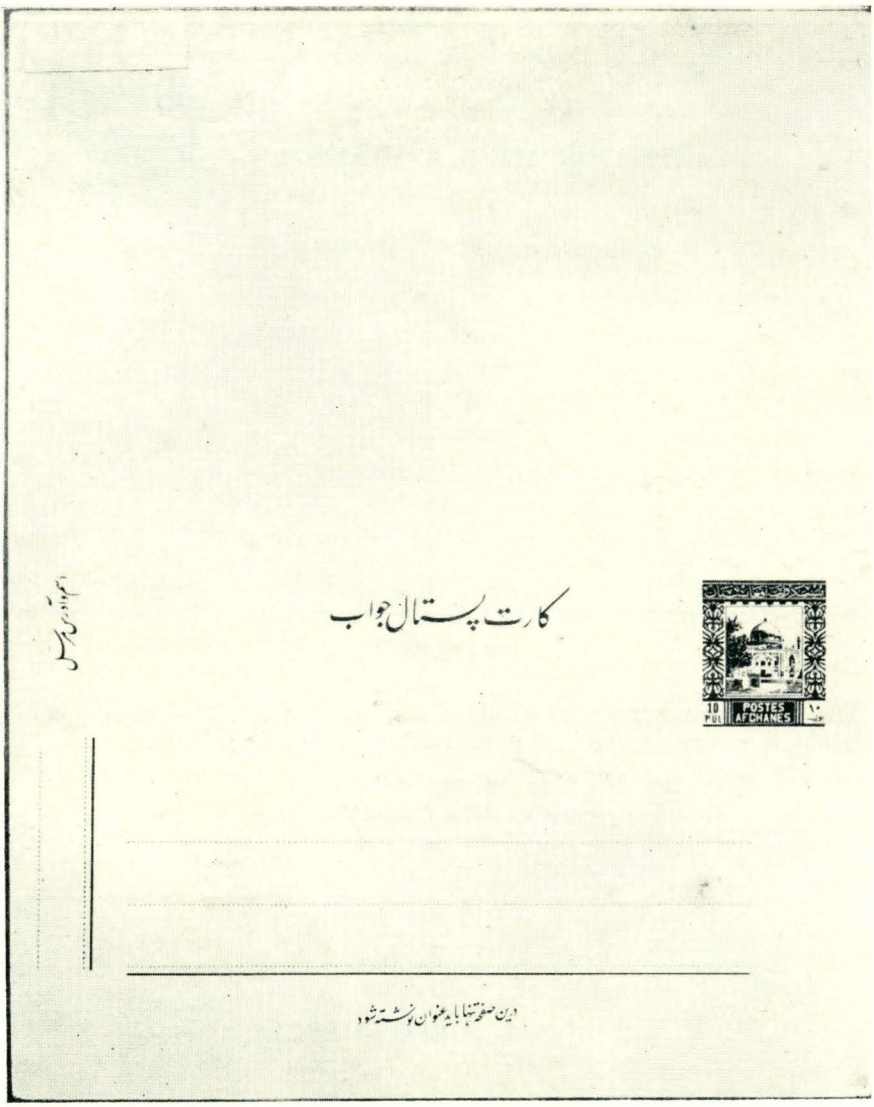


Fig. 209a

1932 Commemorative Issue

On August 24 a special pictorial card, measuring 92mm x 140mm, was issued along with an adhesive stamp, in honor of the 14th celebration of the independence of Afghanistan.* The legend "Postal Card" appears at the top center in both Farsi and French. The stamp imprint contains basic inscription "D" in the top panel and features the mausoleum mosque of Amir Ahmed Shah at Qandahar. On the reverse is reproduced a drawing of the Independence Monument at Kabul. Abdul Gafour Khan Brishna was the artist and his signature is found at the lower left. He also designed the stamp. The Farsi legend at the top is equivalent to the French "VIVE L'INDÉPEN-

*"Le Philateliste Belge 2/36"

DANCE AFGHANE'' across the bottom. The issue was typographed on thickish chamois-finish dark cream card.

PS 12 Fig. 209 30 poul brown w/chestnut back

1934-38 Definitive Issues

The Ahmed Shah mosque stamp imprint design of the previous issue was adopted as standard for several years. It was employed on at least one single and three reply cards. The 5 and 10 poul reply cards, used for local and interior service respectively, carry only Farsi inscriptions. On one face is the legend, measuring 47mm, ''Kart postal jawab talab''(Sender's reply postal card). On the reverse face the legend only measures 38mm and reads ''Kart postal jawab'' (Reply postal card). The 45 poul foreign reply card is similar, but underneath the Farsi legends and inscriptions has been added their French equivalents in smaller type. The Farsi legend on the corresponding bilingual 45 poul single card measures only 31mm and merely says ''Kart postal.'' The reply cards scale approximately 182mm x 140mm, the single 90mm x 140mm.

Also issued during this period, although the actual release date remains unknown, was a 10 poul single card for internal use. The format is identical with that of the lower value reply cards, but the Farsi legend reads only ''Kart postal.'' The long horizontal stamp design features a view of the then new Habibia College in central Kabul.

For the record: sometime in late 1939 or early 1940 a uniform rate of 10 pouls for all inland postal cards was adopted and the use of 5 poul cards for local service was discontinued.

All were typographed on a medium weight card of varying shades of cream.

PS 13	Fig. 209a	5+5 poul	dark brown
		a	bistre
		b	se tenant brown & bistre
PS 14	Fig. 209a	10+10 poul	emerald green
		a	''senders card'' imprint omitted
PS 15	Fig. 210	10 poul	reddish lilac

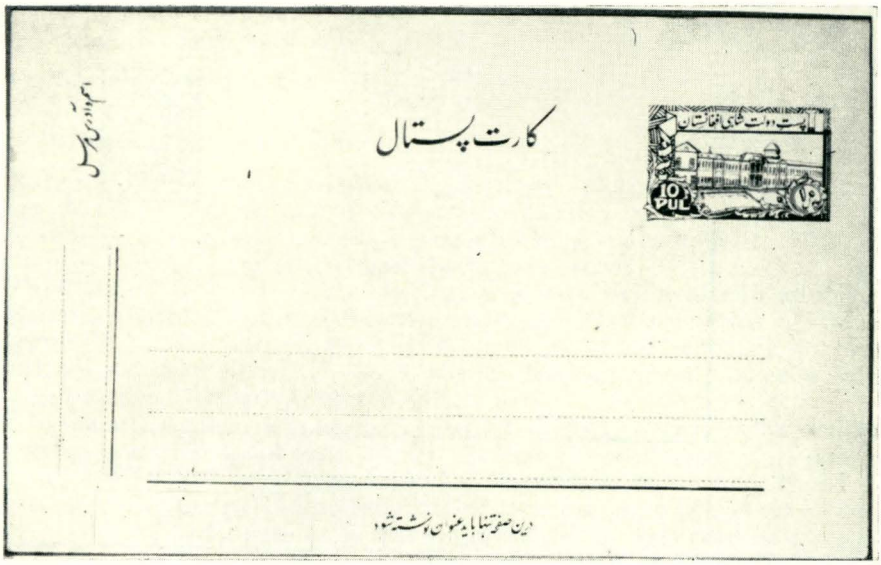


Fig. 210

PS 16	Fig. 209	45 poul	salmon
PS 17	Fig. 209a	45+45 poul	carmine

1939-50 Definitive (Portrait) Issues

The previous stamp designs were gradually replaced during the war years with new ones portraying the head or bust of King Moh'd Zahir Shah in uniform, within a plain frame, with basic inscription "I" occupying the top panel. All values are bilingually inscribed "Postal Card" at top center in both Farsi and French. The 5 poul card was not in use very long and is quite elusive. The 10 poul and 75 poul in reply card format can only be recognized as such when in unsevered reverse pairs. In this state, the overall design imprint is normally on the upper half of the double card, which measures approximately 185mm x 140mm. The 10 poul is not commonly found as a single and in this condition may actually be only half of a reply card. The various issues were typographed on a medium weight card ranging in color from off-white to cream.

The slightly oversize 45 poul brown, measuring 105mm x 150mm, is a pictorial and has a half tone photograph of the King in uniform on the reverse. The colorless legend under the portrait reads "Alahazrat Moh'd Zahir Shah, Padshah-i-Afghanistan." It was probably issued in 1943 as a ('maximum card') to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the royal accession to the throne.

PS 18	Fig. 211	5 poul	violet (1939?)
PS 19	Fig. 211	10+10 poul	carmine lake
PS 20	Fig. 211	10 poul	carmine lake
PS 21	Fig. 211	45 poul	steel blue
PS 22	Fig. 211	45 poul	brown w/sepia back (1943?)
PS 23		75 poul	green
PS 24		75+75 poul	green (1944?)
		a	imprint on bottom half

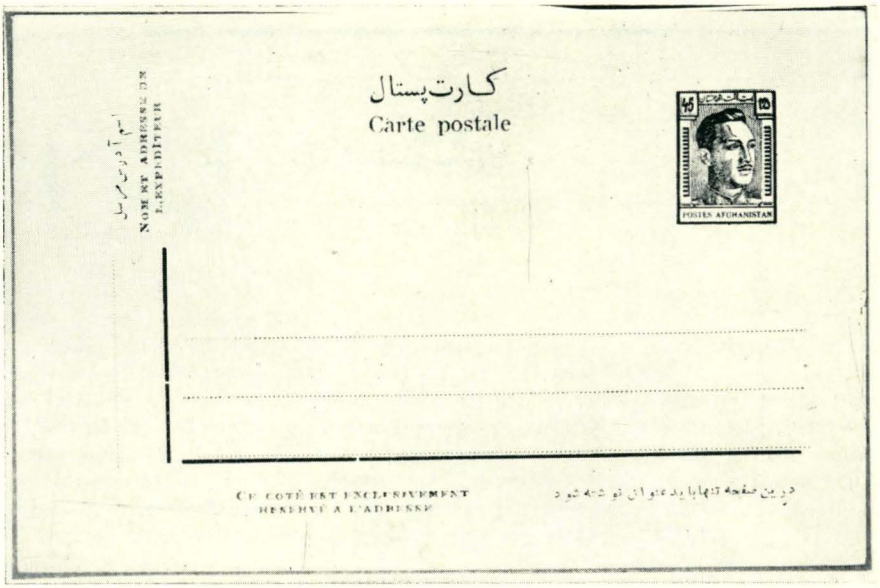


Fig. 211

PS 25	75 poul	scarlet (1946)
PS 26	75+75 poul	scarlet

1952 (?) Definitive Issue

In conjunction with the new definitive adhesive series of 1951, Afghanistan issued its first letter card to fill an unknown demand. This old fashioned communication form measures 150mm x 185mm overall and the gummed outer edges are paralleled by a single line of perforations, guaging 14, inset about 6.5mm. When folded, the face has the imprinted stamp in the upper right corner. Slightly to the left of it are the words "Kart maktoubi" (letter card). Below are two lines and an inscription reading "Ism wa ahdres morselaliyeh" (name and address of recipient). On the reverse at the top is a Farsi legend stating "Dar sourat a'dam taslimy baz gosht-shoud beh" (to be returned in case of non-delivery). Two lines are provided below with the request "Ahdres mok'amal morsel" (complete address of sender).

The cards were lithographed on medium chamois finish cream stock by Waterlow & Sons, London and their imprint is under the stamp impression. They are difficult to find in non-philatelic used condition.

PS 28	Fig. 64	45 poul	rose carmine

Envelopes And Lettersheets

1903-06 Peshawar Provisional Envelope Issues

As noted at the beginning of Chapter IIA, no stamps were available at the post offices during the latter part of 1903 and again in early 1906. Masson and Jones record (PSA) that during these periods, the Afghan Postmaster in Peshawar issued envelopes imprinted with the squared-diamond cancellation (type PC-1) to indicate postage prepayment. Unfortunately, no information is given as to the color and location of the impressions or the type(s) of envelope employed.

Lacking such definitive criteria, the writer has hesitated to differentiate between possible specimens of these envelopes and those from over-the-counter stampless mail cancelled with the same handstamp. The issues are listed here for reference purposes only and must await future research for clarification.

PS 50	? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

1917 Definitive Lettersheet Issue

Except for the above provisional, no other stamped envelopes seem to have ever been issued for use by the general public. Apparently only lettersheets were provided, and these were placed in service about 1918. The actual year date is uncertain, since few used sheets have survived.

The format of this type of stationery was very practical and allotted the maximum amount of space for correspondence. The sheets are of thinnish hard white or toned wove paper. They average 415mm x 135mm in overall dimensions, and then accordion-fold to the smaller size of only 55mm x 135mm. Two hand-gummed side flaps seal the open ends.

The stamp imprint is identical in design to that of the 1909-18 adhesive abasi value and close cut-square copies are sometimes offered as imperforate singles of the latter. The imprint was typographed, on the righthand side, some 35mm down from the top of the sheet, to allow space above for a tapered backflap fold. The impression is known inverted but can only be recognized as such when the sheet is open. This strongly indicates that the sheets were

fully folded prior to printing.

PS 55	Fig. 8	1 abasi	carmine rose on wove
		a	stamp imprint inverted

1920-21 Lettersheet Re-issues

Either as a result of use experience or of paper shortages, later printings of the above were made on smaller sized sheets. The revised dimensions measure approximately 250mm x 160mm overall. The resulting folded letter, however, is larger than that of the initial issue and measures close to 63mm x 160mm. The stamp imprint is about 65mm down from the top. Several types of paper were employed, including a soft thick grayish laid batonne with a maker's large watermark consisting of a crowned double-lined oval frame enclosing a seated figure of Britannia.

PS 56	Fig. 8	1 abasi	carmine rose on wove
PS 57	Fig. 8	1 abasi	rose on grayish laid w/wmk
		a	rose carmine

C. Aerogrammes

1948 Provisional Issue

The first Afghan aerogramme of quarto-fold format was released in mid-June and bore no imprinted stamp. They were sold for 50 poul and required the addition of 200 poul in adhesive stamps to make up to 250 poul air mail postal rate. As there was no 2 afghani air mail stamp, regular definitives were employed.

The sheets measure approximately 195mm x 245mm unfolded. They were background printed in blue on the front fold only, from plates copied after the early British colonial type used in India. The paper was thin hard white wove. The lettering on the plate was all in English, with "BY AIR MAIL" in colorless letters in the upper left corner and "AIR LETTER" in blue below. A colorless frameline outlines the stamp space in the upper right corner. The sheets were overprinted in dull black just below the stamp box with a Farsi inscription in parenthesis reading "Marahsoleh fahzahi" (Air-borne correspondence). The overprint measures 23.5mm in length.

Unfolded aerogrammes of this type do not exist. The Government printers themselves turned in the flaps and folded the sheets vertically to facilitate running them through the press for the overprinting. Ink smears are common along the upper right edge as a result of the multiple paper thicknesses at that location. The folded sheets were supplied to the post offices in packs of 50 held together by a plain white paper band.

PS 60	Fig. 212	(50 poul)	dull black ovpt/blue background
		a	ovpt on back
		b	blue black ovpt (January 1949)

1949 Re-issue

In August, 1949, the basic air letter was released with the overprint in the same color as the background. A new setting was prepared for these later printings and the overprint measures only 20.5mm overall. The background plate and paper continued unchanged.

PS 61	Fig. 212	(50 poul)	blue ovpt/blue background

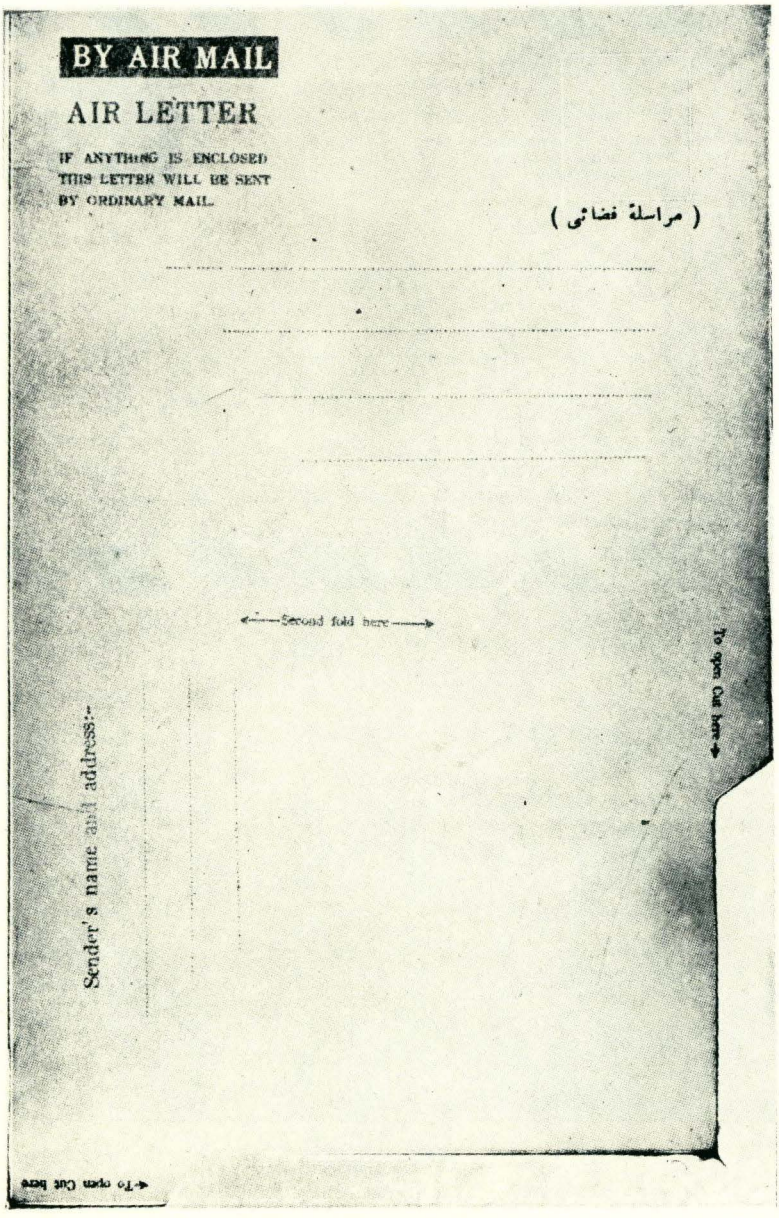


Fig. 212

1951 Definitive Aerogrammes

The long-awaited permanent aerogrammes were finally released in March, 1951, along with the new postage stamp series, although the design had been prepared and approved in late 1949. The sheets, of modified 3-fold format, measure 195mm x 325mm overall excluding the flaps, and were supplied to the Post Office unfolded. The face panel is surrounded by a typical border of alternate vermilion and blue lozenges. The stamp imprint in the upper

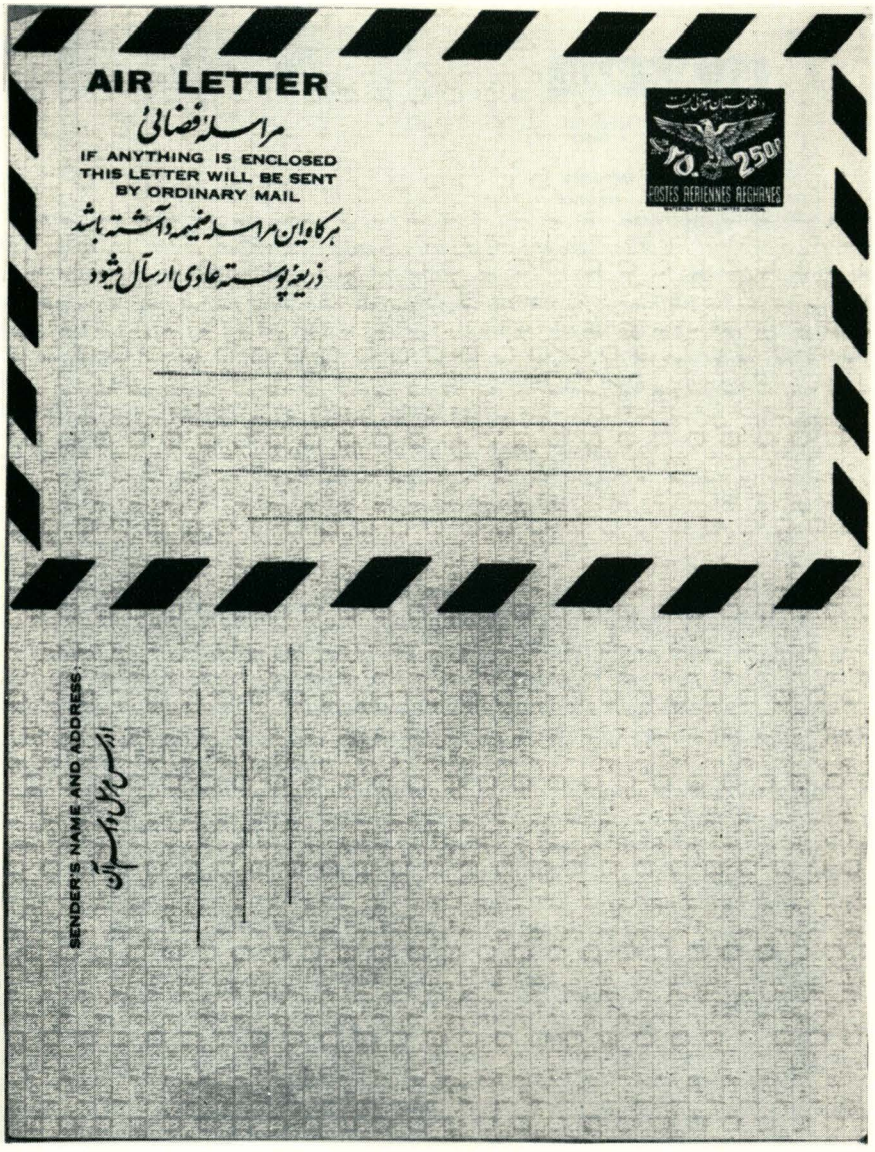


Fig. 213

right corner depicts a stylized falcon carrying a ring of air letters. It was designed by Jalal Ludin Khan.

The inscription on the stamp is in Pashtou, reading "d' Afghanistan hawahyi post" (Afghanistan air postage), while the legend and instructions on the sheet proper are in Farsi and English. A fourth language appears in the overall burelage which consists of a repeat pattern of the words "Postes Afghanes Aeriennes" in colorless letters on a light grayish-blue background. The burelage reads up on the face of the sheet and horizontally on the reverse. The sheets were printed by Waterlow & Sons on a soft thin grayish wove paper and their imprint is found under the stamp impression.

PS 62 Fig. 213 250 poul vermilion & blue/lt grayish blue/grayish

1952 Re-issue

Printings of the basic aerogramme on identical paper, but with a pale sage green burelage, appeared about mid-1952. The reason for the change is not known. Both burelage color varieties were indiscriminately issued from Post Office stocks for over a year afterwards.

PS 63 Fig. 213 250 poul vermilion & blue/pale sage green/grayish

1956-57 Definitive Issue

The change from a single international rate to sliding scale rates, depending on destination, rendered the previous series obsolete. Accordingly, about the end of 1956 or the beginning of 1957, the 250 poul sheets were withdrawn and replaced by similar aerogrammes which carried no postage imprint. These were sold at a basic price of 50 poul and required the addition of extra adhesive stamps to pay the balance of the appropriate rate.

Except for colors, the new sheets were identical in format, layout arrangement and burelage pattern with the 1951-52 issues. All inscriptions were printed in black and the previous stamp imprint was replaced by a black framed box of the same size. The standard red and blue lozenge border was changed to reflect the national colors in a sequence of black, red and green. The sheets were produced by Waterlow & Sons on a soft thin grayish wove paper.

PS 64 Fig. 213 (50 poul) Black, red & green/light green/grayish

D. Official Envelopes

1910(?) Special Use Issue

Adhesive stamps for official mailing purposes were first introduced in 1909. They were used on regular government office envelopes for the free franking of normal routine correspondence. Such envelopes, incidentally, were standard for many years. They were made of thinnish soft dull white laid paper, average approximately 96mm x 120mm overall, and have a round or oval star or wreath-enframed national seal, with or without a short one line

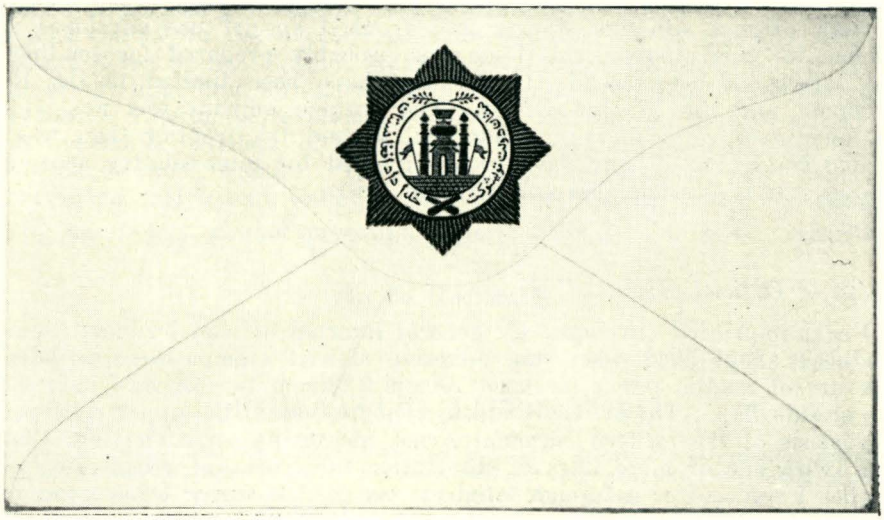


Fig. 214

inscription typographed in blue on the flap. To supplement these, special frank-imprinted envelopes were issued for the restricted mailing of important letters and confidential material. The envelopes, size 86mm x 148mm, were well made of stout light cream laid batonne paper with linen backing. The character of the workmanship indicates foreign origin and they were probably manufactured in Europe.

The large official frank is located on the curved part of the back flap, close to where the adhesive stamp would normally be placed, and was recess printed in gold or colors and highly embossed. The design is similar to that of the adhesive official, minus the outer circular frame, and measures 35mm overall. An inscription surrounds the central motif and reads "Nishan daolat qavi shaokat khudadad Afghanistan" (Seal of the powerful government and Divinely-appointed dynasty of Afghanistan).

The envelopes printed in gold were for the use of the Amir and have a gold block inscription typographed top center on the face which states "Az huzour a'lahazrat seraj millat wa din" (From the presence of His Majesty, the Light of the nation and religion). The colored imprint envelopes were for the use of the several ministries and have no inscriptions on the face. It is not known if these were for general official use or specifically assigned to certain offices, in which latter case other colors probably exist.

PS 80	Fig. 214	(—)	gold on cream laid, linen
PS 81	Fig. 214	(—)	bright blue on cream laid, linen
PS 82	Fig. 214	(—)	dark green on cream laid, linen

1917-18(?) Postage Imprint Issue

While looking over some material in the Post Office collection at Kabul in early 1949, the writer saw a manila envelope imprinted in the upper right corner with one of the 1909 stamp designs in golden yellow. He recorded it as the 2 abasi value, which was the combined rate for single weight postage and registration. A long block inscription in the same color extended across the top and said, in translation, "Special Bureau of His Majesty, the King." The only information obtainable was that the envelope, measuring approximately 95mm x 160mm, had been found in the Ministry archives.

Since free franking was customary for government mail within the country and both official adhesive stamps and franked special use envelopes were available for this purpose, this issue was probably prepared for sending official correspondence abroad. Usage must have been limited to the Royal Secretariat and the Foreign Office. The postage imprint was not, at this time, any more valid for prepaying mail beyond the frontier than was the adhesive frank, but it may have been employed for inter-country accounting purposes. It is possible that other values exist.

PS 84	Fig. 9	2 abasi	golden yellow on manila

1942(?) "Official Business" Issues

Frank-imprinted envelopes for general internal official business use were introduced about 1942 when the adhesive official stamps were withdrawn. These are of manila paper, average 100mm x 230mm in size, and have either a top or side flap. The official frank is typographed in the upper right corner and consists of the modern National Arms, measuring approximately 18mm x 21mm, with one or more lines of inscription underneath. Other inscriptions in either Farsi and/or a foreign language occupy the upper left corner, often with spaces below for letter reference and control numbers, date and the like.

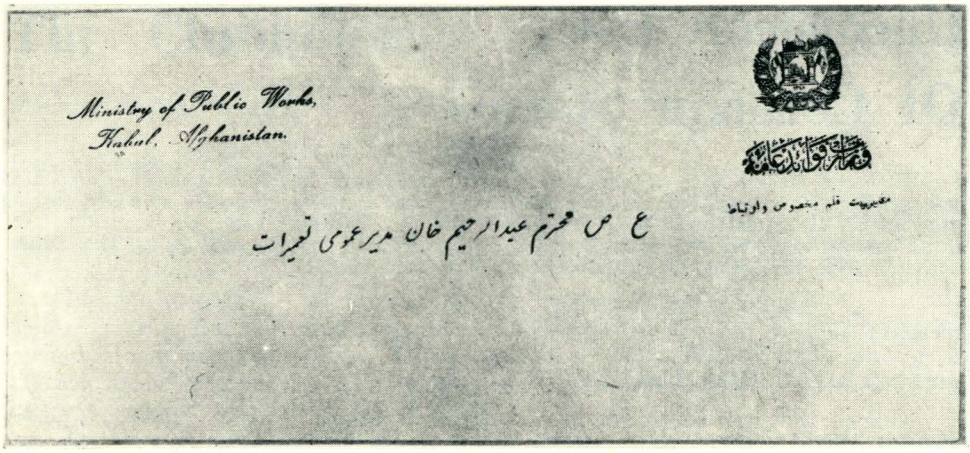


Fig. 215

These envelopes were provided for each ministry and independent agency individually, with a resulting wide variety of imprint arrangements. They offer a fertile field for the specialist. The writer has been content to divide them into two major categories consisting of those envelopes inscribed only in Farsi and those with bilingual inscriptions. Gold imprinted envelopes were provided for the use of the offices of the Prime Minister and the Royal Secretariat. All others are in black.

PS 86	Fig. 215	(—)	gold on manila, Farsi inscriptions only
PS 87	Fig. 215	(—)	black on manila, Farsi inscriptions only
PS 88	Fig. 215	(—)	black on manila, Farsi and English inscriptions
PS 89	Fig. 215	(—)	black on manila, Farsi and French inscriptions

1952 Authority Issue

An autonomous government agency was established in 1952 to give direction and control to the overall economic development of the 900 mile long Helmand River basin. Special franked envelopes were provided for its use. These are of light blue airmail-weight wove paper and have a manufacturer's watermark. They measure 110mm x 136mm. The imprint design and arrangements are similar to those of the standard official business envelopes, but the frank seal is much smaller. The inscriptions are bilingual and include the agency name, "Helmand Valley Authority," in English under the frank.

PS 90	Fig. 215	(—)	black on blue wove

(To Be Continued)

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

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

See Inside Back Cover for the recently published books.

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

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

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

Austria
1918 Air Mail Cover

One of the first countries to issue special stamps for air mail was Austria in 1918 (Scott C1-3). Italy issued the first air mail stamp in 1917. Austria followed in March of 1918 with the inauguration of a regular air mail service by military airplanes between the cities of Vienna, Cracow and Lwow. This was six weeks before our own United States started the May 15, 1918 air mail flights between New York, Philadelphia, Pa. and Washington, D. C.



The general public in the early years of air mail did not patronize this service for various reasons. Flights often were delayed by bad weather. The charges for the air service were very expensive. People hesitated to pay more for an unreliable service that sometimes was delivered even slower than ordinary mail. Furthermore, many considered aviation in 1918 too risky for both themselves and their correspondence. Slow but sure was the popular feeling.

Consequently, most of the 1918 covers from any country that tried air

(*Continued on Page 313*)

The Clubhouse

Meeting of May 1, 1963

Indian Feudatory States

The lecture and display of this evening's program was presented by Harrison D. S. Haverbeck who showed portions of his collection of the Indian Feudatory States.

The speaker began by discussing the appeal of these stamps to the collector looking for new and largely unexplored fields. He explained that a serious study of these stamps would lead to a much fuller understanding of the science of philately. He showed how the various methods of stamp production are all represented in the field.

The lecture then continued into the facets of rarity and scarcity as opposed to expensiveness. The discussion pointed out that it is commonly accepted that the "Post Office Mauritius" has for many years been considered a criterion of rarity. Then the speaker showed several stamps that are known to be rarer than these, that is that few copies are known to exist. Among these are the first stamp of Bundi (Scott No. 1), the first issue of Charkhari (Scott Nos. 1-3), the first issue of Duttia (Scott Nos. 1-5), the newly catalogued Duttia, Scott No. 5C, Jammu-Kashmir ¼ rupee, royal blue (Scott No. 4c), Jammu 1 anna black (Scott No. 9), the Jammu emerald green stamps (Scott Nos. 12 and 14), the Kashmir 1 anna ultramarine (Scott No. 70). It was remarked that all of these stamps when they appeared on the market could be acquired for a small fraction of the cost of one "Post Office Mauritius."

Mr. Haverbeck then went into a discussion of some of the other items displayed in the frames. The regular issues of Bundi were shown in their entirety. Beginning with the early hand-drawn lithographed stamps, the display showed the various types of these with numerous large blocks, some complete sheets and covers. There followed a study of the cliché and setting types of the "Sacred Cow" issue which was used from 1915 until 1941. The use of these clichés for the purpose of making provisional paper money was shown, as well as what might be the State's only commemorative stamp, one which had the inscription "Our Day" in native characters in the space at the top where "Raj Bundi" is usually found. Further displays of Charkhari, including



Kashmir 1867 pair of the 1 anna ultramarine used on an entire dated 15 Zulhigga 1283 (21 March 1867). Courtesy of the Philatelic Foundation.

a cover of the large stamp inscribed "Revenue and Postage" (Scott No. 21a) and the newly catalogued perforated stamps of this type on laid paper (Scott No. 21Ab).

Duttia was represented by the newly listed 1 anna blue watercolor of 1917 (Scott No. 30) shown unused, used and on cover. The State of Las Bela was shown in its entirety with numerous sheets illustrating the early and late settings and covers, including one to the United States. A study of the stamps of Orchha followed with some attempt to clear up the mystery surrounding the uncatalogued issues of 1905, 1913, and 1935. The two final portions of this section of the display dealt with Poonch and the first two issues of Soruth. The Poonch stamps were selected to illustrate the varieties of paper upon which they were handstamped, while Soruth were illustrative of the ease with which a plating study of the second issue could be put together.

The final section consisted of a showing of some so-called "mystery stamps." In this section were placed the Rajkot postal stationery issues. This state apparently never used adhesive stamps, at least none have been found. Also there was a sheet of stamps from Jhind showing a lion where the denomination usually occured. These have tentatively been identified as official stamps although none have been seen used. The mystery state of Baraundha was represented by the apparent adhesives. These, too, are not known used, nor has there been any record of a postal service in that state. The 1 anna Sikkim "revenue" stamp was shown doing undoubted postal service on a cover addressed to Col. F. M. Bailey. These are only some of the unresolved questions surrounding the stamps of the Indian Feudatory States.

Mr. Haverbeck concluded the showing by throwing the meeting open to questions and discussion.

Awards Dinner

May 8, 1963

In a setting that only the great city of New York can offer, the second annual Awards dinner was staged in Central Park at the Tavern-On-The-Green. Close to 100 Collectors Club members with wives and guests met at 6:30 p. m. for cocktails that were served on a large outdoor terrace reserved for the club. It seems remarkable that a cold, skyscraper metropolis as New York can offer such beauty. It was the rare combination of rural greenery in Central Park with Manhattan's tall skyline that caused all present to admire the setting, taking time to comment upon this more than once.

At 8 p. m., all were seated in a spacious private dining room to enjoy a top-notch dinner served in the best possible manner.

After dinner, President John R. Boker, Jr. welcomed all and began the night's proceedings — the presentations of the annual major awards of the Collectors Club.

Leading off was the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST medal for the best article published in 1962. This went to Frank E. Patterson III for his outstanding series of articles on the *20th Century Postal Issues of Afghanistan.* Since Mr. Patterson resides in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, his sister, Mrs. Bruce Weireck of Northumberland, Penna. accepted the medal in her brother's behalf from the editor of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

Generally, a second article in this magazine is named for an *Award Of Merit.* This in 1962 was earned by *Brunei* authored by Howard Lee.

The *Collectors Club Medal* for the best 1962-63 program was presented to



(Left) Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale presenting the 1963 Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial medal to Henry M. Goodkind. (Right) Sir Henry Tucker receiving congratulations for the Collectors Club Medal from the club's President John R. Boker, Jr., who is at the right. (Photos by Boutrelle).

Sir Henry Tucker of Bermuda, B. W. I. for his excellent exhibit and lecture on *Bermuda and British Honduras.* President Boker, as chairman of the 1962 Awards Committee, did the honors here.

1962 appears to have been a banner one for programs on United States, because three *Honorable Mention Certificates* were awarded to: Mortimer L. Neinken, Brooklyn, N. Y., *Issues From 1847-69;* J. David Baker, Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. Classic Postal History and Clyde Jennings, Jr., Lynchburg, Va. for *U. S. Freaks, Errors and Oddities.*

The next medal came as a surprise. The club's president decided to award a *Collectors Club Medal* to Harrison D. S. Haverbeck for his many services to the club that extend over a number of years. As the president pointed out, Mr. Haverbeck has held every office but treasurer, is a trustee and has served and headed, or currently is heading and serving on many of this club's active committees.

As the Master of Ceremonies said, "And now, for the climax, the presentation of America's outstanding philatelic honor, the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award.*" He, in turn, called upon Mrs. Louise B. Dale, the daughter of Alfred F. Lichtenstein, to present the 1963 medal to Henry M. Goodkind. The editor of this magazine had not planned to publish his acceptance speech here but many members, especially those who were unable to attend, asked to read it. His remarks now follow:

"As editor of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, it was my assignment to write for the magazine the biography of every one of the previous 11 Lichtenstein Memorial Award winners. After reading my own in the March C. C. P. written by my friend, Philip Silver, I dont think I should ever write another. We have found a better man for this.

"I want to speak about the man in whose name this award was created. I got to know Mr. Alfred Lichtenstein only in the last years of his life. But his influence upon me was profound. I have had the pleasure and privilege of becoming very friendly with his daughter, Louise Dale and her mother, the late Mrs. Lichtenstein, while attempting to carry out some of Mr. Lichtenstein's ideas for the welfare of philately, especially with the Philatelic Foundation.

"One thing I shall always remember about Mr. Lichtenstein. It was so typical of this outstanding philatelist. In the latter part of 1946, I received a letter from him inviting me to serve on the Board of International Judges for the coming 1947 CIPEX. Frankly, I could not believe this. In my mind, I had no right to sit with such an august body of great philatelists. So I kept staring at the letter with disbelief and delayed a reply.

"A few weeks later, as I walked into the Collectors Club, Mr. Lichtenstein was standing in the entrance hall and wagging his index finger, he called me over, saying: 'Henry, you have not answered my letter.'

" 'I know, Mr. Lichtenstein. I have not been able to do it because I don't think I have the qualifications to serve as an international judge. Gee, I know so little about philately compared to men as yourself.'

" 'Oh! so that's the reason. Tell me how are you going to learn?'

"We hear too little as this nowadays. Mr. Lichtenstein and after his death, his close friend, the late Theodore E. Steinway were constantly seeking and encouraging younger men to join them as judges or on the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation for the good of philately. They wanted to groom philatelists with their outlook to take over when they were no longer with us.

"This award for service to philately could not have been named in the memory of a greater man. No one in my many years on the American philatelic scene has dominated it as Mr. Lichtenstein did. He was the top philatelist that America has ever produced. I still hear this when I visit in Europe or South America.

"Those who know me and those who have read my C. C. P. editorials must realize that I am very candid and not given to flattery or lavish praise. Therefore, it is not my way to extol the virtues of one person and puff them up beyond reality. Certainly, Mr. Lichtenstein had his faults. He could be a most domineering person. But this was to become forgotten in view of his greatness. I have yet to find his equal in philately.

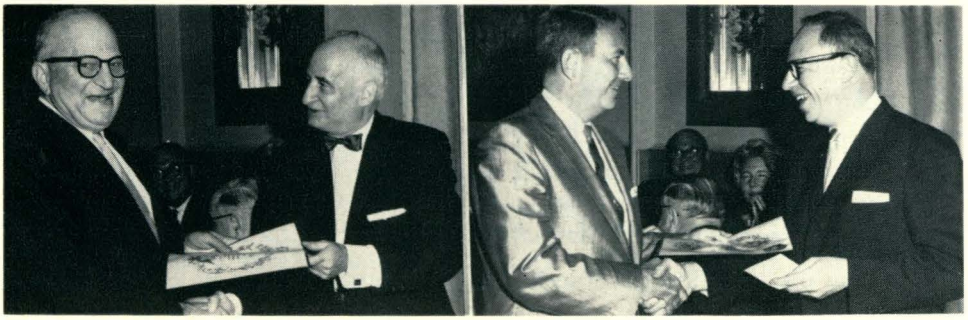
"First of all, he was a great philatelist. Granted he had the means to buy rare and valuable stamps, he had the knack of spotting the best material. There have been others who had more money to spend on stamps, but they never could equal Mr. Lichtenstein's appreciation for fine stamps and covers.

"Now I can hear someone say under his breath: 'Alfred Lichtenstein. Bah, he never wrote one word on stamps. Go look in the club's library if you dont believe me.' This is technically true but not correct. Mr. Lichtenstein studied and made notes on his stamps and he had a most retentive memory. He turned all his knowledge over to others with instructions that they prepare it for publication. He also arranged the financing. Thus, it was his own knowledge and his patronage that has produced some of our greatest books. But being a modest man, he was delighted just with the thought that the knowledge was permanently recorded. Those he financed and those to whom he turned over his notes and stamps received the honors, medals and kudos.

"Furthermore, no philatelist in our country ever achieved the international renown that Mr. Alfred Lichtenstein did, because he was not only a great philatelist, whose collections were invited to be shown all over the world, but a leader in American industry, who could act.

"Take, as an example, the way he handled international philatelic exhibitions in this country. He arranged for the finest philatelists and foreign exhibits in the world to come over here. Never mind the transportation and other costs that many could not afford. Mr. Lichtenstein quietly took care of that. What were the results? Great foreign philatelists came here to see American philately firsthand while we here got to know people and great collections we had heard and read about.

"One could go on for hours reciting much more as this. But let us now, instead pause and think about the great philatelist in whose memory this award was created. I must be forthright and say that I think many have tended to forget this in recent years. Those responsible for the selection of the award in Mr. Lichtenstein's name should ask of a candidate — is he the type that Alfred F. Lichtenstein would approve?



The presentations of two of the Collectors Club Certificates Of Merit for outstanding programs in 1962. (Left) Mortimer L. Neinken receiving his certificate from Dean Herbert P. Woodward, Vice-president of the Collectors Club. (Right) Clyde Jennings, Jr. accepting his certificate from Philip Silver, the club's Secretary who is standing at the right.

"It is my sincere belief that the family of Alfred F. Lichtenstein had too little to say about the award created in his memory. Dont forget that Louise Dale was taught by her father ever since she was a young girl. He was a wonderful teacher and she was a fine pupil. Her trouble has been that Lichtenstein modesty. Now being a Lichtenstein Memorial Award recipient, I would suggest that the committee in charge of this award include the most logical one, his pupil, his protegee, his only child who has wisely and wonderfully carried on the Lichtenstein tradition in philately.

"Therefore, let us remember always that this is the ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN Memorial Award. Today there are fewer, who knew him, than in 1952 when the award was created. 10 years from now there will be less. But philately must always know why such an outstanding award was created in Mr. Lichtenstein's name. As a person is offered for consideration for this award, we must ask — was he Mr. Lichtenstein's type of philatelist or one whom he was wont to dismiss because actually he knew very little about stamps, although he made grand pretensions that he was a first-class philatelist. We in the Collectors Club must always be faithful to the memory of the man who did so much for our club and whose name we decided to honor.

"Now I need not say what great significance this award has for me personally. I feel that working closely with Mr. Lichtenstein's family and through my years of services to the Philatelic Foundation, one of the great dreams of Alfred F. Lichtenstein, that we, as a team, have helped make this into a successful reality. Were Mr. Lichtenstein now standing as he did in 1946 in the club's entrance hall, I feel that he would say to me:

" 'Henry, you have learned well and have not disappointed me. See, I told you that you must accept my invitation to serve as an international judge at CIPEX.'

"What essential things about philately have I learned from these associations?

"1. There is so much to philately. Remember how little is known and how much more there is to learn.
"2. No one knows all the answers. When asked a question, never be ashamed to say: 'I dont know.'
"3. Even as a volunteer, when making a commitment to perform a service for philately, give it your best and dont procrastinate although the work is a free service.
"4. When using information made known by others, always graciously and gratefully acknowledge the source and do not pretend that such information was yours.

"5. When writing — a book, article, editorial or book review — never be content to rest upon your laurels. Remember that "because X once wrote a good book, all of X's other books will not necessarily be good."

"6. To write without fear or favor. Far too often stamp writers can be influenced so easily to 'plug' someone or something, whether or not it is deserved. Several years ago, I wrote a very favorable review of a catalog published by a stamp dealer. At the time we were engaged in a strong argument about the purchase and sales of stamps I had made through this dealer's firm.

"7. Take disappointments gracefully. It is much harder to be a good loser than a proud winner.

"8. Dont look for constant praise and flattery, and try to ignore petty, carping criticisms as much as possible.

"9. Be thankful to have a hobby that will always keep one active and alert. A philatelist should never become a pathetic old man or woman.

"10. Dont treat philately continually as a battlefield, stressing nothing but its faults and never noticing its virtues and assets.

"In this spirit, I humbly accept this great award created in the memory of a philatelist for whom I held such profound respect. I never can be an Alfred F. Lichtenstein but I can try. They say 'if you aim for the moon, you may hit a star.' "

The success of this night (everyone agreed that it was the best such affair yet) was due in the most part, as president Boker remarked as he closed the program, to the excellent arrangements made by John J. Britt, former club president and the 1959 recipient of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award.*

Also adding to the success of this dinner was the number of out-of-town members and guests. Mr. Stanley Hodziewich of the United States Post Office Department came from Washington, D. C. to be present as one of his old friends in philately received the 1963 *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award.* Mr. and Mrs. Sol Glass of Baltimore, Md. and Admiral Jesse Johnson of Norfolk, Va. attended. Asked to take a special bow because it was the first time out after a long illness was Past President Jacob S. Glaser and Mrs. Glaser. Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, the 1957 Lichtenstein Memorial medalist and Mrs. Lindquist also were present. It was such a fine philatelic affair that it is regretted that space requirements in this magazine do not permit the listing of all who attended.

Meeting of May 15, 1963

Postal History Society of the Americas

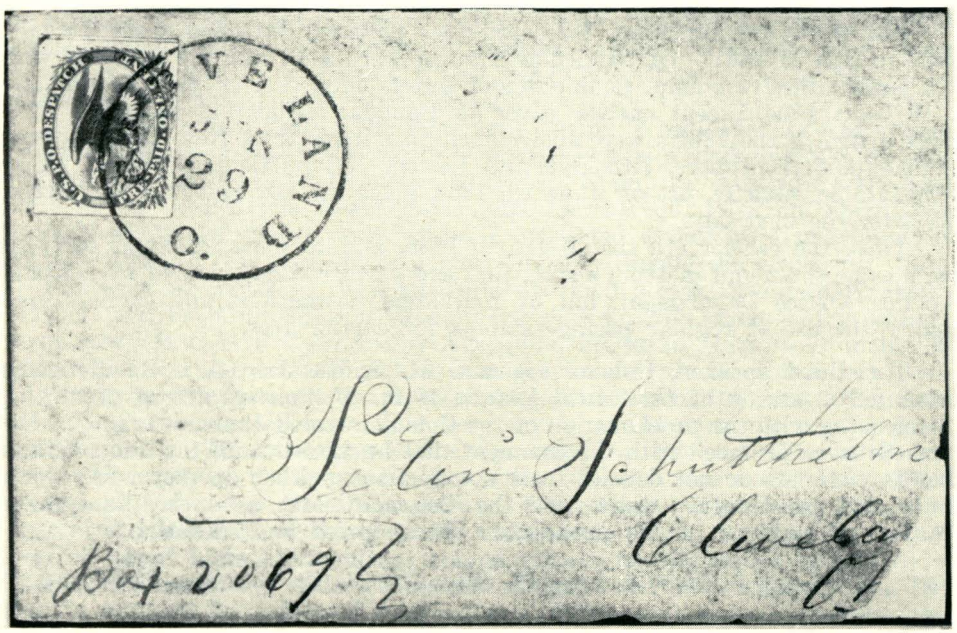
There were four exhibitors for this meeting that was conducted by Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch, the president of the Postal History Society of the Americas.

Mr. Philip E. Baker, of Allendale, New Jersey, exhibited five frames and spoke briefly about *United States Miscellaneous War Covers.* The Civil War era was represented by examples of Soldier's Mail, both on patriotic and plain envelopes. Three different "Bank's Division" postmarks were shown. Covers addressed to personnel on board naval vessels indicating the squadron or unit to which the ship was assigned, including inland waterways, and a cover from Libby Prison, as verified by manuscript markings, were presented.

During the Spanish-American War, military station postmarks emphasized the many types of postal markings used in Cuba, Guam, Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico. Covers were also included showing some of the many patriotic envelopes originating from both civilian and military camp sources. Covers from the "China Relief Expedition" of 1900-01, and the Occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico in 1914 continued the display.

Selected A. E. F. World War I postmarks were followed by U. S. Postal Agency, Siberia, markings. The North Russian Expedition of 1919 was evidenced by eighteen covers, including the only recorded example of the Traveling Post Office #1 cancellation. Current news headlines were recalled with a showing of Marine Corps postmarks used in Haiti and Dominican Republic thirty and more years ago.

The exhibit concluded with a showing of covers containing the United States Iwo Jima commemorative stamps appropriately used from that island, as well as a photograph of the exhibitor purchasing the first sheet of these stamps sold at A. P. O. #86 located there in 1945.



The "Eagle" Carrier stamp used on a cover from Cleveland, Ohio — The only one known from this city.

Dr. Donald B. Johnstone discussed The *United States Carrier* era. "Carrier" has different meanings depending upon circumstances. But in the philatelic sense, it refers to either the postman who carried mail to and from the post office or the stamps and other indicia for prepayment of a carrier's fee.

One hundred years ago our domestic letters between cities were posted with 3 cent stamps. These prepaid single rate postage for the letters to go from one post ofice to another. If a writer wished to have his letter taken to the post office for deposit, and carrier service existed there, he could drop it into a nearby mailbox or hand it to a carrier. In either case, he had to pay a carrier's fee of 1 cent for this service. This could be by cash to the carrier or by af-

fixing a 1c regular postage stamp, thus making his total prepaid postage 4 cents. The carriers also charged for delivery of letters, so that during this period the addressee paid 1 cent for his letter to be brought from the post office to his residence or business address.

This subject is appropriate this year because the carrier fee system came to an end just one hundred years ago on June 30, 1863. Thereafter, carrier services never again required an additional charge.

The album pages shown were selected to illustrate the origin and use of the two U. S. carrier stamps, the "Franklin" and "Eagle" as well as the regular issues for prepayment of carrier fees up to the end of the carrier era brought about by the Act of 1863.

Included in the Franklin carrier display was an original large die proof in black and one in red, three of the original stamps, a research study of the different reprints of 1875, several Schernikow prints and collateral material.

The Eagle carrier display included a similar study with plate flaws, double transfers and proof varieties. Usage included single and combination covers from Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Washington. The only known use of the Eagle carrier in Cleveland, Ohio was pointed out and is illustrated here.

Use of the regular issues for carrier fee payment extended from the 1851 issue to that of 1861. Of particular interest were a 1c star die envelope with a 3 cents adhesive stamp, double-weight letters plus carrier pick-up fee, and a 10 cents plus 1 cent carrier cover to Canada. Numerous examples of 4 cents covers of the 1860's were shown including items from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Brooklyn and Lowell. Of particular interest was a very late 3c, plus 1c, use on June 29, 1863, since the law removed the carrier fee after the next day.

Thus, the carrier era that began in 1836, and to some extent as early as 1825, came to an end in 1863, a span that saw carrier stamps issued by not only the Post Office Department, but by individual postmasters and carriers, and finally the use of regular postage stamps for carrier fees.

The third speaker, Colonel Leonard H. Smith Jr. (A. U. S., Retired), presented a survey of *the postal history of the Commonwealth of Australia,* commencing with the proclamation of the Commonwealth January 1, 1901. His remarks were prefaced with the comment that he agreed with Sir John Wilson that forerunners do not detract from a collection; neither do they add to one. Since this presentation dealt with the Commonwealth as such, the speaker omitted all material of the predecessor States prior to Federation.

Australia proper almost exactly equals continental United States in land area and distance. At the time the Commonwealth was formed, the total population of Australia was slightly more than half that of the city of New York. No transcontinental railroad existed until 1927. Some idea of the magnitude of the task confronting the new Postmaster General when his Department was created March 1, 1901, may be gotten from those facts. No less than six existing departments, each with its own stamps and rate structure, had to be amalgamated into a single Department. The steps which were taken to accomplish that result were illustrated in the first frame.

Although stamps continued to be issued bearing the names of the individual States, such issues were, in fact, controlled by the Commonwealth Postal Department. The stamps were valid only in the State of issue until October 13, 1910, on which date they became valid indiscriminately throughout the entire Commonwealth, a situation which is still true today. The second frame was devoted to the display of covers showing usage of the States' stamps before October 1910 and subsequent inter-State usage, with numerous examples of mixed franking.

A third frame was devoted to special rates and markings. Included were examples of the English Mail Traveling Post Office (Melbourne-Adelaide to intercept the British-bound ship), emergency (or relief) postmarks and concession rates for soldier's letters. Covers from the first Australia-England air mail flight and the first "All-Australian" air mail flight (April and November, 1931, respectively) were also included. The latter flight crashed in Malaya, and the mail was salvaged and carried through on another plane. In this frame was an example of the special prisoner-of-war air-letter sheet issued by the Commonwealth for prisoners held in Australia in World War II.

The Commonwealth has had to provide postal service at distances far beyond its national boundaries; two frames were devoted to a selection of covers showing such usages. Territories of the Commonwealth from which covers bearing Australian stamps were shown included Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Thursday Island, and Willis Island. The latter island has a population of 2-radio operators.

During World War I, Australia occupied German New Guinea and overprinted stamps of the German colonies "G. R. I." for use there pending the availability of Australian stamps overprinted "North West Pacific Islands." The German stamps were exhausted before the overprinted Australian stamps became available and, as an emergency measure, Australian stamps were issued for use in German New Guinea. This usage was illustrated, as well as a philatelically prepared cover from Madang.

Australian occupation of the same area during World War II was accompanied by military post offices, which were replaced on a walk-in walk-out basis by civilian administration on October 30, 1945. Stamps of Australia were used in the territory of Papua/New Guinea until October 30, 1952, on which date Papua/New Guinea stamps were released. Selected covers were presented, as well as a listing of the post offices in that territory during the period.

For some six weeks in 1945 Australia provided postal service in Kuching, Sarawak, and examples of that usage were shown. The stamps of Australia overprinted "B. C. O. F." for use by Australian Forces in Japan were included, among which was a cover used in Australia proper after the stock was destroyed.

Finally covers from all the Australian post offices in the Australian Antarctic Territory were shown. This territory is as large as the continent of Australia itself. The transcript of the sign posted at the post office at Heard Island demonstrates the speaker's point that the Commonwealth Post Office Department has had a formidable task: "The nearest phone booth is at the corner of Mitchell St. and Russelton Rd., Fremantle, W. A., 2,100 miles away."

The final speaker was Dr. Gordon Torrey of Washington, D. C. Dr. Torrey's exhibit of *Ottoman Turkish* material was intended to illustrate the wide range of possibilities in this field, rather than to give a comprehensive exposition of the postal history of Turkey. Pointing out that a public postal service was not organized in the Ottoman Empire until late 1840, Torrey began with covers of the stampless era, the first being a letter carried from Tripoli to Aleppo in the 16th century. This was followed by what might be termed a semi-official letter probably sent by official courier in 1806 by the Pasha of Bayazid. Examples of the public postal service during the prestamp period (1840-63) included letters from Andrianople, Mosul, Beirut and Damascus.

The first issue was represented by stamps, covers and cancellations. Turkey's first, and only booklets, were displayed, as well as the unissued stamps prepared for the occupation of Egypt.

The various local posts were explained with covers and stamps of the Piroscafi Ottomani, Morton and Company, and the Constantinople City Post (1865-81). The Glavany counterfeits of these stamps and stationery were

explained by photographs. Various ship mail markings were touched upon.

Cancellations from former Ottoman possessions — Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen — were displayed. The exhibit included such other aspects as World War I field post offices (including the rare Jemal Pasha Tepesi located in the Sina Peninsula near St. Catherine's Monastery), the Feke provisional and the Balkan Wars (1912-13).

A short history of foreign post offices in the Turkish Empire was illustrated by stamps, covers and cancellations.

Included in the audience was Mr. Horace Chisholm of Melbourne, Australia, editor of "Philately from Australia," the journal of the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria.

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

4914 Robert H. Pratt, Milwaukee, Wisc. Collects Essays and Proofs Newfoundland and Canada.
4915 Meiso Mizuhara, Tokyo, Japan. Collects Japan and China.
4916 Henry P. Elliott, Jr., New York, N. Y. Collects United States.
4917 Stuart C. Way, M. D., San Francisco, Calif. Collects United States, China, and Nepal.
4918 Lester A. Meis, Victoria, Tex. Collects United States, Canal Zone, Canada, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia.
4919 Herbert C. Heller, New York, N. Y. Collects World Wide.
4920 Harry Scholz, Philadelphia, Pa. Collects Germany, Zeppelins, and United States.
4921 Stanley A. Salomon, New York, N. Y. Collects United States, France, Masonic.
4922 Irwin Miller, Philadelphia, Pa. Collects Egypt.
4923 H. H. Winning, Grosse Pointe, Mich. Collects World Wide.
4924 Raymond Uzumecki, Philadelphia, Pa. Collects Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania Air Mails.
4925 Hans Nothman, Philadelphia, Pa. Collects Germany and Zeppelins.
4926 Marvin Kobacker, Toledo, Ohio. Collects French and British Colonies.
4927 Robert R. Wolf, Narberth, Pa. Collects United States and Air Mails.
4928 Joaquin Galvez, Santiago, Chile. Collects Chile.
4929 Rudolf G. Wunderlich, Ossining, N. Y. Collects United States.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following by purchase:

The Provisional Issues of the Postage Stamps of Mafia by Charles H. Greenwood. Published by D. Field, London, England. 1930. 25 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound.

Great Britain's First Postage Stamp by Ernest S. Gladstone. Published by Douglas and Walls, Ltd., Liverpool, England. 1924. 25 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound.

Walter Morley's Catalogue and Price List of the Revenue Stamps of the British Colonies, Including Railway Stamps. 3rd Ed. 1910. Published by Walter Morley, London, England. 130 pages. Illustrated. Linen cover.

Walter Morley's Catalogue of the Newspaper Tax Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland. Compiled and published by Walter Morley, London, England. 1912. 55 pages. Illustrated. Linen cover.

Kobayagawa's Catalogue of Japanese Revenue Stamps. Published by the Jun Kobayagawa Co., Yokohama, Japan. 1909. 33 pages. Illustrated. Soft cover.

The "Brunswick Star" by James Arnot. Published by Ramsay Stewart, Edinburgh, Scotland. 16 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound.

Catalogue des Estampilles & Marques Postales d'Alsace et de Lorraine, 1698-1870 by Maurice Langlois and Gerard Gilbert. Published by Yvert & Cie, Amiens, France. 1937. French text. 263 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound.

Auction Catalogue of the Baron de Worms Collection of Ceylon. H. R. Harmer, London. June 20-23, 1938.

British Postage Stamps by S. C. Johnson. Published by William Collins of London. 1944. 48 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover.

Current Machine Postmarks of the United Kingdom by J. Bruce Bennett, Cyril R. H. Parsons and George R. Pearson. Published for the British Postmark Society. 1963. 62 pages. Illustrated. Ring binder. Paperbound.

COMING 1963 MEETINGS

September 18th	— *France & Colonies Philatelic Society*
October 2nd	— *New York Postmaster Provisionals*—John R. Boker, Jr.
October 16th	— *Trans Atlantic Covers 1851-1875*—Melvin Schuh
November 6th	— *American Stamp Dealers' Association*
November 20th	— *U.S Postmaster Provisionals*—John Pope — *Memphis Postmaster Provisionals*—Mrs. John Pope
December 4th	— *Air Mails*—Henry M. Goodkind
December 18th	— *Board of Governors*—Open House

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

(Continued From Page 302)

mail were philatelic covers, because only stamp people and not the public used air post. Austria was no exception.

Started on March 20, 1918, first as an experiment, Austria placed the operation of air mail on a regular schedule on April 1, 1918.

The late Edwin Mueller, a great authority on Austrian philately, often advised us to be on the lookout for commercial covers with Austria C1-3, because they are exceedingly scarce. This opinion of Mr. Mueller is confirmed in his fine catalogue, "Specialized Catalog of Austria 1850-1918" published in 1952. On page 98, Edwin Mueller priced commercial covers with single stamps for the first regular flights dated March 31, 1918 at large premium prices. The illustrated cover, incidentally, secured from Edwin Mueller for our collection, is postmarked "Flugpost/Wein/March 31, 1918." It flew on the first regular flight from Vienna to Cracow.

The stamp on the cover (C2) catalogs for $2.50. But on the illustrated cover it is definitely an uncommon use of a common stamp. *(H. M. G.)*

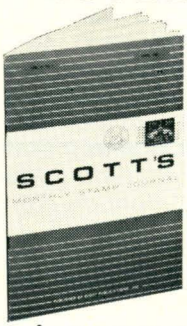
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Dear Mr. Harmer:

I am very sorry for the delay in answering your letter of May 17, but I happened to be in Washington, D.C. visiting my relatives and did not receive your letter until my return, last week.

Your final check was also received, and I want you to know thatwe were very pleased with the efficient way you handled my father's collection.

Your appraisal was extremely accurate, the payments prompt, and the proceeds higher than what we could have realized elsewhere. I want you to know I will not hesitate to recommend your firm to friends that may require your services.

Yours sincerely,

Narciso Gelats

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