

The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 47 Number 6
November 1968

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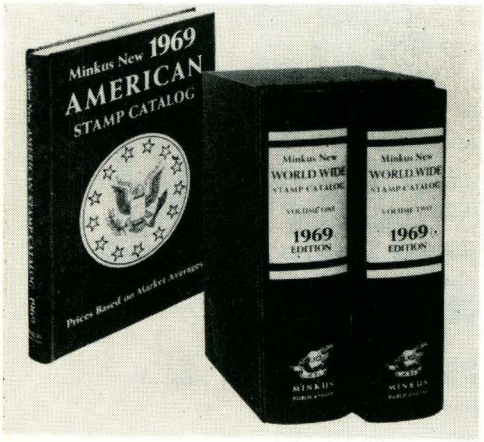
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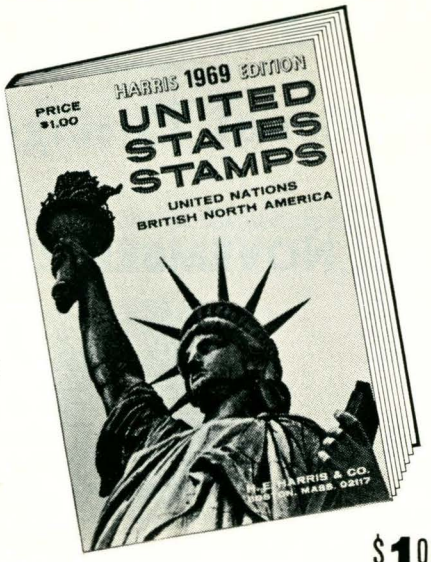
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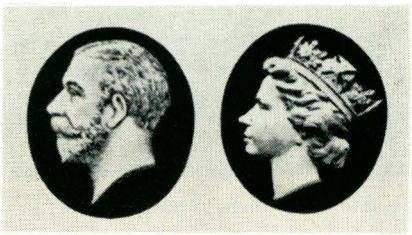
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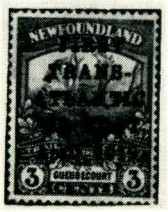
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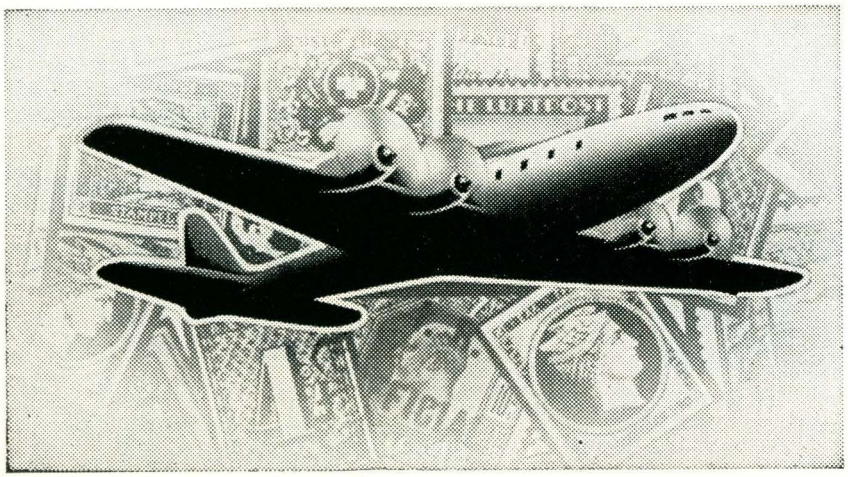
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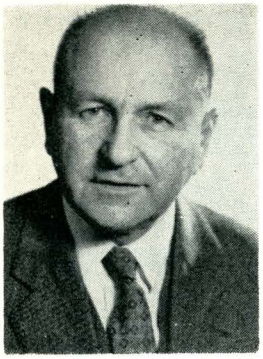
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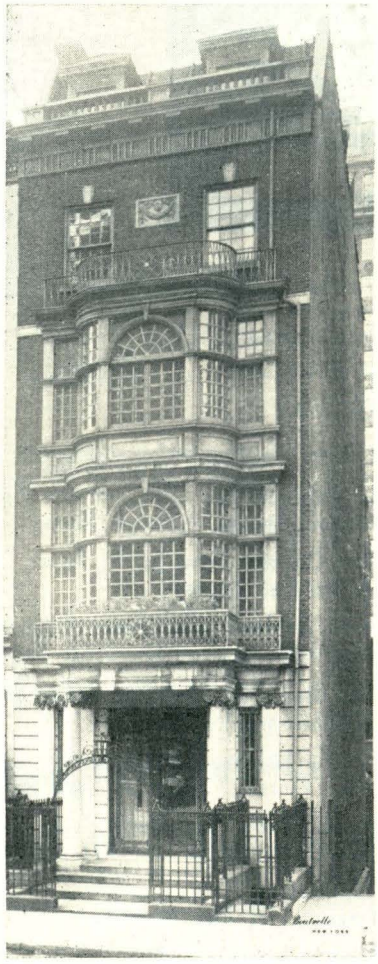
The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST
Volume 47 Number 6
November 1968

The

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THE Collectors Club has an honorable history of close to three-quarters of a century of service to philately. It has maintained its position as the premier philatelic organization in the United States through a membership which has contributed of its talent and time in generous measure to the advancement and enjoyment of our more than a century-old hobby.

The Collectors Club building is a five-story structure located at 22 East 35th Street, New York City, between Madison and Park Avenues, in what is known as the Murray Hill district of the city. The Club is accessible to intown members and visitors by various bus lines and subway systems, and is within comfortable walking distance of Pennsylvania Station, Greyhound Bus Terminal, Grand Central Station and the Air Lines Terminal. Private cars may be parked on the street after six p. m.

The building was designed by the well-known architect, Stanford White, for the late Thomas B. Clark, collector of early Americana. Four of the five floors are dedicated to philatelic activities; the fifth floor is the residence of the permanent staff. The library has the largest collection of philatelic literature in the world. The Club's facilities are available to members every day in the year, except Sundays and Holidays. The Collectors Club is the first philatelic organization in this country which has its own especially designed and equipped building.

Editorials

Research — Understand It

In the July, 1968 number of this magazine in the obituary of *Herbert P. Woodward,* former Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Rutgers University, Newark, N. J., reference was made to his sagacious remarks spoken here at the Collectors Club on November 2, 1966 regarding *philatelic research.* The entire speech had been published in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. 46, pages 42 and 43.

Since then, it has become apparent that many philatelists either did not carefully read Mr. Woodward's speech, or if they did, have forgotten it. Time and again, far too many philatelists have incorrectly used the word, "research."

Mr. Woodward clearly outlined exactly what *philatelic research* is and also what it is not. In an attempt to have "research" generally better understood in philately, the 1966 remarks by this club's Past President are being repeated. Let us hope for better success the second time.

"The term *research* is commonly understood to signify careful, studious — even learned — study or inquiry. Usually, it has as its purpose the development of new knowledge or the revision of accepted conclusions on the basis of newly discovered facts. Most commonly, it is the critical, exhaustive, and studious investigation pursued by the dedicated scientist through experimentation, observation, and the coordination of what is already known about the subject or topic. Where its purpose to uncover new knowledge is successful, research leads — or should lead — to publication.

"True research is possible in philately. But much of what is called 'philatelic research' is merely a loose application by a few of the methods of research to a problem that provides no new knowledge. Also it may not go more deeply into genuine research than the reading of two or three previously printed articles.

"For example, it would be possible by searching the literature and by applying some of the methods of research to ascertain what the U. S. postal rates were in 1912 when the parcel post system was first introduced; but this certainly is not new knowledge and not genuine research. Nor would the problem be any more basic if it dealt with the postal rates in Venice in 1390, when the first written manuscript letter was entered in the post. On the other hand, to have run down the history of all the known copies in the original sheet of 100 of the inverted U. S. air mail stamp of 1918 was a problem closely approaching true research, because this information had never been assembled. In this (relatively small) matter, the study did indeed provide new information, as Mr. Goodkind has done.*

"Research can have any incentive — even a whimsical one. It may deal with any subject, whether large or tiny. It may lead to publication or may be fallow with no published results. It may be done individually or by a team; but whenever it merits the research designation, it must adhere strictly to at least the following three requirements.

"1. *Informational integrity.* This means that, whatever information is

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**United States. 24c Air Mail Inverted Center of 1918* by Henry M. Goodkind. Published as Handbook #1 by the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund. The Collectors Club, 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016.

used, must be acknowledged as to the author and source, if it is abstracted from an existing study; or it must be supported by observation, experimentation, and analysis, if original. Scientific priority is a valued possession. If 'Joe Doakes' said it first and you wish to say it again, he must be given prior credit for his observation. It is hardly necessary to emphasize this factor.

"2. *Procedural correctness.* This means that the accepted methods of research must be followed. These commonly run from observation to the development of a hypothesis. Then, experimentation to verify the hypothesis under new and different circumstances must follow. Finally, it leads to the statement of a rule or law or an explanation, which is documented by suitable references to the literature, to a listing of the methods of study, and by the addition of a bibliography.

"3. *Repeatability.* The true research project or article should be capable of repetition, so that the reader or a second student can pursue the same topic or subject along the same lines as the original student, either as a check on the observed data or methods used, or to verify the conclusions made. This means, of course, that the ideal research will avoid dogmatic statements or hypothecated guesses that may not be subject to verification. In short, the careful student will commonly intersperse such phrases as 'I think' or 'It seems to me' where the less careful person will make categorical statements."

Stamps. 20th Century Now Older Than The 19th

If you want to start a bitter philatelic argument, put a few 19th century classic stamp collectors in the same room with some who only collect the more modern issues. Then sit back and listen to the sharp differences of opinion. It is said the 19th century represents quality, while the 20th stands for quantity. It is charged that the 19th century issues are always favored, especially when competing against the 20th century stamps in stamp shows, because the international boards of judges are composed of a large majority of classic philatelists.

On the other hand, the 20th century collector derides the classic philatelist as an old fogey, fifty years behind the times, playing with minutia and "fly-speck" philately.

The matter never will be resolved; arguments will persist. What will happen when the year 2100 arrives cannot be forecasted. Perhaps, there will be a three-way argument between the 19th, the 20th and the 21st century stamp collectors, each trying to proselyte for his own field.

The 20th century is nearing its 69th birthday. Its last quarter is only a little more than five years away. It is generally accepted that philately began in 1840. Thus, the 19th century offers only sixty years of postage stamps, while this century already has sixty-nine.

It does seem apparent, however, that many a classic stamp collector is not aware of the fact that this century is almost seventy years old. The cavalcade of 20th century stamps is very varied, much more so than the issues of the previous century.

The greatest change with postage stamps began in the first third of the 20th century, when postal administrations no longer issued stamps primarily for postal purposes. Stamps were issued with a propaganda message. The origin can be dated to the last decade of the 19th century, when the first commemorative stamps were issued. But the idea of stamps for propaganda purposes really caught on and accelerated after the end of World War II.

This, too, had led to two schools of philatelists with entirely different interests in postage stamps. One, the more traditional and real philatelic in the

accepted sense, is interested in the preparation, production, and use of postage stamps. The years in the 19th century and for about the first decade or so of the 20th marked the pioneer times in the production and printing of stamps. Today's issues are the result of these years of experimentation. A pioneer period offers the most fertile field for research and study. The experiments with plates, printing methods, security for postal revenue, perforating, gumming, cancelling stamps and postmarking mail are what fascinates the old-school philatelist.

The typical modern stamp collector concentrates his attention upon the stamp's design, its background and source. He is much more interested in the artist and the designer than in the printer or the papermaker. As for cancellations, only a non-mailed envelope is collected — one with a first day cancellation that never saw the mails. The market value of a modern first day envelope decreases if it bears an address and shows any signs of handling in the mail. In sharp contrast, such material is downgraded and bypassed, as almost worthless blatant "philatelic use," by the 19th century philatelist. One may properly say that these days many more pay attention to a stamp's artwork than to its graphic arts.

If there is any message in this editorial, it is only to call attention to the fact that the 20th century soon will be seventy years old. The total number of stamps to collect from 1840 to date now is so vast, that one never hears a collector saying: "You ask me what I collect? I specialize in 19th and 20th century stamps of the world."

Letters To the Editor

A Rural Stamp Collector

I surely enjoyed the editorial, "For Pleasure or Profit," that you, Mr. Goodkind, wrote in the July 1968 number. I, for one, only collect for the enjoyment I get out of stamp collecting. The only way money enters into the picture is — can I afford to buy that stamp? — not how much it will be worth in ten years or so. I certainly believe you when you wrote that "profit and pleasure cannot be mixed."

I do like to read about philately. Besides the Collectors Club, I belong to the APS, the SPA, the American Philatelic Congress and the Masonic Stamp Club of New York. I subscribe to the weekly, "Stamps," and the "Minkus Stamp Journal."

Besides stamp collecting, I have another interest. I belong to the National Genealogical Society. I have worked for around 16 years on my own family history and have it about 90% complete.

I work a small farm here in Illinois. Thus, I subscribe to two farm papers. I am active in the church here and belong to the Masonic Lodge, attending almost every meeting.

Reading is my only way of finding out about postage stamps. There are a few around here who also collect. But not one of them ever sees a stamp journal or is interested in subscribing to one.

The last stamp meeting I attended was in St. Louis, Mo. for the APS annual convention in 1956. That was the year I got married.

I know one fellow near here who goes to the post office and buys a sheet of every new U. S. issue. If I try to tell him they will not be worth more but less, he gets angry. So I don't bother to tell him anymore. Hope that I have not wasted your time with my letter.

Charles W. Beare (Member #2258)
Ellis Grove, Illinois

The Gum Craze Started Here in 1929

I was interested in Mr. Juliard's explanation of the "gum" trend in the September number on page 270. While it may have merit, it is not precisely correct.

As I point out in my "Romance Of Stamp Collecting," this began as a serious trend immediately after the stock market crash in '29.

As more and more speculators moved from Wall to Nassau Sts., to put their money into stamps without having the foggiest knowledge of philately, they observed over-the-counter and auction sales and leaped to conclusions — many of them erroneous.

Gum was one area. They noted experienced philatelists paying a high premium for certain stamps that had original gum, and much less for the same stamps without gum. They didn't know that certain of the classic issues such as Hanover, to name one, could be distinguished only by the color of the gum, and that connoisseurs were willing to pay a premium when such issues had og. They didn't bother to ask, just assumed that OG made *any* stamp more desirable. (The differences between an og, pg or ng stamp in other areas where gum didn't help to identify an issue wasn't at all great).

So while it might have been accelerated "before and during World War II," the fad really began much earlier.

Ernest A. Kehr
New York, N. Y.

"Never Hinged." Juliard Replies To Kehr

Thank you Mr. Ernest A. Kehr, for sending me a copy of the letter you wrote to the editor of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Mr. Goodkind, regarding my "Letter To The Editor" that was published in the September number about the "never hinged fad." I do not agree with Mr. Kehr's contention that I was, to quote him, "not precisely correct."

As a professional philatelist with over 40 years experience, I wrote in my letter that the "never hinged fad" began in troubled times, when confidence in currency was fading . . . and the hoarding of gold forbidden. I stated that this started *during World War I.*

Now, I shall add, to be more precise, that it began in the former German and Austro-Hungarian Empires as a protection against inflation, which commenced in 1917 and culminated in the severe 1922 inflation of the German mark.

Mr. Kehr dates the start of the "never hinged fad" in the United States after the stock market crash in 1929. Certainly, 1929 is a good 10 years after 1917.

Alex S. Juliard
Bryn Mawr, Penna.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

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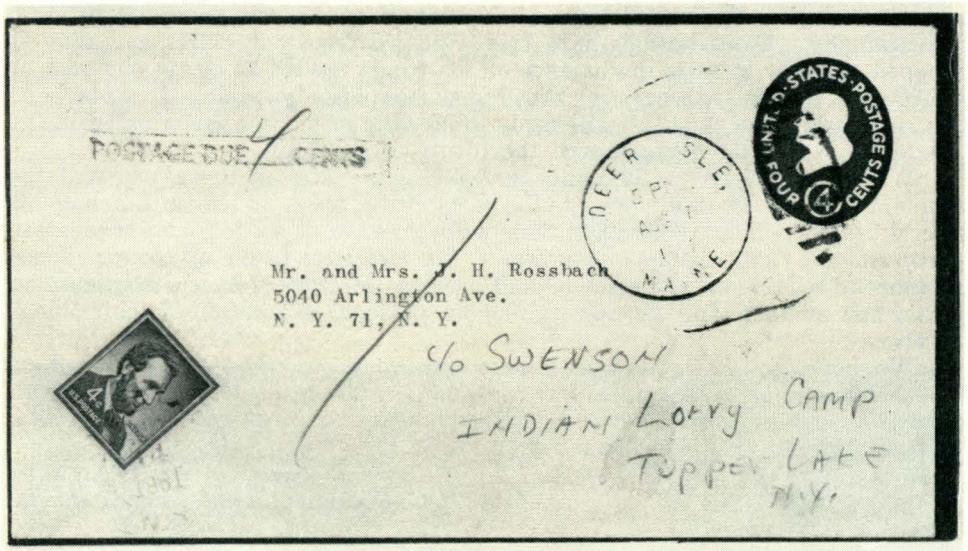
Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

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

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

United States
Postage Stamp For Postage Due

In the lower lefthand corner of the illustrated cover is a very common United States stamp, the 4-cent Lincoln of the 1954 regular postage issue (Scott No. 1036). The following account demonstrates why it shows the uncommon use of a very common stamp.



The cover was mailed to us addressed to our residence in New York, N. Y. by our daughter from Deer Isle, Maine on August 7, 1961. It was then forwarded to us in Tupper Lake, N. Y. where we had gone for our summer vacation.

In the upper lefthand cover, it is postmarked "Postage Due 4 Cents." Apparently, the postmaster in Tupper Lake, N. Y. affixed the 4-cent regular postage stamp and cancelled it Tupper Lake, N. Y. August 14, 1961. On the back, however, is a similar postmark dated Tupper Lake, N. Y. August 11, 1961.

The Tupper Lake, N. Y. post office evidently had no postage due stamps at the time. Instead a regular postage stamp was used. This is permitted, because the "U. S. Post Office Department Manual" in 335:31 states: " . . . If no postage due stamps are on hand, issue ordinary stamps."

Judge J. Howard Rossbach
Riverdale, N. Y.

The Capital Fund.
A Special Report

We are proud to report that the Capital Fund now stands at a total of:

$92,855.00.

The attainment of this very respectable sum was effected through the generosity of many members who donated both money and stamps. We must call particular attention to the special kindness of Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy, whose donation of the "Walter R. McCoy Plate Number Collection," was translated into a substantial part of the present total of the Fund.

Our original goal for the Capital Fund was $250,000.00. It is felt, even in these days of inflation, that the income from this amount, wisely invested, will serve to insure the perpetuation of our beloved Collectors Club by providing for basic upkeep costs on the building and for other essentials.

Our Club will be seventy-five years old in 1971! Through the sale of various stamp properties donated to the Capital Fund, we hope to reach a total of $125,000.00 within the next few months — *halfway* to our goal.

To ensure the raising of the remainder, your Committee envisages a few additional steps. We intend to solicit contributions, both in cash and in kind, semi-annually. Contributions have been received from one dollar and up. It is hoped not only to raise the balance of the funds needed to attain our goal of $250,000.00, but also to secure the broadest participation possible. It is our hope that each member of the Club will enjoy the feeling of having participated in the program that will have guaranteed the future of the Club.

With these objectives in mind, and facing a "stretch drive" toward the Club's Seventy-fifth Anniversary, the Committee plans to enlist the help of several dealers, who have signified their willingness to do so, to set up a separate "*professionals fund raising committee.*" We also hope to set up some regional directors to solicit our non-resident and overseas members for contributions, no matter how nominal, and also to continue our personal solicitation of the resident members.

We hope, by 1971, to have closed our books on the Capital Fund at $250,000.00 and to have attained our full quota of 300 resident members. If both these goals are attained, and we are most hopeful, then it will certainly be a really Happy Seventy-fifth Birthday for the Club.

John R. Boker, Jr. and Philip Silver
Co-Chairmen, Capital Fund Committee

Wonderful Holiday Gifts
PHILATELIC BOOKS

For over 40 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 complete listing of books that are currently available.

New Zealand And Great Britain

First Issue Stamps Used on Soldiers Letters

By Marcel Stanley

Many classic entires are valuable because of the rarity of the stamps affixed to them or to the postal markings applied during their journeyings through the post — or a combination of both. For most collectors, it is difficult to imagine how any covers could achieve both value and rarity without either of these attributes.

This article deals with two covers upon which the stamps and postal markings are relatively common, but in no way contribute to their rarity, separately or in combination. They are rare because of the particular functions these covers fulfilled.

Although they originate from opposite sides of the world, readers will soon become aware that they are allied one with the other. This unusual and rare coincidence is in itself a most fascinating story.

New Zealand

First, I refer to the cover posted in New Zealand (from my own collection*) and give some details of its use.

By proclamation in 1850, New Zealand — as did other British colonies — extended to certain ranks of Her Majesty's Forces serving in the colonies, the privilege of sending and receiving mail at substantially reduced rates. The relevant section of the New Zealand Proclamation is:-

"Non-Commissioned Officers, Captains' Stewards, Seamen and Soldiers

*The author is a resident of Wellington, New Zealand. His collection of the classic issues of New Zealand has gained top awards in international philatelic exhibitions in recent years, such as SIPEX in 1966.

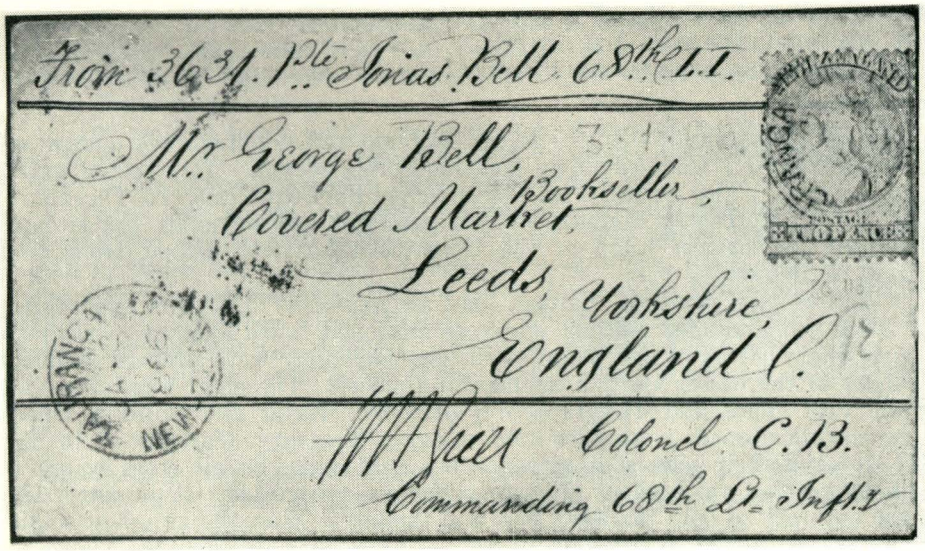


Figure 1. The cover from New Zealand with Scott No. 24, the twopence "Chalon Head."

may send and receive Letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight by the Post on their own private concerns only, while they are employed on Her Majesty's service, at the rate of One Penny for each Letter, and with respect to Letters sent or received by any such privileged persons, the following conditions shall be observed, that is to say:- The Postage of each Letter (unless sent from parts beyond the seas) shall be paid on being put into the Post Office, and upon such Letters shall be inscribed the name of the writer and his class or description in the vessel, regiment, corps or detachment to which he belongs, and signed by the Officer having at the time command of the vessel, or of the regiment, corps or detachment to which the privileged person belongs. Whenever the Letters sent or received by any such privileged persons shall be sent from parts beyond the seas, without the said postage of One Penny being pre-paid, every such letter shall be charged to the party receiving the same with a rate of Two Pence, and any letters received by the Post under the regulation by any such privileged person, which may have been re-directed, shall not be charged with any postage for such redirection."

It will be observed that this proclamation had been operative for some years before "postage labels" were issued in New Zealand. Indeed, it is the reason why the first and second issues of New Zealand first type postage stamps included a onepenny denomination. The special Services' rate continued at least right through the currency of the first type (Chalon Heads) period. Although the onepenny of the third and subsequent issues was required for other than Services' mail, it is singularly significant that of the few "Soldiers Letters" extant, I am not aware of any which show examples of stamps issued before 1862, although it is fairly certain some would have been used for this purpose.

"Soldiers' Letters," however, with examples of the later "Chalon Heads" issues affixed to them do exist. Whereas this type of cover is more plentiful from some other British colonies, it is again significant that, of the examples that emanated in New Zealand, only a few have survived.

The New Zealand cover, which is illustrated as Figure 1, has on it a relatively common stamp (SG 113, Scott No. 24, catalogued unused about $9 and used about $3). Although it has a twopence stamp affixed to it, whereas a onepenny would have sufficed, it, nevertheless, shows graphically how the serviceman, by complying with the directions in the proclamation, converted what might have been a run-of-the-mill entire into a scarce, much sought-after cover.

Great Britain

In the first part of this article, the relevant proclamation was quoted and, to be consistent, I shall similarly commence this section. Here is an extract from the book "The British Post Office From Its Beginnings To The End of 1925" by C. F. Dendy Marshall, which describes appropriately the situation pertaining to Services' mail at the time the letter was posted from Great Britain as follows:

"Sailors' and Soldiers' Letters. By an Act of 1795, sailors and soldiers, not being commissioned officers, wherever stationed, were allowed to send and receive single letters at one penny each, provided they were prepaid, and bore the name of the writer and his commanding officer. The right was taken away by the Post Office and Telegraph Act of 1920. Naval and Military officers, when serving abroad, were permitted under a Treasury Warrant of 16 May, 1857, to send their letters at sixpence per half ounce in all cases where the ordinary postage was higher. This privilege was withdrawn 1st January, 1870. At the outbreak of both the Boer War and the Great War, the letters of soldiers on active service were charged one penny each, but in both cases the charge was quickly dropped. Sailors, however, had to pay all through the Great War."

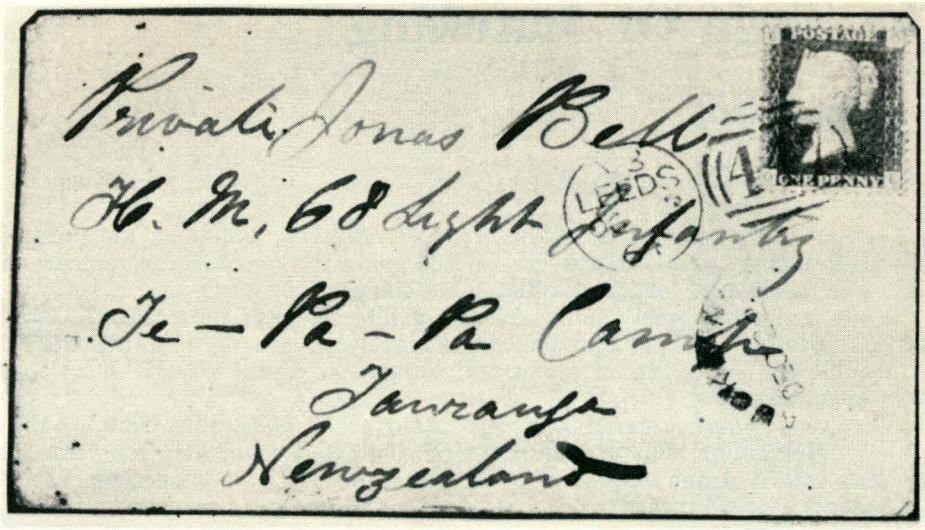


Figure 2. The cover from Leeds, England sent to a soldier in New Zealand.

As the Leeds cover (Figure 2) was addressed to a soldier, it was entitled to be sent at the special reduced rate; the onepenny stamp affixed to it shows this was done. Little did the sender of this letter realize that, by addressing it to a soldier and sending it for one penny, he would produce for posterity a scarce and most interesting cover.

The Great Britain Act predates the New Zealand Proclamation by many years. No doubt it was the basis for the later New Zealand regulations.

These two covers are indeed linked together in several ways, as follows:

(1) The cover posted from Leeds, England is addressed to the soldier who posted the Tauranga cover from New Zealand. It is believed that Jonas Bell was the son of George Bell. It is significant that these related letters have survived for over a century.

(2) On neither cover do the postage stamps nor postal markings add to value or rarity. In fact, the Great Britain onepenny brick red stamp (Scott No. 33a) is one of the commonest in relation to its age.

(3) These two covers together demonstrate graphically how servicemen could *send* and *receive* mail at special low rates. The letter from New Zealand (Figure 1) shows how the soldier prepared his envelope, when *sending* mail, if he wished to take advantage of the low rate. Conversely, the letter he *received* (Figure 2) — sent from Great Britain — illustrates how a civilian also took advantage of the low rate, where a letter was destined for a serviceman.

(4) It is only the combination of the form which the address on each cover takes plus the special low postage rates, that gives these covers their rarity and value.

Incidentally, the equivalent cost to a civilian posting a letter at normal rates from either Great Britain or New Zealand to "parts beyond the seas," at the time these letters were sent, was sixpence to one shilling per half ounce.

I am most grateful to Dr. J. Riddell of London, England for the details and a photograph of the Figure 2 cover held in his collection.

The Siege Of Mafeking

A Bibliography

By John D. Dowd

Currently, my interest is in the *Siege of Mafeking* issues by the military authorities during the 217-day siege. While going through the various periodicals it was possible to compile the list that follows.

While doing this work, many articles of interest to friends collecting such diverse subjects as Chile, Columbia and France, were found. At the time, it was possible for me to Xerox copies and send them copies of articles on their particular specialty.

Since then, it has occurred to me that many other COLLECTORS CLUB members may be doing similar bibliographical compilations and could help each other if they were aware of one another's needs. Therefore, I have suggested that we start having a small special section in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST where members could list their name and needs. Other members finding similar articles could list them, or if photocopying facilities are available, send a copy of the article.

I would be glad to keep a lookout for articles of interest to any member sending me a list of his needs to 1843 Norman Street, Ridgewood, N. Y. 11227.

Publication	*Vol.*	*No.*	*Whole No.*	*Date*	*Year*	*Page*	*Title*
The American Philatelist	62	4	576	Jan	1949	268-74	Plating Mafeking Bicycles by Alfred F. Lichtenstein
The Anglo-Boer War Philatelist	1	3	—	Sep	1958	18	Good News from Mafeking by H. W. Pearson
	1	3	—	Sep	1958	18	Plumer's Forces by H. W. Pearson
	11	4	—	Dec	1958	25	The Mafeking "Kaffirgrams" by H. W. Pearson
	2	4	—	Dec	1959	50	Mafeking Mail Special Siege Slip by Robert Holderman
	2	1	—	Mar	1959	11	Mafeking Kaffirgrams
	3	2	—	Jun	1960	22	For The Record - Mafeking
	4	1	—	Mar	1961	8	For the Record - Kaffirgrams
	4	3	—	Sep	1961	60	Mafeking Joke Stamp by C. F. Hogardt
	4	3	—	Sep	1961	46-7	Mafeking
	4	3	—	Sep	1961	61	Mafeking
	44	4	—	Dec	1961	66	Siege of Mafeking
	6	3	—	Sep	1963	61	Mafeking - Currency Vouchers
	6	3	—	Sep	1963	63	Mafeking - Army Post Office Cancellations
	6	4	—	Dec	1963	87-9	Anglo Boer War Southern Area Members - Visit to Twickenham Philatelic Society 18th September 1963. Reported by Robert Holderman (about Mafeking Forgeries)

Publication	*Vol.*	*No.*	*Whole No.*	*Date*	*Year*	*Page*	*Title*
	7	1	—	Mar	1964	8	Mafeking Siege Notes by Bergman
	7	1	—	Dec	1964	68-70	Concentration and Refugee Camps
	8	1	—	Mar	1965	7	Queries - Mafeking Censor Marks For The Record - Mafeking
Der Philaelist	XXI	—	269	Aug	1900	277	Neues fur den Sammler - Sud-Afrika Mafeking
	XXI	—	271	Oct	1900	317-9	Sprechsaal
	XXI	—	273	Dec	1900	377	Neues fur Den Sammler - Sud-Afrika Mafeking
	XXI	—	273	Dec	1900	398-9	Sprechsaal
Ewen's Weekly Stamp News	III	31	117	28 Apr	1900	23	At Mafeking
		34	120	19 May		47	Mafeking Besieged - Black & White
		35	121	26 May		53	New Issues - Cape of Good Hope
		35	121	26 May		54	The Mafeking Provisionals
		36	122	2 Jun		61	New Issues - Cape of Good Hope
		36	122	2 Jun		63	Philately at the Front-Mafeking
		39	125	23 Jun		87	Philately at the Front
		40	126	30 Jun		95	Philately at the Front
	IV	42	128	14 Jul	1900	106	Correspondence
		42	128	14 Jul		106	"Mafeking Besieged" Stamps
		42	128	14 Jul		107	Mafeking Stamps
		43	129	21 Jul		110	"Mafeking Besieged" Stamps
		44	130	28 Jul		114	"Mafeking Besieged" Stamps
		44	130	28 Jul		114	The Mafeking Siege Stamps
		45	131	4 Aug		118	Mafeking Siege Stamps
		47	133	18 Aug		125	Warning. Mafeking Forgeries
						125	Mafeking Siege Stamps
		48	134	25 Aug		130	Mafeking Forgeries
		49	135	1 Sep		133	Mafeking Siege Stamps
		51	137	15 Sep		141	Philately in South Africa
		51	137	15 Sep		141	List of Mafeking Siege Stamps
		51	137	15 Sep		142	Mafeking at Auction
		52	138	22 Sep		145	Philately in South Africa
		52	138	22 Sep		145	Mafeking Besieged Stamps
	V	58	143	3 Nov		169	Mafeking Siege Stamps
		60	146	17 Nov		178	"Mafekings"
		61	147	24 Nov		182	Mr. Turner's "Mafekings"
		64	150	15 Dec		194	Mafeking Stamps
						194	Cape G.P.O. & Mafeking Stamps
The London Philatelist	IX	—	103	Jul	1900	202-3	New Issues - Mafeking Siege Stamps
		—	105	Sep	1900	254	Mafeking Siege Stamps
		—	106	Oct	1900	270-1	The Mafeking Siege Stamps by A. H. Stanford
		—	107	Nov	1900	287-91	Der Philatelist v. Mafeking Besieged by J. R. Turner
		—	107	Nov	1900	291-93	Dates of Issue of the Mafeking Besieged by A. H. Stanford

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The London Philatelist		—	108	Dec	1900	316-17	Cape G.P.O. and Mafeking Stamps
						321	New Issues - Mafeking
	X	—	109	Jan	1900	12-14	Baden-Powell's Mafeking Siege Stamps, Official Details
		—	119	Nov	1900	271-273	Forged Mafekings, Charge Against A Kimberley Printer
Linn's Weekly Stamp News	XXIII	17	1651	17 Jun	1960	5	Sir Robert Baden-Powell on Stamps of the World by Harry D. Thorsen Jr.
						12	The Boy on The Penny Blue — Story of the First Boy Scout and Mafeking "Siege Mail" Stamps by Dr. K. Freund
The Montreal Philatelist	2	12	24	Jun	1900	141	News of The Month - Bechuanaland Protectorate
	3	1	25	Jul		6	Where is Mafeking?
	3	2	26	Aug		11-12	News of the Month - Cape of Good Hope
	3	2	26	Aug		19	The Mafeking Siege Stamps
	3	3	27	Sep		30-33	Mafeking Siege Stamps
	3	4	28	Oct		42-44	Mafeking Siege Stamps
The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser	IX	—	—	Jun		65-66	2nd Column
		—	—	Aug		84-85	The "Mafeking Besieged" Stamps
		—	—	Sep		93	Philatelic Frauds collated by Non-Lex
		—	—	Nov		108-9	Mafeking Siege Stamps
The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain	LXVII	—	802-4	Oct.-Dec	1957	81,2,3	Mafeking Special
The Philatelic Journal of India	IV	8	—	Aug	1900	291-3	A legacy of Discord
		8	—	Aug		299	Notes - Major-General Baden-Powell
		9	—	Sep		326-7	Extracts
		10	—	Oct		356	Notes - English
						360-1	Extracts - A Great
		11	—	Nov		384	News From Home
The Philatelic Record	XXIII	—	—	Jan	1901	20-21	Mafeking Numbers Printed
		—	—	Feb		26-7	Mafekings
		—	—	Feb		37-9	The Mafeking Siege Stamps
		—	—	Feb		46	In Defense of Mafekings
		—	—	Mar		93	Forgeries of Mafekings
		—	—	Apr		119-20	Mafeking Controversy
		—	—	May		122	Mafeking Controversy: "Box and Cox Style"
		—	—	Jun		150	Besieged Stamps for the Credulous
		—	—	Nov		278-9	The Status of South African War Provisionals
		—	—	Dec		306	Mafeking
	XXII	—	—	May	1900	123	The British Empire - Cape of Good Hope

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		—	—	Sep	1900	208	Forged Mafekings
		—	—	Oct		218-9	What are Mafekings?
		—	—	Nov		261	Notes and News - Mafeking Forgeries and Cape Police
		—	—	Nov		262	Mafeking Siege Stamps - prices realized 11 October 1900
		—	—	Dec		288	Status of Mafeking Stamps
						288-9	Mafeking Mail Notices
						289	Mafekings: Numbers Printed
						289	Mafekings: Pious Opinions
Scott's Monthly Journal	43	4	486	Jun	1962	106-12	Mafeking Besieged by L. N. & M. Williams
The South African Philatelist	14	6	—	Jun	1938	88-9	''The Bechuanalands''
		—	—	Jul		100-01	Chapter VII
		—	—	Aug		124-25	'' 'Mafeking' Stamps'' by Major W. J. Harrington V.D.
	17	12	215	Feb	1941	21	A South African Local Stamp
	19	11	224	Nov	1943	129	The ''Median'' Shades of the Blue Mafeking Stamps by Dr. K. Freund
	20	6	231	Jun	1944	64-64	''Blue Mafeking Stamps With Watermark'' by Dr. K. Freund
	21	1	238	Jan	1945	6	The Watermark of the Mafeking Photographic Stamps
	32	9	377	Sep	1956	167	The Blue Mafeking Stamps
	33	9	389	Sep	1957	133	Types of Setting and Printings of the Mafeking Siege Stamps by Dr. K. Freund
Stamp Collecting	XXXII	6	813	May	1900	149-50	Mafeking Siege Stamps by Col. Herbert Grener, D.S.O.
		8	825	Aug		425	Baron ''B.P.''
Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly	VI	—	134	Apr 28	1900	26	War Stamps and Rumors of War Stamps
		—	136	May 26		41	War Provisionals Up-To-Date
		—	137	Jun 9		48-9	War Issues and Surcharges
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		—	139	Jul 7		68	The Business Side of Philately
		—	140	Jul 21		72-3	''Mafekings''
		—	141	Aug 4		81	The Values of ''Mafekings''
		—	142	Aug 18		87	Where is Mafeking?
		—	142	Aug 18		88	Between Ourselves - Forged Mafekings
		—	142	Aug 18		89	Mafekings Have Been Forged
		—	143	Sep 1		97	The Mafeking Forgeries
		—	143	Sep 1		97	The First Sale of The Season

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Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly		—	144	Sep 15		101	Another Sale of Mafeking Stamps
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		—	144	Sep 15		107	Mafeking Besieged (advertisement)
		—	146	Oct 13		117	Philately at Home and Abroad
		—	146	Oct		117	Full Story of The Mafeking Forgeries
		—	146	Oct		124	Mafeking Stamps (advertisement)
		—	147	Oct 27		125	A Chat About the Mafeking
		—	147	Oct		126	War Stamps Help to Boom Philately
		—	148	Nov 10		137-8	What Do You Think of "Mafekings?"
		—	148	Nov 10		136	Sixty Thousand Mafekings
		—	149	Nov 24		148	What Do You Think of Mafekings?"
		—	150	Dec 8		149	Philately at Home and Abroad
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		—	150	Dec 8		153	What *We* Think of "Mafekings"
		—	151	Dec 22		163	Mafeking Stamps Demonetised
		—	152	Jan 5	1901	166	An Interesting Mafeking Envelope
		—	152	Jan 5		166	A Local or Not a Local
	VI	—	153	Jan 19	1901	175	The Offical History of the Mafeking Stamps
	Supplement	—	—	—	—	ix	A Mafeking Siege Issue
	"	—	—	—	—	xxxv	Mafeking Stamps (advertisement)
Stamp Review	1	7	—	Nov	1937	7-8	"Mafeking Besieged" by L. N. and M. Williams
						43-4, 50	
Stamps	70	4	907	Jan 28	1950	149	More Facts About Mafeking Stamps by Stephen G. Rich
Stanley Gibbons Monthly	XI	—	121	Jul	1900	4-5	Cape of Good Hope
		—	122	Aug		24-5	New Issues and Varieties
		—	123	Sep		64	Forged Mafeking
		—	124	Oct		71	Cape of Good Hope
		—	125	Nov		93-4	Forged Mafeking
		—	125	Nov		96-7	New Issues and Varieties
		—	126	Dec		120	New Issues and Varieties
		—	127	Jan	1901	142-3	Mafeking Besieged
						162-3	General Baden-Powell's Mafeking Siege Stamps
		—	128	Mar		190-1	Mafeking Besieged
Gibbons Stamp Monthly	XVIII	1	—	Sep	1944	7	"Stamp News in Brief"

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

Bolivia

The "Garcia" Issue Of 1863 (Part 2)

By Alvaro Bonilla Lara

(Continued from Page 297)

Evidence of Postal Use Lacking

All the material showing postal use that I have been able to examine, as well as that on which I have accurate reports and details, in my opinion, are subject to suspicion.

In 1949, Robson Lowe Ltd. sold in Philadelphia, Pa. at auction the E. M. Taylor collection of Bolivia which had *four covers* franked with the Garcia stamps, a lot of 35 essays (unknown to me) and a large block of 100 stamps printed in blue, an exceptional piece lacking only ten positions — Nos. 1, 91, 92, 93, 94, 101, 102, 103, 104 and 110.

The cover illustrated on the front cover of the auction catalogue has two suspicious characteristics. In the first place, the double franking with two ½ *real* stamps is not right. Secondly, the cover seems to have been sent from Potosi to Cochabamba as indicated by the handstamped "Potosi Franca" with an eagle in the center, a marking in use at the time. Why were the stamps cancelled at Cochabamba, the point of arrival, and not Potosi, the point of origin (see Fig. 11)?

Another one of the lots in the same auction sale had a cover addressed to Cochabamba with the postmark of La Paz and a triple letter-rate 2 *reales*, the 2 *reales* stamp being cancelled with "Administracion Principal De Correos De . . ." On this cover, as on the one previously described, the double or triple franking is an overpayment. This leads to suspicion, especially in view what Article V of the decree of February 21, which created these stamps, said: "Letters sent from the provinces to the Capital of the Department will pay half the above rates." On covers such as these two, a double or triple rate was not required.

The cover illustrated by Mr. Jewell ("The London Philatelist," Vol. LV, page 34) is also subject to doubt. It was apparently sent from Valle Grande to Cochabamba, and also bears a triple rate (2 *reales)*. There is no way of knowing when the cover was mailed; the stamps are tied to the entire by a mute cancellation. The statement by Mr. Jewell that "the officials were no doubt ordered to cancel the stamps, and may have disliked using their privileged Franco marks" is only an assumption. Mr. Jewell, in his article, did not conceal his own doubts regarding the franking on his cover.

Sometime ago, I saw a single copy with a very clear cancellation reading, "España." There is no place in Bolivia with such a name. Obviously, this is a bogus cancellation.

Finally, I have in my collection a block of thirty, in blue, (Fig. 5) and which comes from the bottom left corner of the sheet. It can be seen that the block has several cancellations, all alike and illegible (it seems to be "Franca"). This, too, seems to be a bogus cancellation (which, unfortunately, makes a large multiple piece like this less desirable). I am under the impression that, many years ago, it was the property of Enrique C. Eberhardt, the German-Bolivian

who is known to have handled the counterfeit 50 Centavos "Condors" and, perhaps, the 5 Centavos as well. It could be possible that he tried to have this block of thirty seem as if it was genuinely used, which it is not.

There is another matter that casts doubt upon all covers and cancellations that I believe offers conclusive evidence that not one is genuine. At the time these stamps supposedly could be used, the Bolivian post offices had their own cancelling devices, all very well known, from such places as La Paz, Paz de Ayacucho, Tupisa, Cochabamba, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Sucre, and Tarija. It is logical to believe that, when stamps were put in use, these devices should have been used to cancel letters bearing the "Garcia" stamps. I have never seen a Garcia stamp cancelled with one of these individual town markings.

My explanation is that the Garcia stamps, although prepared for use and authorized by legal authority, (since the Garcia concession was valid), *were never used.* The resolution of April 18, which granted the concession, stated very clearly that the use of the postage stamps was to begin on June 1, 1863, *at the specific request of the bidder.* In all probability, he did not have the stamps and did not plan to have them ready before the abovementioned date. Logically, since the concession was cancelled (eleven days later, on April 29), there was not time to have postage stamps available for the public's use. Public opinion was unfavorable. Pressure to cancel the contract with Garcia had come mostly from post office employees, the ones most opposed to Garcia, because they thought that he would replace them with his own employees.

A student of Bolivia's postal history during this time can find nothing on the previously-mentioned two covers and their cancellations that shows a proper use in the mails.

No attempt is being made to downgrade the stamps themselves. But they must be properly classified — legally issued but not placed in use.

Study of The Issue

Having disposed of the question of postal use, there still remains, nevertheless, other philatelic questions about this issue that have not been sufficiently or correctly clarified, with just a few exceptions, in the 100 years since the stamps had been issued. Here are some of the problems which I shall try to solve — the date or time of printing; the printing process; the status of the black and blue stamps; and the plating.

When did Garcia print the stamps? Before or after he had been granted the concession? Could he have had the stamps ready by June 1, 1863, as stipulated by the government?

Since the written evidence is lacking, the only way to answer these questions is by theories, being as careful as possible. The reading of the documents, that gave use to the Garcia stamps, makes one suspect that Sr. Garcia was the originator of the idea, and that he then presented the project to the Government of Bolivia where, undoubtedly, he had some influential friends. His offer was favorably received, either because of its progressive spirit to improve communication by mail, or because of his political contacts, always an important factor in Latin America. The role that political influence played in 1863 probably was very strong.

Sr. Garcia, in my opinion, contacted a printer, whose name never has been known, and who prepared a printing plate with 110 subjects. In all probability, the size of the plate was determined by the press available. But, when the concession was approved, two additional inscriptions on the design not previously taken into consideration, were required. These were "Porte Franco" and the face value expressed in *reales.* It was, therefore, necessary to add both of these inscriptions; this delayed the work. The word "Franco" was omitted, possibly

because the stamp already had had the word "Correos." The printing plate of 110 was ready. How long could it have taken to add the word "Porte" and the face value to all the 110 subjects? A few days, or perhaps a month or more? Sr. Garcia had sufficient time to have had the stamps ready by June 1.

The Second Issue Mystery

Why, then, were there two issues — first, one in black and then another in blue? I have no way of supplying a plausible answer to this question. The fact is that the stamps exist in both colors. The only difference between them is with the tête-bêche copies which appeared in the black printing. But then this had been changed when the stamps were printed in blue, as shall be explained

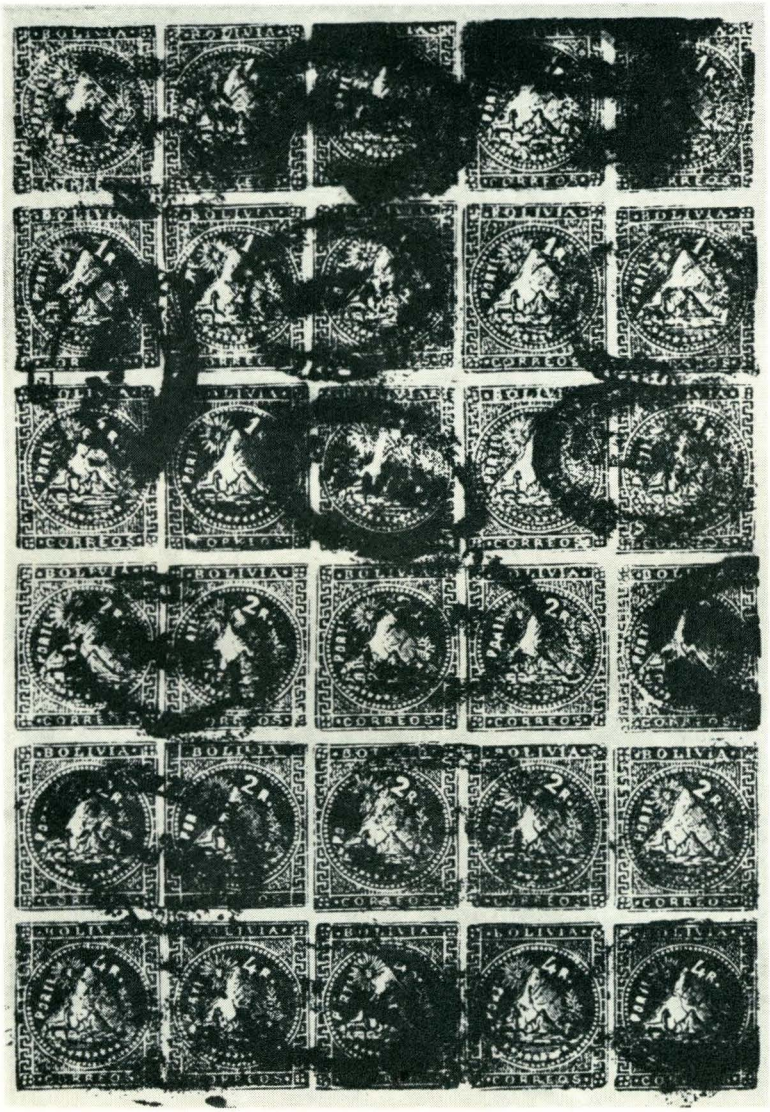


Fig. 5. Block of thirty from the bottom right corner. The oval "Franca" cancellations evidently were applied later by favor.

later. It could have been that the black color was not satisfactory, and the design would show up better in blue. Also, it could have been because a cancellation would be easier to remove from a black stamp. But I have no way of knowing exactly what transpired in Bolivia in 1863, and I have found nothing written explaining the reason for the two colors.

A bronze powder was applied to the stamps after they were printed. This was not for aesthetic reasons but to dry the ink after printing. It should be noted that single copies and blocks of these stamps are known on which the bronze powder was not used.

Printing Method

As for the method of printing, in my opinion, this is the most interesting of all the problems presented by this issue.

At first, it was incorrectly believed that the printing process used was lithography.

The conclusive proof that the printing was not done by a lithographic stone is the fact that the tête-bêche copies appear in the black printing — which is assumed to be the first one — but not in the blue one, as evidenced by the almost complete sheet illustrated in Figure 7. I have never seen or heard of the existence of any tête-bêche pairs in blue.

Consequently, I think that the printing process used was one with movable type which would permit a correction, should one copy be produced incorrectly.

There are several theories about this.

Some maintain that the 110 subjects were individually engraved on a very soft plain stone, which is called in Bolivia "Challas." After the 110 subjects ("Challas") were ready, the plate was laid out, and the first printing in black began. Then, the tête-bêche error was noticed and corrected. When? Immediately or after a short delay? I do not know. I do know that the tête-bêche was not repeated.

I believe that the method of printing employed was a rudimentary one using stereotypes. To perform this work, an original die was made, probably in copper, without both the word "Porte" and the face value. After the die was made, it was transferred 110 times on to a softer metal. Perhaps because of a lack of proper tools, the printed impressions were defective, especially the top and bottom margins with the words "Bolivia" and "Porte." To a lesser extent, this was true also in the center of the design with the mountain, the llama, the sun and the circle of pearls surrounding it.

My theory has one weakness. This concerns the circle that is made up with 75 pearls, because some of the copies have less. Positions No. 13 and 14 have 73 pearls, while position No. 27 has 74.

One explanation could be that, in some instances, the circle of pearls or part of it was so defective, after the transfer had been made, that it was necessary to re-engrave either a part of or the entire circle.

An examination of all the circles on each copy in the sheet confirms this. Although in general, the formation of the pearls is identical (the circle itself is very well formed), where the pearls have not been subjected to at least one retouch is exceptional. In some cases, one of the pearls is so deformed, or it joins another part of the design, so that it serves as an identification for plating the stamp.

Note the details in the design in the center: they are much too similar to believe that they were individually engraved. This is especially true of the mountains. It is possible that, just as with the llamas, there were several retouches in the same way that the word "Porte" and the face value were later added. But there are too many details in the design, so that it would be impos-

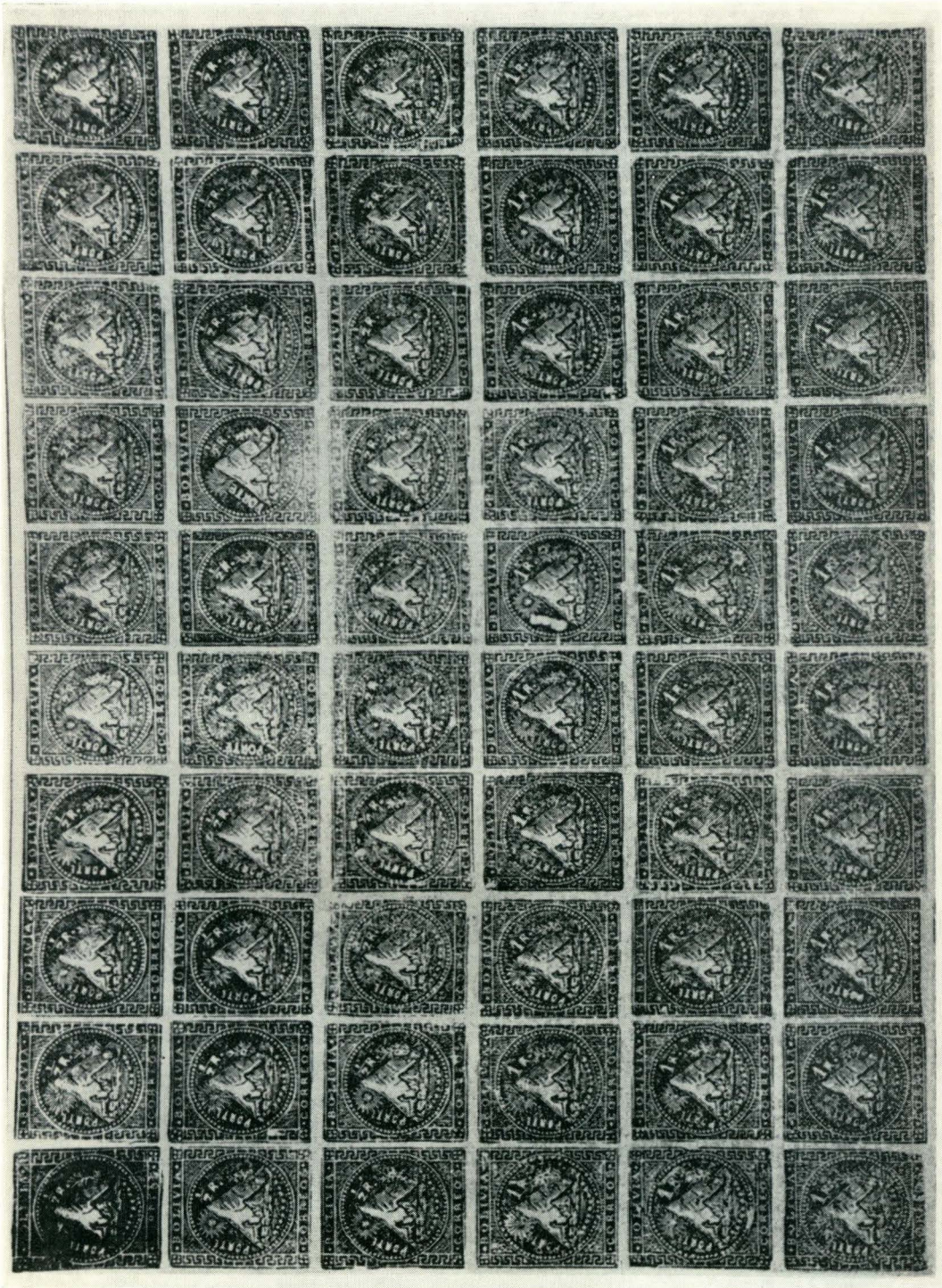


Fig. 6. The top six rows of a sheet. Position No. 1 was added later, not being on the sheet. Its color shade is a more intense blue.



Fig. 7. The bottom five rows, lacking Positions Nos. 91, 94, 101, 104, and 110. Eight copies, Positions Nos. 72, 73, 82, 83, 92, 93, 102, and 103 were added later to this piece. Their color is a more intense blue color shade.



Fig. 8. Position No. 100 of the 2 reales stamp. Its outstanding flaws make its identification positive.

sible to repeat exactly each one of the 110 different engravings.

Furthermore, it is my belief that the primitive copper die was positive. The stereotypes, therefore, resulted negative. If the theory of the individual engravings is correct, the work would have been negative in the "Challas." Therefore, to obtain so much similarity in the central figures would have been almost impossible, as indicated before.

Even though the center of the stamps' designs were, to a certain extent, well reproduced in the stereotype (the same can be said of the Greek columns on each side), the words "Correos" and "Bolivia," and the four squares with points in the corners were so badly printed that it was necessary to individually retouch every one of the 110 positions. This is the reason why there are not two legends of the same length, although one sees enough similarity in each one to suggest a common origin.

Thus, when the plate was made, it was necessary to add both the word "Porte" and the face value, in accordance with the decree of February 21. This work evidently was done by hand because no two copies' printing is exactly the same. The coarseness of the design, both with the letters of "Porte" and in the numerals of the face value, is a conclusive proof, in my judgment, that the main part of the work was done mechanically with a die. Also, later retouches, which in almost all instances included the words "Bolivia" and "Correos," the four corners and, to a lesser degree, the side columns, the central figure, as well as the later addition of the word "Porte" and the face value, all were done individually by hand.

As can be seen in Figures 6 and 7, the sheet contained thirty copies of ½ *real*, fifty of 1 *real*, twenty of 2 *reales*, and ten of 4 *reales*. These give an indication of how the Garcia stamps were printed, in sheets of 110 stamps (10 x 11).

When the black printing was made, which I assume was the first, the position of the last 2 *reales* stamp (No. 100) was inverted, producing a vertical tête-bêche pair with position No. 90 (also a 2 *reales)* and No. 110 (4 *reales)* as well as a horizontal tête-bêche with position No. 99 (2 *reales).*

This *mistake* (the tête-bêche) by the printer evidently was noticed and corrected. I do not know if this was seen before the printing of the black stamps had been finished, or before he began to print the blue; or while the latter was in the process of being printed. Judging by the fact that all the tête-bêches I have seen are printed in black, and that I have never known of one printed in blue, it is my opinion, unless new evidence is offered, that the correction was made before the printing in blue began.



Fig. 9. (Left) Positions 90 and 100 of the black stamp and (right) the same two positions on the blue one. The bottom stamps are identical, although their respective position in the printed sheet were different.

For the corrections to have been made at any other time, it would be necessary to find a tête-bêche pair of the blue stamps or a pair in black with position No. 100 in a normal position on the sheet.

On the other hand, Figure 9 clearly and indisputably confirms the theory of removable types. Study the details in the two copies at the bottom; you will see that both are completely alike, as well as the two copies on top, which retained their same positions in the sheet.

In my opinion, the illustration (Figure 9) refutes the theory that the stamps had been printed by lithography.

As for the quantities printed of the Garcia stamps, there is no information or not one written record that will even permit one to make an estimate. All that one can judge from philatelic evidence is that the blue stamps are scarcer than the black ones. But to what degree, no one knows. Nevertheless, making one general observation, all the Garcia stamps are not plentiful, offering some evidence that the quantity printed was limited.

Essays

Now, for some remarks about the "color essays" which, according to Mr. Corbisier, appeared in Europe in 1864. Also, Mr. Jewell mentioned them.

Never have I seen nor have I been able to obtain one of these essays. But they must have existed, because of the descriptions of them by these two respected philatelic authorities. Moreover, Mr. Jewell matched one of these essays with the first position of the tenth row, without the word "Porte" and the denomination. This shows that it comes from the first state of the plate. Mr. Jewell did not specify the color (he was showing the stamps during a meeting at the Royal Philatelic Society, London), and the paper he read only stated the following: "Proofs were then taken in various pale colors: it is probable that they were taken in some quantity, and they look dreadful, but they are genuinely color trials or reprints from the original stone."

One should not speak of an "original stone" because the stamps were not lithographed. One should say instead "original plate." Having added "Porte" and the denomination to all the positions on the plate, it is impossible that there could have been a second printing without these inscriptions.

The material that I have been able to examine are the so-called essays in pastel colors (rose, blue, green) and one in black. All had the word "Bolivia" very clearly printed and, to a lesser degree, the word "Correos." All of these essays lack the word "Porte" and the face value which, as I have constantly maintained, were added later to each position. None of these so-called essays

can be identified by any detail, with copies printed from either the original or the corrected plates.

It is my belief that these essays had not been made when the Garcia stamps were being prepared in 1863. They seem to have been printed later, no doubt for sale on the philatelic market.

Counterfeits

Besides, these essays have appeared surcharged. I know that surcharges exist on the ½ *real*, 1 *real*, 4 *reales* and 1 *peso*. I suppose that it also exists on the 2 *reales*. It is a typographic surcharge in black of two lines, always found applied on the bottom of the stamp.

As curiosities, Figure 10 shows three pieces that are in the collection of Mr. Walter B. L. Bosse, a well-known philatelist in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The stamps are similar to the counterfeits previously mentioned. They are on pieces of official documents and cancelled with a "Tesoro Departamental De Chuquisaca" (Departmental Treasury Of Chuquisaca marking). This would seem to indicate a fiscal use. Note that all the four copies, as well as those in my own collection, are perforated. *No Garcia stamp ever was perforated.*

In giving permission to illustrate his three pieces, Mr. Bosse requested that his opinion about them also be included. He wrote that:



Fig. 10. Four perforated "Garcia" stamps all surcharged with new denominations cancelled on three pieces cut from Official printed paper.



Fig. 11. This originally was a cover without stamps. The fancy "Potosi" postmark in the lower righthand corner was originally hit on this stampless cover. Later, the pair of the ½ real blue stamp was added and a counterfeit "Cochabamba" cancellation was applied to them.

"They could be, as used here, revenue stamps used for the payment of departmental or municipal taxes, printed after the postage stamps of the Garcia type, using the same design, but without the face value, being engraved on the inside of each stamp."

Mr. Bosse believes that there is no reason to assume that these stamps were printed for philatelic purposes, because they are affixed to public documents and cancelled in ink "Tesoro Departamental De Chuquisaca 1878," which shows fiscal use. Mr. Bosse continues as follows:

"If, in the national interest, the Condor stamps were used as revenue stamps with the word Correos crossed out by a pen with ink, it is possible that, on the departmental or municipal level, stamps of the old Garcia type, printed from a new stone and in different colors, were later used for revenue, not postal purposes."

I do not agree with Mr. Bosse's opinion. The idea that the four perforated copies shown in Figure 10 could be revenue stamps made from "the old Garcia type" as late as 1878 seems both illogical and impractical, because, since 1868, Bolivia had been using engraved stamps printed by the American Bank Note Company as its revenue stamps. Furthermore, Mr. Bosse speaks of "new lithographic stones," which again is not how the Garcia stamps had been printed. I do agree, however, that the items in Mr. Bosse's collection appear to have been printed (when? in 1878?) by lithography.

It is my opinion that the three pieces belonging to Mr. Bosse, illustrated in Figure 10, were "manufactured" much later. In my opinion, Garcia stamps perforated, in several new colors different from the authorized 1863 ones without surcharge, are nothing more than fantasies made to deceive philatelists. This was done to give them a postal and fiscal appearance similar to the "Condor" issue of 1867. But even if Mr. Bosse's surcharged and perforated copies represents a legitimate revenue usage in 1878, it does not alter the fact that the original 1863 stamps were authorized but never postally used.

(Continued on Page 362)

Spain

The Cadet Issues of 1901 - 1905 (Part 4)

(Scott Nos. 272-286)

By Theo. Van Dam

(Continued from Page 297)

Part 2. Postal Markings (Cancellations and Postmarks)

J. Certificado (Registered).

1. Standard Type.

The standard type of boxed "Certificado" appeared in 1882. Before this, there were many different local markings—oval, straight-line and also both 20mm and 25mm circular types. The boxed type has "Certificado" on top, the date in the center and the town name on the bottom.

The earliest types were small in size, approximately 23x19mm (Fig. 33). In few cases, they are found on the Cadet issues.

Around 1890, a larger size, varying from 30x22mm to 28x24mm (Figs. 34 and 35), came into use. This one is mostly found on the Cadets; it is still in use today.

2. Branch Offices.

In addition to the regular town names, the major cities, such as Madrid and Barcelona, have several branch offices indicated by "Estafeta (Sucursal)" with a number (Fig. 36) or "Estafeta" and the District (Fig. 37).



33



34



35



36



37



38



39

Figures 33-39.



40

FRANQUEO
INSUFICIENTE

41



42



43

Figures 40-43.

3. Official Mail.

The "Certificado" marks also were used from the offices of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. In this case, they show either "Senado" or "Congreso" in the lower part. They are found hit with either blue as well as black ink.

4. Foreign Mail.

Another type of "Certificado" cancel found on the Cadet issue is the one with the letters "S - I" on the sides (Fig. 38). This indicates: "Seccion Internacional (Foreign Mail)." It is used in the Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia post offices.

K. Markings for Books, Newspapers, Printed Matter and Packets.

1. Books and Newspapers.

The word "Franco" with curved lines on the side in some cases was used when mailing books and newspapers (Fig. 39). Actually, this is a rather old marking. It dates back to 1870.

2. Printed Matter.

The standard double-ring as shown in Fig. 5 and also the "certificado" box types, (see Fig. 34), with the text "Impresos" (printed matter) or "Impresos Certificados" are interesting cancellations to find used on the Cadet stamps.

3. Small Packets.

This is a box cancel similar to the "certificado" (see Fig. 34) with the text having the word "Paquetes" (Packages) (Fig. 40).

L. Postage Due.

1. Franqueo Insufficiente (Insufficient Postage).

Spain never had postage due stamps, but mail with insufficient postage was noted "Franqueo Insufficiente" with a straight-line type (Fig. 41) of postmark.

2. *Reclamado*

Another system was to hold an insufficiently franked letter at the post office and to notify the receiver of the amount of postage due. He had to send the required amount in stamps to the post office. The stamps then were affixed to the letter and cancelled with marking "reclamado." This was applied in many different ways on the stamps, such as a large capital letter "R" (Fig. 42), in manuscript (Fig. 43) and also often with straight-line type[18].

M. Miscellaneous Markings.

Some of those seen on the Cadets are:

1. A.R. (Avis de reception—Return receipt requested).

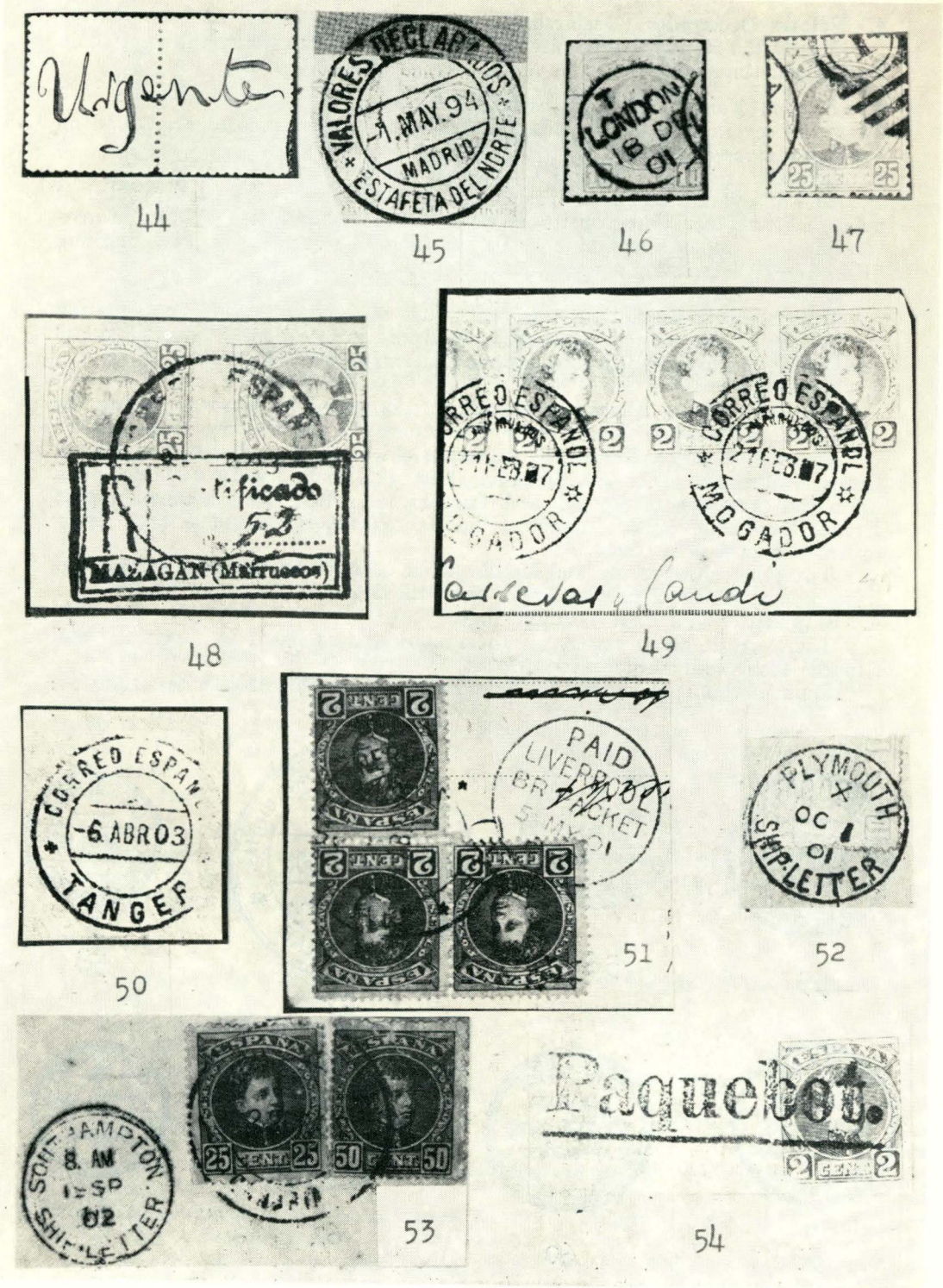
This is usually found in capital letters but occasionally in manuscript.

2. (Estuva en) Lista (General Delivery).

This is an arrival marking, generally a straight-line.

3. Urgente (Special Delivery).

Generally a regular circular handstruck date marking (as shown in Fig. 5). Also, it occurs in manuscript (Fig. 44).



Figures 44-54. (Photo by Boutrelle)

4. Valores Declarados (Declared Value, Insured Mail).

Mostly the standard type circular date marking, like the one illustrated in Fig. 5, sometimes with the name of the branch office (Fig. 45).

N. Foreign Markings on Spanish Mail.

There are several reasons why foreign (non-Spanish) postmarks are found on Spanish stamps and covers.

1. Arrival Markings.

One of the most common reasons is that the stamps were not cancelled at point of departure. They, therefore, received their obliteration at point of arrival, like the London, England cancellation (Fig. 46) or the New York marking (Fig. 47). Of course, they are found from many other countries.

2. Reply Cards.

Under U.P.U. regulations, the reply part of a double postal card is valid for postage in the country where it is received. Consequently, Spanish postal reply cards are found with cancellations from many other countries.

3. Morocco.

The only Offices Abroad of Spain were operated in Morocco during the period before the establishment of the Protectorate in the Northern Zone (1912).

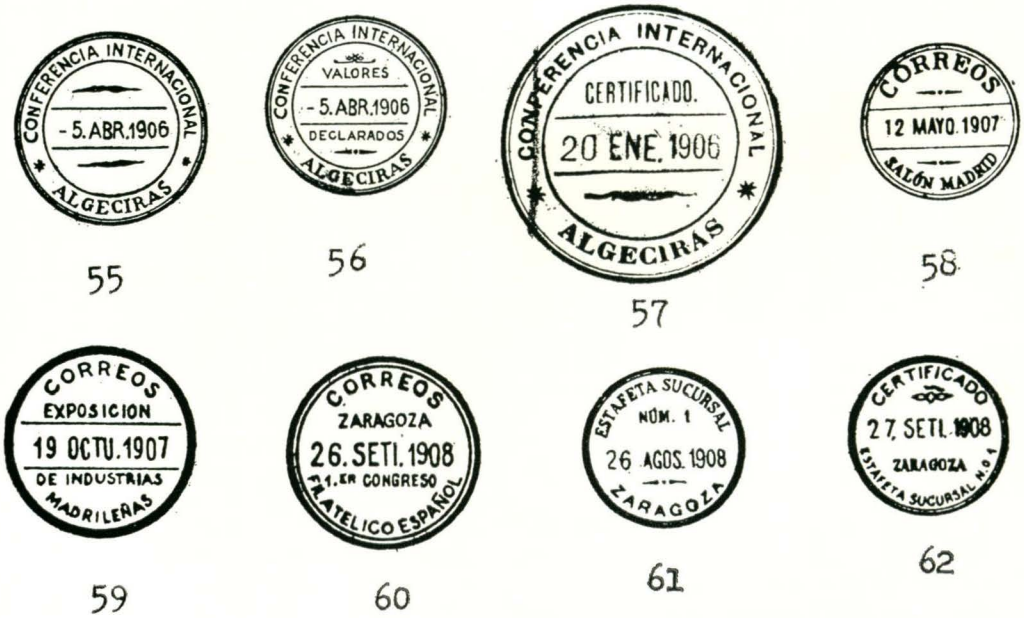
There were post offices in the following cities: Tetuan, Rabat, Casablanca, Larache, Mazagan (Fig. 48), Mogador (Fig. 49), Saffi, Agadir and Mequinez. With the exception of Tetuan and Larache, all these cities became part of French Zone after 1912. Tangier (Fig. 50) was an international city; Spain operated a post office there.

Two other cities, Ceuta and Melilla, while situated on the coast of Morocco, have been an integral part of Spain since the Middle Ages.

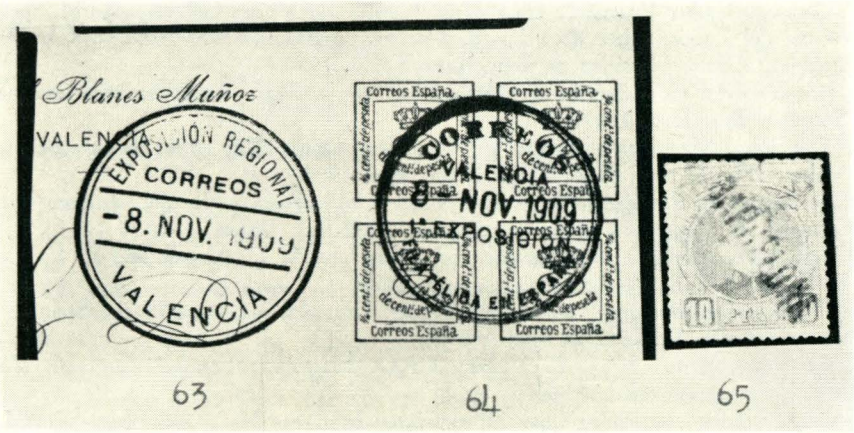
4. Ship Letter and Paquebot Markings.

There are a great variety of these markings as listed by Cockrill[16] and Studd[17] from many different countries.

Some of these appear on the Cadet issues, as shown in following examples:



Figures 55-62.



Figures 63-65. (Photo by Boutrelle)

Liverpool Paid, British Packet from Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canarias (Fig. 51); Plymouth Ship Letter from Las Palmas, Canarias (Fig. 52); Southampton Ship Letter from Santa Cruz, Canarias (Fig. 53) and Paquebot, Adria Line (Austria) to Trieste (Fig. 54).

O. Commemorative Markings.

The special Spanish commemorative markings appearing on the Cadets, start with the one for the International Conference at Algeciras (Fig. 55-57) in 1906.

The others are: the Madrid Automobile Show in Madrid 1907 (Fig. 58); the International Exposition in Madrid 1907 (Fig. 59); the French-Spanish Exposition in Zaragoza 1908 (Figs. 60-61); the First Spanish Philatelic Congress in Zaragoza 1908 (Fig. 62); the Regional Exposition in Valencia 1909 and the First Philatelic Exhibition in Valencia 1909 (Figs. 63-64). These were generally circular types, struck in purple, size varying between 30 and 32mm in diameter.

P. Telegraph Markings.

These are found most frequently on the high denominations (the 4 and 10 Pesetas). They are the straight-line, size 25x5mm, used from Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia in purple, black or blue (Fig. 65).

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— The End —

BOLIVIA

(Continued from Page 356)

Plating Guides

The transfer defects coming from the die in the words "Bolivia" and "Correos," and the later additions, individually made by hand, of the word "Porte" and the face value, enables one to identify each position in the sheet of 110 and to reconstruct the plate. The only difficulty is securing sufficient material and key copies to do this work.

(To Be Continued)

BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Due to a steady demand for back numbers of this magazine, many old issues are no longer available. A list of those on hand appears on Page 380 in 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 and order now.

The Clubhouse

Meeting of May 15, 1968

50th Anniversary U. S. Air Mail

In 1918, it was called "aeroplane" mail. Regardless of whether it's now written as air post, airmail, air mail or air-mail, the stamps and covers associated with the first United States air mail have been exceedingly popular ever since their issuance and first use fifty years ago.

More than a year ago, the U. S. Air Force Association, the United States Post Office Department, an organization of the early pioneer aviators, and some philatelists began making plans for the golden jubilee anniversary of the first U. S. air mail that started on May 15, 1918. The Post Office would issue a special commemorative stamp. Ceremonies were planned with a philatelic exhibition in the National Aviation Museum in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.

Where And When?

For the new fast mail service between New York and Washington, D. C. with stopovers in Philadelphia, Pa., a special 24-cent stamp was placed on sale May 13, 1918. On May 14, 1918, probably what is the most famous and valuable United States stamp appeared, when one sheet of 100 with the blue center having the airplane flying upside-down was bought by a stamp collector-dealer in a Washington, D. C. post office. On May 15, 1918, the first regularly scheduled air mail service for the public took place.



Fig. 1. A single copy of the famous 24-cent air mail inverted center of 1918. (Courtesy of H. R. Harmer, Inc., New York, N.Y.)

Where would the celebrations take place — New York or Washington? And when? On May 13, 1968 the actual 50th birthday of the first U. S. air mail stamp or on the anniversary date of the first flights, May 15th?

As plans materialized, the 1968 events were scheduled for Washington, D. C. The 1968 commemorative stamp would go on sale in our nation's capital on May 15, 1968. As is well known, the Washington-New York first flight failed but the New York-Washington leg went off successfully on May 15, 1918. For some unknown reason, the Post Office Department decided to unveil the design of the 1968 commemorative stamp in San Francisco, California, a city that had

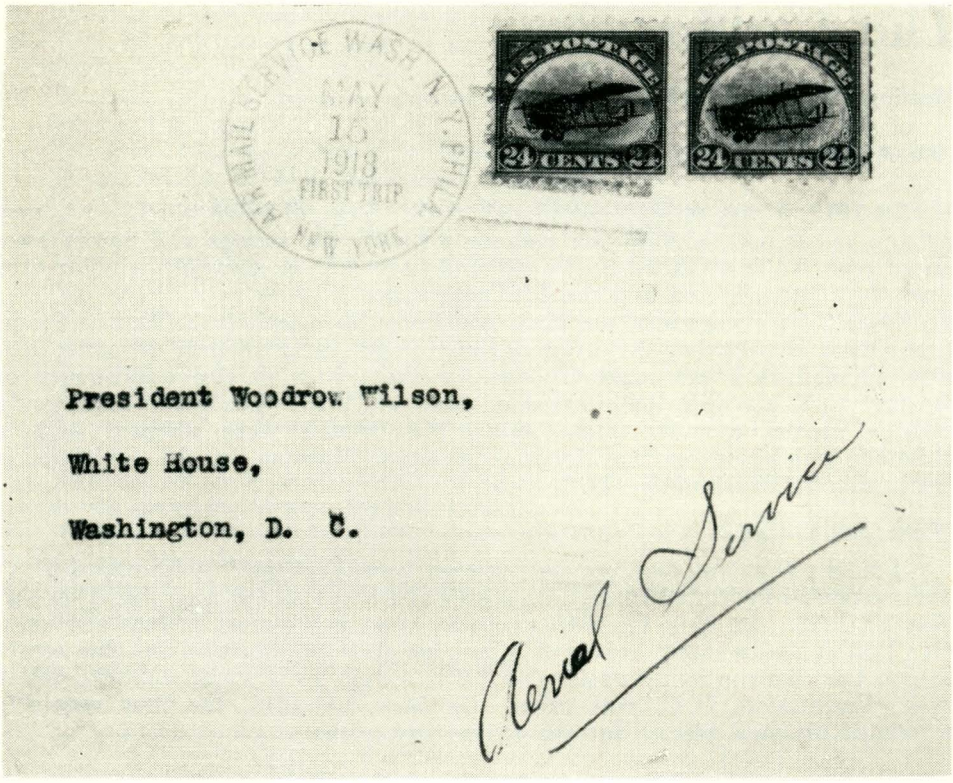


Fig. 2. A double rate cover with the "May 15, 1918/ First Trip/ New York" cancellation addressed to President Woodrow Wilson, White House, Washington, D. C. This cover has no backstamp, as typical of most all the first flight covers that went successfully from New York to Washington, D. C. (Philip Silver collection)

absolutely no connection with the first air mail in the United States.

Furthermore, it became clear that most of the ceremonies would accentuate the aviation and government role in the 1918 air mail. The famous 1918 air post stamps and philately would play a minor role.

A Regular Meeting Night

As luck would have it, when the 1968 Collectors Club program of meetings were being planned last year, it was seen that May 15, 1968 was a regular meeting night, marking the 50th anniversary of the first New York-Philadelphia-Washington flights. Consequently, this date was assigned for a meeting here at the club.

Since other ceremonies scheduled for May 15, 1968 would pay less attention to philately, the meeting at the Collectors Club would be 100% philatelic, conducted by and for philatelists.

This reporter, who as a young boy had started collecting the first United States air mail stamp when it was issued fifty years ago, was put in charge of the program. Two other enthusiastic specialists were invited to exhibit and lecture. They were Mr. Philip Silver, president of the Collectors Club and Mr. William H. Miller, Jr., who incidentally won the Grand Award in the 1968 Members Competition (but not for his U. S. air mail collection).

The results on May 15, 1968 were outstanding. There is no need to exaggerate nor brag. The S. G. Rich Memorial Room was filled to capacity. Of far greater importance, however, was the material on exhibition.

As Program Chairman, Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, pointed out in his brief introductory remarks, philately was on view in as complete and as perfect a manner as possible. Every conceivable form of collecting was to be seen in the wall frames.

Leading the parade, of course, was the famous 24-cent air mail stamp with the inverted center (Fig. 1). Proofs of the first air mail issue are rare, as are the May 13, July 11 and December 10, 1918 first day covers. All were in the frames. The first air mail stamp can be collected in many different ways with mint multiple pieces, as the specialized catalogue listings show. Not one was missing in the combined exhibits of the Collectors Club's president and editor.

The greater percentage of material shown were covers, showing air post use during the short time it operated in 1918 (Fig. 2). It was dropped for a while early in 1919. Mr. Miller's two frames displayed the use of commercial covers, not easy to come by, because the public did not care to pay seven times the regular letter rate for an uncertain air mail delivery, back in 1918.

Original photographs of the planes and flyers in New York and Washington, D. C. on May 15, 1918 also were shown. Some legitimate first flight covers later were embellished by counterfeits autographs of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, Postmaster General Burleson and Admiral Robert Peary (Fig. 3). This reporter exhibited and explained these.

A Wide Interest

Perhaps it may seem immodest for one of the exhibitors, who acted as well as the Master of Ceremonies, to report a meeting in such praise-worthy style. But when one is told by many about a "job very well done," a competent reporter strives to be as accurate as possible.

There were many well-known philatelists in the audience. Some had travelled great distances. Mr. Henry C. Dupont of Le Coteau, France was present. He not only is a keen specialist of U. S. air mail, but has written both articles and booklets on the first air mail stamps of the United States in French. He was present as were Dr. and Mrs. James Metjeka, Jr. of Chicago, Ill. and Mr. Creighton C. Hart of Kansas City, Mo.

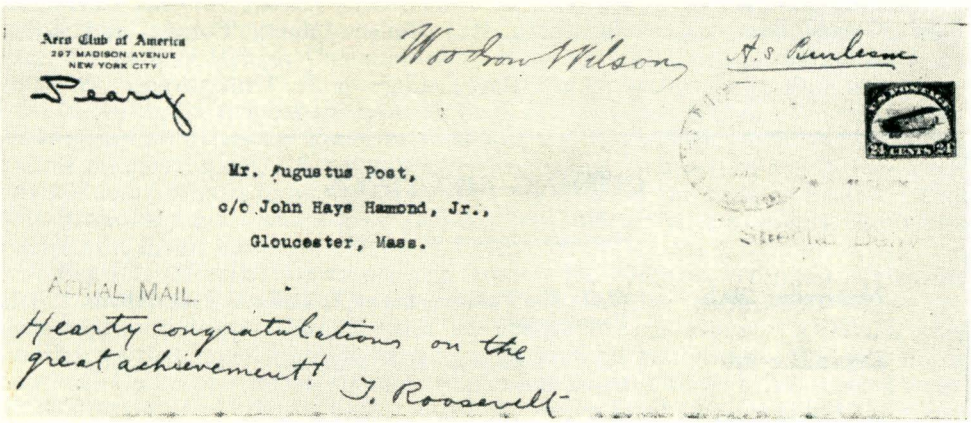


Fig. 3. All of the four autographs — Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, Admiral Robert E. Peary, and Postmaster General A. S. Burleson — are forgeries that were applied later to this genuine cover with the first air mail stamp. (H. M. Goodkind collection)

During its half-century history, probably one of the finest collections of the first air mail issue ever formed was that of Mrs. Ethel McCoy. Consequently, it was a pleasure to see this long-time Collectors Club member and patroness also among those present.

The Lectures

This reporter spoke first on the philatelic background of the famous inverted center errors. As stressed at the outset: "It matters little if this stamp catalogues and sells for 20 cents or for $20,000.00. Its price tends to obscure its philatelic story, which is as interesting as with any other stamp." Using passages about the 1918 printing of the first air mail stamp from the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications handbook No. 1, the problems faced in printing this 1918 bi-colored stamp were discussed.

Messrs. Silver and Miller comprehensively covered the postal history phase of the first air mail service by pointing to specific covers in their respective frames. Because a good portion of this was covered in Mr. Silver's detailed report of his previous December 6, 1967 meeting in the September, 1968 number of this magazine, a repetition in this report is not necessary.

To sum up, the stars of this 50th anniversary of the first U. S. air mail were the outstanding stamps, covers and proofs on display on May 15, 1968. And as most of those who attended said after the meeting: "This is as it should be." *(H.M.G.)*

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

5294 Leonard J. Milling, D.D.S., Flushing, N. Y. Collects 19th Century United States and United Nations.

5295 Saul Aronson, Dallas, Texas. Collects Germany, France, Great Britain, Netherlands.

5296 Walter Burton Dutcher, Elmira, N. Y. Collects world-wide.

5297 Mark D. Larkin, San Francisco, Calif. Collects France, Japan, Iceland, Map stamps.

5298 Gerald Bordman, Philadelphia, Pa. Collects North, Central and South America.

COMING MEETINGS

Meetings convene at 8 p. m.

November 20th — *Mails Via Panama*—James T. DeVoss, State College, Pennsylvania.

December 4th — *Italy. Perforation and Watermark Varieties*—Enzo Diena, Rome, Italy

December 18th — *Board of Governors Open House*

Book Reviews

Gibbons-Whitman Postage Stamp Catalogue (Part One) 1969: United States of America and Possessions, Ryukyu Is., Great Britain and British Commonwealth, United Nations. 781 pages, illustrated. Published by Western Publishing Company, Inc., Racine, Wisconsin. Price $7.00.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue (Volume 1) 1969: United States and Possessions, United Nations, British Commonwealth of Nations - Latin America. 896 pages, illustrated. Scott Publications, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y., 10001, publisher. Price $7.50.

Rather than review separately two major American catalogues covering the same area, citing the usual dry facts concerning the number of new listings and price changes, which are made available to most media and published as sent out, this is intended to be a relatively brief critical analysis of the positive and negative features of the two catalogues in comparison with each other. If the two catalogues involved happen to be of unequal stature, this could lead to unfair criticism of the lesser. This, however, is not the case. Although the Gibbons-Whitman Catalogue is only in its second American edition, it is the product of over a century of experience in Great Britain.

Last year's reviewer found fault with a story associated with the U. S. 1918 24-cent inverted air mail error in the Gibbons-Whitman Catalogue. Possibly, sensitivity to criticism prompted the editors to remove it from this year's edition. Hopefully, such criticism, which usually is intended as constructive, may continue to improve the quality of catalogues, which are such very important tools for the philatelist.

In this country, the Scott's Catalogue has long been the undisputed reference source for collectors and dealers alike. The attempts by Minkus to make inroads into the monopoly enjoyed by Scott's have met with relatively little success. The primary objection to two catalogues, in main, has been by dealers, who for many reasons have no desire to adopt a new set of numbers, much less two different numbers for their stock of each modern issue of the many countries flooding the stamp markets of the world. To be sure, this dealer inertia may be overcome by a good client, who places a large order using Gibbons-Whitman numbers. But to redo an entire stock for the typical type of buyer involves much more labor, time, and expense than most dealers care to expend. In any case, the serious British Commonwealth collector will continue to use Gibbons numbers, whereas the U. S. specialist surely has no better choice than Scott's.

In realism of pricing in the U. S. field, it seems that Gibbons-Whitman have an edge in that prices are lower on the whole and more in line with actual market values of most issues. A premium for centering, printed in red before each affected issue, results in an elevation of prices to about the same as Scott's. But this percentage gives one a good feel for how difficult it is to secure the better copies of a given issue.

For the British Commonwealth issues, the Gibbons-Whitman statement that "the Lars Amundsen Auction sale brought high realizations which are reflected in pricing raises," must be accepted with regret. Although this auction's prices were, indeed, exceptionally high in many cases, this was not a sale with the more common stamps and the incidence of those being carried away by the fervor of bidding is high. Some not exceptional items realized ten times their catalogue value, a factor viewed by many as excessive. This criticism in no way denigrates the usual raises in prices of the classics in both catalogues which reflect their continued popularity.

A readily observed difference between the two catalogues lies in the area of illustrations. In Scott's they are small, the early designs crude, and the current issues shown only as a single shape, although usually of better quality than the earlier ones. In Gibbons-Whitman, illustrations are actual size, although the early issues are cruder than need be; but all designs are shown, even with the multitudinous current issues. I presume the small size of the Scott illustrations once was necessitated by obsolete legal considerations, although the only explanation for showing a single design for an entire issue is to save money and space. The crudeness in early illustrations in both catalogues may be explained by the fact that early cuts have been retained for many years with replacements considered too expensive. Eventually, these old cuts will become so worn that they must be replaced. It is now a gradual process.

The Gibbons-Whitman Catalogue does a creditable job in tackling such a complex area as the United States, although not without errors and omissions. For example, the 2c Pan American, center inverted, unused, is listed at $1200, when it is fairly obvious that $12,000. was intended. A mixing of high dollar values and decimals with more common dollars-and-cents pricings sometimes can be confusing. The listings of Carrier's stamps and Confederate States are incomplete, and other groups such as U. S. revenues and envelopes are entirely omitted. As far as they go, however, the listings are quite adequate.

The binding of the Gibbons-Whitman Volume 1, after a year of moderately heavy use, deteriorated so much as to show the cloth. This year's review copy already shows similar breakage caused by its use in the Collectors Club library. In addition, some pages were stuck together near the spine, so that some listing-numbers and prices could not be seen unless the pages were separated, a task occasionally failing to yield satisfactory results.

A final point against the Gibbons-Whitman Catalogue is its traditional usage of watermark numbers (such as "W 87," for double-lined USPS) which sends one scurrying through the pages to try to find which one was intended.

If it is doubtful that any catalogue can replace Scott's in the field of specialized United States. The same could be said for Gibbons-Whitman (or Stanley Gibbons) with respect to Great Britain specialized. Scott's attempt at Great Britain is not as worthy an effort as Gibbons-Whitman's with the United States.

In an investigation of the two catalogues in a neutral area, in which I have some knowledge — New Zealand — some comparisons become interesting. In both catalogues, the Chalon illustration is hideous, although the one in Gibbons-Whitman is slightly better. The latter's listings of the New Zealand classics are logically arranged in the accepted order, while Scott's attempt to cover the major varieties does not do this.

Both catalogues have momentary failings in some pricing of New Zealand. For example, if the only known copy of the unwatermarked perf. 13 One Penny (1858) were not in a museum, I'd be more than happy to purchase it for the listed $650 (Scott) or $540 (Gibbons-Whitman). In addition, the mint 2 Pence, watermarked Lozenges (1872) is grossly underrated. I know of no example offered in a major auction sale within the last ten years, including Burrus.

The Gibbons-Whitman note explaining the dropping of the listing of the white paper variety of the London two Pence and One Shilling is not quite accurate in wording. But this is in any case a moot point, because there is usually always a trace of bluing in the paper.

The Gibbons-Whitman listings of New Zealand surpasses Scott's in many ways, giving identification assistance and itemized listings of the many important varieties of the middle issues, which Scott's usually lumps under one general classification, such as the perforation varieties of the second sideface

issue of 1882. Scott's lists "Perf. 10, 11, 11½, 12, 12½, and Compound." The ten entries which follow include three sub-types. In contrast, Gibbons-Whitman lists 64 entries for the same issue — all well established and major in nature, with significant pricing differences. To be sure, it is in this area that the newer collector can use his knowledge to find scarce copies of stamps that he might consider common, if his only reference was Scott's.

The thoroughness of the Gibbons-Whitman treatment in many ways rivals specialized New Zealand catalogues, although not in any way approaching the complete treatment of the "Campbell Paterson Catalogue of New Zealand Stamps." It is, however, far more advanced than Scott's. This holds true for almost all of the other British Commonwealth countries. For an outstanding example, see Victoria — the reading alone can be an education.

In summation, I find that both catalogues are of particular worth in different ways and in one common one. The Scott Catalogue has been and shall remain the final word for U. S. postage stamps. The Gibbons-Whitman Catalogue is the recognized leader for British Commonwealth specialists, those who like a more thorough treatment of listings in a specialized vein. Together, there is hope that healthy competition between the two, with both striving for excellence and accuracy, can result in one winner — the collector. *(Robert P. Odenweller)*

Scott's United States Stamp Catalogue Specialized 1969. 707 pages. Profusely illustrated. Clothbound. Scott Publications, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10001, publisher. Price $6.

The one indispensable catalogue for any serious collector of United States stamps again was ready for sale as scheduled. As with the previous editions of the last few years, many changes in listings and with prices, the majority increases, have been made. Every year, this specialized catalogue appears to be getting better and better. No other, that this reviewer knows, is as comprehensive and reliable as Scott's U. S. Specialized.

Just look at the contents. Practically everything is included with postal stationery, proofs, revenues, locals and carriers — even Christmas Seals that can be questioned if warranted to be material in the field of philately. One has to compare the wide scope of the listings in Scott's with any other specialized catalogue to see why it heads the field.

No doubt some will find things to complain about (this reviewer does). But this may well be because it is so good that we all wish to seek perfection. As for the prices, because of the time required for editing, printing, and distribution, the catalogue is bound to be somewhat behind the market, especially in these times when rapid price increases are almost a weekly occurrence. Also, the editor tries to be conservative, and correctly in this reviewer's opinion, but realistic. This past year has seen many prices rising not only at auction, but also on the retail level. This was particularly true of unused 19th century United States stamps, early commemoratives, R.F. air mails on cover, and the better plate number blocks.

In last year's edition, a number of listings and prices were revised in the 1851 and 1857 issues. One more should have been made, as advised by some of the leading specialists of these issues. No. 6b, the one-cent blue, Type Ib from Plate I Early, should be listed following No. 5. This is where it belongs. Also, a pair should be priced and listed as well as the combination of Types I and Ib. This stamp has no relationship with the Type IA stamp from Plate 4, where Scott now lists it.

It is to be regretted that too many collectors interested in United States

stamps constantly ask questions that are answered in the Scott catalogue. Too few read the introductory pages that contain a wealth of information. Even the more advanced collector probably read these catalogue notes so many years ago that much of the information has been forgotten. This should also be reread.

To repeat, this newest edition has many improvements over the last one. Next year's probably will be better, too. *(E.D.C.)*.

Famous Stamps Of The World by Max Hertsch. 46 pages (4½ x 7¼ inches) including 19 color plates. Bound with plastic board covers. Published by the Taplinger Publishing Co. Inc., 29 East 10th Street, New York, N. Y. 10003. Price $2.50.

The first impression of this little book was good. The illustrations are beautiful, about as fine as we can recall. But after reading and studying it, our disappointment kept on increasing.

The New York publisher imported it from Switzerland, where it probably was written originally in German. The English translation was done in Great Britain, but the American publisher made no attempt to Americanize the Anglicized translation. Nor did he seem to have consulted an American philatelist to use the proper philatelic terminology; nor was an adequate job of proofreading done.

The title is misleading. So many famous stamps have been omitted that this reviewer rather would title it "The Best of Burrus." *Can any American philatelist imagine a book on the famous stamps of the world that omits even a mention in the introduction of the United States 1918 air mail inverted center? Not only is this philatelic gem missing, but there is not one famous U. S. stamp in the entire book.*

There are a total of forty famous stamps illustrated in color (and beautifully done, as said before) and described. *Fifteen of the forty are Swiss classic issues.* The author is Swiss. Mr. Max Hertsch is one of the publishers of the highly respected "Zumstein Catalogue" of Switzerland.

The reason given on page 4 for "only a small selection" of "the greatest *(sic)* rarities" is that, to quote:

"We had difficulty in obtaining some of the originals. Obviously, the owners of such treasures are unwilling to let them out of their hands. Unfortunately, too, many unique specimens are at present unavailable, either because the names of the present owners are unknown or because of the distance and risks involved in sending them to be reproduced. The American Postmaster stamps, the Western Australia with the swan upside-down, the Indian 4 Anna stamp with the impressed upside-down head . . . the 1869 USA series with the centerpieces upside-down, French inverted prints, Brazilian ox-eyes . . . "

The passage just quoted is a prime example of the lack of proper philatelic terminology. It is the Brazilian Bull's-eyes, the Australian inverted frame, the U. S. Postmaster Provisionals, and our 1869's are called "inverted centers."

Furthermore, other authors, when writing about famous rare stamps, wanted to make it as all-inclusive as possible. This reviewer personally has supplied excellent photographic reproductions of the U. S. 1918 air mail inverted center and the "Black" Honduras. Such material is available in this country upon request with agreement for full credit and payment of photographic costs.

At the end when introducing two of the great Newfoundland air mail rarities, the accuracy of the following quotation is questioned:

"The reason for including these airmail stamps in the series of old classic rarities is the following: airmail has in time become a favorite field for phila-

telists — popular and interesting not only thanks to its recent origin, which enables the collector to acquire his specimens relatively cheap . . .''

This statement is a typical example of the current bias so prevalent in Europe for the classic against the more modern stamps. We would like to make a friendly wager that it will be just as difficult and cost a lot more to amass a world air mail stamp collection today than one of the classic stamps of Switzerland, or Belgium, or Holland and other small European countries.

While on the subject of the Newfoundland air mail famous stamps, the two mentioned in this little book are the ''Hawker'' and the ''DePinedo.'' Both are shown on covers as they were in the Burrus collection. But mint copies are the great rarities, the famous stamps, and should have been illustrated.

Throughout, the philatelic terms are incorrect. ''Surcharge or overprint'' is translated as ''surprinted.'' The accepted philatelic name for the first stamps of Uruguay is ''Diligencias,'' not the ''Sun of Montevideo.'' There are many errors such as these.

It is regretted that this review had to be so critical. But how can one in good conscience recommend a book on famous stamps of the world to American philatelists when not one stamp of the United States in included? *(H.M.G.)*

Supplement to Bermuda, The Post Office, Postal Markings and Adhesive Stamps by M. H. Ludington. Publisher, Robson Lowe Ltd, 50 Pall Mall, London W.1, England, 1968. 36 pages. 14 plates. Price $5.

In this slim volume, Mr. Ludington, with Mr. G. A. Osborn, tells the story of ''The Packet Mails 1807-1840,'' an important postal service not covered in Ludington's ''Bermuda.'' Following the packet narrative, Mr. Ludington adds information to the many phases of Bermuda postal history presented in his original volume: Bermuda during the American Civil War; postal problems during World Wars I and II; recent changes in post offices; postal service by steam beginning 1848; revision of his list of postal markings; new material on the Postmaster stamps and on the imperforate between shilling; forgeries; rates; early printings; proofs, specimens, essays, color trials and watermarks. As he supplies page references to his ''Bermuda,'' the *Supplement* will be easy to use with that superior handbook.

Next after this abundance, there is an *Addenda to Summary of Printings*, for the years 1927 to January 1953, material not available to him when the handbook was published.

The fourteen plates providing illustrations of covers showing important postal markings, some of them previously unrecorded, is the most exciting part of the book. See them for yourself.

This work is so excellent that it deserves the highest praise. There is very little to adversely criticize.

There is one typographical error: the note on Plates LV and LVI should refer to page 11 instead of page 10. Because newspapers of the time frequently made errors in reporting the names of the packets, the latter need further checking. On page 6, the packet arriving at Bermuda 31 July 1828 is given ''March. (Marquis) of Salisbury, James Graham, Cmdr.'' The newspaper was right this time, because this vessel was the ''Marchioness of Salisbury,'' so listed in the Official Navy Lists authorized by the Admiralty. The Captain of the ''Lady Wellington'' was Lugg, not Luggs. It was indeed the ''Sphynx,'' Lt. Passingham commanding, that arrived in August 1828.

It is a pity to mention any flaw in Mr. Ludington's *Supplement*. The information provided is quite overwhelming and the work meticulous. Any student of Bermuda postal history and adhesive stamps *needs* both Ludington's *Bermuda* and *Supplement*. *(Mrs. Pamela Taylor)*

Eire, The Story of Eire and Her Stamps, by James A. Mackay, M.A., Philatelic Publishers Ltd., London, 1968. 160 pages, paperbound, price 25/-. ($3.00)

This volume, one of a series termed "Collecta Handbooks," should provide novice and perhaps some experienced collectors of Ireland with an enjoyable book on Irish Philately. Although it cannot be considered as a handbook in the accepted philatelic use of the term, it is an excellent introduction to Irish philately. Much of the book is historical rather than philatelic in nature, and perhaps the viewpoint of the author, a Scot, differs in some areas from that of an Irishman. On the whole, however, it can be considered reasonably objective.

The postal history section incorporates several illustrations which are apparently freehand sketches and differ in several details from the actual postmarks. The overprints are described in narrative form. While the book contains considerably more information that the standard catalogues, it falls short of the standard of a philatelic handbook in such details required for overprints, such as plating and the minor varieties.

The section on the essays and commemoratives is comprehensive and gives considerable background information, but again lacks detail of a philatelic nature. In at least two instances, it appears that the author has relied on earlier articles on Ireland, which now are considered inaccurate.

The first concerns the second coil stamp of 1935, which the author states was used primarily on correspondence of the Dublin Gas Company and suggests that this stamp was issued only to this firm. This has yet to be substantiated. To the contrary, a rather exhaustive study of this stamp by Lt. Col. Russell Jackson recently published in the "Revealer" (the journal of the Eire Philatelic Association) failed to show any use of this stamp by the Dublin Gas Company.

The other case concerns a mention of a 1/ 9d booklet. According to Mr. F. E. Dixon, in his review of this book in the "Irish Independent" of April 27, 1968, this erroneous bit of information can be attributed to an error made by a catalogue compiler several years ago which set off a futile search for this nonexistent item.

The section on the essays for the first definitive series contains some illustrations of several obscure items which should be an aid to many specialists.

In conclusion, this book is recommended for the neophyte in Irish philately. The more experienced collector should still find it useful, but only for the historical background information. *(J. E. Foley)*

Stamps of India by Jal Cooper, F.R.G.S., 185 pages, 375 illustrations. Published by Jal Cooper, Standard Building, Dr. D. Naoroji Rd., Fort, Bombay, India. Price: Rs. 40, £2/5 plus 5/- postage, $6.00.

This is the third edition of this rather useful guidebook for beginning collectors of the stamps of the Indian sub-continent. It contains much interesting and helpful information concerning the stamps and postal history of India. The major emphasis is placed upon the period of the British Raj. Sixty some pages are devoted to the stamps of the Empire of India, while the period of dominion and independence are covered in less than five pages. There are sections devoted to Indian stamps used abroad, official stamps, military stamps, telegraphs, revenues, postal service accounting overprints, meters, and other material.

From the point of view of this reviewer, however, the most cavalier treatment unfortunately has been given to the stamps of the Indian Feudatory States. Mr. Cooper has allotted only two pages to a mention of their existence. If he could afford to devote seven pages to a rather detailed discussion of the Scinde

District Dawk stamps, it would seem that at least the same amount of space should have been given to a subject which takes twenty-five four-column pages in the "Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue."

Mr. Cooper quotes from Miguel de Cervantes at the beginning of his preface as follows: "He that publishes a book runs a very great hazard, since nothing can be more impossible than to compose one that may secure the approbation of every reader." This reviewer found this a most apt quotation.

The book is well produced. The type and illustrations are legible. While there is much of interest in this volume, it is difficult for us to determine where the appeal lies. Your reviewer would not recommend it to a serious student or advanced specialist, since many topics are lightly scanned. Perhaps it would be best to say that its major appeal will be to a beginning specialist of India, since there is enough to whet the appetite but not enough to scare one away.

(H.D.S.H.)

Maury Catalogue, 1969 102nd Edition. A specialized catalogue of France, Andorra, Monaco, Department of Reunion, Saar, United Nations and Europa, plus a listing of the new issues of the states and territories of the French Community. 232 pages, illustrated, paperbound. Published by Arthur Maury, 6 Boulevard Montmartre, Paris. Obtainable in the U. S. from HJMR Co., P.O. Box 2368, Miami Beach, Fla. 33140. Price: $1.75.

Although a dealer's pricelist, the Maury catalogue comes closer than any other French one to giving the actual market value of French postal emissions. Consequently, it is used by many dealers and buyers to determine current buying and selling prices.

Simpler to follow than those French catalogues which break down French postal issues into such categories as *Allegories, Blasons et Armoires, Commemoratifs,* etc., it still lumps the regular and the semi-postal issues together, making it difficult for Scott-oriented collectors to locate these stamps. On the other hand, with its 232 pages, it gives many varieties not listed by Scott, Gibbons, Michel, and others, according listings to many categories of interest to the specialized collector.

Here, you will find listings for essays, proofs-de-luxe, precancels, consular overprints, Free French overprints, strike stamps, telegraph stamps, parcel post stamps, Balloon Montés, millesimes, corner dates, and others. It also gives space, unfortunately, to listings of mint RF overprints on U. S. air mail stamps, all of which have been conclusively proven to be counterfeits or bogus handstamps.

A useful book for anyone who collects France, this year's Maury is printed on better stock than the last edition and is easier to read. In common with all French catalogues except Berck, the illustrations are small and badly reproduced. However, at $1.75, one cannot complain. *(Ira Zweifach)*

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

The British Postage Stamp by Robson Lowe. Published by The National Postal Museum, London, England. 1968. 280 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of the author.

Altschweiz — was nicht im Katalog steht by Josua Buhler. Herausgegeben zum Jubilaum "125 Jahre Briefmarken in der Schweis" durch den Fonds zur Forderung der Philatelie. 1968. 47 pages. Illustrated. German text. Gift of Mr. Max Guggenheim.

Photocopy: *Pat Paragraphs,* Sections 53 to 58. Edited and published by Elliott Perry. Gift of Mr. John D. Dowd.

Ryukyu Specialized Catalogue, Part I, Provisional Postal Stationery. Published by The Society of Philatelic Americans. 1968. 85 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

A Catalogue of International Reply Coupons Issued by the United States. Edited by Alexander Cocatre. Translated by Allan Hauck. Loose leaf. Bristol stock binder. Estate of Mr. Harry M. Daggett, Jr.

A Catalogue of Reply Coupons. Great Britain and Commonwealth. France and Colonies. Arab Postal Union. Postal Union of the Americas and Spain. Edited by Alexander Cocatre. Translated by Allan Hauck. Loose leaf. Bristol stock binder. Estate of Mr. Harry M. Daggett, Jr.

The Reply Coupon Collector, Vols. 1-3, 4-5 and 6-7. 1954-1961. Estate of Mr. Harry M. Daggett, Jr.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Volume II, 1969. Scott Publications, New York, N. Y. 1,432 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Scott's Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps 1969. Scott Publications, New York, N. Y. 707 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Zumstein Europa Briefmarken-Katalog 1969. Zumstein & Cie., Bern, Switzerland. 1,156 pages. Illustrated. German text. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Harris 1969 Catalog of Stamps of the United States, United Nations and British North America. H. E.Harris & Co., Boston, Mass. 192 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Muller-Katalog Schweiz-Liechtenstein 1969. Edited by Urs Peter Kaufmann. Basler-Taube Verlag AG., Basel. 312 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Catalogue Thiaude de Timbres-Poste de France 1969. H. Thiaude, Paris, France. 552 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Catalogo de Timbres de Mexico 1968. Edited by S. Vackimes. Centro Filatelico, Mexico City. 106 pages. Illustrated. Spanish text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

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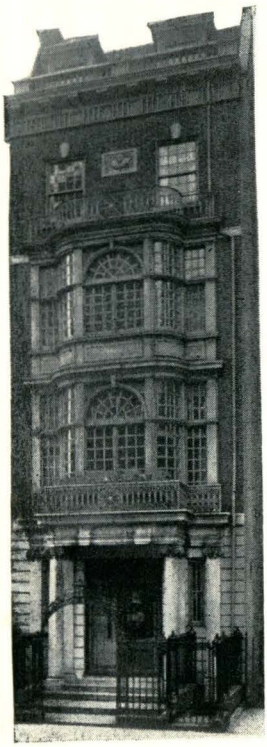
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