THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

Volume 35, No. 3
May, 1956

CONTENTS

EDITORIALS 155
OBITUARIES 157
1955 COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST AWARDS . . 161
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA By Lawrence L. Shenfield 162
The 10c Blue Die B Date of Issue and Earliest Color
BOLIVIA By Louis Stich 163
The 5c of the 1866 Condor Issue
VENEZUELA By C. W. Wickersham 169
The Contrasena Overprints (Conclusion)
VICTORIA By J. R. W. Purves 175
The 5/ "Laureated" 1867 to 1912 (Parts II and III)
BOOK REVIEWS 188
THE CLUBHOUSE 195
Meetings, Library Acquisitions and New Members

Copyright © 1956 by The Collectors Club, Inc.
22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y.



A very fine collection of BRAZIL

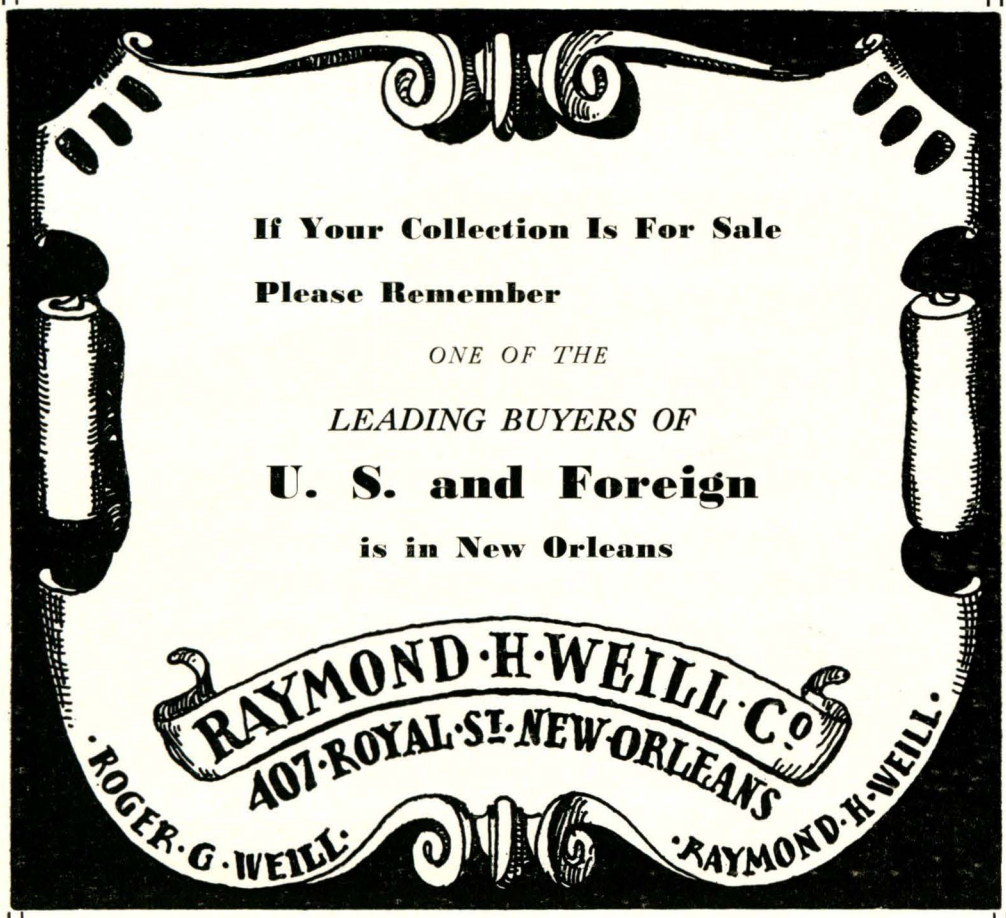
to be auctioned this month

Your chance to add some choice Bull's-eyes to your collection. Airmail your request today for a catalog of this fine sale.

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., Inc.

International Auctioneers of Fine Stamps

560 FIFTH AVENUE, **NEW YORK 36, N. Y.**


If Your Collection Is For Sale
Please Remember
ONE OF THE
LEADING BUYERS OF
U. S. and Foreign
is in New Orleans
RAYMOND·H·WEILL·Co
407·ROYAL·St·NEW·ORLEANS
·ROGER·G·WEILL·
·RAYMOND·H·WEILL·

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

Considers one of its most important functions the improvement of relations between Collectors and Dealers . . . Our more than 800 Members are pledged to serve you well.

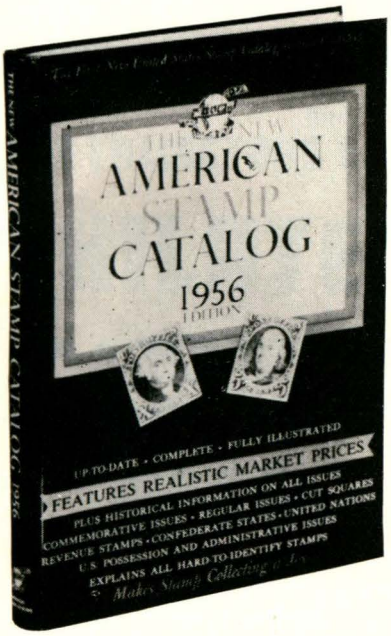
The stamps which they sell you must be and are Guaranteed Genuine.

We urge you to purchase your stamps from dealers displaying the A. S. D. A. Symbol.

We firmly believe that the Members of the Collectors Club and The American Stamp Dealers' Association are engaged in a joint enterprise — the Improvement of Philately.

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

116 Nassau Street **New York 38, N. Y.**



The NEW AMERICAN STAMP CATALOG

1956 EDITION

$3.00

In this just-off-the-press edition you'll find additional fun and knowledge in the exciting new sections on:

★ **CANAL ZONE; GUAM; HAWAII; RYUKYU ISLANDS; UNITED NATIONS.**

★ **U. S. administration of: CUBA; PHILIPPINE ISLANDS; PUERTO RICO.**

★ **POSTAL SAVINGS STAMPS; POSTAL CARDS; OFFICIAL CARRIERS.**

PLUS all the wonderful material on United States stamps of all classes which made the 1954-55 edition a best-seller.

This book will open up new collecting vistas for you — it's one no serious collector can afford to miss.

WRITE, PHONE OR COME IN — Beyond Delivery Area Add 35c for Shipping Charges.

— Available at The Collectors' Stamp and Coin Departments —

GIMBELS
Ninth at Market Sts.
Philadelphia 5, Pa.

GIMBELS
W. Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee 3, Wisc.

GIMBELS
33rd at Broadway
New York 1, N. Y.

GIMBELS
Westchester
Yonkers, N. Y.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
Chicago 90, Illinois

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
Boston, Massachusetts

RICH'S
Atlanta 2, Ga.

KAUFMANN'S
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE J. L. HUDSON CO.
Detroit, Michigan

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
Washington, D. C.

JOSKE BROS. CO.
San Antonio, Texas

HALLE BROS.
Cleveland, Ohio

Professional Annotation

and Writing-up

of Collections

Presentations in the classic manner, restrained and dignified... fine hair-line freehand lettering throughout... no fancy "poster" art... careful attention to the illustration of philatelic problems with hand-drawn sketches or photography... extensive philatelic library and facilities for research... the product, a collection written up in the best tradition and reflecting the latest research.

We are proud of our work, and of the fact that ALL collections prepared by us won awards at FIPEX... including these major awards:

Trophy for Best in Section - - - China

Gold Medal - - - - Imperial Russia

Silver-Gilt Medal - - Brazil "Dom Pedros"

Silver-Gilt Medal - - Newfoundland Airposts

Silver-Gilt Medal - - - - - Danzig

Our work requires careful planning and execution, and cannot be done rapidly... as a result we can handle only a limited number of collections... right now we have facilities available for a few new clients.

SAMUEL RAY

350 Oakdale Avenue **Chicago 14, Illinois**

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

HENRY M. GOODKIND, Editor

Editorial Committee

WINTHROP S. BOGGS
HARRISON D. S. HAVERBECK
EDWIN MUELLER
STEPHEN G. RICH

The Collectors Club Philatelist is published six times a year by The Collectors Club, Inc., 22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Entered as second-class matter July 5, 1927, at the Post Office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Jury, A Misnomer

Now that Fipex is past, the reports of awards there have brought into striking relief a misnomer. The Board of Judges that made the awards is pretty generally called a "Jury" in both official and unofficial printed matter about these awards. This odd and basally erroneous usage is not peculiar to Fipex, but seems to be more frequent at International Exhibitions than elsewhere in stampdom.

As anyone who has ever served as a juror, petty or grand, knows from experience, a *jury* decides the *facts,* not the award or penalty. That is left to the presiding judge of the court in which the jury is operating. It is quite possible that in countries outside the area in which the law is of ultimate Anglo-Saxon common law origin, whether now codified or not, the jury may have some of the judicial, awarding powers it lacks with us. But from the Rio Grande to the Arctic Ocean, in Eire, Britain, Australia, New Zealand and probably in other of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth's kingdoms, in the Philippines, the jury decides the facts only.

Hence, for us the use of "Jury" for a Board of Judges of a stamp show is clearly a misnomer. The mere fact that the members of such a Board, as at Fipex, are called *Judges,* only underlines this.

We hasten to add that examination of usage as recorded in the various dictionaries from the latest unabridged Merriam Webster down the scale, would seem to indicate that the misnomer use is so usual an error that it is reported without comment, as a minor, subsidiary use of the word "jury." However the usage might still properly be abandoned for "Board of Judges" in all philatelic exhibitions. (*S. G. R.*)

Overprints Overscored

Too many collectors and dealers are prejudiced against overprinted stamps because of an exaggerated fear that an overprint is so easy to counterfeit. It is true that when an overprinted stamp becomes a scarcer variety with a higher catalog price, it lends itself to the wiles of a counterfeiter. As a general rule, a postal administration applies an overprint to use up a surplus stock of a common basic stamp, because a supply of the required stamps could not be obtained quickly enough. If the overprinted stamp subsequently proves elusive, then it is profitable for a faker to take the common basic stamp, and apply a counterfeit overprint.

However, this situation need not engender the fears it does. Overprints are not the only things counterfeited. As a matter of fact, there is nothing having a philatelic value that cannot or has not been imitated to fool collectors. No one has kept score to de-

termine what type of material has been most widely faked to cause the greatest single loss. It may be overprints. But it could be the counterfeit stamp itself, reprints or bogus new issues. Partial faking such as repairing, restoring, reperforating, trimming perforations to resemble imperforate copies, color changelings or altering value figures may have caused the greatest financial loss. A popular form of trickery concerns removal of cancellations (cleaning) or regumming to pass such copies off as "unused o. g." There are many simulated covers manufactured by placing a stamp on a cover or piece and applying a fake cancel. And what about the widespread practice of fake cancellations? There's plenty of that about. Then some have been fooled by manufactured bisects. Many would place the so-called reproductions of Sperati, who confined his work almost exclusively to 19th century stamps, near the top of the list of philatelic deceptions and financial loss.

The list of philatelic trickeries is long. But too often overlooked is the great and essential role of the philatelic student. There is nothing—a counterfeit stamp, an overprint, a reprint, a fake cancel, a fraudulent cover or a repairing job—that philatelic authorities have not detected. It is a fact that nothing gets by the philatelic experts for very long.

As for overprints, they represent a most challenging group to the student. Work on them has been extensive—studying the inks, the printing type and the alinements. This knowledge is available for use. There is no need to unjustly scare collectors, and thereby deprive them of the pleasure of collecting a fascinating group of stamps like overprints. The prejudice against them has been overdone. The trouble is that the knowledge is available, but not enough avail themselves of it. One can bypass collecting overprints, if they do not appeal to him. But fear, especially when not justified, should never deprive him of a pleasure.

How Long A Beginner?

Sometime back—about 10 years ago—as we started participating more in the philatelic activities centered around this New York City building, we found ourselves becoming more immersed in the studious angle of philately, and enjoying it. However, our collector friends of former times, who did not follow us into this more serious phase of philately, began to josh us a bit about moving up into the clouds and living solely in the company of a relatively few "high priests" of philately. This bothered us because we never wished to lose our common touch. We wished to be considered just as much a democratic philatelist as an expert (a name reluctantly bestowed on us by our old philatelic companions.)

Any protestations voiced against our communing only with the gods (philatelically speaking, that is) proved wholly ineffective. We were firmly placed in the "ivory tower" and cemented there. Since actions speak louder than words, we decided the most practical manner to prove our common touch was to set forth and mingle with the collecting masses. And so in the past few years, we have visited a number of stamp clubs, those stressing that their membership consists mainly of beginners or less high-powered philatelists. But were we deluded!

We must admit that we did meet some new faces. But the majority of the collectors we encountered were familiar faces from years back. In fact, some we met in these circles had been collecting stamps long before we did. We asked ourselves—are these beginners?

Being a bit introspective, this bothered us. So we paid special attention to those we had known as collectors for many years, who called themselves beginners. In general, they were not happy collectors. They seemed confused by not knowing what to collect. They were skeptical about buying anything, fearing it may not be genuine material. They fussed about the prices of stamps, mostly everything seemed to be priced too highly. They distrusted most stamp dealers. They considered the top authorities' knowledge unreliable. They worried if a newly acquired recent issue would go up in price. This was the general impression we received.

So we concluded that these so-called beginners represent not those new in stamp collecting, but a group that has not progressed very far. Their collecting interests have remained stagnant. Although, as measured in years, they are veteran collectors, their phila-

telic know-how has not moved beyond the beginner's stage.

Another matter puzzled us about these veteran collectors. We wondered why they bothered to spend so much of their time with stamp collecting, but yet seemed to derive so little enjoyment from it. Their satisfaction stemmed mostly from being an officer in a stamp club. We were in no position to gauge the competence of their services in this capacity, although listening to the reading of the minutes of the previous meetings, we did perceive a great amount of procrastination. Meritorious suggestions had been made in the interest of service to the stamp organization. Committees were appointed to look into the matter, but excuses were later offered for non-execution.

These experiences convinced us more than ever of the charm and enjoyment of philately to be found in the commonly called "ivory tower". Here we have associated with the real stamp lovers, who are aware that philately has some distasteful aspects. But their importance is seen realistically, being far offset by the many attractive things to be found within philately.

We still have no desire to appear snobbish. It is merely a matter of taste. But were we to associate continually with this type of old-time collectors, who mistakenly call themselves beginners, we do not think we would enjoy philately as much as we are now doing. Therefore, the next time we meet one maintaining he is a beginner, we expect to ask him—how long have you been collecting stamps?

Obituaries

Hugh M. Clark 1887-1956

Due to our 1956 publication schedule, this number marks the first opportunity for notice to be made of the death late in January, 1956 of *Hugh M. Clark*. During the 60-year history of this Club, there were a number of prominent philatelists, who helped build our organization into the premier position it holds today as one of the world's great philatelic groups. And Hugh M. Clark's name should always be included with those who rendered devoted services to the Collectors Club.

There are two tangible matters here at 22 East 35 Street, New York that owed their existence primarily to the vision and efforts of Mr. Clark. *The Luff Memorial Room* in this building was given by the late Hugh and Teresa Clark in memory of John N. Luff, Mr. Clark's predecessor at the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. This was both an admirable bequest as well as a practical accomplishment. John N. Luff had been one of America's great philatelists. In his work as editor of "The Scott Catalogue", he brought philatelic scholarship onto a higher plane, upon which successors have built. Therefore, the Clarks wished to set aside a room in this building dedicated to philatelic research and study. Many of Mr. Luff's personal effects such as his desk, chairs and paintings were placed in his memorial chamber. Also the scientific instruments he had used were given a place where they became available to all of this Club's membership.

The first few years of the newly created Luff Memorial Room were a source of disappointment to its donors because little activity had taken place there. But as interest in philatelic research grew, this room became one of the most useful in this building. If the Clarks and Mr. Luff could at this moment take the elevator to the fourth floor and walk into the front room, they would be ever so reassured by seeing the daily activity going on with the equipment and furnishings in this room. The vision of former years has by now become an important function in this clubhouse.

The second contribution made to this Club mostly through Mr. Clark's efforts was the invitation to have serious specialty Study Groups use this Clubhouse for their regular meetings. Since this program has been in operation for many years, further space need not be devoted to the operation of this Collectors Club activity. The many competent specialists, who had been introduced to this Club through their Study Group, bespeak for this.

During the 1930's and early 1940's Hugh Clark was very active in the management of this Club. He brought with him the prestige of holding one of the most responsible positions in philately, the editorship of the Scott Catalogues. Mr. Clark's greatest asset was his integrity, which he combined with

his high ideals, to place philately on a high plane. He sincerely believed that this Club should represent more than a large membership. He worked to have our organization better reflect the cultural side of philately.

Frankness compels an admission that these sterling qualities often made Mr. Clark a man with strong likes and dislikes. He was never the placid type, forever easy for everyone to be considered his friend and confidant. Many of us disagreed at times with him. And often his tongue was sharp to others. But never could we overlook his basic motive, which was a dedicated desire to raise and keep philately upon a high, honest level. In looking back, we think that often we forgot another remarkable trait of Mr. Clark. From early boyhood, he had been handicapped physically. From those most intimate with him, we were told that he had suffered severe pain during most of his life. This no doubt caused him to act at times in a contentious manner. But Mr. Clark showed us how one fights back to overcome a handicap and carry on like others.

A visit to any floor in this Clubhouse,—the meeting room on the ground floor, the library on the second floor, the Governors Room on the third floor and of course, the Luff Room on the fourth floor—all show the stamp of the influence and foresight of *Hugh M. Clark,* of whom it can be truthfully said that many of his dreams of high ideals for philately have already become a reality. *Hugh M. and Teresa Clark's* photographs have hung in the Governors Room of this Club for many years, and will continue there along with many others, who served us well.

This Club had a special significance to the Clarks. They wanted it to be not only a gathering place for philatelists; but a temple of culture, as it were, to foster and maintain philately upon a high plane, while preserving for the future the best that all, who had been devoted to stamp collecting, had produced. They, with many others, have bequested this heritage to us. We must strive to carry it on to greater heights.

Clarence W. Hennan, M.D. 1894-1956

After over five years of suffering and illness, *Dr. Clarence W. Hennan* passed away on February 28, 1956. For a full biography of this illustrious stamp collector refer to Volume 32 (1953), pages 168 to 170, of this magazine, when Dr. Hennan became the second recipient of our *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award.* However, this writer over the years had become such an admirer of his friend, "Doc" Hennan, that he desires to take some space in this magazine to pay tribute to his memory, as he believes most of "Doc" Hennan's philatelic friends knew him.

"Doc" Hennan in many ways was a great leader for philately. He had an innate ability to be an executive to organize and to carry out work. He was outspoken and forthright. He was helpful. He set an example. But at the same time, he was not reticent in expressing his disapproval against those he considered braggarts, self-styled experts, or those who aspired to do nothing for philately except to hold an office in a stamp club or organization. It was often these frank expressions of his opinion that did such great service to philately. It can be truly said of him, "that he would rather be right than president". This writer can fill up pages recalling many instances of these outstanding characteristics in "Doc" Hennan. In sincere tribute to his memory, as a friend, the writer thought that a few noteworthy instances should be recorded.

His words of advice to us came regularly, most always penned upon one of his short prescription blanks. His style of greeting us cannot be repeated in print. But as with most of his friends, the writer knew that this was a sign of his friendship. He would criticize, when criticism was justified. On the other hand, he would praise us in the face of criticism from others that he considered nothing but jealous, fault-finding and quibbling.

Recollections are sharp of many experiences with "Doc" Hennan when judging philatelic exhibitions with him. We recall one exhibit where "Doc" spoke to his fellow judges like this: "I see that collector 'X' is back again with his repaired, restored, and repainted material. I know if we judges don't hand him a gold medal, he is going to be as vindictive as possible. He will transfer his financial support to other philatelic organizations. But I don't care how much money he has, I refuse to give this exhibit an award."

And every judge at this exhibit followed the leadership of "Doc" Hennan.

There was another time when "Doc" Hennan was judging with us. He disagreed with many of the rules and regulations established for this exhibition. Most of the other judges agreed with him and were tempted to judge this exhibition according to their own standards. However, it was the deep and firm voice of "Doc" Hennan that spoke out saying that each exhibitor had paid his entry fee according to the published rules and regulations. It was, therefore, his duty to follow these rules, no matter if a judge personally disagreed with them. The result was that this dictum was followed.

"Doc" Hennan's standards for philately were high. He applied these first to himself. This can be illustrated by his work on the stamps of Haiti. This country was one of his particular favorites. Many years back, "Doc" had the desire and ambition to write an authoritative study of Haiti. Each year he would do some work on this big project. All his good friends knew of this. His ambition was never completely fulfilled because around 1950 his illness began to interfere. However, some of his friends prevailed upon him to publish that which he had written. We recall innumerable conversations with "Doc" Hennan about this. He knew his days were numbered, and he wanted to get his knowledge into print. On the other hand, he also advised us that he had not checked a great deal of information, and he did not want his notes to escape into print without further research and study. After his work on Haiti began appearing serially in print a few years ago, it was often reviewed and spoken of with high praise. However, "Doc" Hennan often phoned us from Chicago, regretting certain information being printed, which he believed was not accurate. In other words, he was highly critical of his own work.

Toronto in 1951 holds a vivid memory of the courage of this gentleman as well as a shining example of his devotion to philately. "Doc" was beginning to suffer severe pains from his illness when the Centennial Postage Stamp Exhibition of Canada was taking place. From our personal knowledge we knew that daily during this exhibition he would arise early and, as a medical man he would take several hours to overcome his handicap. Several times the writer rode with him later in the morning to the exhibition hall. His spirit and disposition were remarkable. He would enter the hall greeting his many friends as if nothing were wrong. His humor, as usual, was most evident. Anyone, being with "Doc" and having some slight idea of his suffering, could not help but admire the spirit of this gentleman.

He was an inspiration to many. He once told us that we must be doing a good job because of certain biting criticism we had received from a certain source. Incidentally, at the time we were rather hurt by this strong criticism. It was "Doc" Hennan, who converted this into a feeling of pride, by telling us that the remarks from this quarter can truly be construed as words of praise.

The remarkable part of "Doc" Hennan's standing in philately is evidenced by the worldwide respect he and his collections had received. He was highly respected in many foreign countries. In our own country he had received many high philatelic honors. And finally he was a great leader locally, doing much to carry on the best in philately in the city of Chicago. Anyone, whom "Doc" Hennan considered one of his friends, can always retain the memory that this was a stamp of approval of being a true philatelist.

Robert C. H. Lee, M.D. 1910-1955
Frederico G. Larsen 1910-1956

Philately suffered two untimely losses through the deaths of *Dr. Robert C. H. Lee* of Honolulu, Hawaii late in 1955, and *Frederico G. Larsen* of Bogota, Colombia in February, 1956. These two philatelists coincidentally had the following in common.

Dr. Lee and Mr. Larsen were in their mid-forties when their lives were abruptly ended. Both had earned the coveted COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST AWARD for the best article published annually in this magazine. Dr. Lee's studies of "The First Issue of China" was awarded this medal in 1952. Mr. Larsen for his research on "The First Issue of Colombia" earned this medal in 1951.

Furthermore, these two collectors had served philately well in organizational work. Dr. Lee was instrumental in staging the Philatelic Exhibition in Honolulu in 1953. Mr. Larsen was the moving spirit behind the "Filatelico Club of Bogota", his last service

being the director of the National Philatelic Exhibition in Colombia during the Pan-American Postal Union Congress held in November 1955. Following this, Mr. Larsen served on the International Board of Judges at Cupex (Havana, Cuba) in November 1955, and then visited this country on a business trip. Information had reached us that Mr. Larsen died while working for philately. He was making plans for his country and some of Colombia's philatelists to exhibit at FIPEX when he was stricken.

It may be trite to say it, but nevertheless it is true that out of the thousands, who collect stamps, only a very few are willing to work for philately. Both Dr. Lee and Mr. Larsen were among this small number, who volunteer to do something for the hobby.

As for their writings, each has left us with new knowledge of great value. Dr. Lee established for the first time the correct method of the printing used for China's first issue, a problem which previously had baffled other students of Chinese philately. Mr. Larsen dug into Colombia's postal archives and extracted the documental facts about the first stamps of his country that showed the order of issuance different from those in the general catalogs. His studies were responsible for these catalog's changes. Besides their award-winning articles, both philatelists had written other excellent articles for this magazine during the last few years.

And finally from contacts with both Dr. Lee and Mr. Larsen, we knew that each had future plans to write further articles upon the issues of China and Colombia respectively. They told us of new knowledge resulting from their research, which they had planned to publish in this magazine. Let us be grateful for what they had accomplished, while at the same time having a heavy heart that two such outstanding philatelists were taken from us in the prime of life and in the midst of giving us further philatelic knowledge. Now they shall not be able to finish this. Let us hope that their friends, inspired by the memories of their work, will take up where both Dr. Lee and Mr. Larsen have left off.

H. Dana Mitchell

Another valued contributor to this journal passed away on March 23, 1956 in the U. S. Naval Hospital at Bainbridge, Maryland. In Vol. 31, Nos. 5 and 6 of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Mr. Mitchell had been the chief annotator of the English translation of *the Costa Rica section of the Kohl Handbook*. In Vol. 32, No. 4, Mr. Mitchell completed this valuable work with the *Guancaste* section. This was a difficult undertaking as the large file of correspondence between Mr. Mitchell and the editor will attest. First of all, a competent German translator's services had to be secured. Then a straight English-language translation of "Kohl" would not serve the purpose, because much of Dr. Munk's information was either outdated or incorrect in light of new data and facts known since "the Kohl Handbook" had been written. The planning and preparation of this work consumed hundreds of hours plus careful concentration.

Mr. Mitchell was planning some further Costa Rica articles for this magazine. We had been corresponding about it when on January 24, 1956, the following handwritten letter was received:

"Your kind letter of the 19th finds me in bed at this institution after a Christmas day heart attack with a repeat performance last week, so I shall be unable to do more than acknowledge it at this time.

Of course, it is out of the question for me to consider doing an article for the CCP for several weeks at least but if I mend satisfactorily I should like a raincheck on the project".

We only need add that the "raincheck" has had to be cancelled with deep regret.

Mr. Mitchell was a sincere worker for philately. He turned to a relatively unpopular specialty, Costa Rica, and organized a group of philatelists interested in that country. To stimulate and maintain their interests, he spent many hours as a labor of love both editing and writing for their fine periodical "The Costa Rican Philatelist". No doubt it was this common bond of philatelic editorship that led to a regular course of correspondence between Mr. Mitchell and this writer. The thought occurs that in other fields, letters and correspondence of authors and editors often escape into print. These writings prove to be exceedingly popular and educational. Perhaps some day philately will publish posthumously the most interesting parts of a leading philatelist's letters.

We would like to close this remembrance of H. D. Mitchell by quoting one paragraph from a letter he wrote us last year. This writer and Mr. Mitchell were in disagreement about many aspects of a certain group of Costa Rican air mail covers. Through correspondence, each of us had been outlining our opposite opinions. At this point, H. D. Mitchell wrote:

"Thanks again for your long letter. It is certainly flattering for me to have an editor, who must be most pressed for time with two publications, to reply at such length. Of course, it is equally pleasant to realize that our dispute remains upon the level of a friendly debate. I know that I hate to beat my brains out on a piece of philatelic writing and then hear nothing at all from it one way or the other. It gives you that life under a barrel feeling. And generally I prefer the 'Dear Sir, you're an ass . . . . ' type of letter to the 'I want to congratulate you on your splendid article' sort of thing. I always am inclined to think the second type is probably too ill-informed to write anything except compliments!"

Editor's Epilogue

It has been seldom in the 35-year span of this journal that five obituaries of prominent philatelists were printed in one number. Each of the five contributed greatly to the welfare of philately. None of the five had reached the well-known biblical age of "three score and ten." There is no doubt that philately has been weakened by these losses. But yet all of us, dedicated to philately, must look ahead for replacements. And so the cycle goes on. We happen to believe that philately has not yet moved into its golden era. We are approaching it. All those departed philatelists, who have served us well, have done their part in bequeathing to us a grand heritage. Upon this, we feel certain, coming generations will build. As J. R. W. Purves wrote in our March number of this year, we must not forget those who have served us and . . . "There is no factor so encouraging and helpful to a present generation as the inspiration that springs from a fine tradition. The failure to create and maintain such a tradition ultimately quenches the inspiration and with it the enthusiasm of today and tomorrow."

The Collectors Club Philatelist Awards For Volume 34 of 1955

The Committee appointed by the President to select the best articles that appeared in our magazine during 1955 takes pleasure in rendering the following report:

Once again before announcing our decisions, we feel it only fitting to compliment both the editor and all the members of the Editorial Board for their excellent work in maintaining the high standards of the CCP. Furthermore, it was most gratifying to see that a number of the former medal winners continued to write for THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, although, because of the rules and regulations established some years ago, these philatelists are no longer eligible for a further award. We would also mention previous medal winners such as the late F. G. Larsen, Frank M. Cowen, and our President, Gen. C. W. Wickersham, who have continued to write.

In accordance with the above mentioned rules it might be repeated that no member of the Editorial Board or a former medal winner is eligible.

After a careful reading and consideration of all the eligible articles, it is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST MEDAL for the best 1955 article be awarded to:

Sorouth, The First Two Issues.
By L. E. Dawson

Following our past custom of also selecting three other articles for Certificates of Honorable Mention, we list these below not in order of selection, but alphabetically, by the title of their subject:

Hawaii, Overland Mail Via Mexico
By J. F. Westerburg

Poland, Number One
By V. Rachmanoff

(Continued on Page 174.)

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

The 10c. Blue 1863 Die B. Date of Issue and Earliest Color

By LAWRENCE L. SHENFIELD

Introduction

The stamps of the Confederate States of America have become very popular. This is understandable in view of the revival of interest throughout our country in this historical period when our nation was fighting to preserve its union.

Some excellent handbooks have been published on the issues of the Confederate States. Also numerous articles in many stamp periodicals have been written about these stamps and their postal history.

However, much still remains unknown both about the history and usage of the General and Provisional Issues. The writer has been pursuing further studies on some of these, to try to find the answers to some of the unknown problems on those stamps. So from time to time, he will offer a short article like the one that follows to the readers of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.



☆

This is the common stamp engraved by Frederick Halpin and issued in 1863. It is designated in the Scott Catalogue as Die B, and was printed from Plates 3 and 4, which were made of steel. The Die A design, engraved by Archer, was printed from Plates 1 and 2, also of steel. Because the "Frame-Line" 10c stamps, from the same die as the Die A stamps, the "Ten-Cent" stamps, and the Die A stamps are all known with full-dated cancels showing use from about April 19 to April 30, 1863, it has been assumed that the Die B stamps were sent to Postmasters at about the same time. This cannot be true—judged by the examination of full-dated cancels on thousands of Die B covers.

From these records, it may be stated that so far no usage of Die B stamps is known in April 1863. It would seem remarkable if Die B stamps had been issued at about the same time as the others, that no example of use in April has survived, especially from the Richmond, Va. post-office, to which stamps usually were sent first. The earliest known use of the Die B stamp is apparently May 1, 1863, from Richmond, although this strike is so light it could be May 10 or 19. The next earliest usages are May 16, 27, and 30. No other uses in May have been seen. The June dates known are the 2nd,

(Continued on Page 174.)

BOLIVIA

The 5 Centavos of the 1866 Condor Issue

By LOUIS STICH

The study of the 5 Centavos of the 1866 Issue, "The Victor Huberich Collection," property of the Collectors Club, was the topic of the January 4, 1956 meeting.

It is only fitting at the outset to pay tribute to men like Messrs. H. R. Oldfield, William Moser, H. M. Ahrens, E. Bayer and several others whose names might be unknown to some of you, but are respected by today's specialists of the early Issues of Bolivia.

These gentlemen, some of whom lived before the turn of the century, made it possible for us to enjoy the wealth of material of the Condor Issues which is still available for us today. Many of the complete sheets and blocks which still exist, including the valuable sheets of the various Plate conditions in this collection, I am quite sure some had been part of the collections of the above-mentioned gentlemen.

With their intense interest and great foresight in their studies of the Condor Issues, these gentlemen published many, if not all of their findings. Thus we have inherited not only their collections, but also their knowledge.

Some of the outstanding studies written in English come from Messrs. Oldfield and Moser. Some of these were published before and at the beginning of the turn of the Century. Various articles about the Condor Issues have also been written in foreign languages, because some of these students were of different nationalities. But the most interesting are mentioned here.

The Design of the Condor Issue

Considering that this stamp was designed almost 90 years ago, it still can be said today that it is beautiful and modern in every respect. The simplicity of arrangement of ovals, like the double-lined oval with the white background, which contains the inscription in block letters (at the top "Bolivia", at the bottom center "Centavos", at the left side "Correos", and at the right side "Contratos") and surrounds the center global design, makes a rather striking focal point. To place more emphasis on the center, the background is composed of vertical and diagonal lines.

To complete the exceptionally good balance, the four small white ovals containing the figure "5" are set in each corner, and are contrasted to the outer background by vertical and horizontal lines. However, there is one exception. The position of stamp No. 12, which is the last stamp in the first row on the original engraving, also shows diagonal lines, which do not appear on any other stamp in the sheet. To complete the design there is a thin line which frames the entire stamp.

The Plate of the 5 Centavos of the 1866-1868 Issue

Usually we are most interested in the final result of an issue, namely the stamp. But the fascinating story behind such results is the plate.

The life of a plate can be like that of a human being; long, dull and uneventful, or, as the case might be, short and hectic. In our story of the 5 Centavos, it certainly *was a short and a hectic one.*

There have been disputes over the actual issue date, although most catalogues describe or list the Condor Issues from 1866 to 1868. I believe that the argument about issue date is still in progress, even though the authorization of the Issue by the President of Bolivia

was verified and dated as March 21, 1867. Some philatelists still consider the year 1866 as the date of issue.

The plate was engraved by a Mr. Estruch, of La Paz, and the printing was executed in Cochabamba. The plate was of copper upon which 6 rows of 12 impressions were engraved, making a total of 72 stamps to the sheet.

The procedure of engraving differs greatly from that of most other countries of the time which used a master die, then a transfer die to roll each individual design onto the plate. It seems that modern printing facilities were not available in Bolivia. Therefore each design of the 5 Centavos and all other values was engraved onto the plate by hand. Following such procedures, each design on the plate varies from the others, producing 72 different designs on the same plate.

Before I continue with the life of the plate of the 5 Centavos, it would be advisable to classify the many changes made on the plate over its short life span.

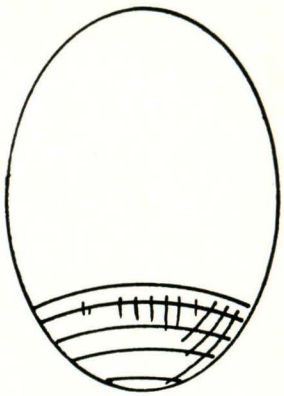
Plate I	The plate in its original state
	1. Retouch
	2. Retouch
	3. Retouch
Plate II	1. Re-engraving
Plate III	2. Re-engraving
Plate IV	3. Re-engraving
Plate V	Retouch after the 3. Re-engraving
Plate VI	4. Re-engraving
	1. Retouch of same After the 4. Re-engraving.
Plate VII	2. Retouch of same

At this stage some comments should be made about retouches and re-engravings so as to have a better understanding of all the changes to the plate. By a retouch we simply mean a strengthening of the lines on the lettering, the various ovals, the shading of the Condor and the Globe, and in general a repair of all the weak lines wherever it becomes necessary in the various engravings. A re-engraving we define as not one but all of the 72 subjects of the plate had been recut and worked upon again.

It seems that the person responsible for the many alterations of the plate had a definite system, either consciously or otherwise, in proceeding with the various retouches and re-engravings on the plate.

The classification of all the various retouches and re-engravings of the plate, which became the actual guide for the specialist of Bolivia, must be credited to Mr. Oldfield. He also made it possible through his efforts to find a marking which would enable us to distinguish the various printings, even from a single stamp. This was accomplished by a careful study of the Globe on which the Condor stands and his discovery that he could distinguish six different types of shading at this point.

I made a rough sketch to illustrate the various types of shading.

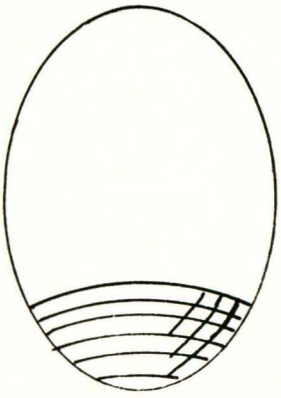


Type 1.
Vertical and diagonal lines
Appears on all stamps except No 12
I. PLATE AND II. PLATE

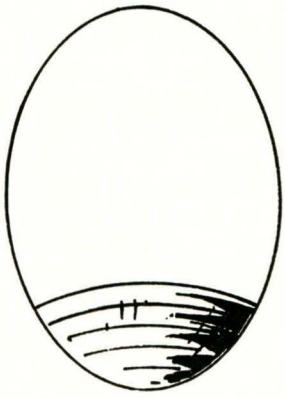
Type 1. Shows vertical and diagonal lines, which appear on all stamps, except on No. 12.
This type appears on Plate I and II.

Type 2. Shows diagonal lines only. It appears on No. 12 in Plate I, part of Plate II, also on Plate IV and V in the following: No. 19 - 22.

Type 3. Shows diagonal and horizontal lines, sometimes also faint traces of the vertical lines. Appears on Plate III.



Type 2 DIAGONAL LINES ONLY.
I. PLATE ON NO 12
II. PLATE PART OF
IV PLATE APPEARS ON
V. PLATE Nº 19 - 22



Type 3. DIAGONAL AND HORIZONTAL
III. PLATE

Type 4. Shows diagonal and horizontal lines, appears on Plate III, IV and V.

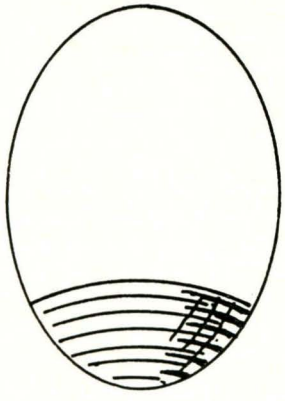
Type 5. Shows horizontal lines only, appears on Plate III, IV, V, VI (most stamps are of this type), VII.

Type 6. Shows no lines, this appears on Plate IV, V on the No. 22 - 24 only, and on Plate VI and VII.

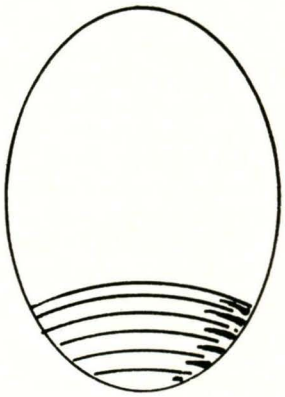
Another important point of recognition is the appearance of the missing crossbar in the letter "A". It seems that the engraver missed the bar on several occasions in the original plate. The crossbar in the letter "A" which appears in *"BOLIVIA", "CONTRATOS" and "CENTAVOS",* is sometimes restored in the various retouches and re-engravings, but in other Recuttings was overlooked.

There are many other distinguishing features in the various conditions of the plate which are of great importance in plating, or to determine the position in the right plate condition. But it would be most boring to go into all the technical details about all the various changes of the plate. Therefore I shall only stress on the more important ones like the shading on the body of the Condor, which increases in Plate II and decreases in Plate III. Then again there is an increase in the Plate IV, V, VI and VII. Another major importance for distinguishing the various plate conditions can be found in the wings of the Condor. Through the constant recutting of lines, the general appearance changes drastically.

Besides the retouches and the re-engravings there are other characteristics which also play a very important part in plating or se-

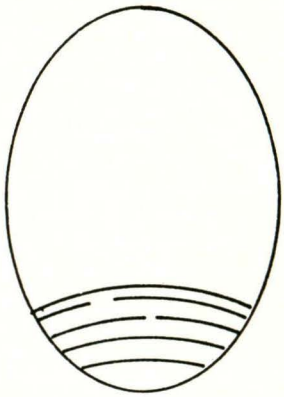


Type 4 DIAGONAL AN HORIZONTAL LINES.
III. PLATE
IV. PLATE
V. PLATE



TYPE 5. HORIZONTAL LINES ONLY.

III. PLATE
IV. PLATE
V. PLATE
VI. PLATE MOST STAMPS
VII. PLATE



TYPE 6. NO LINES

IV. PLATE NO 22-24
V. PLATE

VI. PLATE
VII. PLATE

lecting a particular field position in the sheet. These are known as *engraver's slips,* and can be found throughout the sheet. From one adjustment to another, additional slips of the engraver's tool can be found; whereas others have disappeared entirely.

There is so much more to be said about the plate, but I shall only give a rough survey.

Color and Paper

Since our meeting about color on December 7, 1955, I have become a bit more cautious, as to the correct classification of certain colors and their proper descriptive names.

A specialized classification of all the colors of the 5 Centavos can create quite a problem. "Stanley Gibbons Catalogue" lists no less than 15 variations of green. "Scott Catalogue" lists 2 major and 8 sub-numbers of green. To avoid any controversy or heated arguments, I shall mention only the major color varieties.

yellow green; olive green; early impression green, bright green
dull green
deep green

The paper varieties are almost as plentiful as the colors. Apparently no effort was made to obtain a stock of uniform quality or texture. Copies are found on paper varying from very thick to medium to a very thin wove.

Summary of the Huberich Collection of the 5 Centavos

Page 1 Several copies with the early impressions, which properly come from the printing of the original plate.

Other copies of the early printings from the first plate, but prior to the third retouch of this plate.

Six copies showing the 6 types of shading on the Globe.

Page 2 *Postmarkings.* Besides the straight town cancellation, there are also decorative and pen cancellations. Postmarkings from small towns are very much in demand and are rather scarce.

Various Re-entries;

1. stamp shows retouch in the outer line of oval with "5" in lower left corner.
2. stamp "CONTRATOS" missing crossbar in "A"
3. stamp "CENTAVOS" missing crossbar in "A"

4. stamp "BOLIVIA" missing crossbar in "A"
5. stamp no pinion in top right wing
6. stamp "engraver's slip" scratch in upper right corner
7. strip of 3 showing no "pinions" in both wings in the center stamp
8. stamp shows re-cut wings
9. pair first stamp no "pinion" in top of right wing.
   second stamp "Bolivia" and "Centavos" show missing crossbars.
10. stamp "Re-cut" right wing
11. pair "Engravers slip" in "I" of Bolivia in right stamp

The *next nine pages of the collection* present the plating of the 72 subjects in the 7 different plate conditions.

Comment on the various sheets in the different plate conditions

The collection does not contain a sheet of the original Plate.

Plate I (second stage) 1. Retouch

This sheet shows fine sharp lines in all the impressions. The color is yellow green. As mentioned before, it consists of six rows of 12, making a total of 72 stamps. It would take too much time to go into all the reasons why this sheet is plate I retouched. Therefore I shall only mention certain characteristics on the stamp, which will prove without a doubt the stage of printing.

First, we shall examine position No. 12. This stamp in the original plate which shows the left wing with clear lines and pinions, whereas in this sheet the left upper wing is retouched and the pinions are greatly retouched.

In the original plate the missing crossbar of the "A" in *"CENTAVOS"* appears in the following positions:

No. 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 42, 65 and 67, whereas *this printing shows additional varieties besides the above mentioned,* which are as follows:

No. 31, 32, 41, 53, 54, 66, 68, 69 and 70.

In the *original plate* the missing crossbar o fthe "A" in *"CENTAVOS"* appears in the following positions:

No. 23, 50, 52, 55, 57, 58, 59, 71 and 72, whereas *this printing* shows a restoration in all these varieties, except No. 23 which still shows this variety.

I believe that this is sufficient proof of the status of the plate condition.

Plate II First Re-engraving of the entire plate.

The lines of the lettering and of the Condor are fairly sharp, whereas the background appear less distinct. The Globe shows diagonal lines, in some cases there are traces of vertical lines noticeable.

In this re-engraving it will be noticed that the varieties of the missing crossbar in "A" *of "CONTRATOS"* had not been eliminated, as can be seen in the following No. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70 positions.

No. 23 is the only position which shows the variety of the missing crossbar in the "A" *of "CENTAVOS".*

Position No. 42 does not show any shading on top of the left wing, nor does it have the curved line along the same place.

The shading in the body of the Condor is much heavier and a different lineform can be noticed. Many of the wings of the Condor show no pinions on either the left or the right side.

The curved lines of the Globe in position No. 58 had been overlooked entirely; only traces of the old lines are visible. In No. 66 there is an additional line along the left wing.

Plate III Second Re-engraving

This printing shows that the shading of the Globe consisting mostly of diagonal and horizontal lines. This appears to be true of most of them, except No. 13, 28, 31, 43 and 70 on which the shading comes from the horizontal lines only.

Few varieties with the missing crossbar in the "A" are found in this printing. Position No. 9 and 48 show this variety of the missing crossbar in "A" *of "CENTAVOS".* Another variety appears in No. 60 with the missing bar *in "BOLIVIA".*

Compared *with the Plate II,* many of the missing pinions have been restored, whereas others appear to be absent again.

Plate IV. Third Re-engraving

In the last two plate conditions it can be noticed, that the lines become less and less

distinct, while the background becomes partly blurred. It also seems obvious that the work of the engraver has become less careful.

The shading of the body of the Condor is stronger again and also shows different directions.

The variety of the missing crossbar in the "A" *of "CENTAVOS"* appears in the following position No. 4, 6, 9 and 48.

No. 8 shows the same variety in *"BOLIVIA" and "CENTAVOS".*

No. 1, 13, 37, 41, 42 and 43 show only part of the crossbar of the "A" of *"CONTRATOS".*

No. 31 is the only one of the 72 positions on the plate which has no pinions on the right wing.

No. 38 and 39 show each a dot in the center of the "O" of "BOLIVIA".

In each of the various re-engravings one will find many *"Engraver's slips".*

Plate V. Retouch after the III Re-engraving

Although this printing presents a retouch of the previous re-engraving, the lines look much more distinct. The variety of the missing crossbar in the "A" are as follows,

"CONTRATOS" No. 1, 13, 20, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 41, 42, 43, 53 and 61.

"BOLIVIA" and "CENTAVOS" No. 5, 8, 21 and 60.

"CONTRATOS" and "CENTAVOS" No. 15 and 42.

"CENTAVOS" No. 4, 6, 16, this stamp shows an additional variety, a missing bar in the "E" of "CENTAVOS" 38, 44, *48, also shows broken crossbar in "T" of "CONTRATOS" and 66 shows besides the "A" variety, a broken "L" in "BOLIVIA".*

Compared with Plate IV the following No. 17, 29, 41 and 45 do not show the *vertical lines in the left wing.*

There are many more varieties which could be mentioned, but I believe that this is sufficient to establish the retouch on this Plate.

Plate VI. (First Stage) IV. Re-engraving.

There are again drastic alterations noticeable on the plate. The general appearance is blurred, which is easy to understand because the many retouches and re-engravings certainly left their marks.

In this printing nearly all the subjects show *the horizontal shading in the Globe.* However there are a few *without any shading at all.* They are, as follows: No. 1, 7, 16, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 46 and 53.

Again many of the varieties of the missing crossbar of "A" are seen in *"BOLIVIA".* They are as follows: No. 1, 8, 10, 21, 28, 37, 40, *47 besides the "A" variety it also shows a broken "T" in "CONTRATOS",* and 65.

The missing crossbar of the "A" *in "BOLIVIA and CONTRATOS"* are to be found on the following No. 34 and 51.

The missing crossbar of the "A" *in "CONTRATOS"* is found on No. 15, 20, 25, 26, 48 and 64.

The missing crossbar of the "A" *in "CENTAVOS"* is found on No. 38, 42, 44 in this stamp the "I" *of "BOLIVIA"* penetrates across the band, 61 and 66.

The dots in the No. 38 and 39 in the "O" of "BOLIVIA" which occurred on *the IV Plate* condition are still visible.

No. 63 shows only the top pinion in the left wing, whereas the two lower are missing.

Plate VI. (Second Stage) First Retouch of the IV Re-engraving.

This printing appears even more blurred than the previous one. The shading on the Globe on all the retouched copies is composed of shorter lines.

The variety of the missing crossbar in the "A" are as follows, in *"BOLIVIA"* No. 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 13, 22, 28, 33, 37, 40, 47 and 65.

"BOLIVIA" and "CONTRATOS" No. 7, 15, 21, 34, 51 and *55 this stamp shows also a missing crossbar in the "T" of "CONTRATOS".*

"CONTRATOS" No. 12, 20, 26, 27, 48 52, *57, this stamp shows also a broken "T" and "R" in "CONTRATOS"* 58 and 64.

"BOLIVIA" and "CENTAVOS" No. 53.

"CENTAVOS" No. 38, 42, 44, 61 and 66.

For the purpose of comparison in establishing the retouched plate from the previous

(Continued on Page 194.)

VENEZUELA

The Contrasena Overprints

By C. W. WICKERSHAM

(Continued From Page 51.)

It is not clear whether the strip of transfers 1 to 5 was always constant. In three or four positions Transfer 3 cannot be clearly identified, and Transfers 1, 4, and 5 have no distinguishing mark. There are also difficulties of identification in the lower left corner block, and in one or two other irregular strips. The tentative diagram shows these difficulties, as well as the regular blocks of transfers of the stamps, as follows:

Rows	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Rows
	1	2	(3)	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	X	5	1
	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	2
	11	12	13	14	15	11	(12)	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15	3
	16	17	18	19	20	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	(3)	4	5	4
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5
	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	1	2		4	5	6
	11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15	6	7	8	9		7
	16	17	18	19	20	16	17	18	19	20		12	13			8
	1	2	3	4	5						16	17		16	17	9
	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9		6	7	8	9	10	10
	16		13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	X	X	11
		12	13		20	16	17	18	19	20	16	17	18	19	X	12
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2		4	X	13
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6	7	8	9	10	14
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	15
	16	17	18	19	20	16	17	18	19	20	16	17	18	19	20	16
	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	6	7	8	9	10	17
						(11)	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15	18
			8	9		6	7	8	9		16	17	18	19	20	19
	6			14	15	11	12	13	14	15	6	7	8	9	10	20

In the above diagram, transfers 1, 4 and 5 are filled in, but have no identification marks. Numbers in parentheses are not clearly identified. The blanks are not identified.

The transfers may be described tentatively as follows:

1. No distinguishing mark found.
2. Colored dash or mark on right of top stroke of "E" of "CORREO"; broken top stroke of "E" of second "DE".
3. Minute colored dot or mark high up in front of "D" of first "DE". (Not always discernible).
4. No distinguishing mark.
5. Same.
6. Small dot to right of lowest left scroll in lower left corner.[9]
7. Same as Transfer 2 of 1st setting.
8. Same as Transfer 3 of 1st setting.
9. Same as Transfer 4 of 1st setting.
10. Slight dash in front of "D" of first "DE", sometimes faint and hard to discern; rarely not discernible.

[9] A number of Transfer 1 impressions in the first setting show the same dot.

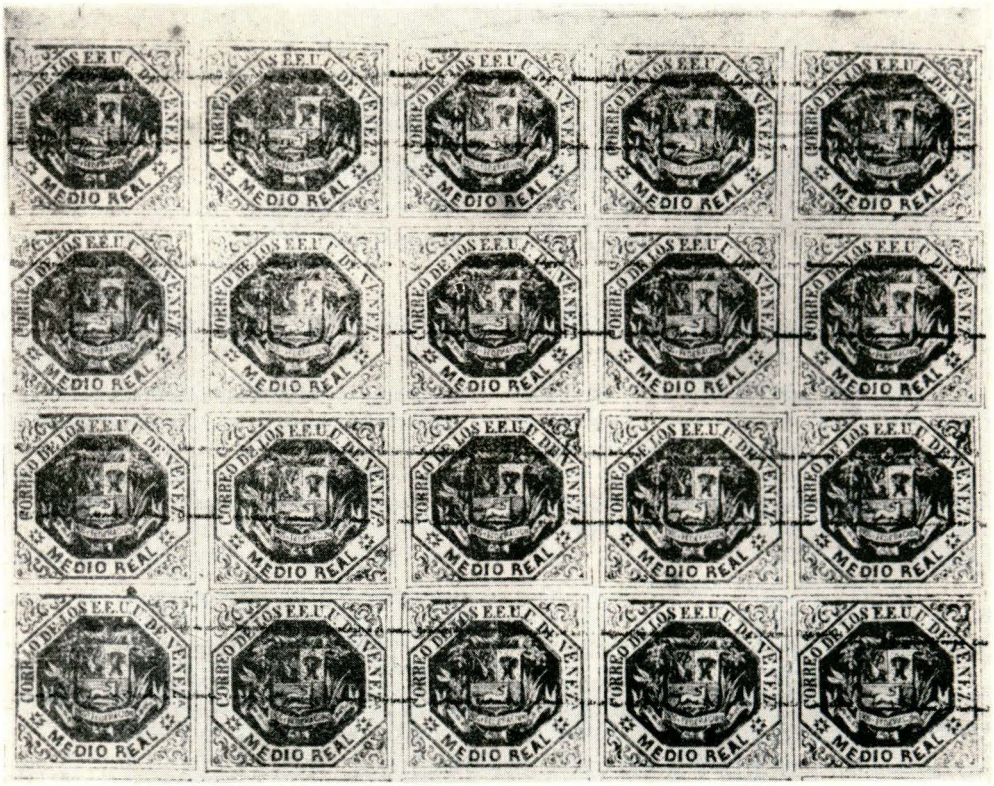


Fig. 38. Normal block of transfers of the ½ Real, 2nd Setting, 1877.

11. Small colored mark under "AL" of "REAL" below and usually touching outer frame line; sometimes a minute dot after "REAL".

12 to 20. Same as Transfers 7 to 15 of 1st setting, respectively.



Fig. 39. Enlargement of No. 46 in the sheet of the ½ Real, 1877, 2nd setting, showing colored flaw.

Flaws. There is a large colored blob over the "U. U." in the left hand stamp in the fourth horizontal row of the sheet. This is position No. 46 in the sheet (type 16). As it appears also in the block of 70, it is probably constant.

There is also a large white flaw above the "L" of "REAL" in the 9th stamp of the 14th horizontal row. This is position number 204 in the sheet. It is not known whether this is constant or not.

Transfer Folds. A marked transfer fold exists affecting five stamps of the eleventh vertical column. Starting with position number 131 in the sheet (9th horizontal row) it extends downward through the next four stamps in the column. Its effect on these stamps may be described as follows:

No. 131. Squeezed "REO" of "CORREO"; squeezed left star; white line from "M" of "MEDIO" down through frame lines.

No. 146. This is the "DF" error. The white line continues from the top frame line straight down through top of "L" of "LOS" and "M" of "MEDIO", and so through the lower frame lines; the "E" of the first "DE" and the "L" of "LOS" are affected, the former becoming an "F", so that the word reads "DF"; the "M" of "MEDIO" is squeezed.

No. 161. The transfer fold continues through the first "DE" and the "M" of "MEDIO" and on down through the lower frame lines; half the back of the "D" of "DE" is missing, the "E" has lost its back, and the lower part of the first stroke of the "M" is missing.

No. 176. The transfer fold continues through this stamp. The "D" of "DE" looks like a "P" and the "E" has a missing top corner. Most of the left stroke of "M" is gone.

No. 191. This is the last stamp affected. The octagonal line above "—EO DE LOS" is bent and broken over the "E" of "DE" and the "D" is squeezed; the "C" of "CORREO" and the first "O" is defective.

It is possible that there was a third setting of the ½ Real with the overprint of this issue, i. e.—small "c" of "CORREO". There is a block of six and a strip of four in the collection whose stamps show none of the transfers of either the first or the second setting.

Errors of Overprint. The following have been noted:

1. "de correo de correo".
2. "Contraseña de Contraseña
3. "Esta Estampillas"
4. "Estampillas Estampillas"
5. "Estampillas de Estampillas"
6. Both lines "Contraseña" [10]
7. One line of overprint.
8. Three lines of overprint.
9. Broken lines.

[10] Fulcher refers also to a stamp where both lines read "Estampillas de correo". "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal", February, 1925, p. 100.



Fig. 40. Reconstructed vertical strip from the 2nd setting showing transfer folds on the 1877 ½ R.



Fig. 41. Block of eight of the 1 Real, 1876, normal overprint.

1 Real Vermilion. Hall & Fulcher stated that they could not say anything as to the setting or settings of this stamp, but it existed tête-bêche, there being two pairs in the Hall collection. The writer can add little to their statement, as he has insufficient material to identify transfers or to venture a statement as to the size of the sheet or its composition. The largest piece examined is a block of eight with normal overprint. As usual with these issues, the overprint exists both normal and inverted.

Judging by some fifty or more copies examined, the printing was not very well done. Many of the stamps have a rough appearance, and poor inking is common. The overprint is so small that it is difficult to read. If Rasco printed these stamps, it must be said that he did a better job with the ½ Real.

Fulcher suggests that the setting was that of the 1 Real lithographed by Aramburu for the 1875 issue, as the stamp is known tête-bêche.[11] Examination, however, of a block of eight and three blocks of four in the collection discloses none of the characteristics of any of the 25 transfers used by Aramburu for the 1875 stamp. Moreover, a horizontal tête-bêche pair in the collection is clearly not from transfers 1 or 6 of the 1875 issue, as it should be if Aramburu's 1875 setting was used.

There was only one *horizontal* tête-bêche pair in the sheet of the 1875 setting, as Fulcher correctly says, since the five inverted stamps in the bottom row were contiguous, starting from the left of the sheet. The transfers in the horizontal pair were Nos. 1 and 6.

Clearly, then, the 1 Real of 1876 was not from the Aramburu setting of 1875.

The outstanding piece of the 1876 stamp is, of course, the tête-bêche pair, but where it occurred in the sheet is unknown to the writer.

Either there were very few inverted stamps in the sheet, or not many sheets were produced. Whatever the reason, there is no doubt that very few tête-bêche pairs survived. In the inverted stamp in the writer's collection, there is a line of color extending from the middle horizontal stroke of the "E" of the second "DE" through the "D" and a colored spot on the upright stroke of the "D" near the junction of the two lines. A very similar line and spot appear also in the lower left stamp of the block of eight.



Fig. 42. Tête-bêche pair of the 1 Real, 1876.

11 "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal", February, 1925, p. 100.



Fig. 43. The 1876 1 Real with large colored flaw.

Flaws. In one position there is a heavy blob of color completely eliminating the "L" of "REAL" and reaching to the bottom outer frame line. The "A" is also affected. As this has been seen only on one stamp, it is impossible to say whether it is constant or not.

Errors of Overprint. A number of errors of overprint have been noted on the 1 Real. These are as follows:

1. "de c mpillas"
2. "Estampillas de Estampillas"
3. "Estampillas de tampillas"
4. "Contraseña" line is above.
5. "de correo de correo"
6. One line of overprint.
7. One half line of overprint.

Doubtless there are others.[12]

Cancellations. The cancellations on the 1876-77 "Contraseña" issue are much the same as on the previous emission. The numerals and the sunbursts continue. Of the former, the numerals 3, 7, and 8 in black have been noted on the 1 Real and the 3 and 8, also in black, on the ½ Real. The Valencia oval has been found with dates in each year from 1876 to 1878. Three new cancellations have been seen—namely, the Tinaco oval, the Caracas large double oval with full dates, and the Franca single-lined oval without loops. They may be classified as follows:

CA 3 o. Caracas double oval with full dates. This is a very large double oval with the day, month and year in the center. Between the two oval lines appear the words "ADMON GENERAL DE CORREOS" and the town name, also in capitals. There is a small star at each end of the name. Black.

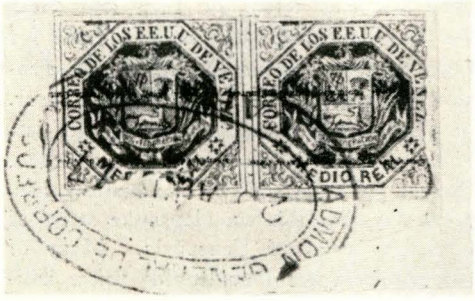


Fig. 44. Caracas double oval cancellation dated August 23, 1877 on pair of the ½ Real.

CA3 q. Tinaco oval. Medium sized single oval with name TINACO in capital letters. Black.

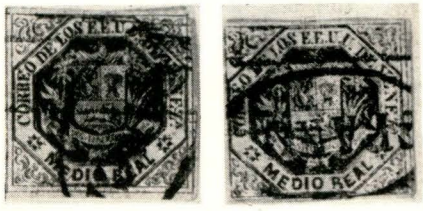


Fig. 45. Left: Tinaco oval cancellation. Right: "Franca" oval without loops on ½ Real. 1876.

CA5 b. "Franca" oval without loops. This is a single heavy-line oval with the word "FRANCA" in capital letters enclosed. Black.

This 1876-77 Contraseña issue was the last of the regular postal issues of Venezuela until 1880, the year in which Venezuela joined the postal union. Overprinting the stamps in minute letters must have appealed to the government. The printing of several settings of the Escuelas stamps in the same year, 1876, with overprints referring to decrees permitting their use for postal purposes, has already been described in earlier issues of this journal.[13]

12 "The London Philatelist", 1918, page 264.

13 COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vols. 28, p. 243, and 29, p. 46-53.

The Escuelas issues of 1879 and 1880, when they appeared, were also available for postage and were so used, even after the so-called "Correos" issue of the latter year. The former was overprinted in minute letters referring to the decree of June 27, 1870.

Except for these and the La Guaira locals, we can say that this completes the study of the classic issues of Venezuela. Many of them are far rarer than catalog prices indicate. In past years Venezeula has been ranked as an unpopular country, so far as its stamps were concerned. This is a most undeserved reputation. Fortunately it is fading. The recognition of its early classics and fascinating postal history, the popularity of its air stamps, the beauty and variety of its later issues, and the growth and prosperity of the country itself, all point to a growing recognition and interest in Venezuela and its stamps.

— THE END —

CONFEDERATE STATES

(Continued from Page 162.)

5th, 6th, 8th, 12th (2) 15th, 16th and 19th—a total of nine. Beginning with July the stamps were evidently in full supply. Of course, only fully year-dated townmarks are considered, and, of the above thirteen early dates, nine were from the Richmond P. O.

It seems evident that the supply of Die B stamps even in May and June was extremely short—possibly only a few sheets, and these were sent principally to the Richmond post-office; and that no Die B sheets were issued in time for use in April, when the other three designs were supplied to many post offices. Consequently, Die B stamps used in May are rarities (of usage), and usages in June are nearly as scarce.

Earliest Color

The color of the Die B stamps with the earliest uses is also interesting to study. It has been assumed that because the Die A stamps appeared in April and May in a beautiful pale milky blue shade that the earliest Die B stamps are of the same shade. Possibly this belief has been supported by the catalog listings; the Die A in "milky blue" is listed at a value twice the commonest "blue" color; the Die B, listed also in "milky blue", at twice the commonest color. Both shades were apparently listed to give recognition to the relative scarcity of the colors of the earliest printing. This "milky blue" color is accurate for the Die A, but not for the Die B stamps.

The earliest color of Die B stamps is a peculiar shade of bright, light blue. The impressions are exceptionally hard and sharp, showing the wavy outer-line of the scrolls nearly complete and clear. The soft, almost proof-like impression of the earliest "milky blue" Die A stamps is absent. The nearest approach in Die B stamps to the early "milky blue" color of Die A is the intense opaline blue shade that first appeared in late July and early August of 1863. This beautiful, almost iridescent color, often heavily inked, is indeed striking, but it is far deeper than the earliest color of Die B. This ink-mix was confined to the printing of Die B stamps alone, and was not used after October, 1863.

There is possibly no prettier showing of Confederate States stamps (and at moderate cost, too) than a selection of pages with fine covers showing the shades of this 10c. 1863 steel-plate stamp. The color range is almost infinite. But only a few—the earliest "milky blue" color of Die A—The Die B opaline blue—bluish-green of Die A—the deep brilliant blues of late 1864—The dark dull blues of the Keating & Ball printing—are scarce.

CCP AWARDS

(Continued From Page 161.)

United States, Plating of the City Despatch Post Stamps
By Frank S. Levi, Jr.

Because of its current interest and intelligent approach, we also wish to recommend that a Certificate of Special Mention be awarded to:

Philatelic Iconography
By Eugene V. Connett, III

Respectfully submitted,

SIDNEY F. BARRETT, *Chairman*
CCP Awards Committee

VICTORIA

The Big Story Of A Little Stamp.
The History Of The 5/- "Laureated" From 1867 To 1912

By J. R. W. PURVES

PART II.*

THE 5/- 1881 - 1884

We have noted certain flaws which appeared, on both the red and blue portions of the design, in the last printing of 1880. These —and other more general indicia—pointed to the plates having deteriorated to such an extent that something *new* was required.

It is not therefore surprising to find that major changes had taken place when the next printing made its appearance, circa 12.5.81. Rundell noted, in the "Australian Stamp Journal" for March 12, 1937, that although the last 156 of the previous printing of the 5/- was issued in February 1881 the new printing could not have been issued before 12.5.81, the day of the first delivery into stock. This means that for upwards of three months there were no 5/- stamps in stock! Mr. Rundell found himself unable to account for this delay "except by the supposition that new formes were being prepared".

That seems on the facts, true enough, but the truth was that more than new formes were involved. It was a case of producing *new dies,* for both the frame, the Crown and inscription portions of the design respectively. The frame die was certainly produced from, more probably "via", Grosse's original die. From this a matrix would have been struck in soft steel, this matrix then being hardened. From the hardened matrix a replica of the die was struck on soft steel and from this replica the Crown, "VICTORIA", "FIVE SHILLINGS" and the two periods (stops) were carefully cut away. This in its turn was hardened and became the new frame die. It was used to strike moulds for the plates (each of 100 impressions) of 1881 and 1891 respectively, and, as we shall see later, the 1891 plate was again taken into use in January 1901 and continued in use until the end of the chapter in 1912.

The same procedure *could* also have been used to produce a new die for what became the red portion of the stamp, in which event the frame portion would have required to be cut away. This was not done. On the other hand *an entirely new die was engraved.*

None of the above details appear in the Archives. They have been deduced from the stamps alone, but the facts are conclusive as to their correctness. Nor do we know the identity of the Engraver responsible. The evidence available to me certainly does not suggest that it was Charles Naish (who engraved all but the 2/- value of the Queen's Head stamps issued in the period 1880-1881). William Bell (who was responsible for the 2/- 1881, the die for which had been engraved by him a number of years before) had long since departed from Victoria. Nor were proofs of either portion of the 5/- found in the work of Arthur Williams, who engraved many of the "Stamp Duty" series of 1879 and some later stamps of the 90's. Proofs of either, or both, portions of the 1881 design are, in fact, unknown to me so that it seems unlikely at this late stage, nearly 75 years on, that we will ever ascertain who was the Engraver responsible.

* Part 1 is to be found in Vol. 34 Nos. 5 and 6.

At any rate the necessity for producing two dies *plus,* via them, two new plates would certainly explain the three months delay to which reference has been made.

The new "blue" die shows no blue line at top center (e.g. over the "TO") as had been left in the cutting out of the Crowns prior to the first bi-color printing of 1868. The new 'red' die differs from the relevant portion of Grosse's original design as follows:—

(a) When "cutting out" this portion for the red printing plate of 1868-80, since the lower line had not been cut out and therefore printed in blue, it followed that only one (the top) of the two original base lines in the Crown printed in red. In the 1881 die two lines are again found.

(b) The central cross near the base of the Crown is smaller than in the 1867 design, but the jewels along its base are larger. There are, of course, many other differences.

The Printings Of 1881

It is impossible, on the material before me, to make any accurate differentiation between the April and June deliveries. The stamps fall generally into two schools of shade, viz: *"bright blue"* (shades) or *"indigo-blue"* (shades). Likewise they are met (in both blue shades) with *two* varieties of single-line perforation:—

(a) Perf. "11½ - 12" (two machines), sharp teeth, large holes. These machines generally gauge 11¾ and never quite 12. They are the same two machines which had previously given blunt teeth and smaller holes, both machines having been repaired at the end of 1879 to give the characteristics mentioned.

(b) Perf. 12¼, 12½: blunt teeth, small holes.

Of the two shades the second noted is considerably the scarcer. I have three copies (two in a pair) in the second shade (perf. 12¼, 12½) with *watermark reversed.*

In my experience varieties (a) and (b) are about equally common, irrespective of the shade.

Numbers In Sheet. Construction Of Plate

As Mr. Rundell stated the 1881 stamps were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10). Technically they are not so interesting as their predecessors. In Victoria, from the end of 1875 on, it was possible, with an improvement in the capacity of the electrolytic baths used, to grow continuous electrotype shells of 120 (12 x 10) normal size impressions, which had been an impossibility in the years 1867 - 1868. This meant that there was now no need to duplicate from a "master-group" and one does not therefore find any repeating "primary" flaws. All that was done was to impress 100 lead moulds from each die, group these together in two blocks of 10 x 10, and grow two continuous shells, each of 100 impressions. These, duly backed and mounted, furnished the two printing plates required. The constant flaws to be found on both will be described later. I have isolated about 25 constant varieties. Although I have a number of large blocks (of 12, 10, 6 and 4) and have achieved some smaller reconstructions, I have grave doubts whether the material exists to complete the reconstruction of the sheet.

Printings

Mr. Rundell's extracts show that the total number of stamps printed, viz. 60,000 were delivered into stock as follows:—

12.4.81	25,000
3.6.81	15,000
8.6.81	20,000
	60,000

"Plate III" (1881)

A list of the more prominent plate varieties of which two or more copies have been found.

A. BLUE PORTION

(i) A white spike projects inwards from the ornament under the first "L" of "SHILLINGS". Is No. 73 in sheet.

(ii) Color excrescence under "H" of "SHILLINGS". Is No. 91 in sheet.

(iii) White spot in color under chin.

(iv) Extra color on ornament to left of left hand



Fig. 1 1881: Pair: Right hand stamp shows the variety short second "I" in "SHILLINGS" and the left hand stamp a flawed second "S" in "SHILLINGS".

"stop", on ornament to left of "E" of "FIVE" and around base of design respectively. Is in bottom row of sheet.

(v) Broken top to ornament to immediate left of Crown.

(vi) White excrescence in color between the two scrolls over "A" of "VICTORIA".

(vii) Nick in outer base of ornament under "E" of "FIVE".

(viii) Outer tip of ornament under second "L" of "SHILLINGS" is broken.

(ix) Some small white flaws on and around ornament under "E" of "FIVE".

(x) Color on and over ornaments over "VIC". Is down left side of sheet.

(xi) Lower left outline broken of lower of two scrolls at left centre.

(xii) Marked breaks in tops of three ornaments over "RIA".

(xiii) Broken top to ornament over "RIA". Same stamp shows also a colored spot in top of lower ornament to left of "V" of "VICTORIA".

(xiv) Broken south-west outline to the top of the two scrolls at left centre.

(xv) Spot of color in base of ornament to left of "I" of "FIVE".

(xvi) Extra color in tops of ornaments over "IA".

B. RED PORTION

(i) Centre of Crown flawed over "TO".

(ii) A prominent nick in right of "V" of "FIVE".

(iii) South-east portion of second "S" of "SHILLINGS" is missing.

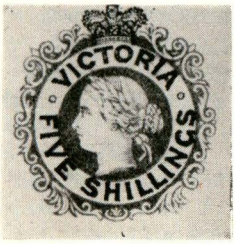


Fig. 2 1881: Broken ornaments over "IA" of VICTORIA".

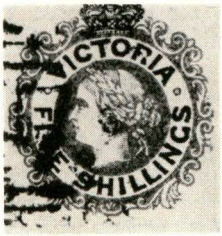


Fig. 3 1881: Flawed "R" in "VICTORIA".

(iv) Short second "I" in "SHILLINGS" (bottom half is broken off). Also numerous flaws inside Crown. The "short I" is perhaps the best variety to be found in this printing. Is stamp on the right of the previous variety.

(v) Middle of "R" of "VICTORIA" is flawed.

(vi) Thick base to "T" of "VICTORIA" and twisted second "I" of "SHILLINGS". Same stamp also shows small flaws in blue portion.

(vii) A "double-striking" of the N. E. portion of the crown.

The Two Uses Of This Stamp

Mr. Rundell also showed that by the end of 1884 a total of 27,658 stamps of this Printing had been issued by the Post Office as follows:—

1881	.....	4,610
1882	.....	4,935
1883	.....	5,305
1884	.....	12,924
		27,774
Less returns	1885	116
		27,658

He then made one of his rare mistakes of fact. He assumed, and in fact stated, that



Fig. 4 1881: Above shows no BLUE line under crown. (This is just a normal mint stamp.)

the balance of the 60,000 viz: 32,342 were destroyed and that "the issue of (these) Five shillings stamps ceased at the end of 1884". The fact is that there is no record of such destruction. What happened was that, with the introduction of a "Postage and Revenue" system (signalized by all Postage and Duty stamps being made available (under the Act of 1883) for both purposes as from 1.1.84 and later, in January, 1885, by the issue for Postage and Duty purposes of new designs inscribed "Stamp Duty") this 5/- design was, from the end of 1884, *supplanted,* for *Postal* purposes, by the 5/- Shield design inscribed "Stamp Duty" which had been in use, since December 1879, for Stamp Duty purposes. In terms of the 'Postage Act' of 1883 however the balance of 5/- Postage stamps not used for postal purposes (less returns) viz. 32,342 were unquestionably available for and *were used* for *Duty* purposes to which fact many fiscally cancelled stamps in my collection, with 1885 dates, bear adequate witness. Nor have I ever seen a copy with a *postal* cancellation of 1885, but if so used, it would certainly have passed (and been entitled to pass) through the mails although it did not include the word "Stamp Duty" in its design. So we see this stamp had a curious history, in two respects:—

(a) For the first part of its story (i.e. to the end of 1884) it was *used* as a *Postage* Stamp, while for the second (1885) it was apparently only issued and used as a *Duty* stamp.

(b) It is the *only* printing of this design, between 1867 and 1912, to have been used, in any degree, as a Duty Stamp. All the other printings, save for the Reprints of 1891, were solely Postage stamps.

PART III.

THE 1891 REPRINTS

As a result of Victoria joining the Universal Postal Union in 1891, her Postal Department undertook new obligations. One of these involved the supply of "Specimen" stamps, of both obsolete and current issues, for the official collections of the other members of the Union. It was soon revealed that the greater proportion of the plates (and *all* the stones) used for the issues of 1850 - 1884 had been destroyed. The dies of these stamps were, however, still available and large numbers of new plates were made using these. In the case of the 5/- a new "blue" and a new "red" plate were produced, both of 100 impressions, as before, with watermark upright. The watermark is found, in equal quantities, in both normal and upright positions. At this period the V over inverted Crown paper was supplied (by De La Rues) in sheets of 240 watermarks consisting of two "framed" blocks of 120 watermarks (12 x 10) one *above* the other. Since only the one plate was used what happened was this. The unwatermarked sheet was not cut into two before printing. It was fed into the press at one end and, the impression made, was then turned round and fed into the press at the other end. In the result the one pane of 120 watermarks showed them in their *normal* position and the other pane in an *inverted* position. This phenomena is true of all the later 5/- printings from 1901 to early in 1912, except that in the "NO POSTAGE" printing of 1901—where the watermark was always *sideways*—50% of the watermarks face in one direction and 50% in the other.



Fig. 5 1891 and 1901: Short right limb of "A" of "VICTORIA". No "Postage" 1901-12 varieties blue portion.

These reprints are usually found overprinted "Reprint" in small italics and, much more rarely, without this overprint, but with a postmarked to-order cancellation. They can also be found with "Specimen" and further with *both* "Reprint" and "Specimen" overprints. All were perforated 12¼, 12½ with a single line machine.

They are easily distinguishable from their predecessors as follows:—

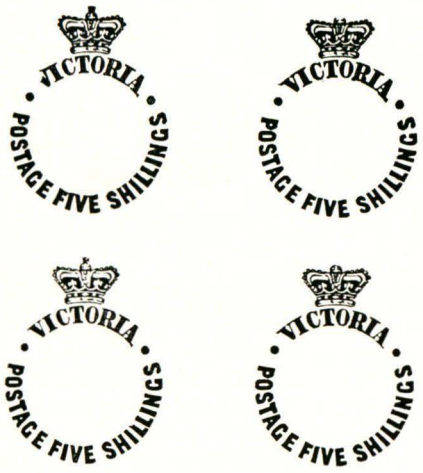


Fig. 6 Block of 4 (27, 28 over 37, 38) shows varieties "flawed V" (27) and "no cross to crown" (nos. 28, 38)

(i) They were printed on paper watermarked with the *second* type of De La Rue V over Crown watermark. (See the illustrations in my article on the various types produced of this watermark in "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" for July—September 1948 and October - December 1949). Their predecessors all bore the *first* type of De La Rue V over Crown watermark.

(ii) By their colors, these being an ultramarine (rather dull) and a red-pink, neither of which really approaches any shade used for the originals of 1868-1884.

The Plates

Here we encounter a field of considerable interest. Many years ago, after gathering a good deal of the "Reprint" and other material, I was able to establish:

A. That the frame plate used for the Reprints was also employed for all subsequent printings, i.e. those (without and with the word "POSTAGE" respectively) of 1901-12. (In the later printings of course the colors were *reversed,* the frame being printed in red and the balance in blue.) This was proved by my finding the *same* constant plate flaws both in the Reprints and in all the later printings.

B. That the Crown and inscription plate used for the Reprints was also used for the "no POSTAGE" printing of 1901. Here again the same constant flaws are to be found in both printings. It may be noted en passant that Reprint Plates made for certain of the ½d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/- and 2/- values were also utilized for the first printing (issued 29.1.01) of the Commonwealth period.

It was soon obvious, particularly under the head of "A", that a large number of stamps printed from both plates showed constant flaws and it then occurred to me that it might be worth while trying to plate them. I had gone a long way in this task, mainly through the acquisition of many mint blocks, when, through the courtesy of the Postmaster-General's Department and my friend Mr. P. Collas of its Philatelic Bureau, I was permitted to examine complete sheets of the "Reprints" (both with and without the overprint, the latter postmarked to order). This saved further labor to the extent that it enabled me to fully "plot" the positions (in the sheet of 100) of the constant flaws in the frame plate and the first Crown and inscription plate. In the upshot, as will be seen from the diagrams, there are 59 stamps in the 100 frame plate impressions which showed constant flaws, of which some 50 are "secondary" and distinguishable (the other 9 all showing just sub-type "A" and no secondary flaw—see later). In the "Crown and inscription" plate 33 of the 100 stamps show constant flaws.

Sub-type "A", found in the Frame Plate

In surface-printed stamps of the period under review, where a constant abnormality is found on *more than one* position in the sheet, it is termed a "sub-type". In such cases no "master-group" was used which, repeated, built up the full number (100) of impressions. Actually, as many moulds were struck as impressions were required and (as for the 1881 plates) these moulds were grouped together in the one block of 100 (100 x 10) and one continuous "shell" of 100 impressions grown therefrom in the electrolytic bath. These "sub-types" do not, like the "primary" types in earlier issues, *repeat* in a number of corresponding positions in the sheet. Rather they are usually found, when they do occur, near to one another, in what one might term (for want of a better word) little "nests".



Fig. 7 A third "no cross to crown" variety: position unknown.



Fig. 9 Flawed "IA" and distorted "NE", "SHILL" etc. Position unknown.

They invariably consist of *extra color* and unquestionably owe their existence to the adherence of some small fragment of foreign matter (e.g. hair, grit, a tiny flake of metal) to the die over the stamping of a *number* of moulds. The number of the particular subtype found in the sheet is, of course, equal to the number of moulds stamped by the die in that condition.

Sub-Type "A" shows extra color obscuring the right portion of the left of the two lower leaves on the head and of the line of shading directly under that leaf.

It is found 12 times in the sheet of 100—viz. on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (in the top row) and on Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 (in the second row).

The practical juxtaposition in the sheet of the various examples of such a "Sub-type" (and this is a common phenomenon) is explained by the moulds being first roughly grouped together as they came, stamped, from the transfer press and subsequently, more or less in the same order, spaced (where that was necessary) and clamped together—in the same positions—prior to placing in the electrolytic bath.

There follow three lists showing the three sets of constant flaws found in the frame and two "Crown and inscription" plates respectively. It will be noted that in the "POSTAGE" Crown and inscription plate (1901-1912) I have only been able to "place" 17 out of the 19 constant varieties found, the other two having been only seen by me to date as singles.

Constant "double-strike" varieties:

The constant "double-strike" varieties noted in the "POSTAGE" Crown and inscription plate are practically unique among the Victoria issues of 1886-1912. In their case, unlike the Robinson "Beaded Ovals" and "Laureates" of the 1860-1867 period, a "collar" *was* employed in the striking of the mould. In the base of the collar the die was placed and onto this the lead moulds were forced one after the other. The only explanation for such varieties is therefore that the collar was not a sufficiently tight fit to prevent (on those occasions when a slightly uneven distribution of pressure created a "bounce") a subsequent lateral movement in a slightly different plane to that of the original impression made. That found on No. 66 in the sheet of the "POSTAGE" printings of 1901-12 is particularly noteworthy.



Fig. 8 Period between "I" and "C" of "VICTORIA", first 1901 printing only.



Fig. 10 No. 66 in sheet. The most prominent "double-strike" variety. Note the "POSTAGE".

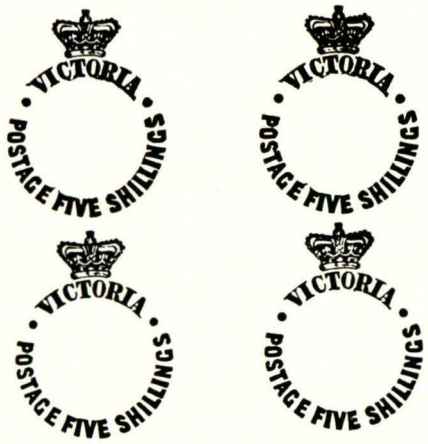


Fig. 11 Pairs 11, 12 and 25, 26 showing the "double-strike" varieties (around top of crown) on 12 and 26 respectively.

Frame-Plate

(Used for the 1891 "Reprints" and all printings 1901-12)

LIST OF CONSTANT FLAWS FOUND IN ALL PRINTINGS.

No. 1: Shows Sub-type "A". This consists of a color-patch under the lower right leaf on the Queen's head, which also obscures the S. E. portion of the leaf at its left. This sub-type occurs on 12 stamps in the sheet, viz: on Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. It almost certainly occurred as the result of the adhesion of foreign matter to the die over the stamping of 12 moulds. *Traces* of the sub-type are found also on Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. No. 1 shows also a small white dot inside the head of the scroll under the "T" of "POSTAGE".

No. 2: Shows Sub-type "A": Also shows a break in a line in the hair under the left of the two lower leaves.

No. 3: Shows Sub-type "A".

No. 4: Shows Sub-type "A": also a white flaw on inner circle edge under right of Second "I" of "VICTORIA". This latter flaw does not appear in the Reprints.

No. 5: Shows Sub-type "A".

No. 6: Flaw on and under tip of lower of two white prongs to left of "ST" of "POSTAGE".

No. 9: (a) Broken top to left of the four leaves under "GE" of "POSTAGE"; (b) small white excresence on top of the lower scroll opposite left hand period (stop).

No. 10: Break at junction of small and larger scrolls over "RI" of "VICTORIA", the top of smaller scroll is also rather faulty.

No. 13: A small white flaw on the inner side of the scroll to the right of the right period, at its junction with the small leaf.

No. 14: Shows Sub-type "A".

No. 15: Shows Sub-type "A".

No. 16: Shows Sub-type "A".

No. 17: Shows Sub-type "A".

No. 18: Shows Sub-type "A".

No. 19: Shows Sub-type "A".

No. 20: Shows Sub-type "A".

No. 22: Break in vein of leaf (near top) under "E" of "POSTAGE".

No. 24: Left of two white dots at right center is flawed, giving the appearance of *two* dots, and not one.

No. 25: Broken top left outline of outer leaf opposite "GE" of "POSTAGE".

No. 27: Marked break in vein in center of large leaf under "EF".

No. 28: White excrescence on outside (at center) of middle of three small white leaves under "E" of "POSTAGE".

No. 30: Right of two white dots at left center is slightly flawed and larger than normal.

No. 31: Small white dot on color under "LL" of "SHILLINGS".

No. 33: Break (cut) in middle of base of scroll opposite first "L".

No. 34: Rather more white than usual in longer scroll over second "I" of "VICTORIA".

No. 35: White excrescence on middle base of scroll opposite "G" of "POSTAGE".

No. 36: White flaw practically joining scroll to top of vein of leaf opposite "G" of "POSTAGE".

No. 38: Break at inner end of top right portion of scroll opposite "G" of "POSTAGE".

No. 39: Break in line of vein of lower part of leaf, under "H" of "SHILLINGS". (This vein is *always* weak or broken at top but this break is lower).

No. 46: Outline of scroll broken just below lower of two prongs opposite "ST" of "POSTAGE".

No. 47: White spot inside lower color of scroll opposite "G" of "POSTAGE".

No. 49: Small white spot in color over top of leaf under right of "G" of "POSTAGE".

No. 50: (a) Interior of scroll opposite "LL" of "SHILLINGS" is badly broken; (b) White spot (on top of vein of leaf) over "G" of "POSTAGE"; (c) a nick in inner frame over and to right of left-hand period (stop).

No. 52: Marked break in lower left outline of scroll opposite "IL" of "SHILLINGS".

No. 55: Left (smaller) of two scroll ornaments over "RI" is badly flawed.

No. 56: Point over "V" at top left is blunted. (See also No. 64).

No. 59: Outer white dot at left center is flawed and longer than normal.

No. 60: Small flaw inside top white of lower scroll opposite right period. Is sometimes obscured by inking.

No. 61: (a) Various breaks in top outline of two scrolls over "RI" of "VICTORIA"; (b) small white spot on inner circle edge to right of (and above) base of chignon.

No. 64: Outer point (and also top curve of scroll to its left) over "V" is noticeably blunted. (Compare No. 56).

Diagram showing the position in the sheet of 100, of the constant Frame plate flaws found in the Reprints of 1891 and in all printings, 1901-12.

*1	*2	*3	*4	*5	6			9	10
		13	*14	*15	*16	*17	*18	*19	*20
	22		24	25		27	28		30
31		33	34	35	36		38	39	
					46	47		49	50
	52			55	56			59	60
61			64	65	66	67		69	
71		73		75	76	77			
81	82					87			
		93	94	95	96	97		99	100

*indicates Sub-type 'A': Of the 100 stamps in the sheet 59 stamps show flaws:

No. 65: Broken top right portion of small scroll (that at right) over "IC" of "VICTORIA".

No. 66: Slight: nick in top left of small leaf over second "I" of "Victoria".

No. 67: Small white nick in circle over "IA" of "VICTORIA".

No. 69: Flaw in middle of base of scroll opposite "E" of "FIVE".

No. 71: Flaw on inner lower left of scroll opposite "IL" of "SHILLINGS".

No. 73: Flaw in top of white line normally found inside scroll over "A" of "VICTORIA".

No. 75: (a) Breaks; in left and right respectively, in top outline of scroll over "A" of "VICTORIA"; (b) extra white (flaw) in middle of same scroll.

No. 76: Small flaw in top of outer white curve over right hand period.

No. 77: Marked break in top outline (affects left half) of scroll over "A" of "VICTORIA".

No. 81: (a) Small white flaw on top of inner white in larger of two scrolls over "IC" of "VICTORIA". (b) Small white flaw on top left of scroll under second "L" of "SHILLINGS".

No. 82: Broken smaller leaf (most of left outline is missing) to right of large leaf at lower right.

No. 87: Flawed interior in larger scroll (i.e. that at left) over "IC" of "VICTORIA".

No. 93: White line in color (inside scroll) over "A" of "VICTORIA" is flawed, and appears about twice as thick as normally.

No. 94: Small flaw between base of scroll and leaf opposite right hand period.

No. 95: Break in top outline of larger scroll over "IC" of "VICTORIA".

Value and inscription plate used for the Reprints of 1897 and the 'no POSTAGE' printing of 1901. Diagram showing positions in the sheet of the constant flaws (33)

	2						8		10
			14		16	17	18		20
						27			
	32				36	37			
			44				48		
51		53		55	56	57	58		60
				65	66				
	72		74		76		78		
		83	84						90
91					96				100

No. 96: Lower of two white prongs to right of "IN" of "SHILLINGS" is flawed.

No. 97: (a) Two flaws inside the top and at the right center respectively of the right of the two scroll ornaments opposite the "A" of "VICTORIA"; (b) whole of right side of the upper of the two scrolls at center right is missing.

No. 99 in sheet: A small white flaw across the thin band of color immediately over the second "I" of "VICTORIA" (compare No. 67).

No. 100 in sheet: The right sides of the two scrolls at right center are shaved, presenting a straight, and not a curved, appearance.

Distribution Of Frame-Plate Flaws

Flaws affecting top left quarter.
9, 50, 65, 67, 81, 87, 95.

Flaws affecting top right quarter.
Nos. 10, 13, 55, 60, 61, 66, 75, 76, 77, 93, 94, 97, 99.

Flaws affecting lower left quarter.
Nos. 1, 6, 9, 22, 25, 27, 28, 35, 36, 38, 46, 47, 49, 50.

Flaws affecting lower right quarter.
Nos. 31, 39, 50, 52, 71, 81, 82, 96.

Base No. 69.

Head (apart from Sub-type "A") and center.
Nos. 2, 4, 61.

Center left:
Nos. 30, 59.

Center right:
Nos. 24, 97, 100.

1891 'Crown And Inscription' Plate

(Used for 1891 "Reprints" and the "No Postage" printing of 1901).

LIST OF CONSTANT FLAWS.

No. 2: White spot on left edge of first "S" of "SHILLINGS", at its center.

No. 8: Weak and defective base to second "S" of "SHILLINGS".

No. 10: (a) White flaw in left side of "V" near base; (b) flaws in middle and right leg (at base) of "A" respectively.

No. 14: Short lower left limb to "H".

No. 16: Flaw in base of "T".

No. 17: Flaw in left side of "V" at middle.

No. 18: Flawed base of "E", which is thinner than normal.

No. 20: Flaw inside lower left of first "L".

No. 27: Small flaw in left side of "V", just above middle.

No. 32: Break in outer right of Crown at its N. E.

No. 36: Flaw in left side of vertical stroke of "T", just above base.

No. 37: Flawed (inner vertical white) top half of right leg of "N".

No. 44: Breaks (white flaws) inside top right of Crown.

No. 48: Flaws in top of "C".

No. 51: (a) Pearl to immediate left of top center of Crown missing; (b) left curve of top portion of second "S" is missing.

No. 53: (a) White flaw inside left portion of base of second "S"; (b) Slightly dented in Crown at top right.

No. 55: White flaw inside base of "V".

No. 56: Most of vertical stroke and left part of top stroke of "E" missing.

No. 57: Nick in inside of left side of "V", at its base.

No. 58: Flawed middle stroke of "E".

No. 60: White spot in left side of "N", just above middle.

No. 65: White spot in left side of "R", just below top.

No. 66: Small flaw in top of "A".

No. 72: (a) Short left limb to "N"; (b) flaws on "R" (at left base) and first "S" (nick in top of middle).

No. 74: Nick in left of "N" at center.

No. 76: Badly flawed base to "G" of "SHILLINGS", also "N" (at lower right) is sometimes barely discernible through inking.

No. 78: White spot on first "S", at lower right.

No. 83: White spot in right of "N", just below middle.

No. 84: This is easily the most prominent variety. It shows the lower half of the right limb of the "A" entirely missing. I have this variety in both the "Reprints" and the issued stamps.

No. 90: White flaw on inside of "G", at middle.

No. 91: White spot in middle of second "I" of "SHILLINGS".

No. 96: Small flaw in top left of "V".

No. 100: Small white spot in middle of second "S".

Crown and Inscription "Blue" Plate

(Used for "POSTAGE" printings of 1901-12).

LIST OF CONSTANT FLAWS.

(These occur in all printings unless otherwise mentioned.)

No. 6: Shows flaws in S. E. portion of Crown. This, probably as the result of a lighter make-ready, shows up better in the first than in later printings. (Shows frame variety also).

No. 11: In *first* printing *only* (probably due to adherence of foreign matter to the plate during the whole of the printing) shows a prominent colored spot between tops of "I" and "C" of "VICTORIA". This was noted in the local philatelic press at the time (see later).

No. 12: Shows a doubling (due to a double-striking of the mould) of the right half of the Crown, top portion only, from the Cross and orb to the right. The doubling is downward. A feature of the double-strikes on Nos. 12, 14, 21, 59 are breaks in the right of the inner blue line at left top and in the center of the inner blue line at right top respectively.

No. 21: Another double-strike of the same nature but not so marked as that on No. 12.

No. 24: In Crown over A printings only; shows a rather cut-down right side to Crown with some semi-detached color at top right. (Shows frame variety also).

No. 26: Shows another pronounced double-strike variety, this time extending right across the top of the Crown including the cross and the orb and in general covering the top half of the Crown. In last two printings shows also badly damaged "G" in "Postage".

No. 27: A marked variety, found only in last two Crown over A printings; shows a badly damaged "V" in "VICTORIA", the top half of the left side of that letter being missing. (Shows frame variety also).

No. 28: Cross at top missing, also top of orb. Found so far only in *all* Crown over A printings (Shows frame variety also).

No. 38: Another "no cross" variety but in this case the orb is complete. Found (like No. 28) so far only in *all* Crown over A printings. It is *not* to be found in the first and third V over Crown printings and so it (and No. 28) probably dates from the first Crown over A printings. (Shows frame variety also).

No. 59: Another double-strike variety, affecting right half of top of Crown, cross and orb. (Shows frame variety also).

No. 60: All of cross, save a fragment at base, missing. (Shows frame variety also).

No. 66: This is the most interesting of all the double-strikes but, owing to light make-ready, barely shows up in the first and third printings. It shows traces of doubling on and around the letters of "POSTAGE", *over* the letters P, O, and the TA and to the right of the S, T, A, G, E, and F. I have it showing clearly in four different printings (one V Crown and three Crown over A). (Shows frame variety also).

No. 76: Flaw in top half of "E" of "POSTAGE". Found first in first Crown over A printings. (Shows frame variety also).

No. 77: Shows a cut-down right side to Crown (compare No. 24). (Shows frame variety also).

No. 84: An interesting variety. Shows a hollow, not a solid period at right.

No. 89: Another double-strike variety, affecting the right half of the Crown and extending rather further down than the previous variety. Shows *also* a flattened Cross to Crown.

No. 96: In *first* printings only; shows a defective "P" (at top right) and "O" (at top left) of "POSTAGE", also a cut through the base of the "S". I think this is the result of damage and as these flaws do not appear in the other printings, it may be that this unit was *substituted* at an early stage.

Value and inscription plate inscribed 'POSTAGE', in use 1901-12: diagram showing the position in the sheet of 19 constant varieties: 2 others are still unplaced.

					6				
11	12								
21			24		26	27	28		
							38		
								59	60
					66				
					76	77			
			84					89	
					96				

The 1891-1912 Printings—Quantities

1. *The Reprints:* The characteristics of these have already been given. My own extracts from the Archives show that 50 "double-sheets" (i.e. 10,000 stamps) were printed on 9.2.91 and 100 single sheets perforated on 10.2.91.
2. *The later issues, 1901-1912:* No records have been discovered to date in which any figures for these are given. Rundell was however able to ascertain that of the first 1901 Printing of the 5/- "POSTAGE" 12,500 were delivered to the G. P. O. I am inclined to believe that the maximum number printed at a time, in any one of the printings made from 1901 on, would not have been greater than 25 to 60,000.

The 1901-12 Printings And Their Characteristics

Here the only records I have unearthed were those of the period of 1901-1903 contained in a "Printers Book" located many years ago at the office of the State Government Printer. These are as follows:

Date of Receipt by Printer	Value
10.12.00	5/- "POSTAGE"
11.12.00	5/- "POSTAGE"
16.5.01	5/- Inner
26.6.01	5/- Outer
7.8.01	5/- Inner
4.11.01	5/- Inner
4.11.01	5/- Inner
5.1.03	5/- Outer
5.1.03	5/- Inner

Items Received		Date Returned to Strong Room
1 steel punch	1	24.8.01
200 electros	2	18.1.01
1 steel punch	3	24.8.01
100 electros	4	6.7.01
100 electros	5	12.8.01
100 electros	6	28.11.01
100 electros	6	28.11.01
100 electros	7	9.1.03
100 electros	7	9.1.03

The following comments, by way of an analysis, are made on the above:

1. This was probably Grosse's original die of December 1867. It is described as "POSTAGE" to distinguish it from the values then (10.12.00) in current use, all of which—with the exception of the 1½d and 9d (which contained no relevant inscription)—bore the words "STAMP DUTY". It was evidently decided *not* to use it and the following day—2—the two electros used for the 1891 Reprints were produced for the first and only printing ("no POSTAGE") of January 1901. This stamp was issued, with the other values of the accompanying set, on the 29th January, 1901.

3. This must have been the newly engraved punch containing the word "POSTAGE", produced to stamp the moulds via which the shell for the new "POSTAGE" plate was grown. A brief examination of the stamp will show that this must have been a totally *new* engraving, derived neither from the 1867 nor from the 1881 design since the details of the Crown etc., are quite different from those in the two earlier designs.

4. This entry refers to the first "POSTAGE" printing. There is *no* corresponding entry for the 100 "inners" because these, when first produced, were kept for use and did not go to the strong-room until so used. A similar lack of reference to a *first* use is found in the case of many other values in the same book.

5. This entry covers the *second* printing. Here there is *no* corresponding reference to 100 "outers" and it may well have been that there was a surplus of sheets, printed in red only, left over from the July printing which was available for use in August. This suggestion is corroborated by the more or less identical nature of the red shades found in each of the first two printings.

6. These entries comprise the *third* printing.

7. These entries comprise the *fourth* printing.

1901-12 The Printings And Their Characteristics

(i) *The "No POSTAGE" printings.*

This stamp was first issued, as noted previously, on January 29, 1901. The colors, as compared with the Reprint, were *reversed* but, of course, the general effect is still of red, white and blue. The watermark is always sideways, a fact we find on two other occasions only, viz. in the 1880 and 1912 printings. The perforation is single-line 12¼, 12½ and the colors, which vary little, are *pale red* and *deep blue.*

(ii) *"POSTAGE" printings, on V over Crown paper.*

NOTE: These printings, probably six in number, all had the watermark *upright* and were—with one rare exception to which reference is made later—perforated single-line 12¼, 12½ as before. No further mention need therefore be made of these two factors.

(i) *First printing:* I have a cover postmarked (to order) on the first day of issue (5.7.01) in *rose-red* and *pale* blue. In this printing one prominent constant variety is found, in the blue portion, which was noted at the time and is also mentioned in Mr. Rundell's notes. It occurred on No. 11 in the sheet and shows a prominent spot of color between the tops of the letters "I" and "C" of "VICTORIA". I have three copies. It does *not* appear in subsequent printings, and I am inclined to think it was the result of an ink clog, which was removed from the plate after the first printing. Mr. Rundell's notes contain the following passage:—

"26.7.01. Shown 5/- with period between the letters VI and CTORIA. 2nd stamp in sheet (i. e. one down from top left corner *J. R. W. P.*). Only 125 sheets were received at G. P. O. between June 4 and 26.7.01 so that there should be only 125 in existence. June 4th stamps received. Issued 5.7.01".

This is not the only variety peculiar to this printing since No. 96 in the sheet showed a very defective "POS", which has not been seen in subsequent printings and may therefore have been substituted.

The most important variety found in this printing has not hitherto been described. That is the variety from the base of the sheet with *full imperforate lower margin* (17½ - 18 mms.) I have two used singles. As they are the only copies I have seen it would seem—since probably not less than four sheets were perforated at a time —that this happened only to about four sheets, from which one would infer that a total of about 40 such examples were issued. One of my copies, dated 16.7.01, has a Parcel Post cancellation and the other, dated 20.7.01, the "English Mail T. P. O." cancellation of the period. The first mentioned has the watermark *inverted* and the second the watermark *normal.*

The *pale blue* of the first printing is peculiar to the printing and makes it easy to distinguish.

(ii) *Second printing:* in *rose-red* and *blue.* This was the printing of August 1901 (see Table). I have a copy with dated postmark 11.11.01.

(iii) *Third printing:* in *scarlet-red* and *deep blue* (nearly indigo). The new shade of red makes this printing easy to distinguish from its predecessors, the red impression being also coarse and more spotty in quality. This was the printing of November 1901 (see Table). My earliest date is 12.3.02, but doubtless earlier dates will be found. This was the first printing to be punctured O. S. (upright).

(iv) *Fourth printing:* that of 9.1.03 (see Table): in *scarlet-red* (impression superior to (iii)) and *blue.* Save for the paler shade of blue this stamp is rather difficult to distinguish from (iii). I have a pair dated 12.8.03.

(v) *Fifth printing:* probably issued late in 1903 or early in 1904. In *deep scarlet-red* (rather shiny) and *indigo.* I have a copy dated 2.6.04 but again earlier dated copies should turn up. The red portion is heavily inked and frequently spotty.

(vi) *Sixth and last printing:* in *salmon-rose (aniline)* and *blue.* The red shade is a distinctive one and the impression—compared to (iii), (iv) and (v)—is fine. My earliest date is 1.2.05 but it probably appeared somewhat earlier. It continued in use until the end of 1907.

I possess one possibly unique stamp in this printing. It is an unused copy of No. 33 in the sheet perforated 12½ (top and bottom) x 11 (at sides). It has one corner missing and is without gum. I have no doubt at all that all the perforations are genuine and original. This copy was originally discovered in Victoria by Mr. T. A. Umphelby and submitted to Fred Hagen Limited, being mentioned in the "Australian Philatelist" for October 8, 1918. I also possess that firm's letter (dated 11.9.18) returning the stamp to Mr. Umphelby. The item remains unique to me since no other copy seems to be known at the moment but that might, of course, be because it has never been looked for hard enough. I think it arose from the fact that *some* rows of a sheet or sheets were left imperforated, the omission being later remedied, but with one of the 11 (there were two) machines.

(iii) *The Crown over A watermark printings.*

The first mention I find of this stamp is in "The Philatelic Record" for January 1908 from which it is obvious that it was issued at the end of 1907. The earliest date I possess (on a perf. 11) is 11.12.07. All print-

ings save the last have the watermark *upright*. They are as follows:—

1. Here I group several stamps which were certainly perforated at two *different* periods, because I believe they were part of the same original printing of 1907. The colors *salmon* and *ultramarine* (both impressions relatively coarse) are so constant as to make it hard to imagine there was more than the *one* printing. The stamps are as follows:—

   (a) Perf. 11 (from 2 machines): Earliest date met 11.12.07.

   (b) Perf. 12¼, 12½, sharp teeth, large holes. This is a rare stamp. My only used copy is dated 3.8.08. It was reported in "The Philatelic Record" for January 1908, but does not seem to have been noticed locally until September 1908. Perhaps most of the sheets so perforated went to new issue suppliers abroad.

   (c) Perf. 12½, blunt teeth, small holes. This was first reported in "The Australian Philatelist" of 10.3.10, but I have a copy dated 21.7.09 and others dated in December of the same year. Since this single line machine was only introduced in 1909 my belief is that the perforating was done in that year on a quantity of imperforate sheets, the balance of the 1907 printing.

2. (a) In *salmon* (rather deeper than (i)) and *blue*. Here the impression, as compared with the stamps under (i), is fine. All my copies bear dates in 1912 and early 1913, the earliest being in March 1912 (the day date being indecipherable).

   I have a mint pair from the base of the sheet (Nos. 93 and 94) with *imperforate lower margin* (in this case just under 10 mms.) This variety is similar to that met in the first printing on the V over Crown paper. It must be exceedingly rare as I have not encountered another such piece.

   So far, in this printing, as with certain 1912 printings of *other* values, I have *not* found an example of an *inverted* watermark. This, I believe, is due to the use of a new press involving a procedure differing from that obtaining since 1882. The new procedure meant cutting the sheets, before printing, to the size of the one or two plates used, except in the case of the 1d (for which four plates were used).

   (b) Identical shade, impression and perf, but *watermark sideways*. This variety, I believe, constituted the *second* portion of the printing, (a) being the first. It is the only 5/- "POSTAGE" to be found with the watermark in this position and is comparatively scarce. The watermark always faces to the right.

A note on the stamps perforated O. S. with Crown over A watermark. I have 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c) with *both* O. S. upright and O. S. sideways and 2(b) with O. S. sideways only. The upright O. S. were certainly the first, but it seems that for the first O. S. sideways punctures some old stock was used. The earliest cancellation of an O. S. sideways that I have is 26.1.10.

This, my friends, is the end of the "big" story. Perchance if you care to chase some of these "little stamps", you will find them as fascinating as I have done.

CORRECTIONS IN PART I

Page 221 left column, Under III "1869" *should* read "1868".

Page 222 Left column, second last paragraph. For "boasting" read "bloating" (i.e. having an unnecessary and swollen amount of material).

Page 227 Right column—Under E(a) delete "not".

Page 229 (i) Left column—delete "Type 3: Described as "b" in my original article".

Page 233 Under first "3 BLUE"—last line —delete words "subsequent printings" and substitute "middle of the ear".

(Concluded On Page 208.)

BOOK REVIEWS

Common Sense Philately by Barbara R. Mueller with a preface by Stephen G. Rich. Published 1956 by D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., Princeton, N. J. 173 pp. $3.95.

Any reader of this magazine must know that this reviewer has been outspoken in his editorials to have philately function and be esteemed as it deserves to be. The sincere beliefs expressed seem to have gone to a relatively small number of philatelists. Our voice seems not to have reached the masses of collectors. In a way, this is discouraging because the informed philatelist often can benefit less than the less experienced collector. His sources of information do nothing to inspire him or attempt to make him a persevering collector. Sometimes we thought that ours was a voice in the wilderness.

But along comes a young lady, comparatively new in philately, who has authored a book that set us cheering. We feel like grabbing a megaphone and yelling: "Three cheers for Barbara R. Mueller!"

"Common sense" is defined in the dictionary on our desk as "good, sound judgment". Miss Mueller has it by the carload. With her common sense, she cogently visualizes just what philately means in our scheme of life; what it is and what it is not; why second-rate sources of information, offering no inducement to potential writers, have tended to perpetuate mediocrity; and finally how to have the hobby serve one well as an individual. Coupled with the common sense is a freely flowing journalistic style. She has created envy in this writer by stating significantly, in as few words as possible, ideas that we expressed no better but at far greater length.

Were we like most philatelists from past generations, who never could tolerate a newcomer in his field, we could rip this book apart for its mistakes and many instances of a lack of sufficient philatelic knowledge. Miss Mueller stumbles badly when she comes to the final portion of her book. Her knowledge of the philately of Afghanistan, Japan, Tibet and the like is rather fuzzy. For instance, French Morocco did win a major award at the Hotel Astor Show here a few years ago. Furthermore, the exhibitor, Charles Neidorf, wrote up his "Tour Hassan" collection for this magazine, and in 1954 was awarded THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST medal for this outstanding research.

Also it grieved us to note the mistake of Miss Mueller in classing this 60-year-old institution as a local club, obviously overlooking the wide national and international reputation of the Collectors Club. She too has an unfortunate tendency to be dogmatic at times, using expressions as "the perfect solution", "no competition" instead of "slight competition" and the like.

We happen to disagree with her views that most collectors today are preferable to the old time "greasy dicks"; or that the current dealers all are mostly honest gentlemen and first-class merchants. Our beloved Percy Doane seems to have been forgotten. There are some pretty slick operators dealing in stamps today. Their cleaner appearances and more imposing offices may well lull us into the danger of not seeing their smooth operations. The real old time stamp dealer—and there are some still left—knew his stock from A to Z. He handles stamps day in and day out. And with all of his foibles, we still rank him as the best informed of all those dealing in stamps.

Enough of the mistakes. One must overlook these, and correctly attribute their commission to a lack of experience and maturity in philately. The many pages with true "common sense philately" offset all faults found in this book. Take, for instance, the opening statement in this book, to quote: "We Americans still retain a Puritanical attitude toward leisure activities, but paradoxically we indulge in them more than any other people in history". Is that not a wise and beautifully written statement? Also we relish this on page 14: "that *fetish for completion* is one of the most damaging influences in philately. Completion implies not only the

realization or accomplishment of a goal, but the termination or conclusion of activity as well". Never were truer words better expressed. We could go into ecstasy on the beneficial advice included in Chapter V entitled "Profit From Your Pleasure". Miss Mueller understands the art of collecting. 90% of her fellow collectors do not. They should, for their own good, follow her writings down to the last period.

It is heartening for a veteran philatelist working for philately to see concrete evidence of a real appreciation of our hobby from the next generation. Miss Mueller has great talent as a writer. As she matures and gains philatelic experience, she should rank among the top in American philately. We personally wish to do everything to encourage her. When we were her age and at her stage in philately, we may be inclined to forget that we probably made more mistakes than she did. The elders must be tolerant of the errors of youth, and instead make strenuous efforts to build up worthy successors.

Even though the book lacks illustrations, we must compliment the publishing house of Van Nostrand for having the common sense to make "Common Sense Philately" available to thousands. We only hope those, who can use a good dose of philatelic common sense, will be the ones to not only read, but practice many of the sound ideas suggested in this refreshing book. (*H. M. G.*)

Origenes de las dos Primeras Emisiones de las Estampillas de Correo de Venezuela por el Doctor Santiago Hernandez Ron impreso en Venezuela por Tipografia Eizmendy Scrs., Caracas, 1956. Paper cover. 71pp. (Spanish)

Only three years before the Centenary of the first postal emission of Venezuela, Doctor of Engineering Santiago, Hernandez Ron of Caracas, Venezuela after diligent research in the archives of the Venezuelan Government, has published in a booklet information previously known regarding the first two issues of postage stamps of that country, listed by Scott as Nos. 1 to 9 inclusive.

The most important points disclosed by this new data are the following: (1) The three values of the fine impression, ½ real, 1 real and 2 reales, (Scott Nos. 1, 2 and 3) were printed by lithographic process in the United States, probably in Philadelphia, Pa. in August or September 1858; then shipped to Venezuela, together with the matrices of the three values and 100 postal balances, in October 1858. An Order of the Secretary of Hacienda (Finance) established January 1, 1859 as the first day of circulation. (2) The number of stamps received was:

½ real yellow (or orange)	199,300
1 real blue	200,000
2 reales rose red	101,000

Although the ½ real stamp is stated to be yellow in color, a letter from Philadelphia dated September 16, 1858 from Dr. Jose M. Rojas—a well known Venezuelan, who had been instructed to obtain the matrices, in addition to which he ordered the printing of the above stamps—states that the yellow impressions were not clear. So it appears that he ordered that the color be changed to orange after only a few sheets in yellow had been printed.

(3) Sheets of 100 each of the ½ real yellow, the 1 real and the 2 reales—all of the fine impression—accompanied Dr. Rojas' letter of September 16. These sheets and the letter were found in the archives of the Venezuelan Government. The sheet of the ½ real yellow fine impression is the only one known to the reviewer, and no sheet of the 1 real blue fine impression has been reported previously.

(4) In February 1859 instructions were issued to utilize the matrices for printing 250,000 new ½ real yellow, 150,000 1 real blue and 100,000 2 reales red. The printing was done under contract by Henrique G. Neun, who delivered the stamps on May 5, 1859. This issue was printed with a thicker ink. This obscured the fine lines by which the plate varieties of the fine impression can be identified. Thus these constitute part of the coarse impression stamps listed by Scott under Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

(5) The ½ real fine impression stamps were practically exhausted by September 1859, and the ½ real yellow coarse impression began to circulate soon thereafter, the earliest date noted being November 12, 1859. The 1 real and 2 reales fine impression lasted much longer. The first use of the 1 real coarse impression began in 1861 or 1862, and that of the 2 reales coarse impression in 1862.

(6) In April 1859 there was correspondence with Neun regarding printing an additional 500,000 of the ½ real, 350,000 of the 1 real and 150,000 of the 2 reales, but it appears these were not printed. In March, 1861 an order for a second reimpression of 500,000 of the ½ real, this time in orange was issued to Neun. The stamps were received on May 2, 1861, immediately replacing the ½ real yellow coarse impression stamps which were practically exhausted. It appears as if the matrix was worn and the ink usually thick. There were five or six plates used for this issue, apparently formed from portions of the matrix.

(7) In January 1863 Neun received a contract for printing 800,000 stamps of ½ real, 500,000 of the 1 real and 200,000 of 2 reales. Either these stamps were not printed or they were not circulated, since no order that they be placed on sale has been found. If printed, they do not appear to have been delivered. But they could account for the considerable number of unused stamps of the coarse impression, which later came on the market.

(8) On account of a treaty between Venezuela and Great Britain dated May 1, 1861, 250,000 stamps of ¼ centavo, 250,000 of ½ centavo and 500,000 of 1 centavo (Scott Nos. 7, 8 and 9) for mailing books and periodicals were ordered from Neun in January, 1862. Part of the order was delivered in March, 1862, the balance having been noted as received in April, 1862.

(9) On October 22, 1863 it was ordered that the stamps of the first issues in use be withdrawn from circulation on February 22, 1864. The result was that on March 22, 1864 it was announced that the following quantities had been retired:

¼ centavo	228,896
½ centavo	232,600
1 centavo	491,004
½ real	29,646
1 real	77,258½
2 reales	48,641

It appears that the following issue (Scott Nos. 10 to 15) was planned as early as August 1863, but this issue is outside the scope of Dr. Hernandez Ron's book.

The private publication of this 71 page booklet, which contains copies of decrees, correspondence and various other interesting data not mentioned above, constitutes the most important original contribution in some time to a little known phase of philately. Dr. Hernandez Ron is continuing his research in the Venezuelan archives, and plans to publish previously unrecorded data regarding the subsequent emissions of Venezuelan stamps. (*Ebert E. Boylan*)

The New World-Wide Postage Stamp Catalog, 1956 Edition, Vol. 1. Minkus Publications, N. Y. 439 pages and Index. Illustrated. Price $4.00.

We had become so accustomed to one general postage stamp catalog in this country, so that it took us some time of examination and use before we felt competent to comment upon this new general catalog from America. Minkus Publications started about three years ago in the field of catalog publications with one on the United States. This newest work marks this publisher's entrance into the field of general catalogs. The above volume treats U. S., U. S. Possessions, The British Commonwealth, and The United Nations' stamps.

These new catalogs do mark the beginning of catalog competition in this country. Some think it most fortunate, because competition usually stimulates people to strive for the best. Others believe that a stamp catalog must remain a monoply due to its myriad of details. They argue that it is impractical for collectors and dealers to contend with two different catalog numbers, prices and systems. This reviewer welcomes the enterprise of Mr. Minkus and his staff in this catalog work, believing that the overall benefits to philately will far outweigh the inconveniences. It is possible that in the end only one catalog in America will survive. But the Minkus catalog will force his competitor to improve his books over the next years.

We found much to our liking in this new catalog. It is informative, has been well planned and executed. It is generally consistent, and current. For instance, Occupation and Offices in foreign countries are easy to find, being located under this name rather than as a sublisting of the country that issued the basic stamps. The pricing is competent. This is one of the most difficult tasks, and consequently subject to so much indi-

vidual disagreement. But in our view, the prices generally give the user good indications of comparative values, which is about the best a catalog can do. Perhaps this new catalog subjects itself to criticism from some quarters by advertising its prices as "realistic". The test of a stamp price is the one at which one can buy it. But copies of the very same issue vary so greatly that all we can look for is a generally competent indication of value. Perhaps the words "realistic prices" is a better advertising term than proper usage.

The listings are uniformly tabulated. A set plan in regard to varieties (sub-listings) has been closely followed. The color names also are consistent, following a reasonable standard rather than a hit-or-miss selection. The geographical and historical information is generally correct and up-to-date. Furthermore, the user, especially those newer in philately, will find much interesting background information to stimulate his desire to learn more about his stamps.

As to the physical features of this catalog, the binding seems to be strong enough for great use. The paper, however, strikes us as a bit heavier than necessary in a catalog. The print is clear. But the illustrations in too many instances lack sufficient clarity for help to the user, best exemplified by British Honduras No. 1 or, the world's "rarest" stamp, British Guiana, which are very unclear.

The feature that appealed the most to us was the helpful text notes with concise information offered upon philately's most perplexing problem, distinguishing features of the various types on one stamp, issue or design. Another great asset is illustrating "cancelled-to-order" obliterations so that the reader receives the actual picture. Hundreds of instances of these aids either by illustration, as well as text notes, or tables could be given. All, however, indicate the services provided by this new catalog.

Viewed from the critical side, we would cite several basic matters to be questioned. We shall try not to quibble with typographical slips or minor mistakes, but only mention those of a more important nature. We liked the method of listing the United States stamps by separating the commemorative stamps from the general postage issues. Also the other categories like air mail, officials, special delivery, and so on were listed separately. But why was this not followed with all countries, but confined solely to the United States? Why even the commemorative and the other stamps of the U. S. Possessions were not listed separately.

A second factor that puzzles us was the pricing by "complete sets". The idea of this inclusion is most helpful. But in this catalog, the complete set price equals the total of all the individual denominations. It has been our experience when buying, that if we wish to purchase individual denominations, we had to pay more because it is too costly for a dealer to break up a set.

And our final comment concerns the inconsistency regarding the space given to biographical and historical background. Frequently it is too lengthy, e.g. page 424 of Union of South Africa. But often practically no information is given, as instanced in Canal Zone and the Philippines. Certainly people appearing upon stamps of the United States Possessions should become known to the American collector.

In closing, may we express to the Minkus editorial staff our respect for offering stamp collectors such a valuable book of information. As for Mr. Minkus himself, for years we have heard many people voice hopes and cite reasons for need of a second catalog in America. This never had materialized because the costs of production were claimed to be too great. But finally one stamp merchant in America has been willing to invest in the future of philately by bringing out a catalog. Surely for a business man, this was done in the hopes of being successful and making a profit. But it was this enterprise that also will afford all philately a profit by supplying good reference works that must stimulate a wider interest in stamp collecting. (*H. M. G.*)

France 20th Century Specialized, Part 1. By Raoul Lesgor. Holmes, N. Y., Raoul Lesgor, Nov. 1955, 100 pages, spiral binding, $3.50.

This volume is more than a catalog, less than a specialized treatise. Mr. Lesgor, whose special liking is the 1900-1930 period of France, has here tried to guide the collector through a maze of confusions, so that these issues may be collected with under-

standing and pleasure. Combining his own information and the most recent new studies with the established sources, he has produced a most useful volume.

Thus, the recent Neidorf work on the "dies" of the 25c Sower is used, to the exclusion of older and less accurate information.

The coverage is not only of the "regular issues" but the coils, booklets, "Annulé and Spécimen" surcharged material, the precancels and the C. G. Paper printings. For each item, Mr. Lesgor reports the price at which he was selling it when the book was published. This honesty instead of "setting prices" or pricing with unknown and unstated discounts deserves our strongest applause.

Using as a touch stone the 1900 issue, the only one on which this reviewer is enough informed in detail to give any competent judgment, the book would seem to be both accurate in detail and adequate for most philatelic needs. The treatment of printing methods, specially the French rotary press process, is well done, despite an occasional non-translation of some French term.

But the tyro will still have his troubles! Thus, on the 25c 1900, the two-printing product does come with the breaks in the inner frame around the numeral, though not as extensive as those on the single-printing. Likewise, on the Sower types with solid background, forms intermediate between the various types or "dies" crop up not infrequently. In not recognizing that the alleged "types" or "dies" of most French stamps are merely arbitrarily noticed points along a continuous range of varieties differing infinitesimally, Mr. Lesgor has fallen for the besetting sin of French philately. Yet, given this limitation, nobody has yet come as close to making sense of these situations—and certainly nobody writing in our language.

We could wish also that Mr. Lesgor had dated the color variations of the stamps. Thus, on the lined background 50c Sower, cancellation date would at once tell a newcomer if he had the vermilion or the orange red variety; on the 10c whether he had rose or rose carmine, provided the shades were dated in the handbook.

Having said all this, and wondering whether "vermilion" and "orange red" are not really the same color, we still recommend the book as solving more problems correctly than anything else yet published on France 1900 to 1930 stamps. Don't let the comic printing error "Faked Corners" for "Dated Corners" lead you to think the book has many mistakes. This is the only conspicuous one and the only one that matters, that this reviewer found. (*S. G. R.*)

North Viêt-Nam by Theo. Klewitz, with parallel English translation by Edgar Lewy, London. Published as notes to the Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, August, 1955, Number 10 under the imprint of Helmuth Kricheldorf, Freiburg im Breisgau, West Germany. 48p. with map and many illustrations. No price given.

Apart from some meagre and partially wrong information, nothing has been published about the postal service in the portion of Viêt-Nam under the control of the Communist Government of Ho-Chi-Minh. This pamphlet gives a first insight into philatelically unexplored territory.

It is, of course, next to impossible to pass on the correctness of the information given. But from the rather minor amount of material that has come the way of your reviewer and from what studies he has made himself, this work seems to be philatelically and factually accurate. Mr. Klewitz is a competent and thorough student of other branches of philately. So there is no reason to doubt the statements made in this pamphlet.

From the scope of the work and the completeness of the illustrations, Mr. Klewitz has had access to and accumulated himself a most surprising mass of material. It is evident that this postal service was one of necessity and not of propaganda. The very crudeness of the postal paper speaks for this. Indeed it is not until the issues of 1953 that we observe the beginning of the use of postage stamps for propaganda purpose, and it did not become full-blown until after the fall of the French fortress of Dien-Bien-Phu in July, 1954.

This work covers not only the stamps themselves, but also the postal history during the period of civil war in Viêt-Nam. A full description of the courrier service between the various sections of the country controlled by the Communist forces is given, as well as the arrangements for carrying official mail.

The official stamps had their denominations expressed in kilos of rice! One of the many interesting facts brought out is that letters addressed to Ho-Chi-Minh did not require stamps in order to be carried in the mails!

As the initial study of an unexplored field of philately, this pamphlet lays an excellent foundation for future research. For those, whose philatelic taste runs to the unpopular and little known fields, this work will be a rare treat. Even though the subject matter is now political dynamite, we recommend it as an example of what can be done and, even, of what should be done with philately behind the Bamboo Curtain, because a hobby like stamp collecting must be free from politics. (*H. D. S. H.*)

Swazieland and New Republic: Their Stamps and Postal Histories. By J. H. Harvey Pirie. Johannesburg, Dec. 1955, The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa. Paper. 68 pp.

Dr. Pirie published the content of these articles as serials in the "South African Philatelist" in the last four years. Now revised and brought together, they make a worthy, needed addition to the handbooks on the subcontinent's philately.

The postal history, for both these countries, is really far more significant than the stamps. Without it, the stamps literally do not "make sense" at all. How far the general historical material, not specifically postal, introducing each half of the book, is of philatelic use or bearing, is not easy to judge. In view of the comprehensive coverage of the philatelic material, of the many fine illustrations of matters hitherto never pictured, and the sane treatment of alleged explanations on moot points, it is hard to find fault with Dr. Pirie for including the historia that interest him.

Your reviewer found, on applying the book to some material in his own collection which had long been puzzling, that the problems were adequately solved by its use. It also enabled him to throw out with a sure touch a few forgeries that no previous writer had treated sufficiently definitely to be of use.

With German South Africa covered in 1954 and the two eastern South African lands here, we now need only an adequate treatment of Natal with Zululand, to have the sub-continent properly covered by the type of manual that modern collectors need. (*S.G.R.*)

1956 Philatelic Informant. Latest List Worldwide Philatelic Agencies. Compiled by Alma McLing. Published by Van Dahl Publications, Inc., Albany, Oregon. 16pp. Paper. 35 cents.

This compact little book may aid those inclined to "do-it-yourself" by ordering stamps from foreign countries directly. For years, several of us divided up this type of service for foreign air mail stamps. The labor, expenses and losses led us to the conclusion that it is better to let a stamp dealer do this work and pay him a service charge for it. But since many with time on their hands like to do it themselves, the information will be useful.

It is regrettable that America's two leading philatelic institutions, both here at 22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y., were not included in the list of general philatelic organizations. Yet perhaps this omission is fortunate because it will spare our Executive Secretary from being bothered with a number of silly questions. (*H. M. G.*)

English-Czech and Czech-English Vocabulary. By G. R. Skopecek and co-workers. Chicago, 1955, Czechoslovak Philatelic Society, cloth, 96 pages.

Compiled specifically for philatelic use, and thus containing philatelic, printing, engraving and business terms applying in the postal service, this volume may well be most useful. The central idea is sound; the scope would appear to be ample.

Because there is a fair amount of philatelic literature in Czech from the happy period before 1939, this volume can open the use of that material to us who are not educated in that language. Conversely, the English-Czech portion can be serviceable.

What does not appear is the further extended values of this book. Linguistic scholars know that the Czech, Polish, Slovak, Croat and Slovenian languages, written in the same Roman alphabet as Czech and English, normally agree very closely in vocabulary with the Czech tongue. Allowing for differences in spelling, the routine relations of which anyone competent to collect stamps maturely can work out for himself, this book may be of help on those languages. I testify that it works for Polish, about which I know just enough to be able to transform spelling

for spelling, but on which I, the reviewer, am basally untaught.

How accurate the language-to-language equivalents of this book, as between Czech and English, are, is hard to say. But up to reviewing it, nobody seems to have caught Mr. Skopececk committing any mistakes. (*S. G. R.*)

The Stanley Gibbons Centenary 1856-1956. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 40 pp. Illustrated. Cloth bound. Price not given.

Although this is basically a commercial work by a firm of stamp dealers, this beautifully styled and illustrated book goes far beyond its origin. The history of philately in the English language has been sadly neglected except for an excerpt published here or there in a specialized stamp journal. In this reviewer's opinion, one reading this book will quickly gain a cogent sweep of the growth of philately since its inception. If one were to write a comprehensive history of stamp collecting (a project for which there is a great need), many names must be cited as worthy contributors. There is no doubt, however, that dealers like Gibbons in England, Scott in this country, Galvez in Spain and Champion in France, although, connected with philately primarily as a commercial venture, have left an indelible mark.

Since the history of Stanley Gibbons Ltd. is linked so closely with the more general history of philately, it is recommended that any devoted collector desiring to inform himself more fully about our hobby read this very entertaining and informative book. After finishing, one will respect philately more, realizing how far stamp collecting, dealing and stamp catalogs have advanced from a humble beginning 100 years ago. (*H. M. G.*)

BOLIVIA

(Continued From Page 168.)

stage, we have to examine position No. 24. In the plate VI. (First stage) No. 24 shows in the right wing a short line pointing upwards, *whereas in this plate condition,* there is next to this line another line producing the shape of a V, also the pinion in the center has disappeared.

The letter *"A" in "CONTRATOS"* has been recut and is on the same line as the "T".

Most of the retouches have been done on the lettering.

Besides the various plate conditions there is still one more in existence with a second retouch, the plate is known as *Plate VII.*

The Condor Issues of Bolivia 1866-1868.

(Only one plate for each value)

1. 5 Centavos yellow green
   olive green
   green, bright green
   blue green
   dull green
   deep green

   Printed in 6 rows of 12 making a total of 72 stamps. Original Plate. 6 retouches in all; 4 reengravings.

2. 10 Centavos brown, gray brown
   dark brown
   black brown

   This value exists as a bisect.

   Printed in 6 rows of 13 making a total of 78 stamps. I am not certain if this Plate ever was retouched.

3. 50 Centavos yellow
   lemon yellow
   orange

   Printed in 6 rows of 5 making a total of 30 stamps. Retouched ones.

4. 100 Centavos gray blue
   deep blue

   Printed in 6 rows of 5 making a total of 30 stamps. Retouched ones.

5. 5 Centavos red lilac
   gray lilac
   violet

   Same Plate as first 5 Centavos. State VII of Plate.

6. 50 Centavos dull blue
   dark blue

   Same plate as first 50 Centavos.

7. 100 Centavos dull green
   dark yellow green

   Same plate as first 100 Centavos.

THE CLUBHOUSE

Editor's Note: Due to No. 2 of Vol. 35 being a special Anniversary issue, our usual Clubhouse section had to be omitted. This has caused a delay in the reports presented.

Meeting of December 7, 1955

The Color Problem

This evening's meeting was exceptional in that no stamps, covers, essays, proofs, philatelic literature, no not even a stamp hinge was on display or in evidence. *Colonel John B. Rider* had selected certain color plates from Maerz's "Dictionary of Color" to illustrate points in his presentation, and these were mounted in the wall frames. They and the slides of colors projected during the program were the extent of his exhibits. The meeting was also exceptional in the spontaneity of discussion it evoked, for as Colonel Rider passed at each point in the presentation of his premise, the members would seek recognition to support or deny his arguments.

Colonel Rider, well aware of the ambiguities of color nomenclature in philately, had long felt the necessity of reconciling these differences. Unlike most philatelic students, who have accepted the historical color naming of their treasures, the Colonel believes it is alien to the science of philately to be partisan to the disorder in color nomenclature, accepted so complacently by the hobby. It is his desire that philatelists acting under the aegis of *The Collectors Club, the Philatelic Foundation,* or some similar organization of equal stature establish standards for color in philately. The purpose of this meeting then, was to acquaint the members with the Colonel's proposed project and to seek out their support, be it active or tacit. Were the response overwhelmingly negative, the Colonel would be willing to modify his project, but standardization of color is the end he has in view. The perspective may narrow, but it will not change.

Colonel Rider spoke briefly of specific colors, which were used in philately, but which always had to be qualified by identifying the specific issues involved, and not infrequently were dependent for interpretation on a limited few who were familiar with the stamps. To cite a few; the 3 cent "pink" of the 1861 issue of United States, the 24c cent "steel blue" of the same issue; the "steel blue" of the 1852 issue of Holland; the "chestnut brown" of Denmark's 1851 4rs; the "copper brown" of the first engraved issue of Hungary; and one from the 20th century, the "Prussian blue" Silver Jubilee of Great Britain. Other color varieties, which give less concern but one of historical importance, are those that acquire the name of an individual responsible in some way for their existence such as "One franc Vemeille" of France. The Colonel conceded that many of these "classic colors" are so much a part of the identity of the stamp that it would be difficult to effect any change. But he felt that a standard should be set up for each of these "classic colors" to insure a lasting record. Some dissension was voiced upon this opinion. Mr. Edwin Mueller pointed out that the classic colors were not necessarily permanent and that items of record had been known to change due to external conditions.

The science of color, embracing all the physical, physiological and psychological aspects of its study is indeed a complex subject. Colonel Rider explained that he felt it necessary to mention slightly some of the principles of the physics of color to enable his audience to better appreciate the inability of color scientists to establish color systems for the human eye which would be absolute. Color is dependent on light. For the purpose of simplicity the Colonel limited his discussion at this point to lights which give forth a continuous spectrum or radiate all visible spectral colors. The incandescent electric light and sunlight fall in this category. These spectral colors are the radiations which evoke the color sensations of violet, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. There is an accurate physical measurement for each of these spectral colors due to their different wave lengths. This wave length is a measurement

of the distance covered by the vibration in a specific time. To illustrate the magnitude of these light waves, the Colonel cited the standard unit measurement which is one-millioneth of a millimeter. Only spectral radiations from wave lengths between 380 millioneths of a millimeter (violet color sensations) and 780 millioneths of a millimeter (red color sensations) are visible to the eye. Two human observers will not respond in the same manner to color sensations of the same wave length.

Now the question of light source arose again. Here the Colonel pointed out that light sources, which do not contain all spectral radiations, as a sodium light and a mercury light, can only reflect those which they radiate. They differ in the colors they present to the eye both as a light source and when reflected from an object. Now in addition to the light source, the reflecting qualities of the object illuminated are important. Each spectral radiation (color) from a light source can be only partially reflected by an object. This is true even of white objects which only seem to reflect all spectral colors to the same degree. The light source, which is not reflected, is absorbed becoming heat.

The audience was spared further scientific discussion; Colonel Rider feeling that explanation of the physiological and psychological aspects of colors were beyond the necessity of his discussion. Suffice to say that the physiological concerns are with how we see. In other words, the chemical processes by which the eye transforms the stimulation of light energy into electrical energy which then reaches the human brain via the optic nerve. The last science, psychology, deals with the conscious human action and the process of changing the stimulation received via the optic nerve into a pattern of intelligently conceived memories of sight impressions, which we call color sensations.

Having covered the sciences involved, the Colonel illustrated experimentally, one of the basic laws of color. "Any desired color (sensation) can be matched by mixing three selected spectral colors in the proper proportions." By the use of slides of primary colors, Colonel Rider produced white color sensations as well as various colors. From this evolved a discussion on the experimental mixing of colors or to be more exact the mixing of colored rays. There are two types of color mixing; additive, when the effect of the separate color rays appear to add up; and subtractive when the color rays are reflected from two or more colored surfaces at one time.

After the more technical part of the meeting, the Colonel acting more in the capacity of moderator rather than lecturer, directed discussion from the floor. Dr. Clarence W. Brazer spoke at some length in support of a color system advocating the use of R. Ridgeway's color standards and color nomenclature for all philatelic (and commercial) use.

We were fortunate in having in the audience Mr. A. Maerz, co-author of "A Dictionary of Color". Colonel Rider prevailed upon Mr. Maerz to express his views on the subject in general, and the Colonel's opinions specifically. Mr. Maerz outlined the purpose of his color dictionary and stressed the point that it was not intended to be a color system. He mentioned the pitfalls in any color system and drew specific historical references to their failures. In disagreeing with Colonel Rider's premise that color standards were needed in philately, Mr. Maerz spoke of the psychology of assigning colors to stamps. Their chief purpose was to differentiate one stamp from another, so, if one cataloguer used different qualifying terms in describing the color assigned in his catalogue from that used in another, it was immaterial as long as the stamp collector could tell which stamp was meant. Indication of light or dark, pure or dull were not necessary except where needed to differentiate one new item being catalogued from another already listed.

Many other members expressed opinions on the color question. Among those who offered suggestions of value were Messrs. Mueller, Goodkind, Rich and Haverbeck.

If Col. Rider did not receive the unanimous approbation of the assembly, he did receive marked success in provoking thoughtful inquiry on the subject of philatelic nomenclature. For color is indeed "the Pandora of philately". The Colonel has flung open the lid on this controversial subject, like Zeus with the original Pandora, he too has left us with hope.—hope that at least some semblance of scientific system will result from the pursuit of his project to try and bring some order out of a long existent confusion. (*Malcolm G. O'Reilly*)

The Meeting of December 21, 1955

Out-of-the-Way Countries

Because of the sudden illness of the scheduled speaker, Mr. Robert L. Graham, Jr., the chairman of the program committee, *H. D. S. Haverbeck,* ably filled in with an interesting display. He took as his major topic the work that could be accomplished with unpopular countries. The discussion was divided into three parts, North Viêt-Nam, Tibet and Saudi Arabia.

The portion of the display covering North Viêt-Nam was shown in two frames. This consisted of a survey of postal conditions from the time of the beginning of the Civil War in Viêt-Nam between the Communist Government of Ho-Chi-Minh and the French Government of Viêt-Nam. The stamps issued in the jungles of Tonkin along the Chinese frontier were shown together with covers illustrating their actual use. These stamps were crudely printed from woodblocks on locally produced rice paper. The stamps used for Official mail were shown both on and off cover. It is interesting to note that here is perhaps the only known usage of denominations on postage stamps expressed in terms of a commodity, namely, kilos of rice.

Mr. Haverbeck also showed a cover addressed to Ho-Chi-Minh himself. It was customary that mail addressed to the leader did not require postage to be paid on it! The address was translated and read, "Respectfully Directed to Uncle Ho", this being a term of great respect. The display ended by showing how the Communists were again turning philately to propaganda purposes, with a series commemorating the fall of the French fortress of Dien-Bien-Phu.

The discussion next turned to a short talk on Tibet. In four frames the speaker displayed the first eight stamps of Tibet. He showed what could be done with a small group of stamps of a small out-of-the-way country. The lecture covered the method of producing the stamps and some of the uses for them. They were printed from a hand-carved plate of 12 stamps. Proofs were shown, pulled off before the stamps were approved for issue. The attempts by Waterlow and Sons of London to obtain the printing contract for Tibetan stamps were illustrated by a series of engraved die essays prepared similar to the stamps themselves. The contract was not obtained because of the high cost of line engraved stamps. Included in the group was one stamp of the denomination of 1 Sang which had been unknown to collectors for over 40 years until discovered by the speaker. This is an example of what can be done by diligent study and research. Each of the stamps was shown singly, on cover and in a full plate impression. Among the covers were two from the Potala Palace, one from the Delai Lama and the other from his private Secretary.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to a survey of the unpopular stamps of Hedjaz, Nejd and Saudi Arabia. The discussion was primarily devoted to the political developments which formed a background to the issuance of the stamps. The display began with stamps of Turkey used in the Arabian peninsula prior to 1916. It then took up the stamps issued by Hussein, the founder of the Hashemite dynasties of Jordan and Iraq who proclaimed himself "King of the Hejaz" with the aid of the British under Col. T. E. Lawrence. The stamps were first issued in 1916 as evidence of the new freedom of the Arabian people under King Hussein. They were produced by the Survey of Egypt press. The designs showed classical Arabic inscriptions taken from ancient manuscripts and Mosque decorations as the Moslem religion forbids the use of the human form in decorative art. As an interesting sidelight the speaker passed around the audience a copy of a limited edition book prepared by the Survey of Egypt describing in detail the various designs and giving all pertinent information regarding the designers, printing method and methods of separation. This book was illustrated with actual stamps pasted into it and the steps in preparing the final design were illustrated by the actual impressions of the various stages of the progress of the design.

The later political developments leading up to the assumption of the Caliphate by Hussein were illustrated by the various overprints applied to these basic stamps over the period from 1921 to 1924. During the latter part of this period, the reform sect of the Wahabis under Ibn Saud, rose in revolt against the Hashemite rulers. Their armies were victorious and forced the Hashemites

into the area around Jeddah. In October, 1924, Hussein abdicated in favor of his son Ali. This is evidenced by the so-called "Jeddah issues" of 1924 and 1925. Ibn Saud triumphed in early 1925.

The Sultan of the Nejd, Ibn Saud, began issuing stamps in March of 1925, overprinting whatever stamps he could find. These included old Turkish stamps as well as those of the Hashemite regime, both postage and revenue. The first definitive stamps appeared in 1926. From this time on the stamps trace the rise of the House of Saud to absolute rule of the entire area except the protected areas of Aden, Muscat and Oman and the independent country of Yemen.

The speaker pointed out that there was still much research that could be done with this group of stamps. None of the later stamps are even rare. It is their unpopularity which have discouraged collectors and philatelists from their study. He noted that there were no unnecessary or speculative issues in this group. Their issuance was dictated entirely by postal needs.

60th Annual Meeting

January 11, 1956

Having established a quorum, the President called the meeting to order at 8:00 P. M.

Notice of the meeting was read by the Secretary.

On motion made, seconded and carried the reading of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting was dispensed with.

The names of those members, who died during the year, were read, and a moment of silence observed in their memory.

Motion made that the actions of the Board of Governors for the past year be approved. Seconded and carried.

Reports

The following reports were submitted and accepted as read.

Admissions and Membership—
Dr. George Camnitzer, Chairman
C. C. Fund Committee—
Richard S. Bohn, Chairman
Constitution & By-Laws—
John J. Britt, Vice-Chairman
Community Service—
George B. Wray, Chairman
House Committee—
Jacob S. Glaser, Chairman
Insurance Committee—
Sol S. Zipser, Chairman
Library Committee—
Julian F. Gros, Chairman
Program Committee—
H. D. S. Haverbeck, Chairman
Publications Committee—
Winthrop S. Boggs, Chairman
Editorial Committee—
Henry M. Goodkind, Editor
Publicity Committee—
Stephen G. Rich, Chairman
Study Group Committee—
Stephen G. Rich, Chairman
Trustee Account—
Richard S. Bohn, Trustee
Treasurer's Report—
William R. Rankin, Treasurer
President's Report—
Edwin E. Elkins, President

The Admissions Committee

Your Committee is pleased to report that during the year of 1955 the following applications for membership were passed and sent to the Board of Governors with a recommendation to accept the applicants as members of the Collectors Club:

Resident over 35	10
Resident under 35	1
U. S. Non-Resident	40
Foreign	10

or a total of 61 new members have joined the Club during the past year.

The Membership Committee

Members in good standing Jan. 1, 1955	1218
New members admitted during 1955	61
Members reinstated during 1955	8
	1287

Through death we lost the following members in 1955:

Resident:
Edward A. Buser, Sr.
Alfred H. Caspary
Norvin H. Green
Oscar R. Lichtenstein

William S. Meyerson
Dr. Kenneth B. Turner

Non-Resident:

Linden F. Brand
Austin H. Brown
Harris W. Taine
Leland Powers
Frank W. Rosell
Richard Platt
David Jay Cohn
Jere. Hess Barr
James Lee Kirkland
R. W. Becker
Dr. Carle M. Bigelow
B. H. Handy
Frank John Hluboky
John A. Kleeman
E. M. Oleson
Dr. Robert C. H. Lee
Carter Glass, Jr.

Foreign:

Dr. Franz Kalkhoff
Capt. George Lennert Hearn
Ernest Joseph Rhinehardt 26

Resignations accepted or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues 126

152

Total members in good standing December 31, 1955 1135

Constitution and By-Laws Committee

I have the pleasure to report at this time that after almost 5 years of litigation in various courts, the Collectors Club petition seeking relief from the payment of New York City real estate taxes has finally come to a victorious conclusion. We have just been informed that a favorable decision in our behalf against the Tax Commission of the City of New York has been rendered by the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, without opinion.

This means that the Collectors Club should now be exempt from further payment of real estate taxes on our building. We should also receive a refund from the City of New York for all real estate taxes paid by us to the City from the year 1951.

The original petition as presented to the courts by the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft was based upon the premise that the Collectors Club was an educational, scientific and literary institution. This fact has now been confirmed by the highest courts in the State of New York. With this recognition, Philately takes its rightful place among the other Arts and Sciences and it should be our duty to rededicate ourselves to the maintenance of the finest traditions in American philately, as exemplified by the Collectors Club.

This is perhaps the greatest boon the COLLECTORS CLUB has received since we acquired our own clubhouse.

This has been accomplished by the combined efforts of our member, Lt. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham, and his legal firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft who skilfully guided our case through the long series of court debates and brought it to a successful conclusion.

I therefore, move you, Mr. Chairman, that a special vote of thanks to General Wickersham by the membership assembled here be placed upon the record.

Community Service

The Community Service of The Collectors Club of New York has had a most successful year in making scores of people happy and promoting more interest in stamps through the fine co-operation of our members and especially Jacob Glaser, John Britt, Sid Barrett, Scott Stamp & Coin and Jacques Minkus. These firms have been most generous in supplying albums, catalogues, accessories, everything to make stamp collectors happy. Mr. Glaser has given a great deal of time to mailing, paying the postage, and transportation. Same can be said of John Britt. "The Aero Philatelists" were a great help in sending material out. We have received fine selections of stamps from:

Howard C. Parmiter, Bradington, Fla.; Mrs. Rose Reiner; Albert W. Schede, Pres., Belmont Iron Works, Phila.; Jos. S. Zahn, Jr., Bloomfield, N. J.; E. L. Heathcoate, Wash.; C. A. Kelly, Frazeyburg, Ohio.

Stamps, albums and accessories have been sent to:

Veterans Administration Hospitals at: Canandaigua, N. Y., Lake City, Fla., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jackson, Miss., Palo Alto, Calif.

Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children at: Philadelphia, Pa., Spokane, Wash., Montana, San Francisco, Cal., Lexington, Ky., Shreveport, La., Springfield, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., Chicago, Ill., Winnepeg, Canada, Honolulu, Hawaii, Los Angeles, Cal.

Masonic Home c/o Mr. Knight; Summer Camp near Neuton, N. J.; United Cerebral Palsy of: Cleveland, Bronx, Rochester; Passarant Memorial for Epileptics; Union High School, Madera, Calif.; Madison Square Boys Club, N. Y.; Philatelic Hobbies for the Wounded.

We have letters of appreciation.

House Committee

The House Committee has met three times last year and has a meeting scheduled for Jan. 18th at 4:30 to wind up its 1955 affairs.

Last year there were no capital outlays. The maintenance of our home was held within its budget and money left over for Library improvements with some already completed.

Due to FIPEX, we want our home to be in as good a condition as our budget will permit. Before middle of April we expect to have the front of our building repaired and painted, and as much of interior as we can afford; giving preference to the Lobby, Lounge, and Library.

A show case sign has been ordered for front of our building. A walnut cabinet has been ordered for our rare books to be paid out of funds donated by *Mrs. Ethel McCoy* as a memorial to her late husband, Walter McCoy.

We plan to have some of the carpets cleaned and repaired, and make other improvements that can be done within our budget.

The Insurance Committee

I am happy to report that the Insurance Committee had an uneventful year. The Club continued its past record of freedom from accidents, fires, thefts, etc., thereby bringing great credit to itself and to Philately.

Library Committee

Five steel cabinets with locks have been installed. These cabinets are ideal for holding current periodicals, papers and magazines. Above the cabinets shelves have been built to stock outside or extremely large size books. These shelves will be enclosed early this year. Both of these operations have been most helpful in enabling the Library Committee to rearrange our current and growing philatelic library. All of the United States and English books, have been taken out, shelves replaced and aligned and the books so placed as to allow room for a five year expansion.

For this coming year we expect to do the same for the other foreign publications. Another project is the Auction Catalogues in the Joseph Rich Memorial Room. All these important publications have to be arranged, indexed, filed and notes made of the missing items. We shall need volunteers with plenty of time for this valuable accumulation.

Last year Mrs. Ethel McCoy, one of our very good members and a real friend of the Library, gave us a substantial sum. It is our intention to purchase a Rarity Case to hold our rare books. This additional cabinet will also increase our book capacity.

Through the efforts of George Turner a complete procedure has been arranged for the Library, which has enabled our Librarian, Mrs. Eldridge, to enter and classify in a special book all our new acquisitions. At the same time this will give exceptionally good service to members both in the Library as well as those requesting mail service.

As in previous years, through special purchase we have continued to acquire books and periodicals to fill vacant spots and try to give the members of the Collectors Club the finest Philatelic library ever assembled under one roof.

Program Committee

It is the earnest hope of the Chairman and the members of the Committee that some of you at least have enjoyed some of the programs. We know it is impossible to please all of the members all of the time. We hope only to please some of the people some of the time, or a few members all of the time. The result of the Committee's work during this past year is in your hands in the form of the program for 1956. We trust that it will meet with the same response that the program for 1955 has received.

At this time it is fitting that we take notice of the work of members of this committee in connection with the Annual Competition. The following persons gave freely of their time and labor in presenting to you this outstanding example of the Club's activities:

Louis Stich
Stephen G. Rich
Winthrop S. Boggs
Maurice Tripet
Henry Kraemer
Col. John Rider
Stanley Rice

Publications Committee

The past year of 1955 has been a very busy one for the Publications Committee. Six issues of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST were issued under the able editorship of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind. In his report you will have further details on this important phase of the Committees work.

Turning to other aspects of the Committee's efforts, we may say that although no handbooks were issued in 1955 we have by no means been idle. It was decided early in 1955 that a festival number of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST should be published in March 1956, in honor of the *Sixtieth Year of the Club, the Thirty-Fifth Volume of the magazine, and the Fifth International Philatelic Exhibition.* Your committee can assure you that it will indeed be a festival number, containing articles on a wide range of subjects by contributors from all over the world. It will have double the usual number of pages, and a cover specially designed by Mr. Louis Stich. The festival number will also have a brief article concerning a forthcoming Collectors Club handbook. This handbook will be one of the most important ever published by the Club, and the first relating entirely to United States Stamps and Postal History.

Besides this a revised edition of the Club's booklet is well in hand for publication before FIPEX.

In conclusion we wish to acknowledge the generous and unselfish co-operation given by all the members of the Committee, who have given so much of their time and thought to publication problems, in order that the high standards already set by Collectors Club publications may not only be maintained, but be made even higher.

Editor's Report

Once again six numbers of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST were issued in 1955. The number of printed pages totalled 390. The Index for the 1955 Volume, now being proofread for publication, shows a range of specialized articles from Austria to Victoria. Also articles on Topical Philately and Postal History were published.

Reading the volume of correspondence from our members here and abroad—and it is getting heavier each year—shows that our regular features—Editorials, Book Reviews and Clubhouse Activities—are proving popular and being read with keen interest. Many of our editorials have been quoted and reprinted; some in foreign languages like French, German and Japanese.

A few criticize the magazine because their own particular interest is not included. Actually this means finding fault with themselves, because we can only print what is written for us. If a certain specialty has not appeared for some years, this shows a lack of activity from the group representing such a specialty.

Without seeming to boast, our magazine seems to be maintaining the long-established prestige of this Club. It seems to be universally accepted that the CCP speaks for and best represents philately in America. But the Editor is not complacent with this knowledge, and well knows that improvements are in order, which he is striving hard to achieve.

The fine help of my Assistant Editors, Win Boggs, Don Haverbeck, Edwin Mueller and Steve Rich, cannot be adequately described in words. The Collectors Club owes each of them much gratitude for their many hours of unselfish work applied by great philatelic minds, which always is given freely and unselfishly. There is no activity connected with the Collectors Club that comes close in respect to hours spent or knowledge devoted than the production and publication of our magazine.

To all members who have supported and encouraged us, a nod of sincere appreciation. To the Club's officers and governors, for their implicit confidence in us, our thanks.

Publicity Committee

Your committee sent out ten publicity releases during the year. These, we are glad to report, were widely printed, in the stamp weeklies and semi-weekly, and in numerous newspaper stamp pages. Without question, the Club has received a larger amount of favorable publicity during the year than at any recent time. But your committee is not content to rest on any laurels, since now a continuation or extension of this work may well reap us many benefits.

Opportunities for publicity releases were slightly less numerous than in 1954, when your committee sent out 14 of them.

The highlights of 1955 publicity were the two releases on the presentation of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST AWARD to Mr. J. Devasya of Travancore, India, with the Indian Consul-General receiving this award officially. This international cooperation appears to have done much to establish in the eyes of wider public the standing of the Club.

Study Groups Committee

During the year, we lost two Study Groups: Italy and Ireland. To offset this, the Hellenic Stamp Society, our Greek study group, has resumed activity, and the Philatelic Literature Association, New York Chapter, soon to be renamed from "Philatelic Library Association", has joined our array of Study Groups.

Two Study Groups provided programs for Club meetings. One of these, by the France & Colonies Group in the fall, was conspicuously good.

Two communications to all the Groups, informing them on matters of club housekeeping affecting them, were sent out. Your chairman did not get to meetings of all the groups in person, but was at least briefly at meetings of approximately half of them.

As sources of material for THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, the study groups have been rather inactive during the year, save for one member of France & Colonies Group. Likewise, as practically all whom the Club could serve among the study group members are already members of the Club, the year has shown very little recruiting via the study groups.

The thirteen groups now meeting with us probably represent the normal volume of this activity to be expected for the immediate future.

The following six reports are being omitted, because they will be incorporated in the Auditor's—Marshall Granger Co.—Report to be published as usual in our next number:

Trustees Report
Trustees Account
Life Membership Fund
J. Brace Chittenden Library Fund
Treasurer's Report
Collector's Club Fund

President's Report

We have just concluded hearing reports from the various Committee Chairmen who have functioned in their capacities during the year 1955.

Through the efforts of these committees, the Club has been handled quite well. No new chairmen were appointed because the present ones seemed to be doing their work in a conscientious manner.

True, we have lost members due to death, resignation or for non-payment of dues. This cannot be helped as every organization goes through this same misfortune each year.

My sincere thanks is extended to Messrs. Bohn and Camnitzer for the handling of our recent Collectors Club banquet. They worked very hard to make the banquet a success. Thanks also to those who donated funds, and to those who attended. At this affair the Lichtenstein Medal was awarded and presented to Mr. August Dietz, Sr., well known for his outstanding achievements in Philately. There were also presented Collectors Club Medals for distinguished service in the past to Messrs. Brazer, Bruns, Graham, Johl and Zervas.

Messrs. Glaser and Wray together have done outstanding work in gathering philatelic material and sending same to Veterans Hospitals, Junior clubs and other worthy organizations.

The Editorial Board, handling the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, must receive congratulations on the very fine work they have accomplished. For the information of our members our magazine was awarded high honors and medals at the Colombia,

Cuban, Norwegian, and Swedish International Exhibitions.

The House Committee under the guidance of Mr. Glaser has made every endeavor to keep our Clubhouse in first class condition, and make it comfortable for our members. To you, Mr. Glaser, my heartfelt thanks.

To our Treasurer, Mr. Rankin, although very busy at his own occupation, found time to be ever-watchful of our Treasury Funds. Thank you so much, Mr. Rankin.

Dr. Camnitzer, Chairman of our Admissions Committee, has been very careful in passing on new applications for membership. Some have been turned down because applicants could not meet our requirements.

Through the great effort of General Wickersham our tax case has been won through the various courts.

To our Ladies, Mrs. Pritchett and Mrs. Eldridge, my sincere thanks for the fine work they have done in their chosen positions. They have always been very pleasant to our members and our many visitors.

To our Program Committee who gave you your entertainment on Meeting Nights, sincere thanks.

For myself, your presiding officer for the year 1955, may I say to the membership at large, our Board of Directors and to all Committee Chairmen, my sincere appreciation for their cooperation during my regime.

☆

New Business

The report of the Nominating Committee read by Mr. Sol Whitman in the absence of Major Phillips. The following candidates for the Class of 1958 submitted:

Sidney F. Barrett — Richard S. Bohn
Winthrop S. Boggs — Mrs. John D. Dale
Albert H. Higgins

There being no other nominations, it was moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary cast one vote for the Nominations as read. Temporary adjournment followed, during which the Governors retired to elect new officers for the year 1956.

Election of Officers

The Officers for the year 1956 are as follows:

Gen. C. W. Wickersham, President
Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, Vice-President
Stephen G. Rich, Secretary
Edwin E. Elkins, Treasurer

The meeting adjourned at 9:35 P. M.

Meeting of January 4, 1956

The Huberich Collection of Bolivia

It has been an annual custom for some years to have the first meeting of the new year exhibit one of the many well-known collections bequeathed to the COLLECTORS CLUB.

"The Victor Huberich Collection" of the 5 Centavos of the 1866 *Condor* Issue of Bolivia was displayed. *Mr. Louis Stich's* detailed study of this stamp, that was offered orally to the members present at this meeting, will be found as a separate article in this number of this journal on pages 163 to 168.

Meeting of January 18, 1956

Research; one Stamp or one Issue
Competitive display by members

Our new President, General Cornelius W. Wickersham, opened this meeting with a few interesting introductory remarks. He expressed his appreciation to the membership for the confidence accorded him with the office of the Presidency of this Club. He said that he had two main objectives. The first was that he sincerely believed that our membership could be broadened, especially the resident members. He thought that there were a number of worthy collectors, who would enjoy becoming members of the club, and he would work to see that they were invited to join us. The second matter of interest to General Wickersham was seeing that this Club would lend its full support to the International Exhibition (FIPEX).

The meeting turned out to be one of the most popular held in a long time. There were a total of *ten* exhibitors; no one needing more than two frames to show the research and study made on either one stamp or one issue. The diversity was remarkable, consisting of issues from mostly every part of the world, both nineteenth and twentieth century.

At the outset, our Program Director, Mr. Haverbeck, appointed the following members from the audience to act as judges: Albert H. Higgins, Chairman; Dr. George Camnitzer; Denwood Kelley; Stanley R. Rice; Dean Herbert Woodward; and Hans Zervas. He then called upon each exhibitor in the following order:

Paul Lindenberg, who explained the work he is doing on the 24c on 8a rose overprint of the 1867 issue of Straits Settlements.

Col. John F. Rider carefully analyzed the problem of the double surcharge on the 1904 provisional issue of Chile. With detailed work and photographs, he showed ample evidence that this variety, which has been listed by the catalogues for 50 years, is *not genuine.* He showed that the second surcharge is not of the same ink as the original one and, therefore, all the so-called double surcharges are counterfeits.

Henry M. Goodkind placed in one frame his research published last year in "the Aero Philatelist Annals" on the 1930-31 first definitive air mail stamps of France. This 1.50frs stamp was first issued, and used only for a short duration during the 1930 International Air Post Exposition in Paris. This issue was to be perforated by the Exhibition Committee with the initials "EIPA30" for sale with a ticket of admission. In June, 1930, the stamp was re-issued, remaining in use for many years. Both the Sanabria and Scott catalogs have listed and priced these two issues with many color varieties such as ultramarine, bright ultramarine, blue, deep blue, etc. However, there are only two basic colors, all the rest being shade differences in Mr. Goodkind's opinion. Besides, the Scott catalog notes that the 1931 issue can be distinguished from the 1930 by a worn impression. This is wrong, because copies were shown used as late as 1934 with better impressions than those on the 1930 issues. It was the make-ready with the plates before printing rather than wear on the plates that caused the differences in impressions during the life of this 1.50frs. blue stamp.

Mortimer Neinken spoke upon the plating problems with U. S., the 1c 1851 plates 5 and 6. He showed through a reconstructed sheet where recent research has solved this problem, but plate 6 remains a mystery. According to this exhibitor there is absolutely no determinable material, so that this plate may never have been used.

Jacob S. Glaser in two frames showed the 1923 issue of Colombia air mail stamps with a "secret dot" overprinted as a control mark because of a theft of some of the stamp stock. This was thoroughly written up in our January number (Volume 35, pages 11-14.)

Dr. Irwin Yarry had one frame with the "Penny Red" of Great Britain, explaining the many missing parts still existing with the plating of this stamp, despite the number of philatelists in Great Britain and this country who have worked intensely on this one stamp.

Harrison D. S. Haverbeck displayed the circular stamps of Jammu and Kashmir, which he and Mr. W. S. Boggs had written about in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST (Volume 20, numbers 3 and 4.) He explained that the information given had upset all the previous ideas regarding the denominations, which had been established and accepted by the foremost Indian and British students of this issue. Furthermore, he explained that gradually this new information is becoming accepted as correct.

Mr. Adrien Boutrelle spoke upon the photographs he had made of the 1870 issue of Alsace-Lorraine, which by enlargements brought out the network background that enabled one to easily detect the genuine from the reprint.

Maurice Tripet in two frames exhibited a beautifully mounted display of the Icarus air mail stamp of Switzerland, (Scott design AP4). This speaker demonstrated a number of uses of this design from its original state when first issued in 1924 to its final use in modified form on the 1938 souvenir sheet.

Stephen G. Rich had one frame with the 1869 5frs. stamp of France. His purpose was to demonstrate two points in the matter of research. The first was that in order to get material for study, condition must be disregarded. In this connection he showed where many of the copies with which he was working are in a condition that would horrify most collectors. His second point was assembling as much material as possible in order to verify the differences between type I and type II as stated in the Scott Catalogue. His work has progressed to the stage where he demonstrated that he has found more than two

types by measuring both the numeral "5" and the "F". Furthermore, he has found a great variation in the various color shades, different from those named in the catalogue.

Edwin Milliken showed his research on the United States 3c. green Banknote stamp. This was the final exhibit of the evening.

The judges then retired, and returned about 15 minutes later with their choice. They selected:

1. Col. John F. Rider—Chile.
2. H. D. S. Haverbeck—Jammu and Kashmir.
3. Mortimer Neinken—United States 1c. 1851.

Honorable Mention to S. G. Rich—France.
Honorable Mention to Jacob S. Glaser—Colombia.

Each of the above were given the Collectors Club certificates, inscribed and signed according to the judges' rating.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Scott's Catalogue of United States Stamps, Specialized, 1956. Scott Publications, Inc., New York.

New Plating System of Half Sen Dragon Plate II by Dr. S. Ichida. Published by author. (Japanese)

Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Lieferung 1-5, by Major Hans von Rudolphi. Verein Handbuch de Briefmarkenkunde, Berlin, Germany. (German)

Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Lieferung 16/17, by Major Hans von Rudolphi. Verein Handbuch de Briefmarkenkunde, Berlin, Germany. (German)

The History of the United States Post Office to the Year 1829 by Wesley Everett Rich, Ph.D. Published by Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

Catalogo Generale degli Interi d'Italia by Poggio Poggi. "Rivista Filatelica d'Italia", Genoa, Italy. (Italian)

Catalogue Prix-Courant des Obliterations Provisoirs d'Alsace-Lorraine by J. Heckler. Published by author, Nancy, France. (French)

Les Timbres d'Alsace-Lorraine et Les Obliterations de Lorraine, 1940-1941 by Jean Robert Jacquot. Published by author, Paris, France. (French)

Hand-Buch der Sowjetischen Besatzungzone by Herbert Stengler. Published by author. (German)

Dresden I, Ausgabe Durchstochen, by Dr. Lothar Kempe. Published by Hans Tischert, Berlin, Germany. (German)

Catalogue of the Stamps of Hungary 1956. Philatelica Hungarica, Budapest, Hungary.

Cancellations of the Third Reich 1933-1945 by James N. Holt. Published by author, Rockville, Maryland.

Lettland-Stempel by Dr. Victor Meyer-Brehm. Published by author, Berlin, Germany. (German)

Illustrierter Ganzsachen Katalog-Deutsche Post Karten, edited and published by Julius Muller, Berlin-Spandau. (German)

Braunschweig. 1 Heft der Reihe Klassische Sammelgebiete by Paul Kalotay. (German)

Die Marken des Landes Thuringen by v. Heintze. Published by author, Eisenach, Germany. (German)

Spremberg N/L die Postgebuhren-Marken, compiled and published by Dedo Burhop: Stollhamm. (German)

Briefmarken Spezial-Prospekt des Abstimmungsgebietes Schleswig by Hans Andersen. Published by Hans Fruhauf, Flensburg, Germany. (German)

Die Falschungen der Aufdruckausgaben Polens by Herman Stallberg. Published by author, Wermelskirchen, Germany. (German)

Menge-Spezial-Katalog der Briefmarken von Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, edited and published by Werner Menge, Schwerin, Germany. (German)

Catalogue des Timbres Commemoratifs by Mm. Cazin & Rochas. Published by La Revue Francaise de Collectionneurs, Paris. 1914 (French)

Inflation Handbuch der Deutschen Postwertzeichen 1919-1923, edited and published by Otto Grossjohann, Dahlerbruck, Germany. (German)

Sonder Katalog: Ukraine 1918-1920, compiled by Dr. Seichter and W. Teuber. Publisher, Richard Werner, Bremerhaven, Germany. (German)

Catalogus Postzegels der Republiek Indonesia 1946-1948. Amsterdam, Holland. (Dutch)

La Posta de Ayer y de Hoy en el Marruecos Espanol by Juan Mancheno Jimenez. Published by Instituto General Franco, Tetuan, Spanish Morocco. (Spanish)

Historia del Correo en America by Cayetano Alcazar. Publications of La Sociedad de Historia Hispano-Americana, Madrid. (Spanish)

First Post Offices Within the Boundaries of Oklahoma by George H. Shirk. Reprint from The Chronicles of Oklahoma. Gift of the author.

Indian Territory, Oklahoma and the Neutral Strip by George H. Shirk. Reprint from 20th American Philatelic Congress Book. Gift of the author.

Israel's Interim Provisional Stamps by Pierson Ostrow, Burlington, Vt. Gift of author.

Manual of Excellent Management, 1955 Edition. American Institute of Management, N. Y.

Postage Stamps, Stationery and Postmarks of Siam, 1939-1948, compiled and edited by The Siam Philatelic Society, Bangkok. Gift of Mr. Julian F. Gros.

The New World-Wide Postage Stamp Catalog, 1956 Edition. Minkus Publications, Inc., New York.

Radio Philatelia by Herbert Rosen. Publisher, Audio Master Corp., New York. Gift of Aero Philatelists.

National Geographic Magazine, Jan. 1926, Aug. 1927, Mar. 1930, June 1930. Gifts of Mr. William Knemeyer and Mr. Harry Holman.

1956 Philatelic Informant, compiled by Mrs. Alma McLing. Van Dahl Publications, Albany, Ore.

Bolaffi Catalogo dei Francobolli Italiani 1956, First Edition. Published by Societa Culturale Opere Tipografiche, Turin, Italy. (Italian)

Swaziland and New Republic, Their Stamps and Postal Histories, by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie, F. R. P. S. L. Publication of Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa, Johannesburg. Gift of the author.

China Philatelic Magazine, Issues 1 and 2. China Philatelic Society, Taiwan, China. Gift of Mr. Woo Lo-Yuan. (Chinese)

Les Anciens Timbres Francais et Leurs Obliterations by Emmanuel Blanc. Payot, Paris. Gift of Mr. S. G. Rich. (French)

Schwarzes Segelschiff auf rotem Grund Kriminalroman by Edmund Finke. Karl H. Bischoff Verlag, Berlin, Germany. Gift of Mr. Clifford W. Shafer. (German)

The Bureau Specialist, Volume 26, 1955. Bound Volume. Gift of Mr. George R. M. Ewing.

Beginners' Dictionary of Chinese-Japanese Characters, compiled by Arthur Rose-Innes. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. Gift of Mr. W. S. Boggs.

Scotts' Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Volume I, 1956. Scott Publications, Inc., New York.

Le 25c. Ceres de 1871 au type I by Pierre Germain. Les Editions E. H. de Beaufond, Paris. 1952. (French)

The Statesman's Year-Book 1927, edited by M. Epstein, M. A., Ph.D. Macmillan & Co., London. Gift of Mr. S. G. Rich.

Sanders' Philatelic Journal, Volume I, edited by Kenneth W. Anthony. J. Sanders, Southampton, England. Bound volume.

Origenes de las Dos Primeras Emisiones de las Estampillas de Correo de Venezuela, by Dr. Santiago Hernandez Ron. Published by the author, Caracas, Venezuela. (Spanish)

Vatican City by Pierson Ostrow, Burlington, Vt. Gift of the author.

Album of United States Postmarks 1886-87. Gift of Mr. Walter Feeney.

The Notebook of an Amateur Collector of Early Souvenirs of the Air Post: Italy. Anonymous. Gift of Miss Mary S. Van Winkle.

The United States Five Cent Stamps of 1856-1861, compiled and published by Henry W. Hill, Wayzata, Minnesota. Gift of the author.

Postage Stamps. A Selective Check List of Books on Philately in the Library of Congress. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Louis K. Robbins.

Channel Islands-France Mail Services 1683-1939 by William Newport. Publication of Channel Islands Specialists Society, London.

Currencies and Their Effect on Early Stamp Values by Charles Jewell. Reprint from The Philatelist & Postal Historian. Gift of the author.

British Colonial Stamps in Current Use, 1955 Edition. The Crown Agents for Over-

sea Governments & Administrations. Gift of Mr. Henry Kraemer.

British Colonial Stamps in Current Use, 1949 Edition. The Crown Agents for Oversea Governments & Administrations. Gift of Mr. S. G. Rich.

Muller Briefmarken Katalog: Deutschland, Spezial-Katalog. 5 Auflage. Lindemann-Ludecke, Berlin-West, Germany.

The Stanley Gibbons Centenary 1856-1956. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, England.

Confederate States of America Album, compiled by H. A. Tuthill. Published by Academy Stamps, Inc., Miami, Florida. Gift of the author.

National Currency Stamps of China by William E. Jones. Publisher, Wayle Co., Hongkong.

The Trident Issues of the Ukraine, Part IV, Podolia & Postal Stationery by C. W. Roberts. Published by the author, Somerset, England.

A History of the Ship Letters of the British Isles, Part I, by Alan W. Robertson. Published by the author, Pinner, Middlesex, England.

The PAID Markings on the 3c U. S. Stamp of 1861 by George W. Linn. Publisher, George W. Linn Co., Sidney, Ohio.

Common Sense Philately by Barbara R. Mueller. Published by Van Nostrand Co., Inc., Princeton, N. J.

Confederate States of America Map. Published by Academy Stamps, Inc., Miami, Florida. Gift of Mr. H. A. Tuthill.

Catalogue de Timbres-Post Yvert & Tellier 1956, Tomes I, II and III. Publisher, Yvert et Cie., Amiens. (French)

Austria Philatelic Society of New York Bulletins 1947-1951. Bound Volume. Gift of Mr. Joseph F. Bush.

The African Handbook and Travellers' Guide, edited by Otto Martens and Dr. O. Karstedt. Publisher, The Macmillan Co., New York. Gift of the Estate of Mrs. Johanna E. Rich.

Mr. G. P. Raymond presented the following books to be shared by The Collectors Club, The Philatelic Foundation and the Community Service Committee:

Hawaii, Its Stamps and Postal History by Henry A. Meyer, Rear Adm. Frederic R. Harris and others. Publication of The Philatelic Foundation, New York.

Distinguishing Characteristics of Classic Stamps, Europe 19th Century by Hermann Schloss. H. L. Lindquist Publications, New York.

Distinguishing Characteristics of Classic Stamps, Old German States by Hermann Schloss. H. L. Lindquist Publications, New York.

The Stamp Specialist, 19 Volumes. H. L. Lindquist Publications, New York.

D. Field's Priced Catalogue of Air Mail Stamps and Airposts of the World. Second Edition. 1934. D. Field, London, England.

Sieger Zeppelinpost Katalog. Sieger-Verlag, Lorch, Wurttemberg. 1950. (German)

Catalogue Historique et Descriptif de la Poste Aerienne. 6th Edition. 1930. Theodore Champion, Paris, France. (French)

Catalogue Historique et Descriptif de la Poste Aerienne. 7th Edition. 1934. Theodore Champion, Paris, France. (French)

Catalogue Historique et Descriptif de la Poste Aerienne. 8th Edition. 1937. Theodore Champion, Paris, France. (French)

(To be Continued.)

At the Board of Governors meetings held in January, February, March, and April, 1956, the following new members were elected:

4347 Stephen W. Rose, New York, N. Y. Collects Switzerland.

4348 Edward Snively Frey, River Edge, N. J. Collects 19th Century U. S. and British America.

4349 Nathan Hals, Cleveland, Ohio. Collects France and Colonies.

4350 C. Hache, Brussels, Belgium. Collects Congo, Liberia, Japan, Tibet and Classic Europe.

4351 Gunnar Hellstrom, Stockholm, Sweden. Collects Mongolia, Ukraine, Caucasian States.

4352 Louise M. Cohn, North Hollywood, Calif. Collects Air Mail of the World.

4353 Daniel F. Lincoln, Jamestown, N. Y. Collects Lincolniana, United Nations, United States.

4354 Claude Cartier, New York, N. Y. Collects British Colonies.

4355 John A. Osterlund, Caracas, Venezuela. Collects United States.

4356 Martin J. Taub, New York, N. Y. Collects Palestine and Israel.

4357 Stuyvesant Wainwright, New York, N. Y.

4358 W. Newton Landis, Lansdowne, Pa. Collects United States.

4359 Lawrence W. Pawley, Western Springs, Ill. Collects Mexico, British Colonies and United States.

4360 Wm. J. Pickens, Haddonfield, N. J. Collects United States, British and French Colonies, Air Mail.

4361 Dr. Ludwig L. Simon, Newark, N. J. Collects Confederate and Classic United States.

4362 Major General Emory S. Adams, U. S. Army (Retired), Monterey, Calif. Collects Civil War Revenues.

4363 Dr. Arnold A. Cooperman, Blanchard, Okla. Collects World, Rooseveltia.

4364 Frank I. Liveright, Westwood, N. J. Collects France and Colonies, Israel, Egypt.

4365 Francis Rhein, Kent, Conn. Collects 19th Century Luxembourg.

4366 Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch, Bayside, N. Y. Collects Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary.

4367 Duncan Cranford, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects Hong Kong, Dutch Indies, Philippines.

4368 John L. Severance, Scarsdale, N. Y. Collects United States.

4369 Edward W. Cragin, Waterville, Maine. Collects United States, British North America, Benelux.

4370 James B. Waterman, Greenfield, Mass. Collects United States.

4371 H. A. Tuthill, Miami, Fla. Collects Confederate States, Ryukyus, United Nations, British West Indies.

4372 Gustave J. Jackson, Scranton, Pa. Collects Israel, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Benelux, Japan.

4373 William B. Sabin, Jr., Troy, N. Y. Collects Troy, N. Y. markings.

4374 Gordon S. Callender, Dalton, Pa. Collects United States.

4375 Dr. Jerrold M. Holmes, Shaker Heights, Ohio. Collects British West Indies.

4376 John L. Norbeck, Minneapolis, Minn. Collects Hawaii, Minnesota Territorial Covers.

4377 Charles L. Horn, Minneapolis, Minn. Collects Germany, British Colonies.

4378 Herbert Erlanger Herrman, Larchmont, N. Y. Collects 19th Century United States and Foreign.

4379 J. B. Shatzer, Charlotte, N. C. Collects United States and Confederate States.

4380 Joan Barlow, New York, N. Y. Collects General.

4381 Thomas G. Klein, Elmhurst, N. Y. Collects United States and Central Europe.

4382 Kenneth Minuse, New York, N. Y. Collects Newfoundland.

4383 Robert L. Berenson, New York, N. Y. Collects British Colonies.

4384 Major Robert G. Babb, Albuquerque, N. M. Collects 19th Century United States.

VICTORIA

(Continued from Page 187.)

ADDENDA

(i) the total number issued of the 5/- blue-on-yellow stamp.

As set out on p. 222, 3,200 of this stamp in all were printed. However, I have omitted to chronicle the fact—duly recorded by Rundell—that 250 of these (i.e. 10 sheets) were *destroyed* which means that only 2,950 (and not 3,200) were issued. As to whether Plates I or II or both were represented in the stamps destroyed, it is not possible to say. Likewise, of a total of 73,975 printed of the "blue and reds" in the period 1868-1880, Rundell gives a total of 4,712 as destroyed, leaving a total issue of 69,803.

(ii) The 1877 printing.

This was made upon a small stock of paper with a specially glazed surface. This had been forwarded by De La Rue as an experimental shipment with a view to all future orders being placed for the surfaced variety. Other experimental printings on this paper were made, at the same time, of the 1d. and 2d. values. The results being satisfactory, further supplies of the new paper were duly ordered, and came into use about April 1878.

HUGH M. CLARK FRENCH COLONIAL POSTAL STATIONERY COLLECTION

We decided to offer this group intact, as it would be a shame to break it up. 777 varieties, with all the Colonies represented, from the Formula cards through the envelopes, cards, wrappers, etc., 5 pieces used, all in very fine condition. It would be difficult to assemble such a collection today, as many of the items in this collection are very elusive. 80% to 90% complete, we can recommend this collection highly. Cat. by Ascher, which is almost 30 years old, at well over one thousand marks.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT AT .....NET $300.00

MEXICO: we have just negotiated the purchase of the collection and stock of Albert Smith of Mexico. Combined with the Mitchell & Clark material, this unquestionably gives us the largest holding of postal stationery of this interesting country, in existence. If you are interested in this group, or contemplating a new field, let us tell you what is available.

HIGGINS & GAGE, Incorporated

23 No. Santa Anita, Pasadena, California

SANABRIA

for the air stamps of the world:

★ EARLY

★ RECENT AND

★ THOSE TO COME

Also

★ NEW ISSUES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Free booklet

NICOLAS SANABRIA CO., INC.

A. Medawar, Pres.

521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London

41 Devonshire Place, London W. 1, England

List of Publications for Sale

	PRICE £	s.	d.
Addenda to the Supplement to Lord Crawford's Catalogue (Sir E. D. Bacon)		2	6
Victoria. The Butterfly Postmarks (J. R. W. Purves)		7	6
Victoria. The second type of obliteration the Barred Oval, 1851-56 (J. R. W. Purves)		5	0
The Stamps of Turkey (A. Passer)	1	10	0
Nesbitt Stamped Envelopes of the U. S. A.		5	0
An Index to the Ferrari Sales Catalogue	1	1	0
Cumulative Index to the London Philatelist—1892-1944 (R. King-Farlow)	1	1	0
Photo-Engraving and Photo-Lithographic Processes (Ball and Yardley)		5	0
The Postage Stamps of Great Britain, 1840-1853, Part I (J. B. Seymour)	1	0	0
Do. Do. De luxe Edition	2	2	0
The Postage Stamps of Great Britain, Part III. The Embossed Issues. The Surface-Printed Issues of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII (K. M. Beaumont and H. C. V. Adams)	1	0	0
Do. Do. De luxe Edition	2	2	0
The Half-Lengths of Victoria (J. R. W. Purves)	12	12	0*

*(Postage extra)

Payment may be made by International Money Order or a draft on The Westminster Bank, Ltd., 154 Harley St., London W. 1.

Details of the date of publication of "The Stamps of Great Britain," Part II, will be published in due course.

ALBUM WEEDS!

Biggest news in philatelic literature is the new reprint edition of Rev. Earee's monumental studies of forgeries of the world, third and most complete edition. It is the finest work in English on HOW TO DETECT FORGED STAMPS, more than 1,300 pages. Eight sections, to be issued within two years, will enable you to buy any individual parts or the complete work at the low price of just $2.25 postpaid per section. Part One is ready for immediate delivery. Order now to insure delivery from a very limited edition.

The following **SPECIAL BULLETINS** are free to members on request:

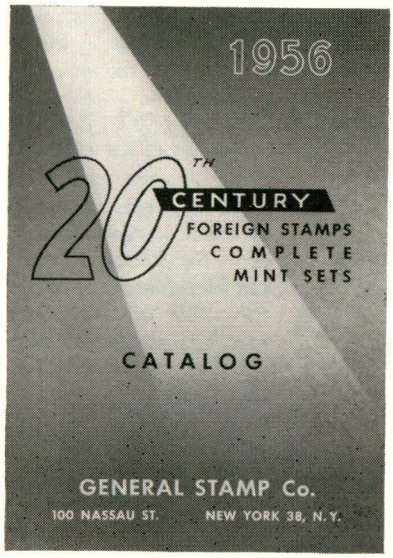
* **NICARAGUA**—Rare & unusual material, including proofs, essays, air mail errors.
* **GUATEMALA**—Scarce pieces, covers, errors for the specialist.
* **CENTRAL AMERICA**—Complete sets of the five Republics.
* **EL SALVADOR**—Genuine material, singles and sets.
* **UNITED STATES**—Minor varieties, plate flaws, 1847 - 1932.
* **UPU CONGRESS 1952**—Presentation booklets, Cambodia - Vatican.
* **FOREIGN PROOFS, ESSAYS, SAMPLE STAMPS**—A wide variety.
* **LITERATURE**—Almost 200 items, some scarce, most one-of-a-kind.

RICHARD N. CONE

606 WEST LIBERTY STREET VERMILION, OHIO, U. S. A.

World's Largest Catalogue

MINT 20th CENTURY SETS



Lists and Prices over 16,000 sets from 1900 to date. This is the most richly illustrated and beautifully printed Catalogue published anywhere. A must for the well informed collector who wishes to keep up with the times.
Special sections for Rotary, U. N., F. D. A. and U. P. U. issues, Packets, Albums and Accessories.

Sent on receipt of 50c to cover handling and mailing costs.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE

We are one of the world's largest suppliers of New Issues from every corner of the globe. Our representatives in 83 countries insure that you will receive complete coverage and prompt service. Not only regular issues but Provisionals and the most unusual material can be yours at the most attractive prices.

Our New Issue Information Bulletin will be sent upon request.

OUR BUYING DEPARTMENT YOU CAN SELL TO US

Any kind of unused or used 19th or 20th Century stamps of ANY COUNTRY, large collections, lots, and accumulations. We guarantee your satisfaction with our prompt and liberal offers and immediate payment. Send your material to us with your asking price or request our offer. Your material will be held intact pending your accepatnce of our offer. We will travel to inspect large and important holdings.

GENERAL STAMP CO.
L. TANKEL, Prop.
100 Nassau St., New York 38, N. Y.

Stamps for Sale ? ? ?

WE CAN BE OF SERVICE TO YOU ! !

For more than a quarter of a Century, COLLECTORS, DEALERS, TRUST COMPANIES and EXECUTORS OF ESTATES have consulted us regarding the conversion of Philatelic Properties into CASH.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION . . .
we can offer early dates and attractive terms. Expert supervision of all material by an experienced Philatelic Auctioneer. Liberal advances pending sale. Comprehensive insurance and Holmes Electric Protection safeguards your property while in our possession. Our Catalog distribution is world-wide.

OUR PRIVATE SALES SERVICE . . .
successfully places Collections, Stocks and Rarities where this method is preferred.

IMMEDIATE CASH IS WAITING . . .
for the outright purchase of suitable material regardless of amount.

Our Advice, Backed by 30 Years Experience in the Stamp Trade, is at Your Disposal

Information Cheerfully Given

IRWIN HEIMAN, INC.

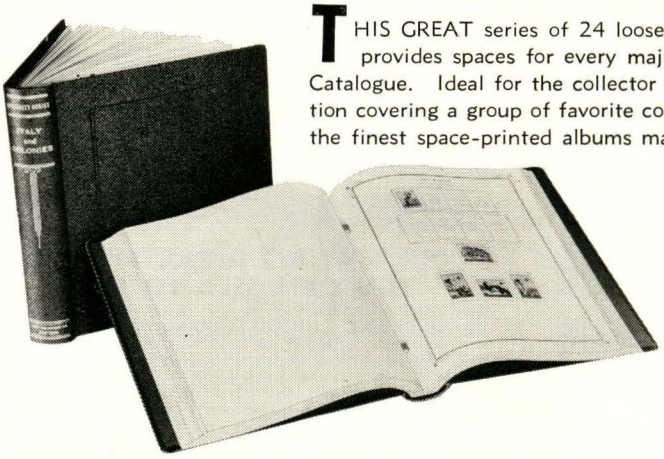
Serving American Philately Since 1926

2 WEST 46th STREET NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

ROOM 708 Tel.: JU 2-2393

You'll like

Scott's SPECIALTY ALBUMS



THIS GREAT series of 24 looseleaf albums and sets of pages provides spaces for every major-number stamp in the Scott Catalogue. Ideal for the collector who wants to mount a collection covering a group of favorite countries, or the whole world, in the finest space-printed albums made.

For a full list of the Specialty Albums, see the advertising pages at the back of the Scott Catalogue. Current Supplements may be purchased separately. Ask for a list of these Supplements if you have Specialty Albums you wish to bring up to date.

Order today from your dealer

SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

Leading Philatelic Publishers since 1867

461 Eighth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.

I am eager to buy better grade Stamps and Collections for my "A-1" Mail Sales.

JULIARD

Narberth, Penna.

FOR

Classic Issues

WRITE TO:

DOUGLAS ROTH

Fairways, Mona Crescent,
Newlands,
Cape Province, South Africa

Boston Auction Sales

OF CHOICE

United States

and

Foreign

HELD REGULARLY

Catalogues Free

Daniel F. Kelleher

7 Water Street, Boston 9, Mass.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

(2500 to 3500 Lots each)

and

MAIL SALES

(6000 to 7000 Lots each)

CONDUCTED MONTHLY

Richly Illustrated Catalogs Free.

Publishers of

Mercury Stamp Journal

edited by EDWIN MUELLER

Last Issue 25c, Older Sample Copy 10c.

MERCURY STAMP COMPANY

522 Fifth Avenue (at 44th St.)
New York 36, N. Y.
Telephones MUrray Hill 2-7106 and 2-6976
Cable Address: MERCSTAMP NEWYORK

AUCTION SALES

of Rare and Valuable

British North America

and other Postage Stamps held regularly.

Illustrated catalogs available a month before sale date

Estate Properties solicited for sale at auction or outright purchase.

J. N. SISSONS LTD.

59 Wellington W, Toronto, Canada

Phone Empire 4-6003. Cables: Sistamp, Toronto.

ERRORS, VARIETIES and AIRMAILS

For 30 years we have been specializing in all unusual items; Errors, Varieties, etc., regardless as to whether they are or are not listed.

Now we have on hand a very large selection of **Airmails, Rotary, U. P. U., U. N., Inverted Centers, Sports, Topicals, Miniature Sheets, De Luxe Sheets, Proofs, Die Proofs,** etc., etc.
We have oddities and unusual items from many different countries, as:—

Albania, Abyssinia, Belgium, Brazil, Canary Islands, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Ecuador, Far East, France & Colonies, Greece, Georgia, Honduras, Iceland, Ifni, Iran, Italy & Colonies, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Monaco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Russia, Saar, Salvador, Scadta, Spain & Colonies, Tanger, Tanna Touva, Uruguay, Venezuela, etc., etc., etc.

We will gladly make up special offers or selections on approval. Please write countries, price range and specialties. (Usual reference, please)

We are also buyers of similar material. Auction sales are held regularly—over 50,000 lots were sold in the past 5 years. Catalogue free on request.

S. SEREBRAKIAN

15 PARK ROW NEW YORK 38, N. Y.

Collector's Albums

for the philatelist . . .

The "*Regent*" is an attractive album containing fifty superfine white card leaves, size 10¼ ins. by 9¾ ins., which are double linen-hinged and printed with soft grey quadrillé squares. Each leaf is protected with a glazed transparent interleaf which obviates all friction. The rich navy blue fabrikoid cover, with artistic gold tooling on the spine, has a patent binder so that the album leaf can be inserted or removed without disturbing the rest of the album, which is moderately priced at $11.75.

and postal historian . . .

The "*Concertina*" album holds 80 to 160 covers, it can be used repeatedly, is excellent for Society displays and makes a fine permanent album for the student. It adds greatly to the pleasure of the cover collector, who can accumulate his study, alter the order when he wishes and thus keep any collection attractively arranged pending its permanent mounting in an orthodox album. The price is extremely reasonable: one for $6.50, three for $16.50 and six for $32.

Postage is included in the above prices.

Write to-day to:

Robson Lowe, Limited

50 PALL MALL
LONDON, S.W.1

Cables: "Stamps, London"

When replying to this advertisement please mention that you saw it in the "Collector's Club Philatelist."

WE SPECIALIZE IN

AMG
ISRAEL
POLAND
TRIESTE
VATICAN CITY

New Price Lists. Just Out.
Write for your free copy.

MANY, MANY MORE INTERESTING ITEMS IN STOCK.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

PENNY BLACK STAMP CO.
116 Nassau Street, New York 38, N. Y.
ASDA—Collectors Club
S. L. BAYER, Prop.

SPECIALIZING IN

AUCTION SALES

of choice

UNITED STATES

Stamps and Covers

Auction sales held regularly

Catalogues on request

Bruce G. Daniels

7 Water Street Boston 9, Mass.

Collectors Club Handbooks

EARLY AMERICAN PERFORATING MACHINES AND PERFORATIONS 1857-1867

By Winthrop S. Boggs

33 Pages . . . . 20 Illustrations . . . . Price $1.00

FRENCH MOROCCO
THE 1943-44 TOUR HASSAN ISSUES

By Charles Neidorf

56 Pages . . . . 62 Illustrations . . . . Price $1.50

The Postage Stamps and Postal History of TIBET

By Harrison D. S. Haverbeck

61 Pages . . . . 141 Illustrations . . . . Price $2.00

The Postage Stamps of NEPAL

By Dawson, Haverbeck and Smythies

46 Pages . . . . 60 Illustrations . . . . Price $1.50

COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST
Cumulative Index (1922-1951) . . . . . Price $1.00

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA
The Two Cent Green Stamp

By Howard Lehman

23 Pages . . . . 41 Illustrations . . . . Price $1.00

BRAZIL
Bulls Eye Centennial Issue 1843-1943 . . . . . Price $2.00

GREECE
(Translation from Kohl's Handbook)
Parts I, II and IV Only . . . . . Price $2.00 Each

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

"CASPARY" TOTAL FOR FIRST FOUR AUCTIONS:

$954,351.00

(12 auctions still to be held)

H. R. HARMER, INC. SEASON'S TOTAL TO APRIL 25:

$1,518,697.75

By simple subtraction the reader will appreciate that the total for the first seven months of the 1955-56 Season of H. R. Harmer, Inc. is by no means exclusively the result of four outstanding Caspary auctions.

Much effort has been put to see that these fabulous auctions were the success they were. Equal effort has been made however on behalf of several hundred vendors, whose collections, from very humble to very important, have been sold during the same period.

The potential vendor will do well to communicate with H. R. Harmer, Inc. His collection will receive the same careful, expert attention as in the past, with the added advantage that it will be offered to a clientele widened in scope by the addition of many important Caspary buyers.

An informative booklet, "Modern Methods of Philatelic Auctioneering", is available gratis.

H. R. HARMER, INC.

The World's Leading Stamp Auctioneers

6 West 48th Street, New York 36, N. Y.

NEW YORK **LONDON** **SYDNEY**