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Volume 46 Number 5
September 1967

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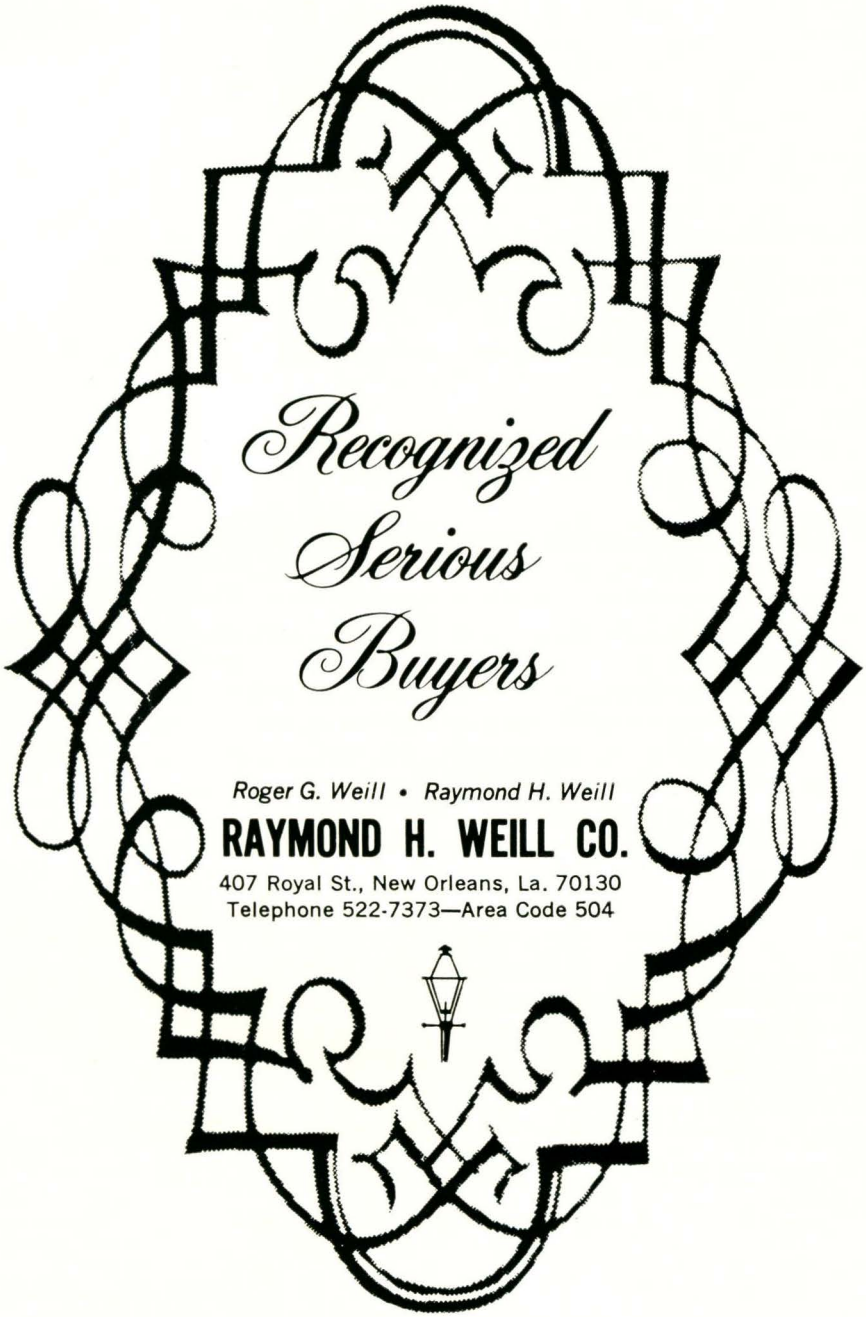
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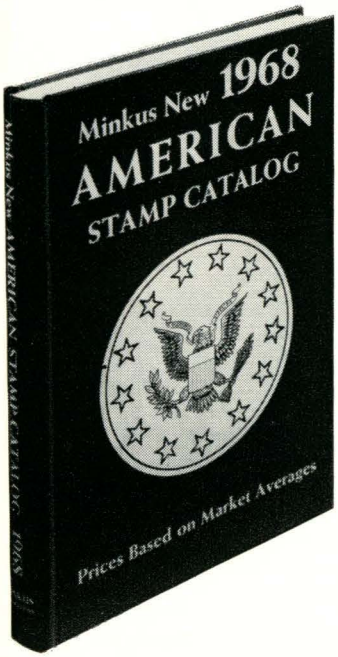
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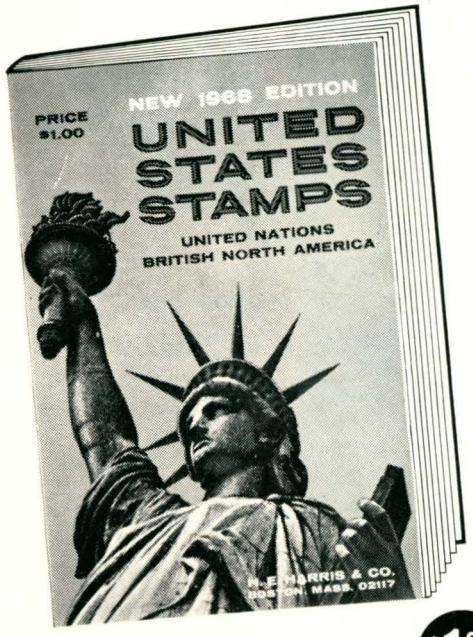
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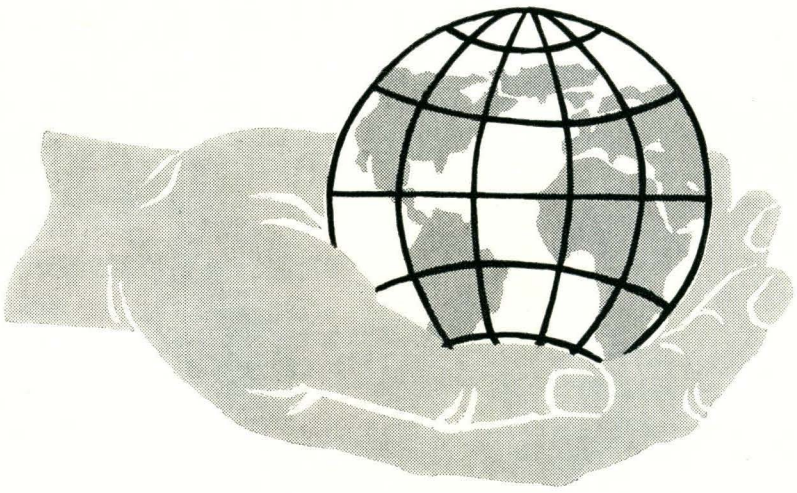
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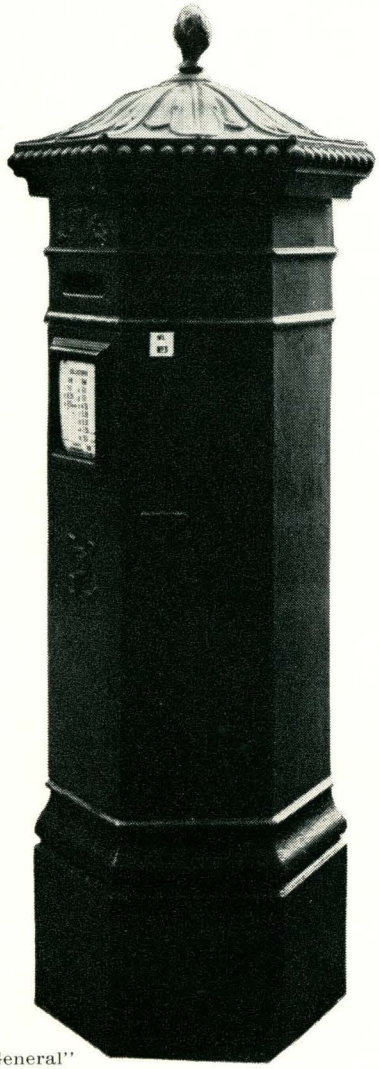
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The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST
Volume 46 Number 5
September 1967

Editorials

A Valuable Asset But Not An Investment

Contrary to popular belief, stamp collections are not investments. Rather, they represent a capital asset that, in some cases, show an increment in value. A stamp collection pays no dividends as stocks and real estate do, nor interest as with bonds and savings banks.

Experience shows that for stamp collections to increase in value, generally they must be held over a period of many years. Increment is always publicized when famous exceptionally valuable collections, such as Burrus and Caspary, are sold. Both of these philatelists collected for more than fifty years. If it is shown that a certain valuable stamp increased 100% in value over a period of forty years, one should also take into consideration the actual buying power of the dollar, which may have decreased far more in the same period of years.

Although neither in an actual nor in a technical sense an investment, as economists consider it, stamp collections are valuable assets. In the vast field of hobbies, stamps stand out for their recovery value. Philately leads all other hobbies in this respect. Another popular hobby, photography, has a relatively much smaller recovery value.

Compared to coins, stamps have one great advantage — they are easily transported in bulk. When one travels abroad, he at once experiences the restrictions on the carriage of coins, especially gold pieces. But no foreign customs man asks — "Do you have rare postage stamps?"

Also as millions of refugees can attest, stamps can be easily and safely carried on one's person. It is far more difficult with coins, because of their weight. Consequently, many people have found small, valuable items as stamps and loose diamonds excellent assets of value to carry concealed on one's person. This, however, still does not make stamps an investment.

In countries whose national currency has greatly declined in value because of inflation, stamps have proven to be an excellent hedge. But one must not forget the stringent currency restrictions that countries suffering from inflation have had. As a consequence, an American could sell some of his stamps abroad for much more than he paid for them over here. The hitch develops over the frozen proceeds after the sale. The only way to spend this money is by visiting the overseas country, where the sale took place, to spend the money there.

Also, stamps have another feature that is seldom mentioned because of its illegal aspect. But facts should be faced. Overseas, where tax evasion is much more generally practiced, some people put their surplus funds in stamps, especially for this reason. Although, it is not as common in America, this practice still does exist here. Tax officials have visited the editor in this building when investigating a person who is suspected of income tax evasion. It was reported that in past years, some such individuals made heavy stamp purchases in an attempt to evade income taxes.

All of this shows the great asset value of stamps. They have much to recommend. If, because of oppression, you were forced to leave your country, you would rather own a Hawaiian Missionary than a Rembrandt painting to take along with you.

There are three basic factors in any investment — 1) safety or preservation of capital, 2) income and 3) growth. You cannot find all of these in a stamp collection.

As for growth, as a rule, experience shows that stamps have not increased in value when measured by the purchasing power of money. Blue-chip stocks

have increased in value more than rare stamps over a forty-year period. Statistics show this. Furthermore, a blue-chip stock has paid handsome dividends each year for forty years, while a stamp collection never pays a cent.

If one carried insurance on his stamp collection, the annual premium possibly might equal or often exceed the annual dividends received from stock. Consequently, with valuable stamps, there is an annual expense rather than receipt of income. This, too, must be taken into account.

In essence, from a commercial and also a financial side, stamp collecting has many attractions. But those who picture our hobby as better than a top-quality stock, prime real estate or a "Triple A" bond, are in complete error. The late Alfred H. Caspary was a successful Wall Street broker. It is known that his stock transactions were far more successful than his stamp purchases.

Of course, a very important factor that cannot be measured in dollars and cents was the many enjoyable hours that Mr. Caspary spent with his stamps. From personal experience, we know that he had an exceedingly strong pride of possession. He wanted to own every valuable philatelic classic — stamp and cover. This aspect of stamp collecting does not pay cash dividends. Philately gives peace of mind and, in turn, better health and a good chance for longevity.

The enjoyable hours spent with one's stamp collection, the opportunity that philately offers one to forget his troubles, here is the greatest asset value of a stamp collection. No person ever spoke with greater sincerity about this than the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the many biographies written about him, there are numerous references to the times President Roosevelt sought diversion with his stamps.

Upon one occasion, during a particularly difficult time, when war was threatening, President Franklin D. Roosevelt turned to his Secretary of Interior, Harold Ickes, and said: "Harold, go home and forget it until tomorrow. When you get home, take out your stamp collection. This is what I shall do as soon as I get upstairs."

In this instance, one clearly sees the greatest asset to collecting stamps, peace-of-mind and relaxation, assets that cannot be measured by money.

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Canada

The Printing Of The 1875-88 Registration Stamps*

By Robert A. Chaplin, M.D.

A system of registered mail was established in England effective January 6, 1841. When registration was introduced in Canada, the charge to the United Kingdom was 7½d (Cy). In the Post Office Department Circular No. 43, dated March 1, 1859, the following rates are recorded:

"From the 1st of April next, the following will be the charges for the Registration of Letters addressed to the United Kingdom, and to British Colonies and Foreign Countries, when sent by the English Mails:

"For Registration of a Letter for the United Kingdom, 7½d. as a Registration fee, in addition to the Postage.

"For Registration of a Letter for British Colonies, or Possessions, sent by way of England, 1s. 3d. in addition to the Postage.

"For Registration of a Letter for France and other Foreign Countries via England, the charge for Registration is to be an amount exactly equal to the Postage rate.

"Both the Postage charge and Registration fee must in all cases be prepaid."

The changes made necessary, when Canada adapted the decimal system, were outlined in the "Post Office Department Circular No. 45" dated at Toronto June 12, 1859, effective July 1, 1859.

In the report of the Postmaster General dated at Toronto February 15, 1856, it is noted that the registration system was initiated on May 1, 1855. The following is also recorded:

"A plan of registration was introduced in all our Post Offices, superseding the practice of recording only letters marked or distinguished as containing money, and made applicable to any letter without reference to, or recognition of the special character of its contents. Under this regulation, any letter for which the sender may signify his desire to have the advantage of a distinct record from which the passage of that particular letter through the post might at any subsequent time be ascertained and traced is registered accordingly, and a certificate granted of the fact, on pre-payment of a Registry fee of one penny."

In the next report of the Postmaster General dated at Toronto February 12, 1857, it is recorded that:

"In October, 1856, an agreement with the Post Office Department of the United States took effect for a system of Registration to be applied to letters passing between the two countries. Under this agreement a person posting a letter on either side can, by the pre-payment of a fee of 3d in addition to the ordinary postage, secure a continuous record of its transmission from the place of posting to the place of destination, where a receipt will be taken and preserved of the due delivery of the letter so registered."

From the Postmaster General's report dated February 1, 1858, we are informed that, "It is computed that nearly 500,000 Registered letters now pass annually through our Post."

The report dated January 28, 1859 stated:

"The Department has, from 1st January, 1859, put in operation an arrangement for the conveyance of Parcel Packets between any two Post Offices in Canada with the ordinary mails.

*As read at our March 1, 1967 meeting.



Fig. 1. A pane of 50 of the 2 cents Registration stamp (Scott F1). — All photographs by Boutrelle.

"The charge for a parcel packet is 1s 3d per lb., within the maximum weight allowed a single parcel of 2 lbs., and pre-payment is enforced.

"A parcel may be registered on payment of an additional 3d."

In this same report, The Postmaster General also states:

"It is considered that it would be an improvement on the system if the charge for registration were made pre-payable by a stamp, instead of by money as at present."

"For the Registration of a Letter addressed to any place in British North America, the charge will be . . . 2 cents.

"For the Registration of a Letter to the United Kingdom . . . 12½ cents instead of 7½d.

"For the Registration of a Letter to United States . . . 5 Cents instead of 3d.

"The Registration charges on Letters Registered for Foreign Countries, etc., by the British Mails, are to be made at the same equivalent decimal rates."

On February 1, 1866, the registration charge to the United Kingdom was reduced to eight cents, and to British Colonies or Possessions sent via England 25 cents.

The Post Office Act of 1867 made the registration of letters containing valuables compulsory.

The report of the Postmaster General for 1868, which was the first of the Dominion of Canada (Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) stated that there were a total of 704,700 registered pieces. In 1869 this increased to 850,000 and to 1,000,000 by 1872.

Special Stamps Requested

The first record of the intention to provide special stamps to prepay the registration charge is in the "Report of the Postmaster General" for the year ending June 30, 1872 dated at Ottawa March 1, 1873. The following passage is quoted:

"It seems expedient to adopt some distinctive postage stamp to be used only in prepayment of the Registration charge, both to make it clear that this charge has been duly paid and accounted for in every case, and to diminish the risk which is occasionally felt at points of distribution of omitting to carry on the Registration in cases where the ordinary Registration postmark is not as distinct and calculated to arrest attention as it should be."

There was a delay in the introduction of the Registered Mail stamps. The report for the year ending June 30, 1875, dated Ottawa January 20, 1876, stated that:

"The enumeration returns show that about 1,750,000 letters were registered in the Canadian Post Offices during this year, being in the proportion of one letter registered in every twenty-four letters passing by post in Canada.

"Registration stamps have been issued, to be used by the public in prepaying the registration charges on letters passing within the Dominion, or to the United Kingdom or United States, each destination being distinguished by a different colour in the stamp, as well as by a variation in the amount of registration charge and corresponding value of the stamps.

"There is a red stamp of the value of two cents for prepayment of the registration charges on letters within the Dominion.

"There is a green stamp of five cents value for registered letters addressed to the United States.

"There is a blue stamp of eight cents value for registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom.

"These stamps are to apply exclusively to the registration charges and the postage rates on registered letters are to be prepaid by the ordinary postage stamps.

"It is believed that the use of these distinctive stamps for the registration charges, will tend to give registered letters additional security against the risk which is sometimes felt of the registration escaping observation, when such letters are dealt with hurriedly or handled at night, whilst passing through the post."



Fig. 2. The five cents (Scott F2) in a pane of 50.

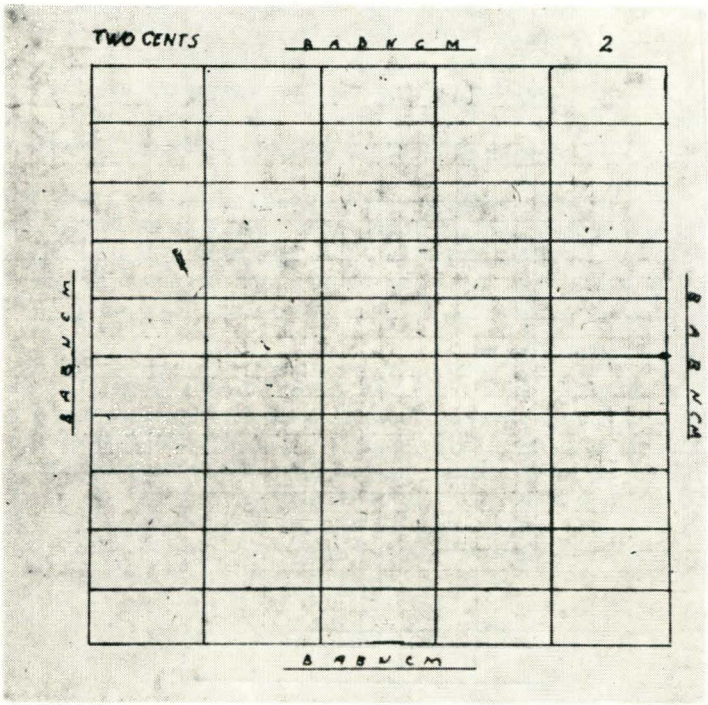


Fig. 3. Diagram of the layout of Plate No. 1 of the two cents stamp.

First Day Of Use

The registered letter stamps were first used on November 15, 1875. It has been suggested that the delay was due to the formation of the Universal Postal Union. On October 1, 1875 the postage rate for letters between Canada and the United Kingdom was reduced to the international rate of five cents as established by the U. P. U. regulations whether mail went via New York or direct.

In May, 1878 Canada was admitted into the Universal Postal Union effective July 1, 1878. The postage rate to all Europe was then reduced to five cents. By this time, the registration rate to the United Kingdom had been reduced to five cents. There is some question about its exact date.

In the Postmaster General's Report for the year ending June 30, 1877, the following is found:

"The Registration charge on registered letters between the United Kingdom and Canada had been reduced from 8 to 5 cents by the Post Offices of the United Kingdom."

Howes[1] quotes the "Stamp Journal" issued in 1878, as follows:

"After January, 1878 the cost of registering letters to Great Britain has been fixed at 5 cents, the same as to the United States."

The use of the eight cents registered letter stamp was thereafter very limited; none was issued after 1878.

1. Howes, Clifton A., "Canada. Its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery," The New England Stamp Co., Boston, 1911. Page 210.

The Post Office Act of 1889, effective May 8th, increased the domestic registration rate to five cents. It stated:

"The fee for the registration of a letter or other article of mail matter will be five cents upon all classes of correspondence passing within the Dominion. For the present, and until further instructed, the registration fee may be prepaid by using the two cents Registration stamps and postage stamps to make up the amount."

In 1876, there were 937,000 two cents registered letter stamps issued. This steadily increased to 2,858,900 in 1888, then 2,808,400 in 1889. There was a decrease to 601,750 in 1890, 14,850 in 1891, and only 100 in 1892, and a lone group of 400 in 1896. No two cents stamps were received by the Postmaster General after 1890.

The End Of Registration Stamps

Finally in August, 1893 the eight cents "Small Queen" postage stamp (Scott No. 44) was issued to prepay both the registration charge and the postage. The registration stamps were discontinued. The last 307,900 of the five cents value were issued in 1894. These stamps have never been demonetized.

The total number issued were approximately—

Scott No. F1 2c — 29½ million (Fig. 1)

Scott No. F2 5c — 12½ million (Fig. 2)

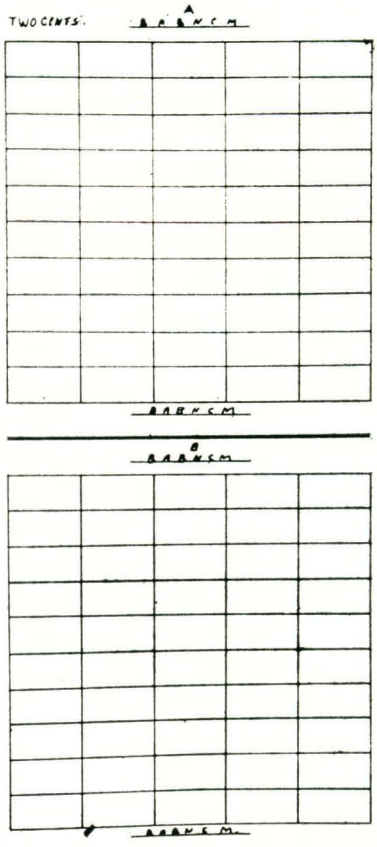


Fig. 4. Two cents Plate No. 2 with diagrams of the upper and lower panes.

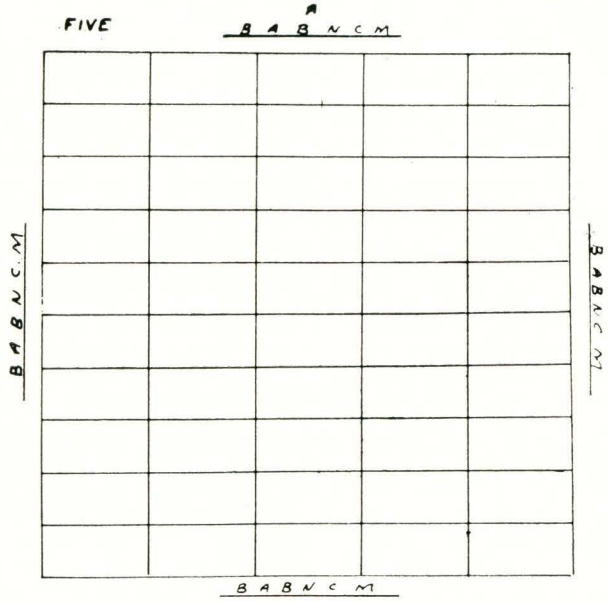


Fig. 5. The five cents Plate No. 1 diagram.

Scott No. F3 8c — 90,000 (of which Howes[1] states 40,000 were recalled and destroyed.)

The Printing

The Registered Letter stamps were printed by the British American Bank Note Company in Montreal until 1888, and then in Ottawa. There were two plates used for the two cents, three plates for the five cents and one plate for the eight cents.

In 1875, a plate was made for each denomination. In 1878, the plate for the eight cents was scrapped. The plate for the two cents was re-entered in 1886; plates No. 2 for each of the two and five cents were made in that year. In 1888, plate No. 1 of the five cents was re-entered and plate No. 3 produced.

It is important to remember that these plates were laid down and the stamps printed at the same time and by the same company as the "Small Queen" series of postage stamps. The original plate for each denomination printed sheets of 50 stamps (10x5). This made a sheet similar in size to that of the "Small Queen" postage stamps.

The second plates of the two and five cents were made, so that they could print 100 stamps each. The two cents plate consisted of two parts, one above the other, that would print two panes of fifty stamps. These panes have ten horizontal rows of five stamps each. Plate No. 2 for the five cents consisted of ten horizontal rows of ten. This plate was not satisfactory; it was never properly finished. It was not used for many years, and then only when it became a necessity.

Plate No. 3 of the five cents was designed to print two panes, an upper and a lower one, probably of 50 stamps each (10x5)[2].

2. Smythies, E. A., and Smith, A. F., "Maple Leaves," Vol. 10, No. 11. June, 1965. Page 292.

On each of the first plates, the imprint, "British American Bank Note Company, Montreal," appears in each of the four margins. (Fig. 1) This had two thin continuous outer framelines, which became worn. They are, therefore, difficult to identify on the sheets from the re-entered plate. It is also in this worn state in plate No. 2 of the two cents and exists only at the top and bottom of each pane. (Fig. 4) There is no imprint on plate No. 2 of the five cents. "British American Bank Note Company, Ottawa" imprint on plate No. 3 of the five cents appears at the top and bottom of each pane (Fig. 7).

The face value of the stamp is sometimes in the margin. It may be by the printed word or number. These marks are often referred to as "counters". "TWO CENTS" appears on the left side, and the number "2" on the right side of the top margin of plate No. 1. "TWO CENTS" appears in the left top margin of plate No. 2; there is no number on the right side.

Plate No. 1 of the five cents had the word "FIVE" in the left of the top margin (Fig. 5). Plate No. 3 had "FIVE CENTS" in the left of its margin (Fig. 7). There are no numeral counters on the five cents plates. Plate No. 2 has no counters (Fig. 6).

The eight cents plate had the word "EIGHT" and the numeral "8" in similar positions on the top margin (Fig. 8).

Sometimes the letters "A", "B", or "R" appear reversed on the top margins above the imprint. "A" is found on the upper pane, and "B" on the lower pane on those plates, which printed two panes. The letter "R" is found above the top imprint on the re-entered five cents plate. There are guillotine guidelines between the upper and lower panes.

The Plating

A resumé of each plate is as follows:

Plate No. 1 of the two cents (Fig. 3) was made in 1875. It consisted of 50 impressions (10x5). The "Montreal" imprint is on each of the four margins, surrounded by two thin continuous framelines. "Two cents" is in the left and the numeral "2" in the right of the top margin. There are no letters. The gutters between the impression are 4 to 4½mm. wide.

This plate was re-entered in 1886. In this state, the framelines around the imprint are worn and sometimes not visible. There is a very clear doubling of the framelines at the left and right of stamps, Positions Nos. 6-15-25-35-44 and 45.

Plate No. 2 of the two cents (Fig. 4) was laid down in 1886. It printed an upper and lower pane of 50 stamps each, (10x5). The panes are separated by

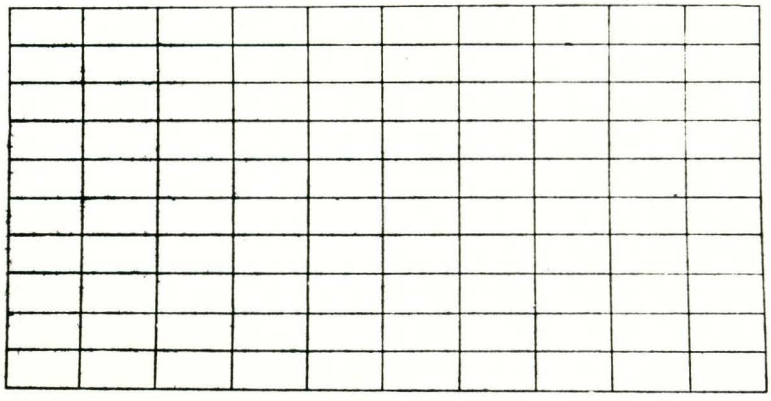


Fig. 6. Plate No. 2 of the five cents.

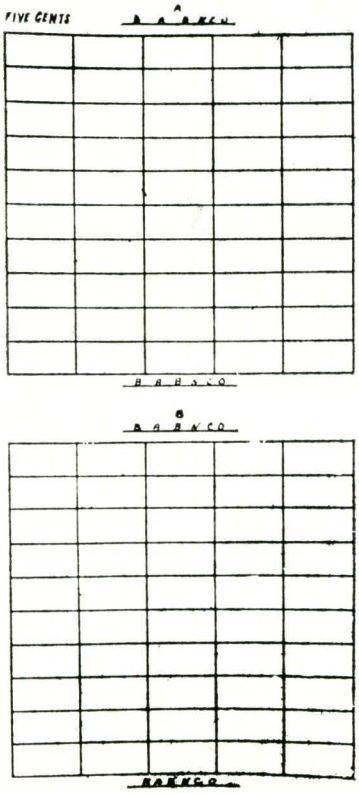


Fig. 7. Plate No. 3 of the five cents.

two guillotine lines. The "Montreal" imprint with the worn framelines appears in the top and bottom margins of each pane. The words "TWO CENTS" are in the left side of the top margin. There is no numeral "2". The letter "A" is above the upper imprint on the upper pane and the reversed letter "B" in a similar position on the bottom pane. The gutter between the stamps is 4 to 4½mm. wide. The lower left corner of the frameline around the stamp tends to be broken and not double.

Plate No. 1 of the five cents (Fig. 5) was made in 1875. It consisted of 50 impressions (10x5). The "Montreal" imprint is in each of the four margins. The gutters are 3½mm. wide. This plate was re-entered in 1888. The two thin framelines around the imprint are still found on the re-entered plate. The reversed letter "R" is above the top imprint. The word "FIVE" is on the left of the top margin; it probably exists on the original plate. There is doubling of the left framelines on Positions Nos. 11, 38, and 41; and doubling of the right frameline in Position No. 44.

Plate No. 2 of the five cents (Fig. 6) was made in 1886. It consisted of 100 impressions (10x10). The vertical gutter is 5mm. wide, the horizontal usually 2 mm. wide. But examples exist where the latter is only 1½ or 1 mm. wide. This resulted in stamps so narrow that they could not be perforated in one operation because the wheels of the perforating machine could not go closer together than 20mm. To perforate the horizontal gutters would require two operations with the wheels spaced to perforate every second row. The plate was put away never completed.

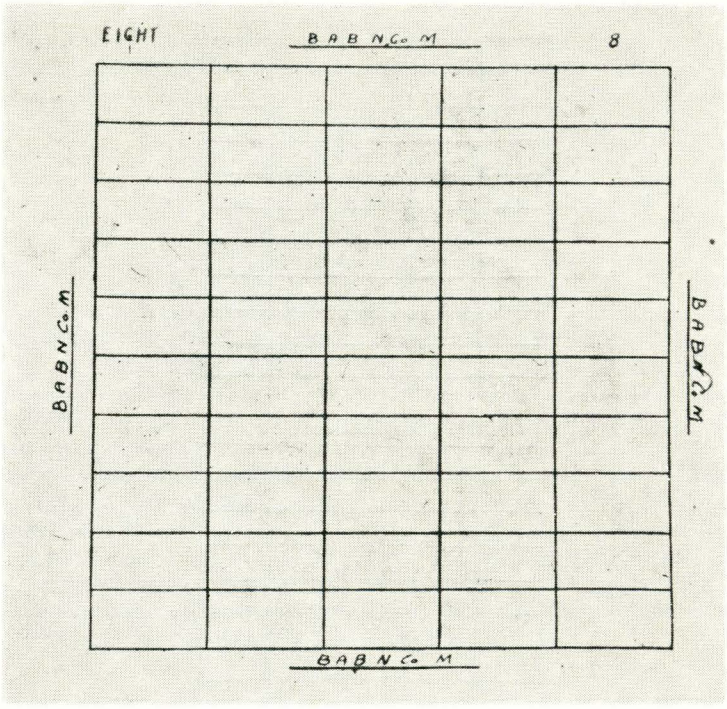


Fig. 8. Diagram of the plate layout of the eight cents (Scott No. F3).

Plate No. 3 of the five cents (Fig. 7) was made in 1888. It printed sheets of two panes, the upper and a lower one separated by two guilotine lines. The layout probably was two panes of fifty stamps (10x5). The imprint was the Ottawa type; it appears above and below each pane. The letter "A" is above the top imprint on the upper pane, and the reversed letter "B" above the top imprint on the lower one. The words "FIVE CENTS" are on the left side of the upper margin. The gutters are 3½mm. wide.

In 1889, the Postmaster General issued 514,700 five cents stamps. Because of the change in rate the quantity was increased to 1,466,950 in 1890 and to 2,154,350 in 1891. The earliest stamps from Plate No. 2 are found dated 1892.

The "Dominion Philatelist"[3] noted the new sheet arrangement in 1892. Probably this old plate, which has never been properly finished, was taken out of storage and put to use to supply the great increase in demand for the five cents stamp. They have many guidelines, position dots and blemishes, which are normally burnished off before printing. There are no marginal marks. Stamps from this plate vary considerably in width because of the difficulty in perforating.

The plate for the eight cents consisted of 50 impressions (10x5) (Fig. 8). The "Montreal" imprint with the two framelines is in each margin. The word "EIGHT" is in the left and the number "8" in the right side of the upper margin. There are no letters.

(Continued on Page 299)

3. Howes, Clifton A., "Canada. Its Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery," The New England Stamp Co., Boston, 1911. Page 212.

United States

Tax Paid Revenue Stamps 1868-1879

By Solomon Altmann

(Continued from Page 221)

Patent Papers

Introduction

In the first part of this article on United States Tax Paid Revenue stamps, most of our attention was given to the adhesives' designs, especially the "Living Americans" depicted thereon. Also, we described and illustrated the engravings and lettering.

Some of these Tax Paid Revenues carried a legend in very small letters giving the name of the patentee plus the date of his patent.

For security reasons and to prevent reuse, an attempt was made to use two or even three different patents on the same Tax Paid. Thus, they show usage of double and safety papers, two-color sensitive inks and other protective devices.

The names of the patentees — *Casilear*, *Clark*, *Duthie*, *Jones*, *Spencer* and *Willcox* — should be familiar ones, because these were the craftsmen, who had designed, engraved or produced many of the United States postage and revenue stamps*.

Therefore, this second part will go into further detailed descriptions about the patents and the patentees.

Casilear

George W. Casilear (1825-1912), a designer and engraver, was superintendent of the Engraving Division at the Bureau of Engraving & Printing. He was

*In the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Vol. 35, No. 2, dated March, 1956 on pages 67-85, an article, "U.S. The Grill and Other Patents of Charles F. Steel relating to Postage Stamp Production, 1867-1875" by H. D. S. Haverbeck described some of this subject-matter.

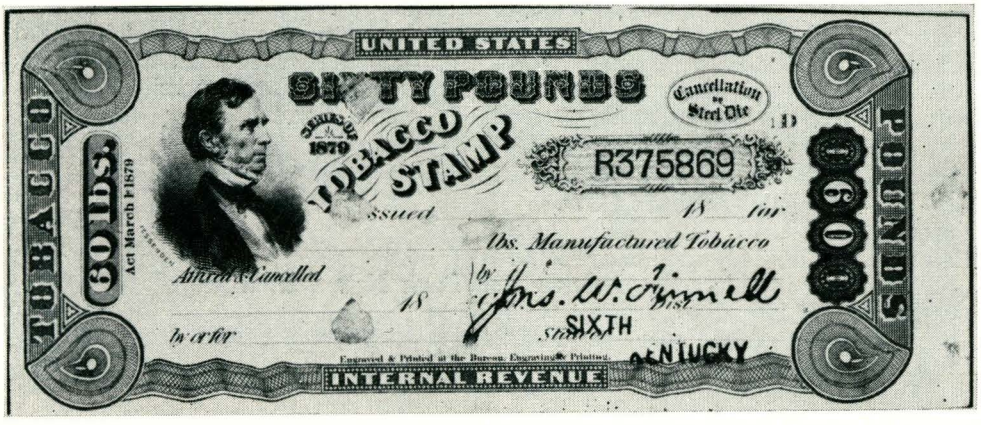


Fig. 23. 60 lb. tobacco stamp, series of 1879, with portrait of Wm. P. Fessenden.



Fig. 23A. Enlargement of part of Fig. 23 to show the name of Casilear, as the arrow indicates. (Photographs by Boutrelle).

granted at least nine patents in the development of various devices to protect the revenue of our government. They are:

Patent No. 84,341, dated November 24, 1868.

"Claim: Method of preventing the alteration of numbers on bonds, revenue stamps and paper currency." The numbers are printed between brackets, leaving no room for an additional one, on finely engraved background in fugitive colors (see Fig. 23A).

For an example of one out of many uses of this patent, see Figure 23, the 60 lb. tobacco stamp, series of 1879 with portrait of Fessenden. This Tax Paid not only has the patent date, but the name "*Casilear*" printed under the control number; this is most unusual, especially when it also carries the imprint of the Bureau of Engraving & Printing.

George W. Casilear Patents No. 99,757, and 99,758, both dated February 15, 1870 read:

"Improvement in Bank Notes, Bonds, Revenue Stamps, etc."

Both Patents are similar, one an improvement on the other. It records:

"*Claim:* My improvement consists in ruling, in an ornamental design, ground tint over the otherwise blank portions of the paper reserved for and intended to receive such writing, consisting of lines, preferably in the form of waved, crossed and interlaced work."

"The use of a liquid ink similar in its chemical properties to that of ordinary ruling-ink, which is subsequently used in writing over and upon the signatures or other matter giving value to the paper intended to be protected by this device; the only difference between the two inks being that of color and tint, the ink used for the ground being of a much fainter tint than the writing ink, those colors preferably selected which render copying by photography impossible." *(See Figure 10,* Custom stamp with portrait of General Grant).

Other patents by Mr. Casilear were:

Patent No. 104,554, dated June 21, 1873
Improvement in Printing Ink.
Patent No. 138,613, dated May 6, 1873
Patent No. 138,614, dated May 6, 1873
Improvement Methods of Engraving Bank Note Plates.
Patent No. 167,223, dated August 31, 1875
Improved Safety Paper (see Fig. 24)
Patent No. 167,987, dated September 21, 1875
Improvement in Revenue Checks.
Patent No. 193,805, dated August 7, 1877
Hard Metal Types.

Clark

Spencer M. Clark (1810-1890(?)) was in charge of the First Division of the Currency Bureau. In December, 1864, he was given the title of Chief of the Bureau of Engraving & Printing.

He was granted Patent No. 98,031, dated December 21, 1869, reading: "Self Canceling Postal and Revenue stamp (double paper)."

"*Claim:* The nature of my invention consists in the production of postal or revenue stamp, composed of two layers, one of which is perforated, the two being united and printed on the perforated side, and gummed on the imperforate side, so that when the stamp thus made is affixed to paper or other material the two layers shall separate."

Mention should be made that the "*Steel*" patent is generally better known for double paper, but I believe Mr. Clark's patent for double paper must be considered because of his position with the Bureau.

Mr. Clark's portrait appears on the 5c fractional currency used during the Civil War. After his death, the following was written*.

"A lot of fractional currency was found among his papers. A dealer obtained them from his widow and offered them for sale, but the United States authorities claimed they were government property, seized them and punched them full of holes. Even in that condition they are rare, but a few reached the hands of outside individuals before they were mutilated."

"The American Journal of Numismatics" records that a *Mr. S. M. Clark* was connected with the Connecticut Screw Co. of Hartford, in *1893*. Is this the same man, because it is recorded in one journal that Spencer M. Clark died in 1890?

Although not philatelic, another patent issued to Mr. Clark should be mentioned, because it was concerned with the security of U. S. Government bonds. This is:

"Patent No. 64,197, dated April 30, 1867
Machine for Punching Paper."

*"Mekeels Weekly Stamp News (1898)", page 38.



Fig. 24. Used experimentally on five pounds Snuff stamp, series of 1872; "Girl with Sewing Machine" is the design in the upper part.

Duthie

James Duthie (1825?-1876?) was a pictorial engraver. Also, he was the first vignette engraver employed by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing in 1862.

He was granted Patent No. 125,550, dated April 9, 1872, which read:

"Improvement in Bank-Notes, Bonds, Revenue Stamps, etc."

"*Claim:* The nature of my invention consists in preparing the stamp, check or other document, either before or after printing or writing the same with a thin coating of writing ink by pen-ruling the same in various forms or devices, colors or combination of colors."

This patent has illustrations of some blank checks, also of a one dollar revenue stamp.

G. T. Jones

George T. Jones (1800?-1873) was a bank note engraver.

In 1842, he was the superintendent of the Cincinnati branch of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch and had been in their employ for the last thirteen years. He was Vice-President of the Columbia Bank Note Co. of Washington, D.C. in 1867. We find the following interesting item about him*.

"On July 22, 1868, he (Jones) submitted a bid for a new contract for postage stamps, but the expert committee decided his two color and three sensitive ink essays submitted with his proposal are not, in an artistic point of view, equal to others which the board had before them, however, the Treasury Department officials did endorse Mr. Jones' idea."

We quote from "Mason's Coin & Stamp Collectors Magazine," July, 1869:

"Commissioner Delano is considering the propriety of adopting new stamps for tobacco, and also a new method of canceling stamps, a patent for which has just been taken out by a citizen of Ohio."

On March 22, 1870, *Patent No. 101,020,* was granted to George T. Jones of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in the manufacture of revenue and other stamps. This patent was used on the regular revenue stamps. Other patents held by Mr. Jones were Nos. 54,834 and 54,835, both dated May 16, 1866.

Spencer

Charles F. Spencer (??-??) of Rochester, New York held this patent:

"*Claim:* Improvement in Postage and Revenue Stamps.

"Patent No. 208,433, dated September 24, 1878.

"Be it known that I Charles F. Spencer of the city of Rochester, N. Y. have invented a certain new and useful instrument in Postage and Revenue stamps.

"My improvement relates to the preparation of the gummed side of the stamp, whereby the latter may be cancelled by the blow of a hammer, mallet, handstamp or other instrument having an elastic face, so that when the blow is given the face of the stamp will be broken into small pieces, entirely defacing or destroying the same, and preventing its recovery for second use.

"The invention consists in coating the gummed side with *emery, sand* or other hard granular material, EITHER IN THE ACT OF GUMMING or after the gum is applied, so that the said granular material will adhere with the gum, and when a smart blow is delivered upon the stamp the same will be defaced, and disfigured, as before described, and without any harm or detriment to the envelope or its contents."

This patent was used on a 2 cent revenue essay with portrait of Mr. Hugh

*"Boston Revenue, 2nd Issue," page 65.



Fig. 25. 1870 C. Delano is at right. "Bureau of Engraving & Printing" imprint appears above United States, on white bond paper or surface colored bond paper.

McCullough*, then Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Luff** refers to an explosive cap patent (Fulminate of Mercury). This is a French patent. I believe he refers to the Spencer patent, which apparently was unknown to Mr. Luff, because he does not mention Spencer. This was called by different names, such as dynamite and explosive. This is understandable when one sees the contents that were used to effect cancellation.

Willcox

James M. Willcox was a paper manufacturer. He was a direct descendant of the founder of Ivy Mills, which produced some of the paper for manufacturing government securities.

He held Patent No. 56,650, dated July 24, 1866, "Safety Paper." For its use, see the fractional currency, fifth issue or revenue stamps, third issue, for imprint "patent date, July 24, 1866."

Patent No. 115,005, dated May 16, 1871 was issued to Mr. Willcox for Improvement in Paper for Banknotes, Bonds, etc. (Chamelon Paper).

This patent imprint appears on tobacco and on some revenue stamps. See Fig. 6A, in Part I of this article, because it shows one pound Manufactured Tobacco stamp, series of 1872, with portrait of Delano, also imprint of Bureau of Engraving & Printing for the vignette and Continental Bank Note Co. for green border and in lower lefthand corner and the imprint "Willcox Chamelon Paper. Patented May 16, 1871."

Hydrometer Labels

A hydrometer is a glass instrument for determining the specific gravity and purity of various liquids. It has a graduated zero scale, marking the depth to which it sinks into the pure liquid. One end has a large hollow ball or bulb. Into this bulb is inserted and glued, with the face showing through, a revenue stamp, which was placed there during the process of manufacture. The end of the glass is then finished and sealed up, making an entire hollow glass vessel.

Revenue stamps were inserted by an agent of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the factory of Mrs. Tagliabue in New York City, as an authoritative proof that each U.S. Government hydrometer for spiritous liquors has been duly tested and can, therefore, be relied upon as the standard. They can be purchased from the U.S. Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. for a little over $2.00 each. Each stamp measures about eight inches in length.

*This was illustrated as Figure 16 in the July number on page 218.
**John N. Luff, "American Journal of Philately," 1903, page 3.



Fig. 26. 1871 Alfred Pleasonton is seen at left, "Series of 1871" at top. Inscribed "Internal Revenue", and below, "Standard Hydrometer Stamp. A. Pleasanton, Commissioner." Imprint "Bureau of Engraving & Printing" on white bond paper is on the bottom in the center.

The stamps are printed in black on white paper. No value is indicated. All bear the imprint "*Bureau of Engraving & Printing*", except one signed by E. A. Rollins, as Commissioner. All come imperforate.

The portraits of Internal Revenue Commissioners Columbus Delano (Fig. 25) and Alfred Pleasanton (Fig. 26) are on the 1870 and 1871 issues. Washington (Fig. 27) is portrayed on all other issues.

The labels are printed by the Bureau in sheets of 20 (2x10).

Lock Seals

"Lock seals" are used at distilleries, warehouses and breweries by the Internal Revenue storekeeper or gauger, who is in charge of the plant. The places, where distilled spirits are made, drawn or stored, are under his supervision. As a safeguard and precaution, the liquids are locked with a specially constructed padlock made so that a paper seal or label can be inserted to cover the keyhole, making it impossible for anyone to open the lock without breaking the paper seal. The following well describes the "Lock seal" philatelic significance*.

"The sheet of seals are printed by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing sent out from Washington to the Collectors of Internal Revenue.

"The paper seals, so far as is known, are of only two designs. The smaller seal was used from 1879 to 1892 (size 11x24mm) printed in sheets of 50 and are described as follows:

"The words 'Internal Revenue' at top and bottom, the space between taken up with the red control number, at right, 'U.S. Lock Seal' between control numbers and 'lock seal' is the opening where seal fits over slot in lock.

"Glass seals were used prior to the paper seals but as they broke occasionally in the lock, causing trouble, they were discontinued and the paper seals took their place.

"The larger, or 'Slaight' seal (so-called from patentee of the lock) Series of 1875, and still in use, (1912) (size 18x48mm) printed in sheets of 54, six rows, nine of each row, are numbered from 1 to 100,000 this making 1851 sheets of each serial letter, the 1852nd sheet having 46 numbers and 8 blanks, and are briefly described as follows:

"At top in curved label U.S.Int.Rev. underneath is a rectangular hole on

*E. B. Sterling's "United States Revenues" (1888) and W. W. Norton, Handbook and Checklist, U.S.I.R. Soc. (1912).

either side of which are the words Lock Seal under this, the control number which is repeated at bottom of seal. The lower half of the seal is taken up with the head of Liberty and over this (since 1897-8) is surcharged the serial letter. This series runs from A to Z, excepting I, J, O and Q, which resembles the figure 1 and 0 too nearly to be used.

"Each seal has at the bottom a number which signifies position in sheet and the forming of reconstructed sheets is one of the chief pleasures of lock seal collecting. It is not known just when the serial letters were first used, but it is known that none were used before 1892, and it is believed that the control letters were used from 1892 to 1897 or 1898 and then the *black* with series, following with *green* with series to *ultramarine* with series to *brown* with series, and *red* as in use now (1912). It seems to take about three years to exhaust a series.

"It was announced in 1888 that the Department had decided to change the color of the seals every 30 days, and this was carried out at first to a certain extent, for either the color of the seal or of the control was changed every month.

"There are various shades of the violet, red and orange seals, but so far as is known no dropped letter varieties, nor other perplexing minor differences that the specialist in postage gets up against.

"It has been observed that four varieties of paper have been used for printing the seals; thin hard wove paper, soft porous paper, vertically laid and horizontally laid, the horizontally laid being the kind used the most. The paper contains a watermark of the name of the paper in large letters and some of these letters are found in some of these stamps while others show none of the watermark."



Fig. 27. 1877 Head of Washington is on the left; signatue of Green B. Raum, Commissioner, at right; "Series of 1877," and imprint of "Bureau of Engraving & Printing" at the right. The stamp is printed on white bond or surface colored bond paper.

Appendix

The following list contains the names of those designers and engravers along with their specialized craftsmanship. The list may not be complete, but it has most all of the names presently known to the U.S. Essay and Proof specialists.

Furthermore, since the National Bank Note Co., the Continental Bank Note Co., the American Bank Note Co., and the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing printed all the Tax Paid Revenue stamps, it is possible that most of these designers and engravers employed during the 1868-1879 period may have worked on these Revenue stamps. No information to this effect could be found, although the author searched high and low in the Collectors Club library to find some reference to those who prepared the stamps.

It will be greatly appreciated if any reader, having knowledge that any of the following did work on U.S. Revenue stamps, would send same to the author.

Designers and Engravers of the National Bank Note Co.

Bourke, E. F.	Frame and Letter Engraver
Cooper, D.	Letter Engraver
Cunningham, A. W.	Script Engraver
Danforth, Geo. H.	Siderographer
Durand, Cyrus	Lathe Engraver
Delnoce, Lewis	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
Fanter, J.	Letter Engraver
Girsch, Fred	Pictorial Engraver
Hidden, Wm.	Designer
Jones, Alfred	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
Kenworthy, J. C.	Letter Engraver
Lindsley, J. C.	Pantograph Engraver
Macdonough, James	Designer
Marshall, Wm. E.	Portrait Engraver
Molander, J. C.	General Letter Engraver
Nichols, Wm. D.	Letter Engraver
Oldham, Edmond	Pantograph Engraver
Ourdan, Jos. P.	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
Pease, Jos. I.	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
Perrine, Geo. E.	Portrait Engraver
Pitcher, E.	Designer
Ponickau, W.	Vignette Engraver
Ronaldson, D. S.	Ornamental and Square Letter Engraver
Rost, C.	Pictorial Engraver
Smillie, James	Landscape and Historical Engraver
Smillie, James D.	Vignette Engraver
Thurber, Geo.	Letter and Ornamental Engraver

Designers and Engravers of the Continental Bank Note Co.

Beckwith, Harry S.	Pictorial Engraver
Burt, Chas. E.	Portrait and Vignette Engraver
Cauglan, Dan	Siderographer
Claxton, Jos.	Designer and Script Engraver
Darley, Felix	Designer and Vignette Engraver
Delnoce, Lewis	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
Fenton,	Designer
Fenwick,	Letter and General Engraver
Girsch, Fred	Pictorial Engraver
Hall, Peter	Script Letter Engraver
Hinshelwood, Robt.	Pictorial Engraver
Holding, Geo. W.	Letter and Scroll Engraver
King, Jas. S.	Allegorical Engraver
Kohler, C. A.	Letter Engraver
Kritter, Wm.	Square Letter Engraver
Meignelle, J.	Square Letter and Scroll Engraver
Ourdan, Jos. P.	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
Packard, Butler	Designer
Porter, Atwood	Letter Engraver
Ormsby, W. L.	Line Engraver and Siderographer
Skinner, Chas.	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
Smillie, David J.	Square Letter Engraver
Smith, Chas. H.	Vignette Engraver
Warren, Asa	Designer

Designers and Engravers of the American Bank Note Co.

Burt, Chas. E.	Portrait and Vignette Engraver
Bannister, Jas.	Vignette Engraver
Costenbader, W. F.	Bank Note Engraver
Darley, F. O. C.	Designer and Vignette Engraver
Delnoce, Lewis	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
Earle, Henry	Designer and Letter Engraver
Earle, John	Square Letter Engraver
Girsch, Fred	Pictorial Engraver
Green, Warren	Designer
Hall, Peter	Script Letter Engraver
Hanks, Owen G.	Pictorial Engraver
Harrison, D. R.	Script Engraver
Harrison, Thos. F.	Bank Note Engraver
Hatch, Lorenzo J.	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
Hay, DeWit C.	Vignette Engraver
Helm, A. L.	Modeler and Designer
Jones, Alfred	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
Major, J. P.	Designer and Script Engraver
Morris, Thos. F.	Designer
Ourdan, Jos. P.	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
Packard, Rawson	Script Engraver
Rueff, Jos. A.	Pictorial and Letter Engraver
Smillie, G. F. C.	Portrait and Vignette Engraver
Smillie, James	Landscape and Historical Engraver
Smillie, Jas. D.	Vignette Engraver
Smillie, Wm.	Designer and Letter Engraver
Saulnier, H. A.	Script Letter Engraver and Siderographer
Schlecht, C.	Vignette Engraver
Stevenson, John	Designer, Letter and Ornamental Engraver

Designers and Engravers of the Bureau of Engraving & Printing

Burt, Charles E.	Portrait and Vignette Engraver
Casilear, Geo. W.	Portrait Engraver
Chorlton, Wm.	Vignette Engraver
Delnoce, Lewis	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
Duthie, James	Pictorial Engraver
Hatch, Lorenzo J.	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
McCoy, "Pop"	Small Square Letter Engraver
Ourdan, Jos. P.	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
Prud'Homme, J. F. E.	Portrait and Pictorial Engraver
Rueff, Joseph A.	Designer and Pictorial Engraver

— The End —

PHILATELIC BOOKS

See the Inside Back Cover in this Number for the complete listing of books that are currently available.

The Clubhouse

The Capital Fund

Many of us, in recent years, have been recipients of urgent appeals from one good cause or another seeking the one, universal commodity that oils all wheels — money. Indeed, the multiplicity of such requests has resulted in what may be termed the "Dilemma Of Giving." Having budgeted our funds for contribution purposes, the decision remains: to which good cause do we channel them?

To highlight the sense of urgency for requests, many charitable and educational organizations avail themselves of the services of professional fund raisers Elaborate brochures are prepared and sent to all possible donors setting forth in great, dramatic detail the purposes for which the contributions will be used. The costs of such brochures and a plethora of follow-up letters cut deeply into the contributions received, as do the fees paid to the promoters. Recent surveys published indicate that frequently only a small fraction of the gifts are made available to the organizations, for which they are obtained. Yet, there is no halt in the fund-raising campaigns. It must be assumed, therefore, that the net proceeds are sufficient to allow these charitable, educational and religious organizations to function.

Since 1964, the Collectors Club has appealed to its members to subscribe to a capital fund of $100,000.00. This amount is in itself a reduction from a total fund of $250,000.00 originally set by the Board of Governors. But, no new buildings are planned from the monies obtained for this fund, nor are any dramatically unusual services anticipated.

The appeal for the capital fund stemmed from a realization by the Governors that normal aims and activities, as set forth in the articles of incorporation, might have to be curtailed or abandoned because of rising maintenance and other costs. It was envisioned that once the goal of $100,000.00 had been achieved, it would be held intact as an investment, and the interest amounting to $5,000.00 annually at present bank rates would be used for the ordinary and necessary expenditures of the Club as budgeted.

To date, there have been three letters sent to the members at year's end asking for contributions. No professional fund raisers were employed. No great expenditures for extravagant brochures have been undertaken. Indeed, costs were kept at a bare minimum for printing and postage. The purpose, of course, was to husband all the monies collected so that our goal could be reached as soon as possible. Perhaps, that was a mistake because the total amount in this capital fund as of December 31, 1966 was only $15,590.85. The manner of investment of this fund is shown in the report that appeared on pages 110-111 in the March, 1967 number of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

What is more disappointing than the modest sum achieved to date is the fact that so few of the members have shown their support by generous giving. At most, somewhat less than two hundred members have made any contribution whatever. There are more than eleven hundred Collectors Club members in this country and abroad. Had each contributed only $10.00 during each of the past three years, over $11,000.00 would have been raised annually and the fund, with interest added, would be somewhere in the neighborhood of $40,000.00 to $50,000.00. This would include, of course, those generous contributions of $100.00, $500.00 and $1,000.00 made by several of the members.

Recently, the President of the United States called upon all citizens to participate in a dramatic "Decade Of Urgency." On my desk, as I write, are some excellent pieces of literature received from a fund-raising committee repre-

senting DePauw University, from which my son received his liberal arts degree several years ago. All of these pieces bear the title "Design For A Decade." Highlighted therein are such stirring phrases as "response with a sense of commitment" and "investment in a share for DePauw." To further give identity to donors, shares are set up as Service Share, Loyalty Share, Benefactor's Share, Patron's Share, etc.

The questions that comes to mind, accordingly, is whether the Collectors Club has not missed the boat in not dramatizing its appeals for contributions from the members? Should we have designed a "Decade Of Donations," supplemented, perhaps, with letters suggesting a share in the "Search For Significance?" The writer confesses he has no ready answers to the question. It was the judgment of the Governors and the committee chairmen that a simple, straightforward request for contributions would be sufficient. As the results of three year's endeavours indicate, this approach has not been too productive.

Yet, the need and the urgency still remain obvious. Without the income from a capital fund, many of the services of the Club will have to be curtailed in the foreseeable future.

That well-known walrus in "Alice In Wonderland" once remarked that the time had come "to talk of many things: of shoes—and ships—and sealing wax—of cabbages—and kings . . ." The time has, indeed, come to talk of more mundane things than the delightful bit of whimsey suggested by the walrus! It is time to suggest to all members that they join with the Governors in assessing the sense of urgency in the appeal for the capital fund. In the writer's humble opinion, we cannot wait for the decade to run its course before assuming the responsibility of giving. That is why there is no suggestion here of a "Design For A Decade" such as DePauw University's nor the "Decade Of Urgency" as suggested by President Johnson. The challenge must be met now, not in a decade nor even tomorrow for, unlike the words of song which suggest that "tomorrow never comes." Our tomorrows will surely come and find us wanting, if something is not done today.

Speaking for the Board of Governors of The Collectors Club, may I suggest that members not wait for the annual contributions letter before deciding on the sum to be allocated to the Club out of their budgeted charitable funds. The time to decide is *now* so that when the letter from the chairman of the capital fund is received, the contributions will already be earmarked and quickly sent to augment the sums now on deposit in the fund. We will not designate your contributions as a patron's share or a benefactor's share. In a sense, all who give are patrons and benefactors. Our real reward will come not in being designated as patrons or benefactors, but in knowing we have responded to an important challenge at a critical time in the Club's history by making it possible for the Collectors Club to function in the way the articles of incorporation state: ". . . to promote interest and knowledge of philately, among its members and the public generally . . ."

Philip Silver, Vice President

Meeting of June 7, 1967

It is axiomatic that one should try to open a debate or argument with one of his strongest points. It is also true that good strategy makes a strong conclusion desirable. Thus, in choosing the dates for the 1967 program, the Program Committee had originally planned that the first meeting would be Professionals' Night. It became necessary, however, to make a change in plans to accommodate a speaker, who would be abroad on this date. So, it was decided

to close out the first half of the program year with a bang; Professionals' Night was rescheduled for June 7, 1967.

It can be reported that the reverberations of that "bang" are still being heard. This was distinctly a program calculated to allow the presentation of opposing viewpoints.

The professionals' panel included Messrs. Herbert J. Bloch, Ezra D. Cole and Leo Scarlet. Mr. Scarlet, who is currently President of the American Stamp Dealers Association, acted as chairman of the program.

At the outset, Mr. Scarlet stated that too often criticism was directed at dealers, whether orally or in writing, the latter being reported in the philatelic press. But, too frequently, the dealers' viewpoint had no forum for its airing. What he proposed for the program was to divide it into three sections:

1. a forum to hear the dealers' side,
2. a chance for the dealers on the panel to regale the members with anecdotes of a lifetime of stamp dealing activities,
3. a showing of favorite collections.

It can be reported that the first part of the program generated so much discussion that the second and third parts were never reached. This is unfortunate, because the combined trade experiences of the panel must approach or exceed one hundred and twenty-five years. Perhaps these tidbits of anecdotage may form part of a future Professionals' Night.

Also, there was no time for discussion of Mr. Bloch's reference material which was displayed in the wall frames. Included were the first issues of the Marshall Islands, the 1885-1886 issue of St. Pierre and Miquelon and the Luxembourg "1 *Franc*" error. It is hoped that at a future meeting, Mr. Bloch will be prevailed upon to present some of these items for analysis and discussion.

One of the points raised by the panel was that the collector needs the dealer as much as the dealer needs the collector. Few disagreed with this thought, it being quite obvious that the value of most collections is maintained simply because the dealer provides a market place for their eventual disposal.

While the writer was in process of reporting on other points of discussion, one of the members sent along his own report of the night's proceedings. Mr. Ira Seebacher, well-known to many of the resident members, is the author of the following piece. But, it should be cautioned, it represents merely his own viewpoint and not necessarily that of any of the other members, who attended the meeting, nor the editor and the Editorial Board of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. *(P. S.)*

Leo Scarlet, president of the American Stamp Dealers' Association, presided at the final meeting of the Collectors Club before the summer break. If it was his intention to make it memorable, he boldly seized the opportunity.

He opened his remarks by revealing his decision to air some of the sometimes masked opinions that stamp dealers form of their customers. In so doing, he laid bare his opinion that similarly, not all customers regard dealers as princes of philately. This left Mr. Scarlet easily wounded.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Scarlet thought that most dealers are held in contempt by collectors. His guarded remarks conveyed the impression that just perhaps the feeling is sometimes heartily returned.

Having thus opened up a large can of wriggling worms, Mr. Scarlet thought that it would be proper to throw the meeting open to the expression of various views and, perhaps, thus afford an opportunity to ask various questions. He asked that two spectators present, also professionals, come forward and join him as a three-man garrison against the expected onslaught. Stepping into the

breach to man the insecure bastion behind the speaker's table were Herbert J. Bloch and Ezra D. Cole, two gentlemen of decided and oft-expressed opinion. They donned their most ferocious glowers but, unabashed, the audience wheeled to the attack.

It was suggested by one speaker that it was a false premise on the part of Mr. Scarlet that collectors in general did not like dealers in general, not even privately. This covered the chain of command from A to Z.

It was further debated that it was not necessarily a one-way thoroughfare, as Mr. Scarlet had said in his opening remarks specifically that philately could not exist without dealers. Dealers could not very well exist either without customers, meaning collectors. Both exist in a mutual ecology, both in an artificial environment, easily turned noxious by the suppression of one or the other.

Mr. Cole then stated in his rather urbane, observational manner that perhaps over the years he had to admit that in most collectors there was some "streak of larceny." This was interpreted to mean that collectors like to get something deeply desired for less than it's worth. Mr. Scarlet termed this desire "visceral." Mr. Cole did not find words to describe the dealer, who likes to make a 500% profit on a purchase.

And so it went, both sides insistent on criticizing each other without listening to or weighing very much the allegations of the opposition. While there was no rancor, overt or covert, the heat generated was due possibly to the spirit of the affair. It grew fairly torrid, as all pitched in two cents' worth. Since there were some 50 or so present, conceivably the total net worth of all that was said came to 50 times 2c or just about $1.

Few cared to speak to any particular point, so that it took considerable effort and skill by Messrs. Philip Silver and Herbert J. Bloch, co-chairmen of the Program Committee, to keep the reminiscing within bounds.

One speaker did make some attempt, however, to gather the various threads and weave them into some sort of criticism, which was offered as "constructive." He said it was not solely the purpose of ASDA to give an annual show. It should be, it was suggested, a self-policing organization, quick to rid itself of unscrupulous practitioners. It ought to modernize its machinery for ejecting undesirables, who previously have gained a safe harbor in the ASDA, because of the legal difficulties involved in throwing miscreants out. "You have to get them with the evidence." However, were the ASDA to *publish* a code of ethics, then any open violations of those established rules would be reason enough for a hearing, and subsequent and summary dismissal. Such a code, it was offered, should include specific commandments as follows:

"Thou shalt not conduct mail auctions, in which such abuses exist as similar lots going to different bidders at various bidding levels; executions should not be at the very top price but at a reasonable advance over the second highest bid; no minimum bids;

"No misuse of such terms as first day cover for cacheted envelopes that have never seen the mail;

"Thou shalt not offer, without suitable warning, labels from such non-existent stamp Shangri-Las as the Moluccas, Davar and other such blisters on the philatelic body;

"Thou shalt not misrepresent merchandise or misdescribe it in auctions;

"Thou shalt not term minor printing varieties as 'errors' or major finds;

"Thou shalt not offer merchandise, palpably faked or counterfeit hiding behind such phrases as 'as is,' 'please examine' or the like."

These and other ethical rules would help to make ASDA both more select and more respected. The logo of the ASDA would then come to mean something

valuable and desirable for the dealer member. He could use the logo in his advertising almost as a royal appointment is used.

These suggestions, it must be admitted, met with more approval from collectors than from professionals who, to start with, were guilty of horrible military tactics. They were outnumbered in the classic proportions for defeat by at least three to one.

It was, however, hardly an overwhelming victory for the majority. Too much grape and cannister found no mark and the heavy stuff was never really brought to use. It was Civil War Armament in the 20th Century, when what was achingly called for was something in the nature of 155's at least. Members retired, after suitable gum-flapping, leaving the field hardly bloodied. All of which was well, since the club's building never was designed with suitable tunnels for a really first-class abattoir.

In summary, the word "viscera" was about as gutty as anything expressed all evening. The stamps in the frames? They may still be there yet. No one ever did get around to talking about them. More's the pity! And so passed "Professionals' Night," more "scarlet" than crimson, more jumbled than "colecannon," and squarer than any "block." *(Ira Seebacher)*

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

5223 McCary Ballard, Atlanta, Ga. Collects Confederate States, United States, Liberia, Ethiopia.
5224 Marcel C. Stanley, Wellington, N. Z. Collects New Zealand.
5225 Alan George Brown, Canterbury, Australia. Collects United States, Mexico, Australia.
5226 Abbot Lutz, New York, N. Y. Collects Britain, Denmark, Italy.
5227 Dr. Fred L. Reed, New York, N. Y. Collects Netherlands.
5228 H. Harold Wineburgh, Dallas, Tex. Collects World.
5229 Nicholas G. Koutroulis, New Orleans, La. Collects Greece, United States, Netherlands.
5230 Ilia Braunstein, Brussels, Belgium. Collects air mail and Russia.
5231 Pedro M. Rodriguez, Santa Rosa, P. R. Collects philatelic literature.

1967 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Meetings convene at 8 p. m.

September 20th — *Great Britain — The beginning of adhesive labels, the Treasury competition, Rainbow trials, the first stamps, Archer perforations, unusual covers, rarities.* —Wallace W. Knox, Esq., Oakland, California

October 4th — *Research night*

October 18th — *Special delivery service of the United States*—Robert L. Markovits, Esq., New York City, N. Y.

November 1st — *United States — 1851-1861, "Many questions, some answers"* — Mortimer L. Neinken, New York, N. Y.

November 15th — *Canada — Large Queens on cover*—Robert W. Lyman, Marblehead, Massachusetts

Book Reviews

Cumulative Index to Philatelic Literature 1950-1963, 2 volumes, on typewritten pages (10'' x 14''), compiled by Arthur J. Brown, Hon. Librarian, National Philatelic Society, London, England. Available for reference only in the Collectors Club Library.

Philately for years has been faced with a problem that defied any practical solution. There is a great amount of philatelic knowledge in print, but scattered in hundreds of different periodicals without any reference. All this has been published also in many different languages. The unsolved problem has been to corrolate this information in one handy place for easy reference.

For instance, a philatelist is interested in the stamps and postal history of Guam. He turns to a top philatelic library, as we have here in the Collectors Club, to see what literature is available. The librarian can supply him with a list of handbooks taken from the library's well-organized and up-to-date index cards.

But what about the many individual articles in all the philatelic journals and specialty bulletins? This is a good question! No one ever has had the time to compile such a badly-needed cumulative index, not even if only confined to English language publications.

Long ago, this reviewer lost count of the number of times a member of this club had suggested the great need for a cumulative index of articles in all the English language periodicals. As they say: ''Ideas are a dime a dozen. But finding a volunteer to do the work is like finding a $1000 bill.''

This reviewer hit the ''jackpot'' when he visited London, England in June of this year. He had been having some previous correspondence with Mr. Arthur J. Brown, Librarian of the National Philatelic Society in London. It was about an exchange of some philatelic literature. An appointment, therefore, was made to meet with Mr. Brown in his London library.

While showing the National Philatelic Society's library, Mr. Brown took two large books off the shelves. He proceeded to explain that his society, around 1950, began publishing in its monthly magazine, the ''Stamp Lover,'' an index to English language philatelic literature. (Some members, as I, may be familiar with this.) He had taken these monthly indices for his base and from them compiled a cumulative index from the year 1950 through 1963.

Mr. Brown then had typed his cumulative index, had it bound in two volumes and placed upon his society's library shelves. He had had the foresight to make two carbon copies. One was presented to the library of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. The second copy still was unbound in his possession.

Would the Collectors Club's library care to have the latter as a gift from Mr. Brown? It is believed that this reviewer's loud, prompt, and resounding affirmative reply blasted Mr. Brown out of the room.

The two volumes with the second carbon copy of this cumulative index to philatelic literature arrived here safely this past summer. It is now available in the Collectors Club library. Its use must be confined to the library proper; it cannot be taken out on loan.

Volume 1 has a short explanatory introduction written by Mr. Brown. This is followed by 12 pages listing each journal indexed with mention of the abbreviation used for reference. This reviewer counted approximately *215 different philatelic periodicals in this index.* For example, when reference is made to an article from the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST under an individual country, the abbreviation is CCP, followed by the name of the author, and then the volume and page number.

Someone is sure to say: "But why only for the years 1950 to 1963? What about all the other years?" Mr. Brown mentioned in London last June that he is now working on a cumulative index to cover the years 1926 to 1949. He explained that it was very slow work, because the essential element needed is *TIME*, which he is finding in very short supply. But he assured me that when this herculean task is completed, he will again make two carbon copies, one of which will be presented by him to the Collectors Club library.

It is this reviewer's opinion, which certainly all others should share, that this recent gift will prove to be one of the most useful in this club's library. Certainly, when, as in the past, a member writes to our librarian, to request what literature exists on a certain field in which he currently is interested, the librarian now can supply information that heretofor was not available. *(H.M.G.)*

The Postmarks Of Haidarabad by Muhammad Ashraf. Published by Muhammad Ashraf, 3.6.382, Himayatnagar Road, Street No. 2, Hyderabad, A.P., India. 82 pages including illustrations and appendices. Paperbound. No price indicated.

Those collectors, who are laboring under the delusion that the Feudatory States of India issued stamps for the purpose of sale to collectors, should properly study this book. They will be surprised to note that the list of post offices in the Hyderabad State occupies 10 large double-column pages. This monograph on the postmarks of Hyderabad is a real joy to read. It is so arranged that all the information needed can be most easily found.

For those who are familiar with the Persian script, the author has endeavoured to present the details in a manner that will make for ease in recognition. To assist those, who are not familiar with the script, there is a glossary added in Appendix D. The illustrations will enable collectors to identify the handstamps and cancellations in their collections, lead them to take a greater interest, and find greater appreciation for the postal history of what was India's premier Feudatory State.

The book is written in English. It has the illustrations spaced through the text in a most useful way. Each illustration is keyed to the text so that reference is most easy.

Your reviewer is most impressed with this book. It is the first really important step in recording the postal history of the former Indian Feudatory States that has been taken in many years. It is an indication of the importance that the new generation of Indian philatelists place on the study of postal history, especially that of their own country. Mr. Ashraf is to be congratulated on his efforts.

The only fault that your reviewer can find is with the production rather than the contents. It seems to us to be almost a waste of time to mimeograph such a volume, especially upon the soft sulphite mimeograph paper. We know that cost is a major consideration in such a labor of love. But what is not realized is that in 10 years time this paper will have become brown and brittle; the book can hardly be opened without the pages cracking and breaking. As this volume is paperbound, we also suggest that the purchasers arrange to have it firmly bound in cloth. This will help prevent the inevitable future deterioration that must set in.

We make these suggestions since this volume is an important book for any specialist in Indian postal history, the postal history of the Indian Feudatory States, and the specialist in the stamps of the Indian Feudatory States. No collector in these fields can afford to be without this study. *(H. D. S. Haverbeck)*

Het interessante van Poststukken ("Covers Are Interesting") by J. H. Broekman (President of the Netherlands Club of Cover and Postal Stationery Collectors), published by "De Branding," Amsterdam, Netherlands. Price: US $2.00 incl. postage. Available from J. Broekman, Hoflaan 25, Bergen, N.H. Netherlands.

This is a fascinating book, very well printed, of 80 pages with 16 pages of clear illustrations. It discusses the various aspects of cover and postal stationery collecting.

It starts off with a plea that, because of the avalanche of new and spurious issues by so many emerging new countries, it may be a good idea to turn to a different form of collecting.

This phase still offers plenty of opportunity; there is material available, suitable for every taste and pocket.

Mr. Broekman points out that cover collecting is fairly popular in the United States, but there seems a dearth of dealers and auctions in the other countries.

The writer in the first chapter gives clear examples of the different types of "entires" which may be collected, such as "stampless" (before postage stamps and also of later periods), covers with stamps and different types of postal markings, postal stationery, parcel post receipts and many other postal forms. He also discusses precancelled, metered and other mail.

In the next chapter he gives hints about the methods of collecting, storage, mounting, and other problems.

This book gives detailed description on several types of covers, which can be obtained at very little cost, and which would make a very interesting and varied collection. One of the most worthwhile chapters is the one which discusses the use of special stamps in addition to postal stationery. It seems that several countries issued these for the use on postal cards only.

Mr. Broekman manages in these 80 pages to give a very thorough and complete picture for beginners and advanced collectors alike. Unfortunately, the Dutch language is not familiar to many U.S. collectors (a good working knowledge of German is of great help). Therefore, it should be translated into English for use in this country. *(Theo Van Dam)*

Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Vol. I, United States, British Commonwealth, Latin America and United Nations. Published by Scott Publications, Inc. 461 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y., 10001. 859 pages, illustrated. Price $6.50.

This edition marks the centenary of the Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue. When John W. Scott first put out his one page monthly price list in 1867 from his shop at 34 Liberty St., he offered about 350 sets, single stamps and packets. A century later, "Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue" runs to more than 2200 four-column pages and carries more than 160,000 major number listings in the combined edition.

Volume I this year has 47,948 changes or newly inserted prices, which reflect the tremendous demand for the stamps that are listed in it. Besides the 5,000 increases in the United States section, major increases occur in the listings for Australia, India, Newfoundland and Colombia. Three new independent countries appear in this edition: Botswana, Guyana and Lesotho. It also contains the year's accumulation of new issues, a total of 1497 stamps.

This catalogue is the "Encyclopaedia of Philately" for collectors and philatelists in this country. No collector can afford to be without it. *(H.D.S.H.)*

Catalogue A. Maury, 1968 Vol. II, French Community, Colonies and Occupation Zones. Published by Maison Arthur Maury, 6, Blvd. Montmartre, Paris (9e), France. 376 pages, Illustrated. Available in the United States from HJMR Co., P.O. Box 2368, Miami Beach, Fla. 33140. Price $1.75.

This is the 101st. edition of the Maury Catalogue from France. The catalogue is a reasonably complete listing of the stamps of the French Colonies, French community, and zones of occupation.

The listings are in some parts, but not all, quite specialised. The arrangement is strictly alphabetical and, therefore, somewhat confusing. For example: Under "China," one finds only the stamps overprinted, "Chine." But for The Offices in China, having the town-name overprints, one must look alphabetically.

This catalogue may be of use to the French specialist, but the general collector will find it too specialized. *(H.D.S.H.)*

United States, United Nations and British North American Stamps, 1968 edition. Published by H. E. Harris and Co., Boston, Mass. 02117. 192 pages, 2,000 illustrations. Price $1.

This catalogue is primarily a pricelist for the H. E. Harris and Co. stock. As such, its value lies mainly in the fact that the prices reflect a portion of the market in these stamps at the time of going to press.

We can recommend this only to those collectors, who are more interested in the current market value for stamps rather than in the stamps themselves. *(H.D.S.H.)*

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

The Postage Stamps of Great Britain, Part One: Third Edition, by J. B. Seymour and Clive Gardiner-Hill. Edited by John Easton. New illustrations by A. R. Butler. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society, London, England. 1967. 336 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1968, Volume I. Scott Publications, New York, N.Y. 849 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Maury Catalogue Specialise de Timbres-Poste, Tome II, 1968. Maison Arthur Maury, Paris, France. 370 pages. Illustrated. French text. Courtesy of HJMR Co., Miami Beach, Florida.

Stamps of the United States, United Nations and British North America, 1968 Edition. H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass. 192 pages. Illustrated. Courtesy of the publisher.

Canadian Roller Cancellations, 1894-1930 by E. A. Smythies assisted by Dr. C. W. Hollingsworth. Published by The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. 1967. 61 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

United States: Notes on the Bluish Paper Stamps of 1909 by Winthrop S. Boggs. Reprint from The London Philatelist. 1960. 11 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Great Britain: The Story of Great Britain and Her Stamps by James A. Mackay. Philatelic Publishers Limited, London, England. 1967. 158 pages. Illustrated. Bristol cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

(Continued on Page 312)

Hyderabad

The Numeral Cancellations

By A. H. Burnett

I would like to add to the details of the interesting article on numeral cancellations of Hyderabad recorded by Mr. M. A. Nayeem in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST (Vol. 45, No. 5, pages 269-276), because there are other very distinct types, which deserve to be included in any review of these cancellations.

The first of these, Fig. A, has four squares with two diminishing lines outside the largest one, with the Urdu letter "RE" (equivalent to "R" in English) within the smallest square measuring about 6x6 mm.

A somewhat similar cancellation of five complete squares, (Fig. B), is on a cover from Raichur to Lingsuggur. It would appear that all three examples with the letter "RE" are from different cancelling devices, but only the examination of other examples on card or cover will help resolve any conjecture we may make as to the purpose of this type.

Next, are examples without a number, the center square being left blank, as illustrated in Fig. C. These examples are on a stamp, not on cover. So here again, we must look out for further examples if we are to ascertain the function of this cancel, which may have some connection with the earliest experimental post offices. *(Illustrations are on page 298.)*

Another distinctive type is that illustrated as Fig. D, which has a very crudely inscribed number "74" within a single, wide, milled-edged circle, much resembling the impression of a key-ring. I have examples only on stamps and would be most interested to learn if anyone has a specimen on a card or cover, so that we can identify the place of use, and the reason, if possible, for this departure from the general design. It will be noticed that the number "74" is the one Mr. Nayeem identified as allocated to Jadcherla, an example I do not have on cover. It may turn out to be a locally made replacement.

In regard to the numeral "1" within a circle of bars, mentioned on pages 273-274 of Mr. Nayeem's article, I regret that I am not yet convinced that this handstamp was applied by the R.M.S., Eastern Section, Hyderabad-Warangal, *at Warangal.* While I still consider that this cancel was connected with the R.M.S., I would hesitate to accept the suggestion of its use at Warangal until more convincing proof is forthcoming.

The Railway Mail Service of Hyderabad State was inaugurated in 1875, when the only section of line was that from Wadi to Secunderabad, opened on October 8, 1875. The Great Indian Peninsular Railway worked this line as a branch of their main line from Bombay to Raichur. Trains over this section of 116 miles, started and terminated at Shahabad, the next station after Wadi in the direction of Bombay, as there was no water available at Wadi. It lies to the south of Hyderabad; the first handstamps used by the R.M.S. were inscribed "Railway," "Southern Railway," "Southern Rail" and "Shahabad Rail."

The numeral handstamps were already in use, but as far as I know, no numeral cancelling device was provided for the R.M.S. While the connection at Wadi with the G.I.P. Railway also served the transit of mail for Raichur, all mail by rail went in one direction only, from Hyderabad, to the south.

With the opening of the 87-mile section from Secunderabad to Warangal on April 8, 1886, mail from Hyderabad was required to be sorted for two directions, south of Shahabad and east to Warangal. The handstamps "Eastern Rail" and

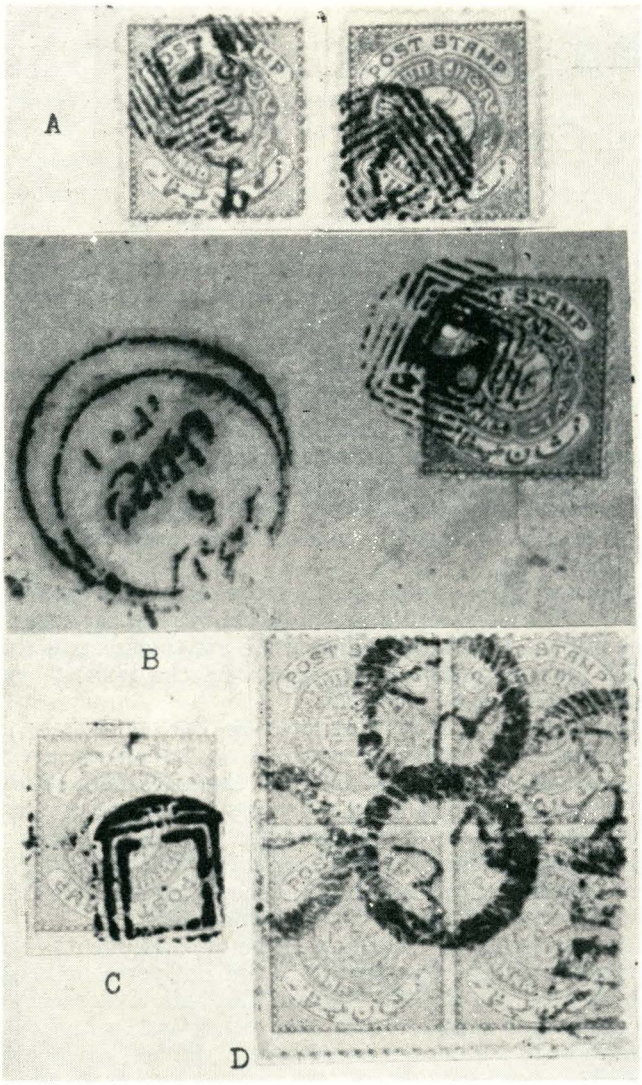


Fig. A
Fig. B
Fig. C
Fig. D

"Eastern Railway" were used on the eastern section, Secunderabad to Warangal, in conformity with and the practice for the R.M.S. on the southern section.

I have taken another look at the material in my collection and find that there are at least two distinctly different markings of Mr. Nayeem's type IX. The main difference is in the size. The circles are of 18 mm. and 20 mm. diameter. The inner rectangle varies from 7x3½ mm to 8x4 mm, the one of the larger circle more clearly defined. There is also some slight difference in the formation of the numeral "1", which is inset in the rectangle. These differences can be seen in the examples of types IXa and IXb, illustrated on pages 273 and 274.

There are four covers, on which the stamps are cancelled with the Nayeem cancellation type IX, used during the first six months of the commencement of the train service on the eastern section, Secunderabad to Warangal. The earliest is on a registered cover dated 14th Shawal, 1303 H (July, 1886). This one and the next, a registered cover of 5th Zikhaida, 1303 H (August, 1886) do not have the four-compartment registration handstamp, as illustrated on page 274, al-

though both carry the Warangal date stamp.

On the two unregistered covers, that of the 7th Shawal, 1303 H (July, 1886) is backstamped Warangal, while the other, of 17th Zilhaja (September, 1886) is backstamped "Sharki Rail" (Eastern Railway). A registered cover dated 1305 H has the four-compartment registration handstamp, but no details have been entered therein. The cover carries the Warangal datestamp.

From an original railway sheet timetable, I find that the train service between Hyderabad and Warangal, which operated from April 8, 1886, consisted of one train daily each way, according to the following overall timings:

Hyderabad Departure 6.15 a.m.	Warangal Departure 2.30 a.m.
Warangal Arrival 1.20 p.m.	Hyderabad Arrival 9.25 a.m.

To operate this service, two sections of carriages would have been required. As such, two "sets" of Railway Mail Service staff were necessary to man the postal service. Here then is the explanation for more than one type IX cancellation, if the cancelling devices were used by "sets" travelling between Hyderabad and Warangal.

The early 2.30 a.m. departure from Warangal of the daily train to Hyderabad may, in some way, be connected with our problem. It is doubtful if the post office at Warangal was kept open for business after 6 p.m., for presumably, all mail for Hyderabad or transit would have been bagged and sealed for Hyderabad before the office closed and sent to the station by a postman. If this was the case, then the handstamp, Nayeem's type IX, must have been applied by the R.M.S. sorting section of Hyderabad G.P.O. This would fit in with the fact that Hyderabad G.P.O. was currently using the number "1" in Nayeem's type 1.

But, in absence of proof, can we be sure that this presumption is correct? Until we can discover something of the sorting procedure adopted at the time of the use of this handstamp, or, find more convincing proof to pinpoint the place of use, I think we can only go so far as to say that the use of Nayeem's type IX was connected with the R.M.S. operating on the eastern section between Hyderabad and Warangal.

CANADA *(Continued from Page 278)*

CANADA REGISTERED LETTER STAMPS — RESUMÉ

1 May 1855	Registration system established.
October 1856	Registration agreement with the United States.
1 January 1859	Parcel Post and Parcel Post Registration established.
28 January 1859	Recommends that registration be prepaid by stamps.
1 March 1859	Registration agreement for letters to pass via England to British Colonies, British Possessions and Foreign Countries.
1 March 1873	Postmaster General reports that it is expedient to adopt some distinctive postage stamp to be used only in the prepayment of the Registration charge.
15 November 1875	Registration Stamps introduced— 2c red for domestic registration 5c green for registration to United States 8c blue for registration to United Kingdom
1878	Registration rate to United Kingdom reduced to 5c.
8 May 1889	Registration rate within Canada increased to 5c.
1894	The last registered letter stamps were issued. The two plates for the two cents, the three plates for the five cents, and the one plate for the eight cents were described and illustrated. The varieties in colors, perforations, and cancellations were shown in blocks, singles, and on covers.

Honduras

Postal History to 1877 and

Its First Postage Stamps Of 1866 (Part 14)

By Irving I. Green

(Continued from Page 230)

APPENDIX

Postal Guide of Honduras

Authorized by the Government in the Decree of March 31, 1877

Comayagua — April 1877

National Printery — Telegraph Street — Comayagua

Table of Contents

General Regulations — Registration — Postage Stamps — The Mails — Postmen — Post Office Boxes — General Post Offices — Remarks and Observations — Arrival and Departure of Interior Mail at Comayagua and Tegucigalpa — Arrival and Departure of Ship Mail at Comayagua and Tegucigalpa — General Rates of Postage for Correspondence and for Parcels — Additional Rates of Postage.

Section I — General Regulations

Article 1. — All post offices will be open to the public from 9 a.m. until 11 a.m. and from 1 p.m. until 5 p.m. However, on days of the arrival or departure of mails, exterior and interior, they will remain open up to the hour designated for the arrival and departure of these respective mails.

Article 2. — The postage stamps used for franking mail will be stocked at all the postal administrations of the Republic.

Article 3. — All private correspondence addressed to the interior or the exterior is required to be previously franked with the correct postage as specified in the general schedule of postage rates.

Article 4. — All newspapers destined for the interior of the Republic or sent to the other Republics of Central America are exempt from all postage charges; this also applies to all incoming newspapers. Newspapers to and from Canada, Mexico, South America, the United States of America and overseas will pay the fee called for in the general postal tariff.

Article 5. — All correspondence or parcels lacking the correct amount of postage, as required by the postal tariff, or which do not carry sufficient postage stamps to cover the fee, always will be sent to their

place of destination, if this is in the interior of the Republic, where will be levied a charge double the tariff rate, depending on whether the deficit is total or partial.

Article 6. — Any letter sent illegally among newspapers or packages to avoid payment of postage will not be delivered. In addition, the person, who thus attempts to defraud the postal service, will be subject to a fine of five pesos, payable to the local authority; only the presentation of the letter or letters confiscated need be evidence of the wrong-doing. Therefore, the postal administrators may open any newspaper or parcel, which they suspect contains correspondence or any other written matter.

Article 7 — A fine of five pesos* will be levied upon those who use a cancelled postage stamp, and payment will be collected in the manner described in Article 6.

Article 8. — Any letter, once it has been delivered to any Administration, will not be returned, even to the sender himself.

Article 9. — All letters, newspapers, parcels, etc., shall bear clearly written, the name and address and especially the Department where the item is being sent. Otherwise confusion will result, since there are many localities with the same name in the different Departments. Likewise, it is essential that all correspondence destined for the interior be properly addressed.

Article 10. — To prevent, as much as possible, the non-delivery of correspondence to addressees whether they failed to come in person to collect it at the post office or were not at home to receive it, these addressees or persons should supply their complete address (street and number), or, if unknown, furnish some clue that would serve the postal employees as a guide to their whereabouts.

Article 11. — Every fifteen days, a list of correspondence held in general delivery will be published in the official newspaper.

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*In Honduras, from 1866 to 1873, the scarcity of her own silver currency was considerably alleviated by the authorized use of silver money from other Latin American countries. This miscellaneous mixture was not identical as to weight and fineness. But in general circulation, there was little discrimination between the coins. Their own depreciated copper and nickel money circulated to a limited extent as small change.

In the United States with no silver being presented to the mint for coinage, the government, by the Demonetization Act of 1873, dropped silver from the coinage system, making gold the sole monetary standard. The price of silver had been rising in value for the past decade. As a result, silver money of the Latin American countries increased in value in relation to the U. S. dollar. However, after 1873 the supply of silver in the United States increased greatly, due to the discovery of rich deposits in Colorado and Nevada. The effect of this increased supply was a decline in the price of silver. From a high of $1.02 for 371.25 grains of silver in 1873, the price fell to 90 cents in 1876.

Also, in 1875 the United States adopted the Resumption of Specie Payment Act, agreeing thereby to redeem in specie on or after January 1, 1879, the legal-tender notes (Greenbacks) issued during and after the Civil War. To the demands of the silver-mining interests for government purchases of silver were added the voices of the farmers and other debtors who favored "cheap" money that would lead to inflation and enable their debts to be paid off more easily. Pressure from these groups resulted in the Bland-Allison Act of 1878, whereby the Government agreed to buy from two to four million dollars worth of silver a month at the current market price.

But this action still did not solve the problems of the silver miners or the western farmers as more silver was being mined than was being bought by the government; the price of silver continued to decline. This condition lowered the exchange value of the Honduran silver peso in the late 1870's to approximately 90 cents U. S. currency.

Article 12. — The postal administrators are not to be held responsible for the loss of any correspondence once the mail pouches have left their respective offices, but the interested parties should notify them, in order to proceed with a prompt investigation.

Article 13. — It is absolutely prohibited to send through the mail, or inside of letters or parcels, jewelry or cash. Should such an infraction be detected, the contents will be seized by and forfeited to the governmental authorities.

Article 14. — All packages of newspapers should be bound around the middle with the ends left open to permit examination. Otherwise, they will be considered as letters and will be charged the letter rate.

Article 15. — Newspapers, books, parcels or printed matter of any kind whatever will bear only the name and address of the sender, his title, and the name and address of the addressee.

Article 16. — No package of newspapers should exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or thickness.

Article 17. — The following are considered as newspapers, and thus are exempt from the postal tariff: government decrees, almanacs, and, in general, all that is of public interest.

Article 18. — Samples of any kind will be wrapped in such a manner that they can be examined at the ends as to their contents. The exceptions are seeds, grain, etc., which can be sent in small closed bags, but transparent, so that their contents can be seen; or tied in such a manner as to make it easy to open them for inspection. If these directions are not observed, such samples will be considered as letters and will be charged the corresponding fees.

Article 19. — None of the packages etc. mentioned in the previous Article may exceed one pound in weight or measure more than two feet in length or one foot in width or thickness.

Article 20. — The following are prohibited in the mails: paints, photographs or engravings, which are indecent or obscene, as well as newspapers, sheets or cards bearing words or marks that are obscene, indecent, or seditious.

Article 21. — Any material that will damage other correspondence is totally prohibited from inclusion in the mail pouches.

Article 22. — Correspondence will be delivered in the Postal Administrations to the addressee or his duly appointed representative, who presents a card for this purpose with the addressee's authorization and signature.

Article 23. — Letters from the exterior addressed to other post offices will not be delivered in the main Post Office to the addressee withuot written authorization from the sender. Ordinarily, a piece of mail will follow the usual course of delivery.

Article 24. — All correspondence arriving by ship, not bearing any mark of origin, shall be considered as being from overseas.

Article 25. — The Postal Agency of Honduras in Panama will hold or return to the General Post Office all correspondence which arrives there without postage stamps.

Section II — Registration

Article 1. — The fee to register a letter or parcel, whatever its size, shall be 1 peso in addition to the corresponding postal fee.

Article 2. — The registration of a letter assures safer transmission, being rarely lost. However, the postal administrators assume no responsibility,

once the mail pouch has left a post office with the mailman. Should a loss occur, the necessary investigation will be held; those responsible for the loss will be punished.

Article 3. — All pieces of mail to be registered should have the required postage affixed when presented. And when containing articles of value, such as checks, notes, etc., they will be presented unsealed, so that the contents can be recorded in the Book of Registry, in which is also written the name of the sender, the addressee and the destination.

Article 4. — Registered pieces can only be delivered to the addressee at the final destination, and the sender shall receive from the respective administration a notice of its delivery to the addressee.

Article 5. — All persons registering a letter or package have a right to receive a receipt for same, if they so desire, without prejudicing their rights in the article.

Article 6. — The individual post office will affix on the face of all registered letters or packages a marking which reads "CERTIFICADO" (registered), and underneath this marking will be indicated the point of origin and the date.

Section III —Postage Stamps (Sellos Postales)

Article 1. — The postage stamps, that are to serve for the franking of correspondence and parcels, will be placed in circulation as soon as they are received. They are of the following face values and colors: ½ real in black, 1 real in green, 2 reales in blue, 4 reales in red, and 1 peso in yellow. All with show the portrait of General Francisco Morazan. The face values and colors of the provisional stamps, now in use throughout the Republic, have been arranged in the following manner until they can be replaced by the new issue of stamps: Those of green color overprinted in red, medio (½) real;* those of green color overprinted in black, un (1) real; and those of red color overprinted in blue, dos (2) reales. All these provisional stamps are overprinted on the first issue stamps in type letters with the corresponding value, just as indicated above, in red, black and blue ink.

Article 2. — The stamps will be placed in the upper righthand corner of the envelope's face, making sure that they are firmly affixed, to avoid falling off.

Article 3. — In all the post offices the letters will be weighed, because without this facility, the sender may pay more that the required fee or, possibly, less. In this latter instance the recipient is obliged to pay a fee double the deficit, if he is located in the interior of the Republic. This does not apply to mail for the exterior.

Section IV — The Mails (Correos)

Article 1. — Even when bearing the required postage stamps, the delivery of letters or parcels to the post offices by private means (not using the mail pouch) is prohibited. A fine of five pesos will be imposed upon those not adhering to this provision.

Article 2. — All mail arriving after the closing of the post offices will be forwarded in the next mail pouch. Therefore, no mail will be re-

*1 real is ⅛ of a peso (90 cents U. S. currency).

ceived by the administration after closing hours. However, such late mail can be deposited in the mail boxes of the post offices.

Article 3. — All correspondence from the interior or that arriving from Guatemala, El Salvador or Nicaragua, as well as that brought in by ship from California, will be despatched without delay to the addressee by the respective mailmen.

Article 4. — Mails arriving by ship from Panama will be announced by flying a red flag during the first three hours of its being ready for distribution. After that period, mail will be delivered to the addressee by the respective mailmen.

Article 5. — Extraordinary mails for ships will be announced, with six hours previous notice, by means of a blue flag.

Article 6. — Extraordinary mails are available to anyone requesting same previous to the franking of the correspondence and by paying for the required postage fee depending upon the distance, address, and time needed, and always with an advance notice of three hours.

Section V — The Postmen (Carteros)

Article 1. — The mailmen cannot collect gratuities for the delivery of mail. Any person, noticing this infraction, will please notify the proper authority. The same applies to persons who observe any delay in deliveries.

Article 2. — The postmen cannot deliver mail outside the home of the addressee unless they are acquainted with the person taking delivery. Likewise, they are prohibited from delivering the mail to anyone other than the addressee or his dependent at his own domicile.

Section VI — Post Office Boxes (Apartados)

Article 1. — All individuals desiring post office boxes, provided they are reliable persons, will apply at the Central Administration where their name with be registered in the proper book.

Article 2. — The charge for the post office box key will be three pesos, which amount will be refunded if the box is not used for a full year.

Article 3. — The monthly rental charge of a post office box will be four reales.

Article 4. — A special account book of those renting post office boxes will be be kept, in which the amount of postage lacking on letters, etc. received from the interior and the exterior, as well as the amounts affixed to letters sent, will be recorded, and will be charged to their account.

Article 5. — On the last day of the month, a printed invoice signed by the postmaster will be delivered to the holder of a post office box showing the amount due. This obligation should be immediately paid in gold or silver money.

Article 6. — Only the renter of the post office box, or his representative with the respective key, may insert or remove mail there. Therefore, the post office box section will remain open from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Section VII — Estafetas (General Post Offices)

Article 1. — The location of the post offices in the Republic and those, who run them are as follows:—

Amapala ..... Don Asisclo Gillardo.
Choluteca ..... Don Gregorio Pinel.
Comayagua ..... Don Calixo Valenzuela.

Gracias	Don Julian Hernandez.
Juticalpa	Don Jose Manuel Zelaya.
La Paz	Don Ricardo Medina.
La Esperanza	Don Ramon Alvarado.
Nacaome	Don Fermin Laines.
Omoa	Don Florencio Leiva.
Ocotepeque	Don Celestino Carranza.
Puerto Cortez	Don Gregorio Hernandez.
Santa Barbara	Don Irene Castro.
Santa Rosa	Don Modesto Collart.
San Pedro Sula	Don F. E. Duarte.
Tegucigalpa	Don Miguel Zuniga.
Trujillo	Don Faustino Davila.
Yuscaran	Don Jose M. Raudales.
Yoro	Don Cayetano Aguiluz.

Section VIII — Remarks and Observations

Letters from the interior are those addressed from one point in the Republic to another, including the islands, whether north or south, and whatever the distance.

Letters from America are those from Canada, The United States of North America, Mexico, Belice and the Republics of South America.

Letters from overseas are those from Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, East and West Indies, and the Empire of Brazil.

Private letters are personal correspondence not sent by a legally constituted authority.

Official correspondence includes mail sent by any legally constituted authority whatever, in the performance of his official duty. Therefore, any or all public employees of the Republic, regardless of his position, who uses an official marking on his private correspondence, will be subject to a fine of twenty-five pesos.

The private correspondence, whether incoming or outgoing, of the President of the Republic, his Ministers, the Bishop, or lacking the latter, the Vicar-General, and the Adminstrators of the Post Offices, is free of franking.

The private correspondence of the persons mentioned in the previous sentence, whether addressed to the interior or the exterior of the Republic, in order to be received as such, should bear their respective official designation.

Schedule of the departure of mail to the interior from the Central Administration of Tegucigalpa, May 15, 1877.

Monday	— To Comayagua.
Tuesday	— To the Republic of El Salvador; and by this route to the Republic of Guatemala.
Wednesday	— To Comayagua, Yuscaran, Juticalpa, Mosquitia, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, San Pedro Sula, Puerto Cortez and Omoa.
Thursday	— To Nacaome, Choluteca, Republics of Nicaragua and El Salvador, and finally to the Republic of Guatemala.
Friday	— To Comayagua, La Paz, La Esperanza, Gracias, Santa Rosa, Ocotepeque, Republic of Guatemala, Yuscaran, Juticalpa, Mosquitia, Yoro and Trujillo.
Saturday	— To the Republic of El Salvador and then to the Republic of Guatemala.

Note that all mail leaves at 3 P. M.

Schedule of the receipt of mail from the interior, at the Central Administration of Tegucigalpa, May 15, 1877.

Tuesday — From Comayagua, Yuscaran, Juticalpa, Mosquitia, Republic of El Salvador, and by the same route, from the Republic of Guatemala.
Wednesday — From Nacaome, Choluteca and the Republic of Nicaragua.
Thursday — From Comayagua, La Paz, La Esperanza, Gracias, Santa Rosa, Ocotepeque and the Republic of Guatemala.
Friday — From the Republic of El Salvador and, by the same route, from the Republic of Guatemala.
Saturday — From Comayagua, Yuscaran, Juticalpa, Mosquitia, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, San Pedro Sula, Puerto Cortez, Omoa, Yoro and Trujillo.
Sunday — From the Republic of El Salvador and, by the same route, from the Republic of Guatemala.

Schedule of the departure of mail to the interior from the Central Administration at Comayagua, April 1, 1877.

Monday — To Tegucigalpa, Yuscaran, Juticalpa, Mosquitia, Republic of El Salvador, and, by the same route, to the Republic of Guatemala.
Wednesday — To Tegucigalpa, Nacaome, Choluteca, Republic of Nicaragua and of El Salvador and, by the same route, to the Republic of Guatemala.
Thursday — To Yuscaran, Juticalpa and Mosquitia.
Friday — To Tegucigalpa, Republic of El Salvador, and, by the same route to the Republic of Guatemala, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, San Pedro Sula, Puerto Cortez and Omoa.
Saturday — To La Paz, La Esperanza, Gracias, Santa Rosa, Ocotepeque, Republic of Guatemala, Yoro and Trujillo.
Note that all mail leaves at 3 P. M.

Schedule of the receipt of mail from the interior, to the Central Administration at Comayagua, April 1, 1877.

Monday — From Yuscaran, Juticalpa and Mosquitia.
Tuesday — From Tegucigalpa, Republic of El Salvador, and, by the same route, from the Republic of Guatemala.
Wednesday — From La Paz, La Esperanza, Gracias, Santa Rosa, Ocotepeque and the Republic of Guatemala.
Thursday — From Tegucigalpa, the Republics of El Salvador and Nicaragua by the way of El Salvador and of the Republic of Guatemala, Nacaome, Choluteca, Santa Barbara, Santa Rosa, San Pedro Sula, Puerto Cortez and Omoa.
Friday — From Yuscaran, Juticalpa, Mosquitia, Yoro and Trujillo.
Saturday — From Tegucigalpa, Republic of El Salvador, and, by this route, from the Republic of Guatemala.

Schedule of the departure of mail for steamships as listed at the Central Administration at Comayagua, April 1, 1877.

On the first day of each Month: For Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla,

San Jose de Guatemala, Acapulco, and San Francisco, California, until 6 P. M.
On the 11th and 24th of each month: For Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Jose de Guatemala, and Champerico, until 6 P. M.
On the 20th and 29th of each month: For Amapala, Corinto, San Juan del Sur, Punta Arenas, South America, North America, The Antilles, Europe, etc., until 6 P. M.

Schedule of the arrival of mail from steamships as listed at the Central Administration at Comayagua, April 1, 1877.

The 6th day of each month; From San Francisco, California, Acapulco, Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union and Amapala.
The 27th day of each month; From Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union and Amapala.
The 8th and 18th day of each month; From Europe, North America, South America, The Antilles, Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto and Amapala.

Schedule of the departure of mail for steamships as listed at the Central Administration at Tegucigalpa, May 15, 1877.

The second day of each month; For Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Jose de Guatemala, Champerico, Acapulco and San Francisco, California, until 6 P. M.
The 12th and 25th of each month; For Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Jose de Guatemala and Champerico, until 6 P. M.
The 21st and 30th of each month; For Amapala, Corinto, San Juan del Sur, North America, The Antilles, Europe, etc., until 6 P. M.

Schedule of the arrival of mail from steamships as listed at the Central Administration at Tegucigalpa, May 15, 1877.

The 5th day of each month; From San Francisco, California, Acapulco, Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union and Amapala.
The 26th day of each month; From Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union and Amapala.
The 7th, 17th and 30th of each month; From Europe, North America, South America, The Antilles, Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto and Amapala.

Schedule of the General Rates for Postage for Correspondence

INTERIOR CORRESPONDENCE

LETTERS	*Pesos*	*Reales*	*Medios*
Less than ½ ounce			½
From ½ ounce and less than 1 ounce		1	
From 1 ounce and less than 2 ounces		2	
From 2 ounces and less than 3 ounces		3	
From 3 ounces and less than 4 ounces		4	
From 4 ounces and less than 5 ounces		5	
From 5 ounces and less than 6 ounces		6	
From 6 ounces and less than 7 ounces		7	

From 7 ounces and less than 8 ounces	1
From 8 ounces and less than 9 ounces	1
From 9 ounces and less than 10 ounces	1
From 10 ounces and less than 11 ounces	1
From 11 ounces and less than 12 ounces	1
From 12 ounces and less than 13 ounces	1
From 13 ounces and less than 14 ounces	1
From 14 ounces and less than 15 ounces	1
From 15 ounces and less than 16 ounces	2

*PARCELS**	*Reales*	*Medios*	*Pounds*
For Amapala at the rate of	2		1
Choluteca	1		1
Gracias	2		1
Juticalpa	3		1
La Paz		½	
La Esperanza	1		1
Mosquitia	4		1
Nacaome	1		1
Ocotepeque	3		1
Omoa	3		1
Puerto Cortez	3		1
Santa Rosa	2	½	1
San Pedro Sula	3		1
Santa Barbara	2	½	1
Tegucigalpa		½	1
Trujillo	4		1
Yoro	2		1
Yuscaran	2		1

EXTERIOR CORRESPONDENCE: OVERSEAS

LETTERS	*Pesos*	*Reales*
Of less than ½ ounce		4
Of ½ ounce and less than 1 ounce	1	
Of 1 ounce and less than 2 ounces	2	
Of 2 ounces and less than 3 ounces	3	
Of 3 ounces and less than 4 ounces	4	
Of 4 ounces and less than 5 ounces	5	
Of 5 ounces and less than 6 ounces	6	
Of 6 ounces and less than 7 ounces	7	
Of 7 ounces and less than 8 ounces	8	
Of 8 ounces and less than 9 ounces	9	
Of 9 ounces and less than 10 ounces	10	

PAMPHLETS

Those that come from, as well as those that go to overseas points, will be charged 2 reales per pound.

*As no mention is made in the above tabulation from whence the rates apply and since Comayagua is omitted from the list, it is presumed that the indicated rates apply to parcels sent from there.

PARCELS

From overseas at the rate of 9 reales per pound.

AMERICA WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CENTRAL AMERICA

LETTERS	*Pesos*	*Reales*
Of less than ½ ounce		2
Of ½ ounce and less than 1 ounce		4
Of 1 ounce and less than 2 ounces	1	
Of 2 ounces and less than 3 ounces	1	4
Of 3 ounces and less than 4 ounces	2	
Of 4 ounces and less than 5 ounces	2	4
Of 5 ounces and less than 6 ounces	3	
Of 6 ounces and less than 7 ounces	3	4
Of 7 ounces and less than 8 ounces	4	
Of 8 ounces and less than 9 ounces	4	4
Of 9 ounces and less than 10 ounces	5	

PAMPHLETS

Those that come, from, as well as those that go to America, will pay at the rate of 2 reales per pound.

PARCELS

To America at the rate of 9 reales per pound.

CENTRAL AMERICA

LETTERS	*Pesos*	*Reales*
Of less than ½ ounce		1
Of ½ ounce but less than 1 ounce		2
Of 1 ounce but less than 2 ounces		4
Of 2 ounces but less than 3 ounces		6
Of 3 ounces but less than 4 ounces	1	
Of 4 ounces but less than 5 ounces	1	2
Of 5 ounces but less than 6 ounces	1	4
Of 6 ounces but less than 7 ounces	1	6
Of 7 ounces but less than 8 ounces	2	
Of 8 ounces but less than 9 ounces	2	2
Of 9 ounces but less than 10 ounces	2	4

PAMPHLETS

From or to THE REPUBLICS OF CENTRAL AMERICA will be transported free of charge.

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Herewith is a literal translation of what was found written in longhand and affirmed on a sheet of paper pasted behind the last printed page (page 25) of the Postal Guide of March 31, 1877.

"A CIRCULAR LETTER, sent by
"SR. DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE POSTS in the Republic of Honduras.
"Tegucigalpa, March 11, 1879. No. 227/2
"To Sr. Administrator of the Post, Trujillo:

"The Postal Conventions signed with the Republics of El Salvador and Nicaragua [March 31, 1878 and March 5, 1878 respectively] are now in effect. The respective territories of these two Republics and that of this Republic will be considered as a single territory in regard to the despatching of correspondence. Consequently, the postal fees that apply to any part of this Republic will similarly apply to them. A fee of 4 reales per pound will be collected for parcels.

Faithfully at your service"
(Signed) *Jose Antonio Lopez*

Now follow the two decrees of the Honduran Congress, which approved and legalized the Executive Order, the Decree, and the Postal Guide, all of March 31, 1877. The first decree, that of June 2, 1877, appeared in "La Gaceta de Honduras" of June 30, 1877, whereas the second decree was in the same official newspaper of May 3, 1879.

The first decree reads:—

"Decree No. 8 — The Sovereign Extraordinary Congress, pursuant to its authority;—

"Article 1. — Gives its approval to all the administrative acts of the President of the Republic, Sr. Dr. Don Marco A. Soto, during his discretional period of administration which has just ended.

"Done at Comayagua in the Hall of Congress on June 2, 1877. Abelardo Zelaya, Deputy President — Luis Bogran, Deputy Secretary — Maximo Galvez. Deputy Secretary.

"Executed at Comayagua, June 2, 1877, by Marco A. Soto, and by the Secretary General, Ramon Rosa."

The second decree reads:—

"The Sovereign Congress has decreed the following: Approval of the Executive Order of March 31, 1877 which regulates the postal service.

"Done at Comayagua in the Hall of Congress on March 24, 1879 Abelardo Zelaya, Deputy President — Jesus Maria Rodriguez, Deputy Secretary and Luis Bogran, Deputy Secretary.

"Executed at Tegucigalpa on March 25, 1879 by Marco A. Soto, and Ramon Rosa, Secretary General."

The June 2, 1877 and March 24, 1879 Decrees

Referring to the date on which the "Postal Guide," as well as the new postal regulations decreed by Provisional President, Marco Aurelio Soto, became legally valid, it appears that full legality resulted from the Congressional Decree No. 8 and President Soto's execution of same on June 2, 1877. Although the Congress was an extraordinary one, it was, nevertheless, a sovereign one, the only body of lawmakers in the Republic at that time. Thus, June 2, 1877 should be accepted as the authentic date on which the new postal regulations and "the Postal Guide of Honduras "became legally valid."

The additional approval and legalization by the Constitutional Congress on March 24, 1879 and its execution on the next day by President Soto, was only a precautionary measure. Decree No. 8 of June 2, 1877 had given legislative approval "en bloc" to all the administrative acts of the President of the Republic during his discretional period of administration (August 27, 1876 to May 27, 1877 when he was elected President by popular vote) without specifically naming the various acts (decrees, executive orders, etc.).

The philatelist and postal historian should consider that both the postal regulations and "the Postal Guide of 1877" most likely became effective somewhat prior to June 2, 1877, because it was urgently necessary to bring order into the badly neglected and totally discredited postal service of the country.

The First Postal Guide of Honduras

It was at this author's instigation that "the Postal Guide of March 31, 1877" was brought to light. Aware by mention in the decree of this same date that such a document then existed, I solicited and then was accorded the cooperation of a government official of high standing in an effort to locate the 1877 decree, if possible.

After a long search, the only original in existence, so far as is known, was found among some old records in the post office of Trujillo, the north coast port. It was flown to Tegucigalpa, in care of the Director of the National Library, who graciously granted my correspondent special permission to copy its text. The small bound pamphlet consists of 25 pages, size 144 mm. by 190 mm. It was produced by the National Printery on Telegraph Street (Calle de Telegraph) in Comayagua. The book is impressed with a seal indicating, it was the property of the Postal Administration at Trujillo in 1877.

As the Postal Guide itself, it has some interesting features, to wit: very modern innovations for those times, such as "Apartados" (post office boxes), Carteros (postmen — mail distributors), fixed schedules for the despatch, arrivals and distribution of the mail. These innovations are easily explained by the fact that President Marco Aurelio Soto, before returning to his native country (Honduras), for many years had been private secretary to President Justo Rufino Barrios of Guatemala. This latter country was much more advanced, in all respects, than Honduras. Therefore, probably many of the regulations and other details of "the Postal Guide of Honduras" had been copied from those of Guatemala.

In Section III — Article 1, no 1 or 2 centavos denominations are mentioned in the issue of postage stamps showing General Morazan's portrait (Scott Nos. 30-31), that were on order in New York. However, these two denominations were included later in a supplementary decree of June 22, 1878 in anticipation of properly meeting the requirements of the Universal Postal Union, which Honduras joined at the Paris Congress in 1878. The U. P. U. regulations became effective on April 1, 1879.

In Section IV, Article 5, there is a stipulation that rental of a post office box be made in either gold or silver money. This requirement indicates clearly that the government was already discrediting the usage of the debased copper currency.

Section VII, Article 1, discloses the interesting information that in all of Honduras there were only eighteen general post offices (estafetas). There were, in addition many "estancos," where government monopolized goods, including postage stamps, were sold by licensed individuals, usually in their own homes.

In Section VIII, the Empire of Brazil is not classified with the other countries of the American Continent, but with the overseas ("ultramar") countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceana, and the East and West Indies. The probable explanation for this is that in those days, mail from Honduras for Brazil could not be routed via the Isthmus of Panama but had to be sent first up to New York and from there shipped on vessels bound for Brazilian ports.

Corrections

This series began in Vol. 44, No. 4 of July, 1965, continuing without interruption for the next thirteen numbers of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, probably marking it as one of the longest in the history of this 46-year old magazine. Four dates were incorrectly given. Since these mistakes may possibly prove misleading to any future consultant of the Honduras series of articles, they now are being corrected as follows:

Vol. 45 No. 1 (January, 1966) Page 21, line 16 from the bottom should read: "Also dated August 22, 1865."

Vol. 46, No. 1 (January, 1967) Page 31, line 14 the date "1878" should read: "1879."

The same number and also Page 31, line 16 the date "1871" should read: "1879."

Vol. 46, No. 3 (May, 1967) Page 155, line 13 the date "1872" should read: "1873."

LIBRARY *(Continued from Page 296)*

Het Interessante van Poststukken by J. H. Broekman. Uitgevers-Compagnie "De Branding", Amsterdam. 1964. 96 pages. Illustrated. Dutch text. Hard cover. Gift of Mr. Theo. Van Dam.

Revenue Stamps of France by Brainerd Kremer. Published by Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N.Y. 1962. 32 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. George F. Miller.

The Story of the First International Rocket Mail: U.S.A.-Mexico, July 2, 1936 by O. K. Rumbel, Post Historian. Published by Loyal Service Post Number 37, American Legion, McAllen, Texas. 1966. 56 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

Priced Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World, Section 7, Gabon to Guinea. By Edward Fladung. Published by Higgins & Gage, Inc., Pasadena, California. 1967. 214 pages. Illustrated. Loose-leaf. Courtesy of the publisher.

(Continued on Page 313)

The Stamps of Great Britain. 1841 Penny Red. By Clive Gardiner-Hill. Published by R. C. Alcock Limited, Cheltenham, England. 1950. 40 pages. Paperbound. Gift of Mrs. A. Appleton Lane.

Catalogue and Supplement of the "Bacon" Philatelic Library by F. Hugh Vallancey. The Vallancey Press, Ltd., London, England. 1939. 90 pages. Bristol cover. Gift of Mrs. A. Appleton Lane.

Classical China by L. F. Livingston. Published by Livingston and Martin, Baltimore, Maryland. 1956. 120 pages. Illustrated. Loose-leaf binder. Gift of Mrs. A. Appleton Lane.

The Philatelic Folio, Vols. I and II, 1952-53. Gift of Mrs. A. Appleton Lane.

The Postage Stamps of China, edited and published by L. F. Livingston, Baltimore, Maryland. 1951. 72 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mrs. A. Appleton Lane.

Ghost Towns. Seventh Edition. Edited and published by Harrington Adams, Winter Park, Florida. 1967. 18 pages. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Cooking with Stamps by Edwin L. Brooks. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1967. 119 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Trident Issues of the Ukraine by C. W. Roberts and Dr. R. Seichter. Published by C. W. Roberts, Ilminster, Somerset. 1966. 32 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the authors.

Die Briefmarken von Jugoslawien V by Ing. Vladimir Fleck. Heft 33, Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 1967. 48 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

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