

The Collectors Club

PHILATELIST

Volume 44 Number 1
January 1965



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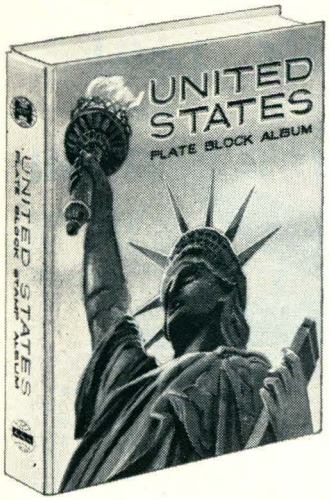
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 44 Number 1
January 1965

Editorials

The Goal Of An Exhibitor

Time and again you have heard a collector say that he does not wish to enter his collection in a stamp show, because it cannot win a top prize against the competition with all the high-powered material. This is a misconception that should not be allowed to continue.

People should exhibit their stamps and covers to show others what has been accomplished, not just to win a prize.

Building a stamp collection takes a lot of hard work. It is not done in a year. It requires not only hard work but also intelligent planning and study.

The question arises, after a stamp collection has been built, — where do I go from here? Some, believing that a saturation point has been reached, dispose of the collection and, with the proceeds of sale, begin another.

But stamp collecting is a very acquisitive hobby. Many choose to hold rather than sell. As one has achieved a goal by building a good collection, he logically derives much personal pleasure from it. A strong feeling of both pride of possession and achievement becomes evident. Should this be kept to oneself? Some do this. But others like to go beyond individual satisfaction and desire to have their collections better known. This is how philatelic exhibitions are born.

Of course, winning a top prize offers one his great hour of triumph. One need only study the happy face of an exhibitor, as he is called up to the dias at a stamp show banquet to receive his medal or trophy. Temporarily, he has forgotten his boss's reprimands and his wife's displeasure over something he did or did not do. At this moment, he is king.

No doubt those, who witness this, are envious and hope, too, that they may have their own moment of glory sometime in the future. They promise themselves that they will put their stamps and covers in order and exhibit them.

The lifelong experiences of a well-known philatelist, who passed away a few years ago, are vividly recalled. This man was one of the most active exhibitors in stamp shows that we ever knew. Often, he would enter his collections during one year in ten stamp shows—local, regional, national or international.

The same exhibit would win a gold medal at one show, a silver at a second and on occasion, the judges rated this entry no better than a bronze. When that happened, a long, angry letter was sent to the exhibition chairman, calling him, the judges and everyone else connected with the show "a gang of morons who were killing philately."

The interesting point is that this man never quit in disgust, as many others do. He kept on exhibiting and complaining and getting angry. Now after his death, his philatelic colleagues know the reason.

A few months after his decease, his family called in two of his good philatelic friends for advice on a problem. In the study of his home stood an old steamer-trunk filled with medals that he had won during his many years of exhibiting at stamp shows. At the bottom were four long filing envelopes jammed with certificates from philatelic exhibitions all over the world. The shelves in his room were lined with trophies, all from stamp shows.

The family did not want all these philatelic exhibition awards, but it did not know what to do with them. How about the Collectors Club? The offer was declined with thanks, because there are no facilities, no funds nor people

here to properly classify, display and care for this enormous accumulation of philatelic awards. You can surmise about their final disposition. Yes, you are right — the local junkman took them away after paying a small sum. The medals and trophies had little monetary value because most all were plated, not real gold or silver. The family wanted the space for their own needs in the home.

The story with the stamp collections, however, is entirely different. As soon as the newspapers had printed this philatelist's obituary, the telephone began ringing; stamp dealers and auction houses told the family they were interested in the collections. There never was any difficulty with their disposal. Most of the material was sold at public auction, a small part privately.

This philatelist had never been too price-conscious about the market value of his collections. He was no fool and he had a very good idea of their worth, but this was far from his prime interest in philately. Nevertheless, not in his most optimistic moment would he have appraised the total value of his stamp properties at one-half of the prices that they realized after his death.

In reflection, one now sees the prime objective of this man far clearer than during his very active career in philately. He was exceedingly proud of his collections.

Others thought that awards were the all-important matter to this stamp collector. They were not. He was so proud of his philatelic accomplishments that he longed to show them to as many others as possible. This was his goal; this was why he exhibited so much.

Therefore, the reticent collector, who would like to exhibit but holds back because of his uncertainty about gaining a top award, should think about the experiences of this deceased philatelist. His medals and trophies and certificates were literally and figuratively junk. The stamp collections were universally admired, as proven after his death.

Letters To The Editor

U. S. Department Stamps

As a student of the United States Department stamps, I wish to congratulate Rear Admiral Combs on his excellent article on the quantities issued. He has done an excellent piece of research and come to many interesting conclusions in the November 1964 number of your magazine.

Some years ago I too had done the arithmetic arriving at the "missing 500" stamps. As he points out the notation indicates that these were retained for distribution to foreign governments. However, since there were not then, nor are there now, 500 foreign governments, one must conclude that some other fate befell the majority of this 500. I have often wondered whether, possibly sometime after these stamps were demonetized, they were given (or sold) to private friends or political acquaintances. The abundance of cancellations in which two horizontal pen-lines were used (especially in the case of the high value State stamps) suggests this. As far as quantities are concerned, it is only in the case of the high value State stamps that it makes much difference, but for these, whether the number actually issued is 500 more or less makes a very big difference. Indeed if this were the case, the catalog procedure of marking down the value for "manuscript" cancellations would be quite correct.

At the same time, I would differ with Admiral Combs' conclusion that the 1c Agriculture and 30 and 90c Interior are not soft paper varieties. I have examined some under a microscope, and measured the paper thickness, and have

(Continued on Page 24)

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

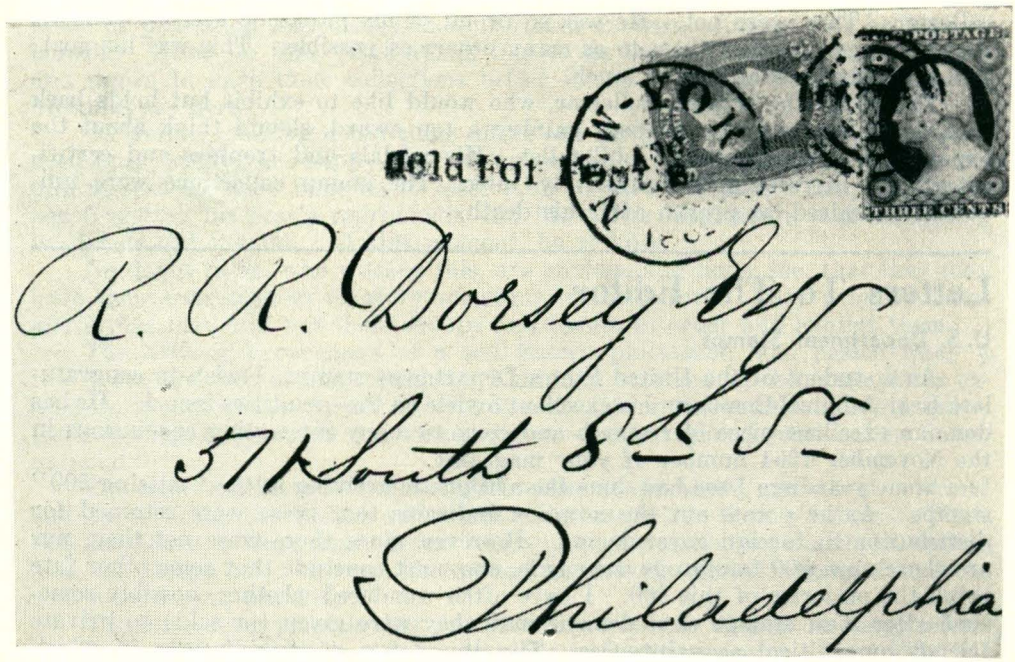
What our readers wish to see is a properly used cover having a common stamp that catalogs for $10 or less. But on cover this item's value is many times the standard catalog price for the stamp off cover, either unused or used.

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

United States

1862 Mail After The War Started

When the cover illustrated was mailed in August 1862, the sender affixed a copy of the 3-cents 1857 stamp to prepay the postage. But this stamp had been demonetized by this time because of the Civil War.



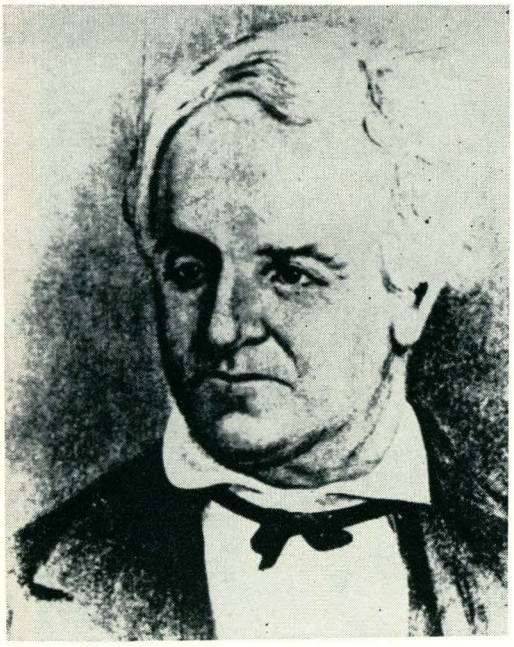
(Photo by Boutrelle)

Therefore, as seen, the Post Office noted with the postmark "Held For Postage" and the sender then affixed a second 3-cents stamp, this time being the issue of 1861. The second stamp was cancelled "New York August 8, 1862."

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

Samuel M. Williams
An American Postmaster in Mexico

By Alex. L. ter Braake



Samuel May Williams, a young man aged twenty-seven, in 1822 left his native city of Providence, Rhode Island for Texas. Two years later, when he was only twenty-nine, he accepted a position that was eventually to become important not only to himself, but also of considerable significance in the future history of Texas.

In 1824, Williams was appointed official secretary to Stephen Fuller Austin, the man who has often been called the "Father of Texas." Austin had organized a colony of men, who had come from the great Republic in the northeast to seek adventure and a fortune in the wild open spaces of Texas. The country was then a part of the "Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas" under the central government in Mexico (see map). About 50 miles west of the present city of Houston, in rolling country immediately west of the Brazos River, Austin had found a place for his colony with the name of San Felipe de Austin, or San Felipe, or simply Austin, more than 100 miles to the east of today's State of Texas capital, Austin.

The responsibilities Williams accepted in his secretarial position were of great variety. Maybe, the most important one was being the head of the Public Land Office. This was the place where prospective land purchasers would receive information regarding obtaining title to tracts of the abundantly available wild prairieland, and where, after having bought their property, their ownership would be registered.

But Williams attended also to the prosaic duties of a general store manager, who provided shoes, writing paper, whiskey, flour and many other necessities to the colonists.

In 1826 Williams extended his responsibilities by entering the service of the Mexican Government. Without relinquishing his relationship to the colony and its leader, he accepted the postmastership in San Felipe. Also he became the sales agent of Mexican stamped paper. During nine years, until his departure from San Felipe, Williams remained Administrador de Correos (postmaster) in the colony.

After the revolution, which turned Texas into an independent nation, Samuel Williams took up residence in Galveston. There he associated himself with Thomas F. McKinney, and founded a banking and commercial business of great prominence.

Records Preserved

As philatelists, we are mainly interested in Williams' postmastership. It



Map of Texas, Mexico and the United States about 1825.

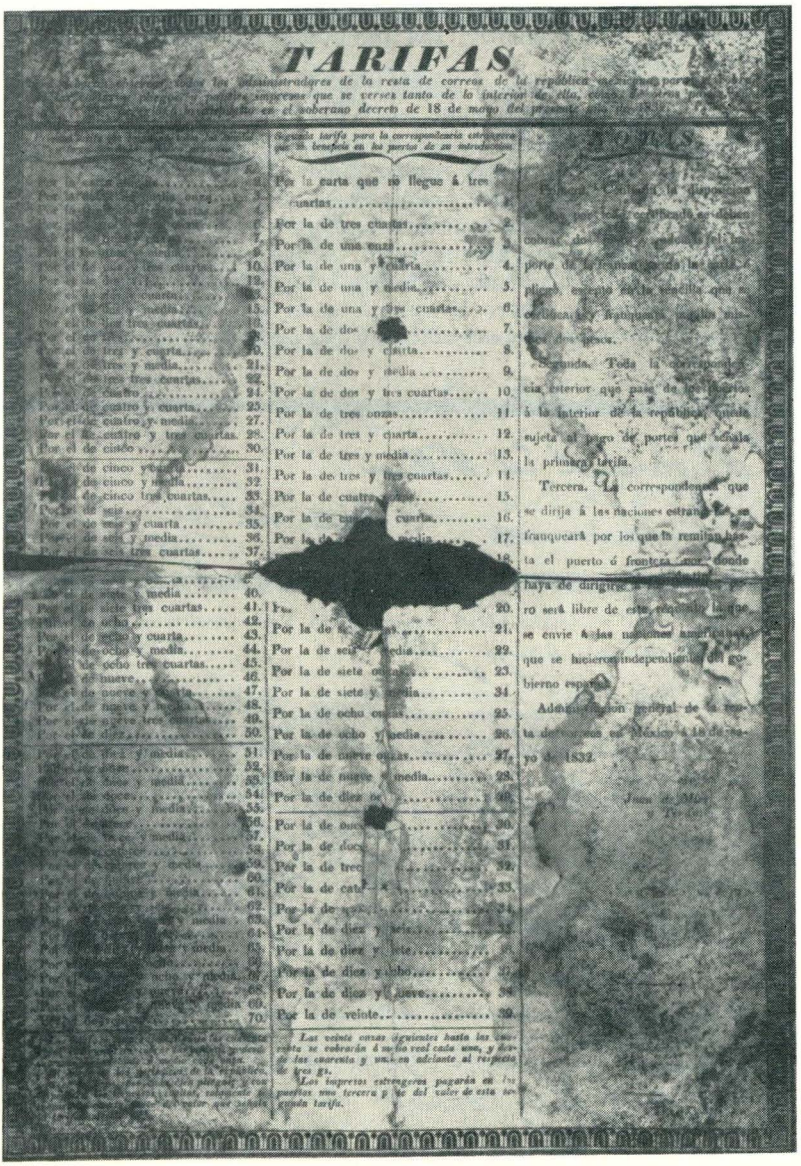

TARIFAS

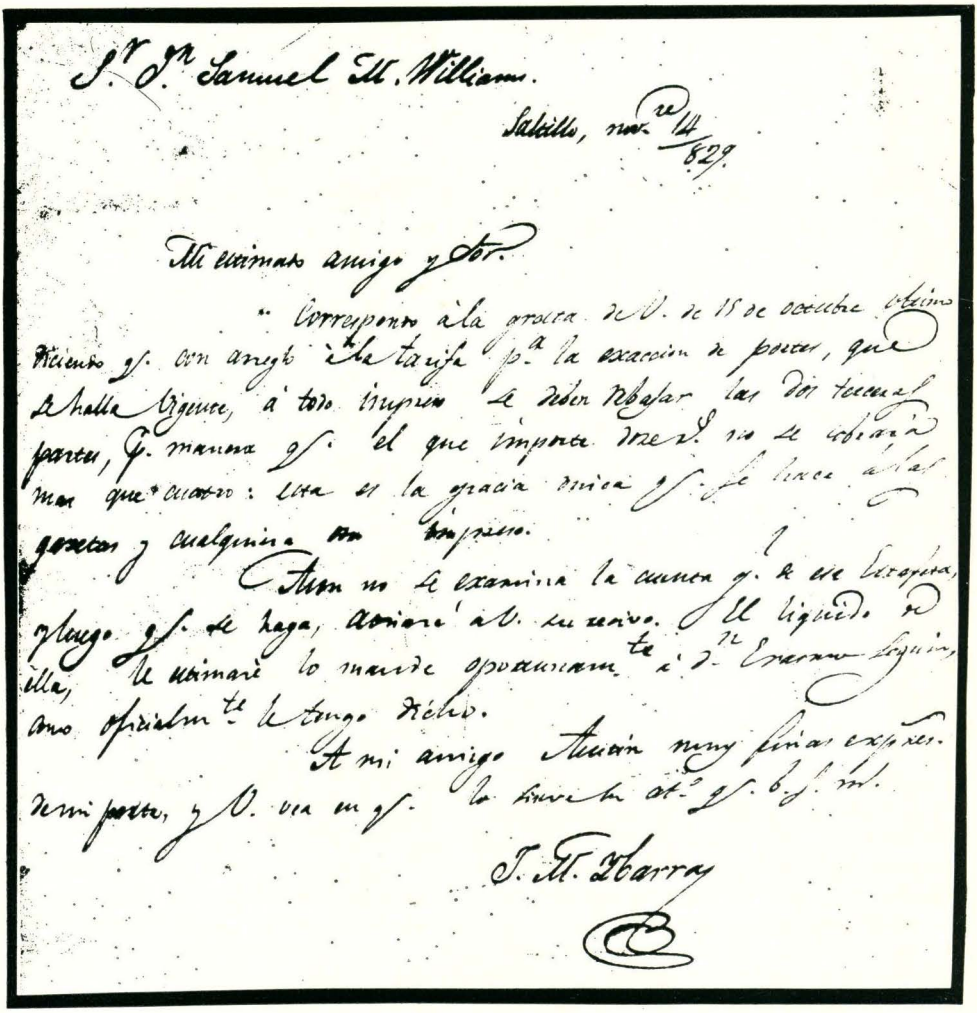
Fig. 1. A badly torn and water-worn copy of the Mexican postal tariff, dated May 18, 1832.

is fortunate that he was meticulous in saving and filing practically every communication that he received. An accumulation of approximately four-thousand documents — partly soaked by seawater during a shipwreck — enables the present student of postal history to draw a good picture of a Mexican postmaster's duties and activities 135 years ago.

Williams' papers have found a resting place in the History Department of Galveston's Rosenberg Public Library. Their contents have been the subject of extensive historical research, resulting in several publications. But until recently, no one had paid attention to the address-side of the many letters, nor to

the numerous printed and handwritten instructions issued by the Mexican Post Office Department. Consequently, the philatelic significance of the collection had never been disclosed.

In those days Texas was very sparsely populated. Reliable statistics do not exist. But when the Texas Republic was established in 1836, the total population was estimated at 52,500, of which 20,000 were assumed to be Anglo-Americans. It is known that ten years earlier, when Williams began his post office career in 1826, fewer than 50,000 people lived in Texas, and practically all of them were concentrated in the southern and eastern part of the vast country. There were few letter-writers among them. Consequently, the number of post offices was very limited. The most important one of these was in Bejar or Bexar (San Antonio de Bexar), where Erasmo Seguin was the postmaster. Of considerable importance were the post offices in Nacogdoches and in Bahia del Espi-



S.r D.n Samuel M. Williams.

Saltillo, nov.e 14/829.

Mi estimado amigo y Sor.

" Corresponde à la apreciable de V. de 18 de octubre último recibo q.e con arreglo à la tarifa p.a la exaccion de portes, que se halla vigente, à todo impreso de libre circulacion por correo, q.e manda q.e el que imprese mas de cuatro: esta es la gracia unica q.e se hace à los gazetas y cualquiera otro impreso.

Atm.te se examina la cuenta q.e se incorpora, q.e hago q.e se haga, dando à V. su resto. El liquido de ella, le estimaré lo mande oportunam.te à D.n Erasmo Seguin, como oficialm.te le tengo dicho.

A mi amigo Austin muy finas expresiones, y V. vea en q.e le sirve su atto. q.e b.s.m.

J. M. Ybarra

Fig. 2. A letter from Don Juan Maria de Ybarra, in charge of the postal administration in Saltillo, dated November 14, 1829, in which he informs the postmaster of San Felipe de Austin of the reduced rate for printed matter.

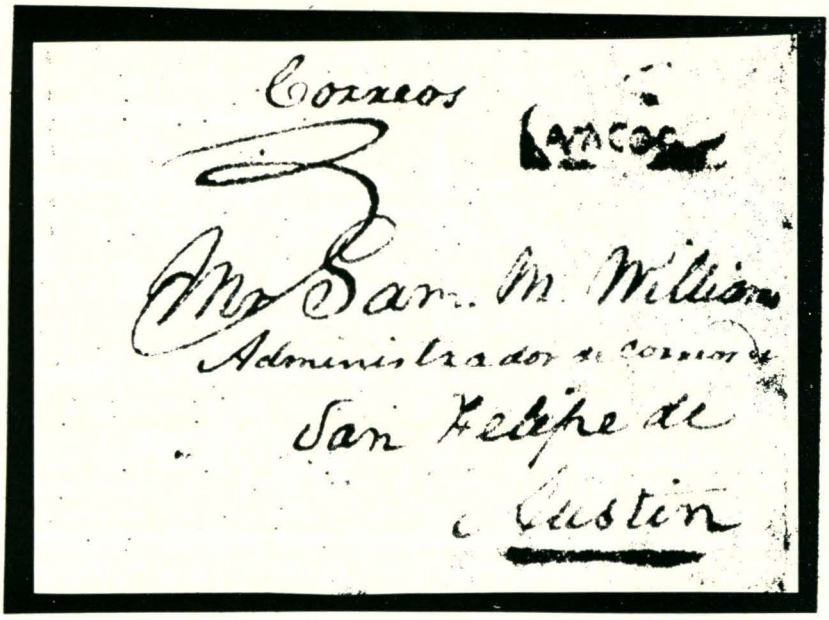


Fig. 3. Stephen F. Austin's letter from Nacogdoches, dated March 4, 1827, after the Fredonia uprising. Postmark NACOG.

rito Santo (later called Goliad), where Patricio de Torres and José Bonefacio Galan respectively, were in charge.

Nacogdoches derived its importance not only from the fact that the town and its surroundings had a substantial population, but also because it became shortly afterwards the main station on the postal route between Texas and the United States, visa versa, until Galveston took over that role. The mail was carried across the Sabine River at Gaines' Ferry and sent on to Fort Jessup — a U. S. cantonment — and to Natchitoches, both in Louisiana. The Sabine River Ferry was a vital link in the postal system for many years. Stephen F. Austin was instrumental in obtaining the appointment of ferrymaster for James Gaines.

Postmaster In 1826

The exact date of Williams' entry into the Mexican postal service is unknown. But it must have been in the early part of 1826, because on May 18th of that year Señor Seguin instructed the new postmaster by letter in the accounting methods of the "Administracion de Correos de la Republica Mexicana." He also sent to his San Felipe colleague a handwritten copy of the "Tarifa para la Exaccion de la Correspondencia," (Schedule of postal rates) listing the rates for letters weighing from "menos de media onsa" (less than half one ounce) — which was 3 Reales — to weighty documents of twenty ounces, for which 80 Reales had to be paid. Later, in 1832, these rates were replaced by considerably reduced "tarifas." The post offices in the Republic received copies of the decree which announced this change, signed by the postmaster general, Juan de Mier y Teran. The charges for a lightweight letter — less than ½ ounce — were reduced from 3 to 2 Reales, and for 20 ounce parcels from 80 to 70 Reales. These tabulations also included the charges for letters addressed to foreign countries. (8 Reales = 1 Peso = $1.00 U. S. in 1830.)

One Dozen Was Four

Apparently, Samuel Williams soon felt the need for further instructions,

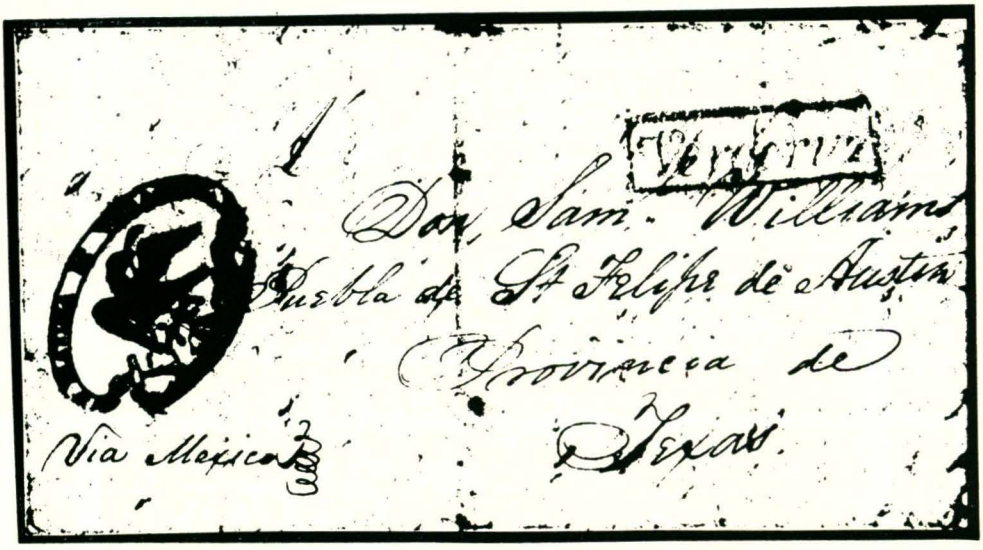


Fig. 4. A folded letter, dated March 16, 1828, from a Mexican Navy officer in Veracruz (postmark in red), stating his intention of becoming a colonist. The imprint on the left carries the inscription "Marina de Veracruz."

because on October 19, 1829, he requested the postal administration in Saltillo, the state's capital, to inform him about how much he was supposed to charge for printed matter. The reply, signed by Juan Maria de Ybarra, and dated November 14, informed him that "if someone wants to mail one dozen, he pays only for four."

Samuel Williams' files contain a great number of printed and some handwritten instructions, either originating in the postmaster general's office in Mexico, or coming from the next lower echelon, the postal administration in Monclava or Saltillo (also called Leona Vicario), the two alternating capitals of the Estado de Coahuila y Tejas. There is also evidence of considerable correspondence between the postmasters in Texas. Not all these communications are of value for the reconstruction of the postal system of those days. Moreover, seawater damage, unfortunately, has turned some of them into illegible tatters.

But in their simplicity, these inter-office letters often throw an interesting light on the primitive circumstances of life and work in Mexican Texas. The postmaster in Bahia (Goliad) urged his San Felipe colleague to send him some red sealing wax, even if it is only half a bar, because he has to dispatch some important documents and had completely ran out of supplies. Erasmo Seguin in Bejar was in need of a new pair of shoes and remembered in time that Samuel Williams was not only a postmaster but a storekeeper as well. Patricio de Torres reported that soldiers will carry the mail from and to Nacogdoches, because of the normal carriers' dissatisfaction with their rate of pay. Martin de Leon in Guadelupe described the hardships of the couriers in crossing the swollen Navidad and De La Vaca creeks, and complained about the wet condition of the mailbags.

It is logical that the official communications from Mexico and the state capital dealt with more important matters, although some of them contained such trivialities as the proper way of addressing public officials in writing, and the warning to beware of blue ink. "It does not last. Don't use it."

On April 25, 1828, Señor Baltran wanted to be informed about the use of horses by the mail carriers and of its cost. He expressed preference for car-

riers on horseback rather than on foot. He appealed to the postmasters' love of country ("Espero que Ustedes dando una prueba de su amor á la pátria . . .") to do everything in their power to find horses locally which could be used without expense to the government.

New Head, New Rules

It becomes apparent that changes began in the Mexican postal system on February 7, 1829, when Don José Ignacio Esteva succeeded Don José Maria Baltran as Administrador General de Correos. From that day on, a regular stream of printed instructions and requests for information reached the postmasters, who must have been surprised by such a display of energy. But the contents of those communiqués indicated that it was necessary also for a postmaster to swing a broom here and there.

"In order to protect people's liberties and to restore confidence in the government," postmasters were instructed to refrain from demanding that people deliver their letters personally into the hands of the person in charge of the office. They were advised to install mail boxes even in the smallest post offices, so that people could drop their letters at any hour of the day and night.

There seemed to have been a persistent abuse of the privilege of certain public officials to send letters free of postage. In order to put an end to this, the postmasters were instructed to demand personal delivery of those letters by

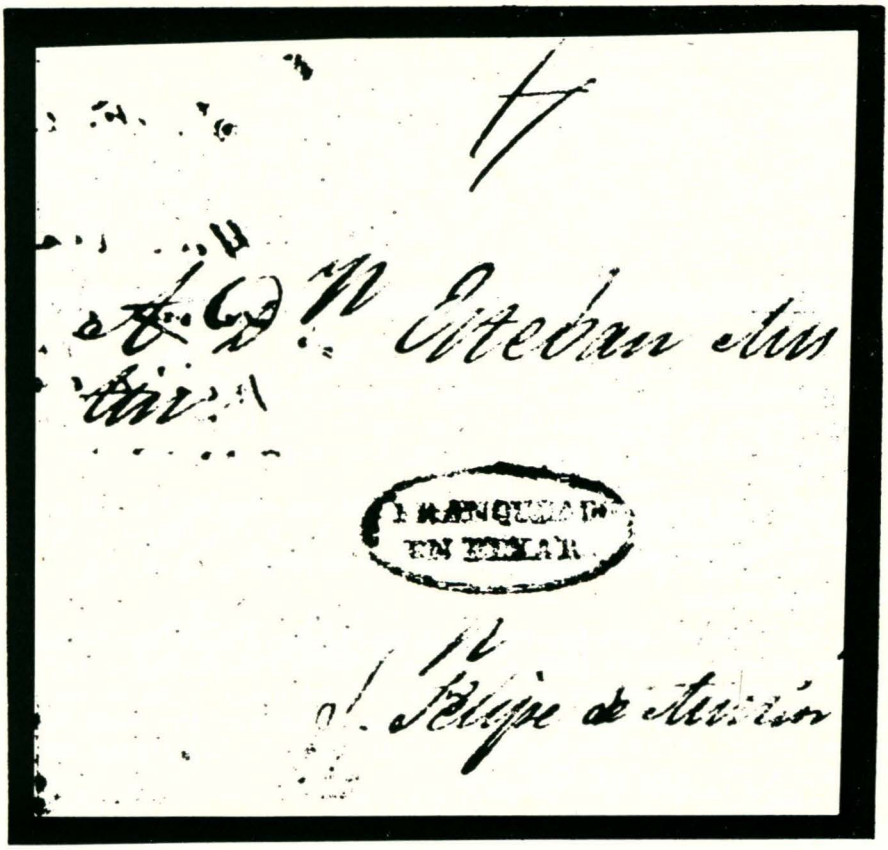


Fig. 5. A letter to Stephen F. Austin from Bexar, dated March 5, 1829. Postmark "Franqueado en Bexar" in red. Postage rate of 4 Reales on back.

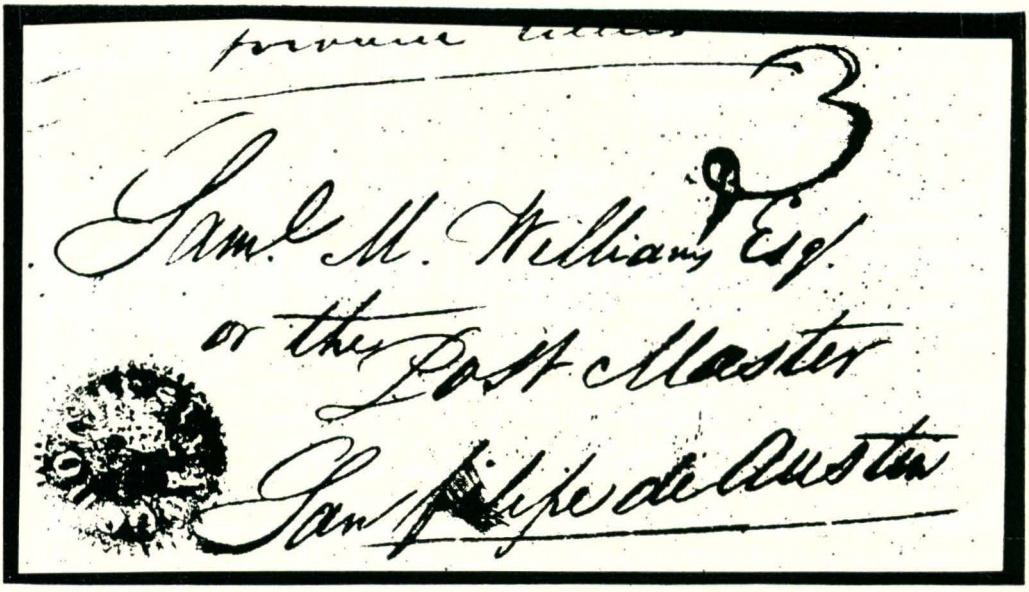


Fig. 6. A letter from Nacogdoches, dated September 13, 1830. Postage rate 3 Reales.

officials, who were claiming the free franking privilege.

In 1830, it was announced that heavy penalties would be imposed on those postmasters, who erroneously exempted mail from postage, particularly mail from foreign countries. The first abuse of the regulations would be punished with a fine of twenty times the cost of the postage. The second time a postmaster would be suspended from his position and receive no salary during three months. And if he were found to have neglected his duties in this respect for the third time, dismissal would follow.

Apparently the new postmaster general realized that, in his zeal to have operations more efficient, at times he had gone a little too far. In March 1830, he decided to revoke an order of the previous year to burn all mail which was found in mail boxes without an address. Postmasters were instructed now to place such letters in their dead-letter files, but to open the thicker ones and see whether they contained important papers, that might give some clue to the sender's identity.

As a sideline to his postmastership, Williams was requested to sell copies of the State's Constitution to the public at a price of 5 Reales (62½c U. S.) for a common copy, and 2 Pesos ($2 U. S.) for a bound one.

A Break With Mexico

Samuel Williams' official position with the Mexican Postal Department came to an abrupt end, when in 1835, he was arrested in Monclave after having attended the legislative session of the State of Coahuila y Tejas as an elected delegate. However, he escaped from his prison. This treatment made Williams a declared enemy of the Mexican government, which he had always faithfully supported.

After his break with Mexico, Williams worked in the Texas liberation movement with his heart and soul. He was soliciting funds for the revolution, when the massacres at Goliad and the Alamo occurred.

Very similar to Williams' experience was the fate of his friend and leader,

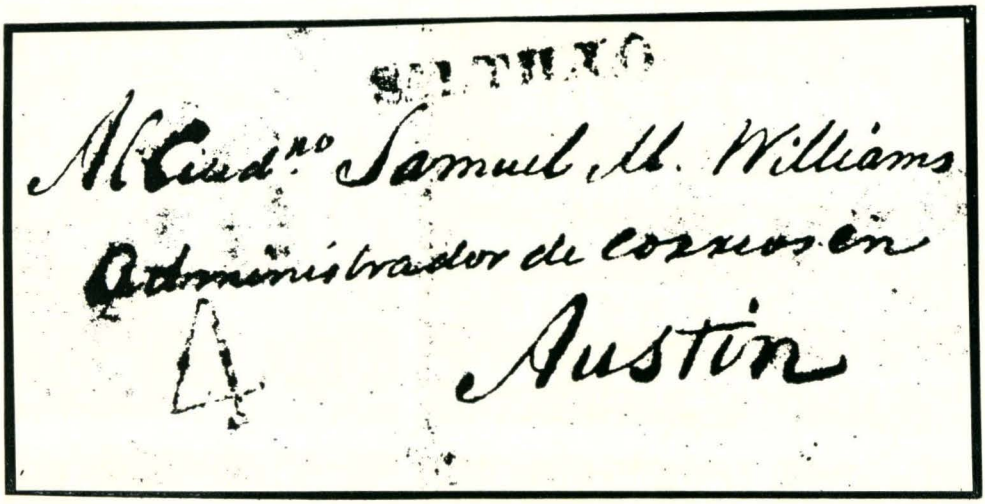


Fig. 7. A letter by Stephen F. Austin to Samuel M. Williams from Saltillo, dated February 5, 1831. "Saltillo" and the rate of 4 Reales in red.

Stephen F. Austin, who had gone to extremes, such as backing the regime that had authorized him to set up his colony at San Felipe, even to the extent that his Anglo-American friends criticized him for his professed allegiance. When some people in Nacogdoches declared themselves no longer bound by the laws of Mexico and started the ill-fated Fredonia revolution, Austin accompanied a Mexican high official to the hot-tempered community. From there, he wrote to his friend Williams about the ambiguity of his position and his feelings. Austin also went to prison when arrested during a visit to the capital.

In conclusion, it should be recorded that Postmaster Williams on March 18, 1828, married Sarah Patterson Scott. She courageously shared his many years

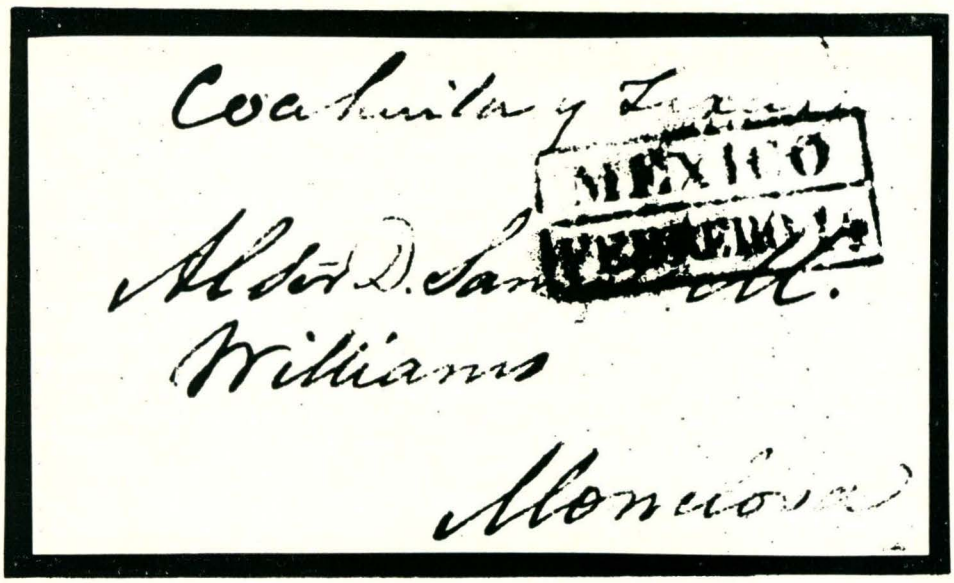


Fig. 8. A letter from Stephen F. Austin, dated Mexico, February 14, 1835 (postmark in red), which Williams received in Monclava shortly before his arrest.



Fig. 9. Four letterheads found on letters addressed to the postmaster of San Felipe de Austin. 1. from Saltillo; 2. from the "Comisaria del Estado Libre de Coahuila y Tejas en Leona Vicario"; 3. from the Custom House in Galveston; 4. from the Austin Ayuntamento (city government).

of adventure and strife until Samuel's death on September 13, 1858 in Galveston, Texas.

This writer is indebted to the Rosenberg Public Library in Galveston for its consent to copy some of the Williams papers and to use these for publication for the edification of the philatelist and the postal historian.

Letter To The Editor *(Continued from Page 13)*

come to a different conclusion. However, he possibly could be right in attributing them to the Continental rather than to the American printings. It may well be that about the time the company changed hands there were some rolls of the soft paper on hand, which may have been used. Evidently, no accurate record was kept of the kind of paper, and the papers used did differ from one batch to another. My own feeling is that the soft paper varieties do exist but I have no way of knowing which company printed them or when.

I would welcome any further information anyone may have on this interesting topic.

Serge A. Korff
Department of Physics
New York University
New York, N. Y. 10053

The Clubhouse

Meeting of October 7, 1964

British North America

On the evening of October 7, 1964, members and guests flocked into the Clubhouse until finally every available inch of floor space in the Meeting Room was occupied. In addition, there were a few standees in the "wings." Undoubtedly, this was one of the largest audiences seen at a Club Meeting in many years.

Dr. Robert A. Chaplin, Mr. John Young, Mr. James N. Sissons, The President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Dr. G. M. Geldert and his wife Phyllis, formed the Canadian contingent, who had come down specially for this meeting.

The program was a joint display of *British North America* presented by the 1964 "Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award" winner, *Mr. Vincent G. Greene,* and *Dr. Clare M. Jephcott,* both of Toronto.

All twenty of the wall frames were filled, of which thirteen were devoted to *Canada,* two each to *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia,* and one each to *British Columbia & Vancouver Island, Prince Edward Island* and *Newfoundland.* The stamps and covers displayed on these 320 pages formed one of the most astonishing and rewarding displays of Canada and Provinces that it is possible to assemble within the scope chosen by the exhibitors. The superior quality of the material that was maintained throughout the display was remarkable; the perfection, and near-perfection pieces, which had been acquired with rare selection and discrimination, are seldom seen.

Mr. Greene spoke for the team and commenced with a short commentary on the postal arrangements between Canada and the United States that have provided the collector with those desirable covers bearing *United States 1847 5-cents and 10-cents stamps used from Canada.* During the period between 1847 and 1851, the Postmasters at the Canadian border Exchange Offices had United

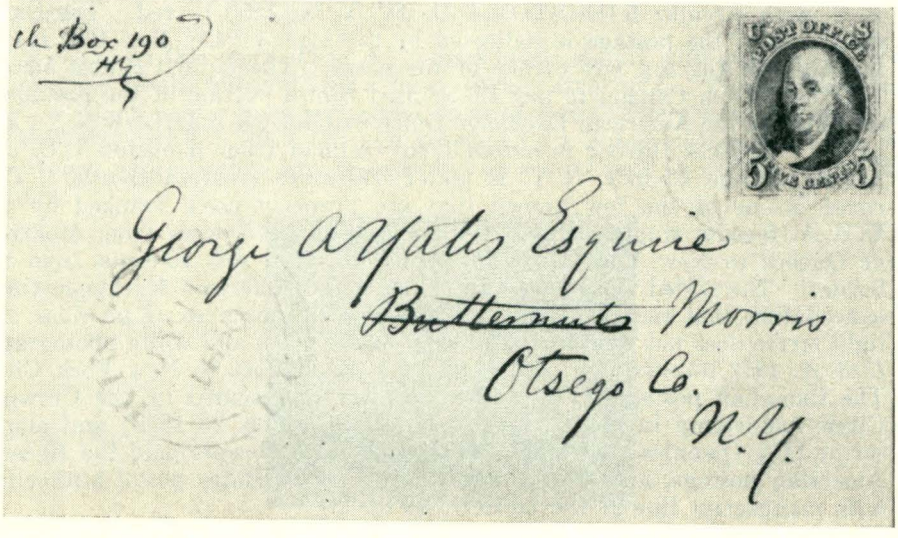


Fig. 1. U.S.A. 1847 5-cents on cover from Canada.

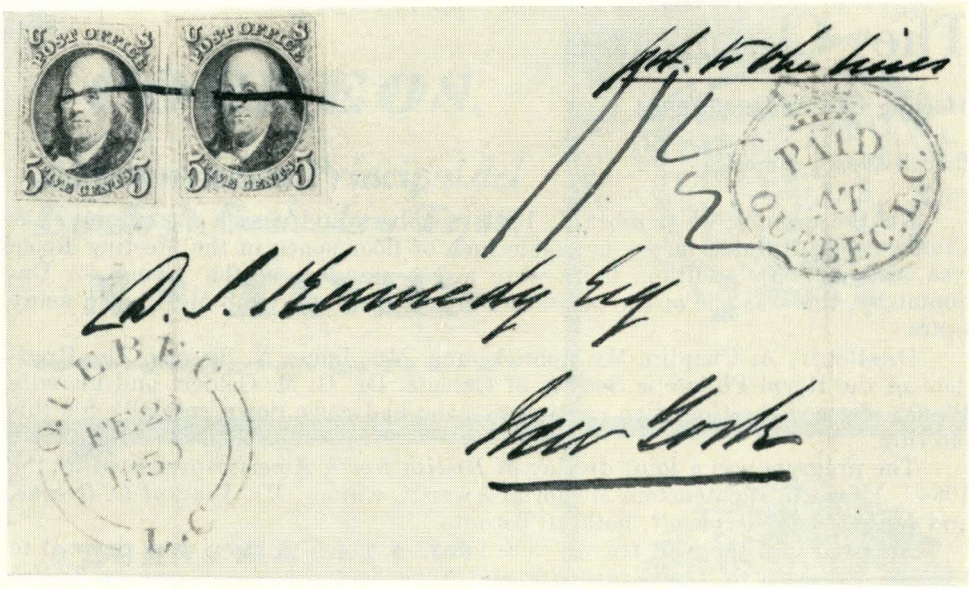


Fig. 2. U. S. A. 1847 5-cents, two singles, used on cover from Canada.

States stamps available for the payment of the American portion of the postage on mail sent from Canada to the United States. The United States rate was 5-cents for a single letter for a distance of under 300 miles from the Canadian border to the United States destination, and 10-cents for any distance over 300 miles (except to Oregon and the West Coast to which the rate was 15-cents.) Before 1851, when Canada introduced postage stamps and different arrangements had to be made, the Canadian portion of the postage on such mail was paid by cash or charged. Of the examples shown and described by Mr. Greene, the following are illustrated:

U. S. A. 1847 5-cents used on cover from Canada to Morris, Otsego County, N. Y. with circular KINGSTON U.C. JULY 14, 1850 in red. The Canadian part of the postage is indicated by the legend "Ch. Box 190. H.G." inscribed in the top left corner of the cover. The United States 5-cents 1847 used from Canada to pay the United States portion of the postage is cancelled at the American Exchange Office SACKETS HARBOR N. Y., also in red. Sackets Harbor is across Lake Ontario from Kingston U.C. and Morris, Otsego County, N. Y. is under 300 miles from the border. This cover is one of the few known that are properly used, franked by the U. S. A. 5-cents single. Most of the examples are covers from Montreal or Quebec to New York City, for which the rate was 10-cents from the border. The added attraction, of course, is the American Exchange Office cancellation that ties the stamp, (Fig. 1.) which because of its color and light strike does not reproduce properly in the black and white photograph.
U. S. A. 1847 5-cents (2) used on cover from Quebec to New York City. The Canadian postage "Pd. to the lines" is represented by the Crowned Circle handstamp in red PAID AT QUEBEC (Feb. 23 1850) and manuscript 11½ (pennies) marking. The two U. S. A. 5-cents paid the 10-cents American postage, and were cancelled by United States postal authorities with manuscript line at the border. (Fig. 2.)
U. S.A. 1847 10-cents used on cover from Quebec to New York City, with

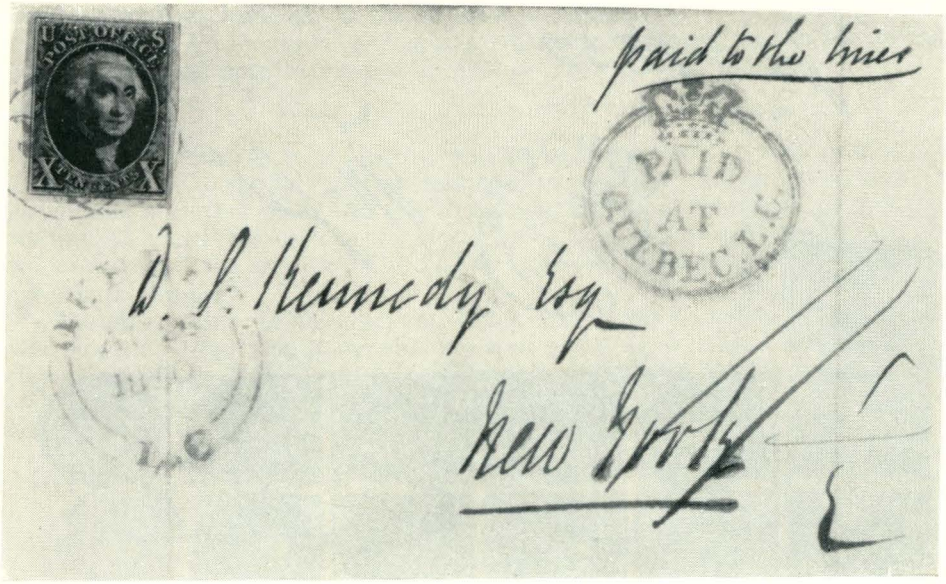


Fig. 3. U.S.A. 1847 10-cents used on cover from Canada.

similar markings as those on the Fig. 2 cover. The U.S.A. 10-cent stamp was cancelled in red at the United States Exchange Office. (Fig. 3.)

Canada

For the purpose of this program, Mr. Greene pointed out that he would deal only with the issues from 1851 to the 1868 Large Queens.

Each issue was represented by proofs, "specimens," unused and used examples of every denomination including pairs, blocks, covers, combination rates to foreign countries, unusual cancellations and shades. The following are some of the highlights to which Mr. Greene drew particular attention:

1851-1857,

3-penny on thin wove, (Fig. 4.) a mint block of four with gum, which is one of two such blocks known, and a mint corner strip of 5. *The medium wove group* of the 3-penny included a used strip of four. There was also an unused block of six, with the three left stamps showing a *stitch watermark.* The very rare *ribbed paper variety* was represented by a mint pair as well as a used block of four.

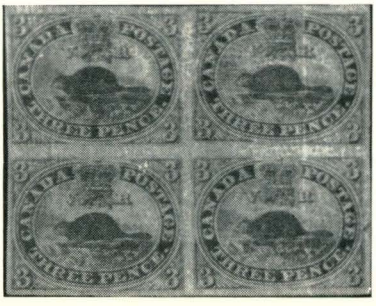


Fig. 4. Canada 1851 3-penny on thin wove mint block of four.

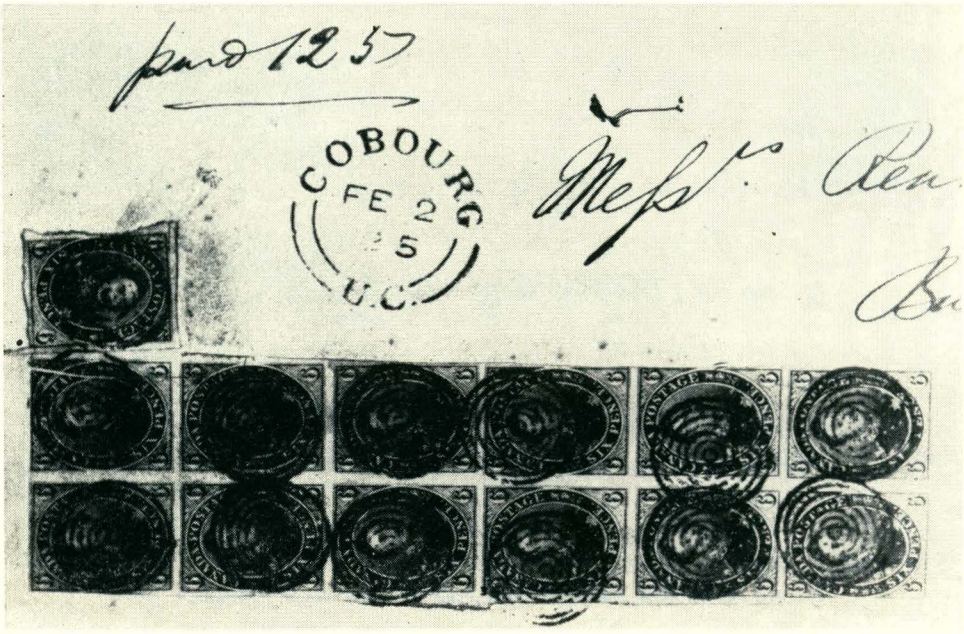


Fig. 5. Canada 1851 6-penny block of twelve and single on cover.

One of the most spectacular pieces was the *6-penny wove,* block of twelve and a single used on one cover. (Fig. 5.) Another eye-catcher was the *6-penny on thick soft wove,* diagonal bisect on a cover, plus STEAMBOAT LETTER QUEBEC cachet.

The *12-penny* included a mint vertical pair, a mint single, a used horizontal pair and a used single on piece.

The *½-penny rose on vertically ribbed paper* was shown properly used on a newspaper, in addition to the only recorded used block of four.

1858-1859.

The *perforated Pence issues* provided three most unusual pieces, viz, *3-penny* used block of four, and a strip of four on cover, and *6-penny* used on cover.

1859.

Coming to the 1859 issue, Mr. Greene stated that the *10-cents* had been studied by a great many specialists over the years, and particularly referred to the first printing which includes the *black brown* and *chocolate brown* shades. He expressed the opinion that the chocolate brown shade was of tremendous rarity, although the black brown was generally accepted as the scarcer. It will be remembered that Mr. Gerald Firth put forward a similar view when he entertained the Club with a highly specialized collection of this issue in October 1954.* There were two copies of the black brown shade used on covers, and a fine selection of dark chocolate brown shades. In the *red lilac group* there was a mint block of eight, and the *gray lilacs* included a mint block of four.

A mint block of four was a star piece of the *12½-cents* display, while two

*COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, January 1955.

used blocks of six highlighted the *17-cents* examples.

Attractive covers bearing combination rates to China and other foreign countries were of notable interest in this group.

1868.

The *Large Queens* were equally well represented and included mint blocks of all values. Of special interest was a single ½-*cent* used alone on a wrapper; this is not often seen. Of the *laid paper* varieties there were no less than two unused, and seven used of the *1-cent* value, and two unused, seven used and two on covers of the *3-cents*. The *3-cents watermarked* included eight examples and a pair unused.

The other values of this issue on which Mr. Green discoursed, incorporated such pieces as *5-cents* mint imprint block of eight, *6-cents* mint block of six — one of four blocks known, and *15-cents* mint block of four *perforated 11½ x 12*, — the latter being the only example of this variety that the lecturer had ever seen or heard of.

At the conclusion of his talk on Canada, Mr. Greene asked Dr. Jephcott to take the floor and describe the significance of the *Large Queen 5-cents proof* in blue in imprint block. Dr. Jephcott explained that although the 5-cents did not appear until 1875, the plate was prepared in 1868, as manifested by the Montreal and Ottawa 1868 imprint on this proof. Subsequently, the 1868 imprint was burnished out and the 1875 was superimposed.

British Columbia And Vancouver Island

Mr. Greene continued with this Province, and spoke particularly of the *1861 2½-penny imperforate dull rose* in mint condition, and the *imperforate 5-cents rose* used, of which there were two copies on display.

All other denominations of the *Pence* and *Cents* issues were shown, with ex-

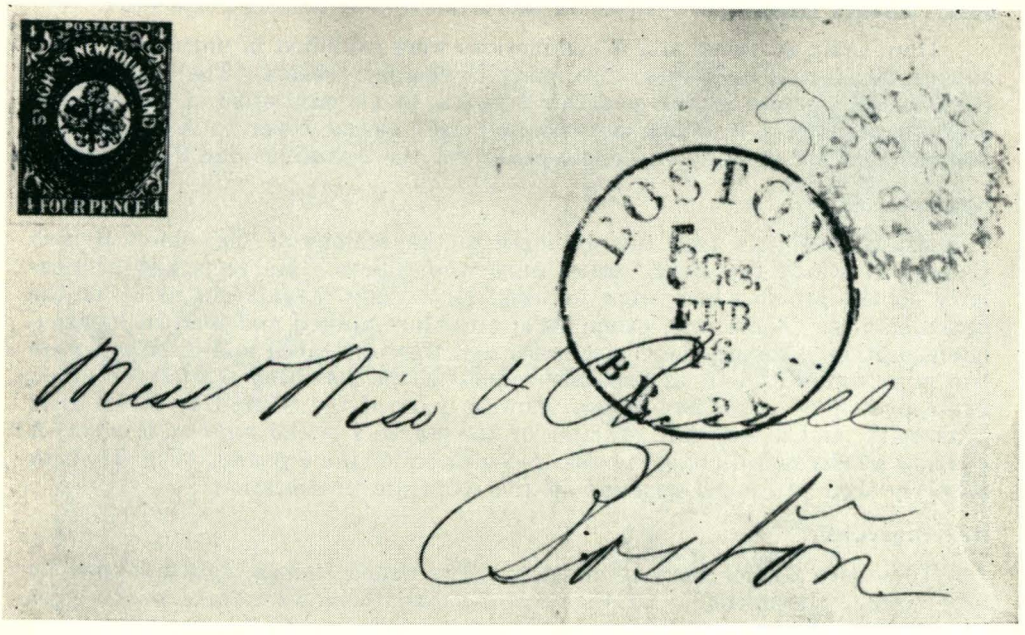


Fig. 6. Newfoundland 4-penny scarlet vermilion used on cover to Boston.



Fig. 7. Newfoundland 8-penny scarlet vermilion bisect used on cover to New York.

amples of unused and used singles, unused blocks and unusual covers. The latter included a fine Wells Fargo cover used from British Columbia, via the United States to Canada, also one to Great Britain bearing the Great Britain and Ireland cachet. This also travelled via the United States.

Prince Edward Island

Here again all issues and denominations were exhibited in unused and used singles, blocks and on covers; also many in complete sheets. The *varieties* included *1861 2-penny rose imperforate between,* and a mint strip of three of the *3-penny perforated 9 double impression.* An unusual cover to Australia was franked by three 9-penny and one 6-penny for the 2-shillings and 9-penny rate.

Newfoundland

Mr. Greene then took the audience to the stamps of the oldest British Colony, of which the *Pence* issues only were shown. He remarked particularly on the proofs which were followed by a truly magnificent array of the issued stamps. There were examples of all values unused and used in immaculate condition. Among the choice items that were described and discussed were two mint copies as well as two used copies of the *1-shilling scarlet vermilion,* two copies of the *1-shilling orange* showing part of the STACEY WISE 1858 watermark, and a very fine example of the scarce *1-penny reddish brown.* A *4-penny scarlet vermilion,* (Fig. 6), and a *bisect of the 8-penny,* (Fig. 7), both properly used on covers, rounded off this exquisite presentation.

New Brunswick

These two frames were spectacular. The issued stamps were preceded by proofs and "specimens." Of the *1851 3-penny* there were three mint copies and a beautiful used block of four. The *6-penny shades* which were phenomenal, included four unused, and what was possibly one of the most interesting and

attractive stamps in the whole display. And that was a superb example of what is described as the *mustard shade.*

In the publication on *New Brunswick & Nova Scotia*† prepared by the late Nicholas Argenti that was published by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, after his death, there is a note on page 25 under New Brunswick which reads . . . "the 6-penny unused in good condition is very rare . . . An unused copy of the mustard shade has not been seen by the author." On October 7th the audience was privileged to see such an exceptional example.

Another *6-penny* was used on a cover to Boston, Mass., which bore two strikes of the red circular COLONIAL EXPRESS MAIL/ST. JOHN N.B./JUL 18, one of which ties the stamp to the cover. (Fig. 8.) The significance of this postal marking is as follows: On July 23, 1853, the General Post Office at St. John, N. B. issued a notice to the public that arrangements had been made for mail to Boston, Portland, and Eastport to be forwarded by steamer at the rate of 6-pence currency or 10-cents per half ounce. Such mail was referred to as "*loose*" *letters.* When handed to the steamboat letter carrier, they were struck with the "Express Marking" similar to the example illustrated. As these letters did not go through the post office, they did not bear any New Brunswick postmarks, but only those applied on the steamer.**

The *1-shilling* was presented in both shades and on cover, including a remarkable piece with a *bisected 1-shilling* and a *bisected* 3-penny to make the 7½-penny rate to the United Kingdom (Fig. 9). This piece also showed part of the transit mark "MR 20 60" and part of a faint black strike "7½ Cy" in circle. The common method of making this rate was with a 6-penny and a bisected 3-penny, or two 3-penny and a bisected 3-penny or very rarely 6-penny and a quarter of a 6-penny. The bisected 1-shilling and bisected 3-penny used together is most unusual.

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†"The Postage Stamps of New Brunswick & Nova Scotia" by Nicholas Argenti.

**"The Postal History of Nova Scotia & New Brunswick 1754-1867" by Jephcott, Greene and Young.

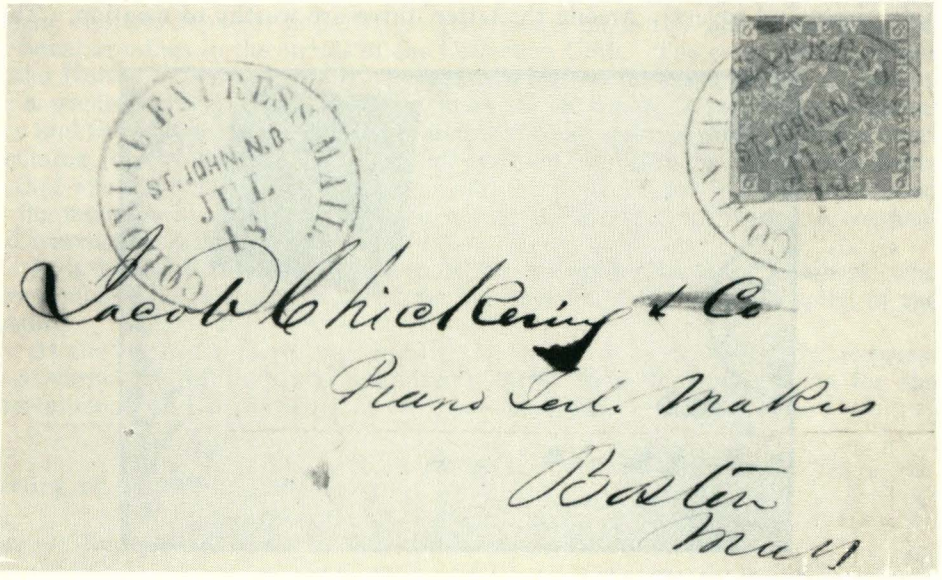


Fig. 8. New Brunswick 6-penny on cover tied COLONIAL EXPRESS MAIL/ST. JOHN N. B./JUL 18.

In the *Cents issue,* attention was drawn to the *compound die proofs* of the 5-cents Connell and the 10-cents vermilion, also to a mint block of 16 of the *2-cents imperforate between vertically.* All were shown on covers including the *17-cents* to England.

Nova Scotia

Mr. Greene then passed on to the stamps of Nova Scotia and yet another treat was in store. A fine assembly of *1851 proofs* opened this section, followed by a most exciting exhibit of the stamps of the first issue. The *1-penny* value included a mint pair, a single on cover and a strip of three on cover. Also two 1-penny and one 3-penny on a cover to the United States were displayed. The pristine condition of the two mint blocks of the *3-penny* was outstanding even in the company of the amazing quality of the rest of the exhibit. Both shades of the 6-penny green were there in mint and used condition, and in multiple pieces. Of special note were the two mint examples of the scarce dark green shade.

We have run out of superlatives to describe the quality and the quantity of the *1-shilling value.* One is seldom privileged to examine such a beautiful lot of shades. The copy of the *1-shilling cold violet* unused must be one of the finest in existence, if not the finest.

Among the covers was a *6-penny diagonal bisect* making the 3-penny rate to Canada, a *1-shilling plus one 3-penny* to pay the double rate to the United Kingdom, and one of great interest with a *pair of 1-shilling and a 6-penny* for the 2-shillings and 6-penny rate to India. (Fig. 10.)

Argenti's book on New Brunswick and Nova Scotia† records that one or two similar covers are known, addressed to Lt. W. L. Inglis in India from Sydney, Cape Breton during the years 1852-1853 franked by two 1-shilling and one 6-penny. The cover, which is illustrated, comes from the same very small correspondence and bears the transit date stamp "PAID 30 MR 1852." The 2-shillings and 6-penny postage to India included the provincial rate for letters not exceeding half an ounce.**

The *Cents* issue of Nova Scotia carried out the pattern of mint, used, multiple pieces and covers. Among the latter, three are worthy of mention. They

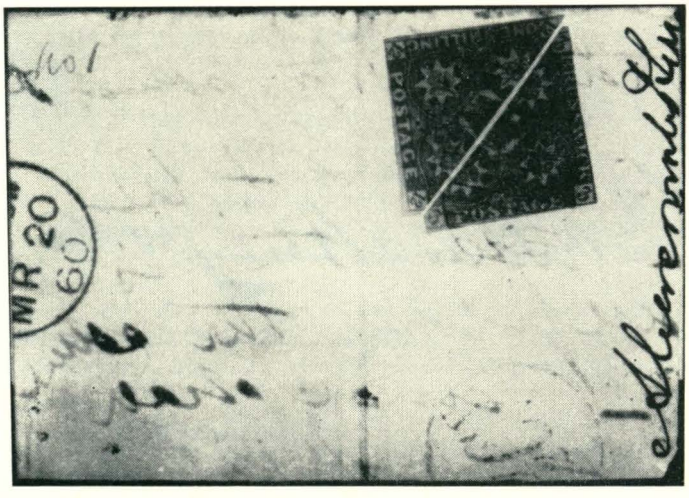


Fig. 9. New Brunswick 1-shilling bisected and 3-penny also bisected to make 7½-penny rate to the United Kingdom.

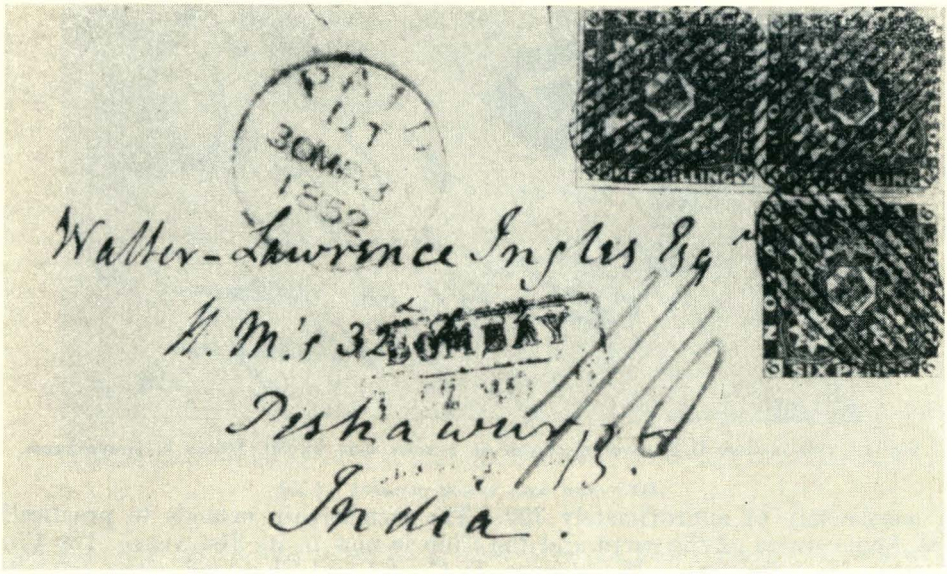


Fig. 10. Nova Scotia pair of 1-shilling and a 6-penny on cover to India.

are examples of the *8½-cents* used properly on cover. In view of the limited use of this value, covers are very scarce. It will be noted that it is not priced in Stanley Gibbons catalogue in used state, although it is price-listed at a few shillings unused.

We have tried to avoid making this report appear like an auction sale catalogue of fine pieces. But it has been difficult, especially with the annotations "Ex Caspary," "Ex Crocker" and "Ex Argenti" that were studded throughout the collection.

The extraordinary display coupled with the wide knowledge that Mr. Greene and Dr. Jephcott imparted so generously, made this one of the most exceptional evenings in the annals of the Collectors Club. The contents of any one of the frames of stamps could have created interest and stimulated discussion for a whole evening. The wealth of material shown, the fascinating commentary and the information that was available for the seeking was almost too overwhelming for one program. It was not possible to absorb in a few short hours all that was put before us. Mr. Greene and Dr. Jephcott are to be congratulated on the manner in which they covered a vast philatelic area in such a compact and instructive fashion.

It is hoped that we have succeeded in conveying to those members, who were unable to attend, something of the presentation along with the spirit of the evening.

At the close of the meeting, our President, Mr. John R. Boker, Jr., expressed a warm vote of thanks and appreciation to these fine philatelists for the entertainment and education that they had provided. *(Ethel Harper)*

Meeting of October 21, 1964

Masonic Stamp Club

The Masonic Stamp Club of New York, obviously composed of Masons, has

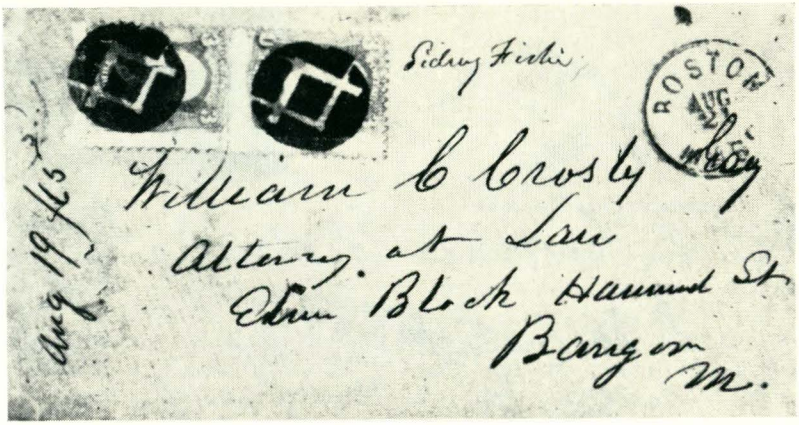


Fig. 1. 19th century U.S. cover displayed on a color slide by Mr. Milton L. Greenebaum.

a membership of approximately 700. The membership extends to practically the four corners of the earth and the Club is now in its 31st year. The Club has two local chapters — Washington, D. C., #1 and Cleveland, Ohio, #2. Its local New York membership numbers about 170.

The main speaker of the evening was Milton L. Greenebaum, member of both the Masonic Stamp Club of New York and the Collectors Club, who flew from Saginaw, Michigan, especially for this occasion. He brought material which filled eight frames.

In addition, Mr. Greenebaum brought one hundred color slides to illustrate the items and classic covers on which he spoke. His lecture and slides touched on some of the early Masonic cancellations. He showed many fine examples of different Masonic cancellations on cover both from Canada and the U. S. His talk progressed from early covers to 19th Century United States single copies off cover, all bearing Masonic cancellations symbolic of the fraternity. Then, he showed some covers with corner cards, some post cards and sundry collateral material — all bearing Masonic symbols or markings.

Following Mr. Greenebaum, Dr. Irwin I. Yarry displayed an interesting cover sent and signed by Admiral Richard Byrd, an active Mason, addressed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, also a Mason. Dr. Yarry showed another interesting Masonic cover cancelled at the Masonic Hall Station, which was set up in the New York Grand Lodge Library during the two day 175-year Grand Lodge Celebration on May 1st and 2nd, 1956.

Jacob S. Glaser, a Mason for over 60 years, one of the founders of the Masonic Stamp Club and a Past-President of the Collectors Club, showed four frames of Masonic material. One frame consisted of nine pages with forty-two United States stamps with Masonic cancels. Most of them had the well-known Masonic square and compass cancellations. Also there were two fezes, one seeing-eye and four trowel cancellations. This was followed by a two frame exhibition of early California Gold Rush covers, all bearing Masonic corner cards, one an especially historic one from California Lodge #1. Some of the covers had the popular and desirable early 19th Century United States stamps. There were eighteen covers in all.

Mr. Glaser's fourth frame had some spectacular items consisting of a page size statue of Simon Bolivar on horseback in the Simon Bolivar Square in Bogota, Colombia. This cover also had a Colombia stamp with a Masonic cancellation. Also included in the frame were two United States Simon Bolivar

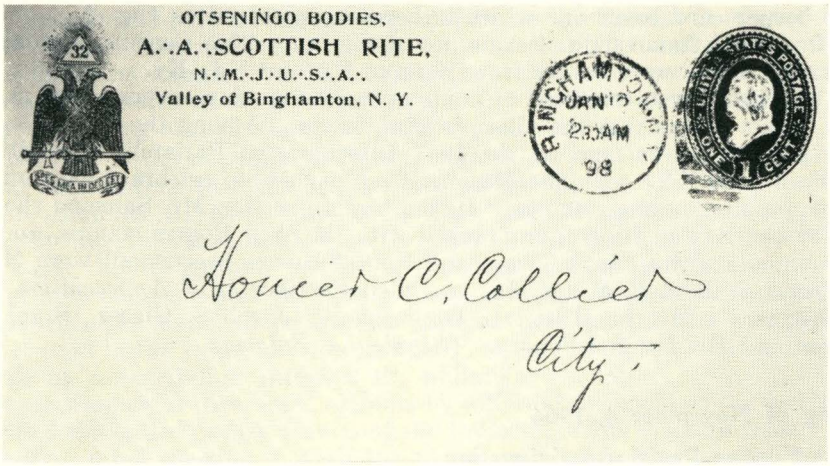


Fig.2. Masonic corner card from 1898.

1958 first day covers and three N. Y. 1964 World's Fair first day covers with Masonic cachets. To complete Mr. Glaser's showing were some Masonic philatelic material on the 1940 Famous Americans series. He displayed some covers showing George Washington as Grand Master, a Mount Vernon cover and two covers showing interior views of Mt. Vernon. He completed his display and lecture by pointing out two pages of covers showing Liberty Hall in Philadelphia and a cover bearing a portrait of Benjamin Franklin and one showing the famous Liberty Bell, all having a direct connection with Masonry.

The final speaker was Mr. Stanley A. Salomon, who filled three frames with 19th and 20th century up to very recent material. He displayed the covers that the Masonic Club sponsors and showed how a topical Masonic collection may be formed and written up.

His first frame contained a notice from the Kane Lodge in New York, dated August 28, 1867 and the cover in which it was sent, franked with a "Black Jack" stamp (Scott type A32). This frame also contained some early Masonic

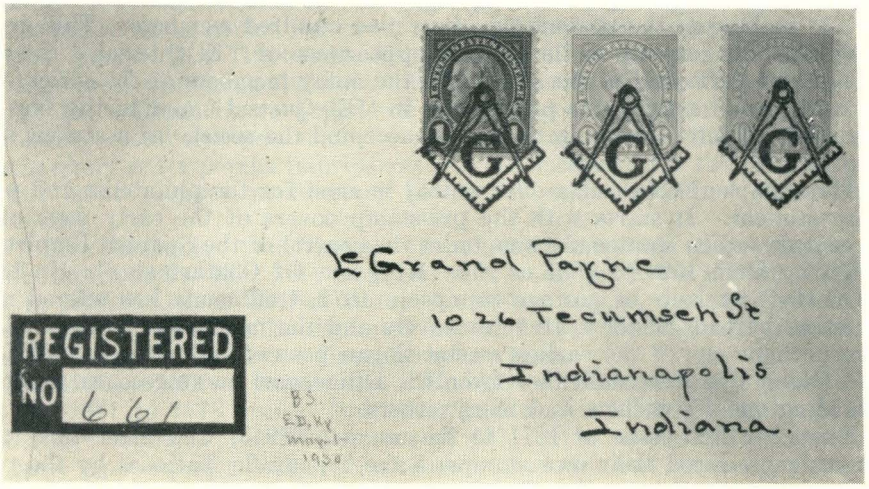


Fig. 3. 20th fancy cancellation used in Ed, Kentucky.

Lodge corner card cover one which is herewith pictured as Fig. 2.

The second frame showed examples of the fancy 20th Century Masonic cancellations. There were covers from Sharon, Pa. and Ed., Ky. (Fig. 3).

The third frame consisted of contemporary first day covers and a showing of the cachet covers that the Masonic Club issues. Among the items displayed was a pair of covers used at the 1947 International Philatelic Exhibition in New York (CIPEX) with the Masonic Club cachets to celebrate the centenary year of our first postage stamps. In the foreign section Mr. Salomon showed a first day cover from Nicaragua franked with the Will Rogers stamps, and Russian stamps honoring Mark Twain and Robert Burns, because all were Masons.

President John R. Boker, Jr. presented *Certificates of Appreciation* to the four speakers — Messrs. Milton L. Greenebaum, Jacob S. Glaser, Stanley A. Salomon and Dr. Irwin I. Yarry. *(Stanley A. Saloman)*

Meeting of November 4, 1964

United Nations Postal Administration

This meeting was presented by the Postal Administration of the United Nations. The Director, Mr. D. Thomas Clements, was present and gave a short talk upon the use and the meaning of its services to philatelists of the United Nations Post Office. A film was then shown which described the origin and growth of the U. N. Post Office and the method of deciding upon the subjects and designs of the stamps.

It was emphasized that the United Nations Post Office exists only through the courtesy and cooperation of the United States Post Office. United Nations stamps can only be used from the one post office which is located in the U. N. Headquarters building in New York, N. Y. *(H.D.S.H.)*

Meeting of November 18, 1964

Guatemala

Mr. Joseph Mandos, acting as the chairman and master of ceremonies for the evening began with an account of the founding of the *International Society of Guatemala Collectors,* its aims and its goal for the collectors of Guatemalan stamps and postal history. Starting with ten members in 1948, the society has grown to include at the present time over two hundred members. This growth can be attributed mostly to the regular appearance of "El Quetzal," the name of the official periodical of the society, to the many members of the society, who have contributed articles for publication in "El Quetzal" and to the fact that many other philatelic organizations have accepted the society as a serious study group.

The stamps of Guatemala offer untold interest for the philatelist and postal history student. It starts with the pre-stamp covers of the early days of the 19th century, when Guatemala was under the control of the Spanish Empire and was known from 1524 to 1821 as the "Kingdom Of Goathemala." Up to the time of the first issue of postage stamps in 1871, Guatemala has offered many interesting byroads in the search for covers and the markings on them. It includes perhaps one of the earliest postal slogan postmarks known — "VIVA F. VII" (Long live Fernando the Seventh), Diligencias or stagecoach markings, forwarding agent's cachets and many others.

From the first issue of 1871 to the issues of 1943, and after this, when Guatemala produced their own stamps in the Tipografia Nacional by the recess printing method, Guatemala offers many stamps to collect. At first, Guate-

mala's domestically-printed stamps were not up to the standards of good stamp production, but later became a match for any countries stamp workmanship and design. The stamps from 1871 to date have offered a most interesting field for those who desire to study different printing methods of typography, lithography, engraving and photogravure, and typset printing.

Also, due to the necessity to revalue stamps for various reasons, overprinting and surcharging to make provisionals offers another vast field for study. The late Stephen G. Rich once wrote that the Lithographed issue of 1886 printed by the American Bank Note Co. offers a real challenge to anyone wishing to study the lithographic method of printing, because in this issue alone one can find over one thousand varieties. As each stamp in each sheet shows some different printing flaws, there are also different positions of the numeral indication located in the value tablet, and finally, re-entries and guidelines that offer the type of material that interests the philatelic scholar.

There were eight diversified exhibits by different members of the society and these filled the entire twenty frames of the Collectors Club meeting room. Even with such a large showing, not all the phases and interesting stamps could be exhibited. For example, of the many air mail stamps of Guatemala that produced some interesting and valuable varieties, only a few were in the frames.

The display of each of the eight exhibitors now will be discussed in the order that they were presented at this meeting.

Speaking on the material of Messrs. A. G. Fairbanks and Norman Hubbard in the frames, Mr. Mandos told the interesting story of the first issue of Guatemala. Although ordered in 1866, it did not appear until March of 1871. The original die was thought for many years to have been engraved by Mr. Albert Barre of the Hotel des Monnaies (the French Printing works) in Paris. It was actually engraved by Ferdinand Joubert, a friend of Anatole Hulot. Mr. Joubert, then in the employ of the firm of Thomas De La Rue and a friend of Mr. A. Hulot, consented to prepare the die. Proofs were pulled from the die and sent to Mr. A. Hulot for his approval.

Mr. Norman Hubbard showed a die proof in black on a sunken card of the 1 Centavo denomination, dated November 12, 1866. The evidence that Mr. Ferdinand Joubert prepared the first die is shown by another proof with a notation on it reading, "This proof touched to be sent to F J." Furthermore, the mounting of these proofs is exactly the method used by the Thomas De La Rue Co. in England. A philatelic authority in England on the printing practices of De La Rue has positively identified this proof as the work of that company.

Also seen in Mr. Hubbard's display were other die proofs made during the progress of preparing the die while in the hands of Mr. Hulot. From the original die, impressions were made on either lead or gutta percha. From this, a secondary metal die was made by electrotyping. From this, in turn, were made as many gutta percha impressions as were necessary for the printing plate, but not before copper preliminary plates for each individual denomination were made.

In Mr. Fairbanks' two frames were several interesting covers showing the various values of the 1871-1878 on them, such as one with the 1 Peso of 1873 on cover in combination of British stamps to prepay transit through British Honduras. Also, Mr. Fairbanks displayed copies of the 4 Reales and 1 peso of 1873 issues showing the prominent flaws found on each.

Mr. Hubbard's two frames also included several exceedingly scarce covers with the 1871 to 1878 issue. One cover had a pair of the 4 Reales of 1873, another five copies of the 20 centavos of 1871. The covers with Guatemala's first issue represented a wide range to show various rates needed for domestic and foreign mail. It was interesting to note that in the combined frames of

Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Hubbard that 95 per cent of the first issue covers known were on display.

The varieties of the 1871 to 1878 issues in Messrs. Fairbanks and Hubbard's frames were well represented and included the 1871 5 Centavos tete-beche stamps and the 20 Centavos blue error of color in block of four.

The next speaker, *Mr. Warren Stevens* showed by the means of photographic colored slides the interesting 1886 Railroad Bond Stamp provisional issue. By the use of these slides and photographic enlargements, many misprints, errors and varieties were clearly seen in the settings of this issue. Mr. Stevens explained why this issue of overprinted provisional stamps was needed. Mr. Stevens showed fifty slides for his lecture.

Mr. Roland A. Goodman spoke on the Waterlow printings that were issued between 1902 and 1921. Due to the many printings which in part have been identified by the means of color, perforations, guideline markings, and progressive flaws, Mr. Goodman demonstrated why this issue is a fine field for study.

The fourth speaker, *Mr. Harold P. Greenman* showed a wide selection of cancellations of Guatemala. The numeral types, straight lines and date markings appearing on the 1871 to 1920 issues of Guatemala were well represented and the story of their origin proved interesting. An outstanding cancel in the early group was a Kicking Mule used on the 2 centavos engraved stamp of 1887, similar to one used in the United States. Modern cancellations also were exhibited, Mr. Greenman's display in the frames having them up to 1935.

Mr. John H. Small had a two-part showing. First, he exhibited the beautiful bi-colored issue of 1881 which included covers, proofs, multiple pieces and all of the inverted center errors. The very scarce blocks of four of the 2 centavos and 20 centavos with inverted centers were shown.

A second portion by Mr. Small displayed a number of proofs and essays. Noted were many interesting pieces, especially the die proofs of the American Bank Note Co. and the Wright Bank Note Co. and a set of essays prepared by the Austrian Printing Works of Vienna showing President Eisenhower along with other American presidents from South and Central America.

Another exhibitor, *Mr. Stanley Kaplan* showed the 1902 typeset Official Stamps on covers. These proved very interesting due to their color varieties and their relative scarcity when found used on covers.

Dr. Norman L. Freilich D.D.S. exhibited postal stationery from the first post cards of 1875 to the stamped envelopes of 1921. Most of the pieces were postally used.

To conclude the meeting, Mr. Roland A. Goodman, Chairman of the Guatemala Handbook Committee, outlined the progress made so far for a new book on Guatemalan philately. It has been in preparation for many years but is now nearing completion. The entire work will be more than six hundred printed pages and will cover all phases of Guatemala's philately and postal history, including a description of all fraudulent and bogus material, price valuations, historical notes and other pertinent information.

There was an exceptionally large attendance at this meeting, and because of the annual ASDA show, there were many non-resident members present. Some out-of-towners were longtime members, who had seldom been able to attend a meeting. Also, a few new members were introduced by President John R. Boker, Jr. and welcomed by the membership. One, who attended his first Collectors Club meeting, was Mr. William W. Wylie of Albany, Oregon, well-known to many as the editor of "Western Stamp Collector."

Because of the length of the program, the usual question and answer period at the end had to be omitted.

Venezuela

Pen Cancellations On The "Rivodo" Covers

By James Negus and Peter Holcombe

Two previous articles in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for November, 1961 and September, 1964 have described our observations of the stamps and cancels on the early Venezuelan correspondence addressed to the firm of "Sres. B. Rivodo & Ca." of Caracas. This concluding report gives notes on the many pen markings which were present. (These are Type CA 11 in Wickersham's* classification.)

As before, the stamps on which the markings were found are keyed, in the following manner:

*"Venezuela, The Early Stamps" by C. W. Wickersham. Handbook No. 3 of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund, The Collectors Club, 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016.

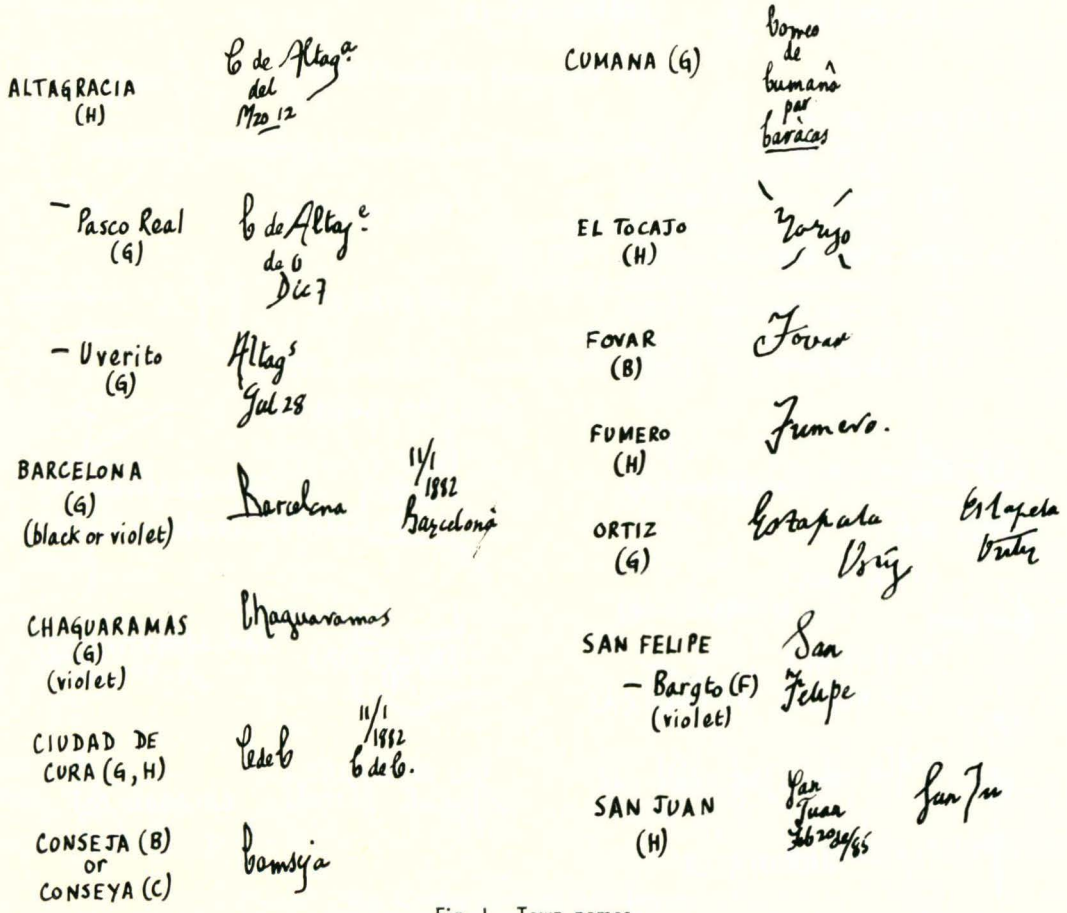


Fig. 1. Town names.

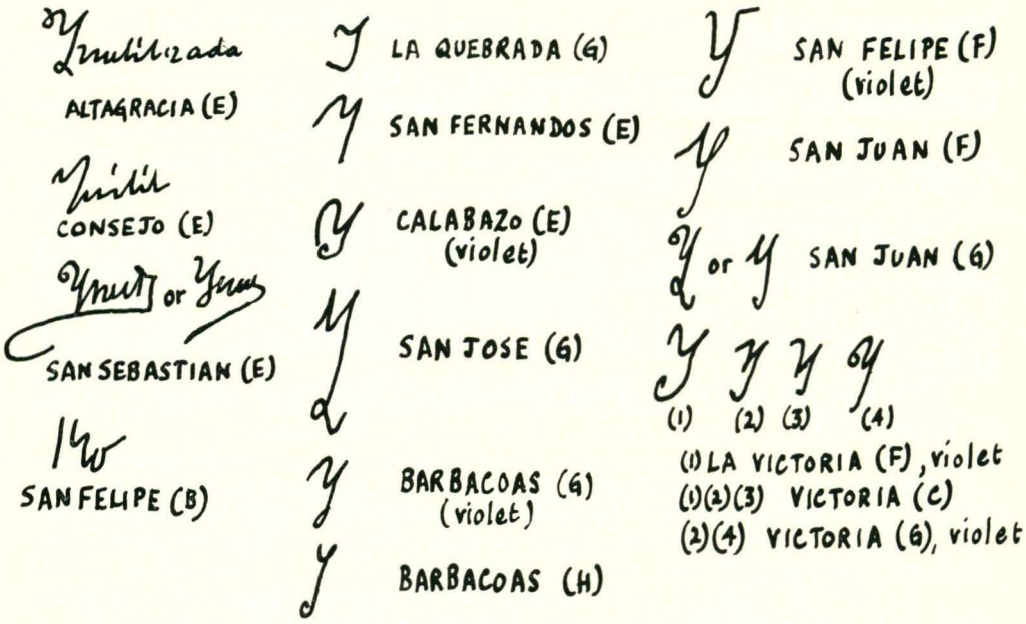


Fig. 2. Defacement markings.

(A) First issues (1859) and Second issue, coarse impressions (1859-60)
— Issue of 1861 *(absent)*
(B) Eagle issues (1863-65)
(C) First square stamps (1866-68)
(D) First Escuelas stamps (1871-76)
(E) Contrasena overprints (1873-77)
(F) Large Escuelas (1879)
(G) Perforated Escuelas (1880)
(H) Engraved and lithographed issues (1882 and 1887)

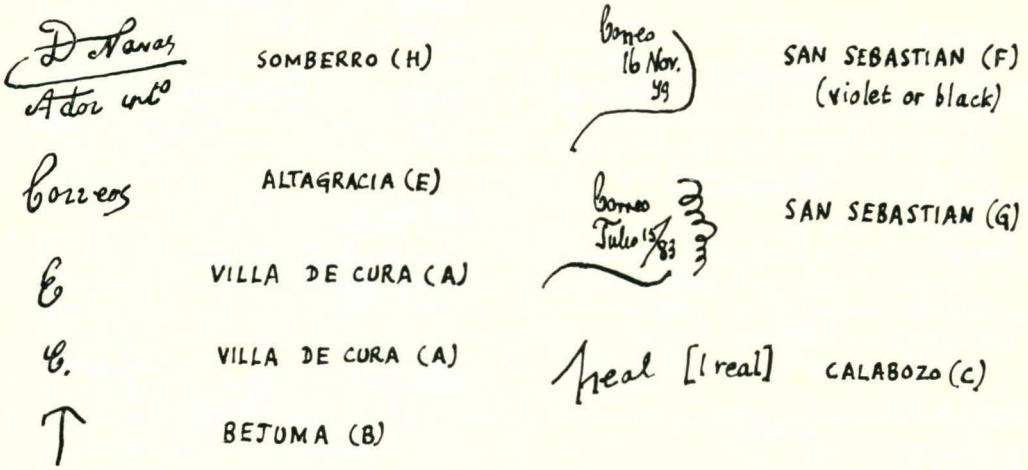


Fig. 3. Marks of Defacement.

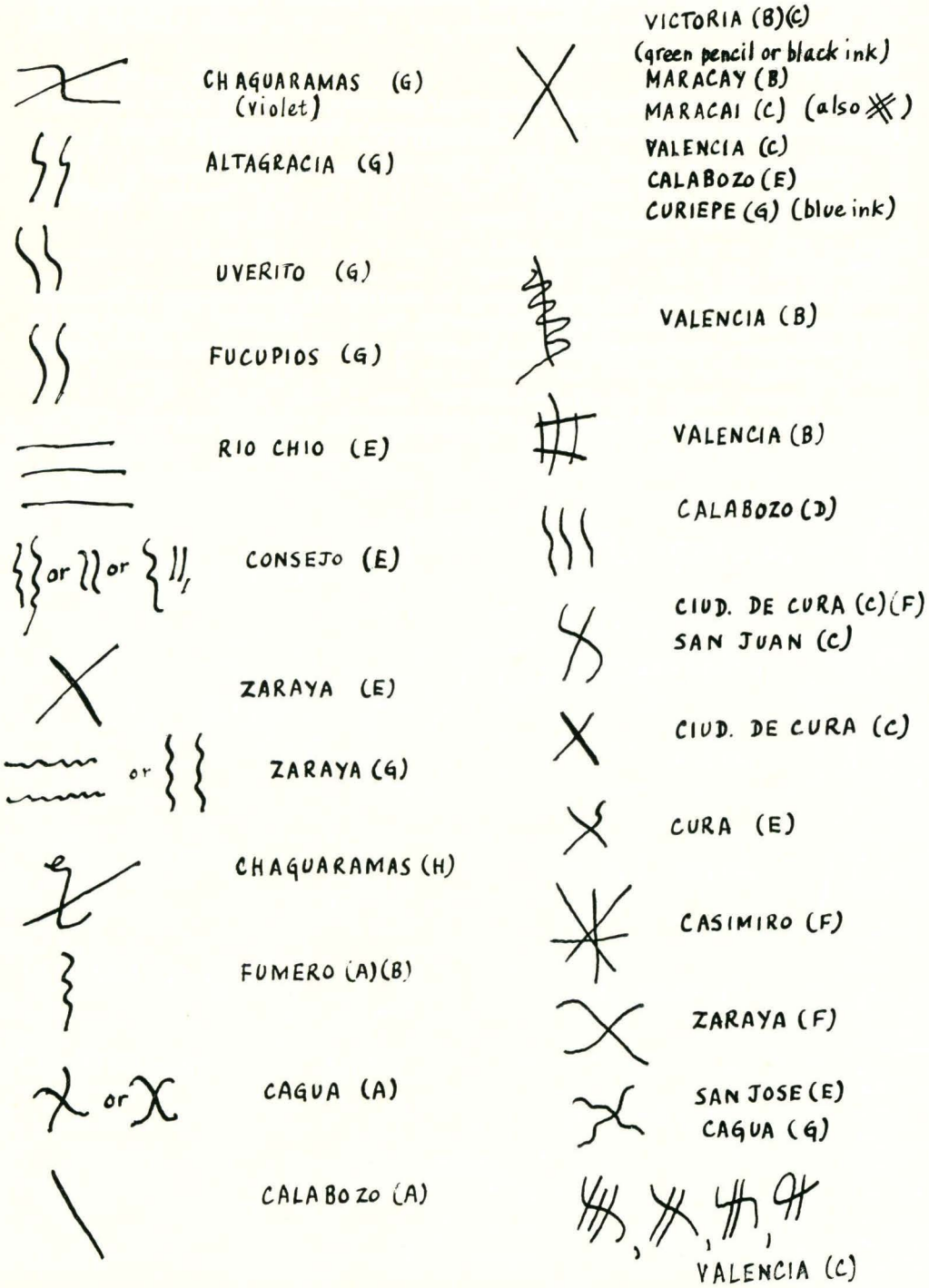


Fig. 4. Line marks of Defacements.

Three categories of pen markings are distinguished: (1) manuscript dates; (2) town names, in full or abbreviated; and (3) various marks of defacement.

Manuscript Dates

Stamps from the following twelve localities were cancelled with a pen marking showing full month and year or by numerals of the form "11/1/66":

Altagracia (F); Barbacnas (H); Chaguaramas (H); El Consejo (C) (H); Fumero (C); La Pascua (F); Petare (F); Pto. Cabello (B); Quebrada Leon (H); San Carlos (C); Somberro (H); and Valencia (B) (C).

Town Names

Fourteen localities cancelled stamps by writing the town names across them, sometimes abbreviated and sometimes with the date attached. The examples encountered are displayed in Fig. 1, together with the issues on which found, keyed as usual.

A common mark for defacing stamps was "Ynutilizada," found in full from Altagracia, and in various abbreviations — including the single "Y" —

(Continued on Page 46)

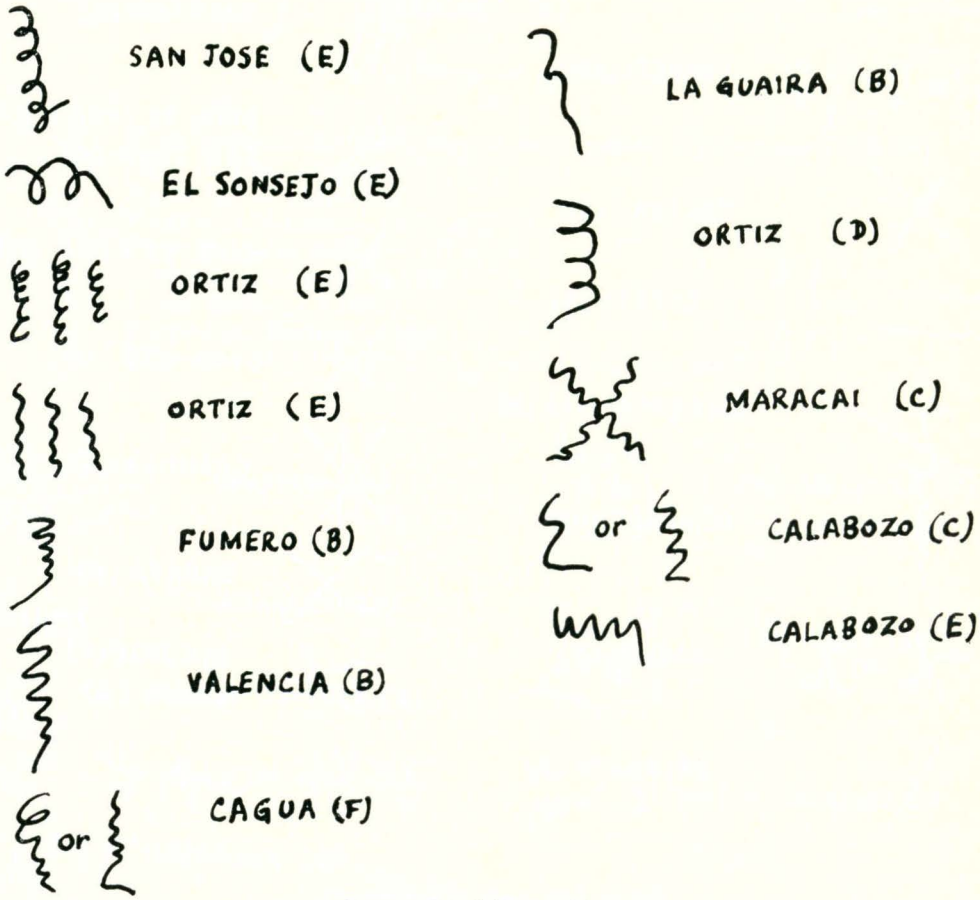


Fig. 5. Spiral line markings.

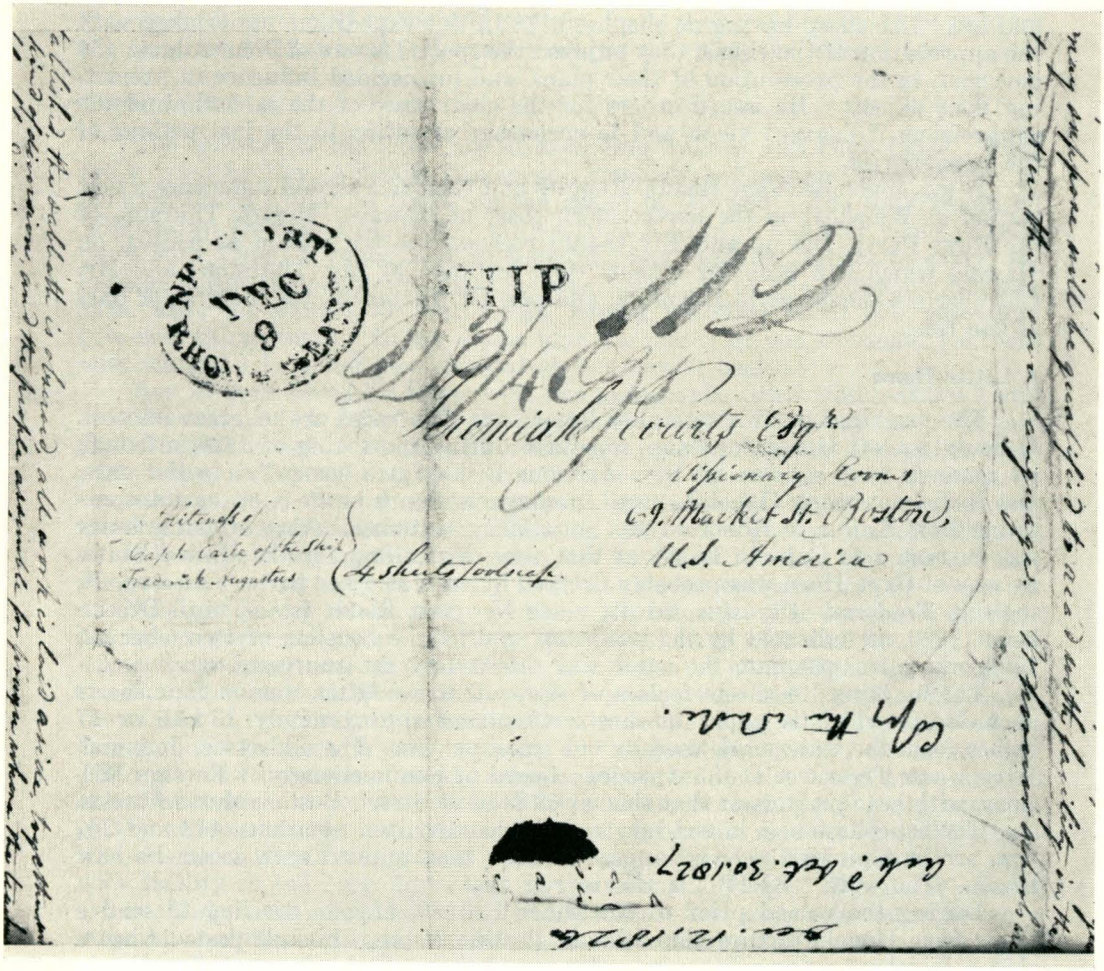
Hawaii

1826 Pre-Stamp Cover

And Its Historical Contents

By Irving I. Green

On the 19th of November, 1822, the first reinforcement to the first mission in Hawaii sailed from New Haven, Connecticut, on the ship *Thames*, Captain Clasby. It consisted of the following persons: Rev. Messrs. William Richards, Charles Stewart, and Artemus Bishop, missionaries, with their wives; Messrs. Joseph Goodrich and James Ely, licensed preachers, with their wives; Dr. Abraham Blatchely, physician, and his wife; Mr. Levi Chamberlain, assistant mis-



(From the archives of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, now reposing in the Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.).

sionary; Stephen Popohii, a native of the Society Islands; William Kummo-oolah, Richard Krioulu and Kooperii, natives of the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), and Betsy Stockton, a colored woman, qualified to be a teacher. The three Sandwich Islanders were regarded as pious men, and some hope was entertained that the Society Islander was also a Christian.

The scenes which took place at the embarkation were of a highly interesting character, and served greatly to strengthen the cause of the missions. The missionaries sighted Hawaii on April 24, at 3 P.M., and landed at Honolulu, Oahu, on the 27th of April, 1823, after a pleasant voyage of 158 days. The passengers testified to "great harmony and many unsolicited favors from the Captain." They were welcomed with great joy by the missionaries, and by the King and his principal advisers.

During the months of July and August, Messrs. Thurston of the First Company, Bishop and Goodrich united with Mr. Ellis, and assisted by Mr. Harwood, surveyed and explored, to some extent, all the inhabited districts of the principal island, Hawaii, and one hundred and thirty times in the course of the tour, proclaimed the gospel of free salvation among her 85,000 inhabitants scattered and lost "like sheep having no shepherd." In this expedition, undertaken with the approbation of the chiefs, they enjoyed the special favors of John Adams, the governor, in the prosecution of their plans, and his decided influence in promoting their objects. He issued orders for the observance of the sabbath, and the suppression of flagrant vices, and to encourage attention to the instructions of the missionaries.

It was concluded that Messrs. Ruggles and Goodrich should commence a new station at Waiakea, on the northeastern coast of Hawaii. Messrs. Thurston of the First Party, Bishop and Ely should recommence the station at Kailua, on Hawaii, which had been for a short time occupied by Mr. Thurston; and Mr. Chamberlain should go to Honolulu, and also Dr. Blatchely, for the greater part of the time.

A Letter Home

The markings on this stampless letter here illustrated are of great interest. It doubtless left Honolulu, Oahu, sometime during the spring of 1826, although its contents were written by Rev. Artemus Bishop at a somewhat earlier date. But it did not reach Honolulu until, perhaps, a month or so later, as transportation from Kailua to Honolulu was not readily available. Also, after the letter was entrusted to Captain Earle, at that time, his sailing for the United States by way of Cape Horn was probably delayed by calls at other ports. As a result, the ship *Frederick Augustus* did not reach Newport, Rhode Island until December 9, 1826, as indicated by the postmark, and by the notation of December 12, 1826, which was the date the letter was received by the addressee.

The marking "4 sheets foolscap" shows that the letter was on four sheets of foolscap, which is paper in sheets measuring approximately 13 x 16 or 17 inches from the watermark used by old papermakers. The addressee, Jeremiah Evarts, was Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, with headquarters at that time at 69 Market Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

The cancellation is in red ink, and the handwritten notations, 112 and 2¾ Ozs. are in a pinkish red and appear to have been applied with a camel's hair brush. The word "SHIP" is also in red ink.

During the period prior to November 1, 1850, anyone desiring to send a letter from Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, to America kept himself posted when a ship going there was ready to sail. He would then take his letter to the captain and request that he post it when he reached the port nearest the address. No-

thing was paid the captain for this service since practically all letters then were sent collect for postage due.

Almost all such letters reached the United States at some Atlantic port because there was no reason, until 1849, for a ship leaving the Hawaiian Islands to touch the Pacific Coast, no place there to mail a letter, and no means of transportation from there to the eastern seaboard of the United States. The regular routine was that the captain, upon arriving at the port, turned in the letters entrusted to him to the nearest post office, where, for his trouble, he received a flat fee of two cents per letter. Upon payment of this ship fee, such letters became at once ship-letters and were subject to the postal rates for such mail, which in this instance would be the rates of 1825.

All had a weight factor of ¼ ounce or fraction thereof, and the rate was dependent on the weight of the letter and the distance to deliver it. In this case, the distance between Newport, Rhode Island and Boston, Massachusetts fell into the 30 to 80 mile zone with a rate of 10 cents for each ¼ ounce or fraction thereof. Two and three quarter ounces figured to eleven quarter ounces, which at 10 cents per quarter ounce came to $1.10, and adding to this amount the sum of 2 cents paid to the ship captain, made the total postage to be paid by the recipient $1.12, which is the rate marking shown on the letter's face.

Hawaii In 1825

The contents of the letter are of exceeding interest and importance. They are written by Rev. Artemus Bishop and comprise a diary and observations he made while on a tour to Hido, on the island of Hawaii. The tour began on Wednesday, December 14, 1825, "sailing from Kairua in a double canoe in company with Puna, a young man of hopeful piety, and five others to carry our luggage across the country. The tour was completed on the following January 11th, after an absence of four weeks, having travelled about 350 miles and preached thirty times. In my whole tour the mercy of our Covenant God was with me and I have not been delayed an hour by ill health."

Rev. Bishop closed his letter with two paragraphs titled Observations 1 and 2. Observation 1. is relative to the geological structure of the island. He concluded that the entire island of Hawaii was covered with lava, even in those parts where a deep soil had been formed either by decomposition of the lava, by vegetables, or by alluvion. Observation 2. gives the Reverend's remarks concerning the present state of the inhabitants. These are quoted in their entirety:

"It will already appear from what has been mentioned in this journal that the present state of the people is the most that can be conceived for the reception of Christianity and consequently of the civilized arts. The remnants of their heathenish superstitions are nearly or quite done away with and the true God is acknowledged by them as their God. The desire of obtaining a knowledge of the character and attributes of Jehovah is everywhere manifested. Whenever the subject of religion is introduced, either in public or private, the utmost attention is paid to what is said without any disposition to cavil or contradict. There are now upwards of eighty schools established on the island and in active operation, which, at an average of sixty scholars in each (and I can conceive that it is less than the real number) will give you the amount of 4,800 people who, in the course of the present year we may suppose will be qualified to read with facility in the New Testament in their own language. Whenever schools are established, the sabbath is observed, all work is laid aside together with every other kind of diversion, and the people assemble for prayer when the teacher is capable of leading in that exercise and when also the teacher or some person present offers such remarks as he is capable of making. Drunkenness is also

suppressed by law and a heavy fine imposed on the transgressor. In my whole tour I saw but one man intoxicated whereas two years since it was a common thing to see whole villages given up to intemperance.''

About The Letter Writer

Reverend Artemus Bishop was born on October 30, 1795, in Pompey, New York. He was educated at Union College in 1819; the Princeton Theological Seminary, 1822; and ordained at New Haven, Connecticut, on September 12, 1822. Early in November 1822, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Edwards of Boston, Massachusetts, then 26 years of age.* There were two children resulting from this marriage, and one of them, Sereno Edwards Bishop, became an ordained missionary and worked many years at various stations.

Mrs. Bishop died on February 21, 1828, in Kailua, Hawaii. Reverend Bishop was married to Miss Delia Stone on December 5, 1828, at Kailua, Hawaii, she then being 28 years old. She had arrived in the islands, unmarried, with the Third Company on March 30, 1828, on the ship *Parthian,* headed by Captain Richard Blinn. She was a native of Bloomfield, New York, having been born there on May 26, 1800. She had come to Hawaii to teach and assist in missionary work and was stationed at Kailua.

The Reverend Bishop was stationed at Waimea, Kauai, from November 1823 to February 1824; Kailua, Hawaii, March 11, 1824; Ewa, 1836, and Honolulu, 1856. He visited the Marquesas Islands as a Mission delegate in 1858. During his stay in Kailua he translated a portion of the Bible into the Hawaiian language, and later on translated various books of arithmetic and algebra, as well as *The Pilgrim's Progress.* He died on December 18, 1872, in Honolulu. To this day, the name Bishop is an important one in the Hawaiian Islands.

*It was obligatory that ordained missionaries be married before going to a missionary post, in this case the Hawaiian Islands. In this instance, Reverend Bishop's marriage was a ''hurry up'' one. In the Pioneer Company, the marriages of Reverend Bingham, Thurston, and Ruggles fell into the same category.

Venezuela *(Continued from Page 42)*

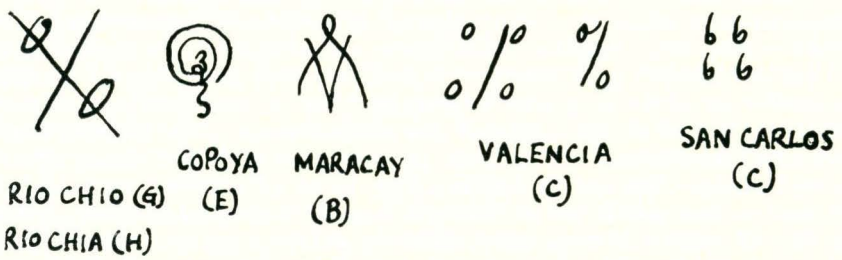


Fig. 6. Geometrical patterned markings.

from other places (see Fig. 2).

Some examples of other words or letters are shown in Fig. 3. That from Somberro appears to be a signature.

Markings based on lines, either straight or curved, are shown in Fig. 4.

Fully formed, or vaguely suggested, spirals were used and these are displayed in Fig. 5. (No rigid line of distinction is implied between Figs. 4 and 5; the groupings made are subjective.)

The last group (Fig. 6) are of more or less geometrical patterns.

Book Reviews

The Universal Postal Union by George Arthur Codding, Jr. 296 pages (5½" x 9¼") including 8-page index. Clothbound. Published by the New York University Press (1964), Washington Square, New York, N. Y. 10003. Price $6.50.

A few years before this reviewer was appointed the editor of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST in 1948, he became interested in the history of the Universal Postal Union. It was disappointing to learn how little had been done by philatelic students and postal historians. A number of visits to the Club's extensive library here evidenced this lack of writings.

Then, at the suggestion of W. S. Boggs, who had done much of his research for his Newfoundland book at the New York Public Library's Main Office at 42nd Street, this great library was visited a number of times. It was most helpful advice because about twelve books and articles on the UPU by non-philatelic scholars were found; all were not in The Collectors Club or other philatelic libraries.

The consequence was an article in this magazine in July, 1949 (COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. 28, No. 3, pp. 172-80) in which this reviewer attempted to offer some concise history of the Universal Postal Union in an effort to fill the gap in the knowledge philatelists had of this international postal body.

Before turning to this 1964 book on the Universal Postal Union, it seems appropriate to repeat the introductory remarks in the July 1949 article in this magazine:

". . . as to stamp collectors, it is surprising to find how few of us have any knowledge of this history of the Universal Postal Union and its direct influence upon the hobby of philately.

"As to stamp collectors' knowledge of the Universal Postal Union, we sought in The Collectors Club library any books and periodicals about this international body and found only ONE in English. It is odd to note, in contrast, that a student can find much written upon the beginning of postal matters in Great Britain, the United States, France, and other countries. But as to the information of the international postal system, this field of philatelic history is quite lacking, except for a few studies in German."

This situation had not changed much since the aforementioned was written in 1949. When the UPU came to the forceful attention of stamp collectors and dealers with the commemoration of its 75th anniversary, that saw many countries paying tribute with special stamp issues honoring the UPU on this important occasion, one expected some new and informative articles by stamp writers. But nothing transpired. If an article in the philatelic press appeared on the UPU, it was both superficial and repetitious of the past meagre knowledge.

This opinion was substantiated in 1964 with the appearance of this 296-page book published by the press of one of America's great universities and authored by a professor of Political Science in a well-known Western University.

In his preface, Professor Codding, stating the purpose of his book, wrote:

"Oddly enough, despite the wealth of experience the UPU can offer the student of international relations, *no one has previously attempted a truly comprehensive study of its structure and organization.*" (Italics are ours).

Besides a brief preface and a very short foreword by Mr. E. Weber, Director, International Bureau of the UPU, Berne, Switzerland, the meat of this book is presented in seven chapters in the following order:

1.	Origins of the Universal Postal Union	25 pages.
2.	Birth and Development of the UPU	38 pages.
3.	Constitution of the UPU	60 pages.
4.	Representative Organs	53 pages.
5.	The International Bureau	30 pages.
6.	The UPU and Other International Organizations	20 pages.
7.	Conclusions	16 pages.

At the book's end, there are four appendices as follows:

Annex 1 — Meetings under UPU Auspices	4 pages.
Annex 2 — List of Personnel of the Bureau of the UPU	4 pages.
Annex 3 — Agreement between the UN and the UPU	6 pages.
Annex 4 — Members of the UPU	5 pages.

This last item can be dealt with, to indicate what important information a philatelic student can find in this book.

Some years ago, when an article for this magazine was being prepared (incidentally, it won *the C.C.P. Award* after publication as the best article published in 1950), the reason for a change in colors of the denominations of an older series of postage stamp was being investigated. It had been surmised that the reason for the change was due to the particular country joining the UPU, thus having to conform to the Union's color specifications for postage stamps and postal rates.

In order to confirm this, the author had to write to the International Bureau in Berne, Switzerland. The reply from the UPU headquarters gave the country's date of admission to membership in the UPU, confirming the reasons for the color changes as true.

From now on, others having a similar problem, need only consult Annex 4 of Professor Codding's book, because there is a chronological tabulation of the date when every member country joined the UPU.

The dustjacket of this book offers a short biography of the author, George A. Codding, Jr. Presently, he is Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Colorado.

Before this, he taught international law at the University of Pennsylvania, and has authored many books and articles on government, international communications and organizations. Professor Codding gathered most of his material for this UPU work during a nine-month stay as a Guggenheim Fellow in the UPU's headquarters in Berne. Also, he has served as Administrative Assistant with the International Telecommunication Union in Geneva, Switzerland, as a consultant to UNESCO.

Consequently, one can appreciate the training, experience and talent of the author of this UPU book.

The few philatelists and postal historians, who have studied the UPU, have centered their interest almost entirely upon its early history in relation to the use of the international mails and later, the postage stamps.

Professor Codding studies the UPU as a working international political organization. For instance, he shows how both World Wars I and II almost revolutionized the previous ways of the UPU's operation, a matter never thoroughly studied by philatelists.

Also, this book describes the impact upon international mail, when a new means of transportation became an actuality, as with the airplane and air mail. Existing UPU procedures and regulations had to be revised for air post. All such matters deserve the careful study of a philatelist and postal historian.

The part on the proceedings of various international postal congresses and

the interim conferences is crammed with records of interest to philatelists.

Many stamp students, who collect covers, enjoy the challenge of the manuscript rate and transit markings on this material. This book graphically explains that *the only one problem that defied solution satisfactory to all UPU members was that of transit mail.*

At the book's end are two features, that merit some praiseworthy comment. There is a 10-page *Bibliography* that is broken down into four main divisions — 1) UPU publications, 2) Other official publications, 3) Books and 4) articles. The first one on UPU publications is subdivided into seven parts, such as 1) Official Records, 2) Congresses, 3) Conferences and Extraordinary Congresses, 4) Consultative Committee for postal studies, 5) Other, 6) Serial publications and 7) others.

Studying this very long bibliography shows that no mention of philatelic literature on the UPU is included in this book. In fact, this reviewer noted only the mention of two philatelists in Professor Codding's vast 10-page list of reference works on the UPU.

More stamp collectors should know of the functions of the UPU. For example, often when someone is writing in a popular weekly blasting some new issue trash, he incorrectly states that the offending country of issue and the stamps themselves should be reported to the International Bureau of the UPU at Berne, Switzerland for appropriate action.

This advice is misleading, because the UPU has no police powers. Had the ill-informed stamp writer known about the UPU, as he should have, the aforementioned never would have been written.

The Universal Postal Union always will be a topic for some stamp writer and at least one article will appear every year in the future in some stamp periodical. If a future stamp writer goes into print without reading Codding's "Universal Postal Union," (and referring to it), one need not bother with a new article as this.

There need be no apology made for the length of this UPU book review. As a matter of fact, while reading it, seven pages of handwritten notes were made of items of interest and significance to the philatelic student and postal historian. Therefore, in actuality and to do this excellent work full justice, many more matters of valuable information could be cited.

In closing, it may seem strange to recommend so highly a book that practically makes no mention of postage stamps. But all philatelic study does not concentrate solely upon the stamp. One must know also the historical and polical background. It is here that the first authoritative work on the UPU can supply the stamp collector with the history of this international body, which was never before fully documented. *(H.M.G.)*

Philatelique 1965. The Classics Of The World; Auction Prices For Postage Stamps, 1840-1870. 382 pp. Illustrated plus 24 color plates and indexed. Paper cover. Grapheion, Quisisana (Naples), Italy. Price $9.60, postage extra.

Philatelique 1965 represents an excellent and very worthy attempt to acquaint the philatelic world with a truer guide to the current prices of classic postage stamps of the period 1840 to 1870 inclusive than is given by any of the large recognized catalogues. It is a carefully selected compilation of worldwide auction realizations for stamps sold during the 1963/64 season by almost thirty auction firms with an international clientele. Most recognized auction firms are included. But the United States section suffers from the omission of some of

the more prominent firms which sell almost exclusively United States material, but which, nevertheless, have an international mailing list. It is in the field of United States stamps that the "off-beat" material most frequently brings the price which — in relation to the catalogue valuation of the stamps themselves — seems quite extraordinary and out of proportion.

There are excellent annual reviews of auction realizations secured by their respective firms, published by both the H. R. Harmer Organization and Robson Lowe. At first glance, *Philatelique 1965* might seem to be only an expanded version of this type of brochure. It is, however, much more than that, since the selection of realizations is made with the intention of informing the collector more than merely advertising one auction house.

The sections dealing with such countries as Austria, Baden, Hanover and Netherlands are particularly informative, because the extensive selection of items reported for these European countries shows the widely varying premiums paid for "super-condition."

There are close to 400 pages with 1,000 illustrations in black and white as well as 24 color plates. The concept and selection are very valuable.

It is the stated intention of the compiler to have future editions cover a wider period than the years 1840 to 1870, which fall within the scope of this book. Perhaps it would be preferable to extend the coverage of the earlier period instead, by including a second section dealing with unusually low realizations at auction for classic stamps, whose condition is only in the fine or lower categories. It would appear that only too often material of this less than superb or very fine type goes begging at auction sales. The philatelist should be kept aware of the growing price gap between the super-condition material, the unusual multiple piece or exceptional cover, and the large body of "average material" formerly so generally collected and cherished. It should not be forgotten that not only do catalogue prices fail to reflect the market price for top material, but for the lower range as well. Catalogue prices for classic stamps are merely guides and not even averages.

Of course, stamp collectors have excellent specialized catalogues to guide them in many fields — for cancellation, usage, abnormal multiple. But *Philatelique 1965* does fill a need, and a real one, for general information in the field of condition. This reliance on auction realizations as almost the sole guide to value is familiar to the numismatist, but, as suggested, the range of condition covered must be more extensive, if *Philatelique 1965* is to attain its full potential of usefulness.

Occasionally, as in the case of the cancelled block of twenty-five of the 1 Mark imperforate Bavaria 1874 (beyond the stated scope of the book but still a classic, of course) realizations are shown for the same item sold twice in the same auction season. Perhaps this is more misleading than informative. This particular Bavaria item has been offered in at least four auctions in the past five years. The compiler perhaps has no way of finding out if this item was on each occasion really sold or merely called out at a "reserve price," a practice which is not too unusual in Europe. Many auction realizations, which are published, must be taken with a grain of salt, even though some firms both in England and on the European Continent publish lists of "prices realized" with no price listed for unsold lots.

These remarks are not intended as criticism, but more as constructive suggestions to both compiler and user. *Philatelique 1965,* regardless of its shortcomings, is a well produced, pleasing and interesting book that deserves a place in the library of every collector and professional interested in classic stamps.

(John R. Boker, Jr.)

United States, The 1851-57 Twelve Cent Stamp by Mortimer L. Neinken. Collectors Club Handbook No. 17 published under the auspices of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund, 74 pp., 65 illustrations, paper cover. Price $4.00 postpaid.

It is very fortunate for present day collectors of the early United States stamps and those to follow in the years to come, that the work of plating the early issues of United States postage stamps by Dr. Carroll Chase, Lt. Col. J. K. Tracy, and Stanley B. Ashbrook has attracted students, who were anxious to carry forward the previous work, correct the past errors and publish their new findings.

This book is an excellent example of this process in operation. Mr. Neinken received his training through working with the late Stanley B. Ashbrook and, in the case of the 1c 1851 and 1857, worked closely with a fellow student, Morris Fortgang, now deceased.

In his foreward to the handbook, Henry M. Goodkind devotes a number of paragraphs describing plating and explaining why it is becoming a "lost art."

Mr. Neinken became interested in completing the plating of the 12c Plate 1, after acquiring the complete file of Ashbrook's plating studies and partially complete position sketches at the auction of the Ashbrook Estate's material. He was able to complete the plating of Plate 1 with the assistance of several other collectors and obtain additional information about Plate 3.

Since the bulk of the written material published by Scott Stamp & Coin Co. in 1926 in the pamphlet "Notes on the Twelve Cents 1851-57 United States Adhesives" authored by Lt. Col. J. K. Tracy and Stanley B. Ashbrook remains correct today, Mr. Neinken wisely used this text as the basis of his book. He supplements the original text with later research material, inserting it in the original text where pertinent, using a larger type to make his new comments easy to find and easy to read.

The new handbook illustrates clearly the plating of each of the two hundred positions, first by use of re-cutting indicated on double size stamp drawings, and second by use of position dots using large sketches of lower right corner of the stamp. This is the tremendous plus in this handbook. This information was only sketchily presented in the 1926 work.

This Handbook first appeared serially in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST starting with Volume 42, No. 1 and concluding in Vol. 42, No. 6. Do not let this fact convince you that you do not need to buy the handbook for your library. All the plates showing the plating of each stamp were re-made prior to the handbook's printing, and are 100% better and much easier to use.

Unlike some students, who are reluctant to publish until they have solved all the problems and heard the last word, Mr. Neinken leaves several questions, whose answers are not now known, to challenge those now studying this stamp and perhaps interest someone new. Much valuable research can be lost to philately if such a wise procedure is not followed.

No library of a student of the U. S. Classic Issues can be considered complete unless it contains a copy of this new Collectors Club handbook.

(J. David Baker.)

Premiers Timbres et Premiers Vols de la Poste Aérienne des États-Unis by Henry C. Dupont. 29 pp. 2 illustrations. Paperbound. Available from the author, 22 Avenue de la Liberation, Le Coteau (Loire), France.

This monograph on "The First Air Mail Stamps and First Flights of the United States" is a very gratifying piece of work to those of us who have spent much time researching and writing about the 1918 issue of U. S. air mail stamps, Scott C1-3. Mr. Dupont has added a very concise, readable book to the literature of aerophilately. Written in his native French, it thus fills a need for those collectors of his own country and presumably others with a working knowledge of the French language. Hitherto, most all the studies on the early air mail stamps of the United States were available only in English. Furthermore, this booklet demonstrates that there is a world-wide interest in our first air mail stamps and not exclusively in the United States.

Mr. Dupont is a careful student. He relies heavily on specialized catalogues, books and research articles of those who had previously pre-empted the field. To these sources, consistently acknowledged throughout, he adds his own patiently documented material. In many instances, based upon interpretation of known facts, he essays conclusions to add to the fund of knowledge on the uses of these stamps.

With some, we may disagree as, for instance, his conclusion about the use of the twenty-four cent stamps (C3) in the period between July 15, 1918 and December 14, 1918. Mr. Dupont's thesis is that these twenty-four cent stamps were used to pay for a double rate letter (sixteen cents plus six cents = twenty-two cents) with a resulting overpayment of two cents. This must be purely conjectural, unless one had in his possession the letter's contents to ascertain whether the total weight was in excess of one ounce and less than two ounces. An equally valid theory is that the sender may have affixed a twenty-four cent stamp because a sixteen cent stamp (C2) was not available, resulting thus in an overpayment of eight cents. Actually, both hypotheses are in the realm of possibility; one cannot be really sure unless full proof exists.

In addition, your reviewer, having corresponded at some length with Mr. Dupont in the past, still retains serious doubts about the latter's section on semi-night flights. In 1918, the schedule called for one flight daily, except Sunday, from New York southbound and from Washington, D. C. northbound at 11:30 a.m. from each city. Flights from Philadelphia to New York and Washington usually left about 1:30 p.m. Mr. Dupont writes about a cover postmarked Philadelphia on August 19, 1918 at 7 p.m. Since the destination was New York, he assumes part of the flight was made after sunset and arrival was after nightfall. One cannot help but have doubts about such conjectural conclusions. As noted above, there was only one flight scheduled from Philadelphia to New York daily and that in the early afternoon. Thus, such a cover, as Mr. Dupont describes, no doubt was sent by train after missing the noon flight.

Such minor points notwithstanding, Mr. Dupont's monograph on the 1918 air mail stamps of the United States is very interestingly presented. There is adequate discussion of the printing of the stamps, their use on first and other important flights as well as a discussion about cancellations and precancelling. All in all, a very worthwhile study. *(P. S.)*

"Franco Spain and her European Neighbours" by Ronald G. Shelley. *Published by the Spanish Civil War Study Group* (London, England). Available in Great Britain and in Europe from Mr. Shelley, 139 High Street, Wandsworth, London, SW17, England, and in the U. S.A., Canada and Latin America from Theo. Van Dam, P. O. Box 160, Bronx, N. Y. 10452. The price is $2.00 for members of the SCWSG, $3.00 for non members.

This work was originally published in 1962 as a handbook of the Spanish

Study Circle (London). Now the Spanish Civil War Study Group has reissued it with many revisions by the author. In about 40 mimeographed pages, roughly half are very clear illustrations. Mr. Shelley gives a very lucid picture of the philatelic relations of Franco Spain with France, Italy, Germany, Great Britain and touches upon the Irish and Portuguese contingents fighting on Franco's side.

Part I discusses the infamous refugee camps in France, with maps and pictures of the postal markings and gives much of the background history.

Part II gives a very complete listing of the participating Italian forces, showing the postal markings of the units and also the different postal cards used by same.

The third part relates the story of the Condor Legion and the German naval units.

The last section is devoted to Britain — Basque Aid, Red Cross, special flights and British warship in Spanish waters. In addition to this, it mentions the Irish and Portuguese participation. In short, this is one of the most concise and clearly written treatises on this interesting period. It should find an important place in the works of contemporary philatelic research and is greatly recommended to all students of modern history. *(Theo. Van Dam).*

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Carrying British Mails Overseas by Howard Robinson. Published by the New York University Press. 1964. 327 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Canadian Registered Letter Stamps & Cancellations 1875-1902 by E. A. Smythies, F.C.P.S. and A. F. Smith. Published by the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. 63 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the authors.

Premiers Timbres et Premiers Vols de la Poste Aerienne des Etats-Unis by Henry C. Dupont. Prix Litteraire de l'Union des Cercles Philateliques de la Region Bruxelloise. 29 pages. French text. Paperbound. Gift of Aero Philatelists, Inc.

Philatelic Bulletin of Commonwealth of Australia. Photo copy of Nos. 1 and 2. Gift of Mr. J. R. W. Purves.

Philatelique 1965, edited and published by Grapheion Editions Internationales, Augusta-Wien-New York. 382 pages. Illustrated. French, English, German and Italian text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Speciale Catalogus van de Postzegels van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen 1965. Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelhandelaren, 's-Gravenhage. 491 pages. Illustrated. Dutch text. Hard cover. Gift of Mr. Johannes de Kruif.

Catalogo Simoes Ferreira de Selos Postais de Portugal e Ultramar 1963. Mercado Filatelico, Porto. 318 pages. Illustrated. Portuguese text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Robert Huggins.

Stanley Gibbons "Simplified" Catalogue 1965. Stanley Gibbons Limited, London, England. 1287 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Masonic Stamps of the World, Vol. 2, by Clarence Beltmann. Published by the American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1964. 87 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Le Soi-Disant Timbre-Poste Hellenique de 1831 by S. J. Macrymichalos. Reprint from "Philotelia," Athens. 1964. 24 pages. Illustrated. Greek and French text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Catalogue of Chicago Philatelic Society Exhibition, November 1964.

The Cancellations of Steamship Companies on Greek Stamps (1856-1900) by Dem. Samaras. Reprint from "Philotelia," Athens. 1964. 31 pages. Illustrated. Greek and English text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Postal History of Dodecanese by Moses C. Constantinis. Published by the Hellenic Philotelic Society, Athens. 1964. 7 pages. Greek text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

ATA Topical Handbook #44, edited by John Henry Richter. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 1964. 41 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Jaarverslag Nederlands Postmuseum 1963. Published by Nederlands Postmuseum, 's-Gravenhage. 1964. 64 pages. Illustrated. Dutch text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Turk Postalari Ilk Filatelik Damga ve Muhurleri 1863-1920 by Orhan Brandt and Sadik Ceylan. Pulhan Matbassi, Istanbul. 1963. 98 pages. Illustrated. Turkish and French text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Paul P. Lindenberg.

Danmarks Frimaerker 1858-1862 by J. Schmidt-Andersen. 98 pages. Illustrated. Danish text with English summary. Hard cover. Gift of the author.

Franco Spain and her European Neighbours 1936-40 by Ronald G. Shelley. Published by the Spanish Civil War Study Group, London, England. 67 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Theodore Van Dam.

Gifts were received also from:

Netherlands and Colonies Philatelists, Messrs. F. M. Joseph, Sol Whitman, Paul P. Lindenberg and Albert Philip Cohen.

Purchased by the Library:

The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol. IV, by R. J. G. Collins, F.R.P.S.-N.Z., and C. W. Watts, F.R.P.S.N.Z. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand Incorporated, Wellington, N. Z. 1964. 561 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover.

A Brief Record of the Advance of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force Under the Command of General Sir Edmund H. H. Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. July 1917 to October 1918. Compiled from Official Sources and published by The Palestine News. 1919. 113 pages. 56 plates. Paperbound.

Neuer Ganzsachen-Katalog, 8. Lieferung. Published by Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Vereins. 1964. 36 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

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

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

1965 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

January 6th	— *Members participation*—British Commonwealth
January 13th	— *ANNUAL MEETING*
January 20th	— *Selections from The Collectors Club collections*
February 3rd	— *United States 1847*—Edward A. Ring
February 17th	— *Judaica Historical Philatelic Society*
March 3rd	— *Classic Hungary*—Otto G. Schaffling
March 17th	— *Lithography, a practical demonstration*—Falk Finkelberg
April 7th	— *The Collectors Club exhibit for The Royal Philatelic Society, London*
April 21st	— *Newfoundland, The Guy Issue of 1919*—Robert H. Pratt
May 5th	— *Canada. 1851-58 "Pence" issues, 1859 "Cents" issues* —W. E. Lea
May 19th	— *Local stamps of the World*—Denwood Kelly
June 2nd	— *ANNUAL COMPETITION*

Summer Recess

September 15th	— *United States, 12 cents 1851-57*—Mortimer L. Neinken
October 6th	— *Informal Roundtable. Asia, United States, Latin America*
October 20th	— *Stump the Experts*
November 3rd	— *The exciting saga of the early Colombia Airmail*— Eugenio Gebauer
November 17th	— *Members participation*—African countries
December 1st	— *China—Treaty Port Locals*—H. D. S. Haverbeck
December 15th	— *Board of Governors Open House*

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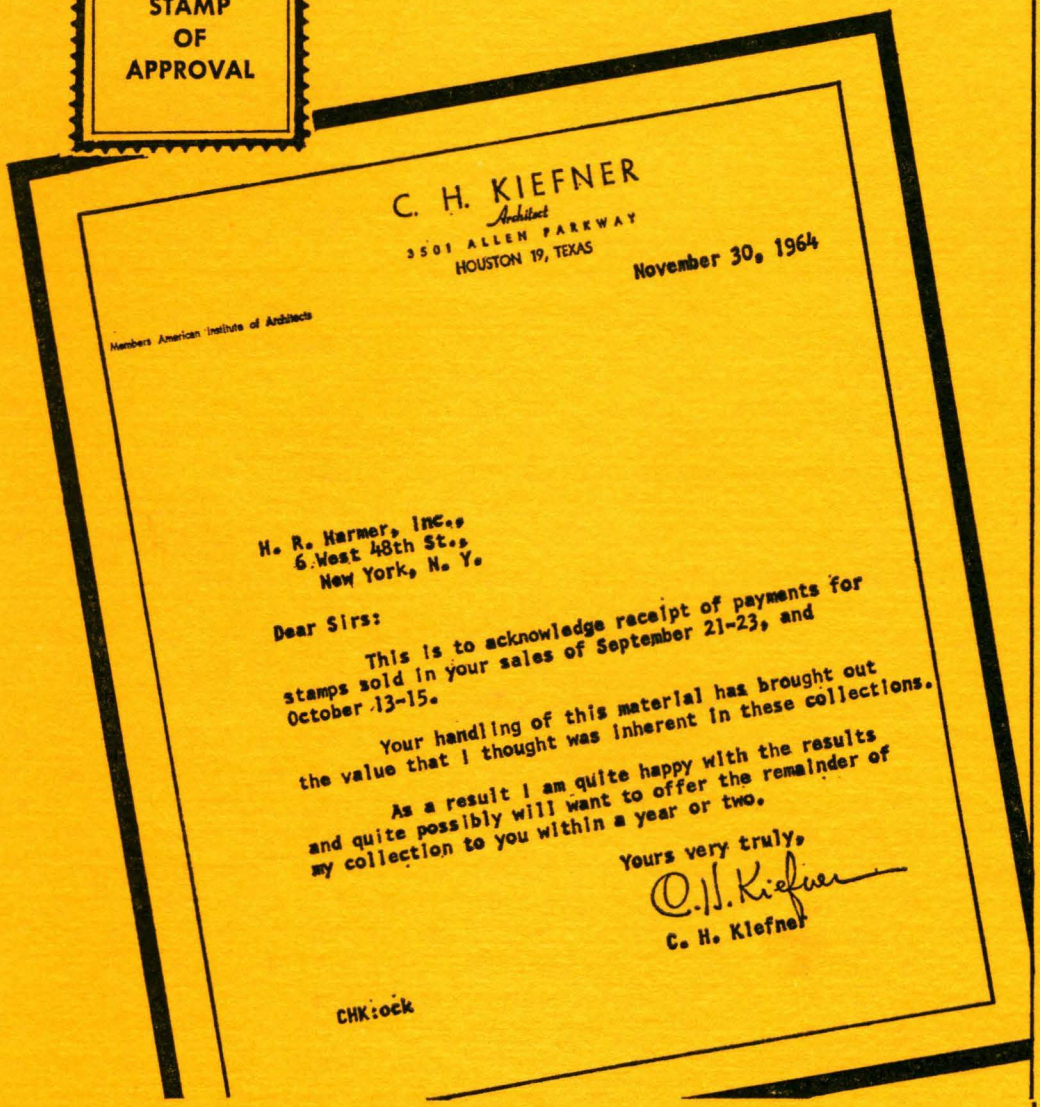
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