

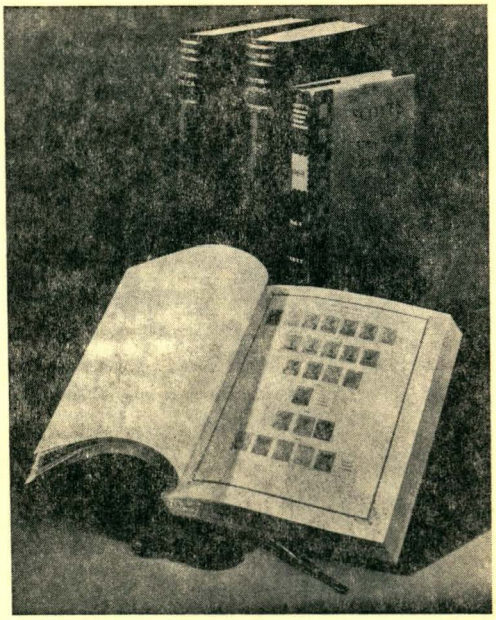
The Collectors Club

PHILATELIST

Volume 48 Number 1
January 1969

A FEW OF THE WORLD'S GREAT STAMP COLLECTIONS HAVE NOT BEEN TOUCHED by Harmer, Rooke!

...VERY FEW



Since 1903 the sophisticated philatelic world has come to depend on the expertise of Harmer, Rooke & Co., the world's first major stamp dealer and auction house. Serious collectors the world over, both in seeking and offering for sale distinguished collections and individual rarities, have enjoyed the advantages of the professional integrity and the international scope of the Harmer, Rooke organization.

Estates, trust departments of leading banking institutions and private collectors as well, deal confidently with Harmer, Rooke for appraisals for tax purposes, auction or private sale. Prompt arrangements can be made for immediate sale, at extremely attractive prices, anywhere in the world.

REGULARLY SCHEDULED AUCTIONS ARE HELD IN OUR OWN GALLERIES and OPEN TO MAIL BIDDERS

Write for descriptive brochure and/or auction catalogs

—COMING IN MARCH—
AN IMPRESSIVE SALE OF UNITED STATES
...Sheets, Blocks, Singles and Rarities

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., INC.

Negotiants in Fine Properties

Established: LONDON—1903 • NEW YORK—1939

APPRAISERS • SALES AGENTS • AUCTIONEERS

604 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020

Direct inquiry may be made by calling: Mr. Richard Gordon at (212) 765-3883

The Collectors Club Philatelist is published bi-monthly (Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept., Nov.) by the Collectors Club, Inc., 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016. Annual Subscription Rates: — $10.00; $7.50 for non-profit institutions. Free to all members. Individual copies — $2.00 ea.

© The Collectors Club, Inc., 1969


RECOGNIZED
Roger G. Weill
407
ROYAL ST.
RAYMOND H. WEILL CO.
NEW ORLEANS
LA.
Raymond H. Weill
BUYERS





15 to 17 January

General Sale (over 900 lots) strong in **British Commonwealth,** including **Falkland Is.** 1933 Centenary 5/- rare shades, **St. Kitts-Nevis** 'Tercentenary' set, **Great Britain** with 'Seahorses'. Amongst the foreign material is a section of **Russia** with **Zemstvos, Offices in Levant** and **Civil War** issues. Also on offer is the second part of the collection formed by the late K. P. Gulbenkian Esq., which is notably strong in **Turkey.**

Illustrated catalogue — 60 cents.

5 to 7 February

The 'Lars Amundsen' Collection of **Classic Europe, South America** and **Asia,** with attractive **Argentina and Provinces, Brazil** with 'Pack Strip'; **Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Netherlands and Spain,** etc. A wealth of fine pieces for the discerning specialist!

De-luxe catalogue (colour plates) — $1.50.

13 to 14 February

The second part of the collection formed by the late **General His Highness the Ameer of Bahawalpur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D.** This part of the collection is devoted to the reigns of **Queen Victoria, King Edward VII and King George VI** and it includes many of the **world-famous rarities** of Commonwealth countries, **many unique.**

De-luxe catalogue (colour plates) — $1.50.

26 to 28 February

All-World sale including attractive specialist section of **Portugal.**

Stanley Gibbons Auctions Ltd.
Drury House Russell Street
London W.C.2 England



$3,166,781.50

This is the sum realized at our auction sales in 1968. For the second consecutive year we have exceeded Three Million Dollars, an unsurpassed record for a single auction firm.

THERE'S A REASON

Buyers at our sales are presented with unprecedented opportunities to acquire the "Cream of the Market" in choice and unusual philatelic material, accurately presented and properly evaluated. Sellers are given the benefit of a matchless service rendered by one of the most experienced and most highly qualified professional staffs in the business.

We have been conducting auction sales of rare stamps and desirable philatelic material for more than thirty-nine years and offer to sellers the most favorable terms available anywhere. There are no lotting fees or other charges, just a simple 20% commission on the realization. We are always willing to make a generous advance pending sale with no interest charged.

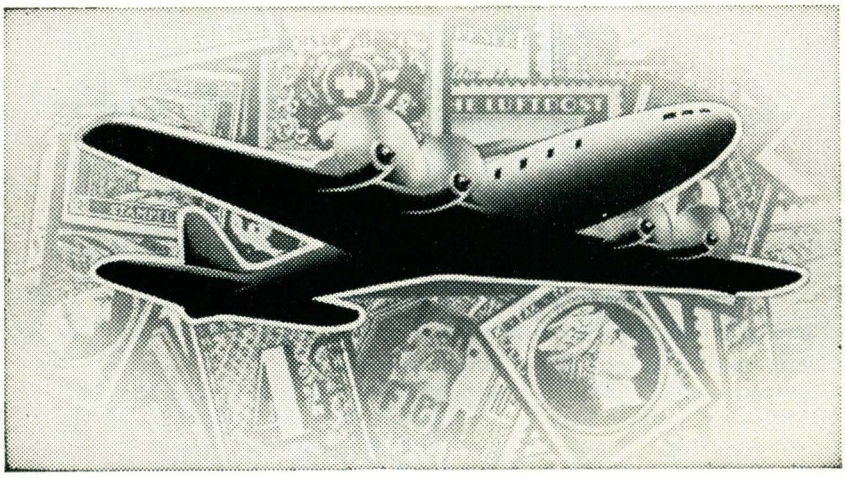
How may we serve you?

ROBERT A. SIEGEL

AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.

10 East 52nd Street New York, N. Y. 10022

Phone: (212) 753-6421



10 - 15 March 1969

SPECTACULAR AUCTION SALE IN ZURICH

break-up of
— important general collections
— large specialized collections

strong in
— all European countries
— Latin and South America

your chance to buy
— from over 7500 different lots estimated between 50 Swiss Francs and 100,000 Swiss Francs each
— at prices established by the purchasers; we do not accept any reserve prices from the vendors

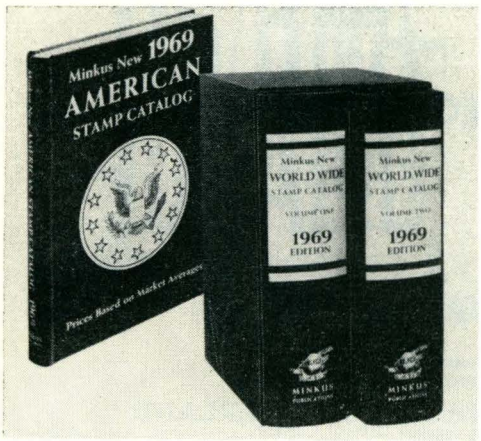
we offer
— 5 years guarantee of authenticity for all stamps being sold
— de luxe catalogue with over 100 photoplates (partly in color). Free of charge to serious collectors

CORINPHILA **8023 ZURICH** (Switzerland)
Bahnhofstrasse 102 **P.O.B.**

POSTAGE STAMPS ELECT

MINKUS CATALOGS for 1969

And postage stamps know what they're talking about. After all, they have the inside information about catalogs. And although they don't make a big issue of it, they are sticklers for accurate price listings; ample, clear illustrations; and more information. Even the minor varieties prefer Minkus, because Minkus catalogs include more of them than any comparable catalog.



1969 World Wide Catalog

Over 18,000 price changes. Over 51,000 illustrations. Lists every major and more minor varieties than any comparable catalog.

VOLUME I: United States and possessions, British Commonwealth and Ireland, United Nations, Central and South America, Mexico and Free Countries of Africa and Asia. 1600 pages **$7.95**

VOLUME II: Europe and Colonies. 1600 pages **$7.95**

VOLUME I & II: In Slip Case **$15.90**

1969 American Catalog

Over 8000 upward price changes. Over 2600 illustrations. Over 12,000 entries.

Prices listed for singles, blocks, plate blocks, sheets and First Day Covers. Includes all U. S. issues, plus Confederate States, U. S. Possessions and Administrative areas, and the United Nations stamps. 320 pages. **$4.00**

Regional Catalogs

British Commonwealth **$3.00**
Austria, Switerland, Liechtenstein **$1.50**
Germany and Colonies **$1.95**
Italy and Colonies **$1.95**

Special Guarantee:

Use these catalogs for 10 days. If you are not completely satisfied, return them for full credit or refund.

Visit or write the Stamp and Coin Department in any of these fine stores.

ATLANTA, GA.—Rich's
BALTIMORE, MD.—Hutzler's
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—J. W. Robinson
BOSTON, MASS.—Jordan Marsh
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.
CHEVY CHASE, MD.—Woodward & Lothrop
CHICAGO, ILL.—Marshall Field & Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO—Pogue's
CLEVELAND, OHIO—The Higbee Co.
COLUMBUS, OHIO—Lazarus
DALLAS, TEXAS—Sanger-Harris
DENVER, COLO.—May - D & F Co.
DETROIT, MICH.—J. L. Hudson Company
GARDEN CITY, N.Y.—Gimbels Roosevelt Fld.
HARTFORD, CONN.—G. Fox
HOUSTON, TEX.—Foley's
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—L. S. Ayres & Co.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—J. W. Robinson
MILWAUKEE, WISC.—Gimbels
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Dayton's
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Maison Blanche
NEWPORT BEACH, CAL.—J. W. Robinson
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gimbels
OMAHA, NEB.—Brandeis
PANORAMA CITY, CAL.—J. W. Robinson
PARAMUS, N. J.—Gimbels
PASADENA, CALIF.—J. W. Robinson
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Gimbels
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Kaufmann's
PORTLAND, ORE.—Meier & Frank
RICHMOND, VA.—Thalhimer's
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Joske's of Texas
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—May Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—The Emporium
SEATTLE, WASH.—The Bon Marche
SHARPSTOWN, HOUSTON, TEX.—Foley's
SKOKIE, ILL.—Marshall Field & Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Famous Barr
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.—Gimbels
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Gimbels



I dispose of a considerable number of rarities

SWITZERLAND

and

LIECHTENSTEIN

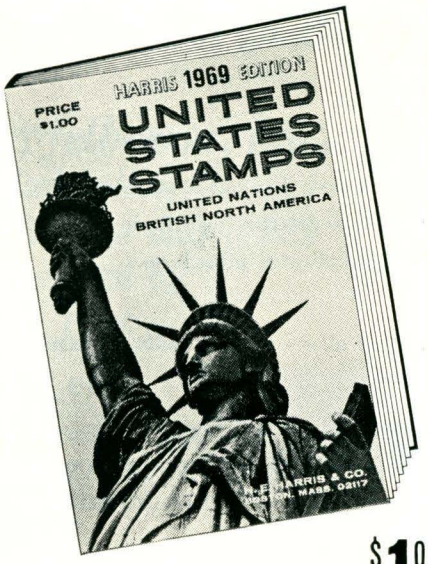
Since 1922, I have sold rarities of SWITZERLAND
and LIECHTENSTEIN to Collectors

Please let me have your want list
and address it to:—

Ernst Müller
Aeschenhof
4000 Basel
Switzerland
Stamp Dealer since 1922

Member of the Collectors Club for more than 40 years!

1969 HARRIS US/BNA CATALOG



$1.00

With **3,298** price changes.

- ★ **192 pages, 2,000 illustrations.**
- ★ **Deluxe flat-back binding.**
- ★ **Heavy, washable covers.**
- ★ **High quality paper.**
- ★ **Latest up-to-the-minute revisions.**

One of the most important editions in our more than 35 years of publishing this most widely used catalog — a "must" for every stamp collector. Compiled and edited by the experts of H. E. Harris and Co., The World's Largest Stamp Firm.

- All major U. S. Postage and Airmail issues . . . PLUS Special Delivery, Parcel Post, Envelope Squares, Postal Cards, Officials, Revenues, Postage Dues; also other popular specialties.
- Complete illustrated U. S. Possessions, Confederate States, United Nations and British North America.
- Big "Americana" section. Mounted collections, albums, popular supplies and accessories.
- U. S. Stamp Identifier — fully illustrated, check your own collection for valuable hidden stamp treasures!

MAIL THIS COUPON **NOW!**

H. E. HARRIS & CO., Catalog Dept. Boston, Mass. 02117. Please RUSH me, post free, the new 1969 edition of your 192-page catalog, UNITED STATES STAMPS, U. S. POSSESSIONS, UNITED NATIONS & BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, including the U. S. Stamp Identifier, etc. I am enclosing $1.00.

Name _____

Address _____

City & State _____ Zip _____

H. E. HARRIS & CO.
CATALOG DEPT.
BOSTON, MASS.
02117

There's nothing to it . . .

You're never hesitant about bidding in a New York auction yet, for some reason, you may have deferred bidding in an auction overseas because you feel it involves a series of complicated procedures.

Not at all — nothing could be easier.

Catalogues are sent to you in plenty of time for you to read them at your leisure and bid (in dollars). Payment can be made (in dollars!) either with your own private check or whatever is the most convenient method to you. It's as simple as that!

*Take the first step . . . . mail the coupon below and we'll send you a copy of one of the most luxurious auction catalogues published in the world on *Postal History. Sales are held every three weeks — you're always in time for the next one!*

*Postal History is the study of the USE of the postage stamp. It includes stamps on cover, postal stationery and cancellations. It can be either simple or technical (just like any other form of Philately), depending entirely upon your own choice of collecting, and is the natural "next step forward" for the adult collector who has grown tired of trying to keep pace with today's "new issues".

Please send me your Postal History auction catalogue for the next sale.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....

..... Zip No. .....

RIGBY P. H. A., 31 Richmond Hill, Bournemouth, England.

(D/1)

The postage on this coupon by first-class airmail is 20c.

RIGBY POSTAL HISTORY AUCTIONS LTD.

31 Richmond Hill, Bournemouth, England.

The Largest Postal-History-only Auctioneers in the World.

Earl P. L. Apfelbaum, Inc.
of Philadelphia
is pleased to announce that it has been appointed by
Mr. Paul J. Stoffel
of St. Louis
to sell at public auction January 24 and 25, 1969 his collection, including many rarities of

INDIA

Postal issues of the government including groups of India issues used in other parts of the British Empire, as well as issues overprinted for use in the Straits Settlements, the Persian Gulf and Zanzibar areas. And "remarkable studies of the Feudatory and Convention States" during the pre-Commonwealth period.

Catalog sent free on request
Earl P. L. Apfelbaum, Inc.
1503 Walnut St. • Philadelphia, Pa. 19102
215-567-6288

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

Considers one of its most important functions the improvement of relations between Collectors and Dealers . . . Our more than 1,200 Members are pledged to serve you well.



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



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

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

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

Stanley Gibbons
Auctions Ltd.

Drury House, Russell Street,
London, W. C. 2, England.



The second and third parts of the world famous Lars Amundsen collection for auction in London.



The first part of this collection, when offered at auction last November, stirred tremendous interest when it realised an amount far in excess of the estimated value. The beauty of this remarkable collection lies in the perfection of each piece. Amundsen collected only nineteenth century rarities and those which are in his collection are mostly the finest copies that exist.



February 5, 6 & 7. Europe and the World (Excluding British Commonwealth, Germany and Great Britain)

March 6 & 7. German States and Germany. Catalogues $1.25 each. Both contain many illustrations in colour and black and white.

Available from StanGib Ltd., 595 Fifth Avenue, New York 10017.



When *is the right moment to sell your collection?*

We think you will agree that this is a very important and difficult question. But even if you do choose the right moment, do you have the right partner to assist in selling your valuable stamps? — We believe that this question is even more important — but much less difficult to answer.

What *would you think of a firm of auctioneers which has worldwide connections and an international reputation? Don't you think that this would be the right kind of partner?*

An auction conducted in accordance with the best international standards will give you the following very real advantages:

If prices rise in any country, either in Europe or abroad, you will automatically benefit as prominent collectors in every continent have been numbered among our customers for the last two generations.

Our firm's auction catalogues are sent to collectors and other interested persons of means in over forty countries.

Our firm's operations will ensure that the items you have for sale will be brought to the attention of over ten thousand potential customers.

This *means that you are almost certain to obtain the best possible prices. You can enter material for our international auctions at any time, and we shall be pleased to arrange for advances to be made against any large or special items.*

EDGAR MOHRMANN

One of the great names in philately for over fifty years

128th POSTAGE STAMP AUCTION

HAMBURG / Germany

14th thru 18th April, 1969

EDGAR MOHRMANN

Speersort 6, HAMBURG 1, Germany

Cables: EDMORO



Henry M. Goodkind, Editor
Editorial Committee
Solomon Altmann
Ezra D. Cole
Harrison D. S. Haverbeck
Philip Silver

Table Of Contents

Editorials 14

Obituary (Hans G. Zervas) 15

1969 Program of Meetings 16

Bolivia (Alvaro Bonilla Lara) 17
The "Garcia" Issue Of 1863 (Part 3)

Clubhouse 23
Reports Of The Meetings, New Members

Book Reviews 45

Library Acquisitions 55

The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST
Volume 48 Number 1
January 1969

Editorials

What's A Stamp Worth?

Three pigs, one elephant or a budding fruit tree? You tell me what a postage stamp is worth, and I'll tell you that you are wrong. Let us then ask six other collectors and dealers what a certain stamp is worth to each of them; you'll get seven different answers. Try it.

A recent experience has shown how no two amateur nor professional philatelists agree on stamp prices. I was appointed the editor-in-chief of a recent handbook on a popular philatelic specialty. It was advised that at the end of the book, a short table with price indications be included. Also, it was suggested that some of the leading specialists — both amateur and professional — be consulted about this pricing. Both suggestions were followed.

While editing the book, some differences of opinion arose on matters of the printing of certain issues, overprint settings, some dates of use, essays and proofs. All were resolved without too much difficulty, and in a relatively short period of time.

But the price indications, which, incidentally, required only a half of a printed page, seemed as if they never could be completed. There were not only differences of opinion on prices, but the variation was truly unbelievable. One specialist would indicate he thought an item worth $20, while another believed $200 was far more realistic. Trying to resolve these price differences seemed almost hopeless.

At the time of this writing, I have just returned to my desk, after attending a New York City auction of a famous stamp collection. What did one hear after the sale had ended? The following question was repeated again and again. How can anyone bid such a crazy high price for that stamp? Or — I wouldn't bid $50 for that cover that sold for $500.

No catalogue publisher employs me nor have I been paid one cent to write this. But the pricing of hundreds of thousands of stamps in a catalogue must be almost like achieving a miracle.

And do the collectors and dealers like to criticize every catalogue for its prices. One wonders what makes the critics right and the editors of catalogues wrong. Perhaps it's the other way around. But thank goodness that freedom of speech prevails in philately.

It is well to remember that during World War II, when stringent price controls were in effect, the United States Government looked into controlling the prices of postage stamps for collectors. The Office of Price Administration, after an investigation, said that it was impossible to control the prices of postage stamps.

War or peacetime, this situation will endure as long as stamps are collected. So stop worrying if you cannot buy every stamp and cover you want. There's always a tomorrow, when after you were able to secure the stamp you could not afford today, someone will say: "How could he pay so much for that stamp! He's crazy."

Book Reviews

In this current number, the Book Review section probably represents a new "record" achievement, not only for the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, but for any philatelic periodical in the world.

There are *twelve individual reviews of books written by ten different review-*

ers, all Collectors Club members. Furthermore, these are reviews or critiques in the true sense of book reviewing. They are not just the reprinting of all or parts of a publisher's press release, that usually accompanies a new book distributed to philatelic journals for review. Nor are the twelve reviews the writings of one or two on the editorial staff of a philatelic journal. They are, instead, the opinions of qualified specialists, carefully selected for their intimate knowledge of the particular field of philately or postal history, that each of the twelve books covers.

Obituary

Hans G. Zervas

The year, 1968, was an exceptionally sad one for the Collectors Club because four of its nine Past Presidents died last year. First, it was General Cornelius W. Wickersham, R.D.P.; next Dean Herbert P. Woodward, followed by Robert L. Graham, Jr. On November 11, 1968, Hans G. Zervas, passed away after a long illness in a nursing home in Iowa. It is believed that he was around 80 years old.

For many years, Mr. Zervas was a resident in Flushing, N. Y. He was an executive sales manager in the textile business in downtown New York. In his younger years, he lived and worked in New England, a good part in Maine.

His philatelic career was brilliant. It was known, however, only to his circle of friends here at the club. He was a true scholar in that he was so modest and retiring about his philatelic accomplishments. His happiest hours were spent reading and researching in the library here at 22 East 35th Street, New York City.

He started collecting stamps as a young man, and as true of most of us, as a general collector. Having attended schools in Germany, he, of course, became interested in that country. But his prime interest was the first issues of Ireland. These complicated overprinted stamps posed a great challenge; Mr. Zervas' careful studies did much to properly classify the first Irish issues.

His German education later proved a great boon to philately. After World War I, the late Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein had procured the copyright to the English translations of the encyclopedic "Kohl Handbuch" by the late Dr. Herbert Munk for The Collectors Club.

From a practical side, publishing English translations of the "Kohl Handbuch" proved to be an exceedingly difficult task, as the editors of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST found out. First of all, the original German had been written by a Doctor of Philosophy, so that a translator had to have a thorough understanding of German. But this was not enough. English translations have been made by learned students of German. But the translator was not a philatelist. Philatelic terminology became lost.

Mr. Zervas happened to have been one of those rare individuals, who was very proficient not only in the German language, and who also was a philatelic student.

The Greece section of the "Kohl Handbuch" is considered by many one of the best, especially on the early "Hermes Head" issues that have proved so difficult to classify. Hans G. Zervas worked long and hard translating Kohl's Greece from German into English. In 1943, his work was published in four separate handbooks by the Collectors Club. They remain universally regarded as standard reference works on the stamps of Greece. As recorded in the March, 1968 number of this magazine, a few copies of Parts 1 and 2 still are available. Parts 3 and 4 long have been sold out.

(Continued on Page 44)

1969 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Meetings convene at 8 p. m.

January 1st	— *No meeting — Happy New Year!*
January 8th	— *ANNUAL MEETING*
January 15th	— *THE GREAT BARRIER 1898-99 PIGEONGRAM*— H. M. Goodkind, New York, N. Y.
February 5th	— *U. S. POSTAL STATIONERY*—Prescott H. Thorp, Netcong, N. J.
February 19th	— *CHINA*—Ellery Denison, Takoma Park, Md.
March 5th	— *BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING* — James A. Conlon, Director, Washington, D. C.
March 19th	— *DANZIG*—Bernard A. Hennig, Chicago, Ill.
April 2nd	— *CZECHOSLOVAKIA* — The Chicago Czechoslovak Philatelic Society, Chicago, Ill.
April 16th	— *ANNUAL COMPETITION*
May 7th	— *THE LOUISE BOYD DALE and ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN COLLECTIONS* — Bernard D. Harmer, New York, N. Y.
May 14th	— *ANNUAL AWARDS DINNER*
May 21st	— *PERU*—Herbert H. Moll, Lima, Peru
June 4th	— *WASHINGTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY*

Summer Recess

September 17th	— *THE BALTIMORE PHILATELIC SOCIETY*
October 1st	— *COMPUTERIZED PHILATELY*—H. E. Harris, Boston, Mass.
October 15th	— *PALESTINE*—Joseph D. Schwartz, Sacramento, Calif.
November 5th	— *U. S. LOCALS*—Robson Lowe, London, England
November 19th	— *BOER WAR*—Daniel Franklin, Thornwood, N. Y.
December 3rd	— *CONFEDERATE STATES* — A. Earl Weatherly, *Greensboro, N. C.*
December 17th	— *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*

Bolivia

The "Garcia" Issue Of 1863 (Part 3)

By Alvaro Bonilla Lara

(Continued from Page 362 in Vol. 47)

APPENDIX I

Plating

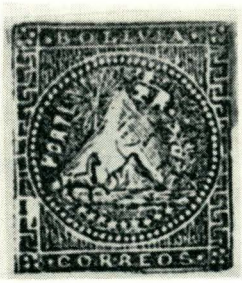
The plating has been done by mentioning the most prominent individual characteristics in each position. Special attention has been given to the words "PORTE," "BOLIVIA," "CORREOS," the denomination and the four small circles in each square in the corners. These are indicated by their positions and designated as UL (upper left), UR (upper right), BL (bottom left) and BR (bottom right). Other characteristics, only when very prominent, are mentioned. Also, there are frequent flaws in the framelines of each position.

Description of the 110 Positions in the Plate

½ Real (Positions 1 through 30)

1. "S" of "CORREOS" practically indistinct; "E" of "PORTE" resembles an "I."
2. "E" of "PORTE" looks like an "I" and extends into the rays of the sun; the four dots in the BR square are defective.
3. Color point below the first "O" of "CORREOS;" outside frame incomplete at the UL corner.
4. "L" of "BOLIVIA" very defective, as well as the dots in the UR and BR squares.
5. No left frame.
6. Thick color point below the "R" of "½ R."
7. Defective bottom frame; color line in the BL square.
8. The BR corner is defective; one of the dots in the BL square appears like a white blot.
9. Thick color point in the BL square; "S" of "CORREOS" defective.
10. The entire UL corner is defective; the pearl above the "E" of "CORREOS" is three or four times the normal size.
11. Two prominent defects in the frame: one in the UL corner; the other to the right at the bottom corner.
12. White blot to the bottom on the left side column; uneven alignment of the dots in the UL square.
13. No top and bottom margins; circle has only 73 pearls.
14. In front of "½ R" there is a color line enclosed in a white oval; defective UR square; circle of only 73 pearls.
15. "PORTE" is large and almost vertical; the right outside frameline is defective; in the BL square, two of the dots are joined forming a large one; broken bottom frame below the "C" of "CORREOS."
16. Five instead of four dots in the UR square; right outside frame broken at the top.
17. "PORTE" in large letters; black point, inside a white oval, below the "R" of "½ R."

18. "E" of "PORTE" is defective, almost illegible; small color line pierces the circle of pearls exactly in the center at the right side.
19. Left side very defective, completely without the frame; all the letters of "CORREOS" join with the white margin above it; outside right frameline broken at the top.
20. Right half top frameline missing; in the BL square, one of the dots extends into the top and cuts into the white line.
21. Left outside frameline broken in front of the sun; a small color line across the white frame between the two "RR" of "CORREOS."
22. Defective outside right frameline; "CORREOS" is almost illegible; the second "O" of "CORREOS" resembles a color point inside a large white blot.
23. Frameline very defective: the outside right one is practically missing; the left one is incomplete at the bottom; the top and bottom ones are incomplete at the right; the "1" of "½ R" has a white blot.
24. A thick white blot joins the sun with the circle of pearls; thick color line between the first "O" and the first "R" of "CORREOS;" "½" slants to the left.



No. 12



No. 24



No. 25

25. Thick white blot in the circle of pearls, above the first "R" of "CORREOS;" "PORTE" is normal in size but in the vertical position.
26. "BOLIVIA" almost illegible; the outside frame is very broken, completely missing at the bottom and a large part at the top.
27. Almost no outside right frame; the bottom frameline is broken below the second "R" of "CORREOS;" circle has 74 pearls, several of them defective at the center on the left side.
28. The BR square looks like a color blot, completely lacking the four dots; white dot above the sun; outside left frame defective.
29. No bottom frame; "CORREOS" almost illegible; the face of the sun has no eyes, being formed by a colored square.
30. The BL corner is broken and defective; the circle in front of "CORREOS" is very large and joins the white frame above it; the "E" of "CORREOS" does the same.

1 Real (Positions 31 through 80)

31. Color point inside a white blot above the "R" of "PORTE" (this appears only in the blue stamp, not in the black); the first "O" of "CORREOS" is broken at the bottom; white blot to the bottom of the central frame above the "S" of "CORREOS."
32. No outside right frameline; second "R" of "CORREOS" is defective and joins the white line below it; "L" of "BOLIVIA" thick and defective.

33. Small color line, 2 mm. long, crosses the circle of pearls at the right, near the "R" of "1 R" (this does not appear on the black stamps); UL square defective, one of the dots joins the white space; first "I" of "BOLIVIA" resembles an "L," reading "BOLLVIA."
34. Prominent defect in the UL square, where the dots are joined together forming a white blot; one third of the upper frameline is missing.



No. 27



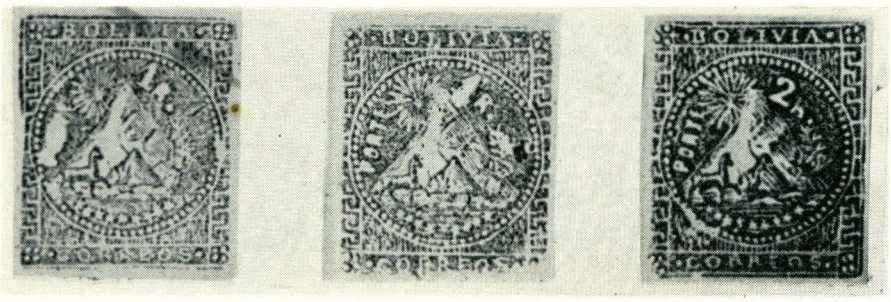
No. 34



No. 41

35. Bottom frameline broken below the BL square and the "S" of "CORREOS."
36. "PORTE" is so defective it resembles a white blot.
37. "PORTE" is the normal size but completely vertical; framelines defective all around, practically missing at all four sides.
38. Color point in the white frame, above the "O" of "BOLIVIA;" large white blot joins one of the dots in the BL square; the face of the sun is formed by four white circles.
39. Frame completely broken at the UL corner; color point in the white frame above the "L" of "BOLIVIA;" in the UR square, two of the dots are joined together forming a large blot.
40. Very defective "A" in "BOLIVIA;;" "E" of "PORTE" seems like an "F," the entire word being almost illegible; the four dots in the BR square are very defective.
41. Thick white blot in the "L" of "BOLIVIA;" right frameline broken in the center; left frameline thickens at the top; white blot above the circle of pearls at the bottom.
42. The outside framelines are defective, especially the left one; in the BR square two of the dots look like commas.
43. "L" of "BOLIVIA" defective and appears like a "J" turned to the right; the white dots cannot be distinguished in both of the corner squares.
44. White blot at the right in the frame below the UR square; the column on the right side is so defective that practically no details can be distinguished.
45. The four dots in the UL, UR and BR squares are clear, but not aligned: in the UL square one of the dots extends into the center; in the UR square one of the dots crosses the frame; in the BR square two of the dots project to the top and the left.
46. White blot between the "LI" of "BOLIVIA" and another one to the right of the right star; thin color line above the letters "PO" of "PORTE," the entire word being defective; five dots in the BR square.
47. "B" of "BOLIVIA" defective; the outside framelines are missing at the right and left sides.
48. UL corner is curved; "B" of "BOLIVIA" defective; in the BR square, two of the dots are so long that it appears there are six, not four.
49. White line completely breaks the second "R" of "CORREOS;" UR corner has a diagonal cut, but the four dots are not affected; there are five instead of four dots in the BR square (a small one in the center).

50. One of the pearls in the circle is joined to the surrounding white circle below the "L" of "BOLIVIA;" "A" of "BOLIVIA" defective.
51. Large breaks at top and bottom: at the top, it makes the "IVI" of "BOLIVIA" smaller; at the bottom, the word "CORREOS," especially "REO," is defective; "PORTE" is almost vertical.
52. In the UL square there are only three dots and two small blots; in front of the "L" of "BOLIVIA," small color point is inside a white blot.
53. White blot joins the letters "PO" of "PORTE;" outside bottom frameline missing; "CO" of "CORREOS" defective.
54. "BOLIVIA" is curved; the "B" slants to the left and the "L" totally malformed; in the BL square only three dots are seen because the fourth one is joined to the frame, resembling a blot.
55. A large white blot joints the first "I" of "BOLIVIA" with the white frame surrounding the circle of pearls; no right or left framelines, except some light lines at the left; circle has 76 pearls.
56. No frameline at the bottom; five instead of four dots in the UL square; prominent color point after the "R" of "1 R."
57. Bottom frameline very thick, broken below the "E" of "CORREOS."
58. Outside left frameline very defective, especially at the bottom, and it only can be seen in front of "PORTE;" white blot between the letters "TE" of "PORTE."
59. In the UL square, one of the dots joins the white frameline at the bottom; defect in the UR corner removes one of the dots, leaving only three.
60. The top border, which lacks the outside frameline, is concave, giving the same appearance to "BOLIVIA;" the dots in the UL square are defective.
61. "L" of "BOLIVIA" very defective, resembling a "J" turned to the right; outside frameline very defective at the top.
62. "PORTE" forms one white blot: it can be distinguished from position 36 because the "E," although defective, is widely spaced from the other letters.
63. First "I" of "BOLIVIA" defective, resembling a "J;" the dots in the UR square are irregular, extending over the bottom line; in the BR square, the defects makes it appear that there are five instead of four dots.
64. Five dots in the UR square; the face of the sun is formed by three circles, instead of the normal oval with five dots.
65. White dot between the "O" and "L" of "BOLIVIA;" three dots in the BL square, two of them are joined together forming a large dot.
66. Outside right frameline very defective; the first "I" of "BOLIVIA" resembles an "L," reading "BOLLVIA."
67. Very defective at the top with the letters "IVIA" of "BOLIVIA" incomplete; the "S" of "CORREOS" almost missing.
68. Thick color point below the "O" of "BOLIVIA;" "PORTE" almost vertical.
69. On the outside bottom frameline there is a large blot 1 mm. wide.
70. Thick color point near the "A" of "BOLIVIA" (this appears only in the blue stamps, not the black); the outside left frameline is very defective, affecting the adjacent column.
71. Outside right frameline is missing, with only a few small dashes remaining; color blot in the left column to the bottom (also only on the blue, not the black stamps).
72. Thick white dot over the upper line framing "CORREOS" very near to the "C" at the left.
73. Three of the four outside framelines completely missing, only the top one remains; the BR corner partially missing.



No. 62 No. 73 No. 86

74. The outside bottom frameline completely missing from the corner to the second "R" of "CORREOS;" the UR corner is rounded.
75. Defective outside framelines, especially the right one. The left one is partially broken in front of the BR square; in the UR square, one of the dots forms a white blot and joins the tablet containing "BOLIVIA."
76. The appearance of the dots in the UL square is uneven; the second "R" of "CORREOS" resembles a "P;" small black line above the top of the mountain (this appears only with the black stamps, not the blue).
77. Outside framelines defective on both sides; also the appearance of all the dots in the UL and BR squares is uneven.
78. Only one dot in the UR square due to a large white blot; the "A" of "BOLIVIA" is almost completely missing.
79. No outside left frameline; the frameline at the top has a break over the "O" of "BOLIVIA;" at the bottom, small color line diagonally cuts the second "I" of "BOLIVIA" (only seen with the blue, not the black stamps).
80. No top frameline over "BOLIVIA;" no bottom frameline; "B" of "BOLIVIA" defective.

2 Reales (Positions 81 through 100)

81. Two outside framelines are broken at the bottom below the first "R" of "CORREOS," at the top in front of the UR square, and over the "A" of "BOLIVIA."
82. Bottom outside frameline is defective at the left and in a few places at the right; the four dots in the BR square are indistinct.
83. "PORTE" is almost vertical; the BL corner is diagonally broken.
84. The top, bottom and right outside framelines are broken, especially in front of the UR and BR squares.
85. Outside left frameline completely missing; the UL and BL squares are defective, and the dots cannot be distinguished.
86. White blot to the left of the "TE" of "PORTE" which affects some of the pearls, the white circle, and part of the column.
87. At the left, the entire outside frameline and part of the column are missing; white blot above the space between the "P" and "O" of "PORTE."
88. The first "I" of "BOLIVIA" is joined to the surrounding white frame; the outside right frameline is defective along the UR square; white blot between "C" and "O" of "CORREOS."
89. The best example of the 2 Reales stamp. Has only one small defect; the four dots in the corners are not in proper alignment.
90. Outside frameline broken above the "O" and "L" of "BOLIVIA" and also below the BR square. This position is the upper one in tete-beche pairs of the black stamps.



No. 87



No. 105



No. 110

91. The outside frameline above the UR square missing; outside left frameline very thick.
92. The UL square has a large color blot removing all the dots; a white blot instead of "R" of "2 R."
93. White dot between the "I" and "A" of "BOLIVIA;" outside frameline broken over the UR square; color point below the second "R" of "CORREOS" (only occurs on the blue stamps).
94. Left side defective, frameline missing; the four dots in the UR square are incorrectly positioned.
95. No outside top frameline; the bottom one has several breaks; in the UR square five instead of four dots.
96. Outside frameline is defective at the top above the UR square and also on the bottom below the BR square; in the UL and BL squares, there are five instead of four dots.
97. Color point over the vertical lines below the "B" of "BOLIVIA" (not on the black stamps).
98. No outside right frameline; the white circle joins with the right column along the "R" of "1 R."
99. Left column defective where it connects with the BL square.
100. Outside bottom frameline is thick, and crossed by a 4 mm. white line from the left all the way to the "C" of "CORREOS."

4 Reales (Positions 101 through 110)

101. The outside frameline is broken, looking like at "V" above the "L" of "BOLIVIA."
102. No outside frameline; the entire left side of the design is defective.
103. Outside left frameline defective at the bottom; left frameline defective in front of the UR square.
104. Outside frameline defective in all four corners, especially along the right of the UR square, where only one of the four dots can be distinguished.
105. Color point over "CORREOS" makes the second "R" defective.
106. The white line at the bottom, enclosing the word "CORREOS," is curved to the top and slightly deforms all the letters.
107. Exceptionally defective UL corner.
108. White blot connects the left leg of the "V" of "BOLIVIA" with the white frame.
109. The outside frameline over the UR square missing.
110. The outside left frameline is very broken; inside the circle with the lama, there are two prominent defects: a thick white blot at the foot of the tree and a diagonal white line crossing one of the stars; outside frameline broken below the "O" of "CORREOS."

(To Be Continued)

The Clubhouse

Meeting of September 18, 1968

New Zealand

Mr. Robert P. Odenweller gave the first presentation after the summer recess. His subject, the first issue of New Zealand, filled thirteen of the frames, with the remainder being devoted to a much briefer sampling of the later issues. The talk was in the form of a color slide presentation, all of which had been taken by Mr. Odenweller. After giving the history of the issues and reasons for the progression of printings and changes of values due to rate changes, he illustrated the full range of issues by showing the 2d copies of each in order.

The following is a summary of his remarks and highlights of the display in each of the areas concerned.

Any discussion of the most attractive stamps of the world will probably include the first issue of New Zealand, usually called the "Chalon heads" or "Full Face Queens." In one sense, there is little originality in the design, as portions were borrowed from earlier efforts of Perkins, Bacon & Co. The engine-turned design of the background and the spandrels in the outer frame may be recognized as being the same as those on the 1853 issue of Chile.

The Humphrys-engraved vignette of Queen Victoria, based on the Chalon portrait, was first used on a private bank note and then on the first issue of Nova Scotia, before seeing service in the production of the dies for New Zealand. Only the lettering was original. Although segments of the design were borrowed from other sources, the result was a rare combination of what has often been termed "borrowed beauty."

The first, and only printing during the 17-year life of this issue to be produced outside New Zealand, was the popular London Print, the product of two days' printing effort by Perkins, Bacon & Co. of London. The completed order was sent, along with printing press, paper, ink, plates, gum, and other supplies necessary for the further production of stamps, to Auckland, New Zealand, where they were first placed on sale July 18, 1855. As the primary routes of communication in the colony were by sea, the stamps were not available in some places, such as Wellington, until as much as three months later.

Two characteristics of the London Prints help to differentiate them from a later issue. The colors of each value are distinctive and relatively constant. On the two pence and one shilling, blueing caused by a chemical reaction between the potassium ferricyanide in the ink and the alum in the sizing of the paper is usually found. The one penny did not have this chemical and, therefore, shows no blueing. This issue is the only one for which production amounts are known, because the post office records of the locally-produced stamps were destroyed in the wreck of the "White Swan" and a later post office fire.

Mr. Odenweller showed both unused and used copies of each denomination as well as the London Print 2d on cover with a "Bristol Shipletter" marking.

The penny value was intended for use as payment of the soldier's rate, although none are known used in this manner. Most known examples of the penny stamps had been used as pairs on cover. Two pence a ½ oz. was the rate for letters to England, although the recipient had to pay 6d upon delivery. The only use for the one shilling, other than for multiple rates, was to pay the registration fee, a seldom seen use.

Shortly after the arrival of the shipment from London, the local authorities engaged Mr. J. Richardson of Auckland to print new supplies of stamps. At

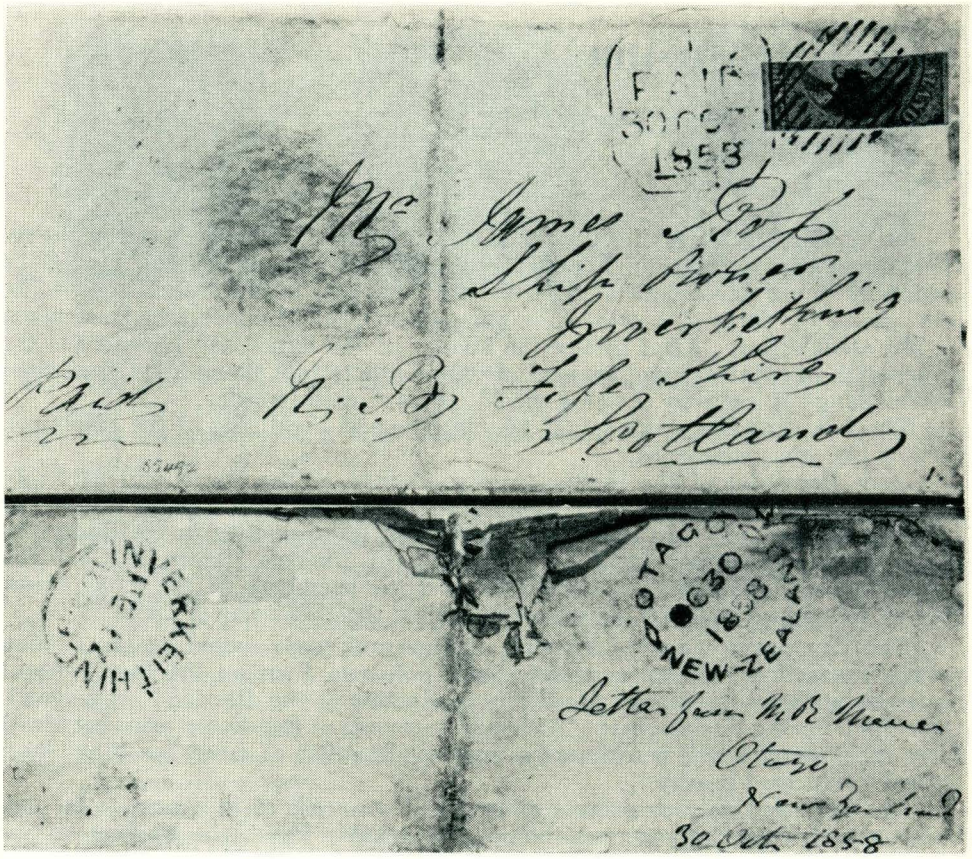


Figure 1. This cover with a bisected one shilling on blue paper shows an unusual "Paid" postmark. At the bottom a large portion of the back of this cover is shown. The "Otago" backstamp was not a receiving but a dispatch postmark. (Photos by Boutrelle)

parently, he attempted to use the large star watermarked paper but found it to be unsuitable for his purposes. Then, he procured local supplies of paper, which was blue to gray in shade. He used this for about three years. This paper has been found with portions of the watermarks having four different manufacturers' names. It is believed to have been foolscap size, which sometimes resulted in overlaps, when two pieces of paper were fitted together to print a single pane of 240 subjects.

On display were the three denominations unused and used, the shilling unused being a particularly fine copy with four full margins.

In March 1857, a new rate was established so that the sender could prepay the 6d per ½ oz. on letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton. As there was no 6d stamp, the normal manner in which the rate was paid was by using a strip of three of the 2d. In Dunedin, Otago, however, the postmaster, Capt. Elles, decided that his supply of 2d stamps would be depleted too rapidly, if he followed the normal practice. He adopted, therefore, the technique of bisecting vertically a shilling stamp, which he put on the cover and cancelled with an obliterator in the form of the number "18" in a barred oval. This use is known on the London and the 1855 Auckland prints. It was discontinued when the new plate for the six pence arrived two years later.

The illustrated entire (Figure 1) shows a bisected Auckland shilling. There is an unusual "Paid" mark in red also tying the stamp to the letter. At first glance it appears to be a London receiving mark. But an examination of the reverse side of the cover shows both the Otago datestamp, as well as a date in the sender's own handwriting, to be October 30, 1858, the same as the date on the front. This "Paid" marking is not recorded in the usual sources. Although apparently added when the letter was sent, it still has a mysterious past.

In 1858, Mr. Richardson changed from the blue paper to an unwatermarked white which was thick and soft, or thin and hard. The new plate for the sixpence was received; copies of the 6d were issued in August of 1859. The initial shade was called bistre brown and is illustrated on the Figure 2 cover, which was sent within a month after the 6d stamps became available. The rate of 9d on the Figure 2 cover indicates the 6d per ½ oz. and an additional 3d per ¼ oz. for letters that were routed via Marseilles.

On display were all issues of the 1858 printing, unused and used, showing a wide range of shades, as well as a number of covers bearing interesting features. One registered cover with a strip of three of the 6d, which had been partially separated by knife slits, had a "Goldfield" strike dated April 1, 1862, a year earlier than previously recorded. Another cover to England had a copy of the 6d which was unquestionably an "overlap" variety. A wide range of shades of singles off cover included a fresh pair of the 2d ultramarine which had full wide margins on all sides.

With the 1858 issue there started a number of experiments to separate the stamps by a method other than the usual cutting apart with a knife or scissors. Various postmasters tried different techniques including serrates, roulettes, pin roulettes and a perforation guaging 13. Examples of each were shown, including the 6d perforated 13, which is one of three or four copies known to exist.

In 1862, the governmental printing was done by Mr. John Davies, who was quite happy to use the large star watermarked paper. A new 3d was added to provide a single stamp to pay the extra fee to send a letter via Marseilles, France. As this rate, however, was reduced from 3d per ¼ oz. to 4d per ½ oz. in July

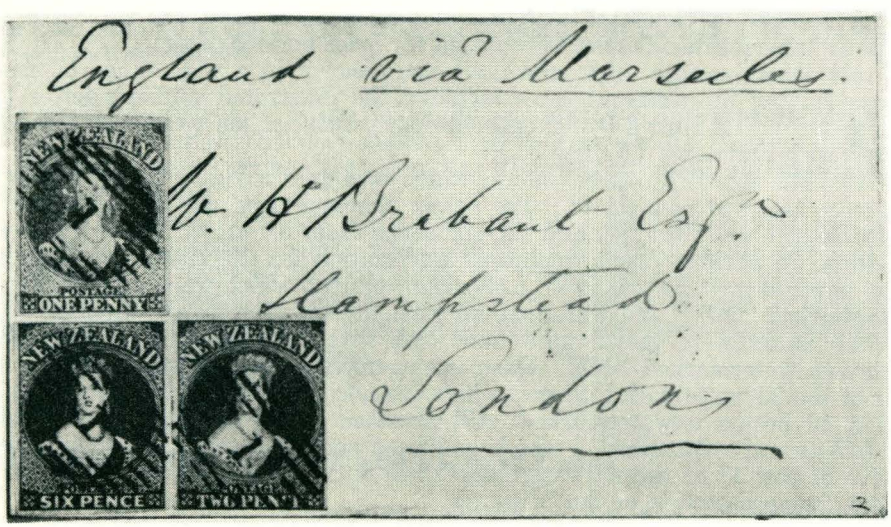


Figure 2. A cover with the six penny, the dark bistre brown shade, used one month after it had been placed on sale. The two other stamps, the one and two penny, combined to make the rate to London via Marseilles.

of 1863, it was not in great demand. Many shades in the 1862 issue are known, particularly the 6d which varied from a black brown to a rich red brown. This latter shade prompted the late Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow, a famous British philatelist, to call it "the Rembrandt of Philately — the world's most beautiful stamp." A full range of copies of this issue were exhibited, both mint and used, with covers as well as examples of each of the local perforation varieties which continued to be used.

When supplies of the large star paper were exhausted in 1863, Mr. Davies resorted to the provisional use of pelure paper. The results of this work were not up to his usual high standards, so that copies of the 2d today are particularly faded. All the regularly issued values were shown mint and used, with a 2d used on a local cover. The perforated, rouletted and serrated varieties were strongly represented with unused copies as well as used.

In an attempt to adopt a distinctive watermark for New Zealand, a paper watermarked "NZ" was introduced in 1864. This paper did not satisfy Mr. Davies, because it produced prints of varying quality. A new government perforating machine, gauging 12½, was used for the first time on a portion of these stamps, as was the privately-owned perforated 13 of Dunedin. Unused and used copies of all denominations were on display. Among the perforated examples displayed was a cover with two 1/- singles perforated 13 to Placentia Bay, Newfoundland.

Mr. Davies transferred from Auckland to the Government Printing Office at Wellington in 1865, where for six years he produced an issue that was perforated 12½. In 1865, a new 4d plate was delivered to produce stamps to cover the new Marseilles rate which changed in 1863, but another change of the rate in September 1865 rendered them semi-obsolete except for such purposes as a double 2d rate. The 4d stamps, first printed in a rose shade, were too similar to the 1d, so that the color was soon changed to yellow. Also in 1865, a new 2d plate was delivered, as the old one had worn badly during the ten years in which it had been used. The new plate was not uniform in construction. As a portion of the lower section had not been completely hardened, it wore quickly, giving a patchy appearance. Some of these were unenthusiastically retouched.

A number of times the machine that perforated 12½ was shut down for repairs; imperforate varieties were issued for brief periods of time.

All denominations, mint and used, were shown in a wide range of shades. Covers having the different rates included the illustrated soldier's letter from Wanganui with a barred 9-oval cancellation, which has not previously been connected with that town (Figure 3).

In 1871 and 1872, three values, which had oxidized due to sulphur in the air, were assigned new colors. The penny changed from red to brown, the two pence from blue to orange, and the six pence from brown to blue. These were produced in various forms, including perforation 10, 10x12½, and 12½ with some imperforates, as well as on provisional papers, which were unwatermarked, watermarked "NZ," and watermarked lozenges with the word "Invicta."

All issues were shown mint and used with the exception of the unused 1d brown watermarked "NZ" which is extremely scarce. Notable were a mint pair of the 2d watermark lozenges, which included part of the letters watermark, and a 1d brown unwatermarked, still attached to the newspaper wrapper of the "Wairarapa Standard," which had been sent to London. A full strip of twelve of row 17 of the no watermark 2d fit in well in a partial reconstruction of the damaged section of the 2d plate.

In addition to the normal pages showing stamps and covers was a map of New Zealand, which had copies with various cancellations mounted on it near their place of use. These included some of the 1855 and 1858 issues showing

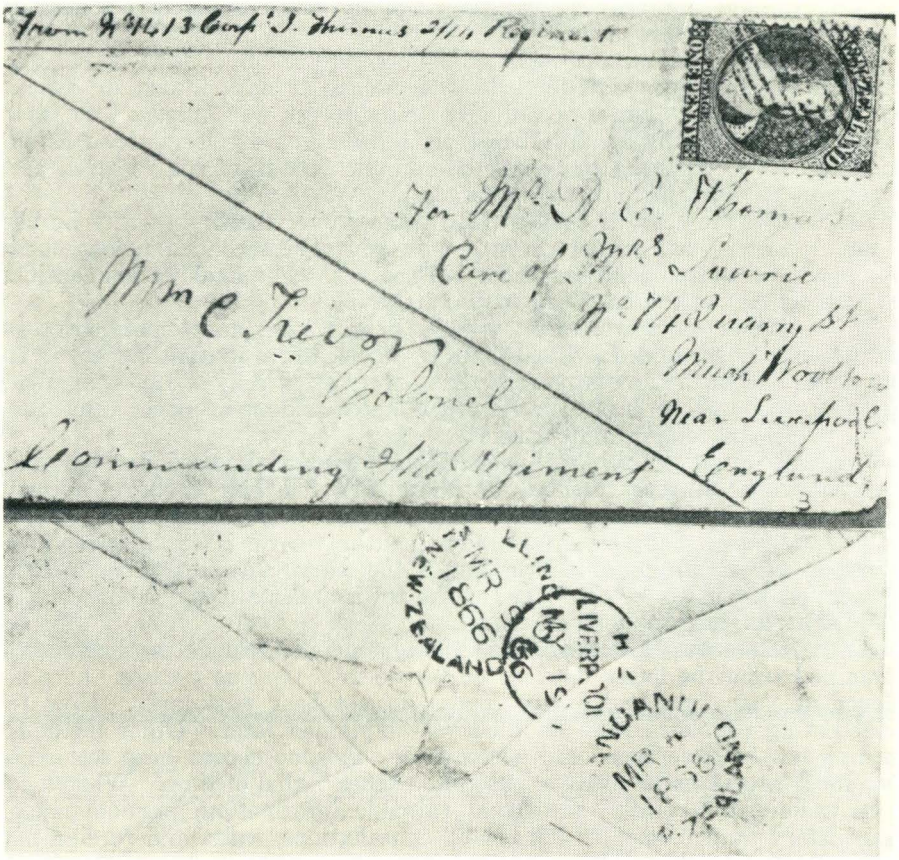


Figure 3. A cover with a one penny cancelled with the barred "9," on a soldier's letter. The reverse of the cover, shown at the bottom, has a Wanganui backstamp (with two others). This postmark has not been previously recorded.

early strikes as well as a pelure paper 6d perforated 13 showing the Dunedin postmark. Two single 1d copies showed clear firm strikes of "Queen's Redoubt" and "Headquarters" strikes, both from the Maori War period and also possibly from soldier's covers.

After the normal question and answer period, a brief description was given of the remaining seven frames which included a reconstructed sheet of the advertisements of 1893, all issues to 1900, the Penny Universals, Dominions, and ½ Mt. Cook, a selection of officials including the possibly unique 2d violet with violet overprint O.P.S.O., the Great Barrier Island 1898-1899 pigeon post stamps and a page of the Antarctic Issues.

Meeting of October 2, 1968

Using Automation for Research of U. S. 1847 Covers

The evening's program was presented by Creighton C. Hart of Kansas City, Missouri, who summarized the results of his long and painstaking study of United States 1847 covers.

Mr. Hart began by stating that his main topic would be covers, and that

automation would not be considered technically but only as a research tool. About twenty-five years ago, when Mr. Hart became seriously interested in the 1847 issue, he looked for some unexplored aspect of it that would afford both fun and challenge. His final decision was to attempt to acquire a 5c and 10c cover from every state. Gradually this project was enlarged to include recording every existing 5c and 10c cover, and making a color slide of as many as possible. The program presented offered the results of his research as the first phase of this project nears completion.

Mr. Hart's subject was divided into three parts: the first — why he began this undertaking — has already been mentioned. The second division consisted of the new information acquired about 1847 covers. The final section considered what value this project has been to philately.

Before these topics were discussed in detail, some additional background information was presented. In attempting to locate a 5c and 10c cover from every state, it soon became apparent that covers from some states were readily obtainable, while those from certain other states seldom or never appeared at auction or on the retail stamp market.

Mr. Hart began compiling "Special Lists" of covers he needed or had missed at auction. The interest created by these lists led him to begin recording on a specially printed card, every 1847 cover, and to make a color slide whenever possible. Although complete information about any cover is most desirable when obtainable, certain minimum information is necessary to avoid duplicate listings. This minimum consists of the name of the town and state, the month and day in the postmark, and the year of use.

Since postmarks of the 1847 period do not include year dates, the year must be obtained from the letter dateline or the docket. In many cases, there is no evidence of year date and a few covers do not bear postmarks. How these special listing problems were handled was explained later. Other methods of recording covers have been used successfully; the one chosen here seemed best suited for a large number of covers used in a short period of time. When a cover can be examined carefully, additional valuable information, particularly of a postal history nature, such as ink colors, cancellations, rates, and foreign markings, can be recorded.

Recording By Computer

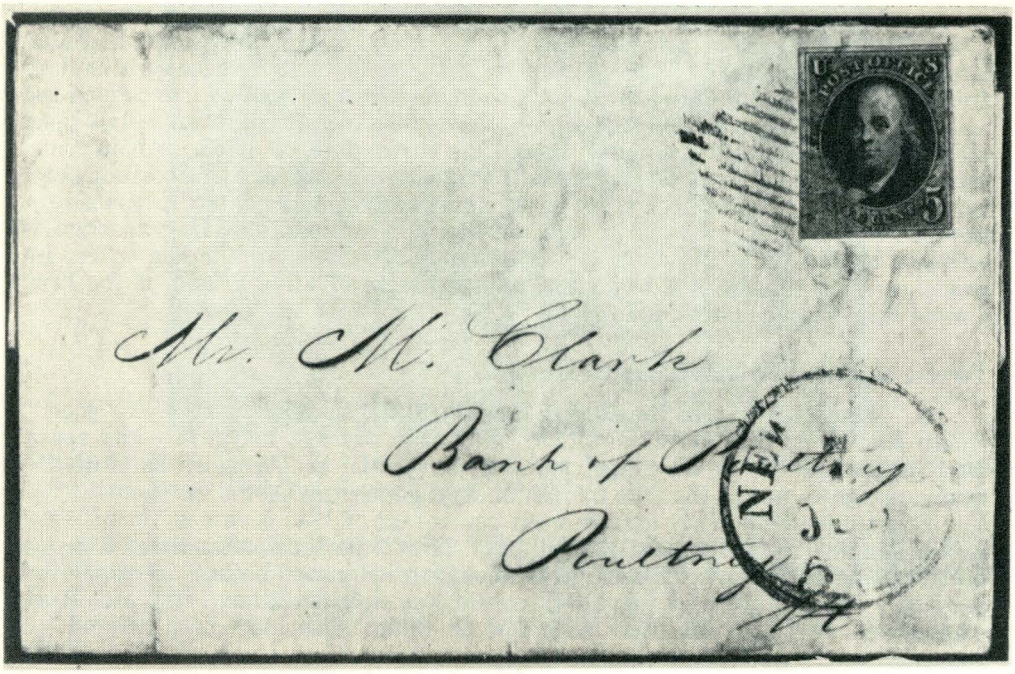
These listing cards have furnished the basis for coding the IBM cards. In addition, directories of 1847 covers, one for each denomination, will be prepared from these cards and loaned to large auction houses and dealers so that they may report any 1847 covers not yet listed. After an interval of a few years, when the directories may be assumed to be as nearly complete as possible, printed versions will be issued.

Another reason for the use of IBM cards is to facilitate the preparation of articles on 1847 covers from various states, which Mr. Hart has undertaken as 1847 period editor of "The Chronicle," the journal of the U. S. Philatelic Classics Society. The time devoted to research for articles about states with few covers has been considerable; without automation, the time required for states with large numbers of covers would be prohibitive.

8,700 Covers Believed To Exist

In 1955, an article by Mr. Hart appeared in "Stamps" asking "How many 1847 Covers?" In the same year he canvassed 700 ASDA members for their estimates. In the replies received, the estimate ranged from 500 to 75,000. Even after eliminating all but the most knowledgeable estimates, the spread was from 5,000 to 25,000.

Mr. Hart has now arrived at an estimate of approximately 8,700 U. S. 1847



5¢ Date 7-7-1847 State N.Y. Tmk N.Y. ☑LD – ☐DD

1 ☑Sing – ☐2 – ☐HP – ☐

2 Col. Tmk ☑red – ☐blue – ☐

3 To State Vt. Town Poultney

4 Addee Mr. M. Clark ☐?

5 Addor A.B. & D. Sands ☐?

6 ☐Bus – ☑Bkg – ☐Per – ☐No Contents

7 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D ☐E ☐F ☐G ☐H
Only for covers dated 1850 and 1851 from New York City, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 ☐Extra sharp – ☐Sharp – ☐Av. – ☐Faint

9 ☐Dk br – ☐Gyh brn – ☐Dk ol br – ☐Or – ☐Brn or

10 Type ☐A – ☐B – ☐C – ☐D

11 ☑OK by P.F. ☐Fake by ☐No opinion

(FOLD HERE IF NECESSARY)

12 ☑Folded letter – ☐Env. – ☐Front only

13 Color paper ☑blue – ☐buff – ☐white – ☐

14 Pos. Stamp ☑N&NE – ☐N&NW – ☐

15 ☑Tied – ☐Not Tied

16 How Cancelled ☐#7 – ☑#13 – ☐

17 Color Cancel ☑red – ☐blue – ☐bk – ☐

18 ☐4 Mgs – ☐3 Mgs – ☑Crease – ☐Other

19 Tmk ☐A – ☐B – ☐C – ☐D – ☑E

Comment Earliest known 47 cover Illustrated in Robt. Morris book

20 ☑Owner or ☐Sale Hart

21 Date 1960

DO NOT CHECK BELOW THIS LINE

☑General list ☐Special list ☑Card list ☐Other ☑Photo

Send to – CREIGHTON C. HART, 911 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 64106

Figure 1. (Top) A 5-cent U. S. 1847 stamp on cover and (Bottom) the completed listing card with the information pertaining to it. This cover from New York, N. Y. is postmarked July 7, 1847, being the earliest known use of the first United States postage stamp.

covers. He has recorded and photographed all but a very few of the large (over 50) collections of covers, and has made records of many items in these larger collections. Most of the covers not listed are in smaller collections having from one to ten covers, or are ordinary covers described in auction sale catalogues where the description is not sufficient to make positive identification. His lists include 3,425 5c covers and 1,260 10c covers for a total of 4,685. About four times as many 5c stamps were sold as 10c. But this proportion does not hold for tabulation in the lists, because 5c covers are often inadequately described or grouped in lots of two or more by some auction sale catalogues. His conservative estimate is that he lists half the 5c covers and two-thirds of the 10c covers in existence. On this basis a maximum total estimate of 8,740 covers of the first United States issue is obtained.

Varying Condition of Stamps and Covers

A "good" cover is, of course, one that is genuine in all respects. A "good" stamp should, in Mr. Hart's opinion, have four average margins. The space between stamps on the 5c plate varied from ¾ mm. to 1¼ mm. Half of the minimum figure means that the minimum average margin should be ⅜ mm.

It is not possible to say exactly what percentage of 1847 covers is "bad," that is, not genuine in all respects, although Mr. Hart's personal estimate of 7% has been considered too low by some professionals with whom he has discussed the subject. The evolution of fake 1847 covers was detailed later. But Mr. Hart emphasized at this point, that very few of these fakes have been offered by reputable auction houses, and none after an unfavorable opinion has been issued by the Philatelic Foundation.

Shades of color with the 5c 1847 are popular, but cannot be listed unless the stamp is seen, because reliance on auction catalogues descriptions may be misleading. A distinctive shade of the 5c — given the name "chocolate" by Mr. William Roscher of H. R. Harmer Inc. — is not as yet catalogued. Mr. Hart's records show four covers from the same correspondence bearing the "chocolate," dated between October 3 and November 1, 1847, so that this shade can be definitely assigned to the first printing.

Original Gum

Original gum is an important philatelic subject nowadays. Mr. Hart has long been interested in the gum on 1847 stamps, chiefly that on stamps used on cover. The fact that postal markings, especially rate markings, were often applied superfluously to covers with 1847 stamps has simplified the creation of fakes from stampless covers. Examination of the gum can determine whether the stamp was originally used on the cover.

After considerable experimentation, Mr. Hart is able to "lift" a stamp from a cover to determine whether it adheres with original gum. This does not mean that the stamp has to be replaced with modern gum, because, if this operation is carefully performed, the original gum still retains enough adhesive quality to hold the stamp. A checked and cracked appearance is characteristic of the 1847 original gum. Actually, the length of time needed to "lift" a stamp usually indicates conclusively whether the gum is original.

A listing project similar to the 1847 lists might be undertaken for certain denominations of other issues or for specialized types of postal history material. Before starting such a project, however, a realistic estimate of the number of covers involved should be made. If the number is too great, it is not practical to make the attempt. An individual should not try to list over 1,000 covers or a group over 5,000. These are long-term projects and the selected material should be followed for ten years or longer. It is advisable to confine listing to the

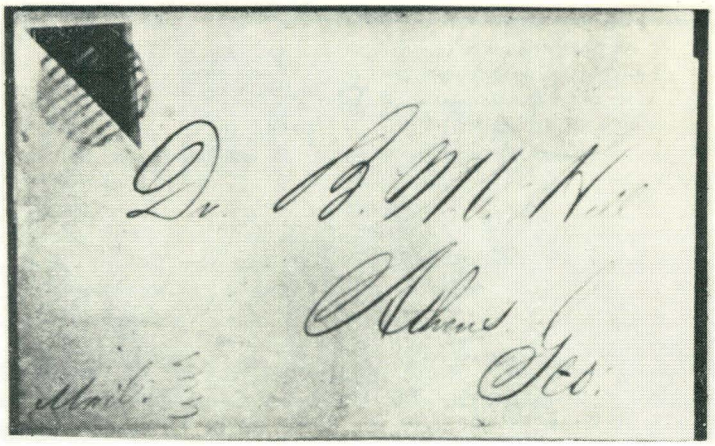


Figure 2. A fake bisect 10-cent 1847 on a cover from Augusta, Ga. This fake is believed to have been made around 1900, thus, dating it as an old one.

type of cover normally illustrated or described in fairly complete detail in auction catalogues. Since color slides make a valuable adjunct, their finished cost should be taken into consideration.

How It Works

The new information learned about 1847 covers has been derived directly or indirectly from that contained on the listing cards. To present this information, the purpose and content of each line on the card were taken up in order.

Figure 1 shows a 5c cover and the completed listing card belonging to it. A separate card is used for each denomination, 5c cards being printed in red, and 10c in black. The top line provides space to enter the minimum essential information. The month, day, and year are first recorded; if any of these is illegible or definitely unknown, an "X" is used. When a cover cannot be examined and the presence or absence of such information established, a "?" is used. At the extreme right, the boxes "LD" and "DD" are checked to show if the year date had been obtained from a letter dateline or docket date. On the IBM cards, the twelve months, plus "X" and "?" are coded. The day of the month is not coded. Although the period of validity of the 1847 issue covered only four years, two covers are recorded — both not genuine — dated before issuance of the stamps. Illegal or late uses are well known, so that dates of 1852 and after may be expected.

Following the date on the top line, the names of the state and town in the postmark are recorded. The 31 states coded include those east of the Mississippi (except for West Virginia), plus Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and California. There are also three Territories, and the District of Columbia and Panama. Six more divisions of original postmarks are added to cover special categories: railroad, express, steam river mail, Canada (since some 1847 covers originated there), and "X" and "?", where origin is unknown or doubtful. The names of France, England, and Europe are coded as destinations. "Other" is used for all destinations such as Mexico, China, and other foreign places, which do not have an individual code. Covers from eight cities — Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis — are separately coded.

Line 1 furnishes data on pairs and multiples. Pairs of the 5c are scarce, and four-margin pairs very scarce. 10c pairs are rare, and four-margin ones very rare.

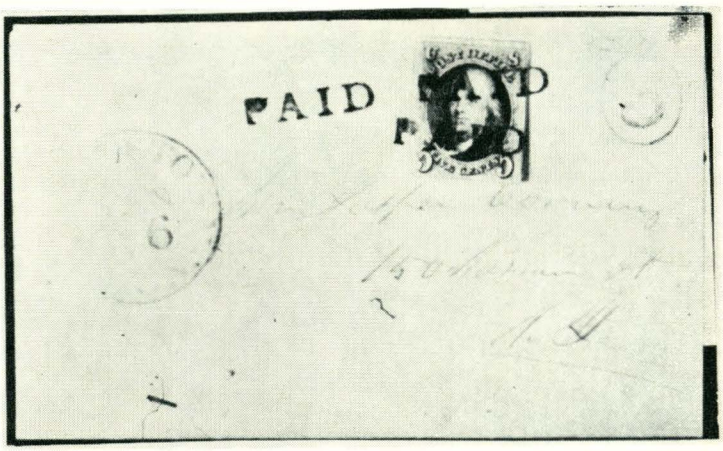


Figure 3. A 5-cent 1847 on a cover postmarked Middletown, Conn. The stamp was not originally on this pre-adhesive stamp cover and the "PAID" markings are counterfeits. This is believed to have been manufactured around 1925.

The color of the postmark is entered on line 2 and can be of value to collectors specializing in the postal markings of towns or cities, such as Cleveland where the color or shade of ink frequently had been changed.

The names of the state (or foreign country) and town to which the cover is addressed are listed on line 3. This information combined with the data on the top line is sufficient to prevent duplicate listings in all but a few cases. Covers addressed to foreign countries can provide valuable information on rates and postal markings.

The name of the addressee is written on line 4, and the sender's name on line 5. Although a name of historical interest sometimes appears on one of these lines, the number is very slight in comparison to the possibilities. Most prominent among the few such famous names recorded are those of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Millard Fillmore, and Phineas T. Barnum.

Many famous personalities of the Civil War era were adults during the 1847 period but no 1847 covers to or from them are known, although stampless covers from many of them exist. The list of these 1847 cover "possibles" includes Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Clara Barton, to mention just a few.

Although few 1847 stamps were sent to the western tier of frontier states, the "possibles" from this region offer a variety of interesting names: for example, Sam Houston, Brigham Young, Kit Carson, John Frémont, and John Sutter. Famous people in other fields could also have written or received 1847 covers, such as Edgar Allan Poe, Mary Baker Eddy, Susan B. Anthony or Stephen Foster.

On line 6, four boxes may be checked to indicate the contents of letters. The letters seldom are of much interest. Business letters are often concerned with legal matters or the collection of debts. Letters dealing with banking are among the most common, although the names of the largest modern banks are missing. About one-third of the covers listed have no contents, consisting merely of the address leaf of a folded letter.

Personal correspondence forms an insignificant portion of the whole, and what little exists is largely written by males. Perhaps it was customary then for women to send their letters unpaid; this is a question pre-adhesive stamp cover collectors might investigate.

The eight lettered squares on line 7 represent certain large correspondences or finds of 1847 covers; for example, box "E" indicates the E. E. Turner correspondence. Box "H" is checked if the cover also has a carrier or local stamp.

Two important unresolved problems about the 5c stamp are the date when the plate was chemically cleaned, and the printing or printings to which shifts "C" and "D" can be attributed. Lines 8, 9, and 10 were intended to gather information to try to answer these questions, but this attempt proved a disappointment. No type "C" on cover is listed and only one type "D." However, enough information was obtained on the scarce red orange or orange shades to assign them to the fourth, and possibly, the fifth printing, since four covers were definitely dated between December 1850 and May 1851.

Official Records

The Official Record Book of the United States Post Office Department gives the following dates as those on which the five printings of the 5c stamp were ordered: June 1, 1847; May 13, 1848; March 19, 1849; February 14, 1850; December 7, 1850. These dates agree closely with those published in 1902 by John N. Luff[1] and repeated in 1942 and 1955 by Stanley B. Ashbrook[2], except for the date of the second printing order. Luff and Ashbrook gave March 13, 1848, as the date. The correct month is May. Probably Luff's informant misread M-A-Y- for M-A-R, an understandable error but one which should be corrected. The revised date of May 13, 1848, means that covers dated through the end of May 1848 have stamps of the first printing.

The chemical cleaning of the 5c plate probably occurred between the third and fourth printings. At the first, second, and third printings 3,000, 4,000, and 5,000 impressions, respectively, were made — a total of 12,000 before cleaning the plates. The fourth and fifth printings were 5,000 impressions each — a total of 10,000.

After demonetization, however, 5c stamps to the equivalent of 3,417 impressions were destroyed. If shifts "C" and "D" are from the fourth and fifth printings, these quantities may explain their scarcity. The estimate of 8,700 covers means one existing cover for each 400 to 500 stamps used. If the same ratio applies for shifts "C" and "D" on cover, there should be ten or twelve of each type on cover. To date only one is listed on cover — a shift "D" from the Newbury collection. Careful examination of covers dated after March 1, 1850 may reveal additional ones undiscovered in collections.

Line 11 introduces much new interesting information. There is a check square for covers that are certified as genuine by some recognized authority. The late Stanley B. Ashbrook and the Philatelic Foundation Expert Committee have been most prominent in expertization, while several other organizations and individuals have been much less active. The second square is for fakes — not genuine — and the third for those upon which "no opinion" was given.

Fake Covers

Fake covers go back to ancient times from a philatelic standpoint. It is interesting to observe how the technique of fakes has developed in response to shifts in demand and the increase in philatelic knowledge. Three principal stages may be noted. First, around the turn of the century, fake bisects were common, when these items were very popular, and information on cancellations and dates was scanty.

The next step, when stamps became more valuable on cover than off, was

1. John N. Luff, *The Postage Stamps of the United States*, 1902, p. 63.
2. Stanley B. Ashbrook, *Stamp Specialist, Yellow Book*, 1942, p. 12; *Special Service*, Issue No. 55 (October 1, 1955), p. 432.

the later addition of entire stamps to stampless covers. Although some of these efforts are crude and will not stand close inspection, others are done very skillfully, being more difficult to detect.

The most recent development has been the production of beautifully executed examples of highly-prized postmarks and cancellations, designed to appeal to the more affluent collector. An individual or group of fakers with a high degree of philatelic knowledge is masterminding this enterprise.

The crudely done fake bisect on cover from Augusta, Ga., illustrated as Figure 2, is an example of an old one. The list of 10c bisect covers being compiled by Messrs. David Baker and Hart now totals 91 covers plus four bisects on piece. Among these are fourteen fake covers too ineptly done to fool anyone with a working knowledge of postal markings. An additional seven or more are probably fakes. Thus nearly one quarter of the known 10c bisect covers are not genuine. Many have existed for 65 years; none are known to have been destroyed.

A second cover (Figure 3) from Middletown, Conn. represents a fake believed to have been made around 1925 — an unpaid stampless cover to which a 5c stamp has been added and tied with a "PAID" cancellation. All the "PAID's" — including that on the stamp — are counterfeit. After the Philatelic Foundation gave an unfavorable opinion on this cover, the stamp was lifted (as described earlier) and found to adhere with modern gum. A cover such as this may be preserved for reference purposes and still be kept from ever again being offered as genuine, if the back edges of the cover are inscribed indelibly to attest that it is a fake, as shown in Figure 4.

The modern sophisticated fake covers have several characteristics in common: they are usually envelopes without enclosures or occasionally folded letter-sheets with the year date trimmed so that the actual year of use cannot be determined. The postmarks, being popular, command high prices. These covers have a striking appearance and appeal to the eye. The stamps are fine four-margin copies well placed in the upper righthand corner, being well-tied by sharp strikes in dark ink with a second strike of the postmark repeated on the cover. Among the markings faked are the "Binghampton, N. Y. herringbone," "Troy & New York Steamboat" in rectangle, "Steamer 5" and "Steamer 10" in oval, circular Long Island Railroad, circular Michigan Central Railroad, and Huntsville, Ala. boxed "10" and also negative "10" in circle. The fakers have added a further refinement to fraudulently simulate authenticity by placing, in some cases, a counterfeit "J. Waldo Sampson" identity signature on the reverse. This well-known signature consists of the name enclosed in a triangle with the numerals "18" and "47" to left and right of the apex. In the genuine, the upper loop of the "8" is narrow; in the counterfeit, it is wide (Figure 6). There are other discrepancies, but this is the one most easily detected. The majority of these fakes are on envelopes, which no doubt were carried originally outside the mail, as was common in the middle of the 19th century.

The cover illustrated (as Figure 5) with a forged Binghampton, N. Y. herringbone cancel, is typical of these dangerous fakes. The fact that thirteen fraudulent Binghampton, N. Y. herringbone covers have been listed to date gives an idea how prevalent these fakes are. It is most important to emphasize, however, that not all covers with the Binghampton, N. Y. herringbone cancellation are fakes; in fact, there are many that are genuine.

More Data

Whether the cover is a folded letter, an envelope, or a front only is indicated on the card's line 12. Most are folded letters, often the address leaf only. Envelopes are comparatively few, used mostly for personal correspondence, and usually come without their contents. Fronts are very few. The color of paper

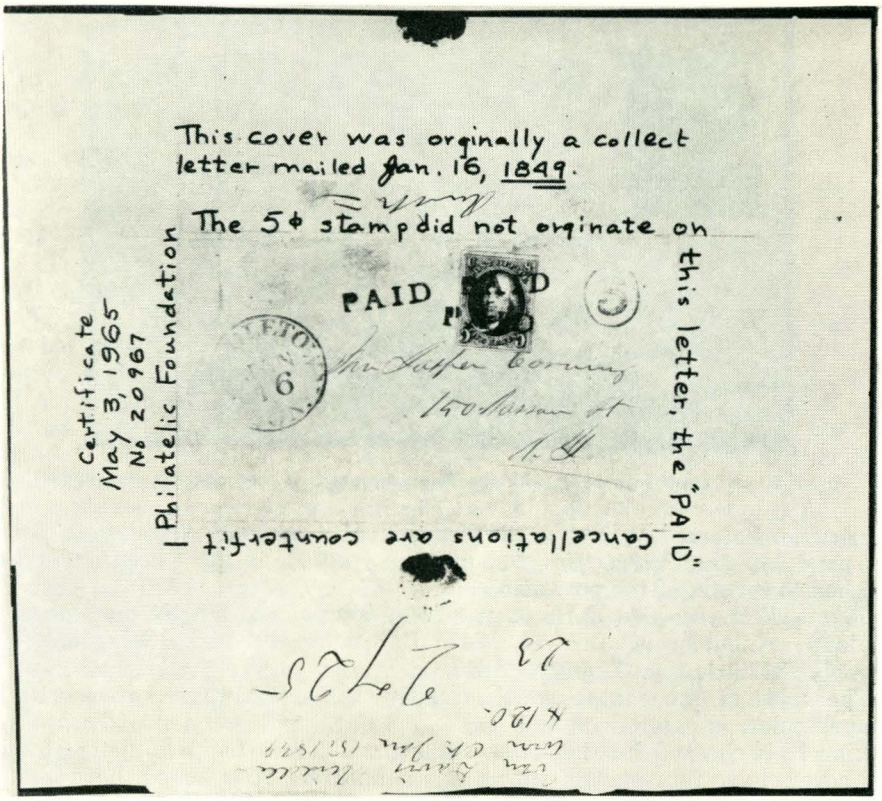


Figure 4. The Figure 3 Middletown, Conn. fake cover unfolded to show how the edges have been inscribed to prevent a resale as a genuine cover.

is given on line 13 with blue predominating for folded letters and buff for envelopes.

The position of the stamp is shown on line 14. In 1847, when stamps were an innovation, there was no precedent for their placement, so that they may be affixed in every conceivable place, even upside-down or sideways. Stamps placed upright in either upper corner, as most of them were, have a more pleasing appearance. Stanley B. Ashbrook called stamps otherwise placed "misplaced stamps,"[3] and believed that fakers added stamps to open places which were usually other than the upper corners. There are so many exceptions to this statement, however, that a misplaced stamp should be regarded merely as a caution signal.

Whether or not the stamp is tied to the cover is recorded on line 15. Some, such as Indian Territory (Arkansas), are never tied; Panama is seldom tied. Where a cancelling device was employed, "face free" cancellations are very scarce.

The type of cancel is shown on line 16, No. 7 being the seven-bar enclosed circular grid used from a great many places, and No. 13 the thirteen-bar square grid used only in New York City. If some other device had been used, the third square is checked and the blank filled in. The No. 7 grid is undoubtedly

3. Personal communication to Mr. Hart, 1953.

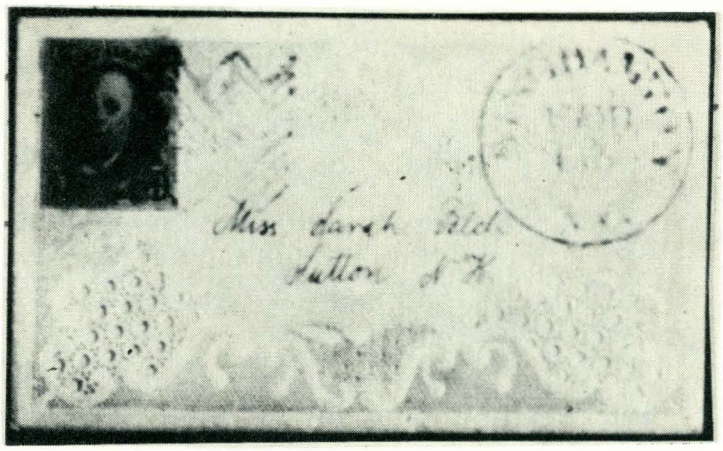


Figure 5. A recent fake cover with the Binghampton, N. Y. herringbone cancellation.

the canceller referred to in the 1847 edition of *Laws and Regulations for the Government of the Post Office Department* (p. 70) as the "instrument to be furnished to certain of the post offices."

The earliest recorded dates of use from four of the largest post offices are as follows: Philadelphia, July 14, 1847; Baltimore, July 29, 1847; New York, August 5, 1847; Boston, August 5, 1847.

The color of the cancel, which usually, but not always, agrees with the postmark color, is entered on line 17.

Line 18 is checked for the stamp's margins. The attempt to determine how many covers have four-margin copies was a failure. It is hoped, however, that this information can be secured later if a color slide of nearly every cover can be obtained.

The clarity of the postmark is graded on line 19 according to the scale proposed by Tracy Simpson in his "U. S. Postal Markings 1851-61." The majority of 1847 covers have average or faint strikes; sharp strikes are extremely scarce.

The space labelled "Comments" is used to describe any unusual features of the cover, to note additional postal markings, to follow covers from auction to auction or collection to collection, or for other unusual information. On line 20, the name of the present owner or auction sale is noted. About one third of the listings were obtained from collectors and two thirds from auction sale catalogues or dealers' stock. The date when the cover was listed or auctioned is shown on line 21.

Five squares below the bottom line are for important new information. The first is for a general list which will result in the 1847 cover directories. Each cover will be listed in chronological order, giving date of use, name of town and state in the original postmark, and the town and state to which it is addressed.

Two colums at the right will indicate, respectively, whether a black and white photograph or color slide is available, and whether the cover has been expertized. The column concerning expertization will contain various symbols and initials to indicate by whom the cover has been certified: "PF" standing for Philatelic Foundation, "E-1" for Stanley Ashbrook, and so on. The initials "NG" mean that an expert has declared the cover not genuine. The abbreviation "ex" for "examine" is an innovation. Some covers which may have been certified genuine many years ago should be reexamined by present-day experts in the light of present knowledge. Mistakes may have been made, but they should be

corrected so that fakes cannot continue to pass on the strength of a certificate mistakenly given a fraudulent cover.

In the case of several states, so few covers exist that it is practical to make a "Special List" of all of them. One is Florida. Although Florida received almost equal numbers of each denomination (4,300 5c and 4,600 10c), only twelve 5c covers are listed, while twenty-five 10c covers are known.

The square labelled "Other" was for oversights. These turned out to be so many, that it had to be subdivided into nine parts so that IBM cards can sort these various categories: old, newer, or modern fakes, bisects, reexamine, triple rate, foreign mail, Valentines, drop rate, 5c plus 10c, turned covers, forwarded, missent and forwarded.

The first three divisions are for the three stages of fakes. Their existence is not too important, as long as information about them is readily available to collectors. The city directories will provide this, if all or nearly all can be listed and identified. In the next group — bisects — the only 10c ones are so far listed. But according to a notice in *The Evening Post*, a New York city newspaper, for January 5, 1850, the diagonal bisection and quartering of the 5c stamp was authorized to facilitate prepayment of newspaper postage. A half stamp would be accepted as the equivalent of 2c and a quarter stamp as 1c. No such 5c bisects have yet been discovered in spite of an advertisement for such material which Mr. Hart ran for a year in "The Antiques Magazine."

Covers with Valentines are both popular and rather scarce, especially with the original enclosure. No other greeting cards of any type have been reported during the 1847 period.

Drop letters are puzzling; 10c stamps were bisected to pay the 5c rate. But why were no 5c stamps bisected to pay the 2c drop rate? Drop letters are known from a number of cities, but in all cases they have an entire 5c stamp.

Future Information

Besides the abovementioned new information presented, these and the coded IBM cards should provide additional valuable material when run through an IBM sorter. The following are some possible studies for which they might be used: usages from Canada to establish criteria for authentication; lists and analyses of pre-treaty, retaliatory, and treaty transatlantic covers; directories by states for postal history specialists in various states; types and number of railroad markings; usages from localities that did not receive an official supply; complete tabulation of the recent fake covers, with color slides for positive identification; assessment of the relative scarcity of various postal markings, usages, and rates. Still more could be added but these are sufficient to indicate some of the possibilities.

The final question is the value of such listing procedure for specialists in

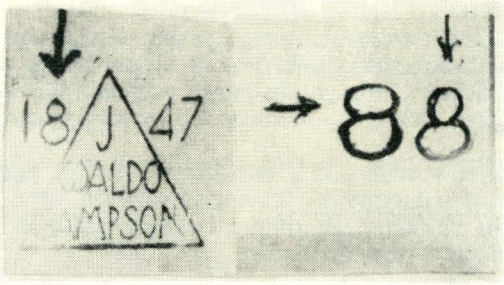


Figure 6. (Right) The genuine "J. Waldo Sampson" identity signature. Notice the shape of the "8" in "18." (Left): are sketches of the counterfeit and genuine "8." The first one on the left is the counterfeit copy applied to fake 1847 covers and the right one shows the genuine.

other fields. There is enough research value in listing known U. S. covers in other issues if the time and expense are not too great. Some suggestions could be as follows: 1851 1c types I, Ia, and III, all 5c, 10c types I and IV, 12c to foreign countries; similarly certain denominations and types of the 1857, 1861, and 1869 issues; all Pony Express; West Coast Express; New York and St. Louis Postmaster Provisionals; early Hawaii and territorials; some Confederates. This list is not expected to be complete; there many additional possibilities.

Some kinds of material are too numerous and too common to attempt listing, for example: all 1c and 3c 1851, except rare types; most 1857's except unusual postal markings; most 1861 and later issues. An attempt to list covers with common stamps from one's home town or state, even though sparingly used, can be only partially successful.

The best way to study the 1847 issue or any other issue would be to have all the covers together and available for examination. Since this is impossible, the next best system is to have detailed information about all the covers along with color slides of the majority. With the listing of approximately 3,000 or more covers, the first phase of this project will be finished. The second phase will begin when specialists in various fields can study and analyze the material in these records and report their findings.

In conclusion, Mr. Hart suggested that a future meeting of the Collectors' Club a few years from now might be held at the guest auditorium of the IBM Service Bureau in New York City. A demonstration could be conducted putting cards coded with philatelic information through an IBM sorter to answer questions — serious or frivolous — from the audience. The material covered could include other U. S. or foreign issues, as well as the 1847 issue. A program such as this could be entertaining and at the same time offer a practical demonstration of the value and potential of philatelic research.

(This report has been prepared from the original text and slides of Mr. Hart's program. Much of Mr. Hart's information was presented in tabular or graphic form on slides. Since it is not feasible to reproduce these, this material has been largely incorporated in the text. The wealth of new and important information about the 1847 issue which Mr. Hart has uncovered and presented, and the value of his methods and suggestions for collectors in other fields have of necessity made this report a lengthy one. *Susan M. McDonald)*

Meeting of October 16, 1968

Essay-Proof Society

Nine members of the Essay-Proof Society, one of the oldest Study Groups to meet at the Collectors Club, exhibited a frame or two of their material. Mr. Kenneth Minuse acted as Master of Ceremonies. Eight of nine spoke briefly about their exhibits in the following order, as Mr. Minuse introduced them:

Dr. Glenn E. Jackson showed thirty-two album pages with large die proofs from the Estate of Robert Savage, an engraver with the American Bank Note Company. He worked chiefly upon *early 20th century stamps of South American countries.*

Dr. Jackson called special attention to *one large die proof with the portrait of King Alexander of Jugoslavia.* This was selected by a well-known Chinese engraver, Tsin Chao, as being one of the ten best portrait and frame engraved designs to be found on a postage stamp.

Robert H. Pratt, the only exhibitor who was unable to be present, displayed thirty-two album pages of *Newfoundland Perkins, Bacon & Co. large progressive die and large die proofs for the 1929-1937 issues,* as follows:

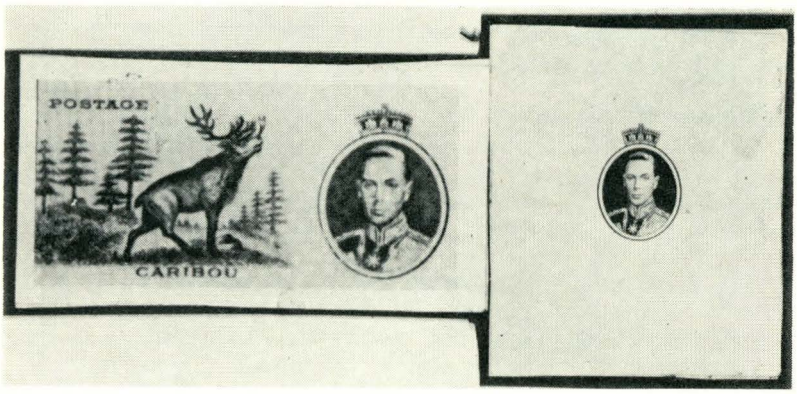


Figure 1. (Left) One of the progressive die proofs of the 7-cent in the 1937 Coronation issue of Newfoundland. This one is printed in blue. (Right) The master die proof of King George VI's head that was placed in the design of every one of the eleven denominations in the Coronation issue.

1929 Issue. 6 progressive large die proofs and 1 cut-down die proof of the 4-cent stamp.
6 progressive and 3 finished large die proofs of the 10-cent.
6 progressive and 3 finished large die proofs of the 30-cent.
1932 Issue. 3 progressive and 8 finished large die proofs of the 2-cent.
2 progressive and 3 finished large die proofs of the 6-cent.
1 progressive and 3 finished large die proofs of the 7-cent.
2 progressive and 3 finished large die proofs of the 10-cent.
5 progressive and 3 finished large die proofs of the 15-cent.
1936 Coronation (Long) Issue. 7 progressive die proofs of the 1-cent.
4 progressive die proofs of the 3-cent.
1 progressive die proof of the 7-cent (Figure 1).
1 progressive die proof of the 14-cent.
4 progressive die proofs, 1 finished large die proof in the color of the issued stamp, and also one in a light green color of the 15-cent.
3 progressive die proofs of the 20-cent.
1 progressive die proof of the 24-cent.
2 finished large die proofs of the head of King George VI that appears in the design of all the denominations in this long Coronation issue (Figure 1).

The next exhibitor, one of the veteran Collectors Club members, was Thomas F. Morris. He showed two frames with outstanding *United States essays and proofs from the first issue of 1847 through a 1941 air mail stamp.* Mr. Morris' display consisted of the following:

1847 — Die proof of the frame and also of the vignette with Washington's head as used for the 10-cent.
1851 — Block of nine of the 3-cent in the color shade of the 1851 stamp with sewing-machine perforations; also blocks of four of the so-called "Atlanta" proofs in all five colors.
1861 — The 5-cent with eleven large die proofs, each one having a different color, printed on experimental papers.
1871 — Original designs in the color of the 3 and 6-cent. One was a model proof



Figure 2. The die proof of the vignette with the airplane of the 1918 air mail issue in black. (Photo by Boutrelle)

in sepia of the $5 State Department Official stamp, signed by both the designer and engraver.

1890 — A series of large die proofs of this issue, one of the 5-cent (Scott Type A64) with the head facing left instead of right as on the issued stamp.

1894 — One large experimental die proof. Also an experimental trial color block of fifteen of the 2-cent. Mr. Morris explained that the latter was an unsuccessful experiment, because it was impractical to use for plate transfer.

1898 — Large die vignette of the $1 Trans-Mississippi "Western Cattle In A Storm."

1901 — Large die proof of the vignette in black of the 2-cent Pan-American Exposition issue with the design of the "Fast Express."

1913 — Large die essay of the 2-cent Panama-Pacific Exposition issue showing the Panama Canal's Gatun Locks.

1918 — The first air mail stamps. The first one, the 24-cent, was shown three-ways: die proof in black of the central design of the airplane (Figure 2), die proof in black of the frame without the 24-cent values; and a finished die proof in the issued colors. Also the 16-cent and 6-cent 1918 air mail stamps were displayed by large die proofs in the stamps' issued colors.

1920 — Pilgrim Tercentenary issue was represented by two large die proofs, one with the frame only; the other with the vignette etched in.

1924 — Large die proof in the issued color of the 1-cent National Parks issue.
1939 — 3-cent World's Fair, a large die proof in the issued color.
1940 — Large die proof of the 3-cent National Defense (Scott Type A360) in the stamp's issued color.
1941-44 — The air mail issue (Scott Type AP17) showed an exceptional large die proof in blue with the face value omitted.

Artists' drawings, essays, progress and color proofs, and plate and die proofs of various issues of Haiti were shown by The Collectors Club Vice President, F. Burton Sellers, in two frames.

The first frame comprised fourteen pages of the 1898 issue, the only one of Haiti printed on watermarked paper. All six denominations were shown in a profusion of color proofs, so wide a variety that Mr. Sellers characterized it as a "rainbow" issue. These color proofs were shown on cardboard, and on both watermarked and unwatermarked paper, mostly in pairs or blocks.

"Specimen" stamps of all the denominations of this issue also were displayed. These included finished stamps in issued colors overprinted "specimen," and a variety of finished stamps and trial color proofs punched with the word, "specimen." The punching covers several stamps and may read across, down or reversed.

Some interesting essays, prepared in 1889, were shown in the second frame. Prepared by an enterprising speculator during the period of a civil war in Haiti, the six values were crudely made, rouletted in colored lines, and bore a portrait of Francois-Denys Legitime, a figure of the warring Southern faction. The speculator prudently prepared other essays with the same design, but bearing the portrait of the Provisional President Boisrond-Canal. If no sale could be made with either of these, the speculator also prepared a third series of essays with a coat of arms as the vignette. This foresightedness was of no avail, because none of the designs was ever adopted.

Several colorful essays with a coat of arms design, prepared in 1897 or 1898 by the old Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York, preceded an issue in 1898, which was actually printed by the American Bank Note Company. This was shown in complete sets of plate proofs in pairs of all twelve denominations on both bond paper and cardboard.

Moving into the 20th century, a group of crude essays prepared by the Compagnie Lithographique d'Haiti in 1922 were shown and described. Although none of the designs was ever adopted, an issue of stamps subsequently was produced with some substantially identical designs by the American Bank Note Company in 1924.

In 1931, Haiti commemorated the 50th anniversary of its entry into the UPU with the issue of two stamps. For this issue, artists' sketches of one stamp, progress proofs of both, a die proof of one vignette, and a die proof of one denomination were shown.

Essays of an overprint intended to be applied to a number of different



Figure 3.

stamps to raise funds for a contingent of athletes to be sent to the 1932 Olympic Games were shown on three different stamps. Before a controversy in Haiti, over whether the overprint should be handstamped or lithographed, could be resolved, the time became too short. The issue, therefore, was abandoned.

Haitian material concluded with the showing of a progress proof and a completed die proof of the 5 centimes of the 1947 Dessalines issue, and an interesting group of progress and die proofs of the first air mail issue of 1929-30. The last were prepared by the American Bank Note Company; only a few of each of the proofs are known. Included in the air mail group were a progress proof and finished die proofs in black and the issued color of the 50 centimes (Figure 3), and finished die proofs in trial colors of the 75 centimes and 1 gourde.

The fifth exhibit was by Mr. Falk Finkelburg who showed *the United States 1851 issue with the trial color essays* for the stamps submitted by some of the smaller bank note companies, who did not get the contract. These were Gavit & Co. of Albany, N. Y.; Draper Welsh & Co.; Danforth, Bald & Co.; and Bald, Cousland & Co.

The contract went to Toppan, Carpenter & Co., who printed the U. S. postage stamps from 1851 to 1860. Mr. Finkelburg showed some hybrid die proofs, some original die proofs as well as trial color plate proofs of the complete set with the 1-cent, 5-cent, 24-cent and 90-cent. In addition, he showed a block of sixteen printed on special India paper, and finally the 30-cent trial color proofs in black, consisting of two large die proofs, a plate proof on India paper, and one on wove paper.

Our past-Governor, Julian F. Gros, displayed *1862-1875 United States Revenue Stamp Proofs and Essays* from the Joseph R. Carpenter Presentation album and *Match and Medicine Stamps proofs* that had been presented to the Honorable George S. Boutwell, Secretary of Treasury, on January 7, 1874 during the time he had served in that position.

Exhibited were proofs of the $200, $500 and $5000 Revenues; and essays for the 10-cent Revenue in four colors — black, blue, scarlet, and black-brown. These essays were produced with a patented explosive cap to prevent removal of cancellations. When the stamp was hit for cancelling, the device exploded, destroying the stamp. Logically, this ingenious patent against the re-use of postage and revenue stamps was not adopted.

Also shown were model essays for the bi-colored U. S. Revenues, which had the vignettes with black and white photographs pasted on. There was a series of plate proofs for the First Issue of 1862 that had the same denomination but the different purposes such as Entry of Goods, Conveyance, Foreign Exchange, Mortgage, Manifest, and Power of Attorney. Plate proofs of the higher denominations of the 1862 Revenues on India paper were in the frames, along with essays of the $200 in various shades, and a trial color model with a photograph in the center as well as a plate proof of the issued stamp.

With the Second Issue of 1871, Joseph R. Carpenter's essays with the State of Maryland coat of arms were exhibited. The 1871-75 Second and Third Issues were shown with brown color trial proofs on India paper. These proofs disproved an earlier theory about the printing of these two issues. For some years, it was believed that the printing came from two separate dies. But when these proof sheets appeared, they showed that only one die had been used.

Mr. Gros' exhibit concluded with plate proofs on India paper of the 1871-75 Proprietary Revenues, a $500 Revenue trial color with the denomination punched out, and a $5000 Revenue that had been approved but never ordered.

The seventh display was by Mrs. Rae Ehrenberg, member of the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club. She showed *proofs and trial color prints of the 1873 State Department stamps.* As is well known, in an attempt to stop some of the abuses with the free franking privileges, in 1873 the nine Departments in the Executive Branch of the United States Government introduced stamps.

The Department stamps were similar to the postage stamps then printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. In place of the legend, "U. S. Postage," the name of the Department was used. Each denomination was not produced with a different color as were the postage stamps. Instead a different color was used for all the denominations from each Department; only the individual Department's stamps had a different color. Those of the State Department were green.

Because of the heavy mail from the State Department going to foreign embassies and consulates, high denominations were required. Mrs. Ehrenberg's display was devoted mostly to these. She first explained the method of printing the $5, $10, and $20 State Department stamps. In her frames were — trial colors made from the original dies; large die proofs of all the denominations; from the 1-cent through the 90-cent; hybrid die proofs signed by the engravers; preliminary artist drawings for the design of the higher denominations; small die proofs of the so-called "Roosevelt" and "Southgate;" plate proofs on India paper; complete sheets of ten of the four different dollar stamps; five sets of plate proofs on card; complete sheets of ten and half sheets of the dollar stamps with the heads inverted; complete sets of the "Atlanta" card proofs from 1-cent through 90-cent in five different colors, and the dollar stamps in seven different color combinations; and finally, the "Goodall" die proofs in the five different colors for the lower denominations and the $2 in three different ones.

The next exhibitor combined his profession with his hobby. Mr. Rudolf G. Wunderlich is the proprietor of one of this country's leading art galleries in New York City. He exhibited *essays and proofs of the U. S. 1869 Issue,* certainly from an artistic viewpoint one of this country's best productions.

The 1869 proofs shown by Mr. Wunderlich were — large die proofs of all of the ten denominations; many plate proofs on India paper with all the different types of stamps, many in blocks; card proofs in margin blocks of four

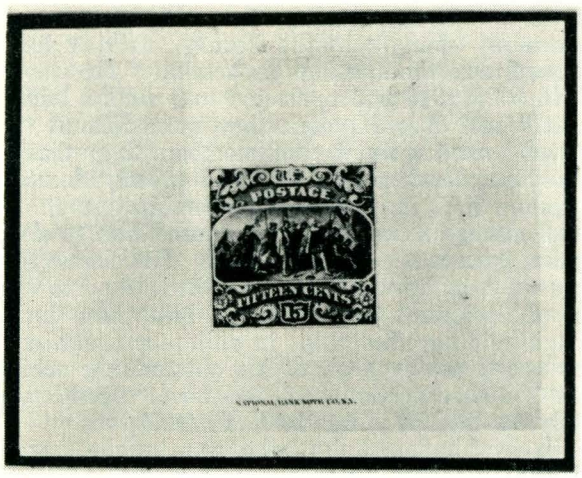


Figure 4. Essay of the U. S. 15-cent of the 1869 series showing the Landing of Columbus. (Photo by Boutrelle)

of the 15-cent, 24-cent, 30-cent, and 90-cent with the inverted centers, and an array of color trials, including the "Atlanta" series.

The essays were exceptionally interesting, and included some rare items. There was a 1-cent essay for envelopes and wrappers. Both a lithographed and typographed essay for the vignette and the complete design of the 12-cent, the S. S. Adriatic, were displayed.

A large die essay of the 15-cent, "The Landing of Columbus," with small numerals and signed by the engraver, F. Girsch, is illustrated (Figure 4).

Of historical interest was an essay of a rejected design for the 30-cent, which showed the "Surrender of General Burgoyne." This design was not used for fear that it would be offensive to the British. (By 1927, this idea no longer existed, because a 2-cent red commemorative stamp was issued. It was interesting to compare the design, Scott A192, with its 1869 rejection.)

Mr. Wunderlich's exhibit concluded with a fine representation of the 90-cent. Shown were small numeral essays with the head of George Washington and a model of the accepted Abraham Lincoln design.

The final exhibitor was Dr. John N. Myer, who showed three frames of *Colombia essays and proofs.*

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

5299 Jack Solomon, Long Beach, N. Y. Collects Confederate States Postal History.

5300 Oscar Restrepo D'Aleman, Medellin, Colombia. Collects Colombia, Switzerland, Greece, Russia, United Nations.

5301 Jairo Londono Tamayo, Bogota, Colombia. Collects Colombia.

5302 Sheila E. Giambruno, Phoenix, Ariz. Collects Vatican, Korea, India, New Zealand.

5303 Norman Epstein, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects Russia and Russian States.

5304 Thomas E. Gaughan, Bronx, N. Y. Collects Brazil, United States, China, Ireland.

(Continued on Page 56)

OBITUARY *(Continued from Page 15)*

Hans G. Zervas joined the Collectors Club in 1940. Anyone, who wanted to find him, knew that he would be in the library. In 1943, he was elected to the Board of Governors and also was appointed Chairman of the Library Committee. He made many changes in the library, striving hard to make it as workable and accessable to the members as possible. He was elected President of the Collectors Club in 1946 and re-elected to a second term in 1947. Being the immediate post-World War II years, they were difficult times for the club, because the war had forced a number of members to put aside philately. At the end of the war, our total membership had greatly decreased. Mr. Zervas worked hard to restore it to its pre-war membership.

Until the usual old-age aches and pains caused him to slow down, Hans G. Zervas was a regular attendant here at the club. His closest friends in philately were the scholarly type, as he was. He gave little time to the political stamp collector, the one who seldom "talks stamps," but whose entire goals are self-glorification through holding officerships in philatelic organizations. One never heard Mr. Zervas boast, not even about his outstanding achievement with the "Kohl Handbuch" Greece section. If the term, "gentleman and scholar" ever was accurately applicable, it was to Hans G. Zervas.

He is survived by his son, John, who was taught stamp collecting as a young boy by his father. It is hoped and seems quite likely that many of the father's collections will be continued by the son. *(H.M.G.)*

Book Reviews

The British Postage Stamp of the Nineteenth Century by Robson Lowe. Foreword by the Right Honourable Edward Short M.P. Published by the National Postal Museum, London, E.C.1. 280 pages. 245 illustrations in color, and 570 in black and white. Price 75/- ($9) including postage.

For years the writer of this review had read and heard about the famous Tapling collection of Great Britain. On his first trip to London, he hastened to the British Museum to see it. What a let-down! The collection was poorly kept, badly housed and impossible to study. The lighting was abominable. Eager ten-year-olds were noisily running about, playing games and generally making serious examination of this outstanding early collection impossible.

That experience started, and visits to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. and other museums confirmed the opinion, that a man who has formed a great collection can do no greater disservice to his fellow collectors, philately or his stamps themselves than by giving them to a museum. There soon, if not at the beginning, the collection will receive inadequate attention; but worse, it will be locked in forever, thereby depriving future generations of collectors the opportunity to possess some of the gems of philately, which are constantly getting scarcer and harder to obtain.

Reginald M. Phillips of Brighton formed an outstanding collection of the stamps of the Victorian era of Great Britain. He was a historian as well, and acquired the historical accouterments that tell the story — the whys and wherefores of his stamps. This collection was shown at the London exhibition in 1960 and deservedly won the Grand Award. Imagine the writer's regret when he learned that this collection, too, was going to be given to a museum!

Mr. Phillips, however, provided a fund for the care of his collection and gave it to the National Post Office to start a National Postal Museum. The Post Office has added the Phillips collection to its priceless archives; the museum thus created is truly outstanding. Fortunately, its initial curator, Marcus Arman, is a rare individual (or curator). His depth of understanding will do much to make the material under his care available to students for research and study, and he has adopted a program of setting up a series of worthwhile exhibits of general interest.

Robson Lowe is the philatelic adviser to the museum and is entitled to much credit for the way in which it has been organized. The National Postal Museum has now published a book written by him, "The British Postage Stamp of the Nineteenth Century," which offers a comprehensive record of the Phillips collection. There are 245 illustrations in color, and 570 in black and white. A good stamp index is provided enabling one to quickly find the text and illustrations for any stamp. In addition, there is an excellent general index which helps to make the book a very good working-tool.

Before the text begins, there are 32 pages of illustrations in natural color. These are so well and accurately done that they can be used as a guide for shades or colored cancellations. The author explains that taped lectures will be available and that the colored pages can be followed conveniently while listening to the tapes.

Not only does the book provide pictures of the more important Phillips items but it contains a chronological and comprehensive postal history from mid-1837 to the end of the Victorian era. It starts with the abuses that were prevalent and recounts the reforms that resulted from speeches in Parliament by Robert Wallace, M.P., and the tireless efforts of Rowland Hill. It discusses the Treasury Competition of 1839, out of which no satisfactory method of implementing

uniform penny postage materialized. It then proceeds to explain how the penny black and its companion stamp, the two pence blue, were born and discusses the first printed envelope (the Mulready), which was soon ridiculed and caricatured out of existence. It describes and illustrates the early printed envelopes, the Mulready caricatures, and the propaganda and pictorial envelopes.

The fear of forgery and the removal of cancellations so that the stamps could be re-used was very real. Mr. Lowe tells of the efforts and changes made to thwart forgery or reuse of stamps. He also describes the early cancellations and the introduction of perforations.

There are chapters on the embossed stamps, first introduced in 1847, and the surface printed stamps which eventually replaced the penny black and other line engraved stamps. Finally, there is a chapter captioned "Stamps for Special Services" giving information about newspaper, telegraph, internal revenue and specimen stamps, as well as the railway letter post and the inland parcel post. The chapter ends with the King Edward VII essays.

This book is a great guide and should be in the library of every serious collector of nineteenth century Great Britain. It is invaluable for the novice and contains much of use to the most learned expert. It is a complete history of philately in the Victorian era and uses an outstanding collection to illustrate it. It is a job well done! *(Wallace W. Knox).*

Handbook of Irish Philately, by David Feldman, David Feldman Ltd. & The Dolmen Press Ltd., Dublin, 176 pages, clothbound, price 50/-. $6 U. S.

This is the first definitive publication on Irish philately published since 1927. The author, a specialist stamp dealer in Irish material, was assisted by a considerable group of knowledgeable collectors. The result is an excellent reference work on Irish philately. A reasonably effective balance between subject-matter and detail, by restricting the content to items of major interest to most collectors, has been achieved. Thus, some interesting topics are missing, such as: postal history, including the Irish cancellations on the stamps of Great Britain; and some of the more detailed information on the overprints and postal stationery.

The handbook is divided into nine major sections as follows: Forerunners (Political Labels), Overprints, Definitives, Commemoratives, Air Mails, Postage Dues, Booklets, Postal Stationery, and an Appendix. The illustrations throughout the book are quite good. It should be noted, however, that the sketches of the varieties do exaggerate to aid in identification. In most cases, therefore, the actual variety will be less pronounced than shown in the illustrations.

A new numbering system has been developed for this book, which collectors in this country, now having both Scott and Gibbons catalogues to contend with, may not welcome. No prices are given in the handbook. The author, however, has published a separate pricelist, which also uses the numbering system of the handbook.

The major shortcoming of the book, in this reviewer's opinion, is the lack of a bibliography. There are many cases where the author cuts a subject a bit short. It would have been a simple matter to add a bibliography, keyed to the text through footnotes. This would have been of invaluable assistance to those collectors desiring to pursue a topic a bit more thoroughly.

The section on the forerunners treats all of the major issues, which are usually considered political labels, as well as the postal issues prepared by the Irish Republican Army during the 1922 Civil War, but which were not issued.

The overprints are considered by many to be difficult. Therefore, they have probably discouraged a good many collectors of Ireland. Thus, this section

will probably receive the greatest attention. It is divided into the various printings, with each one being treated as a separate sub-topic. For each printing, the basic British stamp is illustrated without the overprint; alongside this is an enlargement of the overprint together with the dimensions of each line of the overprint. This is followed by a narrative comment including a description of the key features, a listing of each denomination in catalogue fashion with a notation of the quantity of sheets printed (where this information is known). There is also a list of controls, and, where applicable, proofs. Errors and varieties on both the basic British stamp and the overprints conclude each sub-topic.

There are a good number of illustrations for the errors and varieties. One area in the overprints that has caused many collectors a good deal of confusion and eyestrain is distinguishing the difference between black and blue-black ink in the Thom overprints. The descriptions of the differences given in the handbook is about as useful as any this reviewer has ever seen. No written word, however, is a substitute for experience in distinguishing these shades. Some of the most mature collectors have had difficulty in this area. They prefer to have several copies available for comparison when making this distinction.

One error noticed in this overprint section is with the high denomination of the Saorstat issues. The author gives slightly shorter dimensions for the date, "1922," in the overprint than is usually accepted. Those printings that have the "wide" date are stated to measure 6 mm., and the "narrow" 5 mm. Most other references (the stamps in this reviewer's collection) measure this as 6½ mm. and 5½ mm., respectively. This is a key factor in classifying these stamps. The less experienced collector, having a stamp with a 5½mm. date, would not be able to make the proper identification, if he relied completely on this handbook.

The overprints' section concludes with a rather condensed listing of the minor varieties on the overprints, which is somewhat complicated to follow. Also, it does not lend itself to being used as a checklist for a listing of the plates of the overprints, as well as a list of the shades of the basic British stamps.

The section on the definitives is quite comprehensive. It includes the essays and coils, as well as varieties. Commemoratives are treated in considerable detail and include a brief paragraph describing the event, or person being commemorated. The number of varieties in the commemorative issues may come as quite a surprise to those unfamiliar with Irish philately. With but one exception, these varieties are well described. The exception is the sketch of the major retouch of the 2d O'Connell, which actually depicts the flaw prior to the retouch. It is not the actual retouch, i.e., the thickening of a portion of the frameline.

Air mail and postage due stamps are also treated in a detailed manner, the section on air mails including a listing of first flights.

The chapter on booklets is rather brief, but useful. No information on the interleaving advertisements is given. The list on postal stationery closely follows that published in the "Revealer," journal of the Eire Philatelic Association. More information on the knives used for the envelopes, and the text on some of the registered envelopes would have made this section more useful.

The appendix contains a cross-reference to the numbering system used in this handbook and the major catalogues (Scott, Gibbons, Michel and Yvert), a glossary of philatelic terms, and an international philatelic vocabulary. With the exception of the cross-reference, it is this reviewer's opinion that the space devoted to the appendix could have been put to better use by including a bibliography, as previously mentioned.

The author goes to considerable length to acknowledge the assistance he has received from several collectors, a practice which is worthy of greater emulation among other philatelic authors.

In summary, this book is highly recommended for any collector interested in

Irish philately. While in many areas, it is far from "the last word" on a given subject, it offers a very sound base upon which one can build.

(J. E. Foley)

Fundamentals of Philately, Section 5, by L. N. and M. Williams. 178 pages, profusely illustrated, paper cover. Publication of the American Philatelic Society, State College, Penna. 16801. Price $4.50 postpaid.

Thoroughness and readability have long characterized wordage with the Williams brothers of London, England by-line. Their latest work, the fifth handbook and last of a series describing the technical aspects of postage stamp production, is another highly useful and informative contribution to the avocation's literature.

Back in the early years of the last decade, the Williams' undertook the assignment for the American Philatelic Society, and from April, 1954 until June, 1963, the work was serially published in that organization's "American Philatelist." Four books covering the first dozen chapters also have been published. The present one consists of the last three with headings entitled, "Inks and Colors;" "Gum;" and "Separation."

Anyone, who is trained and has some command of a language, can describe the technical aspects which go into the various production details of postage stamps. But to make such wordage understandable to a collector, who never has been inside a security printing plant is another story. It is this talent of taking highly specialized subjects and translating them, so that the reader—however, uninformed he may be—can visualize and comprehend them, that makes the "Fundamentals of Philately" so outstanding.

In the reading of this book, the collector cannot help but be astounded by the deep thought and inventive genius that went into the development of machines and techniques used over the decades in the creation of postage stamps. With today's expertise in so many mechanical fields, one would suspect that so simple a process as perforating sheets of stamps would have been child's play. The Williams brothers contradict this in their comprehensive history of rouletting and perforating machine development, from the primitive Henry Archer device to the electronic marvels in use today.

The subject of gum, too, is exhaustively treated, to explain the reasons why so many different types of adhesives have been used in various parts of the world.

A preface states that these last three chapters are "more than a reprinting" of the serialized articles, and that "recastings and additions have been incorportated" in the last book.

This becomes conspicuously evident throughout, but notably in the chapter devoted to inks and colors. Some of the printing processes have been developed only after the original draft was completed. For example, automated sorting and facing machines now in general use at post offices in many nations demand the use of stamps treated with luminescent inks or coatings. The introduction of thermography and the use of foil blocking to add actual silver, gold or other metallic elements to stamps designs, both came only in 1966. The fact that these are included brings the work right up-to-the-moment.

The value of the Williams' work lies not only in the lucid explanation of the technical. It makes it possible for the serious collector to comprehend the whys and wherefores of philatelic varieties that otherwise might be dismissed simply as freaks or slips in production. *(Ernest A. Kehr)*

The Congress Book. 1968. Thirty-fourth American Philatelic Congress. 202 Pages, Illustrated. Limited Edition of 650 copies. Obtainable from Robert B. Brandeberry 58 W. Salisbury Drive, Wilmington Del. 19809. Price $5.

I suppose that the best description of this volume would be to call it "The Proceedings of the American Philatelic Congress." It consists of fifteen papers presented to the thirty-fourth American Philatelic Congress held this year in Baltimore, Maryland. As anything of this general nature must be, the 1968 book is a pot-pourri with odors — some sweet, some strong, and some rancid.

Since there is no one theme to these fifteen articles, that is, they are not tied together by any central thought, it is most difficult to make any appraisal of whether they all are fitting or not. It is your reviewer's opinion that it would be far better to set a theme or general area of research, so that all of the papers would show some relationship. Perhaps the new president will consider this.

By far, the greater number of these articles or papers deal with some aspect of postal history. Certain of these would qualify for the facetious definition of a specialist, as "one who learned more and more about less and less." In other words, a number of postal history papers suffer from extended bloating, due no doubt to philatelic malnutrition.

It would be impossible here to treat each article separately. So I shall consider only those, which are either outstandingly good, or outstandingly bad, and take them in that order.

The best is the light-hearted discussion of Great Britain's Mulready envelopes written by Bernard D. Harmer. I do not pick this for its easy style, but because it presents new facts and conclusions.

Next is a very enlightening presentation of the postal markings of Bhutan by James Wong. This presents a good research paper, putting forth much new information. I would recommend this for careful study to the Black Blot Committee of the American Philatelic Society and to those catalogue editors, who question the existence of a postal service in Bhutan. Next, the story of the 1870 French balloon mail, "Le General Chanzy" is most remarkable for its well-documented historical research. From the strictly professional point of view, this piece contains the best example of original research of any of the papers in the 1968 book.

Now, let us consider the papers that your reviewer considers the weakest. The prize in this group goes without doubt to an article on the Colombia Scadta air mail, which is sub-titled, "The First Commercial Airline in the Western Hemisphere." This consists of much information of a personal nature regarding planes and flying conditions. While possibly interesting to an aviator, it has no bearing upon the moving of the mails nor the use and issuance of the Scadta air post stamps. Besides all this, it is very badly written. The article on the Weather Watch does not strike your reviewer as being at all pertinent to either stamps or postal history. While it is well-written and interesting reading, it has about as much philatelic significance as a collection of corner cards.

Mr. Mac L. Ricketts' paper on the Nepal-Tibet postal history is an example of what I call "re-research." It discusses the exchange of mails between Tibet and Nepal. It is well documented and copiously footnoted. But it presents nothing new nor have any conclusions been drawn from the study as to the handling of the mails between these two countries. It quite obviously has been based upon the study of a few covers with mixed frankings. There is no reference at all to the rather large volume of mail carried between Tibet and Nepal by the British Indian postal service, which would bears only Indian stamps and the markings of the Indian Post Office.

This reviewer has been, perhaps, a bit harsh in places, but it is done with the thought of improving the over-all quality of future Congress Books. There is certainly room in this country for a publication of this type. I believe that it should be considered an honor to write a paper for presentation before the American Philatelic Congress. Also, I feel that the Congress has a duty to perform in attempting to present the best of American philatelic scholarship. While in this particular volume there is much good writing and study, other than that which has been unfavorably commented upon, there is also rather too much of a mediocre nature, which contributes little to the aims of the Congress and the true picture of American philately. *(H.D.S.H.)*

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1969 Volume II. European Countries and Colonies, Independent Nations of Africa and Asia. Illustrated 1432 pages. Scott Publications, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10001. Price $9.50.

The latest edition of Volume II of Scott's Catalogue has the usual overwhelming number of price changes, but these are significant when their flavor is analyzed. Classics, as should be expected, rise strongly, reflecting their continued popularity. Some modern issues, however, which have surged unrealistically in the past years due to pressure from speculators, show a downward shift in pricing, indicating a measure of stability and sensibility in the current market. Countries affected by these sharp declines include Vatican City, Italy, Luxembourg, and Germany. In significant contrast to these is Israel which continues in a pattern of price advances.

Many of the reductions in pricing for modern stamps are 25% lower than last year, with some notable items decreasing over 50%. Recent speculators in Vatican City, who still hold these issues, will find the new edition an unpleasant reality to face.

A new feature in this year's edition is the inclusion of set prices for issues which are frequently sold in sets rather than singles. It seems that this will add a certain measure of convenience to some users of the catalogue.

After wading through the listings of Russia, the Soviet Union section, (see editor H. M. Goodkind's editorial on page 268 of the September 1968 COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST), it seems not unlikely that a few years hence there will of necessity be a Volume III to Scott's. Thereby Volume II could be reduced by a pound or so, especially if combined with some of the other philatelically prolific Soviet Bloc countries. How profitable such a venture would be is another question, as the ranks of collectors of such material are not likely to be legion.

Elsewhere in the catalogue can be found clarified descriptions of formerly incorrectly or loosely described items, illustrating a healthy desire on the part of the editors and the publisher to work toward continual improvement of the publication.

By sheer weight alone, the volume is an impressive persuasion to new collectors that specialization is the only answer, if these are the countries they desire to collect. It seems likewise indicated that the irresponsible stamps-for-revenue producing countries are well embarked on a road which can only lead to "a slaughter of the goose that laid the golden eggs." Shameful though it may be, they are prostituting the hobby for quick gain from unwitting collectors. Ideally it might be in the best interests of all concerned to ignore the modern trash in much the same fashion as Paraguay. The end result might be a similar book, or at least, a slower growth rate.

This year's edition of Volume II seems of particular value in that it appears evident through the realistic reappraisal of pricings that a responsible effort to

produce a book of continuing philatelic merit has been made. A close analysis of the trends in this volume with respect to its predecessors may give valuable hints toward the future of this area of stamp collecting. In this respect, if no other, Scott's Volume II is well justified as being worthy of purchase.

(Robert P. Odenweller)

B. P. A. Philatelic Societies Year Book, 1968-1969. Edited by Rose Titford. Published by the British Philatelic Association, 446 Strand, London WC2, England. 1968. 241 pages, paperbound, price: 4s. (48 cents).

This book shows once more that British club life is thriving. The yearbook lists over 400 British stamp clubs and study circles with their officers and programs of events for this season. The American reader may find in this compilation some ideas for scheduling the program of his local club. Guest lecturers, visits to or from other clubs, "six sheets or sixpence," and, of course, club auctions, seem to be popular features supplementing the regular showings by members.

In addition, a part of the book is given over to a description of services available to members. These include, among others, rental of exhibition frames, a list of judges and lecturers, and expertising services. The B.P.A. deserves warm commendation for their aid, through services, publicity, and technical guidance, to the many stamp clubs of Great Britain. *(Ernest C. Wilkens)*

The Revenue Stamps of Mexico by Richard B. Stevens, 238 pages. Illustrated and priced. Clothbound. Published by Elmhurst Philatelic Society, P. O. Box 152, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126. (1968) 500 copies printed. Price $15.00.

Like its postage stamps, the revenue stamps of Mexico present a vast field for specialization. As Stevens writes, "The wealth of varieties in Mexican revenues result from the concurrent use of several series for different imposts; also, because a new set is issued in each series for every calendar or fiscal year, in order accurately to show the year's income."

The earliest listing noted for any Mexican revenue stamp for any purpose is 1853, and this was not a national issue. A few special purpose revenues appeared from time to time thereafter, but the first broadly-used series, the Documentaries, appeared in 1874. Prior to this date, such taxes were normally paid by revenue stamped paper. A section on this obscure sideline, while admittedly an initial and probably incomplete effort, is included, illustrating and listing examples of this stamped paper dating back as far as 1654.

In any event, Stevens illustrates examples of each set of revenues used during each fiscal year through 1968, and prices each variety. This includes, not only the numerous basic varieties, but also where indicated, paper, watermark and perforation varieties, as well as certain special purpose overprints which occasionally appear. Without some degree of familiarity with this field, the average reader cannot appreciate the tremendous effort required to produce this book. Stevens has drawn on the works of earlier writers. But literature in this field is scarce, and no other major work has appeared since 1944. The current effort far surpasses that.

In addition to the extensive listings of various Federal and special purpose revenues, there is included a comprehensive section on State and Local revenues, including an authorative discussion and listing of revenues issued by the United States during its occupation of Veracruz in 1914.

While this book is basically a catalogue, it is somewhat more than that, containing a useful preface, liberal interpretative notes, references to reentries, plate settings, proofs, etc. The illustrations, while extensive, useful and of the actual size of the stamp, are unfortunately of poor quality, so that it is sometimes difficult to make out design detail and, in a few cases, even to identify the stamp.

In conclusion, this book will be of limited interest. For those interested in revenue stamps generally, or in the postage or revenue stamps of Mexico specifically, it can be recommended without reservation as a valuable adjunct to their philatelic libraries. *(John K. Bash)*

The Life and Work of Thomas F. Morris 1852-1898. Administrator and Designer of Bank Notes and Stamps by Thomas F. Morris II. 159 pages, 107 pages of Plates. Obtainable from Kenneth Minuse, 1236 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y. 10456. $8 postpaid.

From his father's journals, diaries, collected material, family records and many years of research to fill the gaps, Thomas F. Morris, II, has written a fascinating story. Against a background of the history of his father's time, as well as the art and industry in which he was engaged, until an early death closed a career far short of his full talents, the Morris story is recorded. Practically all of Mr. Morris' adult life was spent in the bank note business. He was considered, in his time, an outstanding designer of postage stamps and banknotes. In 1869, at the age of 17, he was apprenticed to the Modeling and Designing Department of the American Bank Note Co. In ten years, he advanced to the head of that department, an almost unheard of accomplishment for such a short period of time.

There are over forty pages in the book devoted to the detailed working of this company and its production from 1869 to 1888, at which time Mr. Morris left its employ to become Superintendent of Design and Engraving of the Homer Lee Bank Note Co. Approximately ten pages of this narative provide valuable information of his work and includes some history of this second bank note company.

On November 1, 1893, Mr. Morris was appointed Chief of the Engraving Division in the Office of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D. C. He remained there for the balance of his life. Over fifty pages cover his work in the Engraving Division of the Bureau.

All the stirring events occasioned when the Bureau took over the production of the U. S. postage stamps in 1894 are given in detail. The full, intriguing story of the designing, engraving, and production of the Silver Certificates of 1896 is described in great length and detail.

The book contains over 200 very fine illustrations and is printed on good glazed paper. It is highly recommended. I believe that it deserves a place in the library of every student of philately and numismatics.

(Kenneth Minuse)

Balloon Posts. A World Catalogue, 1783-1968 by Drs. Jon Boesman. 260 pages. 440 illustrations. Hard cover. Published by The Netherlands Aeronautical Museum, Statenlaan 2A, The Hague, Holland. Price $10.

The compiler of this catalogue is a balloonist by profession. His wife is one of the top women balloonists in the world. Drs. Jon Boesman's hobby is collecting air mail flight covers. He has combined his hobby with his profession to produce this catalogue.

Balloon post collecting actually is a specialty within the specialty of aero-philately. There are only a few balloon stamps, the most famous being the United States Buffalo Balloon stamp of 1877. *This is the first air mail adhesive in the world.* It is listed in all the air post specialized catalogues, but not in the general ones, as Scott and Gibbons, because it was not a government stamp. Nevertheless, this item is both very desirable and valuable. One of three known Buffalo Balloon covers (Drs. Boesman errs by listing only two) fetched £4000 (U. S. $11,200.00) in a London auction two years ago.

What seems to make collecting balloon posts so different in the field of aero-philately is that it includes both the 19th and 20th centuries. For instance, the balloon material from the 1870 Franco-Prussian War has a popular following both here and overseas. Although there are some informative and very fine books on the 1870 Balloon Posts of France, they are in French. This new catalogue offers less information, but it is well summarized, and, more important, it is in English.

This reviewer was amazed to see the large amount of U. S. balloon flights. The catalogue lists 184 with many subdivided into as many as eight minor listings. The majority come after 1930, having those private fancy cachets, the kind that today still sell at auction sales in shoeboxes for much less than the original cost. Nevertheless, all told, a collector, using this catalogue, could form an interesting collection of United States Balloon Posts.

The catalogue is well printed on good quality paper and the 440 illustrations make this book attractive. Just a few of the illustrations are not clear. Although written by a Hollander and published in Holland, the text is in English (rather well written). Also, all the prices — over a thousand — are in U. S. dollars, which would seem to indicate that both the catalogue compiler and publisher had America foremost in mind for users of this book.

As a veteran aero-philatelist, this reviewer believes that an attractive, informative reference book on all of the balloon posts in the world has been missing for many years. This catalogue from Holland "has filled the bill."

(H.M.G.)

Berck — '69 . . . 27th Edition. Specialized Catalog of the Stamps of France, the General Colonies, Europa and Andorra. 320 pages, illustrated. Published by Eduard Berck, 6 Place de la Madeleine, Paris. — Obtainable in the U. S. from HJMR Co., P. O. Box 308, North Miami, Florida 33161. Price, $1.50.

Eduard Berck, who enjoys serving many a royal collector, bills his latest tome as "The king of specialized French Catalogues." Unfortunately, Mr. Berck's crown slips a bit when one judges the overall aspects of this annual work. This is not to say that this catalogue is a bad one, but rather that it suffers from defects that could easily be corrected.

The best-printed of all French catalogues (on good coated stock with clear cuts), this small (4½ x 6 inches) compendium of the stamps of France, the General Colonies, Europa and Andorra, contains a mass of useful information. In addition to specialized listings of all French postal emissions, it is the only French catalogue to give the day and month of the issuance of each stamp as well as the number printed. Listed too, are the proofs-de-luxe by year, first day covers, liberation issues, strike stamps, the stamps of France surcharged C.F.A. for use in Reunion, the Dunkirk overprints, the RF overprints and several other unusual categories.

It is these overprints, which constitute one of the defects mentioned above. In common with all other French catalogers, Mr. Berck lists these stamps in

mint condition off cover. As most collectors know, these have all been proven counterfeit.

Mr. Berck also errs in listing many varieties which only he seems to stock. And lastly his pricing is not of the best, reflecting his own prices rather than that of the actual market.

However, putting these faults by the board, this is a useful catalogue and an interesting one. Among other things, it contains an 8-page, well-illustrated section showing most of the early French postmarks and cachets. It lists the numeral cancellations of classic French stamps used abroad. It lists the Ballon Montés (the balloon post used during the 1870 Siege of Paris) and so on.

Also in its favor is its thumb index which makes more palatable to the American user the odd breakdown used by the majority of French compilers (the listing by categories, i.e. - allegories, arms, monuments, famous persons, commemoratives, etc.)

All in all the usefulness and interest found in this volume offsets its defects and it is a worthwhile adjunct to any collector of French material. In fact, at its miniscule price of $1.50, one can hardly ignore it. *(Ira Zweifach)*

Stamp Year Book 1969. Edited by Arthur Blair and Colin Narbeth. 1968. 124 pages. Link House Publications, London, England. Price 7/6 (U. S. 90c).

The publisher of two of Britain's philatelic magazines — the popular and wide-ranging "Stamp Weekly" and "Stamp Magazine" — has brought out a yearbook that will be fun for the intermediate or less advanced collector to read. The editors and a dozen experienced philatelic writers say something about practically every field of collecting interest.

Of course, most all of the emphasis is on the stamps of Great Britain. But the authors make it an interesting subject with a review of Great Britain's postal history, discussions of postmarks, plate varieties, and the sidelines of fiscal and propaganda stamps, among other articles.

There is quite a lot about stamps as "investments" and even an 8-year listing of over 500 Great Britain and British Commonwealth stamp issue price changes. The tone throughout is brisk; there are plenty of illustrations.

(Ernest C. Wilkens)

Thiaude Catalog - 1969 . . . 54th Edition. 552 Pages, Illustrated. Published by H. Thiaude, 24 rue du 4-Septembre, Paris - 2. Obtainable in the U. S. from HJMR Co., P. O. Box 308, North Miami, Florida 33161. Price $2.00.

This catalogue, which is in its 54th year, has made some major changes with this edition. Foremost among these is the addition of a 26-page section in the beginning which is devoted a detailed specialization of the cancellations on the classic stamps of France. Not only is each stamp priced mint, used, and on cover, but by the cancellation found on it. (A surprisingly large number are given). They are also priced in blocks.

Another major change is in the size of the volume. It has been changed from the familiar 4¾ x 8½ to a more attractive 5⅛ x 7⅞ inches. Further, it is printed on better grade paper making it easier to see the cuts as well as the text.

For those who are not cancellation specialists, the whole classic section is repeated in the regular text with all the regular varieties, priced mint and used in the standard manner.

Also listed in the Metropolitan France section are essays, balloon posts,

specimens, anule, Liberation stamps, first day covers, telephone stamps, parcel post stamps, and other sections.

In addition, Thiaude covers all French colonies and members of the French Community as well as Europa, the United Nations and Andorra. Unfortunately, little or no specialization is afforded to any of these outside emissions — but then neither does any other French catalogue pay attention to this large collecting area.

Eminently usable, since Thiaude is one of those listings which reflects the true market value of French stamps, the volume has one large fault. The type is so small that anyone approaching the bifocal stage is sure to have trouble reading it. It would be wise to have a magnifying glass handy when using it. Other than that, it is an excellent value and a worthwhile addition to your French reference shelf. *(Ira Zweifach)*

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

De La Falsification des Timbres-Poste by J.-B. Moens. Published by Moens, Libraire-Expert, Bruxelles. 1862. 34 pages. French text. Paperbound. Gift of Dr. Enzo Diena.

Bolli ed Annullamenti Postali del Regno di Sicilia by Gaetano Russo. S. F. Flaccovio, Editore, Palermo. 1968. 220 pages. Illustrated. Italian text. Clothbound. Gift of Dr. Enzo Diena.

The Postal History of Jamaica 1662-1860 by Thomas Foster. Published by Robson Lowe Limited, London, England. 1968. 180 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Railroad Postmarks of the United States 1861-1886 by Charles L. Towle and Henry A Meyer. Published by The U. S. Philatelic Classics Society, Inc. 1968. 379 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of The Society.

Balloon Posts World Catalogue 1783-1968 by Drs. J. Boesman. Published by The Netherlands Aeronautical Museum, The Hague, Holland. 269 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Gift of the author.

Stanley Gibbons Elizabethan Postage Stamp Catalogue, Fifth Edition, 1969. 570 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Priced Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part Two, 59th Edition, 1969. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 1125 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons Priced Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part Three, 58th Edition, 1969. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 913 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Revenue Stamps of Mexico by Richard B. Stevens. Published by Elmhurst Philatelic Society, Inc., Elmhurst, Illinois. 1968. 238 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Thirty-Fourth American Philatelic Congress Book 1968, edited by David C. Stump. Published by The American Philatelic Congress. 202 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Postal System of Germany 1815-1871 by Charles R. Goerth. Published by The German Philatelic Society, Inc. 1968. 34 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Life and Work of Thomas F. Morris 1852-1898 by Thomas F. Morris, II. Published by the author, Larchmont, N. Y. 1968. 159 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Postal History of the United States Forces in British Solomon Islands Protectorate during World War II by Stanley C. Jersey. Published by The American Philatelic Society. 1968. 90 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. Nathan Hals.

Bibliography of the Philatelic Literature of Papua and New Guinea by Richard S. Wilson. (Manuscript) 35 pages. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

EFIMEX '68 Exposicion Filatelica International Catalogo. Mexico City, November 1968. Gift of Mr. Alex Rendon.

Deutsches Reich: Die Markenheftchen, Heftchenbogen und Zusammendrucke von 1910-1921 by Hermann Wetzl, Munchen. Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Reihe B, Lieferung O. Frankfurt am Main. 1968. 48 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Marketing of Collectors' Stamps by Jerome D. Husak, B.S. (Manuscript) 189 pages. Clothbound. Gift of the author.

Space Covers by Edward H. White and Jerome A. McDivitt. Published by The American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 74 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Speciale Catalogus 1969 van de Postzegels van Nederland en Overzeese Rijksdelen. Published by Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Post zegelhandelaren, 's-Gravenhage. 547 pages. Illustrated. Dutch text. Hard cover. Gift of Mr. Johannes de Kruif.

Vlastos Catalogue of Stamps of Greece 1969. O. Vlastos, Athens, Greece. 307 pages. Illustrated. Greek and English text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

L'Histoire des Premiers Timbres de la Poste Aerienne de la Greece by Moise C. Constantinis. Reprint from "Philotelia." 1968. 14 pages. Illustrated. Greek text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Berck Catalogue 1969. France Specialise. Published by Ed. Berck, Paris, France. 320 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stamp Year Book 1969. Produced by "Stamp Magazine" and "Stamp Weekly," Croydon, Surrey, England. 120 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of Mr. Arthur Blair.

B.P.A. Philatelic Societies' Year Book 1968-1969. Published by The British Philatelic Association, London, England. 240 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Fundamentals of Philately, Section 5, by L. N. and M. Williams. Published by The American Philatelic Society. 1968. 629 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Contributions from the Publisher to complete Periodical Files included:

Revista del Club Filatelico de Caracas
Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.
Le Philateliste Belge.
India's Stamp Journal.
Philatelic Sidelines Handbooks.
Berner Briefmarken Zeitung.
Gibbons Stamp Monthly.
South African Philatelist.

Gifts were also received from:

Messrs. Adrien Boutrelle, Harry A. Holman and Solomon Altmann.

(Continued from Page 44)

5305 Louis S. Alfano, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects United States and Possessions.
5306 Victor E. Engstrom, Upper Montclair, N. J. Collects Scandinavia.
5307 William W. Dunn, Jr., New York, N. Y. Collects Argentina, Brazil.
5308 Robert Sumner Oesch, Los Angeles, Calif. Collects Mexico, Topicals, Postal History of Antartica.
5309 William R. Towsley, Fairbanks, Alaska. Collects Greece.
5310 Mark Weiner, Montreal, Canada. Collects Switzerland, Hungary.
5311 Spencer M. Perlstein, New York, N. Y. Collects Booklets.
5312 Richard S. Ruppel, New York, N. Y. Collects Germany.

ADEN

Pre-adhesive Letters

India used in, with a wonderful range of scarce and rare sub-office cancellations (DTHALI, EXPERIMENTAL P. O. B. 84, KAMARAN, KHORMAKSAR, MAALA, PERIM and SHEIKH OTHMAN), particularly strong *on cover*

Sea Post Office items and Maritime Mail

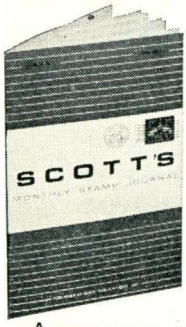
Specimen stamps, Specimen Postal Stationery (including the DHOW card)

Similar material available of all Countries
— Write today to the Postal History people —

Argyll Stamp Company Ltd.

(Managing Director: C. ANGUS PARKER)
265 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2, ENGLAND
CLOSE TO ST. CLEMENT DANES CHURCH – NEAREST UNDERGROUND: TEMPLE

SCOTT'S MONTHLY STAMP JOURNAL



This prominent philatelic publication is a must if you wish to keep your catalogue up-to-date and stay abreast of new issues. Each issue carries the Scott Chronicle of New Issues — a catalogue supplement which lists stamps issued after publication of the latest Scott Catalogues. In addition, there are illustrated articles, stamp facts, price change information, book news and stamp world miscellany.

A one year subscription to Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal costs only $4. A three year's subscription is only $11. (In Canada add 50¢ a year for postage; in other countries add $1 a year for postage.)

Please enter my 1 yr. ☐ 2 yr. ☐ 3 yr. ☐ subscription to Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal. My check ☐ or money order ☐ in the amount of $_____ is enclosed.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

SCOTT PUBLICATIONS INC., 1255 Portland Pl., Boulder, Colorado

RICHARD WOLFFERS, Inc.

POSTAGE STAMP SHOP

MEMBER COLLECTORS CLUB, APS, ISJP

127 KEARNEY ST. / SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94108

TELEPHONE: 781-5127



Pair of #1 on cover - $175.00



#1 - $90.00



#176 - $200.00

Billig's Philatelic Handbooks

BUY-A-BOOK-A-MONTH PLAN

Do you want to know more about your stamps?
Can you identify the rare varieties of common stamps which specialists often pay hundreds of dollars for?
Do you know how to spot the forgeries of valuable stamps and cancellations?
The veteran collector knows that knowledge of his stamps can mean money in his pocket!
Expand your philatelic knowledge and build your library systematically and economically with HJMR's BUY-A-BOOK-A-MONTH PLAN.
The prize winning 30 volume Billig's Philatelic Handbook Series contains a vast wealth of valuable information on almost every philatelic subject and covers the stamps of almost every country in the world. Included are many articles and listings of forgeries, cancellations . . . miniature and souvenir sheets . . . locals . . . topicals . . . specialized studies, revenues . . . and much more

We will send you a different volume each month, until your set is complete for only $7.50 per month. Join the BUY-A-BOOK-A-MONTH PLAN today, it could be one of the best philatelic buys you will ever make.

WANTED

Philatelic Literature, Handbooks, Magazines, etc. All languages including duplication. No lot too large. Send list, priced or for offer.

HJMR Priced Guide to Philatelic Literature 231 pages – 16,000 listings only $1.00 postpaid. Deductible from first order of $3.00 or more.

HJMR Co.

P. O. Box 2368
Miami Beach, Fla. 33140

CANADA PENCE ISSUES

We have now split up for sale by individual items one of the largest collections of this issue held in Great Britain. Some examples are: a magnificent strip of 4 of the 3d Beaver on laid paper, a 6d perforated with full gum and perfectly centered, a 6d perforated on cover, a cover with 2 copies of the 10d (one the major re-entry), 2 Twelvepenny Blacks and other similar material.

From the same source we have also obtained a nice collection of Large Queens and scarce later material.

Enquiries welcomed.

LEO BARESCH
Manfield House
376 Strand
London WC 2, England

WAYS TO SELL ----

1. PUBLIC AUCTION
   A popular and satisfactory method of sale for many types of collections, rarities and other philatelic properties. We have conducted successful public auction sales for over 35 years.
2. PRIVATE SALE OR PRIVATE TREATY
   Some properties, because of their nature are best sold privately. We place many valuable holdings in this manner.
3. "SPECIAL OFFERS" CATALOGUE
   A new concept in philatelic selling. Published at periodic intervals these catalogues will offer selected classic and modern rarities, collections and other consignments at fixed prices for immediate cash.
4. IMMEDIATE CASH
   We are always interested in buying suitable material for immedicate cash. Correspondence invited.

We are recognized appraisers for estate, tax, insurance and other purposes.

IRWIN HEIMAN
INC.

ONE LINDEN PLACE
Suite 305

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y. 11021
Tel. (516) 466-3144

J. N. SISSONS LTD.

1969 AUCTIONS

FEBRUARY 5 - 6

MAY 14 - 15

JULY 9 - 10

OCTOBER 22 - 23

FINE
BRITISH NORTH
AMERICA
and
GENERAL PROPERTIES

Illustrated Catalogs Available
a month before sale date

Subscription to Catalogs
& Prices Realized
for 1969-70 — $5.00

37 KING STREET EAST,
TORONTO 1, CANADA
Phone: 416-364-6003
Cables: Sistamp, Toronto

Herbert A. Klee



United States
British America
Falkland Islands

HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS 60035
PHONE 312/432-4139

Buy Stamps

Confidentially and

With Confidence

•

EZRA D. COLE
NYACK, N. Y. 10960
Telephone: 914-EL 8-0964

POSTAL STATIONERY —

POSTAL HISTORY . . .

We have just acquired the Chapman collection, a 45 year accumulation of interesting pieces, mostly used.

IF YOU HAVE A PARTICULAR COUNTRY IN MIND, why not drop us a line and let us send you what we have available, on approval?

THE "L" SECTION STATIONERY CATALOGUE IS READY . . . Labuan to Luxembourg, . . . Postpaid $1.50.

A complete list of sections of the postal stationery catalogue is available, free for the asking.

HIGGINS & GAGE, Inc.

23 North Santa Anita

Pasadena, California 91107

Do Not Sell Your Collection

as long as you enjoy collecting and as long as you have fun with your stamps. But when you get tired of a collection because it has reached its goal, when you want to start in another philatelic field, do not hesitate to dispose of the "finished" collection. In this way you will obtain additional funds for purchases in your new field. When you decide to sell, talk with a dealer whom you have trusted with your purchases. He is the right man to sell for you the items he has once sold to you. We are always happy when we can give advice and help of this kind. Contact us when the time is ripe and we will do our best to arrange a satisfactory sale of your material, either by private sale or by auction.

MERCURY STAMP CO.

10 East 40th Street

New York, N. Y. 10016

Tel.: MUrray Hill 3-6745

Cable Address: Mercstamp Newyork

ROBSON LOWE

is the name to remember if you are

SELLING FINE STAMPS

Auctions are held in London (Specialized Stamp Sales, also Postal History Auctions), Bournemouth (popular General Sales) and Basle (Sales of especial merit held in co-operation with The Uncommon Marketeers, each Spring and Fall).

The Catalogues

are known throughout the world for their comprehensive descriptions, accurate valuations and illustrations (often in colour) . . . may we send you a sample catalogue?

The Vendor has the satisfaction of knowing that the maximum publicity coverage for his property is available through our advertisements and the world wide circulation of the auction catalogues . . . these handbooks provide a reliable basis on which the overseas client can place postal bids with confidence.

WE ALSO SELL BY PRIVATE TREATY

ROBSON LOWE LTD.

50 Pall Mall,

London, S.W. 1.

England

Cables: "Stamps London S.W. 1"

Telex: 915 410

West Coast Agent:

Lt. Cdr. Wm. H. Wells, U.S.N. Ret'd, P.O. Box 575, San Leandro, California 94577, U.S.A.

When replying to this advertisement please mention that you saw it in "The Collectors Club Philatelist."

ABU DHABI

1966 5F-1 Dinar (II) $15
20F ovpt. Inverted (S. G. 17A) $30

MALTA

1965 Q.E. II 1/6, Head Omitted, CW. 53A $360
1966 Q.E. II 3d., Imperforate Pair $600

SIERRA LEONE

1963 11/- on £1 Airmail, CW.S33, used $170; mint $400
1965 Churchill 2L./10/-, Value Omitted, CW.S87B, mint $150

TONGA

1962 Centenary 5/- ovpt. Inverted a unique imprint strip of three $1,500
1965 4/6 on 2/4, Gold and Yellow-Green. The only recorded major error on this stamp. Type II, CW.S67A, but overprint albino—clear print of overprint without colour $180

The "COMMONWEALTH REVIEW" has many Interesting Articles and latest news of British Commonwealth Issues. Send for copy.

PRICE LISTS AVAILABLE. Please send S.A.E. to our **EALING OFFICE** for:— **G.B., AUSTRALIA, CYPRUS, GIBRALTAR, IRISH, MALTA, NEW ZEALAND, NORFOLKS, PAPUA-N.G., PITCAIRN, etc., etc.**

BRIDGER & KAY LTD.

86 Strand London, W.C. 2 England
"Publication Dept.", Paramount House, 71-75 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, London, W. 5.

FREE . . . . . For A Specialist!

We now have one of the largest selections of Errors and Varieties. An accumulation of 35 years — even for advanced specialists.

Many elusive Topicals, Airmails, etc. etc.

Antarctica	Olympics
Boy Scouts	Paintings
Cambodia	Exhibitions
Centenary	Red Cross
Churchill	Refugee
Dr. Schweitzer	Rotary
Eisenhower	Russia
Europa	Space
France	Spain
I. T. U.	Sports
Kennedy	U. N.
Laos	U. P. U.
Lincoln	Vietnam
Monaco	

Ask for FREE list. Individual approval selections. Popular prices — Convenient Terms.

S. SEREBRAKIAN
Incorporated
P. O. BOX 448,
MONROE, N. Y. 10950

SPECIALIZING IN

AUCTION SALES

of choice

UNITED STATES

Stamps and Covers

Auction sales held regularly

Catalogues on request

Bruce G. Daniels

7 Water Street Boston 9, Mass.

AIRMAIL NEW ISSUES

For years we have specialized in supplying airmail new issues. Our service is tailored to suit the needs of each individual customer. Whether the airmail stamps of the whole world or of only a few countries are required we can supply them. Each monthly new issue distribution is accompanied by a copy of our "Topical Notes" (samples sent free on request). See for yourself how much you will save. No postage values.

APPROVALS FOR THE SPECIALIST

We carry a comprehensive stock of Air Posts of the World and welcome want lists for sets and individual items. Many errors and varieties are always available.

Sanabria

RIDGEFIELD, CONN. 06877

BRITISH COLONIAL

NEW ISSUES

Since 1940 we have supplied collectors throughout the world with new issues of the British Commonwealth.

This service is the ideal method of ensuring completeness in your collection at a reasonable cost. Just imagine the collection you would have today if you joined in 1940 so

WHY NOT JOIN NOW?

Please write for further details to

DAVID FIELD LTD.

"The West End Philatelists"
7 Vigo Street,
London W. I., England.

Established 1884

TOTAL LIQUIDATION

The last (1969) issue of

JULIARD CLASSICS
international

"Quality pre-1930 stamps"

From Dec. 1 on: 10% discount
After Feb. 1: 15% discount, up 30% next May

Don't miss this unusual opportunity, send only 20c to

Alex S. Juliard
Bryn Mawr Pa. 19010
(Est. by L. Juliard, 1889).

Multiples of the B.W.I.

ANTIGUA.
1. 1863. 1d. lilac rose. Fine mint block of four. Centred and attractive. S.G. 5. Scott 2 ..... $108.00

BAHAMAS.
2. 1863. 1d. vermilion. Superb mint regular block of 15. Pristine and rare. S.G. 25. Scott 12 ..... $420.00
3. 1863. 6d. dark violet. Fine mint block of four. Fresh colour and attractive. S.G. 30. Scott 14 $144.00

BARBADOS.
4. 1852-5. (2d) greyish slate. Fine mint block of four showing part papermakers watermark. Scarce. S.G. 4a. Scott 3a. $228.00
5. 1873. 6d. orange vermilion. Brilliant mint block of four of this rare stamp. Ex. Charlton Henry Coll. S.G. 60. Scott 41 ..... $525.00

BRITISH GUIANA.
6. 1899. 2c./10c. blue black and orange red. Mint block of six with variety "surcharge inverted". Toned but rare, S. G. 223c. Scott 158b $200.00

DOMINICA.
7. 1874. 1d. lilac. Fine mint vertical block of six with full o.g. Scarce and attractive. S.G. 1. Scott 1. $185.00

NEVIS.
8. 1876. 1s. green. Lithographed. Complete mint sheet of 12 impressions with sheet margin on all sides. Shows var. "cross on hill" etc. Scarce. S.G. 21. Scott 17 .. $120.00

ST. LUCIA.
9. 1864. (4d) yellow. p.14. Superb mint block of six. Scarce. S.G. 16. Scott 12 ..... $120.00

ST. VINCENT.
10. 1863-9. 6d. deep green. p. 11-13. Brilliant mint block of four. Rare in a multiple. S.G. 6. Scott 8. $360.00

TRINIDAD.
11. 1851-3. (1d) brick red. Fine mint block of four of this stamp. Rare. S.G. 8. Scott 1. ..... $112.00
12. 1859. 1s. slate blue. Fine mint block of four. S.G. 29. Scott 17. $108.00

Write for illustrated brochure of other fine stamps we have in stock.

W. E. LEA
(Philatelists) Ltd.
1 The Adelphi
John Adam Street
Strand, London W.C. 2, England
Telegrams: Leestamps. London.

COVERS

POSTAL STATIONERY

Specialist Material

●

WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS?

●

New England Stamp Co.

45-X Bromfield Street

Boston 8, Massachusetts

FINE STAMPS of the WORLD ON APPROVAL

To serious collectors of fine stamps we are able to offer an approval service second to none. Below we list some of the countries in which we are particularly strong at the moment, but we invite enquiries for ALL COUNTRIES within the following limits: Britain and British Colonials from 1840 up to Q. E. II; Other countries up to approximately 1914.

In addition we can offer a fine range of Airmail stamps.

Afghanistan	Hungary	Turkey
Austria	Italy	U. S. A.
Austr. Italy	Italian Sts.	Uruguay
Argentine	Japan	Venezuela
Belgium	Luxembourg	Great Britain
Brazil	Mexico	Great Britain
Bolivia	Mongolia	used abroad
Chile	Norway	Br. Guiana
China	Netherlands	Canada
Denmark	Peru	Ceylon
Finland	Poland	Heligoland
France	Portugal	Hong Kong
France used abroad	Portug. Cols.	India
	Roumania	New Zealand
French Cols.	Russia	Palestine
Greece	Spain	South Africa
Germany	Sweden	
German Sts.	Tibet	

From many of the above countries we can offer covers, proofs and other specialized material. References are essential from those unknown to us but we do pay our own postage charges at all times.

J. A. L. FRANKS LTD.

180 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

ENGLAND

VATICAN CITY COVERS

41-46	Juridical Cgr. on reg. letter	P. O. R.
47-54	Catholic Press	$95.00
55-60	on reg. letter Arch. Cong.	60.00
61-67	fl. to France Interreg. FDC	18.00
122-131,	E11-12 Basilicas FDC	P. O. R.
132-139	Holy Year FDC	50.00
140-42	— Palatine Guard FDC	45.00
143-44	— Dogma of Ass. FDC	40.00
145-48	— Pope Pius X (Gold) FDC	90.00
149-53	— Calchedon FDC	90.00
155	— Roman States Centenary FDC	20.00
155A	— Roman States Souv. sheets FDC	65.00
158-68,	E13-14 Popes & Basil. FDC	27.50
239-42	Brussels Fair FDC	15.00
242A	Brussels Fair Souvenir sheet FDC	20.00
C9-15	2nd Airmail FDC	35.00
C16-17	Tobias FDC	P. O. R.
C18-19	UPU FDC	P. O. R.
C20-21	regist. w. cachet FDC	P. O. R.
C22-23	Dome I FDC	80.00
C24-32	Angels FDC	30.00
C33-34	Dome II FDC	45.00
C45-46	Auto. by designer FDC	45.00

Prices subject to change without notice.

Penny Black Stamp Co.

P.O. Box 57, Dumont, N. J. 07628

S. L. BAYER, Prop. Est. 1912

Member Collectors Club - ASDA

At Your Service

For All

Philatelic PHOTOGRAPHY

For RESEARCH & STUDY

For EXHIBITIONS

and

For PUBLICATION

2 x 2 Color Slides

ADRIEN BOUTRELLE

(Photographer for the Collectors Club Philatelist.)

1 Montgomery Place

Brooklyn, N. Y. 11215

PHILATELIC HANDBOOKS

Published by The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund

No. 1 UNITED STATES, 24c AIR MAIL INVERTED CENTER OF 1918
By Henry M. Goodkind — 32 pages . . . 9 Illus. . . . $1.00

No. 2 CORRIENTES. THE ISSUES FROM 1856-80
By Louis Stich — 84 pages . . . 20 Illus. . . . $2.00

No. 3 VENEZUELA, THE EARLY STAMPS
By C. W. Wickersham — 168 pages . . . 225 Illus. . . . $3.95

No. 6 AUSTRIA. HANDBOOK OF PRE-STAMP POSTMARKS
By Edwin Mueller — 200 pages . . . 800 Illus. . . . $12.50

No. 7 UNITED STATES. THE TEN CENTS STAMPS OF 1855-59
By Mortimer L. Neinken — 252 pages . . . 530 Illus. . . . $10.00
$7.50 to C. C. members

No. 8 ROBERT MORRIS, POSTMASTER OF NEW YORK
By Winthrop S. Boggs — 206 pages . . . 24 Plates . . . $25.00

No. 10 CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, SPECIAL POSTAL ROUTES
By Lawrence L. Shenfield — 112 pages . . . 88 Illus. . . . $10.00
$7.50 to C. C. members

No. 11 FRENCH COLONIES, THE GENERAL ISSUES
By Robert G. Stone — 118 pages . . . 82 Illus. . . . $2.00

No. 12 CIVIL WAR PRISONS AND THEIR COVERS
By Earl Antrim — 251 pages . . . 176 Illus. . . . $10.00
$7.50 to C. C. members

No. 13 HONDURAS, THE BLACK AIR MAIL
By Irving I. Green — 32 pages . . . 14 Illus. . . . $1.00

No. 14 THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEPAL
By H. D. S. Haverbeck — 128 pages . . . 59 Illus. . . . $5.00

No. 15 THE PONY EXPRESS
By M. C. Nathan & W. S. Boggs — 105 pages . . . 102 Illus. . . . $5.00

No. 16 MANCHOUKUO
By Helen K. Zirkle — 131 pages . . . 168 Illus. . . . $5.00

No. 17 UNITED STATES. THE 1851-57 TWELVE CENT STAMP
By Mortimer L. Neinken — 74 pages . . . 65 Illus. . . . $4.00

No. 18 AFGHANISTAN, ITS 20th CENTURY POSTAL ISSUES
By Frank E. Patterson III — 208 pages . . . 225 Illus. . . . $7.50

No. 19 UNITED STATES, THE 5c BEACON AIR MAIL STAMP OF 1928
By Henry M. Goodkind — 64 pages . . . 90 Illus. . . . $2.00

No. 20 THE NEW HEBRIDES, POSTAL STAMPS AND THEIR HISTORY
By Nathan Hals and Phil Collas — 176 pages . . . 66 Illus. . . . $10.00

No. 21 POSTAL HISTORY OF VERMONT
By Sprague W. Drenan, Arthur W. Bingham, George C. Slawson
310 pages . . . Illustrated . . . $10.00

No. 22 NEW ZEALAND, 1898-99 GT. BARRIER ISLAND PIGEON POST STAMPS
By J. Reg Walker, H. L. Chisholm, H. M. Goodkind
110 pages . . . 70 Illus. . . . $5.00

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y. 10016

HRH
ORGANIZATION

H. R. HARMER, INC.

ARE PROUD TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY WILL OFFER SELECTED PORTIONS OF THE STAMP COLLECTIONS FROM THE ESTATES OF

MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. HALL, SR.

THE AUCTIONS WILL BE HELD ON THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE EXECUTORS UNDER THE WILL OF THE LATE MRS. HALL.

Latin America, chiefly Argentina (with Buenos Aires), Brazil, Bolivia and Uruguay will be included in

A LATIN AMERICA AUCTION ON MARCH 4, 5

British Commonwealth, Europe (notably Romania, Netherlands and Indies) and Asia will be included in

A GENERAL AUCTION ON MARCH 18, 19, 20

United States (chiefly an exceptional collection of Steamer and Packet entires) will be included in

A SPECIAL UNITED STATES AUCTION ON APRIL 8, 9, 10

Catalogues will be distributed in the usual manner to clients on the Harmer mailing lists. Others are advised to reserve copies without delay.

H. R. HARMER, INC.

International Stamp Auctioneers

6 West 48th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

LONDON — **SYDNEY**