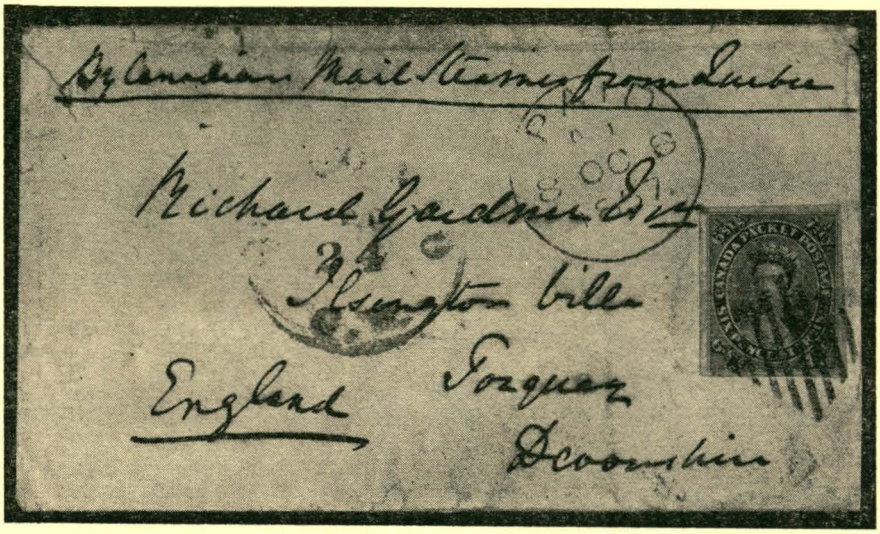


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PHILATELIST

Volume 45 Number 5
September 1966



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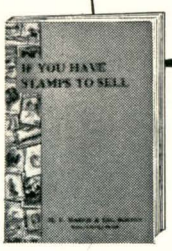
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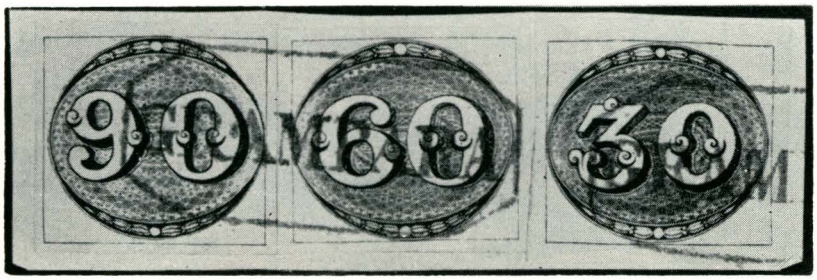
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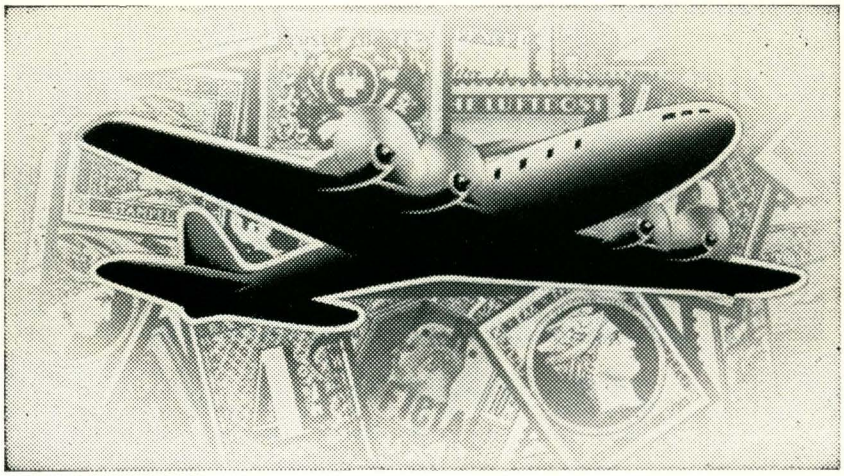
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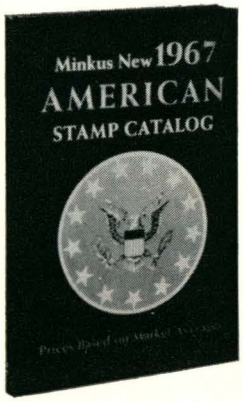
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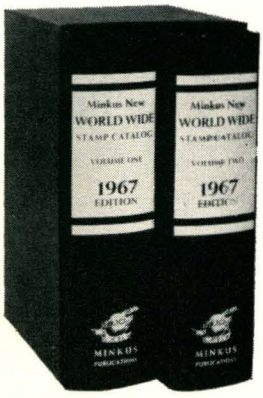
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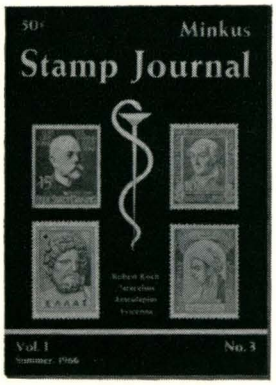
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Further to be mentioned are **WHOLESALE LOTS** of **post-war issues** of **Federal Republic of Germany** and **Berlin.**

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The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST
Volume 45 Number 5
September 1966

Editorials

Communist Hypocrisy

Seldom does philately make the front-page of a leading metropolitan newspaper as "The New York Times." Here is the headline, the first paragraph, and the one on philately that appeared a few weeks ago:

PEKING CHURCHES SHUT AND DEFACED

Flowers and Philatelists Are Also 'Red Guard' Targets

By Reuters

PEKING, Aug. 23 — Thousands of teen-agers enforcing China's tough new drive for a stricter Communist way of life closed and defaced Christian churches today.

A stamp store has also been closed, with posters criticizing stamp-collecting as a bourgeois pastime.

We philatelists know that Soviet Russia and the other Communist countries abroad issue more stamps for philatelic profit than all the other nations of the world. They object to "a bourgeois pastime," but not from profiteering from the bourgeois. What hypocrisy!

Fortunately, we Americans are forbidden by our government to buy Chinese stamps. Nevertheless, if China feels about stamp collecting, as the above newspaper account indicates, it should abolish postage stamps for meter mail.

Incidentally, philatelists should never forget that what they collect are the products of 100% government monopoly; no postage stamps are issued by private enterprise. Also, the United States is about the only country in the world that does not have a P. T. T. — a Department of Posts, Telegraph and Telephone. Compare our own postal service with that of our telephone. As for telephone service abroad where there are the P. T. T.'s, we are all for A. T. T.

Why a Nickel Souvenir Sheet?

Beginning with the second international philatelic exhibition in 1926, the United States Post Office Department has issued a special souvenir sheet to honor the international stamp shows held in this country. The first was the well-known 1926 White Plains sheet that contained twenty-five 2-cent stamps, making its face value 50 cents.

Then came TIPEX in 1936 with a 12-cent souvenir sheet, followed by the 15-cent CIPEX sheet in 1947. In 1956, the FIPEX souvenir sheet's face value was reduced to 11 cents.

The real cut in face value happened this year with the 5-cent SIPEX souvenir sheet.

From 50 to 5 cents in forty years is a very sharp decline in price, especially since the cost of living and postal rates have soared so greatly during the same period of time. It does seem odd to see the face value of these U. S. international philatelic exhibition souvenir sheets progressively getting less.

No explanation for the reason this happened has been seen, although our

Post Office Department is very generous in sending out press releases about every new stamp it is preparing to issue.

We are among those philatelists, who were surprised to see a 5-cent souvenir sheet for the 1966 SIPEX. Because we correspond often with philatelists in foreign countries, in the past we made many of them happy by using both the CIPEX and FIPEX souvenir sheets on our air mail letters going overseas.

But practically, one cannot use the 5-cent SIPEX sheets for foreign letters. Three sheets are required for the 15-cent foreign air mail rate and five for correspondence to Asia. They will not fit on the front and back of a regular-size air mail envelope, and even are difficult to place on the larger legal-sized envelope. Even with the 11-cent rate for regular mail on foreign letters, the 5-cent SIPEX sheets cannot be practically used. It requires two plus a one-cent postage stamp.

Why was the SIPEX souvenir sheet priced for 5-cents? In these inflationary times, it is very doubtful if stamp collectors would have objected to a 15-cent face value for the SIPEX sheet. As for those misguided stamp speculators in new U. S. issues, who cares about them?

Personally, we are sorry that our philatelic overseas correspondence could not generate some goodwill for this country abroad (and every American knows that we need it) by using the 1966 SIPEX souvenir sheet on mail to stamp collectors in foreign countries.

"What this country does *not* need is a good 5-cent souvenir sheet," to paraphrase Vice President Thomas Marshall's famous remark about a good 5-cent cigar.

1966 COMING MEETINGS

September 21st	— *Czechoslovakia Philatelic Society, New York Branch*
October 5th	— *Informal roundtable* *United States, British Colonies, Europe*
October 19th	— *Cameroun — The British period — Kenneth Roberts, New York City, N. Y.*
November 2nd	— *Research night*
November 16th	— *Bolivia — Alex Rendon, New York City, N. Y.*
December 7th	— *Philatelic oddities of the world — Ira Seebacher, Roslyn, New York*
December 21st	— *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*

Letter To The Editor

I could not resist to congratulate you, Mr. Editor, on your timely editorials in the July issue of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, particularly on "*Reporting Auction Sale Realizations.*"

As a collector of more than thirty years in the hobby, I have seen many worthwhile prospective collectors run away, as soon as they found out in the

press of the unusual prices paid for the rarities.

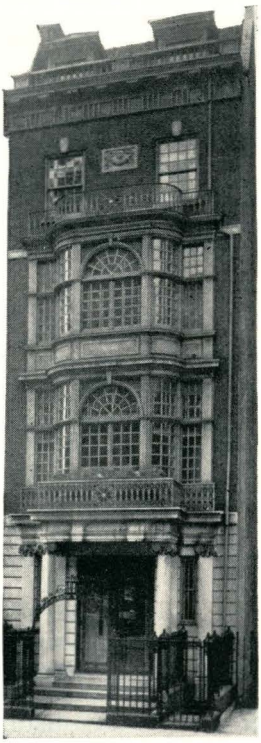
As a specialist in Cuba I bid at auctions, on the average, four to five times per month and always request prices realized for all lots offered of this country. This is the only way to really know the market value of most stamps, not only of the "gems." With very few exceptions i.e., some Pto. Principe issues and inverted centers, I have obtained superb copies of the most desirable stamps of Cuba within 25 and 45 per cent of their catalogue value.

Several friends, who also follow the same practice, have experienced the same results with such popular countries as Spain, Germany, France, Israel and U. N., so that the argument that this applies only to countries with little appeal does not seem valid.

I think that your editorial could help the hobby very much by building up confidence among those recently initiated, and reassuring the veterans that philately can be enjoyed without being a millionaire and spending a fortune.

Your editorial deserves the widest circulation. Thus, I venture to suggest that a copy of it be distributed to the philatelic press here (U. S. A.) and abroad for its publication.

Jose A. Ferrer-Monge
Puerto Rico Nuclear Center, University of Puerto Rico
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Hyderabad

The Numeral Cancellations

By M. A. Nayeem

The first cancellation* of Hyderabad, introduced on 1st Jamadiussani 1286 Hijiri (September 8, 1869) and its subsequent sub-types, were found unsuitable for obliterating the much smaller size second issue of postage stamps, introduced on 14th Saffar 1287 H. (May 16, 1870). Replacement of the bar cancellations by suitable and better designed cancellations — the numeral cancellations — seems to have been made in the year 1291 H. (1873-74). The exact date is unrecorded. But the earliest cover known is dated 27 Saffar 1291 H. (April 15, 1874).

The numeral cancellations originated, because it was decided early in the year 1289 H. (1871), when Mr. Charles was the Postmaster General, to assign the bar cancellations to the various post offices in the State of Hyderabad, with different numerals inset for identification. The bar cancellations with numbers inset also were in use at the time when replacement was made. At that time Maulvi Syed Mohiuddin was the Postmaster General of Hyderabad.

TYPE I (Fig. 1): This canceller has a number in Urdu character, framed by three rectangles, measuring 8x7 m.m. on the inside; 12x13 m.m. and 15x16 m.m. on the outside. The first two rectangles have their corners at right angles, while the outside one has its corners curved. The rectangles are surrounded on each side by two parallel lines of diminishing length. The lines are parallel to each side of the rectangle. The whole obliterator appears like an ellipse, measuring 21x19 m.m.

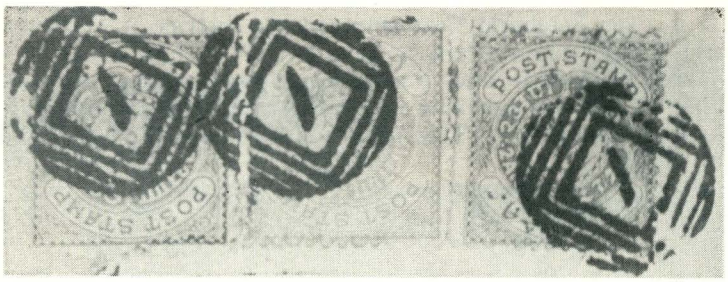


Fig. 1. Type I.

The numeral "1," hit vertically in a diagonal direction inside of the rectangle is of the main Post Office in Hyderabad City. The numeral "1" measures 7 m.m. in height. The cover, on which the stamps are tied, is dated 28 Rajab 1292 H. (August 30, 1875).

TYPE IA (Fig. Ia): This is same as type I, but measures 9x8 m.m. The numeral is sharp and pointed at the ends, not thick as found on type I. The cover having type Ia is dated 26 Jamadilawal 1307 H. January 19, 1890).

*Refer to author's article in "The Bulletin of the Postal History Society," London, for Sept.-Dec., 1963 and Jan.-Feb., 1964.

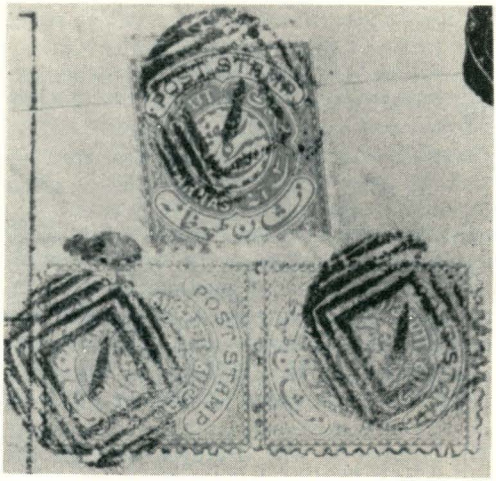


Fig. Ia. Type Ia.

TYPE II (Fig. 2): This is really an exquisite type of cancellation, an example of artistic workmanship, showing very fine lines; the thin numeral "1" seems to have been introduced in 1302 H. (November 1884-85). Type II differs from the two previous types, as it has three well-shaped squares enclosing the numeral "1" instead of rectangles, as found in the previous types from the Main Post Office in Hyderabad City. Each side of the square measures 10, 13 and 16 m.m. The sides of the squares are surrounded by two lines of diminishing length, being parallel to the sides of the square. The outside line curves in slightly towards the squares. The whole obliterator, measuring 21x21 m.m. appears to be "square" in shape, not "elliptical" as in types I and Ia. The cover with this postal marking 1302 H. (May 18, 1885).

TYPE III (Fig. 3): This is an example of a cancellation with two numbers. It is from Jetcharla Post office, in the district of Warangal, having Urdu numerals "74." It appears to have slightly bigger squares, measuring 11, 14, 17 m.m. Each side and the whole obliterator measures 20x20 m.m. This type differs from the previous types in as much as the whole obliterator appears "circular" in shape. This appearance is due to the outside corners

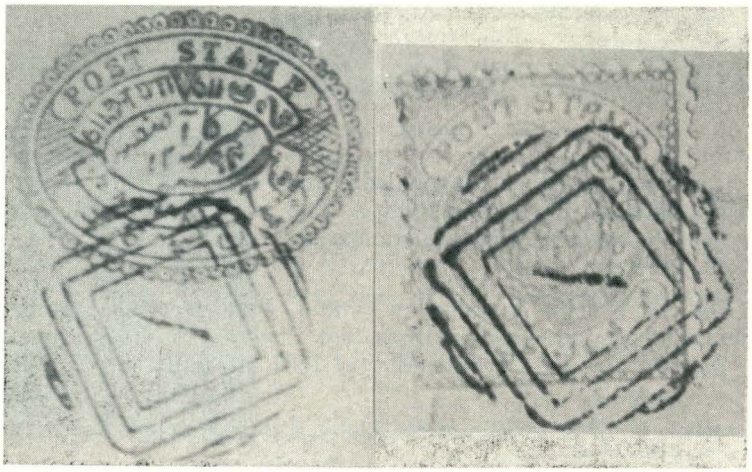


Fig. 2. Type II.

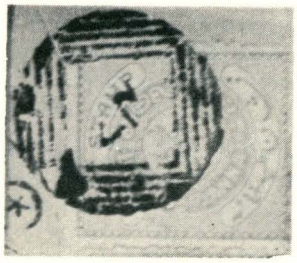


Fig. 3. Type III.

of the outside square being curved. The cover having this is dated 29th Moharram 1316 H. (June 14, 1898).

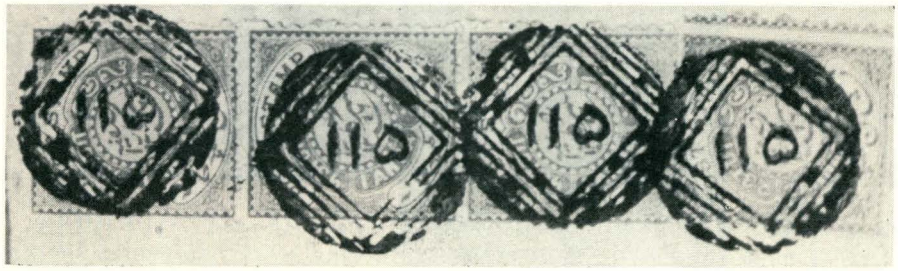


Fig. 4. Type IV.

TYPE IV (Fig. 4): This is a three digit cancellation. The numeral "115" in Urdu character is from the Bhir post office, a district of the Nizam's Dominion. Each side of the three squares measures 11, 14, 16 m.m. and the whole canceller 22x22 m.m. This is similar to the type III, as it also appears "circular" in shape. The cover with these is dated 3rd Zilhijja 1292 H. (January 1, 1876).

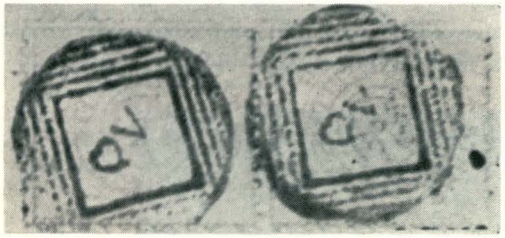


Fig. 5a. Type Va.

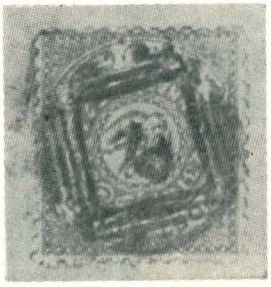


Fig. 5b. Type Vb.

TYPE Va (Fig. 5a): This obliterator from the Lingasoogoor post office, a district in Hyderabad, has numeral "85" inscribed in Urdu character. The sides of the square measure 11, 14, 17 m.m., and the canceller 21x21 m.m. In this type, the inside square is much thicker than the other two surrounding it. The inner one is not of uniform thickness. The cover having this is dated 25th Rajab 1297 H. (July 4, 1880).

TYPE Vb (Fig. 5b): This is similar to the type V and from the same post office, except that all the squares and the lines are of the same uniform thickness. The numeral is also thick and heavier than those in type V. The



Fig. 6. Type VI.

difference is due to a later period of use, as this cover with type Vb is dated 10 Bahman 1305 Fasli (December 14, 1895).

TYPE VI (Fig. 6): The obliterator is found in *blue* ink, while all those mentioned in this article are in *black* ink. Due to dull blue ink, the illustration appears faint, but the marking is distinct. It is from the Kuppal post office, a Taluka headquarter in Hyderabad State, with the numeral "91" in Urdu character. The sides of the squares measure 11, 14, 17 m.m. This obliterator seems to be unusual, because it has the usual two parallel lines adjacent to the

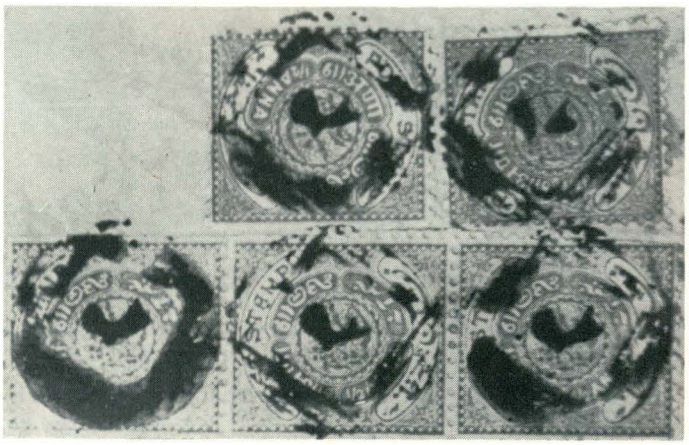


Fig. 7. Type VII.

two sides of the square, but *three* parallel lines on the other two sides. All the lines are of uniform length and thickness. The obliterator appears "circular" measuring 21x21 m.m. The cover with type VI is dated 26 Sharval 1299 H. (September 10, 1882).

TYPE VII (Fig. 7): This is an obliterator on which the regular cancelling ink was not used, but instead ordinary black writing ink. This resulted in smudging, as seen in the illustration. The number in the canceller is not too clear, but it reads "97" of Rajura post office. The cover with this type is dated 8 Ribilawal 1300 H. (January 18, 1883).



Fig. 8. Type VIII.

TYPE VIII (Fig. 8): This seems to be an unused cancellation, in which the Urdu numerals "121" have been inscribed in a "hollow" square, the sides measuring 10 m.m. There are no lines in the two other squares nor the two parallel lines of diminishing length on each side of the square. But only solid ink is found surrounding the "hollow" square framing the number, as seen in the illustration. Not a single line is seen in the illustration. Even the line of the square framing the number is not apparent, but only solid ink is found. Even if heavy ink had been applied, at least some trace of a single line should have been there. Therefore, it can be concluded that this is a completely different type of numeral cancellation. It is quite probable that the numeral was inserted within the "hollow" square, leaving solid metal around it. When applied on covers, the solid metal part caused smudgy appearance as seen in the Fig. 8 illustration. The whole obliterator appears to be "circular" in shape measuring 20x20 m.m. with an irregular circumference. The cover with Fig. 8 is dated 6th Moharram 1298 H. (December 9, 1880).

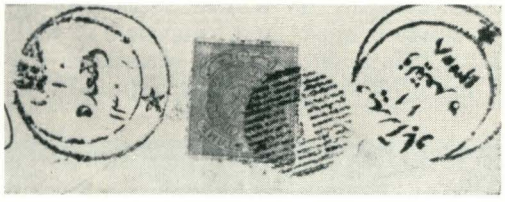


Fig. 9a. Type IXa.

TYPE IXa (Fig. 9): This is a unique cancellation. It is a "circular numeral cancellation" formed by bars of diminishing length, with a rectangular hollow space in the center, in which is the numeral "1." It is a mystery that two different types of numeral cancellations with the *same number* "1" was designated for two post offices — Hyderabad and Warangal, or R.M.S. Section of Eastern Railway. The diameter of the circle is 16 m.m. The rectangle in the center measures 6x4 m.m.

The cover was transmitted by the Railway Mail section of the Eastern Railway, operating between Warangal and Hyderabad. It bears the crescent datestamp, on the right of the cancellation as seen in the Fig. 9 illustration. This reads "Sharkhee Rail (Eastern Railway) dated 10 Zighada 1308 H (June 18, 1891). The cover was destined for Hyderabad, as it bears the crescent postmark of Hyderabad, dated 11 Zighada 1308 H. (June 19, 1891), seen to the left on Fig. 9a.

The Fig. 9b cover, illustrated here by the courtesy of Mr. M. Ashraf of Hyderabad, does not bear any postmark of the post office of origin. Hence, it must have been posted in the R.M.S. box on the train, because it bears the postmark, "Eastern Railway R.M.S. Section." Hence, the "circular numeral cancellation" with number "1" must be of the Eastern Railway, R.M.S. Section operating between Hyderabad and Warangal.

But, Mr. A. H. Burnett of Edinburgh is not in full agreement with my contention; he writes to me as follows: "I have several examples on covers, chiefly from Warangal, with this handstamp but the majority do not bear the Eastern Railway handstamp. I have long been inclined to the view that this handstamp was connected with the R.M.S. and that it was used by the R.M.S. Section at the G.P.O. Hyderabad, but it requires more than the evidence available to confirm this. It would of course be quite in order to put your view forth as a theory. When dealing with the R.M.S. in my article I refrained, for want of confirmation, to include this handstamp."

Mr. Burnett's finding that majority of covers having this cancellation do not bear the postmark of Eastern Railway, is true. The Fig. 9b illustration of type IXb, is one example from the collection of Mr. M. Ashraf of Hyderabad. The cancellation, type IXb is exactly same as type IXa. But, it is on a cover registered at Warangal, as per the rectangular registration handstamp, seen in Fig. 9b to the left of the cancellation. The cover is dated 21 Rajab 1308 H. (March 3, 1891).

Except for the registration handstamp, in which is written in hand "Warangal," the cover does not bear any datestamp of Warangal post office. The cover was destined for Hyderabad. Since the letter was registered at Warangal, it should have had its datestamp; the stamps on the cover should have been cancelled with the numeral cancellation "51" of Warangal post office, which was similar to types I to VIII. In the absence of the cancellation "51" of Warangal on the cover and also postmark of Warangal, I think that the cover, even though registered at Warangal, was not cancelled or missed cancellation there. Later, when detected by the R.M.S. Section of Eastern Railway, who transmitted it to Hyderabad, must have cancelled it with this "circular numeral cancellation I." This might be true, because in those early years there were many mistakes made by the post offices, especially districts.

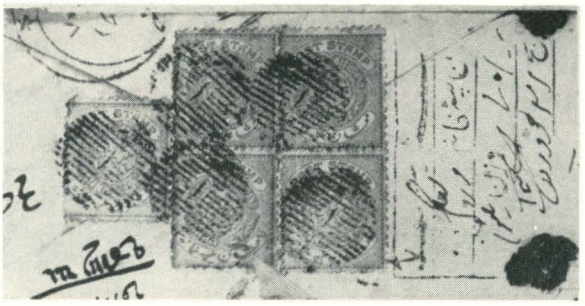


Fig. 9b. Type IXb.

I am of the opinion that the "circular numeral cancellation" of types IXa and IXb are those of the R.M.S. Section of Eastern Railway, because a separate numeral cancellation of number "51" was in use at the Warangal post office, at the same time when this cancellation had been used. The doubt about this cancellation of "1" being of Warangal cannot exist, because the number "51" cancellation of Warangal was in use at that same time.

Specialists of Hyderabad postal history have been collecting the material to try to identify the numeral cancels for the past several decades. But so far no one has been able to compile a complete listing of the numeral cancellations assigned to all of the post offices in Hyderabad.

No official documents nor lists are available in the State Archives or in the postal records of the Central Secretariate at Hyderabad. In an Appendix, I have listed all of the Hyderabad post office numbers so far seen; these total 103.

Furthermore, not only a lack of material for identification, but also the use of bar cancellations, introduced in 1286 H. (1869), and continued at many post offices even after the introduction of the numeral and "Sarkar Nizam" cancellations, make a complete listing of all post offices so difficult. The period of use of three different types of cancellations overlaps. Consequently, it cannot be said definitely whether the numeral cancellations were at all issued to a particular post office in the State or not, as the latest use of the bar cancellations was 21 Rajab 1315 H. (August 21, 1897).

A careful examination reveals that the numbers inset into the bar cancellations allotted to different post offices differs from those set into the numeral cancellations from the same post office, that were used later on. As for example, Mr. A. H. Burnett of Edinburgh has identified the numbers 11, 36 and 91 as of Khuldabad, Yellareddipet, and Kuppal, respectively. But I have recorded the bar cancellations of these numbers inset as of Aurangabad, Hussain Sagar and Kosgi, respectively in the "P. H. S. Bulletin No. 127-129." That means that the same number allotted to a particular post office for the bar cancellation was not adhered to, when the numeral cancellations were allotted.

It is probable that at some post offices in the districts of the State of Hyderabad the bar and the numeral cancellations, having the same numbers, might have been simultaneously in use. As the bar cancellation of number inset "36" (Bulletin No. 129) was in use in the year 1890, when the numeral cancellations had been in use for a considerable period of time of about 17 years.

The latest year of use of the numeral cancellations yet recorded is 1316 H. (May 1898-1899).

Acknowledgement

I am greatly indebted to Messrs. A. H. Burnett of Edinburgh, Scotland and Mohd. Ashraf of Hyderabad for the identification of some of the numbers and for their kind cooperation.

Appendix

List of Identified Numeral Cancellations

The numbers in the *parenthesis on the right* indicate the *Numbers* found in the cancellations of the various post offices, to which they had been allotted:

1. Hyderabad (1)
2. Aurangabad (2)
3. Jalna (3)
4. Amber (4)
5. Byzapur (Vijapur) (6)
6. Gandapur (Gangapur) (8)
7. Kanard (9)
8. Bhokardan (10)

9. Khuldabad (11)
10. Parbhani (12)
11. Hadgaon (14)
12. Kulamnuri (15)
13. Narsi (18)
14. Nanded (19)
15. Diglur (22)
16. Basmat (24)
17. Madhole (25)
18. Mukher (26)
19. Indur (27)
20. Kamareddi (28)
21. Banswada (29)
22. Armour (30)
23. Narsapur (32)
24. Adilabad (33)
25. Beechkonda (35)
26. Yellareddipet (36)
27. Rajura Manikgerd (37)
28. Biloli (38)
29. Kareemnagar (39)
30. Siddipet (40)
31. Jaktial (42)
32. Chinnur (43)
33. Faruknagar (44)
34. Sirsilla (45)
35. Medak (46)
36. Sangaraddipet (49)
37. Indul (50)
38. Warangal (51)
39. Hanamkonda (52)
40. Markal (56)
41. Nellikundur (57)
42. Deodrug (58)
43. Bhongeer (59)
44. Chiryal (60)
45. Devarkonda (64)
46. Ramanpet (65)
47. Meriyalguda (66)
48. Ajanta (67)
49. Mahboobnagar (69)
50. Chungumal (71)
51. Nagarkarnool (72)
52. Jedcharla (74)
53. Kalvakurti (75)
54. Alpur (77)
55. Mandvi (78)
56. Narayanpet (79)
57. Raichur (80)
58. Shorapur (81)
59. Yadgeer (82)
60. Bhalki (83)
61. Bider (84)
62. Lingasoogoor (85)
63. Nalgonda (86)
64. Sindhoor (87)
65. Tawargira (88)
66. Mudgal (89)
67. Kushtagi (90)
68. Kuppal (91)
69. Kanakgiri (92)
70. Rajura (97)
71. Kohir (98)
72. Aurad (99)
73. Palam (100)
74. Kotpalli Jagir (101)
75. Sadasivpet (102)
76. Gangakherd (104)
77. Humnabad (105)
78. Latur (106)
79. Dhraseon (107)
80. Patoda (108)
81. Naldrug (109)
82. Nilanga (110)
83. Kallam (111)
84. Parenda (114)
85. Bhir (115)
86. Ambajogai (117)
87. Pathri (118)
88. Majlagoon (119)
89. Gulbarga (121)
90. Seram (122)
91. Kodangal (124)
92. Ibrahim Patam (128)
93. Bodhan (131)
94. Balkonda (132)
95. Kodar (134)
96. Bimgal (136)
97. Tandur (139)
98. Madnoor (145)
99. Digwal (146)
100. Narayankhed (154)
101. Nirmal (156)
102. Karkheli (163)
103. Suriyapet (164)

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

SIPEX

Viewed by a CIPEX, FIPEX and SIPEX Judge

The sixth international philatelic exhibition in the United States turned out to be a very good one; it will go down in philatelic history as that. After having the first five in New York City (many New Yorkers mistakenly believed that every American international stamp show would be staged in our country's biggest city and philatelic center), Washington, D. C. put on a fine show.

Unfortunately, too many in philately seek perfection. This being impossible to achieve, every fault is mentioned in a report, doing an injustice to the overall picture. SIPEX had many assets; it also had a number of liabilities. But when it ended, it showed a successful balance sheet with its assets far outweighing the liabilities.

The Locale

The Shoreham Hotel is located out of the center of our nation's capital. It is not a new hotel; therefore, it lacks some modern conveniences and the service is not always first-class

The Shoreham, however, was a good place to hold an international stamp show for one very essential reason — convenience. Most of the philatelic visitors stayed in the hotel or nearby. Thus, everything was conveniently under one

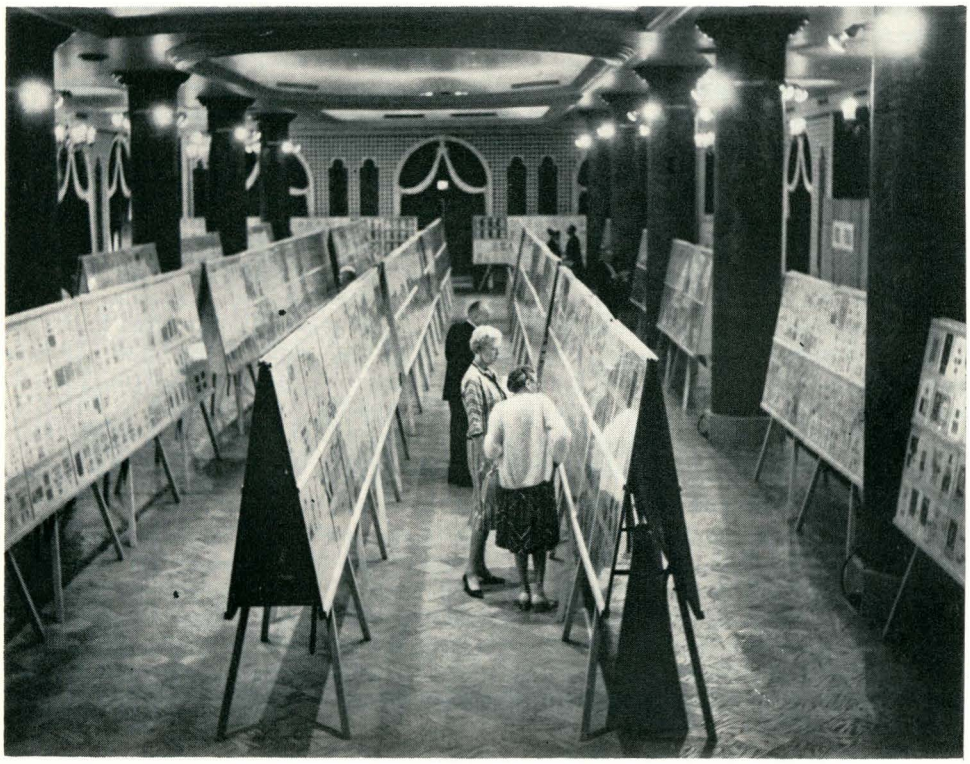


Fig. 1. The frame in the Shoreham Hotel's Ambassador Room during SIPEX.

roof. To see the exhibits and mingle with philatelic friends, one never had to budge from the Shoreham.

The exhibits totalled a little over 2,000 frames. They were spread out in seven different parts of the hotel. After a day or so, it was not too complicated to locate the particular hall one wished to visit.

The Main Exhibit Hall was in the garage. In the center were all the United States and European exhibits. Around them along the walls were the stamp dealers' booths, a branch U. S. Post Office and a few other governmental stamp sales agencies. A number of foreign dealers had booths, in addition to many American stamp firms. The largest foreign professional representation was from Great Britain — thirteen in all. To help the British pound, the British Government, for the first time, assisted their dealers to come over here to do business. This proved to be mutually advantageous, because the British dealers did a lot of business with American collectors, who saw for the first time stamps and covers that they long wanted to buy. There were also foreign dealers from Japan, the Near East, France, Belgium, Italy and Canada. We spoke with a number of the stamp dealers, all of whom reported exceptionally fine business, far beyond their expectations.

The Main Exhibit Hall unfortunately, was handicapped by poor lighting, and a concrete floor that made viewing of the fine material in the frames physical torture on one's feet and legs. But, as they say, every cloud has its silver lining. A tired viewer would usually walk over to a dealer's booth to rest. Here he found other philatelists doing the same. Thus, we know of several dealer's booths that turned out to be miniature stamp clubs, affording one the opportunity of meeting philatelists from all over the world.

We became involved in an incident that amused us. At one dealer's booth, where a few philatelists had repaired to rest their tired feet, we participated in an interesting philatelic discussion. The dealer joined in. In the midst of this, a potential buyer approached. A scowl appeared on the dealer's face, almost as if to say: "How can you interrupt such a fascinating discussion as this by wanting to purchase some of my stock?"

The Exhibits

SIPEX was truly an international philatelic exhibition, gauged by the large number of overseas exhibits. Just as with the dealers, Great Britain's philatelists made a strong showing. There were one or two exhibits from Eastern European countries — Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania. South America was well represented as was Japan. A few good exhibits from Portugal and Spain were in the frames. Switzerland sent over some of the finest exhibits ever seen, as did Denmark and Sweden. But none of the fine Austria, French and Italian displays seen last year in Vienna, Austria were entered in SIPEX.

It was the opinion of some with whom we spoke that Canadian and Mexican philatelists' exhibits were on the disappointing side. We also noted this.

The Competitive Exhibits by Section

Having judged at CIPEX in 1947 and again at FIPEX in 1956, we believe that we are in a favorable position to compare the two previous international shows in the United States with the 1966 SIPEX, because an international judge has to study most all of the material in the frames. The following observations, therefore, will be comparative, looking at SIPEX section-by-section, and measuring each with the 1956 and 1947 shows. No reference will be made to any foreign international philatelic exhibition in which we have participated in the last ten years.

19th century United States was outstanding; this includes revenues, proofs, essays, postal stationery and the Confederate States. Both quantity-and quality-



Fig. 2. (Left): At the SIPEX Awards Banquet on May 28th, Mortimer L. Neinken of New York, N. Y., well known U. S. specialist and author at the left receiving a gold medal for his United States 1851-59 exhibit from Mr. Svend Yort, SIPEX Chairman of the Board, at the right, while Mr. John R. Boker, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Judges, standing in the center, looks on. (Right): Mr. Enzo Diena of Rome, Italy, Secretary of the Board of Judges, announcing some of the awards at the SIPEX banquet.

wise SIPEX was far superior to the early United States shown in New York Coliseum in 1956.

For some unknown reason, 20th century United States was weak, way behind FIPEX and CIPEX. In national and regional stamp shows, that we judged in the last five years, had been some fine 20th century postage stamp exhibits. None were in SIPEX.

The U. S. Possessions, outside of Hawaii, were completely missing in Washington, while at FIPEX and CIPEX there were some excellent exhibits of Canal Zone, Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico.

Europe in SIPEX was very strong, equal, if not better than FIPEX. The quality of the European exhibits was very high, some as fine as one will ever see.

As for the British section, this report is based upon what the judge from England and from Canada told us. They thought that this section of the British Commonwealth was very strong, better than FIPEX and almost equal to what was on display at CAPEX in Toronto, Canada in 1951.

Latin America was good, but not up to CIPEX and also inferior to FIPEX. Nevertheless, there were a few topnotch South American exhibits in SIPEX.

The combined Africa and Asia section was not one of the better ones. Japan and China were good, but the rest of the countries were not up to what was shown in this country in the past. Many countries either were not represented, or if they were, the exhibits did not show first-class material.

This is the first international philatelic exhibition we remember which lacked at least one exhibit of the air mail stamps of the world. SIPEX's air mail section had a few outstanding one country displays. But by 1966, air post stamps seem to have reached the same stage that general world-wide collecting did after World War I. The extensive air mail collections of the world have faded out, no doubt because they now are too costly to assemble.

Due to all we read and hear about their tremendous growth in popularity, since CIPEX and FIPEX, one expected to see a vast improvement in the philatelic sophistication shown by the Topical collections. Outside of one exhibit, the Topical exhibits were very lacking in evidencing any real understanding of philately. This was the only section where no gold medal was awarded.

We preferred the Junior section. There were some fine collections shown by the young collectors. In fact, one or two were exhibits that many an adult collector would enjoy owning.

Finally, in competition were approximately 125 handbooks, catalogues, periodicals, dealers' house organs and weekly stamp columns in the Literature section. The SIPEX Exhibition Committee had followed a fine new method for the display of philatelic literature. All was out on open tables, so that each item could be examined for as long as the viewer wished. Every time we passed the literature displays, people were examining or reading some book that they had removed from the tables. But it seems that someone always has to spoil a wonderful idea. We were told that on the last day, a few of the finer and more costly handbooks had been stolen. Yes, it seems that this is why we cannot live without having prisons.

Non-Competitive Exhibits

The Court of Honor at SIPEX was not on a par with what was shown in the last two New York exhibitions. In Washington, there were not too many great rarities, a few shown for the first time. Also, this is the first United States International Stamp Show in a long time that lacked pages from the British Royal Collection.

As for the governmental postal administration exhibits, nothing new in a display sense was seen, such as Switzerland had at FIPEX. The government's exhibits, with the exception of the British Post Office, were of interest mostly to the collectors of the new issues.

The International Judges

Thirty philatelists had been carefully selected to judge SIPEX. Fourteen were from the United States, sixteen from abroad. Every judge worked and carried out his individual assignment. There was no absenteeism as there had been at FIPEX in 1956. It was a well-rounded international body with good overall knowledge of philately. Also, there was a good balance between veteran judges and those serving for the first time. Furthermore, the old barrier against professional judges was broken at SIPEX. This should be, because there never has been a practical and fair line of demarcation drawn between amateurs and professionals in philately.

At its opening session, the entire Board of Judges was instructed by the SIPEX Chairmen, who attended this meeting, to select its Chairman and Secretary. John R. Boker, Jr. of Scarsdale, N. Y., Past President of the Collectors Club, unanimously was elected Chairman, while Enzo Diena of Rome, Italy was chosen as Secretary without a dissent. Both of these judges not only are very knowledgeable philatelists, but fluent linguists, a great asset in working with an international group as the SIPEX Board of Judges. All meetings were bilingual. Mr. Diena translated every English statement into French for the benefit of the foreign judges. Also, Spanish and German frequently was heard in the juryroom.

For the first time in the United States, because SIPEX had sought and received the patronage of the Federation Internationale de Philatelie (F. I. P.), the exhibits were required to be judged by the rules and regulations of this federation. This created difficulties, especially for the American judges, because of two reasons. First, not all the regulations were known, because the entire was not made available to the judges. Secondly, even the experienced American international judges, never before had to work with a new set of rules, unfamiliar to them.



Fig. 3. The complete SIPEX Board of Judges (reading from left to right): (Front Row): George T. Turner, President of SIPEX; Jacques Fromaigeat, France; Maria Groer, Poland and Karl Kurt Wolter, Germany: (Second Row): Earl Antrim, Idaho; Herbert J. Bloch, New York City; Rafael Oriol, Venezuela; H. R. Holmes, England; Werner Hoexter, Israel; John Gartner, Australia; Henry M. Goodkind, New York City and Enzo Diena, Rome, Italy, Secretary. (Third Row): Basil C. Pearce, Oakland, Calif.; William H. Maisel, Baltimore, Md.; Hugo Fraccaroli, Brazil; L. B. Gatchell, Montclair, N. J.; John R. Boker, Jr., Scarsdale, N. Y., Chairman; Robert S. Oesch, Los Angeles, Calif.; George W. Brett, Washington, D. C. and Soichi Ichida, Japan. (Fourth Row): Charles F. Meroni, Chicago, Ill.; Alvaro Bonilla Lara, Chile; H. D. S. Haverbeck, Bernardsville, N. J.; Vincent Domanski, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pierre Seguy, Germany; William Steriker, Penna.; David Lidman, New York City; Emilio Obregon, Mexico; Georg Menzinsky, Sweden; Robert Lullin, Switzerland and James N. Sissons, Canada.

A number of the leading American philatelists, experienced in international judging and working at SIPEX, agreed that they should have some say and influence about these judging regulations, in the event that future international philatelic exhibitions in the United States will continue to operate under the patronage of this European-based and controlled philatelic federation. (The writer will discuss this more fully in a future editorial in this magazine).

The Awards

In the past five internationals in the United States, there were four classes of medals — gold, silver-gilt, silver and bronze. But in addition, at FIPEX there was a gold medal with diamond for the best in each section, besides some special trophies for the top exhibits.

In SIPEX, however, under the F. I. P. rules, this was changed to six medals, which proved to be very practical. For instance, often there is a wide gap in the quality of individual silver and bronze medal exhibits. It so happens that a judge studies a weak silver showing, but still rates it as a better than average bronze. The logical award for such exhibits is a silver-bronze, i. e., a fair grading between silver and bronze.

The list of the SIPEX awards will not be published here, because it has already received wide notice in the stamp press; there is no need at this time for repetition. It should be noted, however, that as in previous internationals, the members of the Collectors Club did very well.

There was no Grand Award in SIPEX, instead, three top awards. One went to the best in the Class of Honor, a division set up by F. I. P. for exhibits that had gained at least two gold medals in international stamp shows conducted under the federation's patronage. A 19th century Sweden exhibit took this top award. A Confederate States of America and an exhibit of the classic stamps of France were awarded the other two high awards. Also, there were a few special awards for outstanding exhibits.

Events and Social Activities

Washington is a city for the sightseer. Trips to historical places were arranged by the SIPEX Committee. Philatelists were particularly interested in visiting the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Several trips were scheduled for those who wanted to see how United States stamps are printed.

SIPEX had two banquets. One for the judges, and, of course, the main banquet on Saturday, May 28th, when the awards were announced. Many stamp societies gave receptions, as did a few stamp dealers. By invitation, there were several receptions at foreign embassies and also at the Shoreham Hotel.

There were special events. One was the signing of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists by General C. W. Wickersham of New York, N. Y. The former president of the Collectors Club was the American elected to sign the R.D.P. in 1965. He was unable to travel to England to do this. Therefore, the Roll was brought to Washington by the Secretary of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain to have General Wickersham's name personally written by him. The Roll was on exhibit in one of the main rooms during the entire SIPEX exhibition.

There was a special SIPEX commemorative stamp, a souvenir sheet and air mail postal card. Each had a special first-day ceremony with the Postmaster General or one of his assistants making a speech. The opening day, when the stamp was placed on sale and the Postmaster General officiated, was the only one very well attended.

Public Attendance

As known from the first time that Washington, D. C. was mentioned as a possible locale for the sixth international philatelic exhibition in the United States, a large public attendance seemed very unlikely. It is not fair to compare this with New York. Washington never had many stamp dealers, nor was it ever known as a philatelic center. Actual experience showed this. The total paid attendance during SIPEX's ten days was less than half of that on the opening day of FIPEX in New York City's Coliseum.

There was, however, a wonderful turnout of interested philatelists from New York to California and from Maine to Florida. Because of SIPEX's more moderate budget, the total attendance of around 20,000 paid was sufficient to avoid any serious financial deficit to the supporters of SIPEX.

This question of a large public attendance is a controversial one. Some believe crowds, paying to come in, is the one and only measure for the success of a stamp show. Others take issue with this view. They believe that an international philatelic exhibition means just that. It is first and foremost a show for philatelists. Furthermore, those not favoring a large paid attendance think that crowds all over the exhibit halls is a serious handicap to the interested philatelists, who want to view the wonderful material on display as pleasantly as possible. Also, the philatelists like to leisurely sit down at a dealer's booth, examine the stock with care, and have ample opportunity for discussion with the seller before making a purchase. When the halls are crowded with people, this

(Continued on Page 310)

Brunei

A Postscript

By Howard Lee

Since the publication of my article (COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, (1962) Vol. 41, Nos. 4-6), additional information has been published in philatelic journals and new discoveries have been made. It was decided to consolidate all this in this journal of record; therefore, the following notes are presented.

The Local Stamps

G. J. O'Brien has discovered five transfer types of the $1 and has positioned them.[43] This work has been done only on this one denomination. No plating studies of the complete sheets have been published to date.

A commercial cover cancelled on January 28, 1898 with the 2c is reported, indicating a 2c post card rate to Labuan.[29] Furthermore, other commercial usages have been noted.[40] Several covers bearing local stamps only also have been seen dated August 19, 1895, addressed to W. W. Boyd, Sea View Cottage, Victoria, Labuan. These covers are not backstamped.

Mr. Parker, previously mentioned as the addressee of many covers, appears to have been a colonial agent. A Parker cover, appeared in the "Burrus" sale of November 22, 1962 (Lot 1008). Another source reports that Pead, the other addressee, was the clerk of Parker, the stamp dealer who disposed of the North Borneo remainders.[42]

The 1906 Overprints

A copy of the 4c has been seen cancelled October 25, 1906.[40]

A mint upper right corner block of sixteen of the 1c with black overprint was sold at auction in 1947.[30] This was the last piece of the original find, disposed of forty years later by the original owner. It has since been broken up.[39]

The 50c exists with 'BRUNEI" double.[40]

The 2c on 3c exists with "BRUNEI" double.[44]

other prominent re-entries in the vignette plate[40] are as follows:

Pos. 1. — Re-entry in "LO" of "COLONY

Pos. 8. — Re-entry in second "O" of "COLONY"

Pos. 16. — Re-entry above "LA" of "LABUAN"

"Specimen" copies have not been seen.

The Definitive Types

There are no plate numbers on the Type 1 single plate sheets.

It was stated in the 1962 article that vignette plate "1" was so numbered in all four corners of the sheet. This was based on Melville,[4] as I had not seen complete sheets. George South[40] reports having in his collection, complete sheets as well as numerous corner blocks, none of which bear a plate number.

Proofs

Key and duty plate:

1. The artist's working proof is in green.

5. 25c sunken proof on thick cardboard with center in slate and frame in vermilion, the corner face value tablets being painted by hand. Marked "Appd.," initialed and dated "13/6/06."
6. Color trial — 1c in blue and crimson, imperforate on watermarked paper.[46]

The 1907 Definitives

This issue was not demonetized until 1950.

The reversed watermark is also known on the 4c, 5c[40] and on "Specimen" copies of the 1c. The 4c is known with inverted watermark.[40]

1908–1911 Color Changes

From at least 1907, mail appears to have been carried internationally since "Specimen" copies of the 1907 definitives were distributed to the U.P.U.[40]

Earliest usages reported:

1c green	June 12, 1908[40]
2c — vignette plate 1	April 19, 1911[40]
2c — vignette plate 2	Jan. 27, 1912[40]
3c — vignette plate 2*	June 4, 1908[40]
3c — vignette plate 1	March 29, 1910[40]
4c — vignette plate 2	June 15, 1910
1c — single plate	October 30, 1916

Two types of the single plate have been discovered. This has been fully written up by G. J. O'Brien.[47]

One correction should be made in Table I on page 171 of my 1962 article. The footnotes should have been designated with the numerals — 1, 2, 3, — not with asterisks.

1912–1920 Color Changes

$1 — vignette plate 2. Aside from Mann's notation,[17] no copies have been seen which definitely can be assigned to this plate, either with or without overprint.

1922 Exhibition Overprints

The post office at the Malay-Borneo Exhibition was open from March 31 to April 8, 1922.[32]

Multiple Crown Script CA Watermarked Paper Issues

Earliest dates reported:

2c green	—	Line perforated 14 x 14¼ recorded May, 1936[28]
5c orange	—	April 14, 1924[48]
6c red	—	An additional dry printing measuring 38 mm horizontally (design) and line perforated 13½ x 14 has been noted with 1941 dates. The normal horizontal dimension of the dry printing is 38½ mm[33]
8c grey	—	Reported April, 1933[49]
10c	—	A cover dated March 1, 1937 has been seen with a handwritten "First Day."

*The color of the 3c vignette plate 2 is a brighter shade of red than for plate 1. It is quite noticeable; plate 1 copies appear to have the same shade for both frame and vignette. Plate 2 has the frame and vignette in two color shades.



Fig. 35. The inscription and plate number on the 15c unissued denomination. (Photo by Boutrelle)

12c light blue	—	Reported July, 1929[34]
30c	—	This also comes comb perforated 14 x 13¾[40]
6c and 12c	—	The plate number is not in the margin next to position 49. It is outside the double "Jubilee" type lines, which surround each plate, opposite row 5, No. 1.[40] This number appears only on the first printing. Later printings were made on smaller sheets of paper, so that the number no longer appeared.
8c red and 15c blue	—	Plate No. 2 appears below position 49 and the inscription "Thomas De La Rue & Company, Limited, London" below positions 47-49 (Fig. 35)

Correction. The footnote under Table 4 on page 226 belongs under Table 5 on page 228.

The British Military Administration Period

Additional information on the Australian Army Post Offices has been published in "The Sarawak Journal."[35]

1947–1951 New Printings

This issue was invalidated February 28, 1957.

In addition to the first Crown Agents release of January 2, 1947 (Table 5), the 2c, 5c, 30c and $1 comb perforated 13¾ x 14 and the 15c line perforated 14 x14¼ were released locally in Brunei on that date.[38] A study of first day covers confirms this.

1952 Definitive Issue

An excellent study of this one issue is "Brunei - 1952" by F. Bentley Kettle.[36]

Additional printings:

July 4, 1961	—	1, 10, 12, 25, 50c, $1, $2
November 7, 1961	—	2, 3, 6c
December 19, 1961	—	4, 8, 15c
March 13, 1962	—	4, 10c
May 8, 1962	—	12, 25, 50, $1, $2, $5

May 14, 1963	—	10c
March 17, 1964*	—	1, 2c
May 12, 1964*	—	4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 25c
November 10, 1964*	—	2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50c
January 26, 1965*	—	1c

Commemorative Issues

(2) *The U.P.U. Issue:*

The 15c also comes on plate 1A. On the 50c, Waterlow's serial number "44245" appears in the top margin.[40]

(4) *Freedom From Hunger Issue:*

12c Sepia was issued June 4, 1963 in sheets of 50 (5 x 10), watermarked multiple St. Edward's Crown block CA. Comb perforated 14 x 14½ was printed in photogravure by Harrison & Sons, with no marginal imprint. Plate No. 1A appears below position 49. This is not a common cylinder, since the head of the Sultan replaces that of the Queen (Fig. 36).



Fig. 36. "Freedom From Hunger" issue has the plate number in the lower right corner of the pane. (Photo by Boutrelle)

Post Office Cancellations and Postmarks

Brunei — Earliest date known is October 25, 1906[40]
Temburong - Type VI — Earliest date known is December 1, 1927[41]
Seria - Type VII — Earliest date known is January 14, 1935
Brunei — A postmark "British Resident-Brunei' is in the Henry Gerrish collection .The purpose of usage is unknown (Fig. 37).

*New watermark.



Fig. 37. The "British Resident — Brunei" marking.

Postal Rates

George South has supplied information on the following postal rates:[50]

Local (including Sarawak, North Borneo, Malaya	—	In 1922 the rate was 5c. It probably came into effect during or immediately after World War I. It was also the Empire rate.
Empire Rate	—	6c from 1926 to 1930
		8c from 1932 to 1941
Registration	—	15c from 1912 to 1930
		12c from 1933 to 1936

Postwar rates vary, depending on class of mail, destination, and the usual other factors.

Air Mail

The pioneer R. A. F. flights as well as the pre-World War II KLM flights are fully discussed in "the Sarawak Handbook."[18]

On September 10, 1964 Malayan Airways opened a new service from Kuala Lumpur, Malaya to Jesselton, North Borneo and return, via Singapore, Kuching, Sarawak and Brunei. Cacheted first flight covers were serviced.

Official Franking

This strike (Fig. 38) was seen on an official cover addressed to Sweden. The cover bore no adhesive stamps.



Fig. 38. Official Frank.

British Army Post Offices

In December 1962, an insurrection broke out in British Borneo, centering in Brunei. The causes were political, arising in part, from opposition to incorporation with Malaysia (which did not take place). Violence occurred in the Seria area; British forces were flown in to help quell the revolt. Field post offices were maintained, using British stamps. The following A.P.O. numbers all based in Seria are known:

Base FPO 605
FPO 948, 964 (Fig. 39)



Fig. 39. British Army Field Post Office Marking.

The troops remained until 1965, due to raids from Indonesia. The following army posts are known:[51] [52]

FPO 964 — Brunei (Was in Seria 1962-1963)
FPO 156 — Brunei (During August 1964)
FPO 1034 — Seria
FPO 1044 — Brunei

Meters

At present there are four machines with postal meters (Fig. 40) in use:[53]

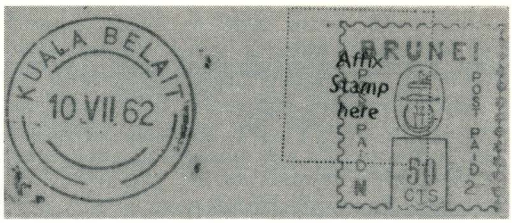


Fig. 40. Meter marking.

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Honduras

Postal History to 1877 and Its First Postage Stamps Of 1866 (Part 8)

By Irving I. Green

(Continued from Page 233)

The Crossed Branches

Up to September 10, 1868, the first postage stamps prepaid only the domestic postal charge, or the cost to mail letters to other Central American states, except possibly Costa Rica. The postage prepaid on overseas letters merely covered the cost to bring the letter to a port, usually Amapala on the Pacific side. From there on, costs were to be collected from the addressee.

After September 10, 1868, however, by reason of the contractual agreement between Honduras and the Panama Railroad Company, overseas mail franked with stamps covering the correct overseas rate were transported free by the Panama Railroad Steamship Company from Amapala as far as Colon (Aspinwall), Panama. If the addressee lived there, the Honduran resident mail clerk personally delivered it; if the letter was addressed to someone on the west coast of South America, a mail clerk at Panama City forwarded it there via a Panama Railroad Steamship.

Mail addressed to countries such as the United States and European nations, reached by ship from Colon (Aspinwall), Panama, on the Atlantic side, was sent postage collect from there to the addressee.[45] Overseas mail during this epoch has been the source of most of the known covers.

The devastating wars, internecine slaughter, and destruction in Central America, with Honduras usually in the middle, because of its geographic location, divided the states into irreconcilable factions. One faction, the Conservatives, advocated the continuance of the obsolete forms of the Spanish viceroyalty, with the revival of the extinct autocratic institutions of the colonial period. The other, the Liberals, emulous of the astonishing progress of the United States of America under a purely republican government, vainly attempted to establish a similar system, shedding their best blood in the years of struggle since 1839 to that end.

Thus, Honduras became devastated by anarchy, civil wars, and infested by roving bands of outlaws, who frequently waylaid the government's mail carriers, subjecting the countryside to violence and terror. Under such discouraging conditions, liberty existed only in theory, and it was questionable if mail transported by the government would reach its destination.

It was not until 1877, in President Soto's administration, that the first evidence of enlightenment and reorganization of the postal branch, under the

45. Mail addressed to Honduras from Europe or the United States probably was prepaid as far as Colon, Panama. At that point, it was turned over to the Honduran mail clerk, who forwarded it collect to the addressee in Honduras via the port of Amapala. After September 10, 1868, as a result of the arrangement with the Panama Railroad Steamship Company, such mail went free of charge from Colon to Amapala; from that port, it went collect (postage due) from the addressee.

aegis of Postmaster Tomas Estrada Palma, became apparent. Then, on June 1, 1878, Honduras was accepted as a charter member of the Universal Postal Union, which did not become operative until April 1st of the following year. It was not, however, until 1883, when, in Article 2 of the "Postal Laws" of that year, President Soto decreed it obligatory that all correspondence be carried only by the government, when the new monetary regulations went into effect. It was only at that time when the postal department showed the first real indications of efficiency and advancement.

Reference To Posts In Early Newspapers

In 1946, I requested my correspondent in Tegucigalpa to check the archives there to ascertain what references to the postal system appeared in the Honduran newspapers during the early period of the nation's existence. He replied that an old gentleman there told him confidentially that a wealthy local family owned an extensive collection of old newspapers, handed down by the grandfather.

Visiting this family, he was permitted to examine the contents of two trunks. There he found the old sporadically issued collection dating back to the 1840's. The condition was deplorable, but he was able to make out those references desired, which follow. He further reported that to his knowledge no other collection of old newspapers exists in Honduras.

September 1, 1840 to January 30, 1845

1. Examined were *all* the issues of "El Redactor Oficial De Honduras," from its Number 1, page 1, to its Number 97, page 527. These were all printed in the *Imprenta Del Estado* (National Printing Office) in the capital city of Comayagua.

2. This official organ, with consecutive numbers for issues and pages, was a bi-monthly publication, published on the 15th and the last day of each month. Its title (heading of the first page) was always the same. The size of its pages were uniformly 8½ inches high by 12½ inches high; most of its issues were of six pages, with two columns.

3. The paper used was generally uniform, a heavy, wove, wide-mesh newsprint stock, almost all of it unwatermarked (only a few issues show a watermark of 8 equidistanced vertical stripes). The ink used is of a deep black color and must have been of excellent quality, as the discoloration (after more than a century of exposure to humidity) is very slight. The type used is uniform: antique of two sizes, one for the decrees and official communications, and the other for a small amount of "News from Abroad" and some published semi-official speeches.

4. The Chiefs of State and Presidents whose decrees and executive orders were published in this official newspaper were:

Francisco Zelaya, Leon Alvarado, 1840
General Francisco Ferrera, 1841 to December 31, 1844
Coronado Chavez, January 9, 1845 (date of confirmation of his election by the Honduran Congress to the Presidency.)

5. A printer's foot on the last page of each issue shows that from September 15, 1840 to January 30, 1845, Jose Maria Sanchez was the director of the National Printing Office in Comayagua, where this official organ was printed.

6. The purpose of the writer's research was to find out if there was any decree, or *Acuerdo,* or any official communication regarding the postal service or postal regulations or postal tariff in the above described official organ, "El Redactor Oficial De Honduras." It was found that there was no mention made of anything pertaining to postal service.

7. It should be borne in mind, however, that printing was done in quite a presentable manner at that time at the National Printing Office in Comayagua. This government printing plant, therefore, could easily have printed the first issue of stamps with the facilities available, if Medina had been so inclined.

8. It is known that official newspapers were printed in Honduras prior to 1840. A few were examined; they were so badly damaged by humidity and insects that the text was quite illegible.

One of the Uncertainties of Delivery

No. 44, Vol. 1. Comayagua, June 15, 1852, "La Gaceta Oficial Del Gobierno De Honduras" carried the following:

May 14, 1852: To the Political Chiefs of the Departments

"The following was announced through this Ministry to the Administration of Posts: The Government taking notice that the ordinary mail carrier of Olancho, Eujenio Cruz, was taken by surprise at the place of salesman, Guallape, by the extremely wicked Timoteo and Jeronimo Suazos, who then struck and broke open the mail sack; and to avoid a repetition of this in the future, it has been decided: in order that the individual administrators be protected, that those who dispatch mail carriers in the public interest shall demand of their political chiefs within their own boundary limits that there are to be available two auxiliary men at each town; thus, with this in mind, on this date is communicated the following resolution, and this is inserted so you can give corresponding orders to the municipalities within your boundary limits. To furnish auxiliaries for the mail carriers as has been ordered, noting, that in default of compliance with this decree, if there are any losses of any amount carried by the mail carriers, you will be responsible.

"In declaring this, I offer my appreciation and friendship.

"In the absence of the Minister, J. W. Moncado"

1848–1865

This reports the findings relative to postal matters in a fairly complete collection of official Honduran newspapers for the years 1848-1864, in addition to the decrees, executive orders, and conventions given elsewhere in this thesis. All were issued at Comayagua.

Title	*When Issued*
"Gaceta Oficial De Honduras"	1848 with interruptions to 1865.
"Boletin De Noticias"	January 20, 1862 to February 8, 1862
"El Constitucional"	Sporadically in 1861-1862.
"Gaceta De Honduras"	February 11 to June 30, 1862.
"La Situacion" (Party Organ)	June 19 to July 4, 1863.
"Boletin Oficial"	July 23 to August 10, 1863.
"Boletin De Noticias"	January 4 to September 18, 1865.

All the issues of the official newspapers of 1856 and 1857 were inspected. In "*La Gaceta Oficial De Honduras,*" No. 42, Vol. 2., Comayagua, March 20, 1856 appeared the following:

"*Congressional Report: Re: Budget for 1857 Postal Department:*

"One General Administrator	pesos	300.00
"Two monthly Couriers for each Department and one weekly at San Miguel in El Salvador	pesos	1400.00
"For extraordinary expenses	pesos	1000.00"

The issue of July 10, 1856 was the last one published in Comayagua, as the seat of the Honduran government was hurriedly transferred to Tegucigalpa in that month under the imminent menace of an invasion by William Walker's filibusters, who came from both Nicaragua and El Salvador.

"La Gaceta" appeared seven more times during the balance of the year 1856. Nothing about postal affairs was found in any of these. Two, dated August 20 and October 20, 1856, published in Tegucigalpa, and two, dated November 10 and 30 contain only news about Walker's movements and the situation in Nicaragua. The other three numbers, dated December 10, 20 and 30, 1856, that had been published in Comayague, only had news of the British occupation of Mosquitia and the Bay Islands.

"La Gaceta" of January 31, 1857 published only news of the convocation and establishment of the Honduran Constitutional Congress.

"La Gaceta Oficial" of February 20, 1857 contained exactly the same Congressional Report concerning the budget as appeared in the issue of March 20, 1856, except for the date February 20, 1857.

The previous and following statements of the National Treasury, all published in "La Gaceta Oficial," indicate the very small postal activity:

In the August 10, 1857 issue appears: "Mail received, Pesos* 9.00; disbursed, Pesos 6.00: for the entire month of July."

In the August 20, 1857 issue was: "Mail received, Pesos 78.97½; disbursed, Pesos, 133.30: for the entire year ending July 31, 1857."

In the October 20, 1857 issue was this: "Mail received, Pesos 56.43¼; disbursed, Pesos 2.00."

1869–1872

1. "La Gaceta Oficial De Honduras," Comayagua, July 16, 1869.

"*A Notice from the Administration of General Posts.*

"The General Administrator of Posts of the Republic makes known:

"That having suffered various inconveniences in the shipment of ordinary mail sent from this administration to the port of Amapala, but not arriving at that well-known place until the ships have put to sea, and incurring, because of this, considerable delay in mail addressed to Europe, and guided by the schedule set up by this Administration on September 24 of the past year, and as this guide schedule does not conform to the interest of the public, and desiring to remedy the situation, having already secured approval from the Supreme Government of the Republic, it is declared now that the departure of mails to the port of Amapala will be on the successive 3, 9, 16, and 24th of each month without fail.

In order that this notice may reach everyone, its contents will be published in successive issues of the official newspaper.

"General Administration of Posts of the Republic of Honduras.

"Comayagua, July 6, 1869 (Signed) Barnabe Molina."

(The above notice was published during the balance of 1869.)

2. "Le Boletin Legislativo**," Comayagua, March 28, 1870.

General Estimate (Budget) of Costs for the years 1871 and 1872.

"For the Mails:

"The General Administrator, per year ..... pesos 720.00

*One Honduran peso was then equal to about 72 cents, U. S. currency. Therefore, 15 Pesos, the entire postal revenue during July, 1856 amounted to $11 (U. S.).

**"Le Boletin Legislativo" was the official organ of the Honduran Congress.

"A Secretary for the above, at 15 pesos per month ... pesos 180.00
"13 Departmental Administrators, and
at the Borders, at 60 pesos each ..... pesos 780.00
"2 weekly Mail Carriers; one at
Gracias, who will carry the mail
from Guatemala; the other at
Amapala; and two monthly mails
to the Departments ..... pesos 1746.00
"For extraordinary expenses ..... pesos 1000.00"

The above still shows the very small postal payroll. It was the last postal reference of the Medina Government.

The following refer to dispositions of the Provisional Government headed by Attorney-at-Law Celio Arias.

3. "Le Boletin Legislativo," Comayagua, June 29, 1872.

"Appointments: Celio Arias, Provisional President of the Republic:
"By temporary Decree of the 17th of the current month, Senor Barnabe Molina has been appointed Administrator General of Posts."

This shows that Barnabe Molina was one of the very few of Medina's followers who continued in office with the new Provisional Government of President Celio Arias.

4. "Le Boletin Oficial," Comayagua, September 24, 1872.

General Estimate of Expenses for the Fiscal Year of 1873
For the Postal Administrators: Article 10:

"The Administrator General, at
60 pesos monthly ..... pesos 720.00
"A Secretary, at 20 pesos monthly ..... pesos 240.00
"Expenses of the Administrator's
Secretary, at 3 pesos monthly ..... pesos 36.00"

Article 11:

"8 Departmental Administrators,
at 10 pesos each monthly ..... pesos 960.00
"4 Border Men, at 12 pesos each per month ..... pesos 576.00"

Article 12:

"For the expense of ordinary and
extraordinary Mail Carriers ..... pesos 3000.00"

All the excerpts of postal financial information given here from the official newspapers indicate vividly the very limited extent of postal activities during the 1856-1872 period. Certainly, if such a small organization was sufficient to handle the limited amount of mail, then it is evident that few postage stamps had been required under such conditions.

Use Of Bisected Stamps

In the Executive Decree of October 18, 1865 and its Congressional Ratification of the following March 2, no mention is made of forbidding, or, for that matter, of permitting the bisecting of the first postage stamps to achieve a fractional value. Actually, part payment of the stamps' face value was not

required, because the basic interior single letter rate was one real up to and including ¼ ounce in weight; all the higher rates were multiples of one real.

Some relevant historical developments occurred near the end of the first issue's validity, when, in the middle 1870's, one of the so-called reform movements of Central America was headed by General M. Garcia Granados and President Justo Barrios, both of Guatemala. During August 1876, these two leaders backed the assumption of the Executive Power in Honduras by Dr. Marco Aurelio Soto, a former private secretary to Barrios and also his Minister of Foreign Relations. Soto had resigned his portfolio on the previous February 26th with the explicit understanding from both these leaders that they would support him in assuming the Presidency of Honduras.

On August 27, 1876, Dr. Soto established his Provisional Government in the Honduran Pacific port of Amapala. Nine months later, on May 27, 1877, he was inaugurated Constitutional President of Honduras, having been duly elected to that office by the popular vote on the previous April 22nd. From August 27, 1876 on, he had effected numerous government reforms, among them the reorganization of the Postal Department.

With Soto from Guatemala had come the Toledo brothers, Rodriguez and Eusebio; they were placed in charge of communications. Eusebio Toledo managed the installation of the first telegraph line in Honduras, from Tegucigalpa to Comayagua, while Rodriguez began a thorough revamping of the Postal Department, for the reasons expressed by the President in the preamble of his March 31, 1877 decree, which read as follows:

"Considering that the present set-up of the postal services, due to the lack of uniformity and the omissions noted therein, does not satisfy in any way the necessities of the public service; and considering that the new arrangements together with the new laws, that are to be substituted, cannot be decreed until some special regulations are adopted, which will remove the difficulties in making the changes in the postal service, and which, at the same time, are based on the principles of good administration; and considering that to accomplish this end, it is indispensable to void and nullify the present arrangements now in force and to provisionally adopt the new methods which are urgently needed to improve the public service: therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me, I decree...."

A short while after Soto's assumption of the Provisional Presidency, the capable and respected Cuban statesman, Don Tomas Estrada Palma[46], later, on May 22, 1902, chosen the first President of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Honduras as a refugee from his homeland. Soto, without delay, placed Estrada Palma in complete charge of the postal reorganization; by March 31, 1877, the latter reported that all was in good order. Therefore, on that day, Soto issued the decree, whose preamble has just been quoted, cancelling all prior laws and dispositions relative to the postal service, and authorizing the publication of a new postal guide containing, among other regulations, a new postal tariff and dispositions regarding a new postal issue of provisional stamps.

The new postal tariff for interior letters was medio (one half) real for weight less than ½ ounce; 1 real for weight from ½ ounce up to 1 ounce; 2 reales for weight from 1 ounce up to 2 ounces; 3 reales from 2 ounces to 3 ounces; 4 reales from 3 ounces to 4 ounces; etc., in this same progression.

The new provisional stamps authorized by the new postal guide were:

The green stamp surcharged in red "*medio real*" (Scott Nos. 3 and 24)

46. Tomas Estrada Palma was honored by Honduras by having his likeness appear on her postal cards of 1928.



Fig. 35. Marco Aurelio Soto.

The green stamp surcharged in black "*un real*" (Scott Nos. 7 and 13)
The red stamp surcharged in blue "*dos reales*" (Scott Nos. 6 and 23).

The "Acuerdo (Executive Order)" of March 31, 1877 states:

"Because the postage stamps now being used have been utilized at different times to pay the wages of employees and for other purposes too numerous to mention, the postal income has remained nominal and, therefore, has not increased sufficiently to satisfy the most urgent present needs of the Postal Administration. Therefore, the Provisional President decrees: That the postage stamps that do not bear the surcharges of the new postal tariff that has been stated in the postal guide, are declared without any franking value.

"In that virtue, the Department Postal Administrators, upon receipt of the new surcharged stamps, will turn in to the Director General all those unsurcharged stamps in their possession, and they will make use provisionally of the surcharged stamps until the arrival of the new stamps ordered from the United States of America by the government[47].

(Signed by President Marco A. Soto)"

Incidentally, the Decree, the Executive Order, and the Postal Guide of March 31, 1877 were ratified by the Supreme Congress on June 2, 1877, which Congress declared the approval of all the administrative acts of Sr. Dr. Marco A. Soto during his discretional period as Provisional President (from August 27, 1876 until May 27, 1877). Curiously, on March 24, 1879, a Congressional Decree again ratified (this time specifically) the Executive Order of March 31,

47. The Morazan Bust issue (Scott Nos. 30-36) was announced in an Executive Decree of June 22, 1878.

1877 that regulated the Postal Service[48]. A President's Decree or Executive Order does not become the "Law of the Land" until ratified by Congress.

Consequently, the Executive Order of March 31, 1877, ordered that: 1) those stamps without the surcharge as stated in the postal guide are valueless for postage; 2) when the Department Postal Administrators receive their allotment of the new surcharged stamps, they will at once return the unsurcharged ones in their possession to the Director General; and 3) the surcharged stamps will remain valid for postage until the arrival of the new issue ordered by the Government from the United States.

No doubt the new postal rates became quickly known, probably by telegraph, by the postmasters and *estanco* owners throughout Honduras. For instance, the new domestic rate of ½ real up to ½ ounce of weight was considerably lower than the former charge of one real up to and including ¼ ounce.

Doubtless the allotments of the surcharged stamps had been sent to the Departmental Administrators without too much delay, but when, in turn, the Administrators undertook to supply their subordinate post offices and *estancos* with the surcharged stamps, delays were experienced.

Subordinate agencies were unable to properly frank mail deposited with them, in accordance with the Postal Decree of March 31, 1877. In some instances, the unsurcharged stamps continued in use beyond this deadline, and the new medio (half) real rate was prepaid by bisecting an unsurcharged stamp. Such usage probably did not last for more than a month or so. But it did give rise to known instances of genuinely bisected used stamps on pieces of cover, that later came into philatelic hands.

Method of Manufacture and Make-up of the Stamp Sheets

In the past, there have been but two authors, whose writings concerning the first postal issue of Honduras, indicate intensive research. They are Lionel W. Crouch, whose efforts appeared in "The Stamp Lovers Magazine" of October 1911, and Bertram W. H. Poole, whose article had been written about 1910, but was not published until 1940 in "The Stamp Specialist, Number 4."

Other writers who have contributed to the subject are Thiele in "The Adhesive" of 1900; Griebert of London in his own periodical in 1915; "The Kensington Philatelist" of London, a stamp dealer's house organ, in 1924; and Captain Gordon Usticke in "The Stamp Collectors Magazine of New York" in 1926.

For the purpose of discussion, I shall classify into four stages my comments regarding the method of printing and the make-up of the sheets: 1) the method of printing; 2) the production of the die, or the initial step in the manufacture of the stamps; 3) the intermediary steps in the preparation of the printing plate; and 4) a study of the flaws and markings to determine the make-up of the ultimate complete sheets.

As for the method of printing, all writers on the subject, with one exception, are agreed that the printing was done by lithography. The one exception, Collin and Calman in their "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" state that both colors of the stamps were typographed. My opinion is that the stamps of both colors

48. This March 24, 1879 Congressional Ratification was in turn executed into the Law of the Land on the following day by President Soto. In addition to again ratifying the Executive Decree of March 31, 1877, it also approved the Executive Decree of June 22, 1878, wherein:

1) The Treasury Department is ordered to call in the surcharged stamps of 1877 from the Postal Department.

2) Is given the various denominations of the new 1878 postal issue, the quantities, and the total face value; and instructions to the Treasury Department to make delivery of the new stamps to the various Departmental Administrations.

3) Gives instructions to the Postmaster General to prepare a revised postal tariff to include the changes made since the last one was published.

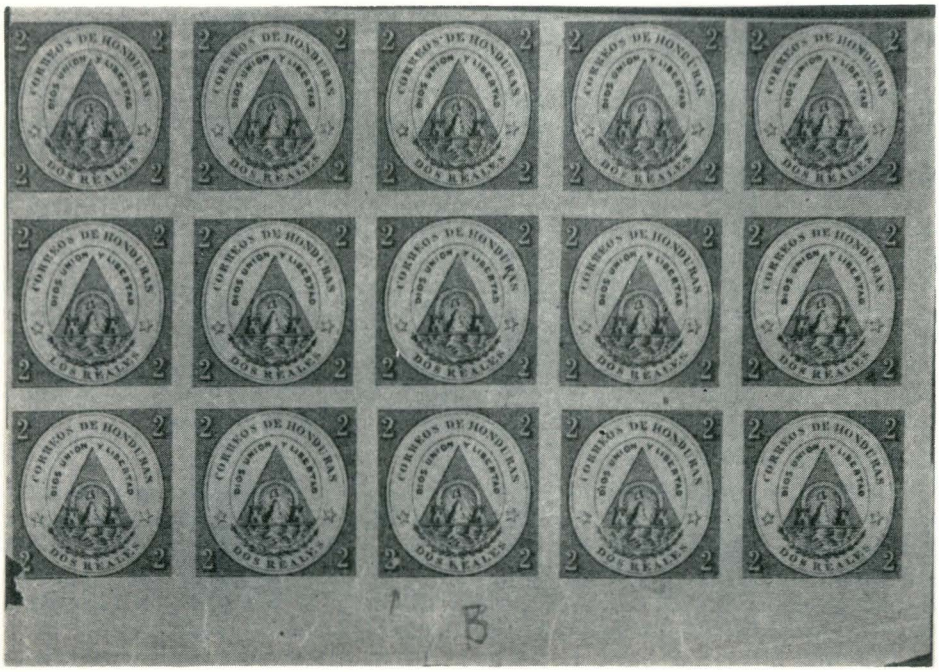


Fig. 36. Intermediate Block of 15 from Pane Type B.

were lithographed. This has been substantiated by various printing authorities with whom I have consulted.

The Die

As for Stage 2, two writers, Crouch and Poole, suggest that the original die was engraved on wood, a process known as xylography, then in favor on the European continent. Other writers have refrained from expressing their opinions on the starting point of the printing procedure. My comments on this are, of necessity, rather lengthy.

In lithography, the original lithographic design for a single stamp has to be multiplied many times to enable the production of stamps in sheets. The starting point of all lithographic multiplications is the actual stamp design, either in the form of a drawing in lithographic ink or crayon, in the form of a lithographic stone bearing the design on it, or in the form of an engraved plate or line-cut for ordinary printing by letter press. As "The Stamp Collectors Magazine" issue of August 1865 mentions that the stamp is a xylograph (woodcut), and because both Crouch and Poole are in agreement that the die was a xylograph, a brief description of that process is in order here.

Xylography, or engraving on wood, is, in most respects, precisely the opposite of copper plate engraving. A piece of boxwood is cut off against the grain, the surface is polished. Upon this, the artist, with an ordinary lead pencil, makes a drawing as though on paper, putting down every line just as he wishes it to eventually appear. This block then goes to the engraver, who cuts away every part of the wood not covered by the artist's lines, leaving these lines standing in relief.

The printing from a woodblock is performed in the same manner as from type. The essential point of difference between copper plates and woodcuts is that in the former the parts which appear in the resultant impression are cut

out by the engraver, whereas in the latter the parts, which do not appear, are cut away.

Thus, with the first issue of Honduras, the suggestion that it was made by xylography means that the stamp design was engraved on wood. From this engraving, the "pull," or first single impressions, were taken in lithographic ink on India paper, usually backed with a special starch paste; the result is a fine, clean print of a single subject.

The absence of corroborative intermediate-process material or authentic documentary proof, however, makes this suggestion conjectural. Therefore, instead of the starting point of the manufacture being a woodcut, it may have been a drawing done directly upon a polished piece of lithographic stone. Nevertheless, the fact that the stamp dealer in Liverpool, England, to whom the Honduran Consul in London pre-sold some of the stamps in 1865, mentions that the stamps were printed by xylography, and the fact that it is known that such a procedure was then in vogue with European lithographers lends considerable credence to the acceptance of exlography as the printing method.

Preparing The Printing Plate

Now, the intermediary steps in the preparation of the printing plate are studied. The intermediary assembly comprised 15 subjects arranged 5 x 3. This assembly was then transferred eight times to a larger assembly of 120 subjects arranged 10x12. All writers are agreed on this procedure. In addition, all have designated this lithographic assembly of 120 subjects (10x12) as the printing plate, from which full sheets of that size were obtained.

But, *was this a full sheet,* I queried? From past experience I have learned that inquisitive probing has been rewarding. (A good example being my investigation of the purpose of the two colors of stamps with the same face value). I knew that in lithography, where transferring is involved, no matter how expertly it is done, there will be an incidence of flaws. Part of a line may fail to print in one pull; a gap in the top border results. Or it is filled in on that pull before laying it down again; a retouched border top results thereafter. At times, if the stone is not perfect, a water-wet bit drops off, leaving a white space on the stamp, because the ink adhered at that point on the pull used for transfer.

These flaws can be classified as primary, secondary, and tertiary. Primary flaws occur on the first intermediary stone assembly that is the first process of multiplying from the die, giving rise to types. In the case under study, in the intermediary assembly comprising 15 subjects (5x3) four of these show constant primary flaws, by which they can be identified in each of the eight intermediary assemblies that made up the next and larger assembly of 120 subjects (10x12), which previous writers have called the full sheet size.

The constant primary flaws occur on stamp position 4, a short line or dot in the outer line of the oval at the left, just over the star, and also the inner line of the oval at the same point is broken. On position 6, there is an "L" for a "D" in the word "DOS;" Position 8 has an uncolored diagonal line through the center of the numeral "2" in the lower righthand corner; also the blocks of 15 subjects are, in most instances, placed out of alignment. This proves conclusively that the first intermediary assembly comprised 15 subjects (5x3) and that it was transferred eight times to make the larger assembly of 100 subjects (10x12). Whether this larger assembly comprises a full sheet is a moot question, which will be discussed as this thesis proceeds.

Now, I shall investigate Poole's assertion that three printings were made from the same lithographic stone of 120 subjects, and that all three were found on both the green and the rose or pink papers. In my examination of many so-called sheets of both these colors, I found many constant flaws other than the primary ones already indicated in the intermediary assembly. They are so

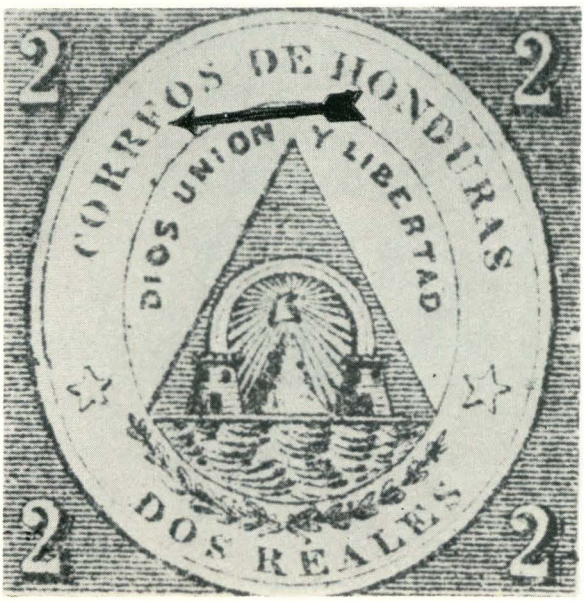


Fig. 36A. The error "CORRFOS" instead of "CORREOS."

numerous that no advantageous purpose would be achieved by listing them, with the possible exceptions of the variety with "CORRFOS" for CORREOS," (Fig. 36A) and the other with "DGS" for "DOS[49]."

However, I adopted Poole's line of reasoning by confining my observation of the flaws to a limited part of the so-called sheets of 120 subjects. Poole had concluded that there were three printings; he had done so as a result of observing the horizontal strip of three stamps, positions 118, 119 and120, in the righthand end of the bottom row. Sure enough, I found Poole's three so-called printing varieties: 1) position 119 with a large black dot to the right of the pyramid, 2 mm. down from its apex: 2) position 118 with a large circular flaw on the numeral "2" in the bottom lefthand corner; and 3) positions 118 and 119 where neither the flaw on position 118 nor 119 is apparent.

In some of the so-called sheets in Poole's third category I noted a badly damaged "ON" in the word "UNION" on position 111, the first stamp of the bottom row, while others did not show this noticeable flaw. Now, I realized that I had found a fourth variety of the so-called sheets, one that showed no flaws as described in positions 111, 118, and 119, and also that Poole's third category had no flaw, as described in positions 118 and 119, but would show a damaged "ON" in "UNION" of position 111.

Therefore, in deference to Poole, I classified these four so-called sheet varieties as Type A, whose position 119 shows a large dot to the right of the pyramid 2 mm. down from the apex[50]; Type B, in which position 118 has a large white circular flaw on the numeral "2" in the bottom lefthand corner[51]; Type C, where positions 119 and 118 do not have the flaws as described in Types A and B, respectively, but does show a damaged "ON" of "UNION" in stamp

49. Only position 9 in the pane shows "CORRFOS" for "CORREOS;" only position 12 in the pane "DGS" for "DOS."

50. See Fig. 30. On this cover, the righthand stamp of the horizontal strip of three, positions 117, 118, and 119 of the pane, shows the black dot to the right of the pyramid, 2mm. down from the apex, characteristic of pane Type A.

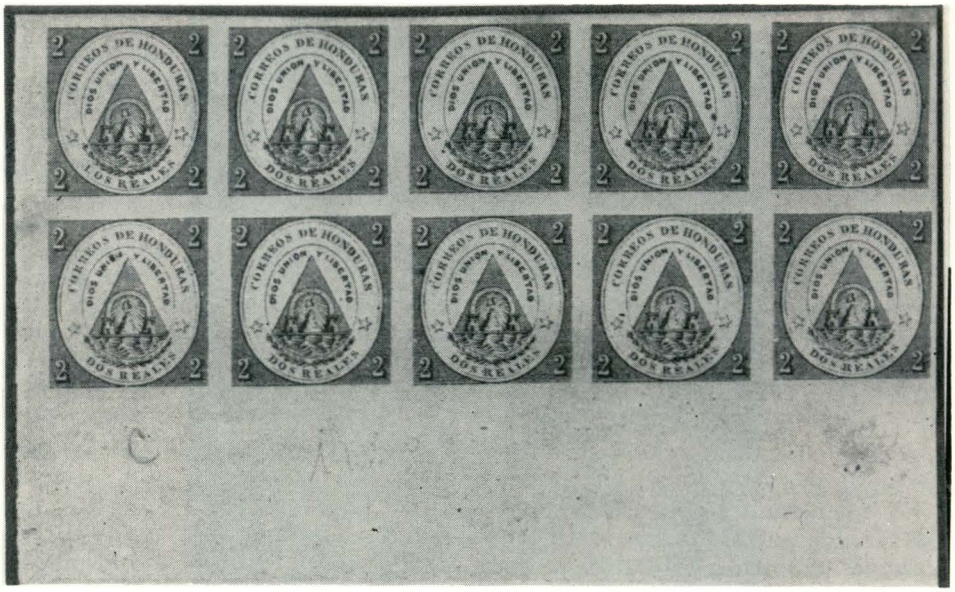


Fig. 37. Block from Pane Type C.

position 111[52]; and Type D, which has none of the flaws described in Types A, B, and C. Also on Type D, 4½mm. into the margin, under the bottom right-hand numeral "2" in position 116, is a black flaw, not found in the other types.

Probing further for clues, I detected, that all the sheets I had examined, had wide margins either at their left and bottom, or at their right and bottom, whereas in every instance the top margin was narrow, in other words, when the righthand margin was wide, the lefthand one was narrow. Conversely, when the righthand margin was narrow, the lefthand one was wide. I kept this finding in mind for future application.

Still probing, I detected gum spots on the face of the so-called sheets, but always found them on the bottom margin or the wider vertical margin; this observation, too, I filed away, mentally.

Continuing my examination, I perceived, under magnification, that the bottom and the wide vertical marginal edges appeared clean-cut, as if done with a sharp cutting tool, whereas the top and the narrow vertical marginal edges appeared slightly ragged, as if cut with a dull instrument.

Finally, I noted that in those instances where the top margins were a trifle wider than usual, a portion of a single blank circle, a common pinhead in size, located about one quarter of an inch into the margin from the design. This was constant. In Type A of the so-called sheets, the circle was located over the "DE" of "CORREOS DE HONDURAS" of position 1; in Type B, the circle was in the same position as in Type A; in Type C, the circle was above the "H" of "HONDURAS" in position 10; and in Type D, it was over the "DE" of "CORREOS DE HONDURAS" in position 10. Also, I found all the above four Types in both the green and the rose-colored so-called sheets.

51. See Fig. 36. This block of 15 (5x3) is a complete intermediary assembly of a Type B pane. The middle stamp of the bottom row is position 118, showing the large white circular flaw of the numeral "2" in the bottom lefthand corner.

52. See Fig. 37. This block of 10 arranged (5 x 2) is from the lefthand bottom two rows of a Type C pane, having the damaged "ON" of "UNION" in position 111.

(To Be Continued)

The Clubhouse

Meeting of May 4, 1966

United States 5-cent 1856-61

Mr. Earl Oakley of Los Angeles, Calif. gave a display and read a technical paper about the United States 1851-61 issue. In the 1965 Members Annual Competition, Mr. Oakley's entry had gained the Grand Award. On the strength of this, the Program Committee had invited him to show and lecture in 1966. Mr. and Mrs. Oakley came on from Los Angeles for this meeting.

The actual title of this meeting, as published by the Program Committee, was:

"Original research of Plate One of the 5 cents United States stamps of 1856-61 and observations about other stamps of the related 1851-61 period."

The major portion of Mr. Oakley's lecture, as taken from his paper as handed to the editor of this magazine, now follows:

Introduction

"For over one hundred years, since the mid-1850's, the layout, number of reliefs used to enter the plate positions, and identification of such reliefs engraved on Plate One used for the printing of the five-cent 1851-1857 stamps remained an elusive and unsolved mystery to those philatelists who studied these early United States stamps. Indeed, the stamps from this Plate One were so similar that students were unable to find and report any differences in them. This exhibit is formed to show how these unsolved philatelic problems were approached, and the step-by-step progress made in the final solution."

Engraving The Plates

"Large multiple pieces or blocks of the five-cent stamps from Plate One do not exist in sufficient quantity for study to determine the layout and number of reliefs contained on the transfer roll used to enter Plate One. It was necessary to resort to existing knowledge about the entry and layout of plates made and used by the engraver[1] and printer for the other imperforate stamps of this period. Such information had to be used in attempting the solution of the layout of Plate One in order to determine the number of reliefs contained on the transfer roll, and to identify each relief.

"All plates used for printing other imperforate stamps contained two panes of one hundred, separated by a centerline. Each pane was divided into ten vertical and ten horizontal rows.[2]

"Three types of transfer rolls were used in entering or engraving plates for the one-cent, three-cent, ten-cent and twelve-cent imperforate stamps, as follows:

"A. *Single relief transfer roll,* used to enter Plate One of the twelve-cent stamp.

"B. *Three relief transfer roll,* used to enter Plates One,[3] Two, and Three

1. Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company, becoming in 1854 Toppan, Carpenter & Co.
2. In printing, the position of the panes would be reversed when transferred to stamp paper.
3. Some experimentation existed in the entry of this Plate One. But it can be regarded as having been entered from a three-relief transfer roll for the purposes of this research.

of the one-cent stamp; Plates "O," One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven and Eight of the three-cent stamp;[4] and, Plate One of the ten-cent stamp.

"C. *Six relief transfer roll,* used to enter Plate Four of the one-cent stamp.

"In the entry of each such plate, position dots were first arranged and marked upon the plate to be engraved. Such position dots were to guide and control the transfer roll for entry of the stamp design on plate positions from the reliefs it contained. Such position dots were generally placed:

"A. *At the starting top or bottom of the plate:*

1. Above the top left corner[5] and outside the design on the top row plate positions when such plates were entered from top towards bottom; and,
2. Below the bottom right corner[5] and outside the design on the bottom row row plate positions when such plate was entered from bottom towards top.[7]

"B. *In the interior of the plates:*

1. Outside or slightly within the design of the plate position at the left bottom corner[6] when the plate was entered from top towards bottom; or,
2. Touching or outside the design on the plate position at the right top corner[6] when the plate was entered from the bottom towards top.[7]

"The use of the position dots for the entry of the plates was as follows:

"They were placed on the plate to control each setting of the transfer roll. Every plate position was entered by using *the* position dot that controlled the transfer roll for its entry, whether one or more plate positions were entered from that setting.

"A. A position dot at the top left corner[5] of a plate position always controlled the entry of, at least, a top row plate position, *and evidenced that the plate was entered from top towards bottom;* and, a position dot at the bottom right corner[5] of a plate position always controlled the entry of, at least, a bottom row plate position, and evidenced that the plate was entered from bottom towards top.

"Such a top or bottom position dot was always used to set the first series of plate positions entered from the transfer roll to a vertical row of a plate.

"B. *Interior plate position dots* were used to reset the transfer roll for the entry of additional plate positions *in the same vertical row on the plate.* These position dots also indicated the direction in which the

4. Early three-cent plates are thought to have been, and later ones are known to have been entered with a three-relief transfer roll. All three-cent plates are assumed to have been entered with a three-relief transfer roll.

5. The position dots on the printed stamps would be reversed, that is: at the top right corner of top row positions, or, at the left bottom corner on bottom row positions, or, at the left bottom corner on bottom row positions.

6. The position dots on the printed stamps would be reversed, i.e., at the right bottom corner of interior positions, or, at the top left corner of interior positions.

7. All such other plates were entered from the top towards the bottom of the plate, except for Plate One of the ten cent stamp which was entered from the bottom towards the top of the plate.

plate was entered, that is: When appearing within or outside the design at the bottom left corner[6] of a plate position, such evidenced the entry of a plate from top towards bottom. But when it appeared outside or touching the design at the top right corner[6] of a plate position, this evidenced the entry of a plate from bottom towards top.

"C. One vertical row of plate positions in each pane did not need or receive position dots. This also applies to the last entered horizontal row[8] of plate positions in each pane.

"Except for a comparatively few isolated instances, which do not affect the results of and can be disregarded in this research, the plates for the other imperforate stamps of the 1851-1857 period were regularly entered, that is, each horizontal row of every plate was entered by the same relief on the transfer roll, uniformly as to all its plate positions. Plate One of the twelve-cent stamp is accepted as the only one entered from a single relief transfer roll. This required the resetting of the transfer roll for the entry of every plate position. All such other plates for these imperforate stamps were entered as follows:

"A. *Three relief transfer roll:*

1. By setting the transfer roll from the proper position dot and entering three plate positions in a vertical row on the plate, starting from either the top or the bottom of the plate with each of such plate positions being entered, successively, by the three reliefs on the transfer roll.[7]

"2. Thereafter, by resetting the transfer roll from the position dot controlling the entry of the next vertical series of plate positions, and using, however, *only the second and third reliefs* for the next two vertical row plate positions;

"3. this process was repeated until the specific vertical row of plate positions was completed with the final vertical row plate position being usually entered from the third relief on the transfer roll; and,

"4. when a vertical row of plate positions was completed, the process was repeated for the next vertical row of plate positions to be entered, starting by setting the transfer roll from the position dot controlling the positioning of the first three plate positions to be entered in *that* vertical row. The foregoing process then continued until all of the two hundred plate positions on the plate were entered.

"B. *Six relief transfer roll* (used only to enter Plate Four of the one-cent stamp). The entry of this was from top towards bottom, and the method was identical to the use of the three relief transfer roll, except:

1. That six vertical row plate positions were entered from the first setting of the transfer roll; and,
2. a single resetting controlled the entry of the bottom four plate positions in each vertical row of the plate, using only the *last four* reliefs on the transfer roll for that purpose.

8. This would be the bottom horizontal row of plate positions when a plate was entered from top towards bottom, and the top horizontal row of plate positions when the plate was entered from the bottom towards top.

"*Any* position dots, their position and frequency of appearance on five-cent stamps from Plate One became important because of the known Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company methods of plate engraving. They could be of assistance in determining: (1) The unknown number of reliefs contained on the transfer roll used to enter the plate; and, (2) The unknown layout of the plate. Furthermore, if the layout of the plate could be determined from the position dots, then it would be known that *stamps with position dots* came from *certain and definitely placed horizontal rows* on the plate.

"Stamps with similarly located position dots could then be examined to find constant and unique characteristics which could be used to identify a single and particular relief of the transfer roll. Stamps lacking position dots could also be examined to find other constant and unique characteristics which could be assigned to one or more other reliefs of the transfer roll.

"Moreover, additional or explanatory reasons for the importance of such position dots are:

"A. That large pieces or blocks of five-cent stamps from Plate One were not available in sufficient quantity to reconstruct the plate; or, to determine the number of reliefs contained on the transfer roll, or to identify such reliefs, or to establish the plate layout. Therefore, it became necessary to approach the solution of these problems from existing knowledge of the Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company process of entry and layout of plates.

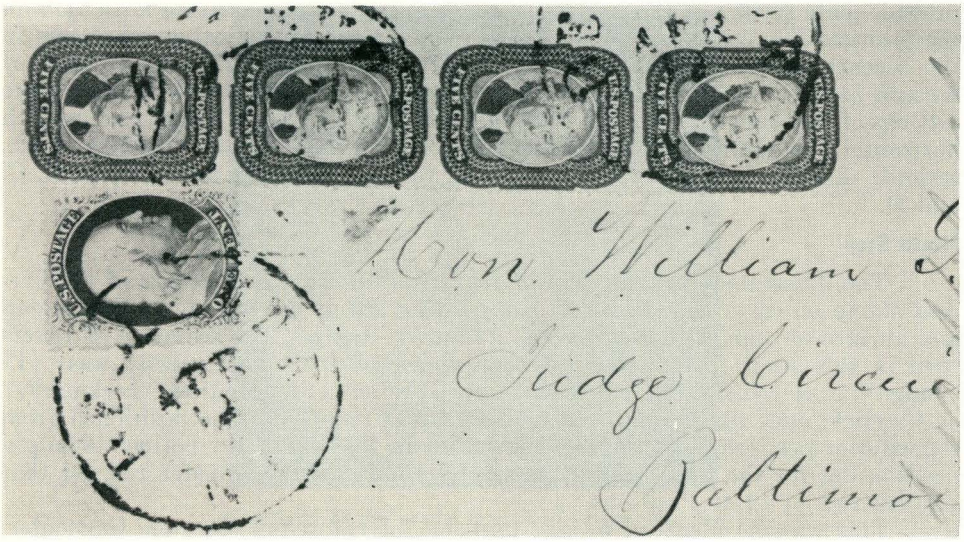
"B. In the Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company method of plate engraving, position dots at the top right corner[5] of stamps from the plate would be evidence that the plate was entered from the top towards the bottom; or, if occurring in the lower left corner[5] of stamps from the plate, such would evidence that the plate was entered from the bottom towards the top. Whichever condition was found would establish the first setting for entry of each of the vertical rows of plate positions.[9] Interior position dots at the lower right corner of stamps, or at the upper left corner, would also evidence the direction in which the plate was entered.

"C. Assuming a sufficiently broad sampling and tabulation of the incidence or occurrence of *interior position dots* appearing on stamps would indicate the number of settings of the transfer roll. Hence, whether the plate was entered with a transfer roll containing the same number of reliefs to any of those used in the entry of the other plates engraved by Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company, which had been used for the other imperforate stamps of the period of 1851-1857. This would indicate whether the transfer roll contained (1) a single, (2) three, or (3) six reliefs.

"D. Under the known Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company process of plate engraving, the incidence of interior plate position dots on stamps under adequate sampling would be (allowing for plate positions where position dots were lacking and not necessary), as follows:

"1. *Single relief transfer roll* — 144 out of 200, or 72%;
"2. *Three relief transfer roll* — 72 out of 200, or 36%; and,
"3. *Six relief transfer roll* — 18 out of 200, or 9%.

9. Position dots at the top right corner of Plate One five-cent stamps were found, with none being at the lower left corner, establishing that this plate was entered from the top towards the bottom. Interior plate position dots at the lower right corner were found, none being at the top left corner, also showing the same manner of entry of the plate.



"All of the Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company plates for the other imperforate stamps of the 1851-1857 period had an imprint containing the name of the company and cities where it operated,[10] except for the probable or possible exceptions of the early states of plates one for each of the one-cent, three-cent and twelve-cent stamps, one or more of which may have been without an imprint.

"*All such imprints were placed in identical positions* on the outside of each pane of every plate, running opposite the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh horizontal rows of plate positions to the left of the left pane, and to the right of the right pane, that is: opposite plate positions 31 L, 41 L, 51 L and 61 L, and 40 R, 50 R, 60 R and 70 R. Such known plate positions, as established from copies containing an identifiable portion of the imprint, also afford important checks and checkpoints for the accuracy of the conclusions of this research.

The Seventh and Eighth Step

"The seventh discovery established that three vertical row plate positions in the interior of the plate were entered, successively by the B, C and D reliefs, from a single interior plate setting of the transfer roll. This also placed position dots at the bottom of the lowest of these plate positions for a *second* setting of the transfer roll *in the interior of the plate* — from which entry of three additional vertical row plate positions could be expected.

"It has been previously shown that the top three horizontal rows of the plate were entered, successively, by reliefs A, B and C from an *exterior position dot* at the top of the top row plate position, and that *no interior position dots* appeared on any of the stamps in these vertical top row strips. Hence, the first interior plate setting of the relief roll *could not have occurred* from any of the top three horizontal rows of the plate.

"The eighth discovery disclosed that the bottom three vertical row plate positions also were entered, successively, by the B, C and D reliefs, and from an

10. On Plate One of the five-cent stamp the imprint reads "Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, New York, Boston & Cincinnati," although Casilear left the firm in 1854 before this was used, and probably before it was engraved. The plate was also engraved: "No. 1" below the imprint.

interior plate setting of the transfer roll. Hence, this plate setting must tie into the position dots contained on the bottom stamps in the vertical strips shown in the seventh discovery. *Such position dots must have been at the bottom of seventh horizontal row plate positions.* This then established two interior plate settings of the transfer roll from position dots at the bottom of fourth and seventh horizontal row plate positions, showing the reliefs used to enter the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth horizontal rows of the Plate as: B, C, D, B, C, and D."

Ninth Step

"The illustrated vertical strip of four from the top of the plate of the five-cent stamp on cover shows an *exterior position dot* at the *top* of the first stamp and an *interior one* at the *bottom* of the fourth stamp. The sequence of reliefs used in this strip (a first vertical row setting of the transfer roll) was: (1) "bulge", or A relief; (2) "checkmark," or B relief; (3) "Modified checkmark," or C relief; and, (4) "long broken line," or D relief. It was positioned from the exterior position dot (top), and provided in the fourth (or bottom) stamp a position dot for the first interior, or second setting of the transfer roll for that vertical row of Plate Positions.

"This was the identical process used by the engravers, Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., for entering the three relief transfer roll plates used in printing the other imperforate stamps of this issue.

"This strip also contains an example of the "damaged transfer" variety — the third stamp from the top — which establishes this as coming from a third horizontal row plate position. It locates the plate position of this variety as 23 R 1."

Meeting of May 18, 1966

A Tribute To SIPEX and Annual Awards

This meeting originally had been scheduled for a showing and lecture of 19th century Philippines and Wenden by Past President John R. Boker, Jr. of Scarsdale, N. Y. with the title — "This Meeting Is In Tribute to SIPEX."

The annual awards dinner customarily is held on the second Wednesday in May in the Tavern-on-the-Green restaurant in New York's Central Park. This year's had to be cancelled for a number of reasons. The chief one was because of the coming international philatelic exhibition, SIPEX in Washington, D. C. Many overseas members, including one award winner, would not reach our country until after May 11th, the date of the 1966 awards dinner.

Consequently, the Board of Governors decided to combine the presentation of the annual awards with the regular May 18th meeting. Also, a dinner would be held before this meeting at a restaurant not too far from the clubhouse. Surprisingly, this last-minute change worked out well, thanks mainly to the efficient arrangements made by Mr. Philip Silver.

The May 18th dinner was at the Champs restaurant, Madison Avenue and 40th Street. Many members were present with their wives, as well as a number of overseas members, some with their families. There was a large delegation from Switzerland led by Mr. Max Guggenheim. Great Britain was very well represented by the Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. group headed by Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Michael; also there were the W. E. Lea family and Mr. H. R. Holmes, Past President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

There were no speeches at the dinner. At its conclusion, all returned to the clubhouse in time for the 8 p. m. opening of the meeting.



The face of the medal presented annually to the recipient of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award.

Three awards were presented, as follows:

1. *The Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* for "Distinguished Services to Philately" to Mr. H. D. S. Haverbeck of Bernardsville, N. J.
2. The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Medal for the best 1965 article to Mr. Irving I. Green, Newton, Mass.
3. *The Collectors Club Medal* for the best 1965 Program to Mr. William E. Lea, London, England.

Due to illness, Mr. Green was unable to attend to receive his C.C.P. Medal. For the same reason, Mrs. Louise B. Dale could not attend to present to Mr. Haverbeck the Memorial Award named in honor of her father. In her place, Mr. Haverbeck requested that Mr. W. S. Boggs present him with the award. (See illustration).

The presentation of the 1966 *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* again was an impressive ceremony to witness. Mr. Haverbeck replied, as the 1966 award winner, with a short but fine, sincere speech. He said that whatever he had achieved in philately was due to the encouragement, help and inspiration he had received in the past from other great philatelists. He began, going back some years, first mentioning the names of a few philatelic scholars in the United States and Great Britain, who have passed on. His list was not short; nor was it long. Three or four in the audience heard their names mentioned with gratitude by Mr. Haverbeck.

The entire Haverbeck family — wife, son and two young daughters — had travelled from Bernardsville, N. J. to proudly witness the head of the family receiving one of the world's great philatelic honors.

Before the meeting was turned over to the Program Co-Chairman, Mr. Herbert J. Bloch, Mr. Max Guggenheim of Switzerland presented to the club's President, Mr. Herbert P. Woodward, for the library a beautiful book about his country with the appreciation of the group from Switzerland for the Collectors Club's hospitality.

Following the presentation of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award,



Mr. Harrison D. S. Haverbeck (right) receiving the 1966 Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award from Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs, the 1958 recipient of this outstanding philatelic honor.

Mr. John R. Boker, Jr. spoke briefly on his display of Spanish Philippines and Wenden.

The showing of the Philippine stamps was limited to those of the period when the islands were ruled by Spain. It was notable for the large number of multiple pieces shown in used condition, which are very hard to come by in good condition.

The Wenden material was an extremely fine showing. Among the exceptional pieces was an entire sheet of the first stamp, the two kopek blue, which was never placed in use. The other stamps of the classical period were also shown in profusion, being notable for multiple pieces and covers.

Wenden occupies a special position in Russian philately. It is somewhat comparable with that of Shanghai in Chinese philately. The district of Wenden issued stamps under the same conditions as those governing the issuance of the Zemstvo stamps. It has continued to be included in the "Scott's Standard Postage Stamps Catalogue," because the district was part of the old province of Livonia which was the territory of the Teutonic Knights. In the Middle Ages, the Teutonic Knights were the eastern outpost of the German people against the pagan Slavs of Russia. When the territory was incorporated in the Russian Empire, the Germanic districts along the Baltic coast were granted a semi-autonomous status.

Mr. Boker's display was a fitting close to an outstanding meeting, one that should be long remembered at the Collectors Club.

Meeting of June 8, 1966

A Tribute to AEROPEX

This program was presented by Aero Philatelists, the air mail study group, which regularly meets at the Collectors Club. The meeting was held in tribute to AEROPEX, the International Air Mail and Aerospace Exhibition, presented in New York City from June 10 to 12.

One of the largest gatherings ever to attend a regular Collectors Club meet-

ing was present on this unfortunately extremely warm evening. The members and guests, coming from many nations of the world, gave to the Club a truly international flavor. Many of the visitors were delegates of F.I.S.A. (Federation International des Societies Aerophilateliques), which was holding its 6th annual congress in New York this week.

Gathered together in the meeting room, and overflowing into the outside hallway (Fig. 1), those present heard lectures on air mail stamps from two of the three scheduled speakers.

Mr. Herbert J. Bloch spoke on the plating of the first Colombian air mail stamp (Scott C1). Then, he followed with a discussion of the "Darius-Girenas" stamps of Lithuania (Sanabria Nos. 122-27). These latter stamps were overprinted in New York, by order of the Lithuanian Consul, to be used on covers carried on that ill-fated flight of 1933. He went into great detail describing the difference between the genuine and counterfeited overprints.

Mr. Henry M. Goodkind then rose to speak on his collection of the 1898-99 Great Barrier Island pigeonpost stamps. Before commencing his talk, Mr. Goodkind surprised those present by displaying a mounted homing pigeon, complete with carrying case for messages attached to its leg (Fig. 2).

The speaker then proceeded with a discussion of the interesting stamps used in connection with the pigeon service, established at the end of the last century between Great Barrier Island and the New Zealand mainland.

Mr. Goodkind then further surprised his audience by showing about twenty colored slides he had taken at three former international exhibitions abroad — WIPA, 1965 in Vienna; AEROPHILA, 1963 in Brussels; CURIOSA, held in 1961 at The Hague, Holland. These included pictures taken of many of our foreign visitors present in the Club that evening. They were pleasantly surprised to see themselves on the screen in New York City.

In deference to the passage of time and the unfavorably hot weather, the last scheduled speaker, Mr. Philip Silver, relinquished his time to enable an earlier adjournment of the meeting. Under the trying circumstances, this action



Fig. 1. A portion of the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Meeting Room that shows the large attendance with many standees on the night of June 8, 1966. (Photos by Boutrelle)



Fig. 2. The pigeon that had carried messages being displayed by Mr. H. M. Goodkind, while Vice President Philip Silver looks on. The mounted pigeon is the property of Mr. William Hubert Miller, Jr., who graciously loaned it for the lecture on the Great Barrier Island pigeonpost exhibit.

was voted a hearty commendation by all those present. Mr. Silver's fine collection of United States air mail stamps and covers was on display in the frames; there was ample opportunity to later question him about these interesting items.

Upon adjournment, the members and guests repaired to the second floor, where a reception was tendered by the Board of Governors. Over welcome refreshments, conversation continued at length amongst this large gathering from near and far, bringing to a close a truly successful and rewarding evening fo rall. *(William Hubert Miller, Jr.)*

SIPEX *(Continued from Page 282)*

is not possible. It is just like a bargain basement sale in a department store, the worst conditions for a philatelist and stamp dealer to do business.

Conclusion

SIPEX, as said at the outset, was a success. It was run by a small, hard-working group of amateurs from the Washington-Chesapeake Bay area on a moderate budget. A similar international exhibition in New York City would have cost four to five times more. In no sense however, does this indicate that New York City has lost its premier position as America's greatest philatelic center, as well as one of the greatest in the world.

This relatively smaller position of Washington on the American philatelic scene made the running of SIPEX all the harder, because there were less philatelists to call upon to volunteer for work. Also, one must not forget that all the previous U. S. internationals had had four to five years of planning in advance. SIPEX had just about a year to organize. In view of these and other factors, we believe than an exceptionally fine job was done.

After SIPEX ended, a few critical reports were read. These reminded us of the story of two young schoolboys visiting Washington, D. C. and standing in the Lincoln Memorial before the imposing statue of President Lincoln. One youngster said: "What a great man.' I'm all excited seeing this." Then turning to the other boy, he said: "What do you say?" The reply was: "I see he has a wart on his cheek." *(H. M. G.)*

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It is patent that many collectors who have substantial holdings and who may have been inactive in recent years — are by no means aware of the great strength of the philatelic market today. (This has been borne out on both sides of the Atlantic when collections have been sent to us with insurance estimates considerably below current values.)

This has not infrequently meant that they have sold their stamps below, sometimes far below, the open market value. When these stamps later appear in auction and they see the prices realized they are naturally displeased and disappointed — but by then it is too late.

This dilemma is of course avoidable by the simple, inexpensive and sure method of sale by Auction or Private Treaty through the H. R. Harmer Organization in London, New York or Sydney. Your interests and ours are obviously the same — obtaining the maximum return for your collection.

Embarrassing negotiations and bargaining are obviated when you sell through Harmers with, in the end, the certain knowledge that by no other means could you have done so well.

Efficiency, *expertise* and security have satisfied scores of thousands of collectors, executors, beneficiaries and trustees in many parts of the world and proved conclusively the truth of these claims.

It is therefore easier to understand why, for six consecutive seasons a turnover exceeding $3,000,000 has been realized by Harmers. Programs for the future clearly indicate that more and more philatelists are seeing the light and realizing the obvious virtue of selling through

THE H. R. HARMER ORGANIZATION

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