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Volume 48 Number 4
July 1969

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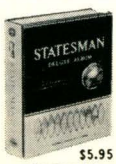
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The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST
Volume 48 Number 4
July 1969

Editorial

Private Or Public Ownership Of Philatelic Properties

This debate seemed to begin quietly in the January, 1969 number of this magazine with some statements in a book review by Mr. Wallace W. Knox on 19th century British postage stamps. He expressed the opinion that "a man who has formed a great collection can do no greater disservice to his fellow collectors, philately or his stamps themselves than by giving them to a museum."

The March, 1969 editorial in this magazine referred with approval to this previous opinion and then continued that "philatelic material has been left to museums, libraries, colleges and similar institutions, the greater proportion being buried in basements and unavailable."

In the May, 1969 number, Mr. Carl Scheele of the Smithsonian Institution wrote a lengthy letter to the editor; this was published. He objected to the previous statements, particularly since his institution had been one of the two examples Mr. Knox had mentioned where the services for research work and reference had not been made available to him. Mr. Scheele then proceeded to correct our misconceptions about the stamp collections in this Washington, D. C. museum. At one point, he made the following statement:

"There is, I dare say, no private collection which is as much 'available.' On the contrary, most private collections remain unseen."

The question at issue then is — who is right? the curators in charge of a museum's stamp collections or active, experienced individual philatelists.

No count has been made, as far as we know, of the number of stamp collections in public institutions here in the U. S. A. and Great Britain. A wild guess could be made. It is estimated that there may be approximately 75 museums, public libraries, colleges, and universities owning different kinds of stamp collections that had been donated to them. This estimate may be way off. Perhaps there are more than 100, or on the other hand, 50 and even less.

From our own personal experiences, however, with institutions having stamp collections in the New York and New Jersey area, our March, 1969 statement that "the greater proportion is buried and unavailable" is factual. Evidently, the Smithsonian Institution is an exception; never, it is generally agreed, does the exception prove the rule.

Specifically, the Smithsonian Institution's Division of Philately is not the crux of the issue. No question but that our previous references to its condition were neither accurate nor up-to-date. On the other hand, it seems that the picture set forth by the Smithsonian's philatelic staff makes it appear more utopian than it is.

The basic issue remains that philately is an exceedingly possessive pursuit. Consequently, collections of stamps are best handled by the individual owners. For instance, I have been a trustee of two philatelic organizations. Among the duties are the care, maintenance and preservation of stamp collections. I have tried to carry out these responsibilities to the best of my ability. But my own stamp collections receive my most loving care and attention. This is simply because we all are human beings having a strong sense of personal possession.

This matter of private versus public ownership of stamp collections is not a new one. It was discussed in this magazine more than eleven years ago, in a March, 1958 COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST editorial, which was done jointly by the late Stephen G. Rich and myself. It is recalled that the idea for the editorial generated from many remarks heard here in the Collectors Club at

the time that the Alfred H. Caspary collections were being sold at public auction sales.

Having known Mr. Caspary, "Steve" Rich and I remembered what he had often said to us and other Collectors Club members. Mr. Caspary said that "I have had so much personal pleasure from my stamps that, after I am gone, I want other collectors to enjoy the same pleasures. I shall not, therefore, give one stamp to a charitable or educational institution."

It should be mentioned that Mr. Caspary left millions of dollars to charitable and educational institutions. But not one of his stamps!

What we wrote more than eleven years ago seems just as timely now. It also appears to reflect the feelings of many of the leading New York City philatelists. Consequently, now it is being repeated.

Disposal of Collections

A group of well-known New York City collectors and dealers were dining together before one of this Club's regular meetings when one asked this question:

"Suppose that Mr. Caspary had decided that after his death his collections would not be sold at public auction, but instead he had willed his stamps to some public institution as a few wealthy people are now doing. This would have been most unfortunate for philately."

That remark stimulated a lively and lengthy discussion. Much of it was devoted to the subject of current inheritance and income taxes. These often force a person to donate his collections to a tax-free institution rather than sell them, thus avoiding high inheritance taxes. The prevailing opinion was that perhaps some may not wish to donate stamp properties, but are advised to do so for tax reasons.

There is no question, but that the sale of the Caspary collections has proved a great boon to philately. It has revived interest right down the line. The sales have received wide public notice at regular intervals. Although the collections are all 19th century, the boon has spread to the modern issues as witnessed by the excellent results with 20th century material in auction sales during the same period. Top philatelic material after being closely held for years by an individual stimulates many buyers when the opportunity to purchase is offered.

Several speakers pointed out a potential and permanent danger to philately if too many leading collections would go to public instiutions. Stamp collecting basically is the manifestation of a strong acquisitive instinct. One cannot collect what is not offered for sale. Many philatelic items are so rare that often during one collector's lifetime certain stamps or covers never become available to him. For instance, many of the Caspary pieces could only be owned by him, while he outlived many other collectors of his generation.

If such material passes out of private hands, this dries up philately. Eventually the hobby may fade away if all the desirable stamps and covers cannot be the proud possessions of individual collectors. There will be few valuable stamps left to collect, and this in turn will cause many to lose interest in philately. Then all stamps will become less valuable because an important segment of the buying power has dropped out. Therefore, this is the great danger to passing great collections into public rather than private ownership.

At first glance, leaving a collection to some permanent repository, such as a museum, library or college, where it presumably would be preserved with maximum care, might seem an excellent step. The hope is implied, that the owner's arrangement, the pages on which he lavished his personal care or had professional arranging done, would thus preserve to future generations of

collectors his information and the prestige of his philatelic standing. Likewise, it is presumed that by such a disposition of worthy, scarce or unusual material, loss or destruction of the stamps or covers by theft, fire flood, careless handling or great public disaster can be avoided.

Certainly, preservation of stamp material by institutions is not making such collections readily available for students. The conditions under which those preserved in this way can be seen, are limited by the physical factors involved.

Museums have genuine difficulties in maintaining their material. Continual care is required for exhibits of all sorts. This care may involve prevention of development of cracks in a Rembrandt; anti-mice precautions at frequent intervals and occasional repinning in insect collections, or merely keeping sculpture free of dust without damaging or soiling it.

On stamps, proofs, covers, especially whole panes or sheets of stamps, and in fact all philatelic material, its frailty makes such care required more than with many other types of collecteana. Yet under normal conditions, even the best repository seems normally to neglect holdings in our sphere of interest. Institutional personnel is, as a rule, unaware of the needs in maintaining a stamp collection—if aware, even more uninformed on the proper means to attain this end.

The uncomfortable fact is that philatelic material is far more likely to suffer damage, to be the object of pilfering, or actually to vanish from existence, in public institutions than in the hands of successive private owners. It is cherished and cared for when in private hands.

Every time any one of the collections given to the Collectors Club is taken out for showing or for reference, from the safe wherein these are kept, some small amount of maintenance work is discovered. This work needs to be done; furthermore, it is at times deferred longer than would be the case if any private owner had it on his own mind to do. The great amount of maintenance which the Philatelic Foundation already has found necessary on the vast Luff collection, only further underscores the matter. In this case the work is done by informed philatelists. Such is not likely to be the situation in most other public institutions.

With our present tax structure, more people will be advised to donate all or part of their stamp collections to institutions rather than sell them or will them to their heirs. Some will be pleased to donate to a museum, library or university because it offers an opportunity to have their name memorialized through a stamp collection. On the other hand, names like Ferrari, Hind, Green, Lichtenstein, Worthington and Caspary have not been forgotten, although their properties were sold to continue in private ownership.

Consequently, there can be no hard or fast rule, except one for those concerned about the eventual disposal of their stamp collections. Some collectors are giving their property to public institutions that are not equipped to be the custodian of philatelic material. This is not a public service. One should consult other philatelists and investigate public institutions, choosing only those that have all the facilities and a staff of philatelists, who know how to make proper use of stamp collections. We know of a certain stamp collection that is reported to be going to an American college after the owner dies. The college cannot refuse such a donation. But its treasurer told us that it actually does not want it, and will not know what to do with it. This college does not want to go to the expense of setting aside needed space for the proper safekeeping nor of having to pay for a curator. It hopes that the owner will permit them to sell the collection, putting the funds to much greater advantage for the faculty

and student needs.

Those, who discussed this matter as mentioned at the outset, seemed inclined to believe that with certain exceptions philately is much better off with collections remaining in private rather than public ownership. *(H. M. G., S. G. R.)*

Letters To The Editor

A Poem "Original Gum" Published Before 1906

I have been following with great interest the series of letters to you attempting to date the origin of the current popular philatelic craze for "original gum never hinged."

Mr. John B. Marriott of England in your March, 1969 number on page 79 produced evidence showing a 1905 reference that he believes could be the earliest.

The late Charles J. Phillips, who in the 1930s was an active Collectors Club member and wrote many articles for the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, at the turn of the 20th century when with Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. London, England published "Fifty Years of Philately."

In the May, 1906 number on page 182 there was a poem, signed by Bogert and Durbin that had been reprinted from their house organ, "The Philatelic Monthly." Being a reprint, obviously it must have been written before 1906. But I cannot date it. If you have a file of these periodicals in your library — and I feet sure you do — perhaps you can locate the original and see when it was originally published.*

"Original Gum"

In point of condition, it need not be said,
That a stamp's never better than when it's first made,
And even at that time there are only some
"Well centered," though all have "original gum."

'Tis bad perforation that makes all the bother —
It slips in at one side, and out at the other;
So there's only a tithe of the aggregate sum
"Well centered," though all have "original gum."

The gum on the best of them crinkles and cracks,
And all sorts of matters stick fast to their backs;
So 'tis not long before most of those have become
"Well centered," but lacking "original gum."

Of course every man must decide for himself,
And humour his whims in disbursing his pelf.
But for progress the prospect's remarkably glum
If once he gets stuck on "original gum."

* There is a bound volume in the Collectors Club library of "The Philatelic Monthly" published by Bogert & Durbin, stamp dealers of Philadelphia, Pa. This volume runs from 1895 through 1900. But the poem, "Original Gum," was not found. *(H.M.G.)*

I like all my stamps to be fine as a fiddle,
And vastly prefer them set square in the middle,
And am free to confess that I don't care a "dum"
If they have, or have not, "original gum."

Sid Pietzsch
Richardson, Texas

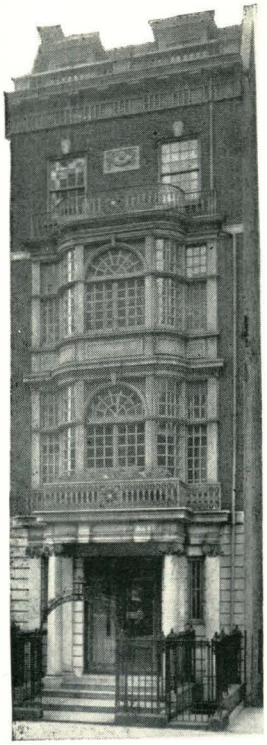
Three Generations Of Philatelic Experts

In your March, 1969 number on pages 97-98, you referred to Dr. Enzo Diena's display and talk before the Collectors Club in New York City on December 4, 1968. In this report on Dr. Diena of Rome, Italy, you implied that you do not know of any other family of three philatelic experts — grandfather, father and son.

How about the Pembertons of Great Britain — E. L., P. L. and now A. L.?

L. N. & M. Williams
London, England

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



THE COLLECTORS CLUB

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

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Mexico

Diligencias Generales' Cancellations

By Roberto Garcia-Larranaga

Cancellations on the stamps of Mexico, the issues from 1856 to 1883, are very much sought after by collectors, especially if they are those of the "Diligencias Generales" (general stagecoaches). The Spanish name "Diligencias" (stagecoaches) brings to mind adventure, romanticism and danger. The sturdy carriages, built in Troy, N. Y., were pulled by seven horses — two in the front, three in the middle and two in the rear.

The energetic coachmen were, for the first few years, all North Americans; the coaches left either at night or dawn. The passengers, because they feared they might be assaulted by either a group of revolutionaries, who roamed throughout Mexico for quite a long time, or by bandits, had good reasons to be worried.

There were other stagecoach companies besides the "Diligencias Generales." Since the only cancellations known are those of the Diligencias Generales, these will be the only ones to which we can refer to in this article.

New Englanders Started The Service

The Company was founded in 1830 by three New Englanders, who later on, in 1833, sold the business to Don Manuel Escandon, who, in turn, sold it to Don Anselmo Zurutuza. He improved the service, ordering the coachmen that, regardless of the bad weather, attacks by bandits, or other difficulties, they had to try to keep their schedules or suffer heavy fines. For the passengers, Sr. Zurutuza set up stopping stations, arrangements for mail, dining and sleeping facilities. Figure 1 illustrates one of the worksheets that had to be carried on each trip. It shows the entries made by the agents at each one of the stops along the route.

When postage stamps were introduced in 1856, they were sent from the Main Post Office in Mexico City to the outlying District Post Offices, via the Diligencias. Upon arrival, the District overprints were applied to the stamps. This was done to try to prevent having the stamps lost or stolen, because they had no postal validity without the District overprints. Letters given to the agencies of the Diligencias Generales for mailing had to be properly franked. Then, the stamps were cancelled by the agency with its own canceller. These are the cancellations referred to.

The Diligencias covered the following routes in 1856:

From MEXICO to SAN BLAS via
Tlalnepantla
Cuautitlan
Cuevedillas
Tepeji (Luncheon rest)
Cañada
San Francisco
San Miguel
Arroyo Zarco (Administration office)
Soledad
Palmillas
San Juan del Rio (Luncheon rest)
Saica

Colorada
Queretaro (Capital and hotel)
Rayo
Ranchito
Celaya
Rancho de las Yerbas
Santa Catarina
Salamanca (Luncheon rest)
Iracuato
Calera
Santiaguillo
Guanajuaro (Capital and Hotel)
Silao
Sauces
Leon (Luncheon rest)
Saucillos
Barranea
Lagos (City with hotel)
San Juanico
Matagorda
San Juan de los Lagos (Luncheon rest)
Jalostotitlan
La Alhaja
Pegueros (Adiministration office)
Motas
Tepatitlan
Tierra Colorada
Joya (Luncheon rest)
Zapotlanejo
Puente Grande
Arroyo Medio
Guadalajara (Capital and hotel)
Astillero
Santa Cruz
Amatitan (Luncheon rest)
Tequila
Guevara
Zapote
Tajo de Mochichilte (Administration office)
Ocote
Istlan
Ahuacatlan
Nzeta (Luncheon rest)
Ocotillo
Galinda
Labor
San Calletano
Tepic (City with hotel)
Trapichillo
Portillo
Navarrete
Zapotillo
San Blas (Administration office and end of journey)

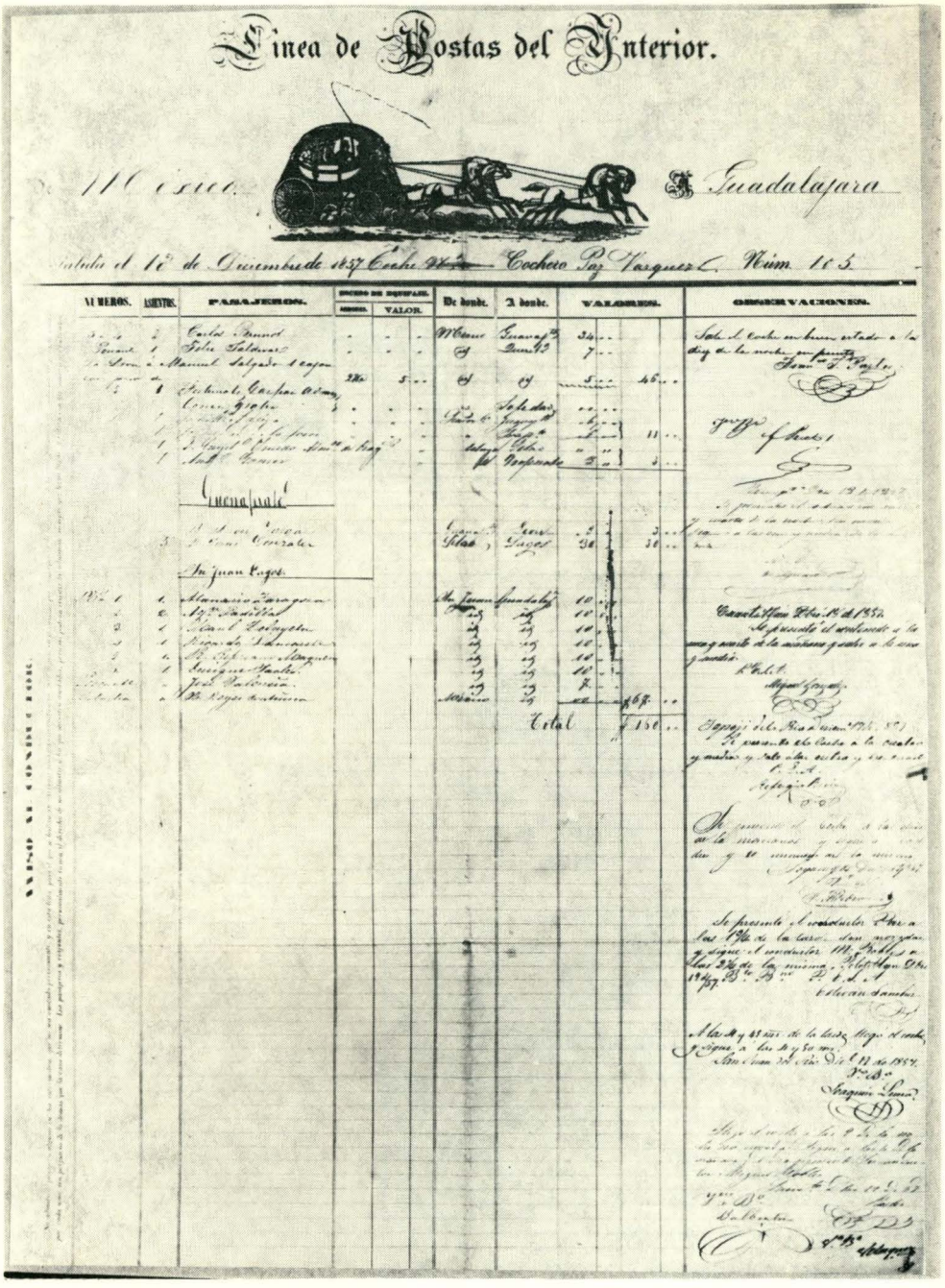
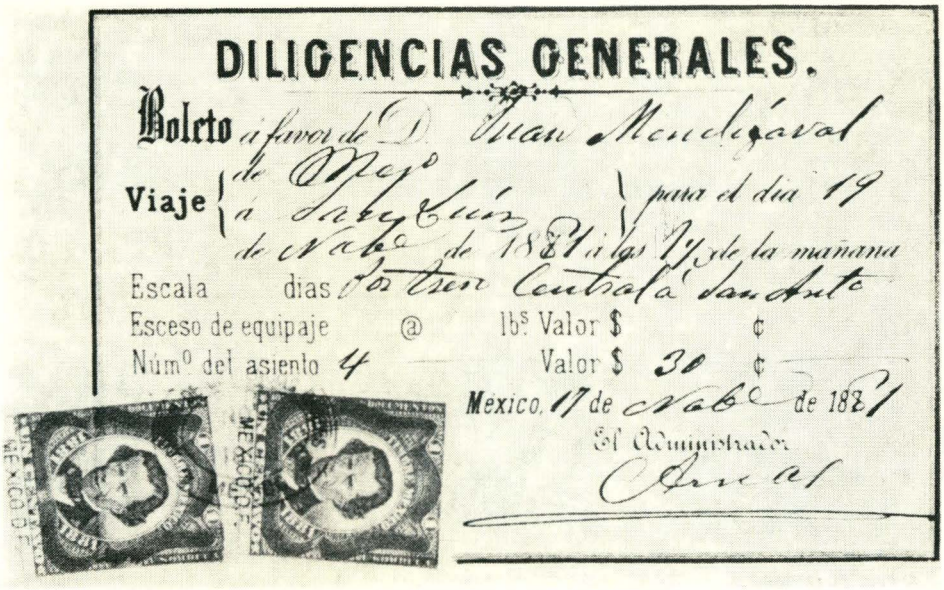


Figure 1. A detailed report was kept on this worksheet for one of the stagecoach trips from Guadalajara on December 18, 1857.

From MEXICO to VERACRUZ via
Mexicalcingo
Ixtapalapa
Ayotla
Venta Nueva
Rio Frio (Luncheon rest)
Puente de Tesmelucan
Chautla
San Bartolo
San Antonio
Puebla (Capital and hotel)
Amozoc
San Gregorio
Acatzingo
Aguaquecholac
San Agustin del Palmar (Luncheon rest)
Cañada
Puente Colorado
Aculzingo
Tecamalucan
Orizava (City with hotel)
Fortin
Peñuelas
Salsipuedes
Chiquihuite
Paso Ancho (Luncheon rest)
Palo Verde
Soledad
Santa Anna
Tejeria
Veracruz (Administration office and end of journey)

From MEXICO to MORELIA via
Cuaujimalpa
Jajalpa
Toluca (Capital and hotel)
Arroyo
Ixtlahuaca
San Jose
Acibar
Venta del Aire (Luncheon rest)
Tepetongo
Pomoca
Maravatio (Administration office)
San Joaquin
Santa Clara
Zinapecuaro (Luncheon rest)
Indaparepeo
Goleta
Morelia (Capital and hotel)

From MEXICO to TULANCINGO via
Cerro-gordo



DILIGENCIAS GENERALES.

Boleto á favor de D. Juan Mendegaval

Viaje { de Pegº / á Salvatierra } para el dia 19

de Abril de 1881 á las 7 de la mañana

Escala dias por Celaya Central á San Luis

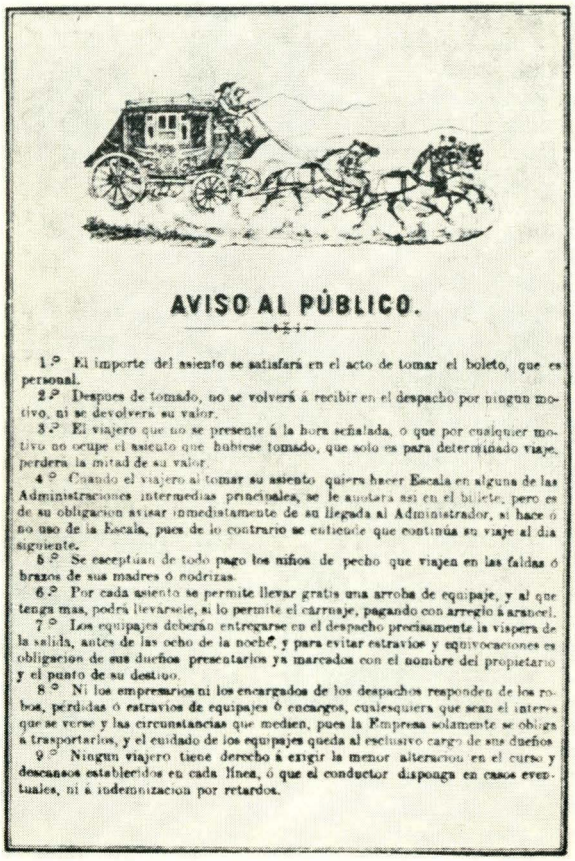
Esceso de equipaje @ lbs Valor $ ¢

Núm⁰ del asiento 4 Valor $ 30 ¢

México, 17 de Abril de 1881

El Administrador

Figure 2. The face of a passenger ticket issued by the "Diligencias Generales."



AVISO AL PÚBLICO.

1.º El importe del asiento se satisfará en el acto de tomar el boleto, que es personal.

2.º Despues de tomado, no se volverá á recibir en el despacho por ningun motivo, ni se devolverá su valor.

3.º El viajero que no se presente á la hora señalada, ó que por cualquier motivo no ocupe el asiento que hubiese tomado, que solo es para determinado viaje, perderá la mitad de su valor.

4.º Cuando el viajero al tomar su asiento quiera hacer Escala en alguna de las Administraciones intermedias principales, se le anotará así en el billete, pero es de su obligacion avisar inmediatamente de su llegada al Administrador, si hace ó no uso de la Escala, pues de lo contrario se entiende que continúa su viaje al dia siguiente.

5.º Se esceptúan de todo pago los niños de pecho que viajen en las faldas ó brazos de sus madres ó nodrizas.

6.º Por cada asiento se permite llevar gratis una arroba de equipaje, y al que tenga mas, podrá llevarsele, si lo permite el cárruaje, pagando con arreglo á arancel.

7.º Los equipajes deberán entregarse en el despacho precisamente la víspera de la salida, antes de las ocho de la noche, y para evitar estravios y equivocaciones es obligacion de sus dueños presentarlos ya marcados con el nombre del propietario y el punto de su destino.

8.º Ni los empresarios ni los encargados de los despachos responden de los robos, pérdidas ó estravios de equipajes ó encargos, cualesquiera que sean el interes que se verse y las circunstancias que medien, pues la Empresa solamente se obliga á trasportarlos, y el cuidado de los equipajes queda al esclusivo cargo de sus dueños.

9.º Ningun viajero tiene derecho á exigir la menor alteracion en el curso y descansos establecidos en cada línea, ó que el conductor disponga en casos eventuales, ni á indemnizacion por retardos.

Figure 3. On the back of the passenger ticket instructions were printed.

Ozumbilla
Tizayuca (Luncheon rest)
Jaltepec
Pachuca (Administration office and hotel)
San Jose
San Joaquin
Tulancingo (Administration office and hotel)
From MEXICO to CUAUTLA via
Mexicalcingo
Ixtapalapa
Ayotla
Chalco
Tenango (Luncheon rest)
Atlapango
Calavera
Cuautla (End of journey)
From MEXICO to CUERNAVACA via
Santa Maria Tepepa
Cerro-gordo (Luncheon rest)
Huitzilac
Cuernavaca

In accordance with the aforementioned routes, there were Administration Offices, and therefore, cancellers at the following places:

Mexico	Tepeji	Arroyo Zarco
S. Juan del Rio	Queretaro	Salamanca
Guanajuato	Leon	Lagos
S. Juan de los Lagos	Pegueros	Joya
Guadalajara	Amatitan	Tajo de Mochichilte
Uzeta	Tepic	San Blas
Rio Frio	Puebla	S. Agustin del Palmar
Orizava	Paso Ancho	Veracruz
Toluca	Venta del Aire	Maravatio
Zinapecuaro	Morelia	Tizayuca
Pachuca	Tulancingo	Tenango
Cuautla	Cerro-gordo	Cuernavaca

As per the list given at the end of this article, cancellations are not known so far from the following places. One, who might have one of these missing cancellations, can be sure of having a real rarity.

Tepeji	S. Juan de los Lagos	Pegueros
Tajo de Mochichilte	Joya	Amatitan
Uzeta	Tepic	San Blas
San Agustin del Palmar	Paso Ancho	Venta del Aire
Zinapecuaro	Tizayuca	Tenango
Cerro-gordo		

Some stamps are known with cancellations of towns not included in the aforementioned lists, and these cancellations should belong to stagecoach routes opened after 1856. These are as follows:

Aguascalientes	Matamoros
Allende (San Miguel)	Monterrey
Atlixco	Nogales
Ixtlahuaca	Perote
Jalapa	Salinas
La Quemada	Saltillo
San Luis Potosi	Silao



Figure 4. Some examples of the different "Diligencias Generales" cancellations.

The listing that follows contains all the cancellations known to me. It is possible that there are others that are not known to Mexican specialists at this time. If so, I shall appreciate any information about them. Please write me care of the editor of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST and Mr. Henry M. Goodkind will see that I receive the information.

List Of Diligencias Cancellations Known

See Figure 4. (S: means mentioned in Joseph Schatzkes book "The Cancellations of Mexico"; G: means those known by the author).

Schatzkes' Number	Place	1856 Issue	1861 Issue	Eagle Issue	1868 Issue	1872 Issue	1874 Issue
	Aguascalientes				G.		
B-42	Allende (San Miguel)				S.		
B-25a	Arroyo Zarco		S.				
1181	Atlixco				G.	S.	
96	Cuautla		S.		G.		G.
214	Cuernavaca	S. G.	S. G.	G.			G.
307	Guadalajara	G.			S.		
485	Guanajuato				S. G.	S. G.	
	Guanajuato (without eagle)					G.	
	Ixtlahuaca			G.			
602	Jalapa		S. G.				G.
1319	Juan del Rio (San)			S. G.	S. G.	G.	
517	La Quemada				S.	S. G.	G.
661	Lagos	S. G.	S.			G.	
504	Leon				S. G.		
1451	Luis Potosi (San)	G.	S. G.		S.		G.
718	Maravatio			S. G.			
734	Matamoros			S.		G.	
829	Mexico (Direccion)		S. G.				
830	Mexico (Administracion)	S. G.	S. G.	S. G.	S. G.		
840	Mexico (Extraordinarias)				S.		
861	Monterrey	S.			G.		G.
899	Morelia	G.	S.	G.	S.		G.
1108	Nogales		S.				
1099	Orizava	G.			S.		
1118	Pachuca	S.	S.		G.		G.
632	Perote	S.	S.	G.		G.	
1157	Puebla*	G.	S. G.		G.	S.	G.
1256	Queretaro	S. G.	G.	S. G.	G.	G.	
B-48	Salamanca					S.	
1358	Saltillo					S.	
1359	Saltillo					S.	
	Silao				G.		
1664	Toluca (Linea de Toluca)	S. G.		G.			
1666	Toluca (Administracion)	G.	S.	G.	S.	G.	
1748	Veracruz	S.		G.			
1853	Zacatecas	S.			G.	S.	

*The book "The Pre-Stamp Postal Markings of Mexico" by Otto Yag and John K. Bash mentions a cancellation of Puebla, with eagle in the center, in the style of that one of Perote, Schatzkes No. 632, used in 1853 and another one of the same style of Veracruz, used in 1852.

Notice To All Members

The clubhouse at 22 East 35 Street, New York City will be unavailable to members from July 14th to August 11th.

Non–Resident members, who may be visiting New York should note this, so that they will not try to visit the club during this time.

United States

Siderographers' and Plate Finishers' Initials — a Sequel

By Philip Silver

In an article in the November 1965 number of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST (Vol. 44, Number 6, pp. 331-344) I arrived at the following conclusions with reference to siderographers' and plate finishers' initials on the 1918 air mail issue of the United States:

Siderographers' initials

1. Only the first printing of the twenty-four cent air mail stamp (Scott C3) can be found with siderographer's initials. This is because the bottom sheet margin was retained for that printing.
2. On the second and third printings of this twenty-four cent air mail stamp, no siderographers' initials can exist because the bottom margins, where these initials are usually placed, were cut away to fit the post office folders.



The siderographer's initials, S. De B., as they appear on the lower left bottom sheet margin block of four of the one error sheet of the 24-cent air mail inverted center of 1918. (Courtesy of Robert A. Siegel, Inc., New York, N. Y.)

3. On the six cent and sixteen cent stamps of the 1918 air mail issue, (Scott C1 and C2, respectively) no siderographers' initials can exist because, similarly, the bottom sheet margins were cut away to fit the post office folders.

Plate finishers' initials

1. No plate finishers' initials exist on the first printing of the twenty-four cent stamp (Scott C3).
2. No plate finishers' initials can possibly exist on the second and third printings of this same twenty-four cent stamp because the bottom sheet margins were cut away.
3. Similarly, because the bottom sheet margins were cut away to fit the post office folders, no plate finishers' initials can be found on the six cent and sixteen-cent air mail stamps of the 1918 issue.

Positions Of The Initials

In all of the above conclusions, reference is made to the fact that the bottom sheet margin remained intact or was non-existent when the sheets of stamps were sent to the Post Office Department for sale to the public. But why such a preoccupation with the bottom sheet margin only? Could not these initials have been entered on the right or left sheet margin? Reference to the illustrations (Figures 3 to 15, inclusive) indicates that, except for the three 1918 air mail stamps, all subsequent issues show the placement of siderographers' and plate finishers' initials on the side rather than the bottom margins.

Essentially, the conclusions were deductive in nature. It was reasoned that since the siderographer's S. De B. (Samuel De Binder) were found on the bottom sheet margin of the first printing of the twenty-four cent stamp, (see illustration), all other initials would be placed on the bottom margins as well. Also, observation of the right and left sheet margins of full sheets of stamps of the 1918 issue in the several printings confirmed that reasoning: none were found.

In November 1967, the writer spent a week at the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C. researching the records relative to the first air mail flights of May 15, 1918. A visit was also paid to the Smithsonian Institution. Through the courtesy of Mr. Carl H. Scheele, Associate Curator in Charge, Division of Philately and Postal History, plate proofs on the 1918 air mail issue were examined. This confirmed the conclusion that the siderographers' and plate finishers' initials issue were placed only on the bottom sheet margins of that issue. The visit also brought to light the existence of initials entered on the plates and subsequently printed on the sheets before they were trimmed. A listing of these initials follows:

twenty-four cent stamp (C3)

frame plate
siderographer S. De B. — Samuel De Binder
plate finisher — none
vignette plate
siderographer — none
plate finisher — none

sixteen cent stamps (C2)

siderographer D.H.S. — Dennis H. Sherman
plate finisher A.L.C. — Adam L. Chapman

(Continued on Page 249)

The Royal Philatelic Society, London

The Centenary Celebration (1869-1969)

By Robert P. Odenweller

On Thursday, April 10, 1969, 140 Fellows and members of the oldest philatelic society in the world, the Royal Philatelic Society, London, gathered to celebrate its centenary with a luncheon at the Hall of the Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspaper Makers. President and Mrs. William A. Townsend received the attending members starting at 12:30, after which there was a period of visiting with the other members over cocktails. A surprisingly large number of Overseas Members attended. After the Lord Mayor and other dignitaries arrived, the members moved to the hall where each chair was found to have a history of the Society, a book which had been in preparation for over a year.

Following the lunch, toasts were proposed to the Queen and the Royal Family. The President, Mr. Townsend, then rose to propose a toast to the Lord Mayor, the Corporation of London and the Sheriffs, citing the close ties between the Society and the City of London.

In a very witty response, The Lord Mayor alluded to various stamp collecting activities, making reference to the oversight through which he had not worn his "triangular cape" of office and referring to the invitation which stated "stileeto heels absolutely barred" by saying that he had not worn his in acknowledgement of the desire that the Hall's floors wished to remain imperforate.

Next Sir John Wilson, Bart. KCVO, curator of the Royal Collection, proposed a toast to the Society, taking the opportunity to comment upon the unfortunate direction philately has taken in recent years — that of many needless issues from irresponsible countries which attack the very foundations of philately.

New Medals

In response to Sir John's toast, Mr. Townsend announced that the Society had established a new award in the form of "The Royal Philatelic Society, London Medal" which he then announced would be first presented to Sir John.

Following this, four new life fellowships were announced. These were to; Mr. Ewart Gerrish, OBE, formerly president of the Society and a highly respected member of the philatelic community; Mr. Harry L. Lindquist, the longest standing honorary member of the Collector's Club; Mr. J. R. W. Purves of Australia, whose name is synonomous with the stamps of the Australian States; and Mr. Arnold Strange, the editor of the "London Philatelist," the Society's magazine.

In all, the food was fine, the wines excellent, and the speeches a rare balance of brevity and significance.

The Exhibition

Admission to the exhibition of stamps at 41 Devonshire Place, the Society's home, was limited to Fellows and members for the first two days, with subsequent days being open to guests as well, although by invitation only. An exception to this happened in the case of one young boy who appeared at the door to request admission. Members of the Council, recognizing the desirability

of encouraging young collectors, decided to admit him. After viewing the exhibits, he asked if anyone had "any swaps." Fortunately for him, the Society maintains a small cache of stamps taken from incoming mail, some of which were presented to him.

The display was housed in 93 special carefully designed frames which supplemented the Society's twelve permanent frames. On exhibit were stamps from the collections of some 112 members and were intended to show the issues which would have been available to a collector when the Society had been founded in 1869. Although somewhat limited by the collections available, due to the "members only" restriction, the material on display was nevertheless overpowering. It is unlikely that there has ever been an exhibit of a similar size which would begin to compare with this one.

A complete description of even the major items would make this report far too long. Uniqueness and rarity were the rule rather than the exception, as the six to twelve pages allowed each exhibitor contained mainly the gems of each collection. Cape of Good Hope "woodblocks" were shown in profusion in three different collections; Bermuda was represented by each of the three Perot types and both crowned circles; seven frames of Great Britain formed a dazzling display; British Guiana "cotton-reels" were represented by 14 copies; Trinidad was very strongly presented in a single frame; New Zealand showed its many faces in five frames. The rest of the world included such notable items as the Pack Strip from Brazil; Netherlands plated and shown in remarkable condition; German States in a sparkling array; and the United States and its Postmaster Provisionals were exceptional.

These were only a few of the fine exhibits and some others not here mentioned were of equal or even greater import. In the final analysis, words fail to convey the complete impact of the exhibit. One had to experience it first-hand to gain a true appreciation of it.

The Queen's Visit

Queen Elizabeth II, Patron of the Society, visited the exhibit on April 14th at 2:30 p. m. After she had signed the attendance book, the members of the council were presented to the Queen. She was then given an hour of private viewing of the exhibit guided by the expert commentary of the curator of the Royal Collection, and twice past president of the Society, Sir John Wilson.

The Dinner Dance

Later in the week, on April 17th, a dinner dance was held at the Europa Hotel for members and guests. It was a fine opportunity for members of the Society to celebrate the Centenary with their guests, representing many prominent professional philatelists. The evening, as with all the other occasions of the week, was a tremendous success. Toasts were proposed with Mr. Cyril H. C. Harmer responding for the guests. Reluctantly, the evening came to an end with President and Mrs. Townsend leading the group in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The many hard-working people, who were responsible for organizing the celebration of the centenary of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, achieved a matchless success. The hospitality of the hosts was without peer. Indeed, the happy memories of the ten days which celebrated a century will live for many years in the minds of those who shared in this unforgettable experience.

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

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

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

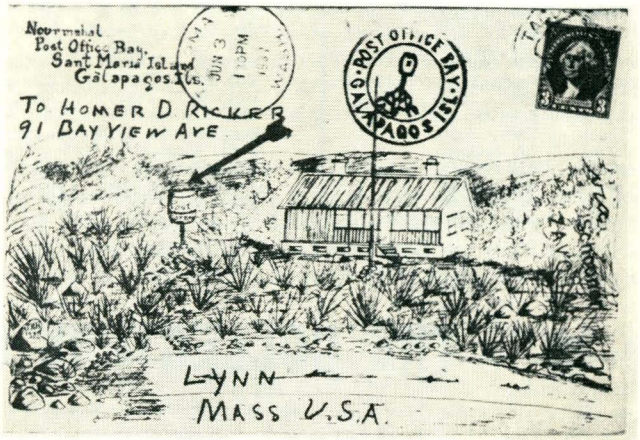
U. S. Used In Galapagos Islands

In his lengthy review of the "1967 American Congress Book," *Mr. Ira Seebacher* commented upon an article on the Galapagos Islands, pointing out that the author of this article cited the earliest known use of a special cachet was May 20, 1940. Mr. Seebacher corrected this by referring to a cover he possesses that was mailed more than three years earlier.

Illustrated here is Mr. Seebacher's cover along with a repetition of a portion of what he had written in Vol. 47, pages 243-44 of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

Galapagos Islands

"Leo J. Harris, a Washington, D. C. attorney, explores an offbeat subject interestingly: 'The Postal History, Philately, and the Galapagos Islands.' Mr. Harris says that while, philatelically, Tristan da Cunha, Pitcairn and other remote motes in the earth's seas may have commanded more philatelic articles, the Galapagos Islands, situated off the coast of Ecuador, are larger and present more philatelic credentials. Larger they are without argument. More interesting they are, also without argument. But with greater credentials philatelically —hmmm! Apparently one can put the pre-1932 philatelic story of this island group into a thimble, then rattle it. Whalers used the islands primarily; and whalers, either due to their manifest inability to write but laboriously at best, or for lack of postal conveyance, were not letter-writers. The few early letters that did get back to somewhere from the Galapagos were presumably carried, at no fee and unmarked, by courtesy of a passing ship's captain, a whaling ship



(Photo by Boutrelle)

with gunwhales awash with sperm oil and headed for home after a year or two at sea.

"In his narration, Mr. Harris states a German family moved to one of the islands in 1932 and revived the custom of leaving mail in a prominently situated barrel. This mail was ultimately picked up by homeward heading ships. One of the family, a Mrs. Margaret Wittmer, prepared a number of crude cachets she applied to outgoing mail. Whether or not she was in any way rewarded for this philatelic fillip, Mr. Harris doesn't say, but much of her mail looks 'philatelic' in the sense that the markings for which she was responsible in no way hastened the departure or carriage of the mail. It was pure philatelic play by a possibly very lonesome woman, who was doing a job seeing to it that what mail did reach her casual barrel post office was eventually sent on its way. Thus, these markings are very much in the category of the Tin Can Island markings, interesting but privately made.

"Mr. Harris then depicts a number of these cachets used from the earliest he depicts—May 20, 1940—to the present time. But if it wasn't Mrs. Wittmer, someone was indulging in this same harmless byplay if a cover from this reviewer's collection is to be accepted as witness. Apparently Vincent Astor's fabulous yacht, Nourmahal, was in the Galapagos in 1937, three years earlier than Mr. Harris's earliest marking, and a letter mailed on February 7, 1937 was posted in the barrel, then carried via the Schooner Zavopah to Tacoma, Washington, where it received a June 3rd cancel and was then, presumably, sent on its way to its ultimate destination, Lynn, Massachusetts. Who, we wonder, was responsible for the crudely printed scene on the envelope showing the barrel left of center, and for the circular cachet? Mrs. Wittmer? Incidentally, the writer of the letter said he expected to be in New York by April 23rd. If he kept his rendezvous promptly, he beat his own letter by about six weeks."

Collectors Club Philatelist ● ● ●

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● ● ● **THE COLLECTORS CLUB**

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

The Clubhouse

Meeting of April 2, 1969

Czechoslovakia

This meeting on the stamps of Czechoslovakia and the postal history before the country began after World War I was conducted by Chicago, Ill. specialists. The Program Chairman, Ernest A. Kehr, introduced James J. Matejka, Jr., M.D. of Chicago as the master of ceremonies. He brought with him, three others — Messrs. Frank J. Kovarik of Brookfield, Ill., John Velek of Chicago, and Charles Chesloe of Willow Springs, Ill. They spoke in this order and then the concluding display was made by Dr. Matejka.

Mr. Kovarik spoke first on the postal history of Czechoslovakia and, in particular, of Prague, from the period of 1822 to modern times. Emphasis was placed upon the evolution of the Prague postmark, from a simple straight-line to the circular double-lined Prague cancellation bearing the date and time within the circle. All geometric designs were used in the interim periods of which the speaker had many examples in various colors of inks. Of interest was the fact that the time lapse from posting to receipt at the post office of the addressee was in many cases shorter in the pre-adhesive stamp period than it is today!

Examples of postal stationery used in Prague were also shown in the form of telegraph receipts, pneumatic postal cards as well as the regular surface postal cards with the bi-lingual markings already imprinted. The period of bi-lingual cancellations — in Czech and German — was also shown, and the manner in which the German portion of the cancellation was removed after the Independence in 1918. Various examples of fancy cancellations used in Prague during the First Republic were also exhibited in depth.

Mr. John Velek next displayed his specialized study of the Czechoslovak stamps of the first issue known as the "Hradchany" with all of its overprints. The design was made by the world-renowned artist, Alfons Mucha, and an autographed engraving of the artist was shown. Examples of printer's waste were displayed as well as plate layouts, followed by all known varieties of the gutter pairs, both se-tenant and tete-beche.

The scarce imperforates of the first issue were shown, namely, the 10, 20, and 30 heller denominations in blocks of 20 and 30 together with paperfolds. A bank letter with 39 copies of the 1000 heller (the highest denomination) was described along with covers bearing railroad cancellations, and consular mail postmarked in Washington, D.C. Perforation varieties were explained next with mint and used copies of the scarce 30 heller line perforated 11½ being pointed out.

The final portion discussed the overprints of Eastern Silesia (S.O. 1920) used during that short-lived plebecite period with examples used on cover. Postage dues, and the Red Cross issues using the "Hradchany" issue was shown as well as an air mail cover showing the surcharged air mail stamp of the "Hradchany" issue of which only twelve covers were known on the particular flight was also presented.

Mr. Charles Chesloe, the youngest of the group, showed color proofs of the Scout Issue as well as Telegrams mailed to the Czechoslovak National Committee using the 10 and 20h Scout stamps. Of the Posta Ceskoslovenska 1919 overprints, many of the scarcer ones were displayed together with examples of the inverted surcharges, surcharged on both sides, double and offset surcharges and

some reading in the opposite direction than normal.

Gutter varieties of the Kosice issue of 1945, the 1919 Newspaper stamps as well as the 1937 issue were displayed. Interesting examples of the puppet state of Slovakia's oddities were shown with emphasis on inverted overprints of the early surcharged stamps, perforation varieties, as examples of imperforate stamps, issued for postal favor, were also exhibited.

Dr. Majejka summarized the aforementioned material shown together with examples of the Boy Scout issue on cover honoring the arrival of President T. G. Masaryk in the form of a surcharge which was used only for one day. Examples of the first issue of the Masaryk stamps were exhibited, as well as the Allegorical series that followed with various color trials, essays, perforation varieties, paperfolds and first day of issue covers. The engraved issue of Masaryk was then discussed with all of its engraved varieties, many in complete sheets of 50. The 6 heller overprint in black of the "Posta Ceshoslovenska 1919" as well as the 2 and the 5 heller Special Handling stamps of 1916 of Austria with full coupons were exhibited.

It was interesting to note the progression designs of those stamps engraved by Professor Karel Seizinger. This was explained by various progressions from a simple pencil sketch to a finished watercolor design and thence in various engraved die proofs on about eight stamps of Czechoslovakia. Many of the artist's designs had notations in German by the artist-engraver as to further changes in the design. Gutter pairs of the Kosice, Nitra and Krivoklat Castle issues were shown. The interesting story behind that Seizinger-Sokol issue and the finalized B. Schmidt-Sokol issue was given in great detail with dies and pencil sketches to illustrate what happened.

Of the modern Czechoslovak stamps, there were examples of the Gottwald presentation albums shown, after they were returned from the family (Gottwald) to the official Stamp Agent (Artia), as well as pencil sketches by the late Mr. Svabinsky and the die proofs that he made possible.

Color trials in gold and red of the semi-postal issue of 1925 were shown with official letters of the Minister of Posts. The 5 krone air mail issue of 1930 showing the error of perforation (12¼ instead of 13½) was displayed as well as the 20kr perforated 13¾ x 12¼. Of the postage dues there was the 100 heller Chain-breakers with the line perforation 13¾, and the overprint 50 on 50 was also shown as one of the rarities of Czechoslovakia.

A detailed study of the Czechoslovak Legion Post in Siberia during World War I along with the stamps and cancellations was presented, together with various covers bearing stamps of Russia being used validly in the posts by soldiers in the Czechoslovak Legions.

As pointed out at the beginning, there were eight phases to the postal history of Czechoslovakia, namely, (1) the postal history prior to its independence in 1918, (2) the First Republic, (3) The Nazi Occupation, (4) the stamps of Bohemia-Moravia, (5) the short-lived Second Republic of Dr. E. Benes, (6) the present Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, (7) the Puppet State of Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine and (8) the Legion of Czechoslovakia in Siberia. Examples of all of these were shown and described.

Meeting of April 16, 1969

Members Annual Exhibition Awards

The 1969 membership competitive exhibition took place from April 14th to the 18th. There were a total of 40 exhibits, two not-for-competition, each in



Presentation of the 1969 Grand Award. Mr. Wallace W. Knox of Oakland, Calif. (left) receiving the silver bowl for the top prize from the Chairman of the Panel of Judges, Mr. Herbert J. Bloch (right). (Photos by Boutrelle)

one frame. Thus, 20 were hung in the permanent wall frames in the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Meeting Room and the others in temporary frames in the center of the room. From 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. each day, the exhibition was open for viewing. Five members volunteered to be present on one day to greet all members and visitors, also answering questions. Mr. W. Kenneth Minuse was the chairman of the Host and Hostess Committee, assisted by Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy and Nathaniel Litt, and Messrs. Solomon Altmann and Paul Lindenberg.

Again, programs were printed for the guidance and edification of all visitors.

Awards Night

As has been the past custom, Wednesday night during the exhibition week is scheduled by the Program Committee for the judging and the announcement of the awards. At 8 p. m., all assembled in the lounge on the second floor.

The 1969 panel of judges was chairmaned by Herbert J. Bloch. The other judges were Mrs. Rae D. Ehrenberg, Messrs. Winthrop S. Boggs, Albert H. Higgins, and Theo Van Dam.

The 38 competitive exhibits were slightly less than in the previous five annual membership competitions. But the quality was high. As Mr. Herbert J. Bloch stated in his introductory remarks, judging a show like this is not easy. First of all, each exhibitor is limited to one frame. Secondly, it is an open competition with 19th classics vying against modern issues. This year the competition was very close. In the past, usually one or two exhibits stood out over the others. This was not true this year.

The judges were instructed to make the following awards:

One Grand Award
Six Awards Of Honor Of Equal Merit
Certificates of Merit As Deserved.

The panel of judges decided that fourteen *Certificates of Merit* were deserved this year. As Mr. Bloch also remarked, with the 1969 competition so close, there was practically little difference between the exhibits that won *Certificates of Merit* and the other seventeen that did not.

Wide Geographical Distribution

Before mentioning the awards, 1969 membership competition again was very satisfactory, because exhibits came from practically every part of the United States, four from California and one from overseas, as far away as New Zealand. Furthermore, it was gratifying to see a number of the younger members showing for the first time; three won one of the six major awards, an exceedingly fine performance.

In listing the awards and also all the exhibits, the printed program is being followed. Each exhibit was numbered consecutively from 1 to 40, the numerical assignment being made in the order that the exhibit was received here at 22 East 35th Street, New York City.

The Grand Award

Great Britain. The 1840 Penny Black — Wallace W. Knox, Oakland, Calif.

The highlights of the one-frame display selected by the judges as the best-in-the-show were Plate 11, the only known block of four used on a cover. With Plate 1B, another cover had two blocks of four, one in the upper right corner and the other in the lower left one to make up the 8 pence rate, because it went from Limerick, Ireland to Hamburg, Germany via ship mail, as postmarked. A third cover was franked with four singles of the 1d Penny Blacks and one 2d blue to make up the 6 pence rate. A fourth was a first day cover, May 6, 1840, with the world's first government postage stamp. Finally, there was an album page with "VR" Official stamps. These were exhibited with a mint block of four, and two single copies one having a horizontal sheet margin at the bottom with inscription; the other had a long vertical inscription margin.

6 Awards Of Honor

The following exhibits were the six selected for the major awards, again silver bowls engraved with the winner's name. In reporting these, a short description of some of the outstanding items is included. This is being done in response to many requests from members who were unable to view the exhibition. They had written or spoken to the editor of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST requesting that this be done, if space permitted.

United States. 1-cent 1851 Imperforates, Essays, Proofs and Unused Stamps — Rudolf G. Wunderlich, New York, N. Y.

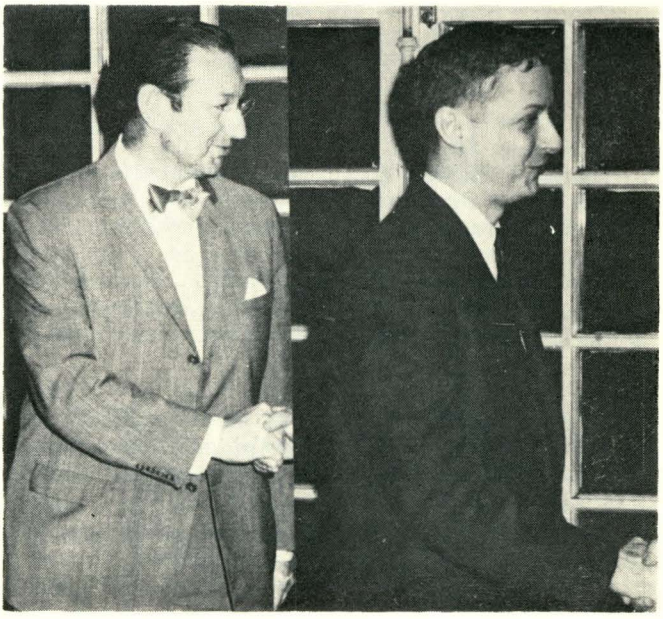
An essay of the stamp in black with the six-cent instead of the one-cent denomination, and also an essay in a block of six (3 x 2) with the design of Franklin and Washington heads but no denomination were shown.

United States. Parcel Post Stamps Essays and Proofs — F. W. Doolittle, Jr., Baltimore, Maryland.

This one frame was greatly admired because it displayed some of the scarcer U. S. essays and proofs. For the 3-cent, there was a large die essay, with a quotation from Johl's "20th Century Stamps of the United States" that only one proof was taken, and when the design was rejected, this proof became an essay. Also of interest was a series of seven stamps with new and smaller designs, all the same, for an issue planned but not issued in 1913. These were shown with small die proofs of each denomination.

France. The First Issue 1849-50 — M. W. Martin, New York, N. Y.

This was a very attractive display, neatly annotated with material in



Two of the winners of the six major awards being presented their prizes on the night of April 16, 1969 here at the Collectors Club, New York City. (Left) M. W. Martin, who exhibited the Classic Issues of France; (right) Robert W. Stuchell for his Turkey pre-1912 Post Offices in Libya.

exceptionally fresh condition. The 10 centimes bistre brown was shown with a mint block of nine (3 x 3), the center position being tete-beche; a mint block of four; and a pair used on cover.

Bolivia. 1867 Condor Issue — Alex Rendon, Woodside, N. Y.

This was another exhibit attractively displayed. Large multiple pieces unused were shown and also some denominations with wide margin copies having an unusual use on covers.

Turkey. Pre-1912 Post Offices Used in Libya—Robert W. Stuchell, Flushing, N.Y.

This was a postal history or postal usage showing. One cover from Benghazi to Alexandria, Egypt mailed in 1905 was hit with the only known example of a Benghazi branch post office violet postmark. Another cover lacking postage stamps showed Official use, going from Homs to Tripoli.

New Zealand. 1872-73 Chalon Heads, Provisional Papers and Watermarks — Marcel Stanley, Wellington, New Zealand.

This was the only exhibit by an Overseas member. Mr. Stanley had shown here in the summer of 1967 before the British Empire Study Group; this had been reported in this magazine. Exhibited was an unused block of eight of the One Penny 1872 perforated 12½ and unwatermarked; a mint block of twenty-seven (9 x 3) of the Two Pence 1872 perforated 12½ and unwatermarked; and a multiple piece showing the major retouches along with single unused copies having these retouches.

14 Certificates of Merit

United States. Minnesota Territorial Covers — John L. Norbeck, Minneapolis, Minn.

United States. Some Uses Of 1847's On Cover — Robert L. D. Davidson, Fulton, Mo.

United States. "Duck" Stamps — Ira Seebacher, Roslyn, N. Y.
Russia. Zemstwo Stamps — Heinz von Hungen, M.D., Modesto, Calif.
Austria. 1918 Air Mail Issue — Ernest Rosenfeld, New York, N. Y.
Netherlands. Scott No. 1 — Harry S. Heymans, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Ecuador. The Second Issue — Leo J. Harris, St. Paul, Minn.
Papua. First Provisional Air Mail Issue — Harry A. Holman, Astoria, N. Y.
Jamaica. Obliterators — Edwin M. Erickson, Columbus, Ohio.
Ireland. The High Value Overprints — John E. Foley, Livingston, N. J.
Australia. George V. 1d Surface-printed Proofs — Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr., Clearwater, Florida.
Canada. Postal Stationery — Horace W. Harrison, Owings Mills, Maryland.
North West Pacific Islands — Richard S. Wilson, Manhasset, N. Y.
Haiti. British Postmarkings — Samuel Dalsimer, New York, N. Y.

Other Exhibits

Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper — Samuel S. Arlen, White Plains, N. Y.
United States. 1914-15 Issue — Henry Stollnitz, Forest Hills, N. Y.
United States. Official Stamps Overprinted "Specimen" — Rear Admiral W. V. Combs, San Diego, Calif.
United States. Inland Waterways Boat Markings — Frank A. Jenich, Milwaukee, Wisc.
United States. Union Patriotic Covers Postally Used — Thomas L. Ray, M.D., Knoxville, Tenn.
French Antartica. Kerguelen Residencies to the Present — Robert S. Oesch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Greece. Pre-Adhesive Postage Stamp Covers 1830-1861 — Peter Binicos, Detroit, Mich.
Paraguay. Official Stamps — Mrs. Nathaniel Litt, New York, N. Y.
Colombia. Scadta Survey Flights — Dr. John N. Myer, New York, N. Y.
Salvador. 1896 Proofs and Essays — Nathaniel Litt, New York, N. Y.
Great Britain. Early Posts — David N. Wordell, Oakdale, Conn.
India. The State of Orchha — Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, Bernardsville, N. J.
Palestine. Forerunners — Miss R. Renee Bowden, New York, N. Y.
Canal Zone — Judge J. Howard Rossbach, New York, N. Y.
Ryukyu Islands. U. S. Administration 1945-1968 — J. C. Templeton, Jr., Smyrna, Georgia.
Egypt. Used in Constantinople, Turkey — Paul P. Lindenberg, New York, N. Y.
New Hebrides — Nathan Hals, New York, N. Y.

Not-For-Competition

Poland. 1921 Posen Fair Semi-Official Air Mail Stamps — Henry M. Goodkind, New York, N. Y.
Prussia. Postal Stationery — Herbert J. Bloch, New York, N. Y.

Hard-Working Volunteers

Those on the outside-looking-in seldom realize all the work and the innumerable details involved in annually staging this membership competition. From the time when the announcements are prepared for mailing to all members, until the last exhibit is returned to the owner in the same condition it was received, much has to be attended to. A good portion of it is done by the club's professional staff under the direction of Mrs. Anne Pritchett and Josephine Eldridge. But also volunteers give many hours of their spare time.

This year's exhibition was mounted and dismounted by Messrs. Alex Rendon and Ernest C. Wilkins. Others who assisted already received mention. *Certificates of Appreciation* were presented to those present before the awards were announced.

Presentations To Editor and Editorial Board

It has been a regular custom for many years to recognize the year-round work of those who are responsible for this magazine. Each year the entire volume of the six numbers of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST is specially bound in attractive dark red leather and the name of the recipient stamped in gold lettering on each book. This is the only renumeration that these voluntary workers receive. Also, it has been a long-standing practice to present these bound volumes at the commencement of the Members Annual Exhibition Awards meeting night.

The Collectors Club's president, Philip Silver, presented the first book to editor, Henry M. Goodkind, who made a short acceptance speech, because the 1969 presentation marked *the twentieth consecutive book he had received as the editor of the* COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

Following this, President Philip Silver requested that Editor Henry M. Goodkind present the other four bound volumes to those who had been on the 1968 Editorial Board. Usually, this is done in alphabetical order. But because there was another who had given service to the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for twenty years, the first bound book was presented to Mr. Harrison D. S. Haverbeck.

Then, the books were handed to Messrs. Solomon Altmann, who again has done the proof-reading of the more than 400 printed pages each year in this magazine, Ezra D. Cole, and Philip Silver.

"After The Ball Is Over"

All of the aforementioned events generally consume less than an hour's time. The meetings commence around 8 p. m. and end about 9 p. m. Those in attendance then head at once for the Meeting Room to study the exhibits and also "second guess" the judging. There seem to be something exceptional this year. From the remarks made to this reporter and the opinions expressed, agreement on the judges' selection seemed quite unanimous.

As noted before, the general level of competition in the 1969 members exhibition appeared rather even. The deciding factor seemed to be the manner of presentation, stressing quality rather than quantity. In other words, pages with lengthy descriptions, and with art or overdone photographic work had little bearing upon the receipt of an award. The selected material primarily had to tell the story. But also the exhibitor had to indicate the basic philately and postal history in each item shown. *(H. M. G.)*

Meeting of May 7, 1969

The Louise Boyd Dale and Alfred F. Lichtenstein

Collections of Latin America and British Africa

This program was conducted by Mr. Bernard Harmer (see page 230) who read a paper describing the material as it was shown with 52 color slides on the screen. In addition, all of the twenty wall frames were filled. Now follows Mr. Harmer's remarks as he spoke them:



Mr. Bernard D. Harmer speaking on May 7, 1969. (Photo by Boutrelle)

This evening you are not to be weighed down with an erudite lecture on any one subject or country. I hope in the next few hours — I live in the City now so I don't have to worry about the 10:05 to Larchmont — to show you, with the limited (if extravagant) material being exhibited tonight, the unlimited depth of the collections that were brought together by Louise Boyd Dale and her father, Alfred F. Lichtenstein.

Under the terms of Mrs. Dale's will, only certain portions of her collection were to be sold, while the balance was distributed in various ways.

The material you will see tonight comprises firstly, a selection from the Latin American collection which will be sold at auction in April 1970, and secondly, a selection from the British African collection which I regret will *not* be sold.

This British group is exhibited tonight through the courtesy of the Anne Boyd Lichtenstein Foundation, (and with the help of its adviser Miss Ethel Harper) a Foundation which is ensuring that the stamps it controls are made available for exhibition when a worthy occasion arises; naturally an exhibit at the Collectors Club falls within this category!) Previously, this Foundation has exhibited at the Cardinal Spellman Museum, at Interpex and just recently, at the 100th Anniversary Exhibition of the Royal Philatelic Society, London — the requirement at this Exhibition that the exhibitor be living was waived because of the close association Mrs. Dale and Mr. Lichtenstein had had with that British Society.

In addition to the material shown in the frames, there will be illustrations of many items in full color.

I have endeavored in the selection of these two exhibits to show the wide extent of the collections. The Latin American material is classic, the British is more "turn-of-the-century," the comparisons I think will prove interesting.

The first group is from the Latin American portion.

Latin America

Argentina

Argentina is very well represented and shows the ability the father-daughter team had for finding either picturesque items or collections that contained them. The first slide typifies this with a selection of the first issue used with some really fancy cancellations, all—with one exception—on four-margined stamps. Some attractive covers will be seen in the frame. Two examples of the 15 centavos trisected for use as 5 centavos are shown. These are quite rare and list at $500. each.

The next slide shows (and I quote) "The original design by Roberto Lange." Can anyone confirm that this is an original? Has it been recorded as such?

One of the great rarities of Argentina is the tête-bêche of the 15 centavos. We see it at left as part of a block of eight. A bookworm — the insect not the human variety — has unfortunately eaten away several thousand dollars worth of value. The no accent over "U" variety comes in a lovely mint copy of bright, fresh color. Just look at the page of the first and second issue used. What a wonderful range of postmarks; they just gladden a describer's heart! The strip of three with the "no accent" is quite a piece. In the frames are some other nice items of the "Seal" issues.

What a page of stamps the next slides illustrate! The 10 centavos green unused is a lovely copy and so is the first of the two 15 centavos. As I was making my notes it seemed to me the second 15 centavos was not a sharp enough impression yet the margins were far larger than would be possible for a cut-down perforated issue. You're right — margins are added on three sides, as they are also on the used copy down at the bottom right. The two pairs of 10 centavos green are quite wonderful. The next slide illustrates some attractive multiples of the perforated issue. That first block of the 10 centavos would make some nice imperforate singles if you had an evil thought. Look at the sharp impression. I also like the marginal strip of the 15 centavos.

From another page I show an unused pair of the unwmkd. imperforate 15 centavos green on a cover with the later issue 5 centavos of 1867-68.

Bolivia

I am going to brush over once lightly as I see our secretary, Mr. Rendon, is present and I want to be caught out as little as possible. Perhaps at the conclusion, if there is any item or items on which he would like to make a few learned comments, he will be gracious enough to do so.

I do dare to illustrate a few items, however. The page of 1868 5 centavos violets and rose-lilacs is headed by quite an exceptional mint block of eight (at this stage may I add that stamps with gum will be described as mint, those without as unused. I shall not go into the various divisions—or shall I say diversions —regarding gum!). The group of used shows some of the range of attractive postmarks with which Bolivia is blessed, when genuine, or cursed when forged. The second slide shows a front with the 10 centavos bisected with a pair of the stamps for a 25 centavos rate. (Perhaps Mr. Rendon will explain this rate to us later). Examples of the 50 centavos orange on covers shown in the frames along with the reprint of the 100 centavos blue. A beautiful unused block of four of the 50 centavos blue heads the page now projected. A copy of the dark blue shade is to the right.

Brazil

The Dale collection of Brazil is not extensive, surprisingly so in view of the simple artistic merit of the Bulls Eyes issue. There are actually only 29

Bulls Eyes items. The page of 60's and 90's is quite spectacular — the rich early impression of the strip of three of the 60's being most obvious. The corner copy of the "90" is not likely to want for a buyer.

The "sloping numerals" issue of 1844 to 1846 is all on one page — the average collector would probably mount this on three pages more properly to display the many fine items. Some nice high values! You will find two pages of the "upright numerals" in the frame.

Chile To Paraguay

Chile next attracts our attention. Here is a mint copy of that graphically described shade "burnt sienna." There are more vivid colors in the used. *Colombia* is not important. *Dominican Republic.* The reconstruction of the laid paper ½ reales is interesting. The very real "un real" of 1866-67 with double inscription is illustrated, as is also an unused strip of three of the ½ real on olive.

Paraguay is headed by a mint block of nine of the 2 reales blue and an unused irregular block of the 3 reales black. The "5" surcharges in the frames are interesting and well worth an examination.

Peru

I am only showing the interesting stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. A glance at the mint block of the 2 reales brown red with the bluing from the gum immediately tells you this was a Perkins Bacon job. This also applies to the 1 real blue in a mint block. An example of the blue on a folded letter is shown with the Company cancellation "5" in oval grid (Figure 1). Other examples illustrated have Government cancellations. In the frame you will see examples of the "prepared for use" in various colors.



Figure 1.

Uruguay

This is quite an exceptional and extensive collection. A really rare stamp is the 1857 60 centavos with the spaced "DILIGENCIA." Here are three shades of blue, dark blue and pale blue. Those with keen eyesight will note that the first is repaired and the last has a thin spot.

Two great rarities are the tête-bêches of the 1858 120 centavos and 180 centavos; both are in the collection, the former in a vertical format and latter horizontal (Figure 2). Their rarity is reflected by the catalogue price of $6,250. for each. The "180" incidentally is mint! This series is interesting

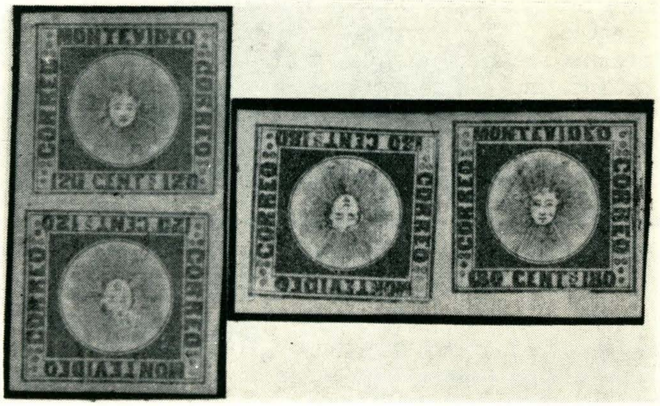


Figure 2.

in that it was first issued at the end of March 1858 by the Administrator General of Posts as a Carrier issue and withdrawn on August 5 of the same year. It was then re-issued in June of 1859 as a Government issue and finally withdrawn January 1861.

In the same issue, there is the famous error of color, the 180 centavos in the color of the 240 centavos. The late E. J. Lee in his book on Uruguay doubts the existence of this error on the grounds that the stamp should correspond with one of the thirty types of the 180 centavos green — and it does not. The stamp will be expertised and only offered if passed as genuine.

The next slide has a part of a document from the Administrator-General of Posts showing examples of the six stamps and their uses. At this stage I am going to ask Alex Rendon to translate from Spanish into English any portions of this that are pertinent.

The next is simply a wonderful, colorful cover, cataloguing a nominal $100 plus but which we believe will bring several thousands. The same comment goes for the neat cover showing three different values. More covers of the thin and thick numerals can be seen in the frames along with a fine representation of the Coat of Arms series of 1864 with some multiples, tête-bêche pairs of the 8 centavos green, some appealing covers including a 12 centavos diagonally bisected.

The next official document shows sets of the provisional and the definitive issue. The provisionals were issued January 1, 1866 and were retired from circulation on January 10, the day of issue of the definitive issue.

The document is dated June 13, 1866; the date is shown on the canceller of the provisionals.

The next document again records, this time on January 20, 1866 the new series. This issue is interesting because all the values have CENTESIMOS spelt with a second "C" instead of an "S." The 10 centavos comes bisected, the 15 centavos trisected and the 20 centavos bisected or quadrisected. Four examples are shown.

Printings of imperforate and perforated issues overlapped; they were made both in London and Montevideo. For example, the 10 centavos was issued perforated as early as March 1866, and imperforate as late as March 1872.

Examples of multiples, and some further covers are in the frame.

Venezuela

The nine pages in the frame only give a small idea of what is an attractive if not too extensive a collection. The entires are intriguing, as invariably Vene-

zuela covers are, with the numeral cancellations, flowers, stars and so on. The tête-bêche of the 2 reales — which only comes in the coarse printing is quite rare and the mint marginal pair in the Dale Collection is most attractive. The first printing — fine impressions — incidentally was lithographed in the United States. In the frame you see further examples of the necessity of bisecting. There is a 1 real bisected for the local ½ real rate to Caracas; there is a 2 reales bisected with a half real for a 1½ real rate to Lisbon, Portugal.

The "Escuelas" issue of 1871-76 includes some exceptional items and in the frame you will see the following examples of the frame inverted — 2 centavos, upper right stamp in a block of four used, center stamp in an unused strip of three, 15 reales mint but a little stained, and used on piece.

British Africa

In the frames are portions of the British Africa collection from N to Z and as previously mentioned these are here by arrangement with the Anne Boyd Lichtenstein Foundation, and with the assistance of Miss Ethel Harper.

Niger Coast

This was originally known as *Oil Rivers Protectorate* and was managed by the British Royal Niger Company. The first issue was in July 1892 and comprises six Great Britain Queen Victoria stamps overprinted "BRITISH PROTECTORATE OIL RIVERS." The denominations were ½p, 1p, 2p, 2½p, 5p and 1/-. It was desired to have an official issue and the essay shown here follows the style of the 2 pence Victoria of Great Britain both as to design and color. It was not however adopted and instead the attractive line-engraved issue by Waterlow was issued in 1893.

In September 1893 a shortage of the half-penny value necessitated the issue of provisional "½d" overprints on diagonally bisected one penny stamps. 4 sheets i.e. 480 stamps or 960 bisects were surcharged. It is stated that the surcharge was applied one row at a time and that the first row of twenty-four stamps was surcharged in violet and subsequent rows in vermilion as the surcharge would show up better. A mint pair is illustrated with the surcharge in violet and also you see a vertical double pair in violet at top and vermilion below. Both items have the sheet margin at top which bears out the explanation. In the frame, however, you see a horizontal double pair with the surcharge in different directions. If this issue was printed on a row-by-row basis I wonder how this error occurs in a horizontal format!

In December 1893 further half-penny shortages occurred and the 2 pence and 2½ pence were surcharged, not as bisects as there was no attempt to balance values on this occasion.

In the words of Mr. Agabeg in a paper given before the Royal Philatelic Society, London in 1956: "The work was done by natives, each surcharge being individually handstamped . . . " and so on. When one looks at the trouble the natives took to make the errors, many needing a lot of manipulative dexterity, it is not surprising that the issue was considered controversial at the time. But the years soften the facts and today this issue despite its multiplicity of types and colors — or perhaps because of it — enjoys great popularity.

The later type in violet on the 2½ pence is rare, as is also the same color and stamp with the peculiar irregular capital type. In the normal capital letters type the black overprint on the 2½ pence, the second rarest of that type is illustrated normal and inverted.

Two examples of different types se-tenant are shown, each showing different types of surcharge in different colors. The next item, a strip of three of the



Figure 3. (Left) Niger Coast. A strip of three of the Half Penny on 2½d. and (right) the rare 20/ on 1 shilling surcharge.

surcharge on the 2½ pence (Figure 3) shows the dexterity and skill of the "native" that carried out this particular job. There is an alternative here! Were there three natives each with a handstamp pointed in different directions?

The necessity (and I use the word loosely) for high denominations arose and this time — you will remember that the 1892 set only went to the one shilling value — a "One Shilling" surcharge was applied to the 2 pence value, a 5/- to the 2 pence, a 10/- to the 5 pence and a 20/- to the 1/-.

Pairs of the 5/- and the 10/- are shown, each with one surcharge misplaced, the former inverted, and the latter sideways. Two of the three 20/- surcharges are shown, in red and in black (Figure 3). It also comes in violet but is not in this collection.

These high denominations are exceptionally rare. Both the 5/- and 10/- catalogue $1,400 each as normals, the red surcharge 20/- lists at $13,000 and the black 20/- at $16,500. It is reported that there were 28 of the 5/-, 32 of the 10/- and 8 or 9 of the 20/-.

Shortages of the ½ penny value re-occurred and in May 1894 the Niger definitive 1 penny dark blue was bisected and overprinted with a red numeral "½." The overprinting of the 1 penny stamp resulted in a shortage of the denomination, and consequently examples of the Oil Rivers 2 pence were bisected and handstamped with a large numeral "1." Illustrated is a double surcharge on an incomplete cover to England.

Two covers showing examples of double bisection are illustrated. Each has the 4½ pence rate to England, were mailed the same day, bear consecutive Registration numbers are to the same addressee *but* have a different handwriting (definitely not philatelic!)

Later in 1894 the "½" handstamp was used on the 1 penny vermilion of 1894 bisected vertically or horizontally.

Old Calabar — that's a place, not a person — ran out of the ½ penny and surcharged the 1894 2½ pence blue with ONE HALF-PENNY spelt out. There is an interesting "OIE" error in the frame.

British Central Africa

Nyasaland is in the N-Z album of Mrs. Dale, but is British Central Africa as far as the Scott catalogue is concerned. As with so many countries, the first issue was made by overprinting stamps which previously were used in the territory. The £10 is pictured. A much greater rarity is the £25 which comes in 1895 without watermark and in 1896 watermarked Crown CC (Figure 4).

British Central Africa's philatelic trouble was generally a shortage of the 1 penny. In 1895 a provisional ONE PENNY on 2 pence was issued, in 1897 a ONE PENNY on 3/-, and in 1898 the "check stamp" provisional was devised. As you will see from the album page illustrated here, an impression of the One Penny Revenue stamp for checks was surrounded by a border reading "Internal Postage." Two errors can be seen; the check stamp inverted, and the same omitted in pair with normal. Both are rare and popular.



Figure 4.

Rhodesia

Some interesting provisionals and some rare type-setting errors within them are found from Rhodesia. The fourth stamp has the "P" of "Penny" inverted; the strip has the "R" of "THREE" inverted and the pair, the "T" of "THREE" inverted. Two are unpriced, one catalogues $1,350.

St. Helena

Here are found numerous provisionals; the double 2½d on 6 pence in the center of a strip is illustrated, and the one shilling omitted with normal in a pair (see Figure 5).

Sierra Leone

Need I mention that the material illustrated under *Sierra Leone* is of provisionals. Again errors are evident. In 1897 Stamp Duty stamps were overprinted or surcharged POSTAGE AND REVENUE on the One Penny and the same plus 2½d on various denominations. As there are six types of the "2½d" and most of them were used on four different values, there are 18 different "2½ds" to collect if you are wealthy enough. The five types of the surcharge on the 2/- are shown.

Uganda

Get out your typewriters! Who knows, the one you have may exactly duplicate one of the two typewriters used for the Uganda 1895 and 1896 issues. The Scott catalogue tells us that the stamps were typed by the Rev. Ernest Miller; that he obtained a new typewriter in 1895 and late in 1895 used a violet ribbon in the machine. All of this is evident from an examination of the sheets in the frames. Note the wide " G" on the sheet numbered 48, the narrow "U G" on sheet 49 and the violet of sheet 50 which is also illustrated. In regard to the vertical strip, who is "Geo. W" and what in particular does the date "6. 9. 1896" signify? It appears from information given me by Miss Ethel Harper from C. J. Phillips book on the subject that "Geo. W." was probably Geo. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate, as he organized the mail service. The currency, incidentally, was cowries and 50 of them equalled "one penny." The 5 cowrie stamp (1/10th of a penny) must be one of the lowest denominations known.

In June 1896 the military services took over the mails, showed rather more respect for the Crown and changed to V. R. at the top and Uganda spelled out at the bottom. Revertions to the strip, if the military services were in charge in June why the Sept. 6 date or could Wilson have written American style June 9? Note the attractive strip at right. If any of you are wondering what the faint pencil marks are that show through the stamps, they read "Hind H. R. Harmer" and are in my father's immaculate handwriting which has not unfortunately been passed down from generation to generation.



Figure 5. St. Helena. (Left) the surcharge , the center stamp is double and (right) pair with bottom stamp lacking surcharge.

Later in 1896 Uganda changed her currency to annas and rupees and stamps of British East Africa were overprinted UGANDA at the top — at least most of the time, as you will note a vertical pair where the overprint is omitted on the lower stamp.

Zululand And Zanzibar

Zululand comes next — even if out of order because it fits the frame better. The rare Victoria £5 in mint condition is shown on the screen.

In Zanzibar the natives were restless and careless! Indian stamps were overprinted "Zanzibar" — or a reasonable replica of it. On occasions it read "Zanzidar," "Zapzidar," "Zarnibar," and "Zanzibarr." Add numerous type varieties, and you could have a one-volume collection of the 1895-96 issue alone.

Later provisionals of a 2½ anna value became required; three types were overprinted in black on the 1 anna, 3 in red on the 1 anna, 6 in red on the 1½ anna and 6 in blue on the 2 annas.

Now if you take all these types and apply them to the many type errors of the "Zanzibar" overprint and you can come up with a highly specialized multi-volume collection — or a nervous breakdown.

Look at the last frame, use your imagination and you'll see what I mean.

And so we arrive at the conclusion of this two-part display.

In looking back over the two displays, it is interesting to note that in the case of the Latin American group value rests generally with stamps which were rare in their own right. In the case of the British Africa, with a few notable exceptions, the value rests in the overprinting or surcharging of a basic stamp which was common in itself. One might say that "As the aboriginal is native to Australia, so the provisional is native to British Africa."

My thanks to Norman Scrivener of my organization for the excellent color-slides, my thanks to the Club for the dinner and to you for your patience.

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

5347 William R. Liberman, New York, N. Y. Collects the Greek area.
5348 Wilber H. Schilling, Minneapolis, Minn. Collects United States and France.
5349 David Richard Tester, Cuckfield, England. Collects Postmarks of the Nigerias, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia.
5350 Lewis Kaufman, Kiamesha, N. Y. Collects United States 19th Century Cancellations.
5351 Edward J. Sullivan, Littleton, Mass. Collects United States.
5352 Peter H. Rieman, New York, N. Y. Collects New South Wales, Greece.
5353 Stanley J. Richmond, Newton, Mass.
5354 Paul S. H. Lindsay, Montreal, Canada. Collects Pence Issues of British North America.
5355 Charles J. Chesloe, Willow Springs, Ill. Collects Czechoslovakia.
5356 Arthur Edwin Brooks, Geneseo, N. Y. Collects Education on Stamps.
5357 Dr. Carlos Casali, Mexico, DF, Mexico. Collects Mexico, Vatican, S. Marino, Italy, United States Air Mails.
5358 Alfred J. Greenfield, Dallas, Tex. Collects #1's of World, Germany, Austria.

1969 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Summer Recess

Meetings convene at 8 p. m.

September 17th — *THE BALTIMORE PHILATELIC SOCIETY*

Auditor's Report

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC. — BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1968

To The Board of Governors
The Collectors Club, Inc.
New York, New York

We have examined the balance sheet of The Collectors Club, Inc. as of December 31, 1968 and the related statement of operations and surplus and the statement of changes in fund balances for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and other such auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the assets and liabilities of The Collectors Club, Inc. at December 31, 1968, arising from cash transactions and the revenues collected and expenditures made by it, and changes in fund balances during the year then ended on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

WOLF AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants

Mineola, New York
April 29, 1969

ASSETS

Current Funds:			
Cash in Banks:			
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.	$ 1,078.76		
Bowery Savings Bank	2,456.22	$ 3,534.98	
Petty cash fund		50.00	
Deposit with post office		20.00	
Due from J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund		271.24	
Due from Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund		350.00	
Due from advertisers		724.80	
Prepaid insurance		969.00	
Total Current Funds			$ 5,920.02
Plant Investment Fund:			
Real estate	$ 69,780.87		
Furniture and equipment	18,454.59		
Library	30,293.35		
Total Plant Investment			118,528.81
Other Funds:			
House Replacement Fund:			
Cash - Seaman's Bank for Savings	$ 4,946.51		
Marketable securities at cost	23,121.26		
Undeposited cash	187.75	$ 28,255.52	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:			
Cash - Seamen's Bank for Savings	187.75		
Marketable securities at cost	9,375.13		
Undeposited cash	83.75	9,646.63	
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund:			
Cash - Manhattan Savings Bank		9,925.27	
Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Fund:			
Cash - Seamen's Bank for Savings		10,386.63	
Life Membership Fund:			
Cash - Bowery Savings Bank		150.00	
Capital Fund:			
Cash - Union Dime Savings Bank	$ 15,736.38		
- Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	71,256.31		
Marketable securities, at cost	10,773.53	$ 97,766.22	
Total Other Funds			156,130.27
Total Assets			$280,579.10

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Current Fund:			
Membership dues received in advance		$ 559.15	
Social security taxes payable		192.28	
Federal income taxes withheld		155.40	
New York State income taxes withheld		21.60	
New York City income taxes withheld		9.30	
Reserve for anticipated street assessment		2,500.00	
Current fund surplus		2,482.29	
Total Current Funds			$ 5,920.02
Plant Investment Fund			118,528.81
Other Funds:			
House Replacement Fund		$ 28,255.52	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:			
Due to current fund	$ 271.24		
Surplus	9,375.39	9,646.63	
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund:			
Due to current fund	350.00		
Surplus	9,575.27	9,925.27	
Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Fund		10,386.63	
Life Membership Fund		150.00	
Capital Fund		97,766.22	
Total Other Funds			156,130.27
Total Liabilities and Capital			$280,579.10

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS

Income:		
Membership dues	$ 17,247.91	
Interest on bank account	331.51	
Contributions	977.65	$ 18,557.07
Operating Expenses:		
Office	4,932.76	
Club activities	3,049.18	
House	5,486.07	
Library	2,707.65	$ 16,175.66
		2,381.41
Cost of publishing "Philatelist"		2,784.85
Deficiency of income over expenses		(403.44)
Surplus - January 1, 1968		2,885.73
Surplus - December 31, 1968		$ 2,482.29

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

PLANT INVESTMENT FUND

Balance, January 1, 1968		$117,906.89
Add:		
Rug for library	$ 542.17	
Dehumidifier for storeroom	79.75	621.92
Balance, December 31, 1968		$118,528.81

HOUSE REPLACEMENT FUND

Balance, January 1, 1968		$ 27,049.79
Add:		
Interest on U. S. Treasury Bonds	$ 307.50	
Bank interest	222.23	
Interest on American Telephone and Telegraph bonds	67.50	
Dividends on corporate stocks	608.50	1,205.73
Balance, December 31, 1968		$ 28,255.52

J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL FUND

Balance, January 1, 1968		$ 9,375.13
Add:		
Interest on U. S. Treasury Bonds	$ 167.50	
Dividends on I.B.M. stock	104.00	271.50
		9,646.63
Deduct:		
Contribution to General Fund for library		271.24
Balance, December 31, 1968		$ 9,375.39

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

THEODORE E. STEINWAY MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS FUND

Balance, January 1, 1968		$ 4,694.53
Add:		
Contributions	$ 6,671.72	
Handbook sales	1,641.95	
Bank interest	279.39	8,593.06
		13,287.59
Deduct:		
Printing and publishing costs	3,362.32	
Contribution to General Fund	350.00	3,712.32
Balance, December 31, 1968		$ 9,575.27

DR. HARRY MARK DAGGETT, JR., FUND

Balance, January 1, 1968		$ 9,695.93
Add:		
Distribution from the estate of Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Deceased	$ 187.98	
Bank interest	502.72	690.70
Balance, December 31, 1968		$ 10,386.63

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

Balance, January 1, 1968	$ 200.00
Deduct:	
Allocated to 1968 membership dues	50.00
Balance, December 31, 1968	$ 150.00

CAPITAL FUND

Balance, January 1, 1968		$ 19,669.05
Add:		
Interest on FHA promissory note	$ 682.19	
Bank interest	1,584.48	
Contributions	75,830.50	78,097.17
Balance, December 31, 1968		$ 97,766,22

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part hereof.

ACCOUNTANTS' STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

The following supplementary information is not considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations, but is submitted for purposes of supplementary analysis.

The financial information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our examination of the financial statements and is, in our opinion, fairly stated in all material respects in relation to such financial statements, taken as a whole.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Office:		
Salary		$ 3,200.00
Social security		152.49
Stationery & supplies		495.56
Postage		457.16
Telephone		420.95
Auditing		400.00
Miscellaneous		46.60
Gifts		110.00
		5,282.76
Less - Contribution from Steinway Fund		350.00
		$ 4,932.76
Club Activities:		
Stationery & supplies		$ 187.85
Postage		450.00
Program & meeting expenses		1,622.15
Publicity		46.55
Exhibition & special events		564.00
Miscellaneous		178.63
		$ 3,049.18
House:		
Wages		$ 1,395.00
Social security		64.68
Electric, gas & oil		1,764.82
Building repairs		677.00
Supplies		100.02
Cleaning		30.00
Elevator maintenance		300.24
Insurance		1,833.64
Miscellaneous		920.67
		7,086.07
Less: Contribution from Philatelic Foundation		1,600.00
		$ 5,486.07

OPERATING EXPENSES

Library:			
Salary			$ 2,720.00
Social security			128.48
Acquisitions & subscriptions			60.30
Stationery & supplies			47.14
Postage			26.47
Binding			58.50
Miscellaneous			188.00
			3,228.89
Less: Contribution from Chittenden Fund		$ 271.24	
Sale of duplicate library material		250.00	521.24
			$ 2,707.65

COST OF PUBLISHING "PHILATELIST"

Costs:			
Printing			$ 6,955.00
Engraving and photos			412.24
Stationery, supplies and postage			676.40
C. C. P. award			75.00
Miscellaneous			55.50
			$ 8,174.14
Revenues:			
Advertising		$ 4,809.73	
Subscriptions		209.50	
Sales		370.06	5,389.29
Net cost - Exhibition B			$ 2,784.85

MARKETABLE SECURITIES

HOUSE REPLACEMENT FUND

Shares or Par Value		Book Value	Market Value	Income
$6,000	United States Treasury Bonds 2½% 1967-72	$ 5,776.88	$ 5,445.00	$ 150.00
3,000	United States Treasury Bonds 3¼% 1978-83	2,998.13	2,253.75	97.50
2,000	United States Treasury Bonds 3% 1995	1,992.21	1,452.00	60.00
2,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3⅜% 1973	1,811.38	1,720.00	67.50
10 shs.	Dow Chemical	798.10	780.00	23.50
100 shs.	Standard Oil Co. New Jersey	4,139.50	7,862.50	365.00
50 shs.	Cities Service Co. $4.40 Pfd.	5,605.06	12,987.50	220.00
		$ 23,121.26	$ 32,500.75	$ 983.50

J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL FUND

$ 700	United States Treasury Bonds 2½% 1967-72	$ 700.00	$ 635.25	17.50
6,000	United States Treasury Bonds 2½% 1967-72	5,776.87	5,445.00	150.00
40 shs.	International Business Machines	2,898.26	12,600.00	104.00
		$ 9,375.13	$ 18,680.25	271.50

CAPITAL FUND

$11,000	Farmers Home Administration - 6.25% — 10/1/69-70 Promissory Note - Guaranteed by Department of Agriculture	$ 10,773.53	$ 10,773.53	682.19

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. It is the practice of the Club to record the value of donated collections at the selling price at the time of sale only. The value of donated collections in the possession of the Club at December 31, 1968 is not reflected on the balance sheet.
2. The market value of securities held by the various funds was greater than cost at December 31, 1968.

Book Reviews

Cumulative Index "The London Philatelist," Volumes 1 to 77 (1892-1968) compiled by Arnold M. Strange. Published April, 1969 in conjunction with the Centenary of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. 134 pages. Unbound. Available from the Royal Philatelic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London W1N 1PE, U. K. Price not stated.

Few people do indexing work. Consequently, only those like this reviewer, who do, can truly appreciate the enormous amount of wearisome toil that was required to produce this most useful guide to 77 years of some of the finest philatelic research and studies ever published.

Furthermore, there are no guidelines published for an index of philatelic journals. Each indexer has his individual way of doing it.

With no intention of bragging, but simply going by accepted opinions in the world of philately, "The London Philatelist" and the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST have been regarded for years as the two leading philatelic journals in the world. The three most important factors contributing to these opinions are that the information published is original, scholarly, and accurate.

Consequently, to have a complete index of the 77 years of this great British publication will help many present-day philatelists in their search for valuable past information.

As the compiler wrote in the Introduction: "It has been a tiring, often tiresome and usually an unrewarding stint and its completion leaves me with a sense of relief . . ." This reflects the glory of philately that there always seems to be a few dedicated people who are willing to do such work in order to accomplish something as helpful as this index.

Now, this reviewer sees what he will have to face, because in 1971 when the Collectors Club reaches its 75th anniversary, he made a commitment to compile and publish a 50-year Cumulative Index of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. This "London Philatelist" Cumulative Index will serve as a helpful guide, especially since Mr. Roland King-Farlow produced parts of the Cumulative Indices for both journals. The only questionable matter is the practicability of leaving such a large index unbound. Here, there are differences of opinion.

(H. M. G.)

The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1869-1969. Printed for the Royal Philatelic Society, London by Robert Maclehose & Co. Ltd., the University Press, Glasgow, 1969. 192 pages, illustrated. Not priced.

The first hundred years of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, were not of a smooth and preordained nature. On the contrary, as this book vividly shows, there were the growing pains experienced by any similar assemblage. Essentially, the book presents a coherent synopsis of the first century of the Society in segments which illustrate the varied stages of its development.

The history, written by Past President Capt. B. Rogers-Tillstone, R. N. and edited by Mr. A. R. Butler, is remarkably free of unnecessary verbage, telling the story of the Society's development with all due respect and proper emphasis on the high points. Each of the ten chapters of the history covers a meaningful span in the development of the Society.

Though an earlier work covering the history of the first fifty years of the Society was available, Captain Rogers-Tillstone felt it more desirable to search

the records in hopes of producing a fresh approach. The results of his efforts prove that this was an excellent decision.

In addition to the history are chapters which fill in details and round out the picture of the Society's first century. Historically of interest are rosters of the names of those who held office in the Society as Patrons, Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurers and Librarians. A series of biographies of the Patrons, Presidents and Secretaries is offered, although some of these may not be as thorough as one would like to see.

The library, called the Society's greatest asset, is given a very informative chapter which touches the highlights of the collection. Certainly, one of the most interesting rooms at the Society for researchers and interested philatelists alike is the museum, which has many original dies and other early materials necessary for the production of stamps. The chapter on the museum tells of the treasures contained in the cases on display and also illustrates some of these, including a lithographic stone bearing defaced transfers of the India 1854 essays.

The winners of the medals offered by the Society, the Crawford, Tapling and Tilleard Medals, are listed as well as the subjects for which they were awarded. The chapter showing a list of the publications of the Society is not only impressive but also conveys an appreciation of one of the Society's principal objects, "to diffuse among the Members of the Society and others information . . ." of any important philatelic nature.

A final chapter on the expert committee shows the almost twentyfold growth in the last seventy-five years of the volume of work handled by this important function of the Society.

The primary value of this book is as an historical work — a chronicle of growth into the world's most respected philatelic society. In spite of this aspect, the history, which could have been very dull, sparkled instead with a style that led to many moments of delightful reading. The later sections are more of a reference nature but will be interesting to anyone who "browses" through the pages. The book, as a whole, is a model of what a history of a philatelic organization should be. *(Robert P. Odenweller)*

Indian Travelling Post Offices, 1864-1891. By D. R. Martin. 40 pages, illustrated with Maps and Line drawings. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, England. Price £1 ($2.40) including postage.

The appearance of another work by Col. D. R. Martin on Indian postal history is, as usual, looked forward to with great interest. Again, we have not been disappointed. This book deals with the Indian Railway Travelling Post Offices, identifying many new types of markings used and locations.

The first chapter outlines the historical background and tells of the Mail Guards who were used on the Indian Railways from 1854. Then follows the history of the Travelling Post Offices divided into two chapters, 1 May 1864 to 31 March 1875, and 1875-1881, the period of unified control. The various types of cancellations and handstamps are identified and illustrated.

The Overland Mail in India fills the fourth chapter describing the service between Calcutta and Bombay 1833-1875, between Agra and Bombay 1833-1931, and between Madras and Bombay 1833-1872.

A chapter on the Railway Mail Service from 1881-1891 includes a detailed explanation of the Code Letters, which have often mystified students in the past. The two last chapters deal with the static R.M.S. Sorting Offices 1884-1891,

ending with one titled "Peeps at Later Years." There is a valuable Appendix in which the Mail Agents and Record Offices from 1872-1891 are listed.

The members of the India Study Circle have assisted the author. The nine excellent maps have been drawn by Gerald Davis, illustrating the various railway services and their development.

We can unhesitatingly recommend this book to all those students specializing in Indian philately and postal history. It is also useful to the student of railway markings in general. *(H. D. S. H.)*

The Ross Smith England Australia Flight — A Postal History. By Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr. Published by N. H. Smith. 177 pages, illustrated, paperbound. Price $7.50 from N. H. Smith, P. O. Box 4993 Clearwater, Florida.

Fifty years ago, when aerial pioneers were opening the way for today's routine air travel, many attempts were inspired by tangible prize offers. Among these was a proposal designed to stimulate the development of aviation services to Australia from Britain. This book tells the story of that competition and particularly that of the winning flight, piloted by Captain Ross Smith, no relation to the author.

Logically presented are the many facets of the background events which lead up to the flight itself. As facilities enroute were almost nonexistent, Captain Smith found it necessary to organize a reconnaissance of the projected route to establish supply points to be used during the flight. Certain details of this reconnaissance are offered. Little is mentioned of the actual flight, the author citing two sources in which the story is told in the pilot's own words. Unfortunately, one of these sources is not easily found, and the other is an old issue of "National Geographic Magazine."

The bulk of the book is, as should be, about the special adhesive and the covers on which they are found. The author attempts, in one section, to make a case for inclusion in some catalogues which do not currently list the adhesive. The arguments are, in my opinion, weak. Although the adhesive has significance and is very well respected in more than just the aerophilatelic circles, it was not issued to be used by itself to pay full postage before the flight, but is more on the order of a commemorative label which identifies the covers carried on the winning flight, applied after the flight was over. Surely catalogue non-recognition is not all that important. There are many other issues more deserving of catalogue recognition, such as the Pigeon Post Stamps of New Zealand, which have not suffered by such treatment.

It is a shame that this book suffers from one technical fault. The illustrations are not as good as they should be, and in some cases are almost useless. They are, however, intended to be a checklist of the existing covers and in this respect the efforts are relatively successful.

In the review copy, certain of the pages were not bound in the proper sequence, making it momentarily difficult to follow the story line.

As a whole, the book represents a well researched listing of the covers known to the author and can be instrumental in "proving" unknowns. Perhaps the most valuable aspect of the work is that it should excite interest in the Ross Smith covers and by this service obviate any need for universal catalogue recognition. It is a good, informative book, and helpful reading for anyone interested in this aspect of aerophilately. *(Robert P. Odenweller)*

The Kings of Egypt and Their Stamps. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, England. 42pp., illustrated, 4pp. in full color. £1 or $2.40.

In 1954, when the Palace Collections were auctioned in Cairo, an extraordinary collection of Egypt's essays and proofs that had been assembled by the late A. S. Mackenzie-Low and sold intact to the late King Fouad I, was acquired by a collector who added to it other items from the Dr. William Byam properties. It probably is the finest lot of such material ever put together. It now is offered by Robson Lowe's private treaty department, and this brochure represents an inventory of it. As such it is an important reference work.

As a "catalogue," however, the beautifully produced work lacks that thoroughness one has come to expect of the publications which bear the Robson Lowe Ltd. hallmark. The compiler has supplemented the Mackenzie-Low notes with references to the "Zeheri Catalogue," published by the Egyptian Philatelic Society, to identify some of the individual items. Unfortunately, he did not consult Nos. 3 and 4, Vol. XXI, of The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, which has much more detailed information on the subject. Had some of this information been incorporated, the present brochure would have been the *sine qua non* of literature related to this field, especially since it contains illustrations and listings of items Kings Fouad and Farouk I acquired because of their regal position and which had been entirely unknown until 1954. *(Ernest A. Kehr)*

Postal History of United States Forces in British Solomon Islands Protectorate During World War II. By Stanley C. Jersey. Published by the American Philatelic Society's Literature Committee. 96 pages, 105 illustrations, clothbound. Price $10.00 postpaid, from A. P. S. Central Office. Box 800, State College, Pa. 16801.

The many and varied Forces participating in the Solomon Islands campaign during World War II made necessary the formation of military post offices to handle mail sent to the different units. As security of troop movements was of some concern, a system was devised to this end. This book is a chronicle of the growing pains of the system and provides a checklist of the marks known to be used at the time.

Presented in a logical sequence, the history of the area leading up to the Guadalcanal conflict is well outlined. As each military unit involved in the campaign is discussed, the pertinent information about the unit's postal marks is shown and if necessary, a checklist of the marks is provided.

Certain inaccuracies may, however, be found in some portions of the narrative, which are not directly concerned with the postal history information but which are intended to make the story more interesting. Of primary note is the overemphasis of concern shown by the author in a soldier's using the code word "cactus" in a return address as a location name for Guadalcanal. The cited case occurs well after the initial operation. Certainly the name would be highly classified before the battle, but it is not at all unusual for these code words to be declassified after the initial battle and used later as common reference names. (Take, for example, "Omaha Beach" at Normandy, France).

A more careful proofreader would have eliminated some of the errors in spelling which are scattered through the book, usually of proper names such as James Mitchener, or names as Paekakariki, a town in New Zealand which is spelled differently twice on Page 39, but neither spelling is correct.

These small problems aside, the book is sure to be useful to war cover collectors and those interested in the British Solomons. Though somewhat limited by subject, it is likely that even general collectors will find the earlier pages on the history to be interesting, and the style of presentation and illustrations to be easy reading. *(Robert P. Odenweller)*

Know Your United States Stamps compiled and edited by Lilly B. Freed. 94 pages, profusely illustrated, paper cover. Published by Scott Publications, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022. Price $2.50.

The title page of this booklet outlines it contents as "a guide to the identification of major and minor varieties of U. S. postage stamps as listed in Scott's United States Specialized and Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogues." This booklet, however, does not touch upon all the United States listings in the Scott catalogues. Postal stationery and revenue stamps have been omitted as well as Local and Carrier stamps that are in Scott's U. S. Specialized.

There is a fine introduction written by William W. Wylie, who also wrote a chapter at the end upon the identification of one of the trickiest United States stamps — Scott No. 594. So many collectors believe they may own this rarity, only to be disappointed to learn that their copy of the 1924 1-cent Franklin is not even worth a cent. Consequently, just for the helpful guidance on this page and one-half, this booklet can be recommended. This reviewer only wonders why a companion tricky one to No. 594 — Scott No. 544 — was not also written up.

Another very instructive chapter has been supplied by George W. Brett on the various printing processes used for United States stamps. In this reviewer's opinion, Mr. Brett is as good an authority on the printings of U. S. stamps as there is. Being in Washington, D.C., he has had the great advantage of seeing what goes on in the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Fortunately, he possesses the philatelic acumen to understand and explain old and new printing methods, although his literary style unfortunately does not make it easy reading.

One may wonder what information is in this new booklet that is not in Scott's U. S. Specialized Catalogue. Basically, the answer is new information about the stamps' design and the names of the ones who worked upon them. Collectors' interest in stamp design, the designers and engravers has mushroomed in the past decade. Thus, this additional data satisfies a popular demand.

The stamps are described and tabulated in the manner they are listed in the Scott catalogues. The regular postage stamps lead off, followed by the U. S. commemorative stamps. Let's not get into an argument. This Scott booklet lists the 1893 Columbians as the first United States commemoratives, although some would argue that this should be headed by the 1869 issue, which this work treats as regular postage.

There was one puzzling omission in the commemorative section. Year dates of issue were given only up to 1937 and dropped after then. Why? This reviewer believes that every year date should have been mentioned.

A few mistakes were spotted. For example, the engravers of the first air mail stamp (Scott C3) were not J. Eissler and E. M. Hall, but Marcus W. Baldwin, E. M. Weeks and E. M. Hall. Also, on the 1928 Beacon air mail stamp, the names of the engravers, L. S. Schofield and E. M. Hall, have been omitted. This information is in this reviewer's Steinway Memorial handbook, originally was recorded in Johl's "the 20th Century Stamps of the United States."

On the other hand, this reviewer personally knows of the great amount of time and effort spent by the compiler and editor of this booklet, Mrs. Freed, seeking information on the engravers and designers of United States stamps here in the Collectors Club library. What has been accomplished and then recorded is great. Now, all this new information is available in this comprehensive, easy-to-use, and inexpensive booklet. It is sincerely hoped that the thousands of collectors seeking information on this country's stamps will avail themselves of the data in this latest Scott publication. This would do away with a lot of unnecessary inquiries and letter-writing. *(H. M. G.)*

The Library Commitee reports the acquisition of the following:

The Royal Philatelic Society, London, 1869-1969. Printed for the Society by Robert Maclehose & Company Ltd. The University Press, Glasgow. 1969. 192 pages. Illustrated. Leather bound. Gift of The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

American Air Mail Catalogue, Volume Two. Fourth Edition. Autographed, Deluxe Edition. Published by the American Air Mail Society, Cinnaminson, N. J. 1969. 636 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Gift of the Society.

Handbuch der Schweizer Vorphilatelie 1695-1850 by Jean J. Winkler. Verlag Verband Schweizerischer Philatelisten-Vereine. 1968. 554 pages. Illustrated. German text. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. Jacques R. Simpson.

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

London Philatelist Cumulative Index, Volumes 1 to 77, 1892-1968. Compiled by Arnold M. Strange. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society, London. 1969. 134 pages. Hard cover. Gift of The Society.

Priced Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World, Section 10. Edited by Edward G. Fladung. Published by Higgins & Gage, Incorporated, Pasadena, California. 1968. 90 pages. Illustrated. Loose-leaf. Courtesy of the publisher.

Catalogue des Bureaux de Poste Automobile Suisses 1937-1963. Editions Phila-teliques PEN, Champery, Switzerland. 23 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Jacques R. Simpson.

Timbres d'Obliteration de Suisse 1876-1960. Editions Philateliques PEN, Geneva, Switzerland. 18 pages plus Supplements. Illustrated. French and German text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Jacques R. Simpson.

Kessler's Catalogue of Aerogrammes, Volume III. Published by LAVA, New York, N. Y. 117 pages. Illustrated. Ring binder. Plastic cover. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Verzeichnis der Maschinenstempel und Ortswerbestempel. Edited and published by Generaldirektion PTT, Bern, Switzerland. 154 pages. Illustrated. German, French and Italian text. Ring binder. Hard cover. Gift of Mr. Jacques R. Simpson.

Directory of 10c 1847 Covers by Creighton C. Hart. Published by Reserve Plan, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri. 1969. 117 pages. Hard cover. Gift of the author.

The Postal Booklets of Netherlands, Dutch East Indies Curacao by Jan Dekker, Published by the Netherlands Philatelic Society, Chicago, Illinois. 1969. 33 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

New Zealand Stamps with Perforated Initials by R. D. Samuel. Published by the Postal History Society of New Zealand, Inc., Auckland, N. Z. 52 pages. Illustrated. Card cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stehende Helvetia by Hans H. Stocker. Herausgegeben mit Unterstutzung des Fonds zur Forderung der Philatelie. 1967. 88 pages. Illustrated. German text. Soft cover. Gift of Mr. Jacques R. Simpson.

Tanner FDC Catalogue 1968. Wertzeichenverkaufsstelle PTT, Bern, Switzerland. 92 pages. Illustrated. German and English text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Jacques R. Simpson.

Die Wertzeichensammlung PTT by J. Buhler, Zurich and *Das Berner Postwesen* 1350-1850 by W. Liniger, Bern. Reprints from Nabra Katalog 1965. 52 pages. Illustrated. German text. Gift of Mr. Jacques R. Simpson.

Stamp Catalogue of Switzerland 1969. Edited by L. N. and M. Williams. Published by The Amateur Collector Ltd., London, England. 97 pages. Illustrated. Paper cover. Ring binder. Courtesy of the publisher.

Die Druccksache im Dienste der PTT. Graphic 57. Issued by the PTT, Bern, Switzerland. 25 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Jacques R. Simpson.

Ortsverzeichnis. Sonderdruck aus der Postausgabe des Amtlichen Kursbuchs. 1965 and 1967 Editions. 128 pages. German, French and Italian text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Jacques R. Simpson.

Catalogo Especializado de los Sellos Postales de Mexico by Ing. Guillermo Celis Cano. Published by the author, Mexico. 1965. 388 pages. Illustrated. Spanish text. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. Philip T. Manly.

The John A. Trory Catalogue of Malta Postage Stamps. 1968-1969. Edited and published by John A. Trory, Brighton, Sussex, England. 40 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the author.

Fiscal Stamps of Yugoslavian States by Dimitri Spajic. Edited and published by William Ittel, Pittsburgh, Penna. 1968. 60 pages. Illustrated. Soft cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

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1970's



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PRESS RELEASE

69-14 (All)　　　　Monday, April 14, 1969

TWO HARMER AUCTIONS IN MAY EXPECTED TO GROSS $750,000

British North America and United States to be offered

Two outstanding auctions to be held at the Galleries of H.R. Harmer, Inc. at 6 West 48th Street, New York on May 19-23 and May 27, 28 are expected, according to Mr. William L. Roscher, Assistant Vice President of the New York House of the international organization, to bring in excess of three-quarters-of-a-million dollars.

The May 19th through 23rd auction will comprise the fifth of the ten auctions scheduled to dispose of those portions of the Louise Boyd Dale/Alfred F. Lichtenstein Collections that are to be sold under the terms of th[illegible] evening session on May 19 and a day session on May 20 will [illegible] the [illegible]ps of [illegible]wfoundland. In addition to a fine range of c[illegible]sics [illegible] late[illegible]rities and errors and a fi[illegible] [illegible] These [illegible] the 1918 "Haw[illegible] the 19[illegible]

BROUGHT

$862,776

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In this world of exaggeration, where million-dollar figures are tossed around today as ten thousand dollar figures were hinted at half-a-century ago, it is pleasant to find that modesty and conservatism [the non-political variety] are sometimes still to be found.

The above press release was mailed on April 14, 1969 based on expectations of $450,000 for the Dale/Lichtenstein auction and $300,000 for the United States auction. Our thinking was modest for the actual realizations were $505,774 and $357,002.

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