The Collectors Club

Philatelist

A Magazine devoted to Philatelic Study & Research

Volume XXXII, No. 4 July, 1953

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July 1953 **Vol. XXXII, No. 4**

Please address all communications directly to the editor, Collectors Club, 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y., and not to individual authors.

Editorials

Dr. Herbert Munk 1875-1953

One of the great philatelists of our time has passed away. Dr. Herbert Munk died on April 19, 1953 in Lugano, Switzerland, at the age of 78, after a long illness.

Dr. Munk, who was born on June 26, 1875 at Berlin, first came into the philatelic limelight in 1923 when he took over the editorship of a new, the eleventh, edition of *the Kohl Handbook*. Previous editions had been one or two volume encyclopedias, containing moderately specialized listings of the stamps of the world. Now, the sights were set much higher. A real handbook was to be created, answering as many questions as possible which the specialist may ask. Dr. Munk, little known until then outside of the "Berliner Philatelisten Klub" where he had been a prominent figure for some years, was chosen for this work. Of independent means, Dr. Munk could devote all of his time to the work. He was a hard worker and expected the same from his collaborators. He was a perfectionist, demanding the best performances from his co-workers. Despite many difficulties—the publication had started at the height of the inflation period in Germany—work on the Handbook progressed without interruption. The first installment came out early in 1923, followed on the average by three installments of 120 or 160 pages every year. Eight installments were combined into one volume. When Dr. Munk's editorship was concluded with installment 40 in 1923, five volumes, with the countries from Afghanistan to Italy alphabetically in their German spelling had been completed. Volume V ended with the 1928 issues of Italy, the last Dr. Munk worked on for the Handbook.

While the listing of the first countries by Dr. Munk—those in Volume I of the Handbook—was mainly on conventional lines and almost entirely a compilatory work without much independent research, this changed materially thereafter. Dissatisfied with the work of previous students, more and more Dr. Munk started to do independent research. Trained for systematical and methodical work of this kind—Dr. Munk held a degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Goettingen University—he established his own philatelic style. He accomplished a great deal, solving quite a number of philatelic problems which had puzzled many other students before him. The listings now outgrew by far the framework of a simple specialized catalog or handbook. *The Kohl Handbook* became veritable monographs which surpassed in importance everything previously written in the same field. Also Dr. Munk's philosophical background became more evident in these later parts of the

Handbook. He not only used it to state the many new facts he had ascertained, but he obviously found his greatest satisfaction in disclosing how he sought the facts and in his elaborate discussions of the often rather subtle and sharp-witted conclusions drawn from his new discoveries. In these parts of the Handbook, Dr. Munk's reasoning concerning philatelic problems is read with admiration by the advanced or philosophically inclined philatelic student, but sometimes it is difficult for the less experienced philatelist to follow, especially when German is not his mother tongue.

The greatest philatelic crime of the Nazis was that they forced Dr. Munk in 1936 to give up after fourteen years the editorship of *the Kohl Handbook* and prevented his continuation of this great work. Several years later, a new group of German philatelists started to continue his work. Two more volumes, containing a number of countries from Japan to Luxembourg, were published. Although some good listings can be found in these later volumes, the lack of Dr. Munk's genius is evident.

Dr. Munk, after he had left his native country when the Nazis came to power, settled in Lugano, Switzerland. After several years of philatelic inactivity, Dr. Munk started again on philatelic research. He chose a very difficult field, which had been rather badly handled by previous philatelic students, the first bi-colored stamps of Switzerland 1850-51. By painstaking work, based on a wealth of material made available to him by the Swiss philatelists, Dr. Munk for the first time established a workable system to deal with the various stones and printings of these classic stamps. His work made these formerly rather neglected issues much more popular in Switzerland, by establishing a basis for the reconstruction and reassembling of the various stones. Especially his work on the stamps with the framed cross produced entirely new facts, establishing the great rarity of the 10 r and the 5 r light blue (Scott ₹6 and ₹9) by proving that previous students greatly erred in respect to these two stamps. The pioneer work was Dr. Munk's way to show his gratitude to Switzerland that had given him a new home, where he could spend the evening of his life in relative peace and tranquillity.

Dr. Munk's relations with the United States were manifold. The late Alfred F. Lichtenstein, who had a keen sense for philatelic greatness and who always encouraged a good philatelic thing when he saw it, had been one of Dr. Munk's early admirers. When, in the early years of the Handbook's publication, financial difficulties endangered its continuation, Mr. Lichtenstein provided the needed support. Due to this advice and help, *the Collectors Club acquired the exclusive rights for the English translation of the Kohl Handbook,* which proved so beneficial to all parties involved. It has provided the membership of the Collectors Club with some of the most important publications in the "COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST". It has influenced the work of the various Study Groups. The translation of the Great Britain section was published with special permission of the Collectors Club by the Royal Philatelic Society of London. This proved such an important event that it was made the basis of an enlarged monograph published by the British Society a few years ago. Dr. Munk had many contacts with the leading philatelists in the United States. In 1936 he paid a visit to New York, where he acted as a member of the Jury of the International Philatelic Exhibition.

As true of all philatelic students, Dr. Munk never worked to achieve honors, but, of course, they could not fail to come to him. *German Philately bestowed on him its highest honor, the Lindenberg Medal.* He was appointed an honorary member of many philatelic societies. *The Collectors Club elected him an Honorary Member in 1949.* Dr. Munk was one of the mainstays of the great Berlin Philatelic Exhibition of 1930, the IPOSTA, where he served as Chairman of the Jury. Except for his work on *the Kohl Handbook,* Dr. Munk did little other philatelic writing. He published only a few articles in philatelic magazines. Because he was such a careful student, each of these articles was a model of the highest type of philatelic research. Following the last war, his new research on the 1850-51 Switzerland issues was published in Swiss magazines, later to be reprinted in brochures.

Dr. Munk's work has influenced and inspired a whole generation of philatelists. It will bear fruit for many years to come. His

clear and inquisitive mind has solved many philatelic problems. It has served and will serve as a guide for other philatelists to attempt equally successful work.

Our own friendship with Dr. Munk covered thirty years. Although our personal contacts were not too frequent—the last one in 1948 during our visit to Switzerland when Dr. Munk's health already was failing—Dr. Munk's many letters to us, full of important philatelic information and stimulation, will remain a memorial which we shall always cherish. But our personal loss is small compared with the void that Dr. Munk's death has created in philately. It will be felt for generations to come. The time in which Dr. Munk was with us will be considered one of the most fertile periods in the history of philatelic research.

Edwin Mueller

Specializing

There is no question but that with philately in its current development, most collectors must restrict themselves to a specialty. Facing this fact, many philatelic writers rightly have bemoaned the passing of a well-rounded and informed philatelist on stamp collecting in general. It has been pointed out that the age of specialization has created some severe problems, which have handicapped the hobby. Most of these writings clearly and logically analyzed the problem but offered few, if any, suggestions. In our opinion, one important suggestion for improvement has been overlooked.

The specialist in his intense interest has burrowed himself so deeply into his own collecting tastes that he usually *sees nothing but his own specialty*. Take this magazine, for instance. Many quickly leaf through its pages seeking an article on United States 19th Century, British Colonials, France or their particular interest. Failing to find any article on their own specialty, this magazine is laid aside unread.

A specialty collector fails to realize that an *article* on a country or issue *not within his own interests can help him*. A specific example can be cited. A good student of a Latin-American country was in the process of writing an article for this magazine. His manuscript was completed except for a certain lithographic issue which remained an enigma to him. He sought books and periodicals in our Library and also consulted others. No reliable reference material was found relating to his problem. The solution, however, was not peculiar to his Latin American specialty but to *printing by lithography*. The answer to his problem lay right in a current article in this magazine—The 1943-44 Issues of French Morocco. This is a study of lithography. But most keen specialists believe that a study about a very recent French Morocco issue is far beyond their interests. Unfortunately they are wrong.

Therefore a specialist must broaden his concept of philately. He must realize that a printing or cancellation matter might not be exclusive to his own limited interests. For instance, a collector of China stamps, especially on the earlier issues, should seek all competent studies on typography.

The solution is this. One collects along a specialized line. But he should keep himself informed of general philatelic interests in the hope that others outside of his own field can help him.

H. M. G.

Et Tu, Philatelist?

The following passage from a British magazine in a review of an art exhibition referred to *forgeries*. With the possible exception of a small adjective here or there, these remarks can be applied in toto to philately. Therefore we quote:

> The cure for all this? Fairly simple, though the ingredients make an imposing list. The growing of angels' wings on all of us would help, but if that is considered too difficult, the following régime is recommended. Wide reading, continuous training of the eyes, more than a nodding acquaintance with materials, the discovery of both how and when these materials were used, what they look like under ultra-violet rays, the style favoured by many peoples

(Continued on Page 170)

THE ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN MEMORIAL AWARD MEDAL

1953 Recipient Clarence W. Hennan, M.D.



Fig. 1 Clarence W. Hennan, M.D.

Dr. Clarence W. Hennan of Chicago, Illinois is selected for the 1953 *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Medal Award* by the unanimous vote of the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club. This honor, which was created last year, is accorded to a philatelist well known not only in his own country but throughout the world. In the eyes of many who cherish the welfare and future prosperity of philately, Dr. Hennan rightly joins the first two great patrons of philately associated with this honor, the late *Alfred F. Lichtenstein* in whose memory the Collectors Club created this award and *Mr. Theodore E. Steinway,* the first recipient of the Medal.

Although Dr. Hennan is so well known to countless collectors, yet, few, if any, realize the scope of his work, his stature in his profession and his countless good deeds for philately. Let the story of this great American philatelist be put upon the record.

Clarence William Hennan was born on May 22, 1894 in Dosch's Corner, Richland County, Wisconsin. In the most revered American tradition, his birth occurred in a log cabin. His early youth was spent in the seat of his birth and he attended the local country school there. When ready for high school, his family moved to Richland Center, Wisconsin, where he attended and graduated from the local High School. He then enrolled in the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery — Loyola University — from which he graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in 1917. From 1917 to 1918 he completed his internship at the Francis E. Willard Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

Since embarking into the practice of medicine, "Doc" Hennan has achieved a brilliant success. This is attested by the many high positions he either now holds or held previously. He was the former Treasurer and then Chief of Staff of the Jackson Park Hospital, Chicago. He was the President and is now a Governor of the Chicago Society of Industrial Medicine and Surgery. Besides he is Medical Consultant of the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chief Surgeon of several local Industrial plants and Medical Legal Expert for many insurance companies. He is a Fellow of the Industrial Medical Association, and a Member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois Medical Society and the American Medical Society.

Dr. Hennan is very civic-minded. He is a Trustee of the Chicago Historical Society and a member of the Union League Club, Athletic Association and Medinah Temple of Chicago.

"Doc" has always been our country's second largest city's best ambassador of good will to philately. There is many a philatelist who sought Dr. Hennan's medical advice and services. This was always given unselfishly, to say nothing of his great ability.

"Doc" Hennan began collecting stamps about 1903. He soon became fascinated with the life and achievements of Christopher Columbus and turned to collecting stamps from places connected with Columbus' life and voyages. This early specialized interest has remained with him ever since. The American collections of Dr. C. W. Hennan are world famous today. There is not a prominent International or National Philatelic Exhibit where portions of his Haiti, Dominican Republic, Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Venezuela collections are displayed either "hors concours" in the Court of Honor or, when entered in competition, garner top awards.

Some of the collections that he built but since has disposed of are also famous. In particular there is the Dom Pedro Issue of Brazil collection which was known and honored internationally. His Netherlands and Netherlands' Colonies collections were admired especially his outstanding pages with the plating of the First Issue of Netherlands. He built an extensive specialized collection of Austria. He had lesser collections of Bulgaria and Montenegro plus a large U. S. Specimen Envelope collection. And it might have been forgotten that he was one of the first in this country to collect our Precancels. In fact, he became so well versed in Precancels that he supervised and conducted the first Precancel Auction Sale ever held in the United States.

Dr. Hennan has always shared his philatelic knowledge. He has written articles which were published in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST and similar philatelic journals on the Dom Pedro's of Brazil, Curacao, Dominican Republic stamps and postal history and the First Issue of Nicaragua. His extensive study of the "Stamps and Postal History of Haiti" is being presently run in "The American Philatelist". And he has about completed a manuscript on "The Plating of the First Issue of Netherlands".

Dr. Hennan's philatelic associations are so vast that it proves beyond all doubt his right to the name, a great philatelist. He started to become interested in organized philately in 1915 when the late Mr. Charles Severn introduced him to his home town Chicago Philatelic Society. He soon became such a loyal and obliging member that he was elected Secretary and finally the President. In 1925 in return for his unselfish services, the Chicago Philatelic Society made him an Honorary Member. He was a founder and then President of the Collectors Club of Chicago. He has willingly and generously supported other local Chicago stamp clubs by becoming an active member. He encourages stamp collecting by donating awards and guaranteeing the success of local exhibitions.

With our national organizations, "Doc" Hennan has long been an important factor. He has been a member for over 30 years of both the A. P. S. and the S. P. A. He had been a Director of The American Philatelic Society, and then its President; now he is a Life Member of both the A. P. S. and S. P. A. He is a Trustee of the Philadelphia Museum, and the Past President of the Essay Proof Society. He also served as President for the American Philatelic Congress.

Dr. Hennan is active here at 22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y. He has been a member of the Collectors Club since 1925 and a Trustee of the Philatelic Foundation since its inception in 1946. He has exhibited often here, the latest being a small portion of his Costa Rica collection in February of this year.

Honorary Memberships from stamp societies all over the world have been accorded him. These are the Garfield-Perry of Cleveland, Ohio, Brazilian Philatelic Society, Societe Belge, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and many European and South American Philatelic Societies. The old world's leading philatelic group, the Royal Philatelic Society, London, England, had elected him a Fellow some years back after he had been a member of the Royal since about 1925. Presently Dr. Hennan is one of the Royal's two representatives for the United States.



Fig. 2 The face of the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Medal.

Obviously one of such standing must know a thing or two about philately so upon numerous occasions, Dr. Hennan has served as a judge or Chairman of the Board of Judges at many National Exhibitions in this country. He was a juror at the 1936 and 1947 International Shows in the United States, the London International of 1950, the Canadian Centenary at Toronto in 1951 and the Belgium International Exhibition.

Dr. Clarence W. Hennan has lived in Chicago for most of his life. He married Kathleen Breen there in 1915 and his son, Dr. Billie Breen Hennan, has followed his profession as a Doctor of Medicine.

This is the man upon whom now has been bestowed a medal which many hope will become and remain one of the great philatelic honors for many years. The *Lichtenstein Memorial Award* was created in the name of a great American philatelist, a gentleman successful in his profession of chemistry, and a remarkable philatelist so recognized here and abroad. Anyone reading of or knowing the exploits and devotions of Dr. Hennan to philately will concur completely with this selection as the second recipient of the Award. To those who knew and worked with *Alfred F. Lichtenstein* it is obvious that men like Steinway and Hennan are his type of philatelists, those who give without ever thinking beforehand what they will receive.

SCHEDULED MEETINGS

JULY and AUGUST, 1953

SUMMER RECESS

September 16—"United States 1 cent 1851"—Morris Fortgang and Mortimer Neinken.

(Continued from Page 167)

during many centuries. Study all this and more for 100 years and if you then never make a mistake it is probably because you are at once so learned and so timid that you never dare express any opinion whatsoever.

But if all were to follow completely this advice, philately truly would sprout angels' wings.

H. M. G.

CONFEDERATE STATES

Further Information on the Two Cent Green Stamp

By HOWARD LEHMAN

Since the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST of January, 1952, in which my article on this stamp appeared, many new and interesting items have been brought to my attention. Before discussing them, let me say that the letters received were most helpful. They are the primary reason for this sequel.

Further Record of Covers

The Gutter Strip.

Since one might not believe it unless he saw it, we are illustrating a very unusual cover (Fig. A) from the collection of Conrad S. Ham. It has a strip of five stamps three from the left and two from the right pane. The stamps are properly tied to the cover by a greenish blue, circular grid cancellation. The letter was sent from Raleigh, N. C. to Hillsboro, N. C.

How a strip of five showing the gutter between the panes came to be used on an envelope is a minor mystery, because the stamps were printed in sheets of 200 with a vertical gutter of 3 to 5 mm. width between the two panes of 100 each.*



Fig. A The exceptional cover with the strip of five showing the gutter between the 3rd and 4th stamp. (Conrad S. Ham Collection)

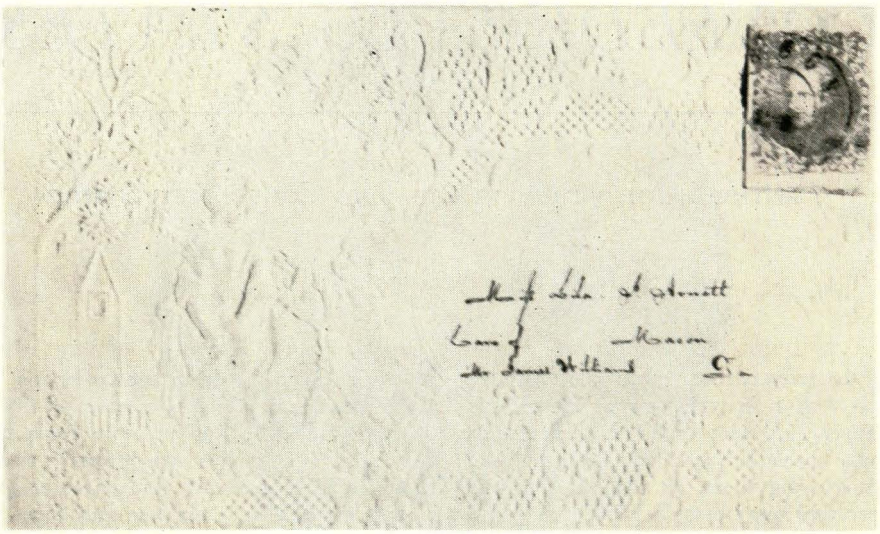


Fig. B A Valentine Cover (Earl Antrim Collection)

The sheets were usually divided into panes of 100 or perhaps less before distribution to the various post offices. This cover, however, shows that some undivided sheets of 200 must have been distributed to at least one office. This can be attributed most probably to inadequate help during those troubled times.

The strip shows the top sheet margin and is in remarkably fine condition. It is not, however, the only cover showing the pane gutter between the stamps. In my previous article, Fig. 27 illustrated a cover with a vertical pair, having a sheet margin at the bottom and the gutter at the left, which showed a small portion of the stamps of the left pane. The reason for not mentioning this pair previously is because it was the usual thing for the distributors of these stamps to cut the panes apart. In doing this they could easily have cut off a little more of the gutter that separated the two panes, as there were no guide marks at the top or bottom of the sheets. In fact in this particular case they cut into one of the panes. However, the gutter strip of five on cover illustrated herewith is due to entirely different causes.

Other Covers.

Fig. B shows a Valentine cover from the collection of Earl Antrim. The enclosure is also shown (Fig. C). The stamp was originally on the back of this envelope but has been removed to the front in order to show it to better advantage. It bears a Macon, Ga., February 14, black town mark. This is a drop letter and is addressed to Miss Lila J. Arnett of Macon, Ga. No writing of any kind is on the enclosure but no doubt the lady knew who the sender was.

Dr. G. G. Frazier owns a cover bearing a very striking strip of five with the Richmond, March 13 town mark in black (Fig. D): This cover went to a small post office in Jeffress Store, Nottoway, Va. (Nottoway is still a small post office with little else but three general stores and a few filling stations.) The strip has a vertical tear through the left part of the second stamp.

* "The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America", by August Dietz page 123, states: "As far as we know, there was but one stone put down for this denomination, the stamps being transferred in the same arrangement as the five and ten cent stamps—two panes of 100 subjects each". Again, on page 126, there is the statement: "Size of full sheet of two panes: 18 x 11½ inches; Size of pane (face of print) 8⅝ x 10¾ inches, with gutter between panes varying from 3mm. to 5mm. Spacing between stamps varies from 2 to 2½mm."

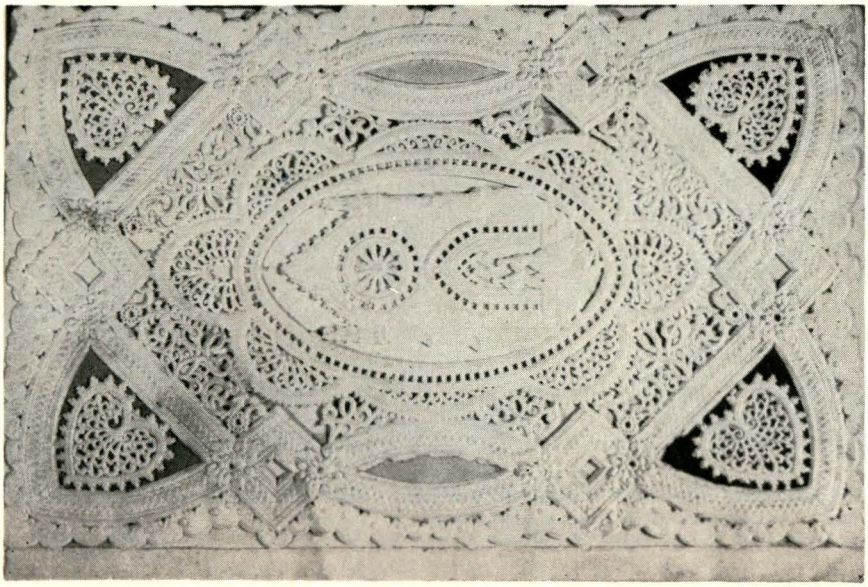


Fig. C The valentine enclosed in the Fig. B cover.

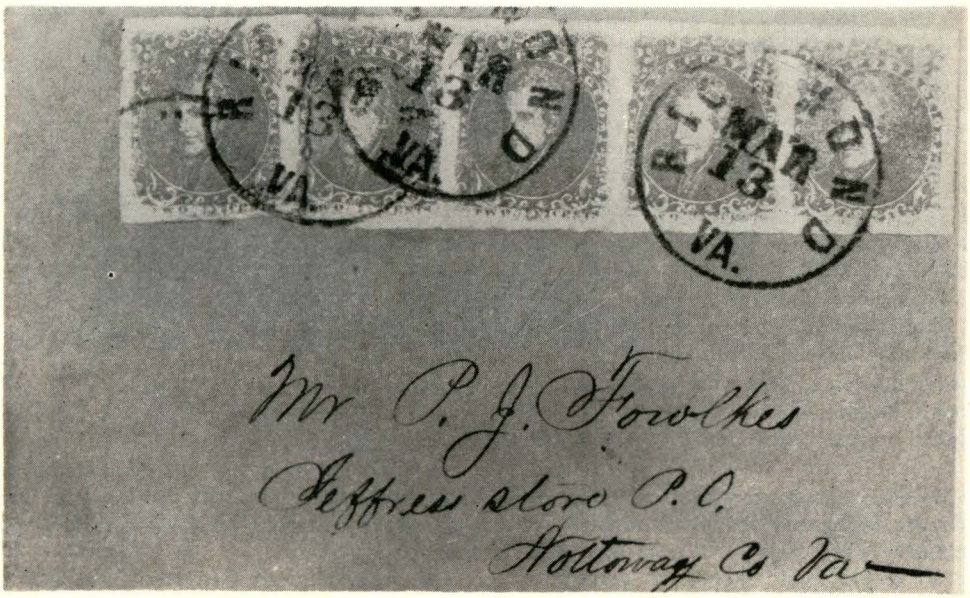


Fig. D A strip of five with a Richmond, Va. town mark. (Dr. G. G. Frazier Collection)

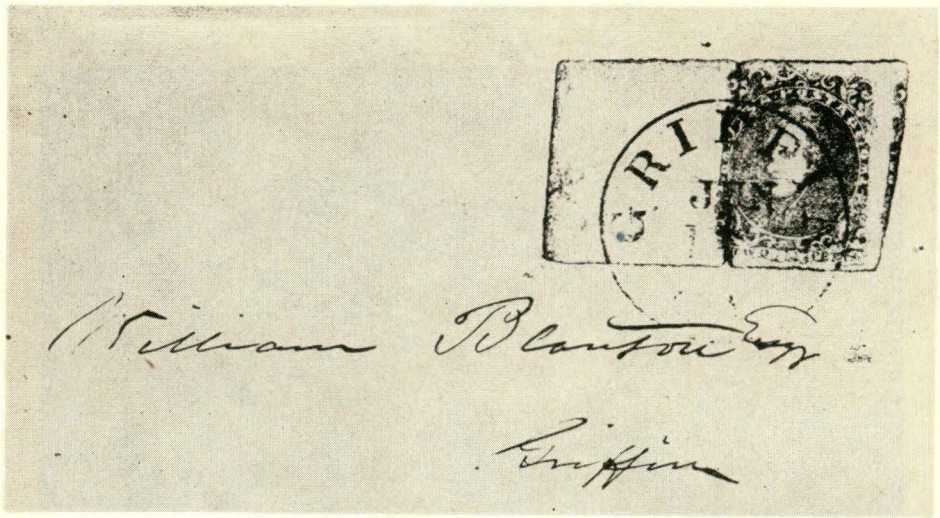


Fig. E Drop Rate Use—sheet margin to the left. This was used at Griffin, Georgia, June 11 (1862). (Raymond M. Wilkinson Collection)

A left sheet margin copy tied with a Griffin, Ga., June 11, black town mark (Fig. E) is in the collection of R. M. Wilkinson. This shows the drop letter rate. It happens to be the only single two cent green cover in my records with the full sheet margin tied to the cover.

Paul C. Kuegle has a cover with a single two cent green stamp, drop letter rate, tied with a Richmond, Va., February 6, 1863, town mark in black (Fig. F). The enclosure was a bill for medical services.

The collection of Willard Davis has the following two covers:

1). A very fine two cent green tied by a black Charleston, S. C. townmark to a Medical Purveyors Bureau, official, legal sized envelope (Fig. G). This was mailed to St. Andrew's Parish, S. C., perhaps within the city limits or just outside the city of Charleston.

2). A single large margin copy with a town mark of Statesville, N. C. in black is illustrated. (Fig. H). The envelope has "Due 8" marking in manuscript representing an underpayment of 8 cents on the required 10 cent rate. This cover is addressed to Col. Robt. M. Smith, Sheriff of Wilks, Wilksboro, N. C.

In the collection of Morris Everett are the following:

1). A single copy that is cut close at the bottom, tied in combination with a copy of the five cent blue, London print, cancelled at Richmond, Va., 1865, (Fig. I), a very scarce combination. No doubt the two cent green was mistaken for the five cent green stamp. It would appear as if this short payment went through the mails unnoticed by the postal clerks.

2). A very fine two cent green tied by a blue Petersburg, Va. town mark (Fig. J). to a striking cover made from a printed insurance contract form. This is a drop letter rate.

3). A strip of five in fine condition with a Marshall, Texas town mark (Fig. K); the cover is slightly torn.

The collection of Dr. Martin H. Burge has the following:

1). Three single two cent green stamps and one five cent blue of the De La Rue (local print) all tied by a black Macon, Ga. town mark.

2). A hand made thin brownish paper envelope with a single, black Savannah town mark. Enclosed was a medical bill for services rendered. This also shows a drop letter rate.

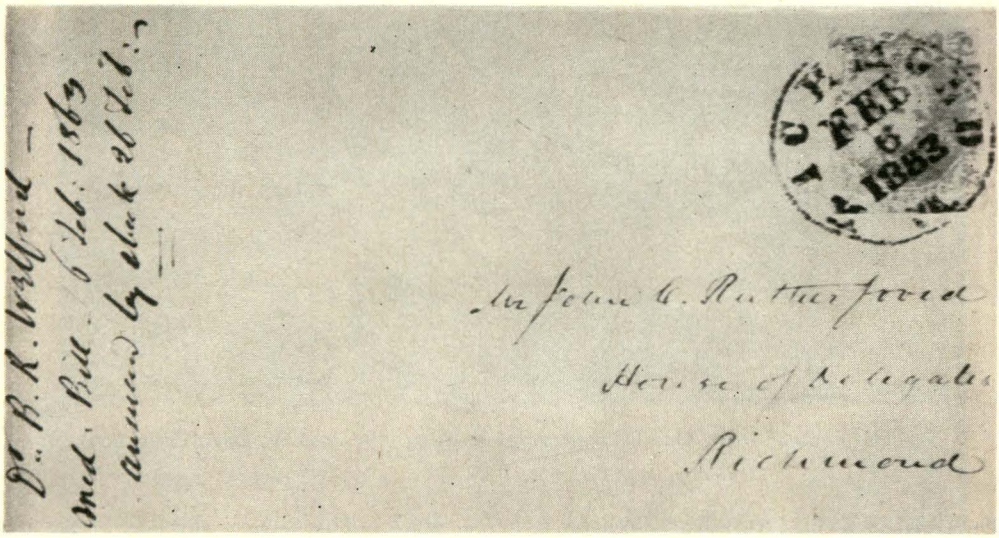


Fig. F Drop letter rate on a single used on cover cancelled Richmond, Va. February 6, 1863 (Paul C. Kuegle Collection)

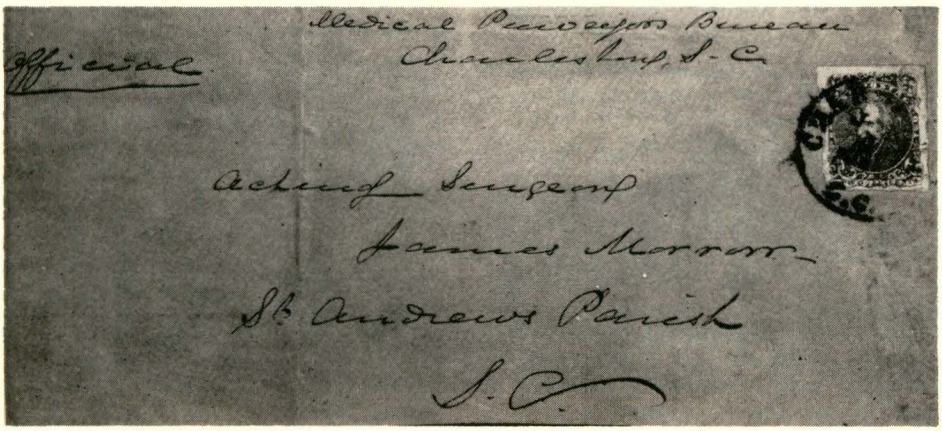


Fig. G A single tied with black Charleston, S. C. town mark to a legal sized envelope. (Willard W. Davis Collection)

3). A single two cent green stamp in an unusual olive shade, tied by a red manuscript cancellation.

The collection of Col. A. R. Reeves has one very interesting item as follows: two cent green on a statement or invoice of the Southern Express Co. This statement, dated April 24, 1863, is for a barrel of potatoes; the express charges are $3.75. The stamp is tied by a Lynchburg, Va., April 24, townmark in blue. It is in fair condition although the invoice is damaged in several places. It is interesting to observe that this statement which was folded three times so as to be in envelope form, indicates that such bills were sent out as drop letters.

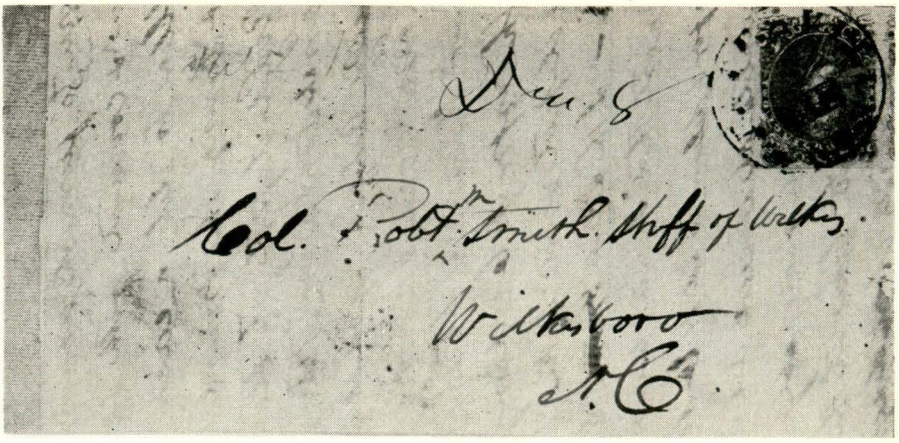


Fig. H A cover with "Due 8" manuscript marking. (Willard W. Davis Collection)

David Kohn owns a two cent green on a cover made from a blue legal form and struck with a Yorkville, S. C. November 15, town mark.

The collection of Dr. M. Y. Dabney of Birmingham, Ala., contains the following covers:

1) A two cent green with a Savannah, Ga., July 1, town mark in black, showing the circular rate to Robertville, S. C.

2). A two cent green on a drop letter, Athens, Ga. town mark in black.

3). A horizontal strip of five, cut close at the top, right stamp cut into, with a Knoxville, Tenn., town mark in black addressed to Gainesville, Ga.

Miss Metta Heathcote of St. Petersburg, Fla. owns two covers to record as follows:

1). A single copy paying the drop letter rate, with Macon, Ga. town mark in black.

2). A cover bearing a horizontal strip of five with large margins, pen cancelled with the town name written out in full, *"Desota, Miss."* It was sent *thru Oak Grove* to *Charlotte Co. Va.* and went *via Mobile, Ala.* The italicized words are in manuscript on the cover.

The collection of Dr. A. Jay Hertz has the following two covers:

1). (Fig. L) shows a cover with a strip of three and two singles, paying the ten cent rate from Gainesville, Ga. to Jefferson, Ga. The Gainesville, Ga. May 1 town mark is in black. The strip is cut into at the top; there are nice margins on the other sides and on the two single stamps.

2). Fig. M illustrates an unusual combination cover. This has a pair of the five cent blue, London print, stamps and a pair of the five cent blue, local print stamps plus three single two cent green stamps. The cover and the two pairs are badly cut into at the right and the three single two cent green stamps are only in fair condition. The black Athens, Ga., April 29 town mark ties all the stamps. The envelope is addressed to Mrs. Sarah R. Cobb, c/o I. T. Glenn, Esq., Atlanta, Ga. This high rate of 26 cents can be accounted for in several ways: being a large envelope, it could have contained thirteen circulars. This is the simplest explanation. Also it could have been a letter that was overpaid or underpaid at the time of mailing. However, my opinion is, that none of these explanations are correct. My solution is that this was a triple rate cover, needing thirty cents in stamps. I base my opinion on this reasoning; it was a large cover looking as if it contained some sort of legal papers and not circulars. The postmark at the left center of the envelope is incomplete. It could have tied a vertical pair of two cents stamps which seem to have been removed, as there are traces where they could have been affixed. This explanation would then account for the rate. However, if this is a triple rate, it is the only one so far recorded.

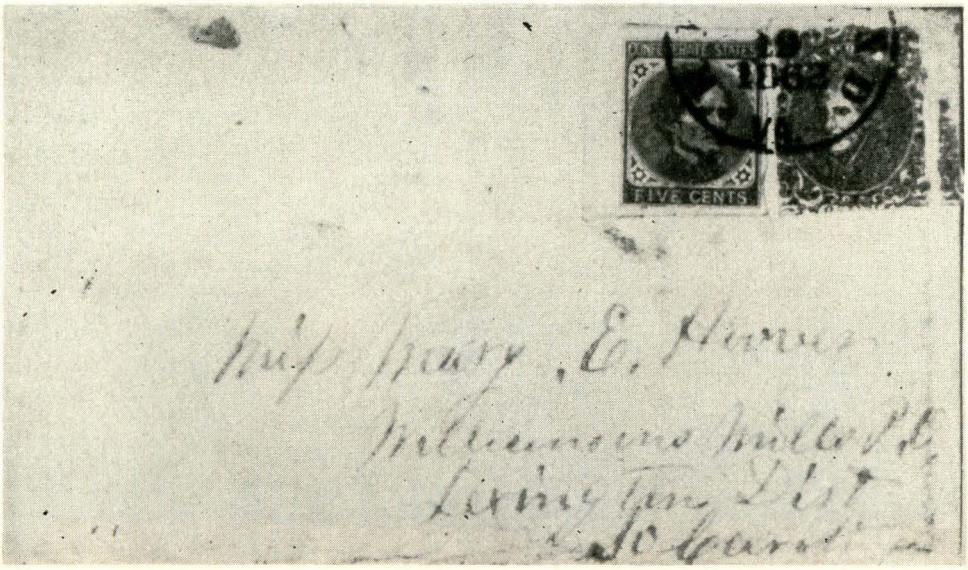


Fig. 1 A scarce combination cover with the 2 c green and the 5 c blue, London print. (Morris Everett Collection)

An unusual item is a ten cent rate cover with five two cent green stamps. The cover is small with the stamps affixed horizontally. They are tied with red grids and a red Sparta, Ga., town mark. This is one of the few genuine 10 cent rate covers, with a red cancel known to exist. I believe that those seen by me have been tampered with, while in one case it was my opinion that the cover is completely fraudulent. As stated in my previous article, no single two cent green with a red cancel is known on cover.

Additional Types of Covers Not Previously Listed.

The following types of covers with the two cent green are known to exist: OFFICIAL COVERS, Covers with official business headings printed on the envelope

VALENTINE COVERS, Covers with fancy or lace embossing and with Valentine enclosure.

COMBINATION COVERS, Covers bearing two cent green stamps and stamps of other denominations.

Observations

Covers with the drop letter rate seem to be a little less rare than covers with the circular rate. The ratio is about four to three. One correction that should be made to what was written on page 21, first column in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST of January, 1952, (or page 19, first column of the handbook) where it was stated as follows: "The regular postage rates after July 1, 1862, were 10 cents for over 300 miles and 5 cents for under 300 miles". This should have read as follows: "The regular postage rate after July 1, 1862, for all single letters within the Confederate States of America was 10 cents per half ounce." The rate for two cent drop letters was never changed.

RECORD OF AUCTION SALES NOT PREVIOUSLY LISTED.*

Y. Souren sale of the Ralph N. Hall collection held Dec. 21-22, 1934.

(*) Descriptions are those in the auction catalogs.

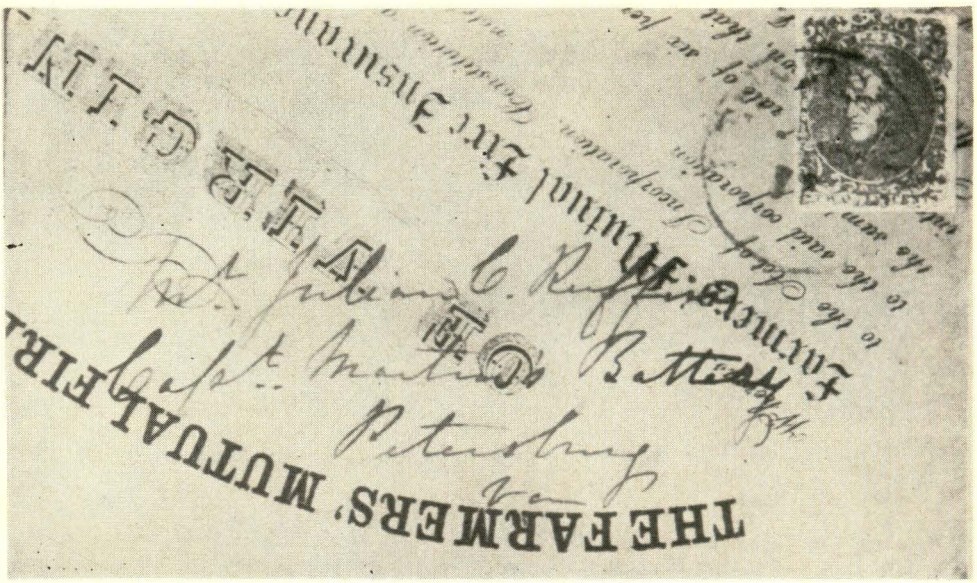


Fig. J A single tied with blue Petersburg, Va. town mark to a cover made from an insurance contract form. (Morris Everett Collection)

Lot No. 89. Two cent yellowish-green, drop letter rate, tied with black Athens, Ga. cancel.

Lot No. 90. Two cent green single. Drop letter rate, black Richmond cancel.

Lot No. 91. Strip of five, regular ten cent rate, cancelled Danville, Va., neat cover, fine condition, one stamp close at left.

Lot No. 92. Two cent green on cover, tied with black Savannah, Ga. cancel, superb copy and cover, drop letter rate.

Y. Souren sale held March 8-9, 1935 of the Thomas H. Pratt collection.

Lot No. 223. Two cent green, tied with black Richmond, Va., Mar. 27 cancel. Very large margins, superb.

Lot No. 224. Two cent yellow-green on neat cover, tied with Athens, Ga. Cancel, close at bottom.

Lot No. 225. Two cent green pair on cover, tied with Atlanta, Ga., June 7, inverted date cancel. (This cover was with the Souren material when sold in 1951 by H. R. Harmer but it was withdrawn from sale because the cancellation was questioned.)

Mercury Stamp Co. sale held May 2-5, 1944.

Lot No. 1847 ten cent rate—strip of five, sent from Marshall, Texas to Little Rock, Arkansas. Sold for $77.50. Strip is in very fine condition but cover smudged.

Wiltsee sale held by Harmer Rooke & Co. on November 29, 1946.

Lot No. 655. Single two cent green, fair copy, tied on large legal size envelope by black Charleston, S. C. cancel. Sold for $15.00.

Lot No. 656. Single two cent green with five cent blue De La Rue print. Both tied by black Richmond, Va. cancel. This is an underpayment of 3 cents of the 10 cents rate. The bottom and lower left edge of the two cent stamp cut into, (Fig. I). Sold for $77.50.

Laurence and Stryker sale held on July 16-17-18-19, 1946.

Lot No. 593. Two cent green, wide margins three sides close at top. A real fine copy of this stamp, tied on a very fine cover with Charleston, S. C. black cancel.



Fig. K—A strip of five with a Marshall, Texas town mark. (Morris Everett Collection)

Lot No. 594. Two cent green, two single copies, one with right sheet margin and the other wide margins top and right, both cut into design at left; also a five cent local print, all tied on a very fine cover with Columbia, S. C. cancel in blue.

John A. Fox sale held January 28-29, 1949.

Lot No. 743. Two cent green, very fine single, fine margins, color and impression, lightly cancelled Savannah, Ga., Paid, on drop letter; small repair at top of cover. Sold for $95.00.

E. N. Costales sale held June 7-8-9, 1949.

Lot No. 1086. Two cent green, fine but for crease, tied by light strike, "Chesterfield, C. H., S. C." to neat cover. Sold for $95.00.

Harmer Rooke & Co. sale held June 8-9, 1949.

Lot No. 329. Two cent green, three large margins, just touches left. Tied by Fayetteville, N. C., Local use. Sold for $85.00.

Lot No. 330. Two cent light green, tear at right. Tied on very fine cover by Athens, Ga. Sold for $52.50.

John A. Fox sale held April 17, 1950.

Lot No. 765. Two cent green, strip of five, defective, manuscript cancel. Sold for $26.00.

Lot No. 766. Single two cent green, tied by black Richmond, Va., Nov. 12, 1862 cancel to legal size envelope. Sold for $18.50.

Lot No. 767. Single two cent green, tied to legal sized envelope. Stamp creased. Sold for $17.00.

V. Mozian sale held on February 2, 1951.

Two cent green single, nice copy, cancelled Augusta, Ga.; envelope has corner card of Bible Society of the C. S. A. Sold for $140.00.

John A. Fox sale held January 27, 1951.

Lot No. 320. Two cent green, vertical strip of three and vertical pair, tied together with black Richmond, Va., March 27, 1863 cancel. One stamp creased and three stamps cut close at left. Sold for $140.00.

H. R. Harmer, Inc. sale of the E. D. Finney collection held May 5, 1952.*

* All five above lots were mentioned in the first article and all were counted in the total of covers known.



Fig. L A cover with a strip of three and two singles tied with a Gainesville, Ga. town mark. (Dr. A. J. Hertz Collection)

Lot No. 69. Two cent green, margins all sides, light horizontal crease, tied to small attractive cover by black Mobile, Ala., Sept. 10, 1862 cancel, drop letter.

Lot No. 70. Two cent green (cut into at right and bottom, small crease at bottom), tied by black Augusta, Ga. cancel to small neat buff envelope bearing local merchants blue pictorial corner card; drop letter. Sold for $125.00.

Lot No. 71. Two cent dark green tied by black Charleston, S. C., Febr 25 186- cancel to legal size manila envelope bearing "Official Business" in manuscript; drop letter rate. Sold for $80.00.

Lot No. 72. Two cent green, vertical strip of three, tied by blue Columbia, S. C. June 21 cancel to small buff envelope, addressed to Aberville C. H. C. S. A. The strip evidently overpaying the five cent rate.

Lot No. 73. Two cent green, horizontal strip of five, clear margins all sides, except small piece in lower left corner missing, tied to small neat home made manila envelope to Columbus, Miss., by two clear cancellations of Eutaw, Ala., July 5, 1862; some pencil markings have been erased and stamps appear rubbed, but a lovely cover nevertheless. Formerly in the Emerson and Brooks Collections. Sold for $240.00.

Summary

Since, as mentioned, the two cent green stamp is in plentful supply unused, but scarce used and, especially genuinely used on cover, a summary of all the covers seen by me up to this time will prove this contention.

After two years of searching, a total of *110* covers have been recorded. The breakdown is as follows:

Singles on cover	58
Two on one cover	5
Two and one-half on cover	2
Three on one cover	4
Four on one cover	1
10 cent rate covers	34
20 cent rate covers	1
*Combination covers	5
Total	110

* Combination covers are those having the two cent green used with other Confederate stamps.



Fig. M—A most unusual combination cover franked with 26 cents in stamps consisting of three 2 c greens and two pairs of the 5 c blue. (Dr. A. J. Hertz Collection)

(Photo by Boutrelle)

Because covers with these stamps are so scarce, it is advisable to have all used copies and covers examined by a qualified student or by the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation. In my experience many of the covers submitted have not been authentic. Such doubtful material has even been seen in the frames at National Philatelic Exhibitions. All of the covers listed in this survey are unquestionably genuine.

It is my desire to continue with this record. Therefore it would be greatly appreciated if any readers knowing of Confederate covers would write me either at 516 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y., or care of the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York 16, N. Y.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many to whom I have given acknowledgement in my last article, have again assisted me in the work from which this article has been compiled. In addition to those, I have received aid from the following: E. L. Demmon, Willard Davis, Morris Everett, Col. A. R. Reeves, David Kent, Paul C. Kuegle, E. E. Carver, Lt.-Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham, Martin H. Burge, M.D., David Kohn, H. T. Zinsmeister, Virginia Hale, Conrad S. Ham, G. G. Frazier, R. M. Wilkinson and S. L. Spicer. Last but not least my sincere thanks go to all those who so kindly sent me letters of commendation on my article in the January, 1952, edition of this magazine.

Those, who may have missed the first article on "The 2c. green stamp of the Confederate States of America", may secure this in Handbook form by remitting $1.00 to:

COLLECTORS CLUB
22 East 35 Street
New York 16, N. Y.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Royal Philatelic Collection by Sir John Wilson, Bart. Editor, Clarence Winchester, and published by the Viscount Kelmsley at the Dropmore Press, Ltd., London, England. Price 60 Guineas ($190.00)*. XIII + 85 + (12) + 76 + 48 + 63 + 64 + 75 + (1) pages. In addition there are 2 Portraits, 12 Color Plates, 48 Collotype plates and 16 Halftone plates. Format 10″ x 14″, 3¼″ thick. Bound in Full Red Nigerian Morocco, Gold tooled, red cloth drop in case.

Physically, this work is undoubtedly the most magnificent philatelic book ever produced, indeed one of the finest books ever produced on any subject. The binding is worthy of a Sangorski or some other equally famous bookbinder.

Typographically the book is easy to read. The headings and ornamentation are most tasteful and appropriate. The Tudor Rose motif is generously used throughout the book. Although much has been said about the color plates, it is still worth repeating that in this reviewer's opinion, never have stamps been so faithfully reproduced in a book as in this one. The illusion of reality is so perfect that one's first impulse is to reach out and turn the stamp over to examine it.

The collotype plates are excellent and the choice from such vast riches must have given the author many hours of careful work in selecting the pieces. One of the most remarkable pieces illustrated on these plates is the unused pair of Great Britain, I. R. OFFICIAL on the 6 d. K. E. VII.

There are two magnificent portraits, one of the late King George V, who founded the Collection, while the other is the Dorothy Wilding portrait of the late King George VI, which is well known to collectors as it was used on the 1949 issue of Canada, as well as on a number of other stamps of the British Commonwealth.

* See Page III.

The half tone plates include views of the Stamp Room at Buckingham Palace, some of the Albums housing the Collection and other intimate details serving to furnish the reader with a background to more fully appreciate the contents of the book.

The opening monograph on the history of the Collection is actually a brief but well expressed history of philately. As Sir John says, "the development of our hobby is little understood." Today we begin with a vast amount of accumulated knowledge. Until 1860 collecting was largely confined to school boys and so-called cranks. From then until the turn of the Century students devoted themselves to the problems of stamp production—such as methods of printing, engraving, and production (but the finer points were little understood).

The other chapters of the monograph are full of philatelic wisdom, the one on condition particularly being a gem in itself. In writing of the various philatelic advisors to King George V, there are a number of charming vignettes. It is gratifying to know the esteem in which Sir Edward Bacon, C. V. O. was held by the King, who constantly referred to him as "My friend Sir Edward".

The growth of the Royal Philatelic Collection is fascinatingly outlined. Besides purchases from various collections, the acquisition of entire collections was by no means overlooked. Of interest to American collectors is the fact that in 1915 the King acquired the fine collection of Samoa formed by the late John N. Luff, the noted American philatelist. In 1930 the Purves Australian Commonwealth was added to the Collection. In all no less than 23 collections were acquired intact.

The King had a sympathetic companion in his Queen who, while not a stamp collector, did collect other objects and consequently understood the collector's love for his hobby. She presented a number of choice pieces to

the King on various occasions, particularly at Christmas.

How much philately is indebted to its Royal Patrons in England is shown by the long list of articles which have appeared in "The London Philatelist" and other publications, much of the data being based on the material in the Royal Collection. Furthermore, it is incalculable how much intangible good has been done to our hobby by the generosity and support the British Royal Family has given it.

The actual catalogue of the Collection is divided into five sections, one for each Continent (The Americas being treated together). Each section is preceded by an illuminating introduction concerning the scope of that part of the Collection and its strength as compared with the other portions of the Collection as well as to other famous collections in Britain or abroad.

The cataloguing, a monumental task, is lucid, although the introduction of a special system of notation requires some practice and use. There are generally accepted notations used throughout the philatelic world, so it seems a pity to introduce another group of symbols, but perhaps there were reasons for this.

Perusal of the catalogue reveals a vast amount of philatelic information. There is a wealth of data on essays and proofs, as well as details of various rare pieces, and notes on settings of surcharges and overprints. For instance in Barbados the 1907—One Penny on two pence Kingston Relief Fund, pair, one with double surcharge; we are told that only four such pairs are known. In British Guiana 1850 4c lemon, used cut square, the Collection has one of the two known cut square copies. In Nova Scotia the notes relating to 3d bisects on cover have already aided the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation in rendering a decision on an item submitted to them. The tabulation of the Zanzibar overprints on Indian stamps simplifies this complicated group. In Asia the note and list of Turkish stamps overprinted "Baghdad British Occupation" is also of great interest and help to students. In the 1882-94 surcharges of Ceylon the quantities issued, where known, are given. Several of these are really rare stamps.

Among the items in India we noted the 1883, ½ a blue green with ON HMS overprint inverted of which "A few specimens of this variety have recently been discovered, the variety not having been known at the time of the King's death"—or more than 60 years after the stamp was issued! The Straits Settlements are remarkably strong, an outstanding piece being the unique pane of 60 showing all types of the Mar. 1880 10 c on 30 c claret. Of the 1907, 4 c on 18 c black and brown—double surcharge—of which only "seven exist", there is a fine mint copy.

The Collection is astonishing in the richness of the Australian group, particularly those of Victoria and New South Wales. As one who has personally always been fascinated by these philatelically most interesting issues, much pleasure and information have been derived from a study of this portion of the catalogue. As a boy it had been one of our ambitions to secure a Victoria 1860-66, 6 d orange unused. It affords vicarious satisfaction to find that the finest example of this stamp is in the Royal Collection.

The air mail collector will be pleased to observe that there are some wonderful items in his field notably from Newfoundland. It is also interesting to note that the Collection has seven original flimsies of the Great Barrier Pigeon Post of 1898-9.

Our selections of examples of the philatelic information have been purely arbitrary. Others no doubt would have made different and probably better choices—however, the entire philatelic world has another and magnificent reason to be grateful for its Royal Patrons, and the devoted work of Sir John Wilson in making this vast store of philatelic riches more readily available than ever before.

In conclusion may we express a hope that after all the copies of this magnificent work have been sold, it may be possible to arrange a limited edition, say 100 copies, of the catalogue alone, without plates or introductory notes on ordinary paper. Such an edition would be of inestimable help to curators, Expert Committees and similar workers. *The Royal Philatelic Collection* is too fine a book to be marked up with notes and marginalia which students or others inevitably will wish to make in pursuit of their studies.

W. S. B.

Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde: Reihe B, Lieferung 1. Frankfurt am Main. 1952, Arbeitsgeimeinschaft Neues Handbuch des Bundes Deutscher Philatelisten E. V., 1952. Paper, 96 pp.

Even within a few months after adverse political conditions had forced Dr. Herbert Munk to flee to Switzerland "between darkness and dawn", leaving all his materials for the unfinished *Kohl Handbook* behind, German philatelists had seen the need to continue the work thus abruptly broken off. A group headed by Major von Rudolphi brought out 18 more sections, not trying to continue the strictly alphabetical coverage of Kohl, but taking countries of philatelic interest from Kamerun through Luxembourg.

Post-war reconstruction has advanced so far in Germany that it has become possible for a new group to organize, resuming the Handbook though of course not under its original or its second title. The first section of the new project is now before us. Completed as manuscript in mid-1952, and dated that year, it apparently did not actually come from the bindery until early 1953.

The new group, whose central personality and scholar is Mr. Hellmuth Kricheldorf, has set up a twofold aim. On the one hand, they plan, in "Reihe B" sections, to bring up to date the countries covered by Dr. Munk and Major von Rudolphi. On the other hand, in "Reihe A" sections, they plan to continue along the alphabet, covering country after country. They state definitely that they are not in accord with the idea of treating countries of alleged "greater philatelic standing" out of their normal order.

The first instalment belongs to "Reihe B", continuations. But the greater part of it is given over to an introduction to the new handbook. Dr. Munk did such a task in 1923. The new introduction, setting forth the methods, distinctions used, etc. in the new book, well justified itself as presenting the contemporary point of view.

The same aim as that of Dr. Munk: an integrated handbook of stamp knowledge, covering within the same scope and on the same plane of treatment every country; is specifically set forth. The difference between such treatment and a series of independent monographs, country by country, is made explicit. Thus, the use of cross-references, elucidating points from one country's issues by means of like conditions in those of another, is mentioned as one advantage of this method, as one purpose to be achieved by it.

The remaining 60 pages of the introduction are given over to a systematic exposition of the essentials of philatelic classification as used in the Handbook. Thus, the result is a treatment of the fundamental concepts of our field. Points which Dr. Munk had not elaborated, but which have become significant in later years, are properly covered. In short, the product is a treatise on the basal ideas of philatelic knowledge. For German writing, it is lucid, easy reading. As a stylist, Mr. Kricheldorf therefore qualifies far beyond any previous writer contributing to any part of the Handbook series.

The fact that the current German terminology of the printing trades is followed, must recommend the treatment to any candid reader. Stamps are recognized as printed products, to be described in the language in current use for such materials by printers. Mr. Kricheldorf does not invent new terms, nor seek to erect from those in use a separate philatelic terminology, understood only by those skilled in our field.

In view of the generally modern, usually complete coverage, certain omissions or detail mistakes seem as unexpected as they are unwelcome. Thus, offset printing is mentioned only under lithography. Yet high-etch offset (letterpress printing transferred to the paper by an offset cylinder) was used for stamps as early as 1944. Commenting on the color-naming problem, an unusually lucid, sane treatment is marred by animadversions against English-language usages which are retentions of historical color names. No qualification of the blame by recognizing that these were originally correct, though now cultural lags, was found by this reviewer. Again, the key point for recognizing machine-made from hand-made paper, the dominant unidirectional lay of fibers in the former, is not mentioned in that connection . . . though made much of in an unreasonably long discussion of differential paper-shrinkage.

Of the few actual errors none are serious. Mr. Kricheldorf missed the point wholly on

the making of Dickinson safety paper (page 40), despite the articles setting the process forth fully, in "American Philatelist", May 1941 and Jan. 1944. He still imagines it is hand-made. His treatment of precancels (page 54), superficial though correct as far as it goes, misses the actual history. The development of precancels in the United States right from 1844 on the Hale Locals, as reported in this magazine, November 1951, in full detail, and with special devices long before Canada went into this usage, is entirely omitted. Nor are the early French (1869 on) and Austrian (1859 on) precancels even mentioned.

The German love for systematization as such, useful or useless, appears in the uncritical adoption of the actually misleading distinction between "surcharge" and "overprint", without considering that this is just gobbledygook (superfluous verbalism).

In the list of journals, catalogs and handbooks referred to through the handbook, with abbreviations, an amusing touch is the omission of so significant as source as the *Essay Proof Journal;* of *Stamps* in which many of the most useful recent studies have appeared; of the *South African Philatelist,* indispensable for correct knowledge on African stamps south of the Congo; and of some other publications such as Scott's *United States Catalog.* But Yvert's similar book for France & Colonies is given mention. Some strictly minor publications, such as *The Seaposter, Albemarle Stamp Collector, Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society,* and *Sammler-Express,* are listed. Some misnamings, such as "Philatelist Journal of America" for the long defunct *Philatelic Journal of America* are comic, out of touch with the general high level of the book.

The treatment of "Prices" at the end of the introduction is disappointing. The fundamentally dishonest method, price-setting, instead of reporting actual maket at explicitly named dates, is retained. It would have been perfectly easy to give the *median* (not average) price for each item at a specified date and thus make an accurate report of the market.

The section on Germany, covering the 1926 air mails and semi-postals, seems to be fully up to the Kohl standard in every way. A new systematization of marginal imprints, 1900-1926, involving knowledge not existent when Dr. Munk wrote, is a conspicuous feature. Booklets, their panes, and the sheets in which these last are printed, get extensive treatment. To assess the accuracy of the information is a task that must be left to those skilled in German stamps.

Typography is excellent. The type faces and sizes, the leading and paper used, are a notable improvement on the previous handbooks.

S. G. R.

The Philatelic Foreign Language Guide. by A. S. Arnold. Published by the Society of Philatelic Americans, (S. G. Rich, Sales Agent, P. O. Box B., Verona, N. J.) 40 pp. Paper bound. Price $1.00 Postpaid.

This nicely printed and bound volume is an attempt to fill a long-felt need for collectors. It is in our opinion not entirely successful.

The format of the book will be reviewed first. Its title states that it is a foreign language guide, yet nowhere in the volume is a non-latin alphabet given in its entirety. Numerals and a phonetic guide to pronunciation are given, but no alphabet to enable a student to transliterate inscriptions for himself. Nor is any attempt made to give more than a few translations of the troublesome inscriptions appearing on Asiatic, European or African stamps. The illustrations of the numerals and inscriptions are rough handdrawings copied from the stamps themselves, and not always accurately, viz: pages 10 and 34, where the Russian or Cyrillic alphabetical inscriptions for denominations make no distinction between the short "e" and the "E" Grecque which is pronounced "ye" in the Slavic tongues. Instead of the rough drawings used, it would have been far better to have had type faces of all the alphabets. These are easily obtainable in this country. It also should be noted that the indicia of the illustrations are so small as to be nearly invisible.

Secondly, the rendering of certain Indian alphabets is not constant. This may be seen on pages 18, 19, 21 and 23 where the Devanagari alphabet is given in several forms that

are not at all consistent with actual usage. It is also evident that either the author or the editor is not familiar with the standard rendering of Indian terms into English, viz: "Dewanagari" for Devanagari throughout the Indian section. "Dewanagari" is the rendering into German, not English, of this term, which is the proper name of the alphabet used to write the Hindi language. There is no "Dewanagari" language! On page 19 we also call attention to a grievous error. Under the heading "Bhopal" the character above the word "pou" is the Amharic numeral 6 (Seddest) used in Ethiopia rather than a variant for the Nastalic Persian characters for ¼. Incidentally, the Arabic type letters and numerals used in India are derived from the Persian and Nastalic Persian variants of the old Arabic notation and alphabet. Arabic is not a language spoken in India, except as it may be heard in certain west coast cities which carry on a trade with the merchants of Muscat and Trucial Oman on the Arabian peninsula. In addition, there are several typographical errors, one or two being of such a nature that the reader will be misled, viz: pages 20 and 23, "Malayalim" for Malayalam and "Sanskirt" for Sanskrit.

The book is useful, as it is the only attempt of its kind available to the modern collector who is familiar with the English language only. The more serious philatelist would do better with a copy of "Alphabets et Chiffres Orientaux" by Dr. Legrand, published in Brussels by J-B Moens.

Mr. Arnold's book can assist the beginner or the general collector who has but a passing interest in the inscriptions on stamps appearing in other than the latin alphabet. It does aid with the numerals and expressions of denomination. But it is not at all helpful for the translation of any other type of inscription.

H. D. S. H.

The Romagna. By Donald S. Patten. London, Robson Lowe Ltd., (The Philatelist and Postal Historian), paper, 32 pp. plus folding key in rear cover, paper, 1953. 10S.

Mr. Patton's book on The Romagna might well serve as a model for any future monographer of a philatelically small country. Without waste of space, without verbiage, substantially every aspect that any collector is likely to want, is comprehensively covered. The small size of the book is caused by skillful arrangement and proper typographical format.

Romagna, with its multifarious reprints and forgeries, offers the examiner of stamps as vexing problems as can well be found in so small a number of items. With 32 different forgeries, several reprints, and large quantities of remainders, with the original printing material coming into reprinters' hands, the accurate identification of any item as genuine is a really mean task. The "damaged clichés", from which private reprintings by Usigli and Moens were made, further complicate the matter.

However, Mr. Patton's systematic treatment, and his 3-page table which unfolds as extension of the rear cover, may well solve the problem of identification. The treatment of the cancellations, with full lists of the 54 offices and adequate illustrations, leaves no aspect untouched save possibly such as further material, not yet known to that author, might bring up in the future.

This is an adequate treatment of a difficult country, with use of all modern philatelic methods. Rates, disinfection markings, Papal States forerunners and bisects—every aspect that nowadays comes within our field —all are covered.

S. G. R.

Air Letter Sheets. A catalog published by the American Air Mail Society. Paper bound. 148 pp. Illustrated. Price $2.50.

The 1953 edition is the third in a series of catalogs edited and published by this philatelic society on the popular postal stationery specialty, Air Letter Sheets. It was edited by L. B. Gatchell, an indefatigable worker on air mail for many years and a board of eleven associate editors, all well known for their interest in Air Letter Sheets.

This latest edition, with the experience of the former ones behind it, shows many improvements. An Air Letter Sheet with its many forms is difficult to describe. This catalog has solved the problem in the best

(Continued on Page 225)

TRANSLATIONS FROM

KOHL'S HANDBOOK

COSTA RICA

Issues for the Province of Guanacaste

By DR. HERBERT MUNK

Translated by JAMES A. QUIGLEY

Annotated by H. D. MITCHELL

Prefatory Note by the Annotator

The subject of the specially printed stamps for the Guanacaste province is as vexed as it is neglected. Until recently only Napier could have been said to have done any serious work on it and Dr. Munk relied heavily on his researches in preparing this article. In this respect Dr. Munk did no differently from the handful of others who have attempted the subject. He achieved the same results, namely, the perpetuation of the several errors which Napier committed. However, in recent years specialists in Costa Rica have devoted much more study to Guanacaste, and this has crystallized into two very fine, although probably not definitive, articles. These are "Los Sellos de Guanacaste" by Alvaro Bonilla Lara *(Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina,* 1951) and "Apuntes sobre las Contramarcas Guanacaste" by Alfonso Peralta *(Filatelia Costarricense,* 1951-52). In preparing the notes for the present articles we have made frequent reference to these two authorities. These notes are presented in the same manner as in the two earlier installments on the stamps of Costa Rica * proper, i. e. each is preceded by the word *"Comment"* and closed by the words *"End of Comment"*.

In this section we have included the prices as they apear in the *Kohl Handbook,* because under the Kohl method the presence or absence of a price indicates recognition of a variety or the contrary. A dash ("—") indicates that the variety is known but for some reason is not priced. The prices, of course, are in pre-war German marks and, although useful to indicate relative scarcity, are meaningless as indices to the present market.

HDM

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* COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. XXXI, Nos. 5-6.

The province of Guanacaste, claimed by Costa Rica since about 1824 and also by Nicaragua since 1858, was finally awarded to the former by President Cleveland in 1888. Because of its distance of three days journey from the capital, it was granted certain legal

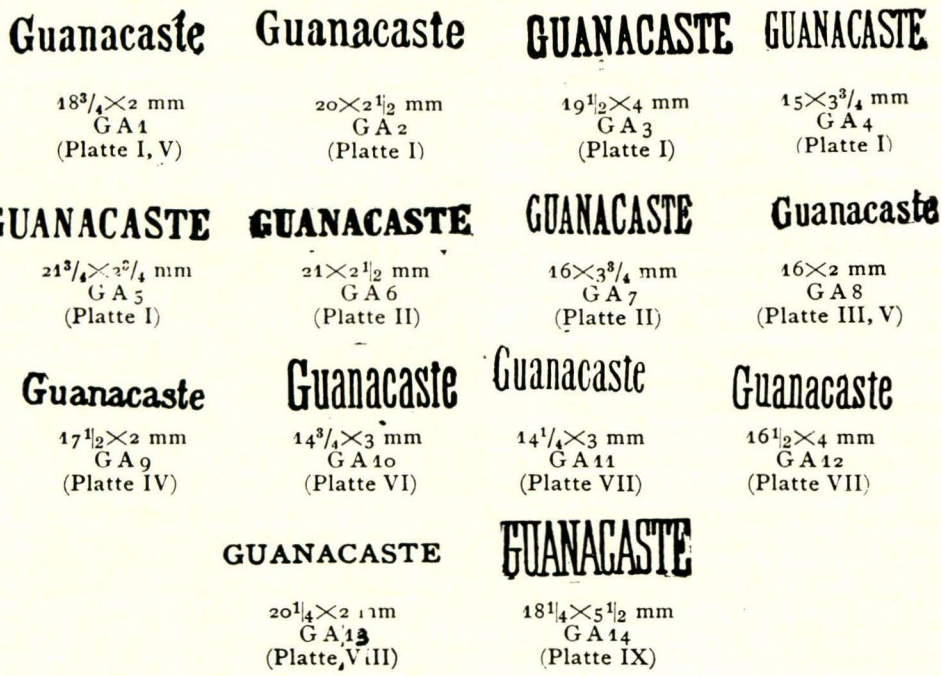
privileges. One of these was the Central Office for the sale of fiscal and postage stamps granted on sales for Guanacaste Province twice the discount in not less than 25 peso quantities allowed on sales to other provinces. This discount rate was at first 15% (instead of 8%) and, after September 1889, 12% instead of 6%. For this reason, therefore, the stamps overprinted with the name of this province are special issues of the post office of Costa Rica for the province of Guanacaste. (For further details see introductory remarks.) Therefore, single stamps overprinted "Guanacaste" showing cancellations from the other five provinces are always fraudulent fabrications. This is especially the case with regard to the double circle cancellation from the capital, San Jose. (See cancellation on page 266.) It is possible, on the other hand, that the postal administration allowed the use of ordinary issues inside the province of Guanacaste. The provincial offices are: Liberia, Naranja, Bagaces, Canas, Santa Cruz and Nicoya but not Punta Arenas.†

(*Comment:* The special discount rates for Guanacaste were set by decree CIX issued on 17 August 1885. A second decree, No. CXIX, specifically prohibiting the use of stamps overprinted "Guanacaste" elsewhere than in that province was issued on 3 September 1885. The special discounts for the province were discontinued by Disposicion No. I dated 2 November 1891.

In addition to the towns listed by Munk as existing in Guanacaste we may add Sardinal and Bebedero, both of which places are listed as having postoffices during the period of the special Guanacaste stamps. However, *Naranjo is not a postoffice in Guanacaste* as Munk states. This is an excellent example of the perpetuation of one writer's error from one philatelic generation to the next. Napier was deceived first by fraudulent Naranjo cancellations applied to remainders of Guanacaste stamps as far back as the turn of this century. Both Munk and Oldfield accepted and reprinted Napier's list of offices without question, the latter even going so far as to state that such postmarks were "evidence that the overprint is genuine"! *End of comment.*)

With the exception of type GA14, which, according to Senf was made in London like the stamps to which it was applied, the overprints were made in Costa Rica. The locally-made plate consisted, so far, as the settings can be proved, of groups of fifty repeated twice on the sheets of 100 stamps. This is exactly similar, as we have thought it was, with the regular postage issues made in San Jose with overprint type A10 (which see). Therefore, each sheet either went under the printing plate twice or the plate was composed of two exactly similar settings of 50 pieces. According to Napier the overprints were not individually type-set, but each different overprint illustrated on page 189, had a special matrix from which individual clichés were made. The several different settings were several times rearranged with clichés which had, perhaps, been side by side in the first setting being dispersed to different positions in subsequent settings. Napier found altogether nine different printing settings of which the number of the combinations actually used are apparently not exhausted. Of the overprint settings, four were composed of several types, which therefore, repeat themselves in each half sheet of fifty stamps in exact order. On the other hand, four other settings and the one from London (apparently) show only one type. Among the types GA1 to GA14 there are, therefore, those different separate units which were joined together to form one printing plate and, on the other hand, those which form an entire plate of one type only. On the other hand in some cases, the same overprint types were used in different settings by using the dies of one setting with those from another setting; thus the clichés which had been cast from the one matrix were used for the construction of two different settings. Because the number of individual settings is not known, it is impossible to determine the rarity of the different overprint types GA1 to GA14. However, as for those plates which were composed of several different types the rarity of the types

† The following appears as a footnote separated from the text of the first page by a rule in Kohl: Literature: F. H. Napier, Guanacaste, Phil. Rec., 1903, p. 42 ff and 1904, p. 71 ff, p. 95 ff.—H. R. Oldfield, Guanacaste, St. Coll. XVIII, p. 243 ff. See also Coll./Calm. article on Costa Rica.



The fourteen different types of overprints as taken from "The Kohl Handbuch".

(Photo by Boutrelle)

is exactly that of their existence in the plate. For example, Plate V was composed of two types, one of which, GA1, overprinted horizontally occurs only here, the remainder of the plate being composed of GA8. It is, therefore, concluded that GA1, horizontal, is much rarer than GA8.

(*Comment:* Napier based his assumption that these overprints were printed from castings rather than loose type on their apparent uniformity, saying: "They do not appear to me to be type-set, but to be from castings reduplicated in such a way that all of one type are exactly alike, without any of the minor differences generally seen in a type-set setting in which each surcharge is set up separately from the font of type." In other words, he had no positive information of the method employed, as Munk would seem to infer, but rather stated an hypothesis. We believe that the very multiplicity of types of the overprint argues against such a theory. Furthermore, even the observation on which the theory is based must be regarded as faulty because, far from being "uniform", enough broken type varieties exist, particularly in the settings composed of only one or two varieties, to indicate that the overprints were type-set. Finally, it is very doubtful if the Imprenta Nacional had at that time facilities for making stereotype castings. Certainly the official paper, *La Gaceta,* which was the principal product of the government printing plant, has all the appearances of being printed on an old-fashioned flat-bed press directly from set type.

With regard to the size of the setting and impression, it seems fairly certain that the Imprenta Nacional had no press which would accommodate a full sheet of 100 stamps for overprinting at one time. We know that as late as 1911 it was necessary to manufacture overprints and surcharges on half sheets of 50 at one time due to the size of the press. So it seems logical to suppose that what existed then would have been just as true 26 years earlier.

Apparently all settings have now been reconstructed and described. At least extensive work by several specialists in Costa Rica have not developed any others and, at this late date, it is doubtful that any great quantity of material in multiple exists outside these specialized collections from which conclusions could be drawn. Napier, only 18 years after the first appearance of these stamps, complained of being handicapped in this respect, and the legitimate supply (at least) has not improved in the subsequent fifty years. Senores Moya, Echeverria and Peralta in San Jose and Bonilla Lara in Santiago, Chile, have assembled as large accumulations of Guanacaste stamps as exist anywhere; and their studies have confirmed the settings given by Napier and Munk (except Plate II) without finding evidence of any additional plates. *End of comment.*)

In listing the individual overprint types GA1 to GA14 we have discarded the method usually employed in catalogs up to now, which is none too clear, and taken as a guide for our catalog of the overprints the results of Napier's research. We, therefore, differentiate between Plates I to IX on which the 14 different overprint types, GA1 to GA14, are arranged as follows:

Plate I: (Overprint vertical; from top to bottom, seldom otherwise): GA1 to GA5

Plate II: (Overprint vertical, as above): GA6, GA7.

Plate III: (Overprint horizontal): GA8.

Plate IV: (Overprint horizontal): GA9.

Plate V: (Overprint horizontal): GA1, GA8.

Plate VI: (Overprint horizontal): GA10.

Plate VII: (Overprint horizontal): GA11, GA12.

Plate VIII: (Overprint horizontal): GA13.

Plate IX: (Overprint horizontal): GA14.

The only difficulty with this type of listing arises over Plate V for which two types were used which had already been used previously for other settings. Type GA1, vertical, had already been used in Plate I, so therefore, GA1 vertical belongs to Plate I but in horizontal format belongs to Plate V. This difference is readily discernible. But between GA8 in Plate III and GA8 in Plate V there is no difference, at least in single copies. Still, this difference is important because the overprint error "Gnanacaste" in type GA8 occurs only in Plate V. In order to make the listing complete, we catalog GA8 from Plate III, and, in addition, as a special type from Plate V as well. However, in this latter case we list the same price as for Plate III. (Compare Nos. 9-13 on the one hand and Nos. 19-23, type GA8, on the other.)

Nearly all stamps overprinted "Guanacaste" have been used both postally and as telegraph stamps. In the latter case, they bear as a cancellation (just as do the ordinary stamps of Costa Rica) a blue oval (aniline color) which has on the upper half the inscription "Direccion Gral. de Telegrafos". (*Comment:* In general this applies only to Kohl's Nos. 27-39 inclusive since the payment of telegraph fees by stamps was not required until the appearance of this basic issue. An occasional copy of the older regular Costa Rican issues (1883-87) is found with telegraph cancellation used during the changeover period in 1889, but such usage is rare. It is conceivable that some of the 1885-87 stamps of Guanacaste may be so found so used. The cancellation found on telegraph usage is more usually violet than blue and takes several different forms all of which answer to the general description given above. *End of Comment.*) Remainders of stamps overprinted "Guanacaste" were auctioned by the Post Office as well as the Telegraph Administration in lots requiring a minimum offer. According to *Illustr. Briefm. Zeitung,* the Postal Administration, on July 23, 1892, put up the following lots of unused remainders for auction to the highest bidder:

1 ct.	19,362	10 ct.	27,128	1 P.	2609
2 ct.	33,383	20 ct.	14,282	2 P.	2550
5 ct.	32,577	50 ct.	2,311	5 P.	601

These stamps went into the hands of the firm of T. Castro & Co., San Jose. (Many of these stamps are found in the market with faked cancellations. See page 266.)

The Telegraph Administration on November 21, 1894, put up for sale to the highest bidder (on February 20, 1895) the following telegraphically used stamps:

1 ct.	709	10 ct.	18,017	1 P.	24
2 ct.	614	20 ct.	28,322	5 P.	42
5 ct.	31,978	50 ct.	144		

Postally used stamps from 1 to 20 centavos, of which there were only 1,840 pieces, were put up for sale by the postal authorities in June 1899.

In the following, we have listed the provisionally used revenue stamps of Costa Rica for Guanacaste (both with and without the overprint "Correos") especially at the end; in the first place because this is a more satisfactory arrangement but, also, because of the revenue stamps overprinted "Correos", the 2 centavos is that most seen in the market. According to the explanation of the Main Post Office in San Jose, this stamp was never officially issued (see note after Nos. 22-23, below). Furthermore, it is most suspicious that for the Guanacaste overprint of these 1889 issues the oldest overprinting plates, dating from 1885-86, were used. There may have been some reason for this usage, but if so we have no knowledge thereof. As for all Guanacaste revenue stamps without postal overprint, they are to be regarded with caution if they bear postal (or telegraph) cancellations because these stamps were, of course, mainly used for fiscal purposes and only later supplied with the provincial overprint. (*Comment:* To avoid repetition this paragraph has been discussed in the "Comment" inserted after the postal-fiscal provisionals at the end of the article. Attention is invited to these remarks. *End of comment.*)

Plate I

The Fourteen Types of Overprint

1885 (Late fall)/1886. Stamps Nos. 12-15 or 16 (M2) with vertical overprints GA1 to GA7 or horizontal overprints GA1, GA8 and GA9.

Plate I

Black vertical overprint GA1-GA5 (Double overprints known.)

	Overprinted	GA1		GA2		GA3		GA4		GA5	
1	1ct green	30 —	30 —	28 —	26 —	30 —	— —	40 —	25 —	40 —	— —
2	2ct carmine	40 —	40 —	— —	— —	40 —	— —	40 —	25 —	24 —	24 —
3	5ct blue-violet	30 —	24 —	22 —	20 —	— —	20 —	24 —	18 —	20 —	20 —
4	10ct gold. yel.	12 —	12 —	7.50	7.50	10 —	10 —	6.50	6.50	5.50	4 —

The plate contains the five types in the following order:

1	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	5
1	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	5
1	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	5
1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	5
1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	5

The degree of rarity of the five types is, therefore, 7 to 13 to 5 to 10 to 15. As a vertical pair only GA1 plus GA2 se-tenant is possible; as horizontal pairs, se-tenant, only the following type combinations are possible: GA1 plus GA2; GA2 plus GA3; GA3 plus GA4; GA4 plus GA5. Furthermore, types GA2 plus GA3 plus GA4, se-tenant, can be obtained in strips of three from the middle vertical rows. The overprint nearly always reads from top to bottom; overprints reading in reverse direction deserve recognition as inverted surcharges with a premium over our quoted prices.

Collin and Calman have reported No. 3 from the Corwin collection with double overprint, one reading up, one reading down. Because of the make-up of the overprinting plate, the second (inverted) overprint on each was a different type from the original overprint so that the double overprinting of this sheet resulted in the formation of eight different combinations of types which are listed by Collin and Calman as Nos. 30 to 37 and individually priced.

The 47th and 97th stamps (type GA4) have a faulty "s"; the 50th and 100th stamps (GA5) have a faulty "e".

Plate II

Black Vertical Overprints, Types GA6, GA7

5	1 ct. green	—— ——
6	2 ct. carmine	—— *50* —
7	5 ct. blue violet	—— *50* —
8	10 ct. gold. yellow	—— —— —— ——

Because of the rarity of material, the two types se-tenant are unknown up to the present time. Napier merely surmised that GA7 comes from plate II. This type overprint, in single copies, is easily confused with GA4. A better identifying characteristic than its different length (GA7 measures 16 mm. while GA4 measures 15 mm.) is the fact that the two vertical serifs of the "E" are slanted outwards and the vertical serifs on the horizontal bar of the "T" are much longer in GA7 than in GA4. On plate II the overprint normally runs from top to bottom while overprints reading from bottom to top (inverted) are rare. In addition, just as with Nos. 1 - 4, the overprint is never precisely vertical but is always a few degrees off.)

(*Comment:* The authenticity of both of these types is extremely doubtful. Peralta (op. cit.) states flatly that GA7 does not exist and Bonilla Lara does not even mention it. Both regard type GA6 with skepticism and it is worth noting that Gibbons catalog dropped the listing of that type some time ago. No unused copies of either of the two types have ever been recorded and no multiple pieces are known. Napier noted at the time he wrote that doubts had been expressed with regard to both types GA6 and GA7 but admitted both to his lists on the basis of having seen "used" copies. He writes "One of my copies is postmarked 'Naranjo' and if the surcharge is bad, the postmark must certainly be bad also . . . The postmarks on the other two specimens are too faint to be deciphered." Thus we see that Napier accepted type GA7, to which the quotation refers, on evidence which today would be regarded as highly favorable to its rejection since it is well known now that the forgers used cancelled copies extensively for their work. There can be no doubt that the "Naranjo" cancellation which he mentions is undoubtedly bad since, in the first place, Naranjo is not a Guanacaste town and, second, it can be demonstrated that the most prevalent type of Naranjo postmark found on 1887-89 stamps is a fake applied to remainders. Reversing Napier's axiom, if the cancel is bad the overprint must be suspect too. Regardless of the authenticity of the two types, the collector would be well advised to avoid their purchase as fakes are most prevalent. *End of comment.)*

Plate III

Horizontal Overprint, Type GA8

	Overprint:	a. black		b. red	
9	1ct green	2.50	3.00	1.35	1.35
10	2ct carmine	2.40	2.40		
11	5ct blue violet			4.00	3.50
12	10ct golden yellow	4.00	5.00		
13	40ct blue			10.00	10.00

Only the overprint type GA8 was used for plate III. The same type overprint was also used for plate V. Pairs or blocks from the latter plate show types GA8 and GA1 (horizontal) se-tenant. Also the overprint error "Gnanacaste" is not from plate III but only from plate V. (See No. 19, error 1; No. 23, error 1.) One ct. green stamps with black overprint type GA8 are always products of plate III (not plate V). On the 19th and 69th stamps from plate III the first "a" of the overprint is broken.

Plate IV

Horizontal Overprint, Type GA9

	Overprint:	a. black		b. red	
14	1ct green	1.75	1.75		
15	2ct carmine	1.75	1.75		
16	5ct blue violet	3.50	3.50	18.00	16.00
17	10ct golden yellow	5.50	——		
18	40ct deep blue	20.00	——	18.00	18.00

Plate V

Horizontal Overprint: Types GA1, GA8

	Overprinted:	GA1				GA8			
		a. black		b. red		a. black		b. red	
							FI "Gnan"		FI "Gnan"
19	1ct green	——	——	1.20	1.20	——	——	——	30.00
20	2ct carmine	4.00	4.50	——	——	——	40.00	——	——
21	5ct blue violet	——	——	12.00	12.00	——	——	——	40.00
22	10ct golden yellow	20.00	20.00	——	——	——	——	——	——
23	40ct dark blue	——	——	25.00	——	——	——	——	——

No. 19 FII. Double overprint) one in red, one in black.....)

Plate V was composed in such a way that the first and second rows of each block of fifty clichés was composed of type GA8, while the lower three rows were composed of type GA1. Type GA1 had already been used in plate I but only vertically so that the stamps from the two plates cannot be confused. On the other hand type GA8 was used to make the complete setting for plate III. That part of the clichés from plate III were used again for plate V is proved because the broken "a" of plate III (see above) also occurs in plate V. However, this irregularity appears on the 11th and 61st stamps (instead of the 19th and 69th.) On the other hand, it seems that new clichés of type GA8 were manufactured for overprinting with plate V because the variety FI (G*n*acaste) occurs only on plate V and not on plate III. This error occurs on the 5th and 55th stamps of the sheet overprinted with Plate V. Because this plate was not used to overprint the 1 centavo value in black, FI on No. 19 is found only in red. Single stamps Nos. 20 and 22 with black overprint type GA8 and Nos. 19, 21 and 23 with red overprint type GA8 cannot be distinguished from Nos. 9, 10a, 12a or 11b and 13b. Therefore, we have not quoted prices for them but suggest for these stamps the same price as for Nos. 9 to 13.

(*Comment:* With regard to distinguishing stamps overprinted with type GA8 from plates III and V, Bonilla Lara states that on those from plate III the overprint is nearly always located near the foot of the stamp below the portrait, while on those from plate V it usually appears across the face of the portrait. *End of Comment.*)

A double overprint, in red and black, of type GA8 is known on the 1 centavo value (No. 19 F11) and is recognized by Napier as coming from plate V (probably on account of the faulty "a" in the setting). If this be the case, there must also exist this same double overprint horizontally. Gibbons reports this variety but Oldfield doubts its occurrence. Even so, this variety, FI with double overprint, is supposed to exist.

1886/1887. Stamp No. 13 (No. 14?) of the issue of 1883 (M2) and Nos. 19 and 20 of the issue of 1887 (M4) with horizontal overprint type GA10.

Plate VI

Black Horizontal Overprint, Type GA10

1886: Stamp in design M2.

24	2ct carmine	1.00	——

1887: Stamp in design M4.

25	10ct golden yellow	1.00	——

The overprints from plate VI show a great number of irregularities. For example, dropped "n" in the surcharge, too much space between "a" and "c", broken "n" or broken "e", to mention only a few. Gibbons also reports overprint type GA10 on the 5 centavos stamp No. 14 (1883). However, the overprint type GA10 catalogued by Napier and Oldfield is certainly different from other overprints type GA10, especially because the "G" is not on a lower but on the same level as the antique letters of the rest of the overprint. This somewhat different overprint type, which is also seen on some of the provisional stamps (which see below), is of doubtful status. This conclusion is, however, complicated because the distinguishing characteristics of this doubtful overprint (the higher placed position of the "G") is also known from a few clichés of the undoubtedly genuine plate VI.

(*Comment:* Neither Bonilla Lara nor Peralta record type GA10 on the 5 centavo of 1883. *End of comment.*)

1887. Stamp No. 19 of the 1887 issue (M4.) with horizontal overprint types GA11, GA12.

Plate VII

Black horizontal overprint, GA11, GA12

	Overprinted:	GA11		GA12	
26	5 ct. blue violet	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

On plate VII the two upper rows of the setting of 50 were composed of overprint type GA11, the three lower rows of type GA12. As the only variety, there is a broken "e" which looks like a "c".

(*Comment:* Bonilla Lara gives the setting of this plate as being composed of 25 clichés of each type the middle row being made up of five each of type GA11 (on the right) and type GA12 (on the left). He also exactly reverses the order of the setting from that given by Munk stating that the upper two rows and left half of the third are composed of Kohl's type GA12 while the right half of the third row and two other complete rows (fourth and fifth) are made up of Kohl's type GA11. His observation is based on complete settings in his own collection and that of Carlos Echeverria of San Jose. *End of comment.*)

1889. Stamps of the 1889 issue (M6.) with black horizontal overprint types GA13 or GA14. (The latter probably made in London.)

Plate VIII

Black horizontal overprint GA13

				F I. (GUA)G(ACASTE)	
27	1 ct, sepia	14.00	——		
28	2 ct, blue green	7.50	——		
29	5 ct, orange	7.00	——		
30	10 ct, red brown	4.50	——		
31	20 ct, green	.60	——		
32	50 ct, rose carmine	2.75	——	?	
33	1 P., blue, pale blue	4.00	5.00	——	——
34	2 P., violet	6.00	6.00	——	——
35	5 P., olive green	14.00	14.00		

Napier doubts that stamps with the error FI were actually issued. In catalogues prices are listed for the unused lower values which are less than the prices for used stamps. According to what has been said on page ....., in most cases used stamps have telegraphic cancellations.

(*Comment:* Bonilla Lara and Peralta both believe that this entire set was overprinted with type GA13 in London by Waterlow and Sons, the manufacturers of the basic stamps, and a second printing made in Costa Rica from the same type (or plates). The error "Gua*g*acaste", which is found on all the higher denominations from the 50 centavos through the 5 peso is supposed to have occurred in the second printing. They state that the error occurs in sheet positions 28 and 82 which would argue for a single setting of 100 subjects or two different settings of 50 subjects, since if a single 50 subject setting were used the error would appear in either sheet positions 28 and 78 or 32 and 82. *End of comment.*)

Plate IX

Black (London) horizontal overprint GA14

				FI (GUAN)A(CASTE)	
36	1 ct, sepia	0.45	0.55	——	——
37	2 ct, blue green	0.40	0.40	——	——
38	5 ct, orange	0.60	0.35	——	8.00
39	10 ct, red brown	0.30	0.30	——	12.00

Napier noted that Nos. 27 - 39 in most cases are found unused or with telegraph cancels. This is explained (on page 190) by the fact that the postal administration auctioned off only mint remainders and the telegraph administration only used stamps in 1890 and later years (from cablegrams). Most of the stock of stamps thus auctioned off is said to have consisted of stamps of the last two issues.

(*Comment:* According to Bonilla Lara the "inverted 'V' " for "A" variety occurs in position 71. *End of comment.*)

1889. Postally used fiscal stamps with or without the overprint "Correos".

The provisional stamp No. 22 (with overprint "Correos") was issued early in 1889 and was in circulation only until September 20th. Revenue stamps of 1 and 2 cts. denominations (without "Correos") were again used as postage stamps (Nos. 17 and 18) during the latter part of March, 1889. Here, however, is meant only the stamp of 1889 with the overprint "Guanacaste". It should be noted that the provisional stamp

No. 22, as well as Nos. 17 and 18, in the year 1889 were overprinted by the old printing plates of 1885-86 which had been discarded for the overprinting of stamps a long time previously. This fact is very suspicious, for, if the surmise of Napier is true, the setting used for overprinting Guanacaste Plate I had already been dismantled in 1886 when it was broken up and the clichés of type GA1 were used later in the construction of Plate V. In this event, in the year 1889, the original setting would have had to have been reconstructed. In addition it is very suspicious that of the stamps overprinted "Correos", just those values are common overprinted "Guanacaste" which, according to the statement of the Postal Administration in San Jose, were never officially issued at all. (See note after No. 23.) As for revenue stamps without the overprint "Correos", it should be mentioned that they were undoubtedly issued in large numbers for fiscal use so that with the help of a friendly postal clerk one could easily have had such items postally cancelled. We, therefore, list the following stamps with some misgivings:

Plate I

Black overprint Types GA1 - GA5

		Provisional Stamp No.	GA1	GA2	GA3	GA4	GA5
40	1ct, carmine rose	17, II	——	——	——	——	——
41	2ct, blue	18, II	——	——	——	——	——
42	1ct, carmine rose	22				——	——
43	2ct, blue	*I*	——	——	——	——	——

Plate IV

Black horizontal overprint Type GA9

44	1ct, carmine rose	17, II	——	——
45	2ct, blue	18, II	——	——
46	1ct, carmine rose	22	——	——
47	2ct, blue	*I*	——	——

(*Comment:* Dr. Munk is guilty of rather surprisingly poor judgment in making the condemnatory remarks above concerning the 2 ct. fiscals overprinted "Guanacaste" and "Correos". What he must have known, but somehow forgot, was the fact that the special discounts for Guanacaste extended to *all* kinds of fiscal paper including revenue stamps. Therefore, the "Guanacaste" overprints were applied *first* to the fiscal stamps in 1885-86 and the "Correos" overprint only much later in 1889. The "Correos" overprint, according to Peralta, was not the the same as that generally employed for the overprinting of the fiscals for the Republic as a whole but was from a smaller setting of 25 clichés only. The 2 ct. with both overprints is generally accepted by specialists in Costa Rica whereas the 1 ct. so overprinted is not. Bonilla Lara lists as legitimate fiscals the 1 and 2 ct. with the five types of vertical overprint (GA1 - 5) and with horizontal overprint type GA9, and the 5 and 10 ct with type GA10, horizontal. We have seen most of the 1 and 2 ct. fiscals so overprinted with postal cancellations but none of the 5 or 10 ct. *End of comment.*)

Furthermore, the provisional stamps of Costa Rica, Nos. 17, II; 21 and the 10 ct., blue, revenue stamp which was not specifically recognized as a postage stamp in Costa Rica, have been seen with an overprint resembling plate VI in overprint type GA10. Because this overprint is rated as doubtful we do not list the provisional stamps so overprinted. The error "G*nau*acaste" in this type overprint is rated doubtful by Napier and Oldfield.

Subsequent issues of Costa Rica are no longer overprinted for Guanacaste.

AZERBAIJAN

The Allied Occupation Stamps

By S. D. TCHILINGHIRIAN

In the January, 1953 issue of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Mr. H. D. S. Haverbeck gives a translation of a letter reportedly written by the Postmaster of Baku, which contains the rather sensational claim that the much-discussed "Occupation Azirbayedjan" overprints were applied at Baku "with his permission" at the request of the Commandant of the British Forces which had been sent from Enzeli in August, 1918 to help in the defense of the town against the Turks.

Commenting on this letter, Mr. Haverbeck points out that, before this claim could be accepted, it would be necessary to have some supporting evidence.

To the knowledge of the writer, such evidence as is available is distinctly negative. The story of "Dunsterforce" (as the British Expedition to Baku is usually called) has been related in a book published by its Commander-in-Chief, Maj. Gen. L. C. Dunsterville*, and is also dealt with more summarily in another book published by an officer of the same Command, Major M. H. Donohoe.**.

Neither of these works mentions these overprints, or the issuance of any orders for their preparation. The details information given in both books on the nature of the relations between the British Forces and the local Government (known as Centro-Caspia Dictatorship) makes it highly unlikely that the British officers would have requested such an issue, nor that their request would have been necessarily granted, if made. Although the Centro-Caspia had invited the British Forces to come to Baku to defend the town, it is clear from Gen. Dunsterville's narrative that his relations with the local Government were characterized throughout his stay by lack of cooperation, and even by suspicion on the part of at least the strongest man in the Dictatorship, Yarmakov. Major Donohoe's report is even more outspoken. He states that the counsel and presence of the British officers were resented alike by all parties, political and military. There is no claim in either book that the British Forces had any say in the civilian affairs of the city, on the contrary the texts clearly show that all orders, even military directives, had to be cleared through Centro-Caspia, and were in fact often frustrated.

The letter attributed to the Baku Postmaster does not clearly specify the day on which the overprints were made, but the inference is that the event took place shortly after August 4th, given as the date on which the British Forces entered Baku. General Dunsterville states in his book that he arrived at Baku with the bulk of his forces on August 17th only. He had, however, sent earlier a small advance detachment under Col. Stokes which reached Baku on August 4th. He describes this as composed of "one or two officers and a handful of men". Hav-

* "The Adventures of Dunsterforce", by Maj. Gen. L. C. Dunsterville, London (E. Arnold & Co.)

** "With the Persian Exposition", by Major M. H. Donohoe, London (Edward Arnold, 1919).



Figure 1. 70 Kopeck, sold as genuine by Th. Champion and bearing his mark.

Photos by Boutrelle

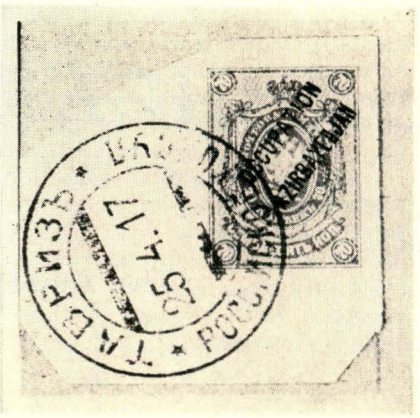


Figure 2. 70 Kopeck with forged cancellation of the Russian post office in Tabriz, date 25/4/17. The overprint is identical to the one on the stamp in figure 1.

ing landed on the 4th, this detachment was already manning part of the defense line on the 5th, when it helped repulse a strong Turkish attack launched on that day. It is, therefore, hardly likely that this advance party, faced upon landing with such a critical military situation, had the time or leisure to request a special issue of postage stamps, nor that Centro-Caspia, engaged at that moment in delicate negotiations with the overthrown Bolshevik former leaders of the city (the famous 26 Commissars) and trying hard to please the population and to maintain its precarious hold, would have granted a request of this kind. Such an issue would likely have given further fuel to Soviet propaganda by casting suspicion upon British motives. Gen. Dunsterville's narrative of his first days in Baku is just as crowded. Right after meeting the local authorities, inspecting the defense line and issuing urgent military directives, he left the city on a trip to Derbent, followed by another trip to Enzeli.

Although negative, this historical evidence cannot, of course, be considered as conclusive, but, when compared with the philatelic evidence available, there is very little hope left indeed. A comprehensive study of these overprints, and of the various postmarks recorded on them, by Mr. P. T. Ashford, of Bristol, is being published in the March, 1953 issue of the "British Journal of Russian Philately".

Eight different types of the overprint have been recorded by Mr. Ashford, pointing to numerous imitations of the allegedly genuine type placed originally on the market. Several of these types are found in used condition, some of them with postmarks of the Russian Consular Post Office of Tabriz, other with Baku obliterations of varying kinds and sizes.

All Baku marks seen by the writer were very crude forgeries, different in aspect and size from the many genuine Baku postmarks met on Imperial Russian and Azerbaijan Republic stamps. Dates seen on these forgeries were invariably of the year 1917, many months before the British Forces arrived at Baku. (Kohl's Part I gives also the date of 19.10.17 as appearing on a number of covers franked with these stamps and allegedly sent from Baku to Tiflis). A further point of interest is that the types of overprint met with such Baku postmarks are of the cruder imitations of the allegedly genuine type.

On the other hand, the Tabriz postmarks found on other types of this overprint are rather good imitations of the two genuine obliterators used at that time by the Russian Consular Post Office of Tabriz. One of them, in particular, is so well done that it can only be detected by close comparison with actual specimens of the genuine mark, from which it differs by minor details in the shape of some of the letters. Keeping in mind that these Russian Tabriz "Used Abroad" postmarks are of considerable rarity and not generally known in the West, the fact that the forgers knew both types of these postmarks, and went to such considerable trouble in pre-

(Continued on Page 216)

FRENCH MOROCCO

The 1943-44 Tour Hassan Issues

By CHARLES NEIDORF

(Continued from Page 144.)

To get back to the manufacturing procedure, at some point it was necessary to prepare a new intermediate stone onto which the new figures of value could be transferred. Was this done by laying down each of ten new pulls taken from the master drawing of the design type selected, in ten separate operations, or was a pull taken from the old intermediate stone and this block of ten impressions used to lay down the new intermediate stone in a single operation? The latter alternative seems so much simpler that it must come as a surprise to learn that such was not the case. (Perhaps the original intermediate stone no longer existed by that time. It might have been kept only long enough to prepare a particular large stone, after which the surface might have been wiped clean and a completely different design type used to lay down a new intermediate stone.)

Careful comparison of figs. 37 and 38 will show why the same intermediate stone was not used for both, even though both are design type VIIIa. On fig. 38 the set-up of the original intermediate stone for this type is indicated. Note that the top row consists of five impressions aligned horizontally in a perfectly even manner, as indicated by the line drawn across the top of the row. Note too, that as result, the top of each letter F in the figures of value just barely touches a

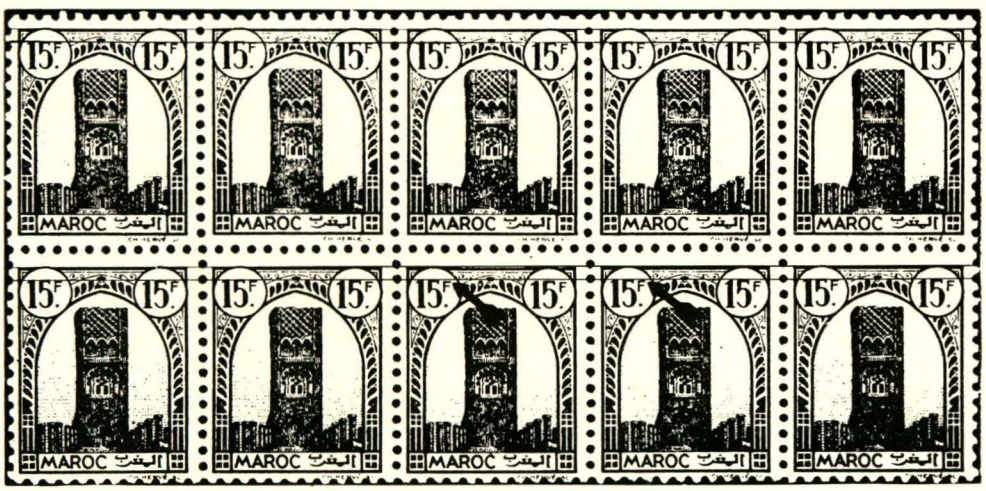


Fig. 38

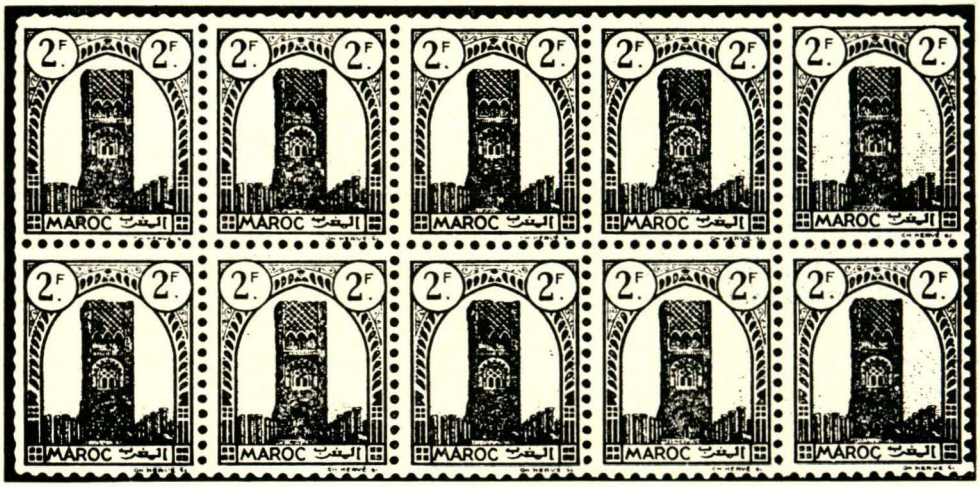


Fig. 39
8A-9B-8A-9D-8C
9A-8A-9A-8A-9B

line drawn across the photograph parallel to the one at the top. In the bottom row, on the other hand, stamps Nos. 8 and 9 were laid down a trifle low, as indicated by the space between the top of the stamps and a line drawn across the top of the row. Here the letter F on these two stamps are likewise a trifle low. (Of course, not only these letters but the rest of the designs as well are low.)

Now compare this situation with that shown on fig. 37. Here stamps Nos. 5 and 10 are a trifle high, and on these two stamps the letters C can also be seen to be a trifle high. Thus a new intermediate stone was surely prepared for this value. The same holds true for the other values in this group. Each has its own distinctive combination of positions, perfectly aligned, a trifle high or a trifle low, of the ten impressions comprising the intermediate stone pull. These distinctive combinations, it must again be emphasized, are rigidly repeated in each of the twenty intermediate stone pulls used to prepare the full sheet of two panes of 100 subjects.

Incidentally, up to this point the suggestion that twenty intermediate stone pulls were actually so used to prepare a large stone has been only a theory. An alternative is that perhaps after the first pane was laid down, a pull of all 100 impressions might have been used to lay down the second pane in a single operation.

Having been alerted to the existence and significance of variations in alignment, however, the thought occurred that if twenty separate pulls had been used one might expect to find slight differences in alignment on the left pane not found on the right pane, or vice versa, whereas if the other method had been used, alignment of impressions in corresponding positions on the two panes would be identical Fortunately, some of the material needed for testing the validity of the two alternatives was available, in the form of complete left and right panes of seven first issue denominations and one third issue denomination. Precise measurements and comparisons, row by row, of the companion panes left no room for doubt that actually twenty separate pulls were used.

Two methods of detecting variations in alignment can be used. Thus, a ruler can be laid across a horizontal row with one end just barely touching the outer tip at the bottom of the extreme lefthand stamp and the other end just barely touching the outer tip at the bottom of the extreme righthand

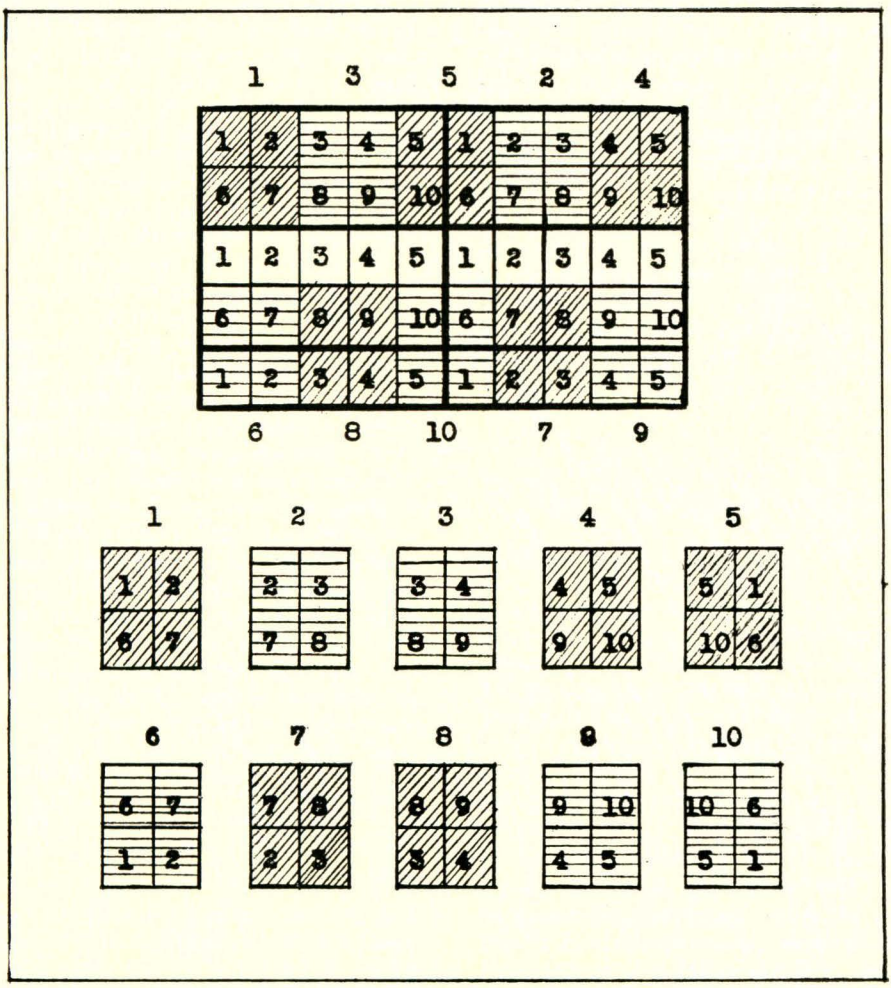


Fig. 40

stamp, on the other side of the pane. But this has the effect of *averaging* the differences in alignment, making them harder to see. Sometimes a distinctly better method is to use the horizontal length of one intermediate stone pull (five stamps) as a standard. Suppose that a particular lefthand intermediate stone pull has been laid down at a very slight tilt, so that its right end is a trifle low. Then, suppose the righthand intermediate stone pull alongside it has also been laid down at a slight angle, but in the opposite direction, so that *its* right end is a trifle high. Using the length of the lefthand intermediate stone pull as a standard has the effect of *adding,* not averaging, these two discrepancies, making the difference in alignment fairly conspicuous. If in addition the righthand intermediate stone pull has been laid down not only at a slight angle but also higher than its companion, the difference in alignment detectable by this method is quite striking.

The situation indicated on fig. 37, where

a slight shift upwards of two of the subjects is accompanied by a corresponding shift upwards of the figures of value, holds true for the other values in this group. The argument that this is evidence against the strip numeral transfer theory has already been noted. But it would be a mistake to draw the inference that the figures of value bear a *fixed* relationship to the top of each subject. Careful measurement of the distance between the lefthand period following the numeral and the top of the design on all ten stamps on fig. 37, and similar measurements with reference to the righthand periods, prove that these vertical distances are just as prone to vary slightly as the horizontal distances between periods in numeral pairs. Thus, the lefthand period on stamp No. 2 is a trifle lower than on the others and the righthand period on stamp No. 5 is a trifle higher. Similar variations can be detected on the other values in this group.

On the other hand, obviously *some* sort of definite relationship must exist, even if not an absolutely fixed one. A reasonable assumption is that in transferring the numerals the top of each impression (or some other part of the design) furnished horizontal reference points. This is only a general statement, however, depending for its exact interpretation upon which of the methods suggested for preparing the intermediate stone was actually used (see sect. 3).

If method No. 1 (ten separate laydowns of pulls taken from the master drawing) was used, then the following reconstruction of the complete manufacturing process sounds plausible:

1. Drawing by the artist of two new figures on a small stone.

2. Preparation of a new intermediate stone by laying down ten pulls taken from the master drawing of one of the original designs.

3. Erasure of the old figures of value on the intermediate stone.

4. Transfer of the new figures *individually* into each of the twenty blank circles, using ten pulls taken from the master drawing of the numeral pair, each pull being cut in half and used separately.*

5. Preparation of the large stone by using twenty pulls from the modified intermediate stone to lay down two panes of 100 subjects each.

A possible objection to step No. 3 in this outline is the observation that it would require twenty different erasures, each of which, if done carelessly, could result in damage to the circles surrounding the numerals or even to other parts of the design. If the erasures could be made directly on the master drawing, however, this would cut down the number required to only two. On the other hand, it does not seem likely the worker responsible for preparing the stones would be willing to make changes on the master drawings at such an early stage. It could not be anticipated at that time when the master drawing might be needed to prepare a new stone for that particular original value. So, a simple solution would be to take a pull from the master drawing and use this to lay down a new small stone on which the numerals *could* be erased. Note that all this is *possible* and simpler than making twenty erasures, but there is no assurance that the easy way out was taken.

If method No. 2 (pasting together of ten pulls from the master drawing to produce a paper "bloc-report") was used to prepare the intermediate stone, then the following reconstruction is possible:

1. Drawing by the artist of two new figures on a small stone.

2. Taking of ten pulls from this on transfer paper.

3. Cutting apart of numerals, each being trimmed to a size small enough to fit into the circles on the basic design.

4. Preparation of a paper "bloc-report".

5. *Pasting in* of individual numerals directly over the old ones on the paper "bloc-report".

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* The conclusion that the numerals were transferred individually seems inescapable. Apropos of this, the thought occurs that perhaps when the new figures were drawn the distance between them was not measured with any degree of accuracy, making it impossible to transfer them as a pair.

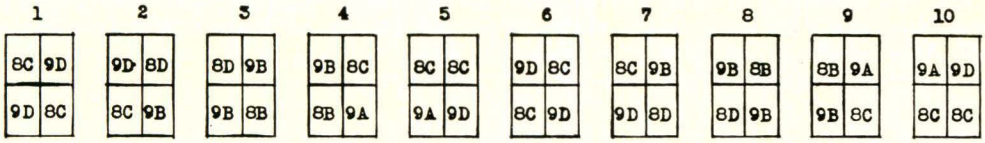


Fig. 41

6. Transfer of the ten re-valued subjects on the "bloc-report" onto the intermediate stone in a single operation.

7. Preparation of the large stone by means of twenty intermediate stone pulls.

Objections to this procedure are not hard to find. There is, for example, the matter of the difficulty of handling the small cut-out paper numerals and of pressing them down to paste them in without smudging the ink or transferring an excessive amount of it. Then there is the likelihood that at some points the slight displacement of not exactly accurate pasting in might well make the paper of the cut-out trespass onto the boundary outline, requiring hand-retouches. Then there is the question of how well one could get so uneven a surface as this sheet of paper, thicker where the numerals were pasted on, to transfer smoothly and properly onto the intermediate stone. One would expect a fair number of minor flaws around the edges of the pasted-on circles—fuzzy spots, thin parts, breaks, and the like—none of which are actually present, at least not conspicuously. And finally, in view of the careless work of the firm on this issue, one might well expect that some one or more of the pasted-on circles could fall off during handling. But there is an absence of any such errors.

In rebuttal, it seems only fair to point out that all of these objections are hypothetical or potential. None of them appears to be so overriding as to serve as a basis for concluding that the method is *impossible.* Granting the existence of a paper "bloc-report" onto which the numerals could have been pasted, conceivably sufficient care *could* have been exercised to avoid all of the various pitfalls.

Coming, now, to the values in the other group, those having a random distribution of numeral types, it must be obvious that here, at any rate, there can be no possible doubt that the numerals were transferred individually. Note for example, the distribution of numeral type combinations on fig. 39.

Thus, it looks as if the same method, essentially, was used for all of the additional values. The only change necessary in the hypothetical outline of the manufacturing process is a closer scrutiny of the numeral transferring procedure to account for the random distribution of types in the second group.

One can visualize the worker responsible for preparing the intermediate stones taking ten pulls from the master drawing of the numeral pair and cutting each in half. If he made two little piles, segregating the two types of numerals, and transferred each one in proper sequence, this would account for the uniform distribution of numeral types in the first group. If he, or some other less careful worker, simply put all of the cut-apart numerals in one indiscriminate heap, not caring which one he picked up to transfer, then this would explain the random distribution in the second group.

All this is simply guesswork, of course, but what other explanation would account for the facts of the case?

Incidentally, following up the lead presented by the TOUR HASSAN series, the thought occurred that it might be worthwhile to investigate some of the other issues, consisting of a single design used for several different denominations, with only the figures of value changed, which were prepared by the same designer and printed by the same firm during the same period, to determine

whether here too the numerals were transferred individually onto the intermediate stone pulls. As a result, it was found that slight differences in the positions of the numerals on adjacent stamps could be detected on most, if not all, of the values of the following issues: Algeria Nos. 165-169, 170-186, and B39-42, and France Nos. 477-495. Very likely the same is true of French Colonies Nos. B3-6.

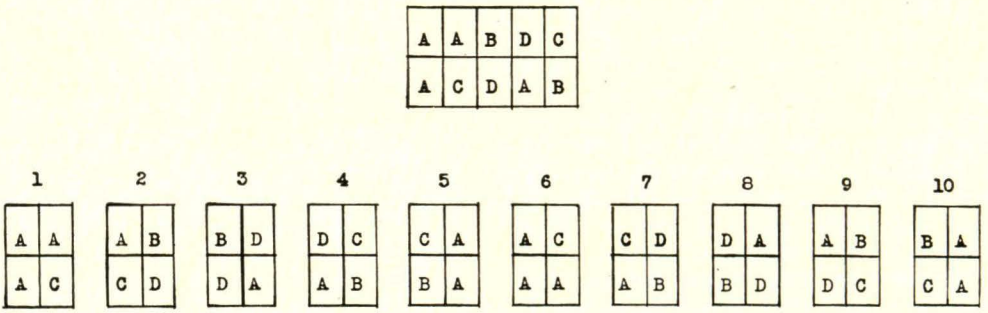


Fig. 42

12. The Blocks of Four

Study of the bewildering combinations of issues, design types and numeral type arrangements leads to one inescapable but nevertheless constantly surprising conclusion: to complete a collection of just the ten additional values *no less than 74 different single stamps are needed*.*

Hunting down every one of these varieties is not likely to prove an easy task. To most collectors it will, no doubt, appear difficult enough without adding further complications. But the complications are, in fact, seemingly endless. To any hardy souls who might be inclined to consider such a statement stimulating rather than disheartening it must be said that getting together the different *single* stamps is only the beginning.

Admittedly, collecting the TOUR HASSAN stamps in blocks of four hardly qualifies as an absolutely indispensable phase of study. The main justification, perhaps, for an extended discussion of the subject is the fact that even in quantity the stamps are still inexpensive. Apart from this, however, learning to identify all of the possible blocks of four is not only a logical development but also a useful one. Systematic investigation of all 43 values inevitably leads to the stage where no further progress can be made without resorting to an additional criterion, the identifiable flaws peculiar to each of the ten members of an intermediate stone pull. This, in turn, opens up the possibility of reconstructing each of the 43 intermediate stone pulls and finally of plating the stamps, the ultimate objective of this study.

Note that all four stamps in blocks 1 and 6 are identical. Telling the two blocks apart requires resorting to an additional method of differentiation: study of the minute, constant flaws peculiar to each of the ten members of the intermediate stone.

As indicated in sect. 8, flaws are highly characteristic of the lithographic process. Once introduced, they may become permanent parts of the design, carried over each time a transfer is made. In addition, each step in the transfer process itself presents a further

* The nine original values require a minimum of 20 single stamps. If the gum variety of the 50 c. value, the two gum varieties of the 1f.50 value (first and third issues) and the violet shade of the 1f.20 value are also included, the total is raised to 24 stamps. The second issue 1f.50 value with glossy and semi-matte gum and the 4f.50 value with glossy and invisible gum, mentioned by Mosnier but not seen by this writer, would add four more stamps to this total.

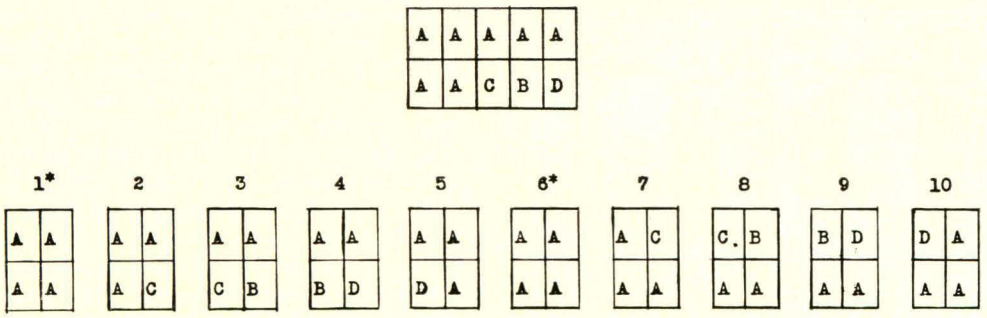


Fig. 43

opportunity for the introduction of a whole new set of flaws, which in turn may become permanent. Since in each case at least five transfer steps were required (from master drawing to individual paper transfer, to intermediate stone, to intermediate stone pull, to large stone, to sheet), plenty of opportunities existed for the introduction of flaws.

For the moment only those flaws appearing on the intermediate stone are of interest. These alone serve to identify each of the ten members individually, regardless of which of the twenty different intermediate stone pulls on the full sheet is selected for study. Subsequently introduced flaws are either peculiar to a particular intermediate stone pull, in which case they are useful in plating the stamps (see sect. 14), or else they belong exclusively to a particular impression on the sheet, occurring only once by accident, in which case their interest is nil.

The problem which arises is that of distinguishing between the various overlapping sets of flaws, and the only solution is to have plenty of material available for comparison. In practice, if a given flaw appears on at least three or four stamps known to come from the same relative position on the intermediate stone pull, then it is generally safe enough to accept it as useful in helping to distinguish that particular position from the other nine.

It is entirely logical, for example, when confronted with the diagram showing the set-up of the intermediate stone pull in the first issue 10 c. value (stone 2):

8C-9D-8D-9B-8C
9D-8C-9B-8B-9A

with its checkerboard arrangement of two design types and random distribution of all four numeral type arrangements, resulting in six different combinations, to wonder how many different blocks of four are obtainable.

Before considering the situation in any particular value it is necessary to determine the theoretical *maximum* number of distinguishable blocks. Lacking such information, one might overlook certain combinations or be left wondering whether such was the case. Hence diagrams are included in fig. 40 which, for the sake of simplicity, illustrate an ideal situation, where every single member of the intermediate stone pull is recognizably different from the rest. As can be seen, *no less than ten different blocks of four are possible,* corresponding to and recognizable by the ten different stamps in the upper lefthand corner of the blocks (indicated on the diagrams by the numbers above or below each block).

Applying this method of analysis now to the 10 c. value, it can be shown that here too ten different blocks are identifiable. (fig. 41).

Similarly, all of the other first issue values with two design type se tenant belong in the same category (except stone 2 of the 70 c. value; see below).

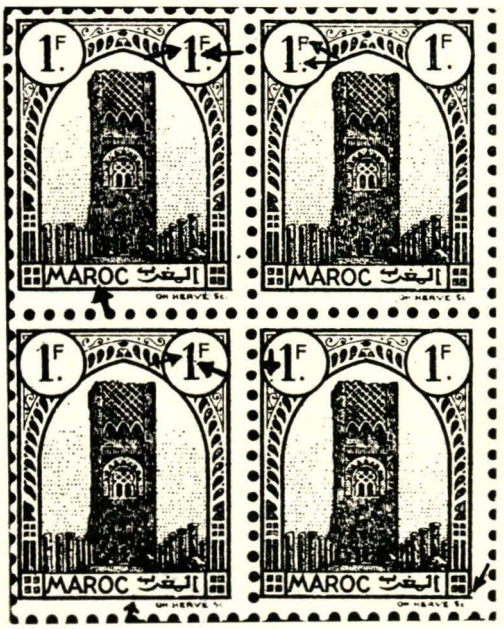


Fig. 44

A second small category includes two third issue values (40 c. and 70 c.) which have a single design type plus a random distribution of numeral types, the latter so scattered that on this basis alone all ten blocks are distinguishable. Fig. 42 illustrates the situation in the 40 c. value.

A third category is similar to the preceding (single design type plus random distribution of numeral types) but the numeral types are not so conveniently arranged. The amount of duplication is such that identification of all ten blocks on this basis alone is not possible. For example, fig. 43 illustrates the situation in the first issue 1 fr. value.

Returning to the problem of differentiating between blocks 1 and 6 of the 1 fr. value, note that the flaws characteristic of positions 1, 2, 6 and 7 can be distinguished, as indicated on fig. 44. The fact of the matter is, even if only a *single* position could be recognized by its flaws—any one of the four positions would serve equally well—that alone

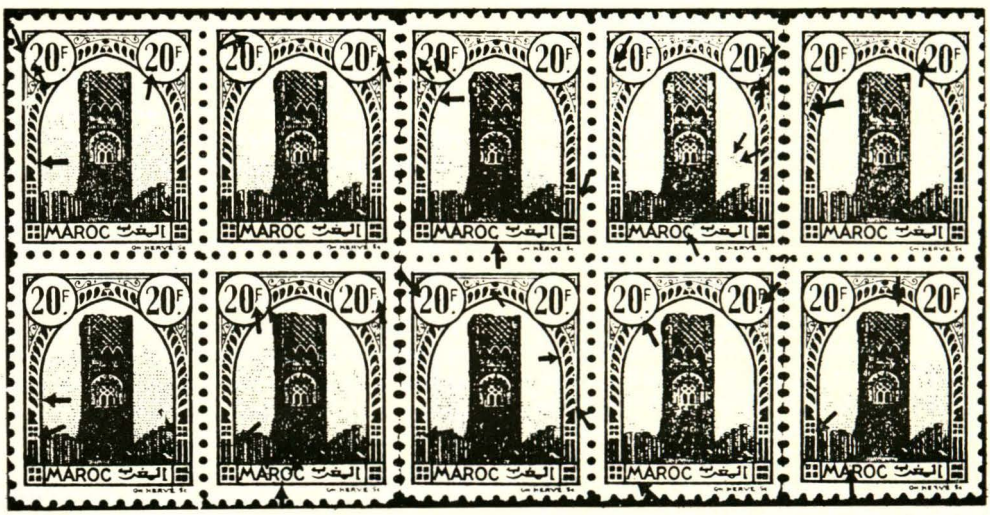


Fig. 45

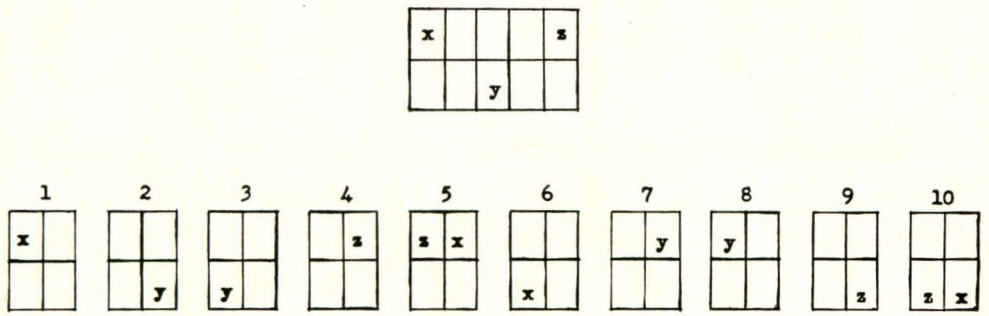


Fig. 46

would be sufficient to differentiate between the two blocks.

The following values are included in this category:

First issue: 1 fr., 10 fr.

Second issue: 10 fr.

Third issue: 30 c., 60 c., 80 c., 2 fr., (?) 3 fr. (insufficient information).

Stone 2 of the first issue 70 c. value

(8C-9A-8A-9D-8A)
(9C-8C-9D-8A-9D)

also belongs here because of the duplication between blocks 3 and 9

(8A-9D)
(9D-8A)

and blocks 4 and 8

(9D-8A)
(8A-9D)

The fourth category, largest of all, includes those values having only a single design type and a single arrangement of numeral types. Here, obviously, no progress at all can be made towards distinguishing the blocks without reference to the identifiable flaws. Fig. 45 shows what can be done along these lines with the second issue 20 fr. value.

Included in this category are the following values:

First issue: 10 c. (stone 1), 30 c., 40 c. (stone 1), 50 c., 60 c., 1f.20, 1f.50, 2f.40, 4 fr., 4f.50, 5 fr., 15 fr. and 20 fr.

Second issue: 10 c., 50 c., 1f.50, 4f.50, 5 fr. and 20 fr.

Third issue: 1 fr., 1f.20, 1f.50, 2f.40, 4 fr. and 15 fr.

There is no need to identify the flaws of every single one of the ten members of a particular intermediate stone, in order to identify all ten blocks. This can be accomplished if as few as *three* of the positions are recognizable, provided these are properly distributed (not too close together). Any one of a large number of combinations of three positions will serve the purpose equally well. For example: Fig. 46.

The reason why the detailed analysis of flaws indicated on fig. 45 is needed is that without it it would be impossible to proceed to the next phase of study of the TOUR HASSAN stamps: the reconstruction of the intermediate stone pulls by means of *single cancelled stamps*. Obviously the only way this can be done is by identifying each position positively and finding used copies with flaws to match those positions.

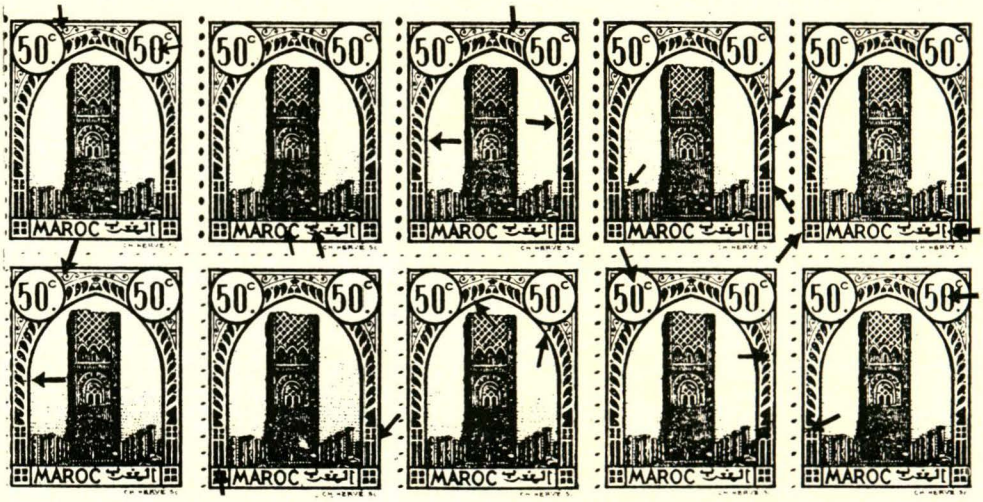


Fig. 47

13. Reconstruction of the Intermediate Stone Pulls

If collecting the blocks of four is justifiable primarily on the ground that the stamps are inexpensive then certainly the same justification applies, only more so, to the single cancelled stamps which can be used to reconstruct the intermediate stone pulls. Almost any batch of at least 25 used copies of a particular value is likely to contain most or all of the ten stamps needed; one only has to know what to look for (and be willing to make the effort). It is regrettable, therefore, that lack of space makes it necessary to restrict very severely the number of illustrations of intermediate stone pulls, complete with identifiable flaws, which can be included here.

Reconstructing the intermediate stone pulls offers other compensations, of course, besides the low cost involved. There is the long-sustained interest in hunting down 430 different stamps, with the satisfaction, at long last, of having completed a difficult task. There is also the knowledge that, having learned to identify ten of the stamps in a particular value, one has taken the first step towards identifying all of them, that is to say, plating the entire sheet. But over and above this there is the possibility of discovering new facts about the methods whereby the stamps were produced, facts which may not agree with the published information. Along these lines two specific instances of unexpected situations being brought to light as the result of systematic study of the flaws must be mentioned here because of their unusual interest.

Fig. 47 illustrates an intermediate stone pull of *the first issue* 50 c. value. When large blocks of the first and second issue stamps of this value were compared to determine whether the same stone might not have been used for printing both, since the same design type was used for both, it soon became apparent that different stones had indeed been used. The flaws did not match. In fact, for a long time the second issue stamps, unlike any of the other values, absolutely defied analysis. Finally, by some happy accident, the thought occurred that perhaps in this one instance the subjects on the intermediate stone might have been arranged vertically instead of horizontally. Such turned out to be the case (see fig. 48).

A possible explanation is that when the intermediate stone was being prepared, by combining ten separate transfers from the master drawing, this was done in such a care-

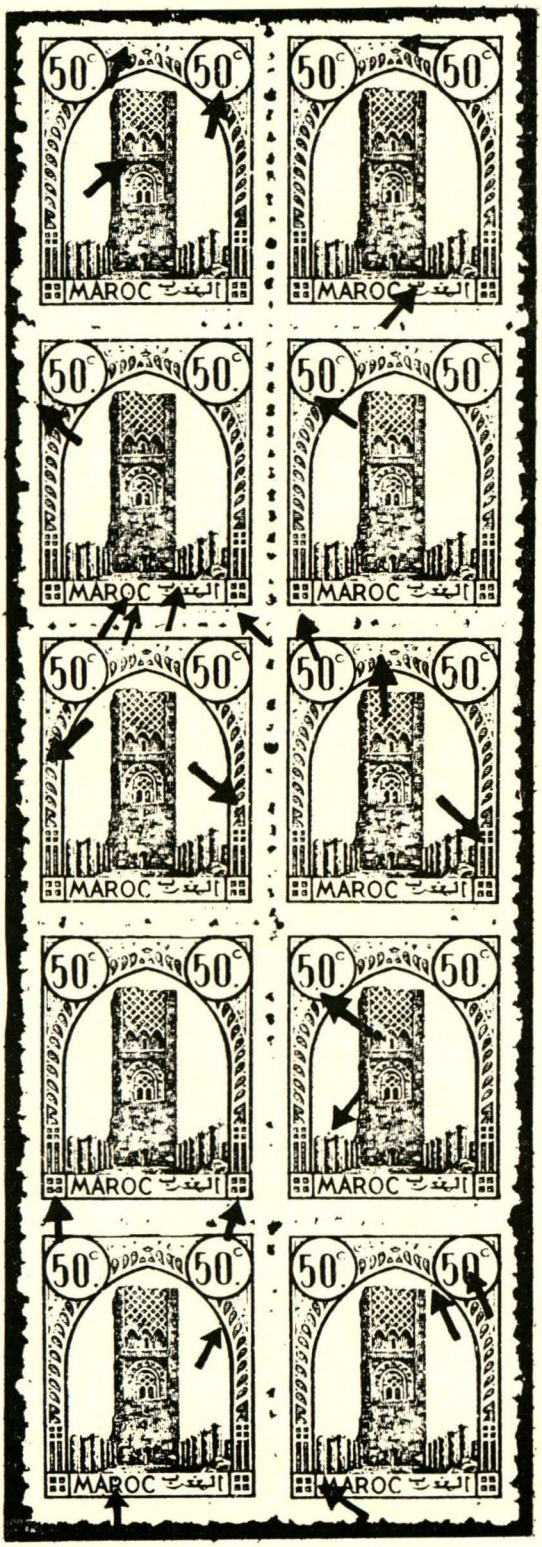


Fig. 48

less or absentminded fashion that a start was made towards assembling the transfers vertically instead of horizontally. Rather than destroy this unorthodox arrangement and begin all over again, it seems plausible to assume, the worker decided to complete the vertical arrangement and to continue on as usual (see fig. 49). The net result would be the same (two panes of 10 x 10 stamps), regardless of the arrangement (see fig. 59). From the stamp producer's point of view there would be no difference and no concern in which way the pane of 100 stamps was assembled. Nor would the change in set-up be detectable without resorting to a study of the identifiable flaws.

As long as this writer confined his attention to the TOUR HASSAN stamps, he was satisfied with the above explanation of the accidental origin of the vertical arrangement. Recently, however, he turned his attention to the Marianne & Coq issues of Algeria (Nos. 170-186) and of France (Nos. 477-495). On the basis of a study of the flaws on these stamps, a study undertaken in order to identify each of the ten positions of the intermediate stone pulls of the various values, he is now convinced that whatever the reason for the switch from horizontal to vertical arrangement in preparing the second issue 50 c. value, it was no accident.

This must be so because it turns out that all of the Algerian Marianne stamps likewise have the intermediate stone pulls arranged vertically. Now, the best available date of issue for the second issue 50 c. value is April, 1944. The Algerian Marianne stamps were prepared around the same time, starting in March, 1944 and continuing for a number of months. Evidently it was just during this brief period that the intermediate stones were arranged vertically, for the Algerian Coq stamps, prepared some months later, have horizontally arranged intermediate stone pulls. Curiously, all of the values in the comparable issues for France, including the Marianne design as well as the Coq design, have horizontally arranged intermediate stone pulls.

Another unusual situation occurs in the 1f.50 value. Here again, since the same design type (Ic) was used for both the second and third issues, the question arises whether

a single stone might not have been used to print both.

According to Flandrin, the 1f.50 value was in the process of being printed, around April, 1944, when the French Moroccan postal authorities put in their urgent request for this plus six other values, giving rise to the second issue. All of the available sheets of the 1f.50 value were sent to Casablanca, but the printing went on until completed. The remaining sheets later formed part of the third issue.

On the basis of this information, the impression one is bound to get is that a single printing for the two issues would involve only a single stone. However, the stamps themselves tell a different story. Comparison of stamps from the same relative positions on the intermediate stone pulls of the two issues reveals an unusual situation:

1. Every identifiable flaw on stamps of the second issue (fig. 50)* can also be found on stamps of the third issue (fig. 51). Thus, there can be no doubt that the same *intermediate stone* was used for both—a unique arrangement not found (thus far, at any rate) in the case of any other value. This, of course, is consistent with the theory that a single stone was involved.

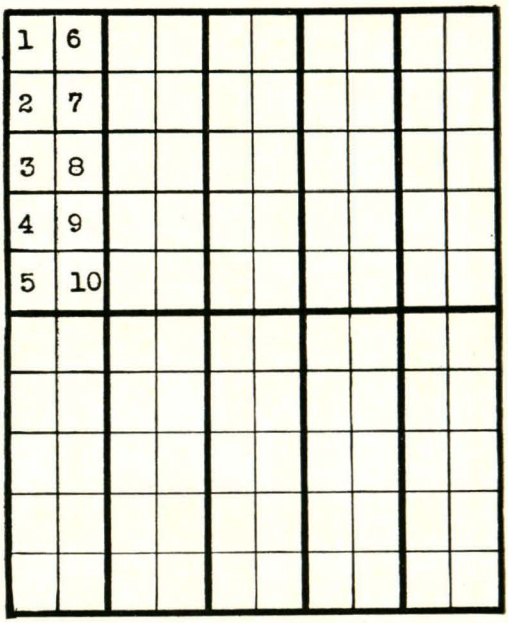


Fig. 49

* Note that the same photograph is used for figs. 50 and 51 *(third issue* intermediate stone pull). Second issue 1f.50 stamps are scarce items, in the writer's experience, particularly multiples, the largest piece in his collection being a mint block of four. The identifying flaws of the ten positions on the second issue intermediate stone pull were worked out by comparison of this one mint block, plus numerous single cancelled copies, with a very large piece of the third issue stamp (about three-quarters of a full pane).

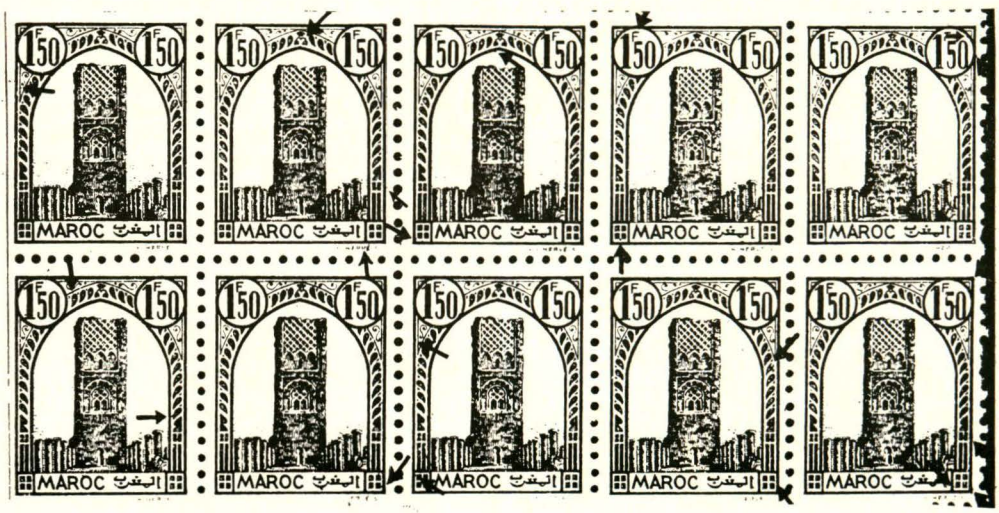


Fig. 50

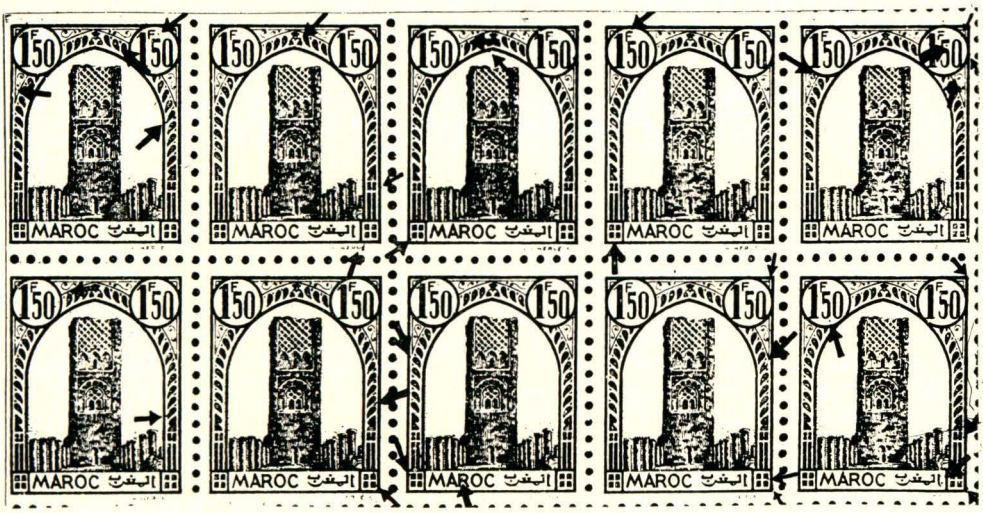


Fig. 51

2. On the other hand, stamps of the third issue have *additional* flaws not found on stamps of the second issue. How to account for this fact is the crux of the problem.

The first explanation which is likely to be suggested is that such additional flaws merely indicate additional normal wear of the stone. This is only natural but quite mistaken. The flaws referred to are those likely to be found in the same positions on *each* of the intermediate stone pulls, up to twenty times on a full sheet. No amount of wear would account for the identical flaw being produced in twenty different but related positions on a sheet.

Instead, it is suggested that additional constant flaws indicate additional transfers from the same intermediate stone. This in turn can mean only one thing: the intermediate stone used to prepare the large stone for the second issue was also used to prepare a *new* large stone for the third issue.

To recapitulate: Flandrin's remarks about the origin of the second and third issues of the 1f.50 denomination are bound to leave the impression that only a single stone was used to print both, whereas a study of the stamps indicates beyond any doubt that in fact *two* stones were used.

The question naturally arises, is this situation unique, or do other instances exist of two or possibly even more apparently indistinguishable large stones, derived from the same intermediate stone, having been used to prepare a single denomination in a single issue? Here it is necessary to call attention to an ambiguous passage in Flandrin's monograph which *seems* to have a direct bearing on this problem. On page 3 of his study there is a paragraph with the heading "Les Encrages" ("The Inkings"), the last sentence of which reads: "Pour la plupart des valeurs deux ou trois reports sur grandes pierres ont été nécessaires pour arriver a finir le tirage".

If this is not merely a re-statement of the obvious fact that the *total printing,* including all three issues, required the use of two or three stones per value, but instead means what it seems to say, namely that for most values two or three large stones were prepared *per printing* (note that Flandrin speaks of "le tirage", not "les deux tirages"), then this statement opens up a whole field of investigation which is practically unexplored. Instead of the 43 different stones clearly indicated up to this point as having been used

(Continued on Page 216)

Additions to

*"THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF MEXICO"**

A book by S. Chapman

By ROBERTO GARCIA-LARRANAGA

(Continued from Page 97)

Page

cv.

Cocula, 2r. 4r. black.
Ixtlan (in M/s) 2r.
Mazamitla, 1r.
Nochistlan, ½r. strip of four.
San Miguel el Alto (blue overprint) 2r.
Tecolotlan, ½r.

cvi.

Tepic. Ornamental cancellation, 1r.
Oval cancellation with M/s. date in centre, Eight of 8r. black and quarter of 8r. black on piece. Half of 8r. black on letter.
Tonila, ½r.

GUANAJUATO.—
OVERPRINTS:
18 x 2, UNUSED: 1r. USED: Half of 2r. on letter. 4r. red. Quarter of 4r. black. 8r. green.
22 x 3, Half of 1r. on letter.
SUB-OFFICES:
Irapuato, Franco en Irapuato in frame, Half of 2r. on piece.
Quarter of 4r. black on piece.
In oblong frame, 4r. red.
Rays of sun. Liberty Cap, 1r.
La Luz (in blue), 2r. on letter.

cvii.

Piedra, Gorda, 2r.
Silao, Eagle, 1r. 2r. Quarter of 4r. black on piece.
Oval Correo Silao de la Victoria (in blue), Quarter of 4r. black. Half of 4r. black.
Oval Franco en Silao de la Victoria, Half of 2r. 4r. red.
USED OUTSIDE DISTRICT:
Guadalajara, 2r. on letter.
Mexico, 8r. black.
Salamanca, 2r.
San Luis Potosí, 1r. pair.

HERMOSILLO.—
CANCELLATION:
France en Hermocillo, ½r. pair and quarter of 8r. black on piece.
SUB-OFFICES:
Guaymas (in red), ½r. 1r.

cviii.

ISLA DEL CARMEN (in blue)
CANCELLATIONS:
Admon. Suba. de Correos de la Isla del Carmen in oval (in blue), 1r. pair and 4r. black on piece. Without overprint, 8r. black.
Franco en Isla del Carmen in three lines. Without overprint, 2r.

IXTLAHUACA.—
CANCELLATION:
Certification, 2r. pair on piece.

JALAPA.—
UNUSED: 1r. 2r. block of twelve. USED: 4r. black on letter. 4r. black and 1r. on letter. 4r. black and 2r. on letter. 8r. black and 1r. on letter. 8r. black and 1r. and 2r. on letter. 8r. green on letter. 8r. green and 1r. on letter. 8r. green and 2r. on letter.

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* Published in 1926 under the auspices of THE COLLECTORS CLUB, New York, N. Y.

WITHOUT OVERPRINT:
2r. 4r. rose.
SUB-OFFICES:
Altotonga, 2r.
Coatepec, 1r. 2r.
Jicaltepec, 1r. 2r.
Papantla, Franqueado en Papantla, 8r. black.
Name only, ½r.
Perote, Without overprint M/s. cancellation 2r.
Santa Maria Tlapacoyan, 2r.
Union Pozo de los Novillos, without overprint, 2r. 8r. black.
USED OUTSIDE DISTRICT:
Huatusco 1r.

LAGOS.—
CANCELLATIONS:
Lagos in frame with oblong space below for date, but not dated. Half of 4r. rose on piece.
Name without frame, Quarter of 4r. black on letter.
WITHOUT OVERPRINT: 2r.
SUB-OFFICES:
San Juan de los Lagos, ½r. 2r.
USED OUTSIDE DISTRICT:
Guanajuato, 1r.

cix.

LERMA.—
Overprint and cancellation Lerma 1r.
MARAVATIO.— UNUSED 1r. pair.
CANCELLATIONS:—
Circular Franco en Maravatio. ½r. pair.
SUB-OFFICES:—
Figueroa, Circular Franco en Figueroa, ½r. 1r. 2r.
Administración de Correos de Figueroa and eagle in center, ½r. pair. 2r.
Tuspan, Franco, in frame, 1r.
MAZATLAN.— UNUSED: 4r. rose. 8r. green.
CANCELLATION:—
Pto. de Mazatlán ½r.
SUB-OFFICES:
Concordia, 1r. pair on letter.
El Fuerte, 1r. 2r.
San Ignacio, ½r.
Sinaloa, ½r.
MERIDA.—
CANCELLATIONS:
Merida with month and day on frame, 4r. rose.
Franco Merida in oval, Half of 2r. on letter. 4r. black.

cx.

SUB-OFFICES:
Espita, 1r.
Izamal, 1r. 4r. rose pair and two singles on piece. 1r. pair and 8r. black two singles on piece.
Hunucma, 1r.
MONTERREY.—UNUSED 2r.
CANCELLATIONS:
Monterrey with month and day in frame, PRINTED BOTH SIDES 2r. 8r. black. Quarter of 8r. black on letter. Certificado, 8r.
SUB-OFFICES:
Cadereyta, 2r.
Lampazos, 1r.
Linares, 2r.
Montemorelos 2r.
Villadama in violet ½r.
MORELIA.—UNUSED 14 x 2, 4r. black. 15½ x 2, 2r.
OVERPRINTS:
14 x 2, ½r. block of four.
Diligencias Generales de Morelia 1r. 2r.
SUB-OFFICES:
Ario, 2r.
La Piedad, 2r.
Patzcuaro, 1r, 2r.
Penjamillo, ½r.
Purepero, ½r. 1r.
Santa Clara, 1r. 2r.
Tacambaro, ½r.
Tinguindin, ½r.
Uruapan, ½r. 1r. 2r.
USED OUTSIDE DISTRICT:
Diligencias Generales de Mexico, 2r.
Villa Union, 2r.

cxi.

OAJACA. UNUSED: 2r.
OVERPRINT: Eight of 8r. black and quarter of 8r. black on piece.
Quarter of 8r. black on letter. Half of 8r. black on piece.
SUB-OFFICES:
Ejutla (pen), 1r. 2r.
Haujuapam de Leon, ½r. pair and 1r. pair on letter.

Triangular half of 4r. black on letter.
Jamiltepec, ½r. 1r.
Juchitan (pen), 2r. on letter.
Nochistlan, ½r. strip of four on letter.
San Carlos (pen) Half of 4r. rose on letter.
Tehuantepec, ½r. strip of four on letter. 2r.
Teotlan ½r. pair. 2r. on letter.
Teposcolula, ½r. on letter. 2r. on letter.
Tlaxiaco, ½r. pair and 1r. on letter. 2r.

USED OUTSIDE DISTRICT:
Mexico, 2r. 8r. black.
Tesiutlan, ½r.

ORIZAVA. UNUSED: ½r. pair.

CANCELLATIONS:
Diligencias Generales de Orizava 2r.

PACHUCA.—

CANCELLATIONS:—
Franco en Pachuca, ½r.
Circle with "en" in centre, 2r.

SUB-OFFICES:
Actopan, 1r.
Atotonilco, 1r. 2r.

cxii.

Mineral del Chico, 1r. 8r. black.
Mineral del Monte in red, 4r. black.
In black, 4r. rose.
Zacualtipan, 2r.

USED OUTSIDE DISTRICT:
Mexico, 1r. 8r. black.
Tulancinga, 2r.

PUEBLA.—

OVERPRINTS:—
13 x 2¾ UNUSED, 1r. USED 4r. rose.

WITHOUT OVERPRINT: 1r. 2r.

CANCELLATIONS:
Diligencias Generales de Puebla, 2r.
Certification, ½r. pair with 2r. and 8r. black on piece.

SUB-OFFICES:
Acacingo, Small letters, ½r.
Chalchicomula ½r. strip of four on letter. 1r. pair on letter. 2r. strip of four. 4r. black.
Huamantla, 1r. on letter.

cxiii.

Matamoros, 2r.
Nopalucan, ½r.
San Martin, ½r. Without overprint 2r.
Tehuacan, Franco en Tehuacan in oblong frame, 2r. 4r. rose.
Tecamachalco, ½r. 1r.
Zacatlan, 2r.

USED OUTSIDE DISTRICT:
Mexico, 1r. 2r.
Orizava, 2r.

QUERETARO. UNUSED ½r. single, pair, strips of three and six, and complete sheet of sixty. 1r. 2r. strip of three, 4r. black. 8r. green.

CANCELLATIONS:
Name, month and day on oblong frame, 4r. rose. Half of 4r. rose on piece. 8r. green.

cxiv.

Larger oval with De in centre, inscribed Admon. Pral. de Correos de Queretaro, 2r.
Type Wilson, 5, 2r.
Type Wilson 9, 2r.

SUB-OFFICES:
Allende, oval cancellation, 2r.
Apaseo, ½r.
Celaya, Double lined oval, Half vertical of 4r. rose on piece.
Double lined oval in blue, 2r. on letter.
Name in frame, 1r. 4r. rose
Ornamental design in circle, ½r. 1r.
J(X)erecuaro, ½r.
Salamanca, ½r.
San Felipe, ½r. 2r. Half of 4r. black on piece.
Quarter of 2r. black on letter.
San Jose Iturbide, ½r. strip of six.
San Juan del Rio, ½r. strip of four on letter. 1r. 2r.
Quarter or 8r. black on letter.

USED OUTSIDE DISTRICT:
Guanajuato, 2r.
Mexico, 4r. rose.
Dirección General de Diligencias Mexico 2r.
Soyaniquilpan, ½r.

(To Be Continued)

VENEZUELA - TRINIDAD

A Trinidad Stamp Used in Venezuela

By C. W. WICKERSHAM

The use in Venezuela of stamps of France and Great Britain on mail going abroad during the 1870's and Great Britain in 1869 is well known. But here is a cover (folded letter) showing the use at Ciudad Bolivar in 1869 of the Trinidad 1 d of 1864 addressed to Philadelphia.

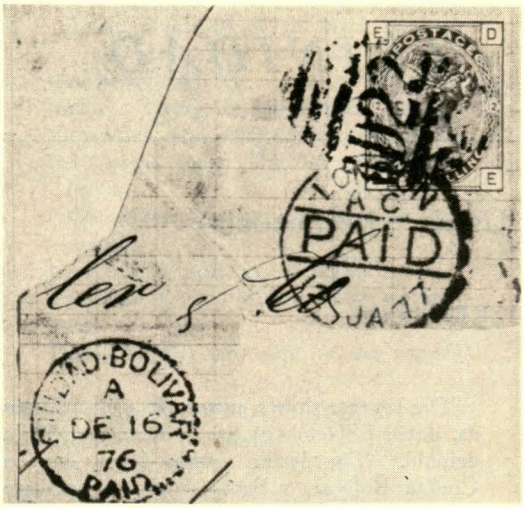
The postmarks are interesting. They include the British post-office red Ciudad Bolivar Paid dated Sep(tember) 1, (18)69, also its black "D22" on the stamp itself, which is tied to the cover by a black New York steamship mark. In the lower left is the corner card of Messrs. Dalla Costa and Brothers of the Venezuelan town on the Orinoco River.

The reverse shows postmarks of St. Thomas, dated Se(tember) 13, (18)69, and Philadelphia. The letter within bears date at Ciudad Bolivar, 1 Sept. 1869, and indicates that it was answered promptly on September 22.

The "D22" postmark is well known on stamps of Great Britain used at Ciudad Bolivar. The writer has several in his collection, and the mark is listed in Gibbons as an obliteration used there for "British Stamps Used Abroad". Evidently the British postal agent was authorized or permitted to accept the stamp of Trinidad, a Crown Colony, instead of a British stamp, in payment or part payment of postage.



Fig. 1. Trinidad 1 d used on cover in Venezuela *Photos by Boutrelle*



In 1869 Venezuela had run short of stamps, which reached its culmination in the early 1870's. The only stamps available for postage from March, 1871 to August, 1873, were some of the First Escuelas issues of 1871-76. A somewhat similar condition occurred again in 1879 and early 1880.

The cover with the Trinidad stamp is extremely rare. Only *three such covers with a Trinidad stamp used in the British post office of Ciudad Bolivar are known to the writer.*

Fig. 2. Great Britain 1 S green, 1873-77 used on piece showing agent's Ciudad Bolivar postmarks.

AZERBAIJAN

(Continued from Page 198)

paring good forgeries of both, leaves little doubt, in the opinion of the writer, that these overprints actually originated from Tabriz, not from Baku.

This view is further supported by the fact that all catalogues listed this issue under "Persian Azerbaijan" (of which Tabriz is the capital) right from the beginning, at a time when catalogue editors must have been given some kind of evidence as to the origin of this issue by the people interested in marketing it. It is entirely possible that these forgeries of the genuine Russian postmarks of the Consular Tabriz Post Office played a dominant part in persuading Western dealers that the issue had an official status.

It is hardly likely that the forgers would have taken the trouble of producing good imitations of practically unknown postmarks of the Russian Tabriz P. O. if these overprints had been issued at Baku, a well-known city, whose postmarks are very common. They could so easily have been used by the forgers as models for their imitations without having to hunt for the most elusive "Used Abroad" marks of the Russian Tabriz P. O.

FRENCH MOROCCO

(Continued from Page 211)

to produce the TOUR HASSAN stamps, one would have to assume that the total number was some unknown figure perhaps twice as large or even larger. The only method of finding out for certain would be to make a close study of the identifiable flaws of all the values. Definitely there would be no other sure method of detecting differences between sets of two or three large stones prepared from a single intermediate stone (if such cases actually exist other than in the 1f.50 value).

On the other hand, it must be pointed out that the paragraph in question is a discussion *not* primarily of the number of stones used but of the origin and quality of the war-time inks and the variations resulting from their use on the worn lithographic equipment, notably the disappearance of the dotted horizontal lines forming the background of the Tower. The sentence quoted above seems to be tacked on almost as an after-thought.

The problem boils down to this: did or did not Flandrin have in mind the *total printing* when he wrote "le tirage"? In this writer's considered opinion, he did.

(To Be Concluded)

THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of April 15, 1953

Members Competition

A revival of Competition Night for members of the Collectors Club took place on April 15, 1953. Twenty members each showed twenty pages from their collections for consideration of the judges and examination by those attending the meeting.

The President, Mr. John Britt, prefaced the meeting by announcing that in addition to *the Trophy* (a handsome sterling silver dish) *six silver Collectors Club Medals* were at the disposal of the judges. These would be suitably engraved and sent to those who had won these awards.

The Secretary, Mr. H. D. S. Haverbeck, then announced the Judges, as follows: Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs, Chairman, Mr. Sidney F. Barrett, Mrs. John D. Dale, Mr. William R. Rankin, and Mr. Stephen G. Rich.

After examining the wall frames, the judges retired to the Luff Room to consider the undisplayed material and to make their decisions. While they were deliberating each exhibitor spoke briefly on his or her display.

The Chairman of the Judges announced the Trophy Winner, and the six medalists.

The Trophy was awarded to the remarkable collection of *Corrientes,* shown by *Mr. Louis Stich.* This display was notable not only for the philatelic knowledge shown, but for the rarity and condition of the material and the superb manner in which it was presented. Among the remarkable items were 1856 UN REAL M. C., the only known almost complete sheet of 28 stamps, in unused condition, (4 stamps missing). This sheet determined the first Printing group of the first issue which for many years was believed to be printed in a different group. This sheet shows 7 pairs tete-beche which are themselves great rarities.

Another remarkable item is the 1861, 3 cent. FUERTE, complete unused sheet consisting of 3 settings of eight stamps making 28 stamps printed from the second setting in the second Printing group.

We could write extensively of the fine items, but must conclude with mentioning the 1867 2 Cent, (Ex-Earl of Crawford Collection), a complete sheet, unused consisting of four settings, with one setting printed on the back of sheet. Printed from the third setting in the first Printing group.

In addition, there were some extraordinary covers and cancellations, notable not only for their rarity but for the beautiful condition of the items.

The medalists in alphabetical order by country were:

Austria, the First Issue—by Mr. Frank Kohn. A most attractive showing of these interesting stamps. Among the items we noticed particularly were the 1 Kr. printed on both sides in a block of six, also singles of this variety of the 3 Kr. and 9 Kr. The various types and sub-types were clearly explained and represented by fine examples. This display was a portion of the collection that won a silver medal at Reinatex, Monte Carlo, in 1952.

Denmark, the 1851 Issue—by Mr. William F. Foulk. An outstanding lot of this issue, from one of the finest collections of Denmark known. The 4 Rs. was represented by a block of nine, the largest known used piece. The 4 Rs. plus the 2 Rs. used on cover, believed to be unique, as well as a first day cover of the 4 Rs. with a blue cancellation, also believed to be unique were among the other fine items shown.

France, 1849-72 Mint Blocks—by General Robert J. Gill. An astonishing array of these beautiful stamps in pristine condition. Included were a number of remarkable pieces including the 1 Fr. 1849 in all the shades. We are fortunate in being able to illustrate items from this exhibit in our next number.

Germany, 1901 the Vineta Provisional—by Mr. A. Swoboda. A remarkable display

of this provisional, well documented. Among the items shown were a pair on cover, and a number of unused examples of this rare stamp.

Papua, The First Air Mail Issue, 1929-30 —by Mr. Jules L. Wacht. A most attractive and well studied display clearly showing how the air mail overprint on the Cooke, Harrison and Ash printings of the basic stamps could be distinguished. Among the unusual pieces was a bottom imprint strip showing the Harrison imprint. The other printings were shown in sheets.

United States 1851-57—by Mr. Mortimer Neinken. The pages from this outstanding collection of early United States showed the admiration and care that this capable student has spent on these issues. The condition of the material and mounting, which includes the use of enlarged shadow diagrams suitably emphasized to point out the varieties, were notable features of the display.

The outstanding items in the display were: Strip 3, the One Cent Imperforate, positions 7-8-9 R 1 E containing the Type 1, and the two Type 1 B's, and another single of the Type 1; a perforated copy of the Type 1 A showing a huge bottom margin, which is very unusual; a perforated block of 17 from Plate 2 showing the complete plate flaw through positions 2 L, 12 L, 13 L, 23 L and 33 L, which is probably the largest piece known showing this flaw; a copy from Plate 5 showing part of the imprint and number 5, several copies from Plate 6 showing an unused block of 8, the largest unused block known from this Plate, and two unusual blocks from Plate 11, showing the first and second rows.

The remaining exhibits included: *Classic Issues of the World on Cover* by Mr. Max Bass, one of the most unusual items being in combination with Hungarian Newspaper Tax Stamp; *Labuan 1902-03 Crown Issue,* a study of the plates and varieties was shown by Mr. Paul P. Lindenberg; Mrs. Rose C. Reiner, wife of the late Ignatz Reiner, former President of the S. P. A., showed some nice *U. S. 1869 Cancellations;* Mr. Herbert Woodward showed material relating to the Postal History of *Bulgaria,* particularly under Turkish Rule; closely related was the study by Mr. Howard Lee of the 1894 Commemorative Overprints of *Montenegro*—the settings and perforation varieties were well demonstrated; Mr. Harry S. Heymans showed an attractive lot of *Netherlands Indies* Covers 1830-1860, bearing the handstruck stamps of the period, including the rare Posthorn emblem. Another little known aspect of collecting was shown by Mr. Arthur G. Heim, in his study of Mol's Issues of Congo—plate varieties, the 1909 overprints both handstamped and typographed, and material from the obscure Lado enclave. The well known 20th Century United States student, Mr. Max G. Johl, showed a good range of the *Pan American Exhibition* Cancellations from his large collection of 20th Century U. S. Postal Markings. More *United States* was shown by Mr. Charles A. Lott who displayed some attractive items in the 1847-1881 range. The only other lady exhibitor, Miss B. K. Basch, showed a selection of *Liberia* with particular attention to the numeral issue of 1882. Mr. Henry Gates, the well known collector of *Canada,* exhibited some attractive covers from the Canadian Contingent in the Boer War and the contemporary patriotic covers. The only topical entry was by Mr. Ira Seebacher whose display of *Essays and Proofs of Sport Stamps* was up to the usual high standard of this student.

From this brief report it can readily be seen that the task of the judges was rendered particularly difficult by the high standard of the material, and its diversity.

The meeting hall was crowded, there being over one hundred persons in the audience. The enthusiasm which was evidenced was a token of the popularity of this type of exhibition, and we can look forward to another such competition next year.

M. O'Reilly

Meeting of May 6, 1953

Great Britain

This meeting coincided with the one hundredth and thirteenth anniversary of the introduction of the world's first adhesive postage stamps, and it was most apropos that the subject for the evening should be the philately of Great Britain.

Before proceeding to discuss the stamps of Britain, however, the President, Mr. John

Britt, presented handsomely bound volumes of the 1952 COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST to the members of the editor and his Committee. This was a token of appreciation for their unselfish work and efforts to make the Club's magazine outstanding among such publications in the world. The recipients were Mr. Henry M. Goodkind, Editor, and Messrs. Boggs, Haverbeck, Johnson, Mueller and Rich.

After this brief ceremony the meeting was turned over to Mr. Edwin E. Elkins who introduced the first speaker *Major H. P. Burrell.* Major Burrell chose the imperforate line engraved issues of Great Britain 1840 to 1855 for his remarks. He referred to his work on the plating of the Penny blacks, Penny reds and two Penny blues of those years. By the use of 3″ x 5″ index cards on which is an enlarged sketch of the stamp design, the additional distinguishing marks of the particular plate position can be drawn, thus preparing a mounting surface for each variety. There is adequate space on every card for four copies of each stamp. Major Burrell requires three examples of any variety before accepting it as constant and, therefore, of philatelic significance. On the reverse of each card are notes giving the sources for the variety illustrated.

Major Burrell explained his method by displaying a number of his cards, by showing major and minor re-entries, ray flaws, scratches, double lines, dots and letters. He also graphically illustrated the differences of the various dies, alphabets and plates. His was an illuminating display of technical philately.

The next speaker was *Mr. Ewald Van Elkan* who spoke on Postal History, with special emphasis on that of the British Isles. Beginning with a letter written in Latin in 1432, he traced the development of the Postal Service. Among the items displayed were a ship letter from the "Sirius", a frank of George II, a letter signed by Lord Nelson, and one of the Tax Stamps for use in the American Colonies in 1766, to pay the tax which resulted in the American Revolution.

In addition there were Early Bishop marks, both British and American, several Government Dockwra marks. Coming to the 19th Century, he showed some of the scarce uniform 4 penny postmarks which preceded the Uniform Penny post for a few months. Altogether it was a most instructive talk.

Mr. Bernard D. Harmer was the next speaker. His discussion of the Mulreadys and propaganda envelopes was enlivened by a number of witty remarks. In his display was a proof of the second state of the electro before the denomination was inserted. Proof on India paper of the 1 p. sheet, and "specimen" overprints on several items were exhibited. Early dates of May 2nd, 5th, and 6th, 1840 on the 1 d Letter Sheet were shown, two being pre-first day! Among the Mulready cancellations were Maltese Cross with numbers, a magenta cross, ship letter, and "insufficiently stamped".

The advertising use of these covers was also shown by a number of examples, the transition to the propaganda cover explained and amply illustrated by examples of showing temperance, religious and social propaganda on them.

The final display by *Mr. Edwin E. Elkins* was a cross section of the great possibilities in British Philately. Beginning with Bishop marks, Mr. Elkins showed a fine range of pre-stamp markings. In the adhesives he displayed the Penny black on covers, including a used block of four, and a block of six, the last a most unusual item. There were also a number of propaganda envelopes, including Ocean Penny Postage, temperance, and others. Some of these were elaborately hand drawn examples. His final display was a fine selection of "used abroads" and combination covers, one of the most attractive being a cover bearing bottom marginal strip of the 1887—½p vermilion tied by the French Lozenge anchor cancel.

In conclusion *Mr. W. S. Boggs* made a few remarks in which he mentioned how fortunate it was that this meeting fell on May 6th, the anniversary of the first adhesive stamps, without which there would have been no philately as we now know it. He also called attention to the circumstances that resulted in the first adhesive stamps being line engraved. It had been just about the time when postal reform began to be agitated that Jacob Perkins of Massachusetts invented a method of reproducing a steel engraving an infinite number of times, thus providing a means for producing the Penny black and the two penny blue.

Referring to the exhibits he noted that each one covered a separate phase of philately—Major Burrell's showing how those interested in the technique of production could find endless interest in the line engraved issues, as well as the later surface printed stamps—Mr. Van Elkan's display turned attention to the broad historical field of mail handling and the results of changes in administration. Mr. Harmer's talk had a fascinating group of covers reflecting the social and political mores of the time, and the first glimmerings of the "commercial" now so ubiquitous in radio and television! Mr. Elkins presented a fine and comprehensive selection of material. The Used Abroads were mementoes of the time when the commerce engendered by the expanding industrialism of the 19th Century reached every corner of the globe under British enterprise.

Thus it could be seen that British philately had in it something that would appeal to every type of philatelic interest.

M. O'Reilly

The Meeting of May 20, 1953

Indian Feudatory States

To start in a lighter vein, Mr. Haverbeck used the balopticon to project onto the screen selected examples of the various designs used by the various States. The first group of designs were selected for the purpose of showing how topical collections might be built around the subjects of zoology or Oriental symbolism.

The second group was selected for the purpose of showing the design as both strictly functional and ornamental. As examples of the functional designs, Jammu-Kashmir, Scotts type A1, Nowanugger (Navanagar), Scott's Type A2 were shown. The ornamental aspect of postage stamp design was illustrated by Hyderabad, Scott's type A2, Alwar, Scott's type A1 and Bundi, Scott's types A4 and A6. The finely engraved Hyderabad type A2 was shown in a sequence representing the only known Essay for this type, together with the issued stamp and reprints made in 1880. It was pointed out that the reprints can easily be distinguished by the evidence of wear on the plate as well as by the perforation, which is always 12½, whereas the originals are perforated 11½. The final section of the design group was devoted to portraiture. As examples of good portraiture, the finely lithographed stamps of Indore (type A1) and Sirmoor (type A3) were used. Crude local attempts at portraiture were illustrated by Kishangarh type A5.

The second portion of the program was devoted to a detailed study of the stamps and postal history of the United States of Travancore-Cochin from its inception in 1949 to its final incorporation into the Republic of India in 1951. This study was presented by Mr. Frank M. Cowen of Norwalk, Conn. Mr. Cowen's talk was based on his article written for the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST which will appear in the fall. Mr. Cowen pointed out that the highly developed postal systems of these two adjoining Malabar Coastal States were far older than the Imperial Post Office system. They give better service at lower rates and incorporate all the services provided by the Indian Post Office. When the Dominion of India was established in 1947, these states remained affiliated to the Dominion in 1949, as part of the drive by the Dominion to unify its territories, Travancore and Cochin formed a Federated State under the rule of the Maharaja of Travancore.

He spoke at length on the various surcharges and papers used to produce the stamps. These stamps may be found in the Standard Catalogue as Cochin Nos. 105-112, 098-0102 and Travancore-Cochin Nos. 1-15 and 01-018. In the course of the talk Mr. Cowen explained that all the evidence he has points to the fact that all of the stamps overprinted "T-C" or "U. S. T. C." are for revenue purposes only. He also pointed out that the postal history of any philatelic entity must of necessity include postal stationery. The postal stationery of Travancore-Cochin was completely represented, while considerable time was given to its explanation and identification. The stamps themselves were completely shown, including all the errors of the overprints which were all identified with respect to their position on the plate. As part of the postal history section of his talk, Mr. Cowen showed "Anchal Guides" (Postal Guides) of both of the original states and also of the Federated

State. In the final part of his exposition he also pointed out that by agreement with the Dominion of India, the stamps of Travancore-Cochin were valid for the prepayment of postage throughout India and also overseas. In proof of this, he showed a cover sent from the State to him in the United States, by airmail, and bearing only the stamps of the State.

The final portion of the evening program was devoted to a survey of the entire field of the Indian Feudatory States. Mr. Haverbeck had placed portions of his fine collection in the wall frames. Stamps from each one of the States were shown, which we will briefly tabulate.

Alwar: Complete sheets of both settings of Scott No. 4.

Bamra: Complete sheets of various settings, with several impressions of the plate on each piece of paper.

Barwani: Booklet Panes of several individual stamps.

Bhopal: Many complete sheets and covers of this interesting State. It may be noted that until 1909 all the stamps were lithographed locally and each lithographic plate was drawn by hand, resulting in as many varieties as there are stamps on the plate.

Bhor: The largest known multiple piece of Scott No. 1.

Bijawar: An advertising circular from an Indian stamp dealer offering these stamps. Several denominations were affixed to the circular as samples.

Bundi: A large block of the 1 Rupee (Scott 13) together with a proof, complete sheets of Scott type A6.

Bussahir: Scott Nos. 35 and 36 on original covers. These are the rare line-engraved issues which were originally intended as die proofs of the die from which the lithographed stamps were later prepared. However these die proofs were distributed to the postmasters as samples of the new stamps. The postmasters running short of stamps used these proofs for postage.

Charkhari: Large blocks of the first issue and an hitherto unknown stamp which will be chronicled for the first time in the 1954 Scott Standard Catalogue.

Cochin: A complete sheet of the ½ puttan first type and of the 2 puttan of the same issue. A complete setting of the scarce 1922 provisional.

Dhar: Complete sheets of Scotts type A1, ½p red, showing the various settings, including a piece showing two impressions of the plate, tête-bêche.

Duttia: Large multiples.

Faridkot: The largest known multiple pieces Scott Nos. 1 and 2, also a cover with a pair of No. 1 tied by a circular seal postmark.

Hyderabad: The exceedingly rare error on the 3 anna yellow brown (Scott No. 7) showing the missing character in the central vignette. This error occurs only once in the sheet of 240 stamps. The plate for this stamp was prepared by Bradbury Wilkinson by means of the pantagraph process. In this process the impression of the die was transferred to the printing plate by means of diamond points which followed the tracing needle over the original die. In the Bradbury Wilkinson shop, 16 impressions were made at one time. This error was caused by one of the points skipping over the particular lines which were omitted. Also included in this portion of the display was a complete sheet of the 1900 provisional ¼ anna, and several covers showing that Hyderabad Official Stamps were used for franking outside of the State, being accepted by the Indian Post Office.

Idar: Complete booklets of Scotts No. 1 in various printings.

Indore: The largest known multiples of the provisional ¼ anna of 1890, handstamped in water color (Scott No. 3). Also a study of paper makers control marks appearing on the papers used for this stamp.

Jaipur: A study of the settings of the Jail Press issue (Scott 11-15).

Jammu-Kashmir: A rare die proof of the first circular ¼ rupee.

Jasdan: A booklet pane of this states single stamp.

Jhalawar: Three very fine covers of these stamps which are very rare on cover.

Jhind: Covers of the first issue. Complete sheet of the ½ anna blue and a complete sheet of the unissued Official stamp.

Kishangarh: Some scarce covers of this State.

Las Bela: A few covers from this State, which are scarce.

Morvi: Booklet panes of 4 and 8 stamps.

Nadgaon: The largest known multiple piece of Scott No. 1.

Nowanugger: Complete sheets of the 1 docra blue, also a single used on cover.

Orcha: Complete sheets of the first recognised issue. Also included in the exhibit were examples of the so-called bogus stamps of 1904. It is interesting to note that when stamps were later used in 1914, the design of these stamps was copied almost exactly.

Poonch: Large multiples and covers illustrating use of these stamps on letters to Jammu-Kashmir.

Rajpeepla: Complete sheets of the first stamp, the 1 Paisa, ultramarine color.

Sirmur: Large multiples illustrating the reconstruction of several printings of the lithographed Raja heads.

Soruth: The first two issues complete and on cover.

Travancore: Early covers of this State which are rare.

Wadhwan: Examples illustrating the various cancellations used in this State.

Malcolm O'Reilly

At the Board of Governors Meetings held on March 25th and April 29th, 1953, the following new members were elected.

NO.

4021 Mrs. Arthur G. Lane, St. Petersburg, Fla. Collects United States and British America.

4022 Edmond Tolkowsky, Antwerp, Belgium. Collects Israel, Palestine.

4023 Raoul Houbinont, Brussels, Belgium. Collects Classics on Cover, Postmarks before 1875.

4024 Hans B. Zeitlin, New York, N. Y. Collects Scandinavia, Germany and Colonies.

4025 Raymond F. Green, Florida, N. Y. Collects Central Europe, Scandinavia, France, and Colonies.

4026 Martin Sellinger, New York, N. Y. Collects Germany, Europe.

4027 Herman Munves, New York, N. Y. Collects U. S. 19th and 20th Century.

4028 John K. Richards, New York, N. Y. Collects Seychelles, Hongkong.

4029 Max Bloch, New York, N. Y. Collects Airmails and Foreign.

4030 Morton L. Braverman, New York, N. Y. Collects Israel, British Colonies.

4031 Ivan Edgar Coyle, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Collects United States.

4032 William Donald Hurst, Winnipeg, Canada. Collects U. S. and B. N. A.

4033 Alfred S. Howes, Hartsdale, N. Y. Collects General.

4034 Frank L. Stultz, Wheeling, W. Va. Collects U. S. No. 210 and German Offices in China.

4035 Wallace Van C. Auser, Jr., Fulton, N. Y. Collects U. S. Postage and Revenues.

4036 Charles F. Orgel, Cleveland, Ohio. Collects U. S. Covers, Scandinavia, British America.

4037 Richard P. Hedley, Kenmore, N. Y. Collects Canada.

4038 Murray S. Stedman, Youngstown, Ohio. Collects General.

4039 Fred N. Billingsley, New Orleans, La. Collects U. S. and British America.

4040 Frank E. Adams, Havertown, Pa. Collects Australian Commonwealth.

4041 William C. Bole, Cleveland, Ohio. Collects 19th Century, Great Britain and Ship Stamps.

4042 Bruce W. Ball, Coral Gables, Fla. Collects 19th Century and Florida Territorials.

4043 Pressly H. McCance, Pittsburgh, Pa. Collects United States.

4044 Paul Vignos, Canton, Ohio. Collects Montenegro, Europe.

4045 George L. Lee, Bernardsville, N. J. Collects U. S., Canada, Italy, France, Scandinavia, Airmails.

4046 Donald W. Goertz, Cleveland, Ohio. Collects Egypt, Scandinavia, Netherlands.

4047 Mrs. Evelyn P. Chapman, Newfield, N. J. Collects Topicals, Scouts on Stamps, Meters, Maximum Cards.

4048 Carroll E. Griffin, Welland, Canada. Collects U. S., Canada and France.

4049 Henry B. Madden, Towson, Md. Collects Siam, 1st Issue Hungary.

4050 K. E. Roof, Shaker Heights, Ohio. Collects U. S., especially the 3c 1869.

4051 Samuel August, Millburn, N. J. Collects General.

4052 Mrs. Cuyler T. Rawlins, Flushing, N. Y. Collects U. S. and British.

4053 Carl W. H. Cowdrey, Fitchburg, Mass. Collects Penny Posts of Fitchburg, Covers.

4054 Sylvan H. D. Einstein, Youngstown, O. Collects used U. S.

4055 Floyd W. Fitzpatrick, Honolulu, Hawaii. Collects Hawaiian Cancellations and Covers.

4056 Heinz Hoffmann, Detroit, Mich. Collects Philatelic Literature.

4057 Dr. James Harrison Olshan, Chicago, Ill. Collects U. S. Commemoratives—Israel.

4058 William S. Serat, Kansas City, Mo. Collects Cancelled U. S. Stamps.

4059 Louis Bree Smith, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. Collects General.

4060 Carlos Saenz M., San Jose, Costa Rica. Collects Costa Rica.

4061 John L. Steele, Jr., Wynnewood, Pa. Collects 3c 1851, '57 used U. S.

4062 William G. Bogg, Sr., Ayer, Mass. Collects General.

4063 John Easton, Dumbartonshire, Scotland. Collects British.

4064 Malcolm MacGregor, Bronxville, N. Y. Collects Autographed Postage Stamps and Used Airmails.

4065 Dr. Rudolph Neustadt, Quincy, Mass. Collects Germany, Danzig, Saar, Canada.

4066 Sherman E. Rogers, New York, N. Y. Collects Cancellations on the Hermes Heads of Greece.

4067 David F. Chassy, Babylon, N. Y. Collects U. S. 19th Century.

4068 Martin L. Wachtel, Red Bank, N. J. Collects Israel.

4069 George O. Blome, Baltimore, Md. Collects U. S., British America, Europe.

4070 Paul C. Delaize, New York, N. Y. Collects U. S., France, Great Britain, West Indies, New Zealand.

4071 Lauson H. Stone, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects Sweden, Greenland, Scandinavia.

4072 Sam Dana Cooper, Smithfield, N. C. Collects U. P. U.'s, U. S.

4073 Leighton E. Wells, Rome, N. Y. Collects U. S.

4074 R. Osgood Wells, Mountain Lakes, N. J. Collects U. S., U. N. British Commonwealth, World Covers.

4075 Fraser M. Moffat, Jr., New York, N. Y. Collects U. S. and Foreign.

4076 William T. Clark, London, Ont., Canada. Collects Canada, BNA; U.S. Commemoratives.

4077 Samuel H. Wiener, New York, N. Y. Collects General.

4078 R. Parker Kuhn, New York. Collects U. S. and Possessions.

4079 Donald M. Martin, Fort William, Ont., Canada. Collects British Colonials and U. S. Commemoratives.

4080 E. Arnold Banfield, Oakville, Ont., Canada. Collects BNA, Canada (1859 Issue).

4081 George E. Moran, Washington, D. C. Collects Austria, Hungary and German States.

4082 Millard H. Mack, Cincinnati, Ohio. Collects U. S. 19th Century.

4083 William L. Chew, Birmingham, Ala. Collects General.

4084 Lester L. Downing, Topsfield, Mass. Collects 3c 1851-57 U. S.

4085 John Paul Briggs, Wilmington, Del. Collects Germany, 19th Century Italy.

4086 Joseph L. Eisendrath, Jr., Chicago Ill. Collects U. S. Stamps, Airmail Flight and Crash Covers.

4087 John Weston Alden, Red Bank, N. J. Collects U. S. First Flight Covers, British America.

4088 K. L. Coyte, Louisville, Ky. Collects World Covers, General.

4089 Rev. John F. Gruss, Cleveland, Ohio. Collects General.

4090 Clinton W. Kanaga, Kansas City, Kans. Early Kansas, and War Covers.

4091 A. James Wennermark, Rochester, N. Y. Collects Scandinavia.

4092 Robert D. West, Chillicothe, Ohio. Collects General.

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1952

ASSETS

Cash		$ 7,668.82
Deposit with Post Office		10.00
Donated stamps, block of four 5c Garfield special printing (Scott's catalogue No. 205c) at appraised value		5,000.00
House Replacement Fund:		
Cash in Trustees' account	$ 3,883.23	
Marketable securities	5,377.85	9,261.08
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:		
Cash	190.51	
Marketable securities	6,700.00	6,890.51
Life Membership Fund:		
Cash in savings bank		1,446.74
Fixed assets:		
Club real estate	65,058.07	
Furniture and equipment	13,887.76	
Library	30,293.35	109,239.18
Unexpired insurance premiums		1,103.42
		$140,619.75

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Liabilities:		
Federal income and payroll taxes withheld from employees	$ 64.68	
Accrued federal insurance contributions	14.07	
Dues paid in advance	2,777.24	$ 2,855.99
Fund reserves:		
House Replacement Fund Reserve	9,261.08	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund	6,890.51	
Life Membership Fund Reserve	1,446.74	17,598.33
Surplus		120,165.43
		$140,619.75

Statement of Operations and Surplus

For the Year Ended December 31, 1952

INCOME:		
Dues	$ 10,868.98	
Contributions	705.00	
Sale of stamps (Seychelles Collection)	875.50	
Association for Stamp Exhibitions	200.00	
Philatelic Foundation rent	800.00	
Sale of handbooks	324.25	
Miscellaneous	41.78	$ 13,815.51
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Club	5,021.00	
House	5,731.54	10,752.54
Operating income		3,062.97
LOSS ON COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST PUBLICATION:		
Cost of publishing	5,205.97	
Deduct income from:		
Advertising $2,017.71		
Subscriptions 1,011.60	3,029.31	2,176.66
Net income		886.31

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

"Altdeutschland — Spezial-Katalog 1953". (Gift of Dr. Camnitzer.)

"1953 Catalogue of United States Postal Slogan Cancels" by Moe Luff.

*"The Philatelic Foreign Language Guide—S. P. A. Handbook No. 5" by A. S. Arnold.

"The Stamps of Jammu-Kashmir" by Sefi & Mortimer. (Gift of Messrs. H. D. S. Haverbeck and W. S. Boggs.)

"Post Office Department—Canada Railway Mail Service"

1. No. 204 Center—June 1942
2. No. 204 East—June 1942
3. No. 204 West—June 1942. (Gift of W. S. Boggs.)

"Prezzo Corrente 1953 No. 50." (Gift of Alberto Bolaffi.)

Letter Sheets—Including Military and

*"The American Air Mail Catalogue of Air Prisoner of War Air Letter Cards—1953 Edition".

"Stamp Collecting—How to go about it", by S. C. Johnson.

"Background to Philately", An Anthology of Papers read at the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain", selected by Leslie R. Ray and B. Rogers-Tillstone.

"American Colonial Postmark Catalog—ung 1-8 and Lieferung 9-15" Kohl Hand-Specialized", by E. N. Sampson.

*"Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde—Lieferbook Series. By Hans von Rudolphi. (Gift of F. Billig.)

"Les Marques Aeropostales—I Supplement a l'Essai de nomenclature etc.; II Les Aerogrammes etc." by J. Le Pileur. (Donor: H. M. Goodkind.)

"Luftschiff Graf Zeppelin 1935". Hamburg-Amerika Linie. (Donor: H. M. Goodkind.)

* Reviewed in this number.

The Gerard Gilbert Memorial Award

The France and Colonies Group has created a citation for the best book or article published in English pertaining to the stamps of France or her colonies. This honor has been named the *Gerard Gilbert Memorial Award,* for the noted French philatelist who passed away some years back. Mr. Gilbert was acknowledged in both his native France and later in this country, when he took up residence here, as one of the leading students of French issues.

We are advised by the France and Colonies Group, through their Past President, Mr. Arnold R. Fernald, that the winner of this coveted award is the article *"Martinique—The Manuscript Postmarks and Obliterations"* which was published in the July, 1952 number (Vol. 31, No. 4) of THE COLLECTOFS CLUB PHILATELIST.

We join the France and Colonies Group in extending our congratulations to the joint authors, *Robert G. Stone* and *Ralph Holtsizer,* and we are happy to have had a small part in helping them to achieve this recognition.

BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued from Page 186)

way by a lavish use of illustrations. It is our estimate that there are over 200 cuts, all page width, clear and useful.

The descriptive notes are factual with a conscientious attempt to be as accurate as possible. The catalog is wholly comprehensive, listing all items that an Air Letter Sheet collector would want in this field.

This work was a labor of love, every one serving to produce it on an honorary basis. Not many catalogs presently are published non-commercially. This is one of the few exceptions. It is our opinion that the accuracy of this catalog outranks that of many produced by professionals. It is inconceivable that anyone collecting Air Letters will forego the possession of this helpful reference work.

H. M. G.

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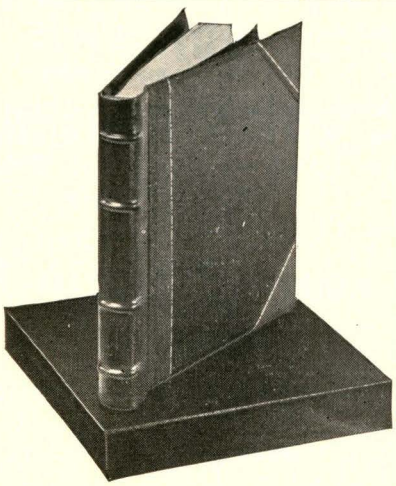
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