

The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 44 Number 6
November 1965



Accent on Canada

In Our Dec. 14-17 Auction:

U.S., British and Foreign

Besides the handsome never-hinged block of the Seaway invert shown above (catalogue $10,000), this sale includes a very fine British Colonial collection.

Strong in CANADA. Scarce and rare sets and high values of many British Colonies.

Israel wholesale (100 lots), and U. N. in sheets.

Send today for a catalog of this interesting, diversified sale.

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., Inc.

589 Fifth Ave., (E. 48th St. entrance), New York, N. Y. 10017

Phone: 212 MU 8-5252

International Auctioneers of Fine Stamps

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

© The Collectors Club, Inc., 1965

Recognized Serious Buyers

WEILL of New Orleans

Roger G. Weill  Raymond H. Weill

RAYMOND H. WEILL CO.

407 Royal St. New Orleans, La. 70130
Telephone 522-7373 Area Code 504

120th POSTAGE STAMP AUCTION

from December 7th to 10th, 1965

at HAMBURG, Germany

Presenting:

GERMANY 3 mks., watermark "Ringe," unused block of 4, special collection "INFLA"

OLD GERMAN STATES

BAVARIA 1 kr. black 50 copies

HAMBURG 9 sch., only used block of 4 known

HANOVER 3 gr. yellow, block of 88, biggest block known

SAXONY 3 pf. red, pair on cover; furthermore, several loose copies and a very beautiful collection of essays.

GERMAN COLONIES Vast collection of precursors

China handstamp, Kiauchau and big Colonial Collections

EUROPE

France collection of "Minister blocks", many WIPA blocks, VADUZ blocks, SWITZERLAND blocks

GREAT BRITAIN, Part II of special collection in deluxe condition, singles, pairs, strips, blocks etc.

Part II of

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, collection of imperf. issues, f.i. blocks of different size, offered as single lots,

MAURITIUS & BRITISH COLONIES: Rarities and top items.

Plus hundreds of collections in finest quality, especially TRINIDAD, a collection having received several prizes in exhibitions.

Auction catalogue will be ready for interested parties from NOVEMBER 15th, 1965 against $2.00 postage, subject to refund, if purchases are made in the auction.

121st AUCTION — SPRING 1966

Deliveries are already being accepted.

Especially in demand are rarities of the whole world in finest condition; furthermore, collections in best quality.

Please make use of our excellent worldwide connections in order to sell your material at top prices.

Reserves will be fixed by mutual agreement before the auction.

Auction commission: 15% (incl. 4% import tax)

EDGAR MOHRMANN & CO.

Speersort 6, HAMBURG 1 / Germany

Cables: EDMORO

A Postage Stamp Auction House with World-wide Reputation.

JUST OUT!

1966 MINKUS CATALOGS

International Award Winners

Sure to win your approval too — if what you want is an accurate valuation and historical account of every stamp ever issued in the world. Thousands of clear illustrations and enlargements show you those crucial details that make a stamp worth $2.00 or $2,000. 1966 Minkus Catalogs reflect startling upward price changes!

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

We are so convinced that you will be delighted with the superior quality of the 1966 Minkus Catalogs, that we offer you a money-back guarantee. Buy them . . . use them. If, within 10 days, you decided you are not perfectly satisfied, return the catalogs for full refund.

MINKUS NEW AMERICAN STAMP CATALOG — over 5,000 price changes

296 pages with a complete listing of all types of U. S. Postage and Revenue stamps including pre-government and Confederate stamps. Also Lists and Prices, Plate number blocks, sheets, and first day covers. Includes U. S. Possessions and United Nations. 11,000 entires, 2,100 illustrations **$3.00**

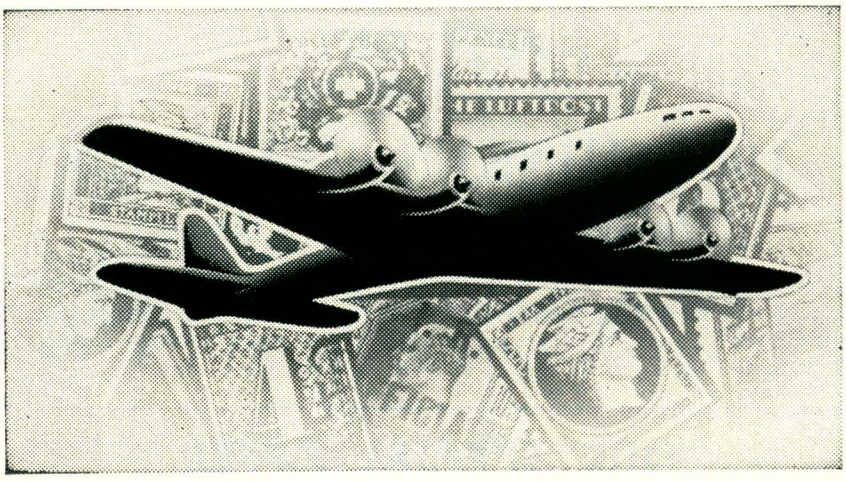
MINKUS NEW WORLD WIDE CATALOG
in two volumes — over 100,000 price changes

Volume I — 1,450 pages include the Americas, British Commonwealth, U. N. and Independent Nations of Asia and Africa **$7.95**
Volume II — 1,470 pages include Europe and colonies **$7.95**

(Both volumes in a handsome, protective slip case ..... $15.90)

Stamp and Coin News, 160 pages of Minkus Stamp Albums, Catalogs and supplies and illustrated price lists of the stamps of many popular countries. Free with any item above. Otherwise send 25c.

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



WANTED

IMPORTANT GENERAL COLLECTIONS

SINGLE RARITIES

as well as

BIG SPECIALIZED COLLECTIONS

either for cash purchase

or to be broken up for our next international auction sale for which we are going to prepare again our famous 27,000 catalogues

Please get in touch with

CORINPHILA **ZURICH**

(Bahnhofstrasse 102)
Switzerland

WORLD RARITIES
AUCTION in LONDON





November 26, 1965

Classic Europe including France, German and Italian States, Spain and Swiss Cantonals. Zeppelin and Balbo Flight covers also two covers from Amundsens Polar Expeditions. *United States with St. Louis Postmasters Stamps and 1901 Pan American Exposition 2c. with inverted centre.* British Commonwealth including Canada and Mauritius also Argentina and Peru and other Latin America.

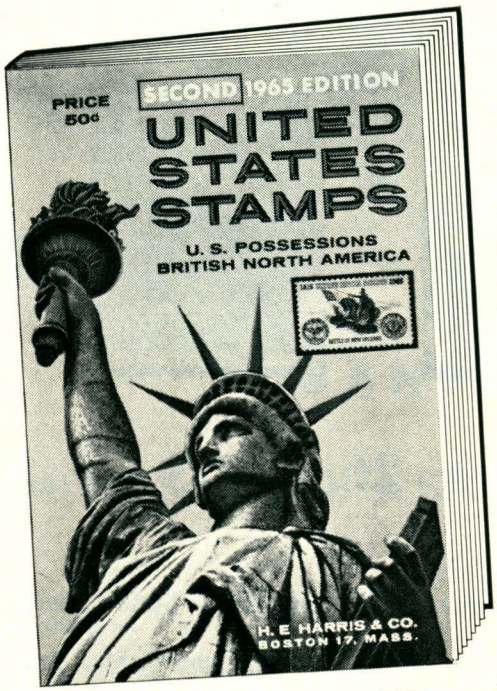
De-luxe catalogue $1.00 (Airmail)

HARMER ROOKE & CO. LTD.

2 Arundel St., Strand, London, W.C. 2

Member of the Stanley Gibbons Group

New US/BNA CATALOG!



2,818 VERY LATEST PRICE CHANGES IN THE BRAND NEW SECOND 1965 EDITION

HARRIS US/BNA — AMERICA'S MOST WIDELY USED U. S. CATALOG

New U. S./B. N. A. Catalog — containing 2818 important price changes — is a must for every collector. Compiled by experts of the world's largest stamp firm, this new **SECOND 1965 Edition** contains 160 pages with 2000 clear illustrations. Mail this handy order coupon below for your copy of this **VERY IMPORTANT EDITION!**

50c

US/BNA Catalog Includes:

- 160 Informative pages with 2,000 illustrations.
- All major U.S. Postage and Airmail issues . . . PLUS Special Delivery, Parcel Post, Envelope Squares, Postal Cards, Officials, Revenues, Postage Dues.
- Popular specialties such as mint position blocks, plate number blocks, mint sheets, perforated coils, booklet panes, first day covers, and other items.
- Complete illustrated listings of U.S. Possessions, Confederate States, United Nations and British North America.
- Big "Americana" section — postal tributes to the United States, on foreign stamps.
- U.S. Stamp Identifier — fully illustrated booklet. Use it to check your own collection for valuable hidden stamp treasures!

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

H. E. HARRIS & CO., Catalog Dept. Boston, Mass. 02117

Please **RUSH** me, postfree, the new SECOND 1965 Edition of your 160 page catalog, **UNITED STATES STAMPS, U. S. POSSESSIONS & BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,** including the U. S. Stamp Identifier, etc. I am enclosing 50¢.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY & STATE .....

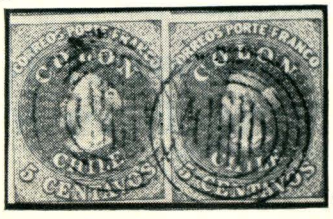
H. E. HARRIS & CO. BOSTON, MASS. 02117

CHILE



5 cent brown-red, S. G. 1. Showing Ivory Head and cancelled with the rare Early Dots cancel	$56
10 cent deep bright blue, S. G. 2. Superb used with red cancellation	$68
5 cent reddish brown, S. G. 3. Superb, part O. G.	$170
5 cent deep reddish brown, S. G. 4. Double impression, very fine used	$98
5 cent burnt sienna, S. G. 6. A very fine used copy of this rare shade	$56
5 cent chocolate, S. G. 7. A fine used example, very rare	$280
5 cent carmine-brown, S. G. 8 (shade). A very fine used pair. **(Illustrated)**	$280
10 cent deep greenish blue, S. G. 12. A superb used example	$112
5 cent vermilion, S. G. 19 (shade). A superb used strip of three	$40
5 cent red, S. G. 19. A very fine strip of three with a blue cancel	$56
5 cent rose-red, S. G. 20. A rare used strip of five. **(Illustrated)**	$84
10 cent blue, S. G. 25 (shade). Fine used with a very attractive deep carmine cancellation	$40

ALL OFFERED SUBJECT UNSOLD



STANLEY GIBBONS LTD.

391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2

ENGLAND

Table Of Contents

Editorials 328

Letters To The Editor 330

United States (Philip Silver) 331
Siderographers' and Plate Finishers' Initials

The Collectors Club 344
1965 Officers and 1965-67 Governors & Trustees

Honduras (Irving I. Green) 345
Its Postal History to 1877 and First Postage Stamps of 1866 (Part 3)

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps 358
United States. 1872 Cover to Hawaii

Persia (Ira Seebacher) 359
A 1926 "Cover-up" Cover

Clubhouse 361
Reports Of The Meetings and New Members

Denmark (Sten Christensen) 365
1863-4, The First Rouletted and Perforated Stamps

Book Reviews 368

Library Acquisitions 371

Henry M. Goodkind, Editor

Editorial Committee
Solomon Altmann
Ezra D. Cole
Harrison D. S. Haverbeck
Philip Silver
Franc Ritter, Art Director



The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 44 Number 6
November 1965

Editorials

Qualified To Judge and To Pay

It is difficult for a stamp show to find competent philatelists qualified to efficiently judge an exhibition. Anything done to improve this situation should be encouraged. There is, however, one aspect about judging philatelic exhibitions that does not reflect favorably upon philatelic organizations. Too many philatelic exhibitions make no arrangements to provide for a judge's expenses.

Recently, few philatelists in this country — from the East, Midwest, South and West Coast — happened to meet here. The discussion was mostly about judging stamp shows, because all four had been serving for over a decade in this capacity.

Some of the talk related to the competence of many asked to judge. It is important that the Board of Judges be a good one, not only for the exhibitors, but more so for the judges themselves. If there is a panel on which only a few are really qualified to make philatelic evaluations, the two or three, who know philately, are forced to do most all of the work.

The matter of criticism, after the judges have rendered their verdicts, also came for some discussion. (This will be the subject of a future editorial.) Of course, no one likes to hear criticism. But what makes most of the fault-finding with philatelic judges so galling is the abuse a volunteer must take.

Each of the four judges had had similar experiences. Therefore, to avoid repetition, we relate what happened recently to one of the four as typical.

The midwestern philatelist was invited to judge a show in the West. The letter of invitation included many laudatory comments about this philatelist's qualifications. The exhibition committee, through its chairman, wrote how honored it would be to have this "great philatelist" judge the stamp show.

The invitation was accepted. *The honor of being a judge cost him $400.* No calculation was made for the few days away from home, including the two days' absence from his office.

This judge paid $160 for his round-trip airplane fare. His hotel and meals for four days cost $100, $60 for the former and $40 for the latter. Taxis and tips came to $15 and miscellaneous expenses were $25. This amount included a $6 registration fee at the exhibition and $7.50 for a ticket to the banquet.

One judge mentioned that most irritating to him is the following. Only one, out of the seventeen or eighteen exhibitions at which he had been invited to judge, supplied him with a banquet ticket. He was asked to present the awards at one banquet, but was expected to buy his own ticket.

This was a new wrinkle to the easterner. Although only a few stamp exhibitions had paid for his travel and hotel expenses, he never recalled having to buy a banquet ticket, when he judged. Such an action is not only irritating, it is ill-mannered. If a stamp show invites a philatelist to judge, then he automatically is invited to all social events, including the banquet.

The only item that stamp shows seem to give free to judges is the exhibition catalogue, no doubt only because this is an important tool for judging.

The sum-total of the experiences of these four philatelists, who together have judged close to one hundred stamp shows, discloses that in only about 10% of the cases were a stamp judges' expenses paid. This is wrong.

The time seems to be on hand not only to have a drive made for qualified judges, but also for stamp exhibitions to give some proper consideration to the financial sacrifices that individuals have to make to judge shows.

Many philatelists competent to judge stamp shows are not wealthy. They cannot afford to pay a few hundred dollars to judge. Perhaps this explains why on most panels so few are qualified. *One has to be able to afford to act as a judge,* rather than be philatelically competent.

As this session among these four was breaking us, one of them said: "Do you know how I shall try to recoup some of my expenses from now on? I shall ask for $10 from anyone who comes up to me to criticize the awards. Usually, we judges average about ten complaints a show, so that we can recover at least $100 from the critics."

Hearing this novel suggestion, the others said: "Try and collect."

Philately Without Politics And Religion

Philatelists enjoy collecting stamps. Many call stamp collecting a hobby, although some object to this appellation. But ever since the first stamps were collected, it was done for a basic reason — to enjoy a leisure time pursuit.

As individuals, we collect stamps for different reasons. But the great majority collect for the pleasant hours spent with a hobby.

Lately, there has been a trend in this country to interject two outside matters into philately, and this action presents philately with a potential harm. Politics and religion are being interwoven with stamp collecting. This can become very dangerous.

Certainly, both religion and politics are vital factors in our lives. Their importance far exceeds that of philately. But this is not the relevant point.

Both politics and religion are exceedingly personal. For years people have argued politics and religion — and often the arguments become highly emotional and bitter. But seldom can one person influence another to convert his political thinking or religious affiliation through arguments. Families and friendships have been weakened by these heated and protracted arguments.

Consequently, if the primary basic appeal of stamp collecting is the joy received from a few quiet, pleasant hours spent with one's stamp album, this essential factor must not be disturbed. To intermix stamp collecting with matters on which there are sharp differences of opinion is a source of concern.

Editors of stamp newspapers and philatelic journals receive letters in which a reader interjects political implications into a philatelic matter. The pace quickens during a year of presidential election. Many letters are written that are both unfortunate and incorrect. Innocent people writing articles on stamps are accused falsely of being socialists, communists, fascists, nazis, or atheists.

In one six-page article on stamps, an author made a passing reference to a set issued about twenty years ago by Soviet Russia. We happen to know the author. He is well along in years and has enjoyed collecting stamps for almost his entire life. His community has honored him as one of its outstanding citizens. He was a leading businessman in his town until his recent retirement; he has headed several philanthropic drives and is active in church work. Because he happened to simply mention some stamps of Soviet Russia, since the set related to the subject-matter on which he was writing, several people wrote blasting letters to the editor. The anger and indignation in these letters were so heated that the contents were insulting, and full of false accusations.

Furthermore, these angry letter-writers added many remarks that were entirely irrelevant. International politics were read into an innocent study of postage stamps.

It is apparent that only a small minority of stamp collectors do this. But what is of concern is that their number is growing and not at a slow pace.

From observation and experience, it is our belief that too many people are trying to make philately a battlefield rather than working to have it continue to prosper as an enjoyable hobby.

At The Movies

While walking down Broadway last October, the following was seen on the marquee of a movie theater on New York's Great White Way about a block away:

TERRENCE
STAMP
COLLECTOR

At first, this confused us, because we had not heard that a movie had been made about philately. But nearing the sign, the small letters that were not first visible, were not seen and this sign read: "Now Playing/ Terrence/ Stamp/ In the Collector."

We wonder how many other philatelists noted that an actor by the name of "Terrence Stamp" was starred in a popular movie called "The Collector."

Letters To The Editor

Stamp Collectors In The United States?

Thought perhaps the enclosed newspaper article might be of interest and could be the basis of an editorial, and I do enjoy your editorials.

Not that we are new in suburbia, but we are now in the middle of a new development, new subdivisions, and children — gobs of them.

It is interesting, that as the area develops, more children, some with their parents, call or appear to ask about stamps. Many come with their looseleaf notebooks and recent plate blocks to ask questions. That makes "little Willie" a stamp collector????

In discussing the situation with our rural mail carrier, I was amazed to learn that on our route of some 581 patrons, he supplies plate blocks or post office panes of new stamps to 24 different addresses. Nine patrons get auction catalogues, eleven get mail sales, 21 get the first day covers as they come out.

Furthermore, he told me that in 1951 I was the only person on his route who received philatelic mail. Only one other person on the route receives a weekly stamp magazine, and he doesn't remember delivering any stamp catalogue or books other than the ones he brings to me.

No one in the area is a member of any of the local stamp clubs so far as I can determine. Perhaps the estimate of 25 millions isn't too far off, but what constitutes a stamp collector?

Robert H. Schoen
Saginaw, Michigan

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

United States

Siderographers' and Plate Finishers' Initials

By Philip Silver

Introduction

As a collector of United States air mail stamps, the writer long has been intrigued by certain marginal position pieces bearing initials in the lower left and lower right corners. While these do not constitute great rarities, such pieces are fairly elusive; many years of searching have turned up scarcely more than twenty.

These initials were placed on the plates by siderographers and plate finishers employed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D.C. The initials were placed only on plates for flat bed presses, and only for a comparatively short period of time. The siderographers' initials usually appear in the left sheet margins of the Post Office panes; the initials of the plate finishers are normally found in the right sheet margins of the panes.

Siderographers, also known as transferrers, are the technicians operating the transfer presses used to transfer the design of the hardened die on to a transfer roll. This roll then transfers the design upon the printing plate.

The job of the plate finishers or cleaners is to burnish or erase any transfer marks found on the plates. In a sense, the plate finishers tidy up after the siderographers.

Period of Use

Although the writer's collection of these items starts with the twenty-four cent air mail stamp of 1918, on several occasions, he had seen many earlier postage stamps with plate makers' initials, specifically on blocks of the 1908-1909 issue. To determine the period of actual use, all sources which could shed light on the matter were consulted.

Reference was made to two articles on this subject which had appeared previously in the philatelic press (see "Bibliography" at the end). One source states: "When the practice began of placing on the side margins of sheets the initials of the platemen and plate finishers, *is unknown to this writer**, but most of the sheets before 1926 bear these markings." The author also refers to ". . . a group of initials on the *top margin** of Plate No. 77, Series of 1894-1895, Scott's E4 and E5."[1] From this latter description, it would seem that the initials were not the siderographers or plate finishers.

The other source states that the earliest postage stamps which bore such

*Italics are mine.

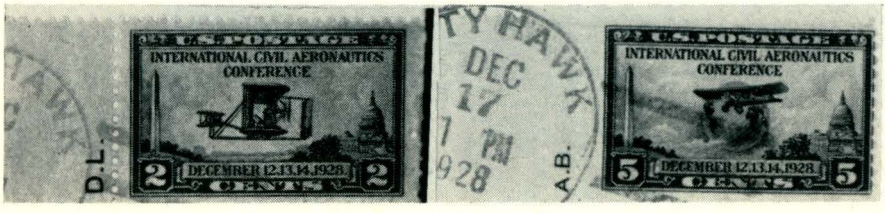


Fig. 1. (Left) D L — David Lorenz, Siderographer and (right) A B — Andrew Black, Siderographer. (Photos by Boutrelle)

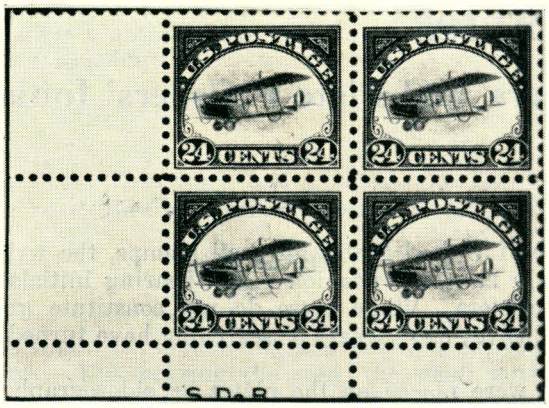


Fig. 2. S De B — Samuel DeBinder, Siderographer.

initials were those of the regular issue of 1908-1909. It also states that the last time these initials appeared was on plate numbers 19658-19661 of the 5c Aeronautics Conference commemorative issue of 1928.[2]

Recently, a block of twelve stamps of the 5c Jamestown Exposition commemorative issue of 1907 with siderographer's initials, M. R. G., was noted in an auction sale catalog. Since 1907 was at least one year earlier than information previously recorded, our search of available records was intensified. Our inquiries finally led to the Smithsonian Intitution in Washington, D.C., which has custody of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's file of certified proof impressions on all cancelled plates. A letter dated June 29, 1965 received from Mr. Carl H. Scheele, Associate Curator in Charge, Division of Philately and Postal History, was most informative and is quoted in part as follows:

"Our search indicated that the earliest plates on which initials appeared were Plates Numbers 3080 and 3083, both approved on May 19, 1906. The initials 'C. V.' (most probably Charles Vermeule, siderographer) appear on Plate Number 3080. The initials 'J. A. M.' (undoubtedly John A. Mooney, siderographer) appear on Plate Number 3083. Both plates were of the 2-cent ordinary stamps, Series of 1902 (the 'shield' design, first issued in 1903), cor-

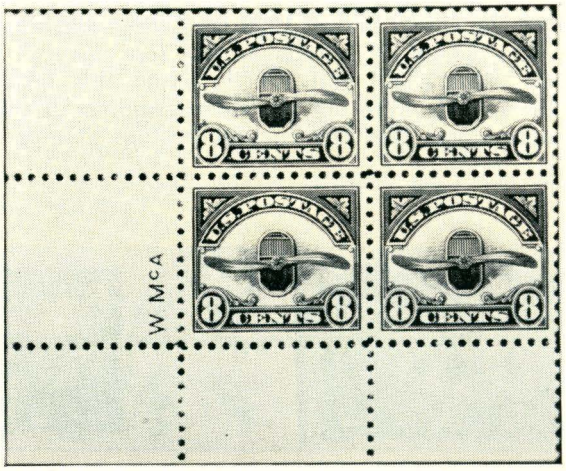


Fig. 3. W Mc A — William McAleer, Siderographer.

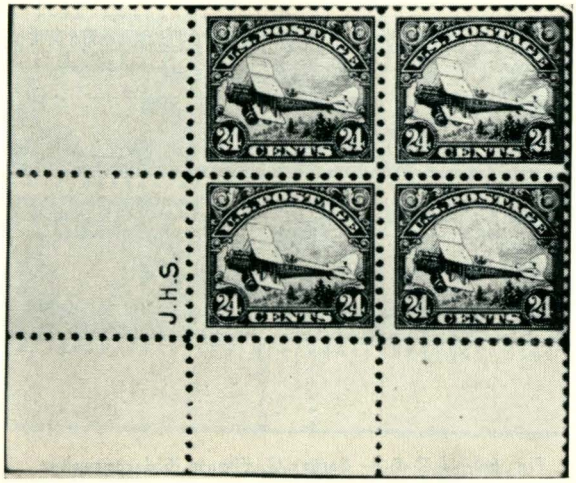


Fig. 4 J H S — John H. Silbert, Jr., Siderographer.

responding with Scott number 319.

"Our search also confirmed that the last initials to be used were 'A. B' (Andrew Black, siderographer), appearing on Plate Number 19663, approved December 5, 1928, for the 2-cent Aeronautics commemorative issue, identified as Scott number 649."

Thus, the earliest period of use has been definitely established as 1906, two years earlier than previously believed. Likewise, the latest use was on plate number 19663 for the 2-cent Aeronautics Conference commemorative issue of December 12, 1928. (Fig. 1.)

Where The Initials Were Placed

For the regular issues, on plates of 400 subject stamps, divided into four panes of 100 each, siderographers' initials, reading up, were usually placed on the lower right margin of the plate. When the sheet was printed, the initials appeared in the left sheet margin of the lower left pane of 100, adjacent to stamp number 91. On plates of 200 subjects, divided into two panes of 100 each, these initials appear in the left sheet margin, adjacent to position number 91 of the left pane.



Fig. 5. C V De B — Clyde V. DeBinder, Siderographer.

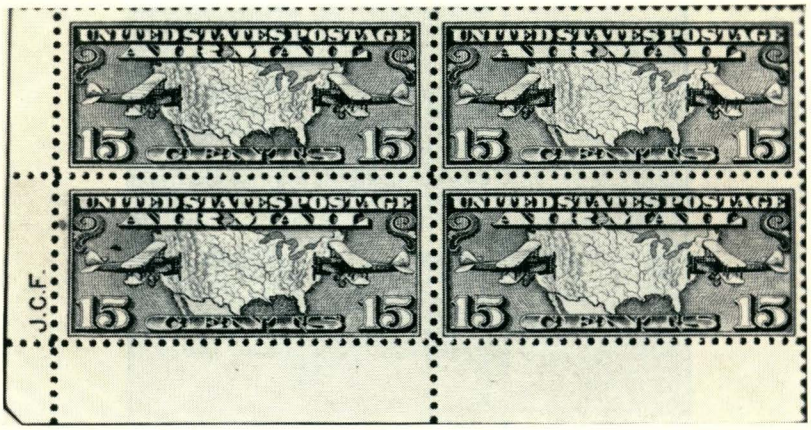


Fig. 6a. J C F — James C. Filgate, Siderographer.

However, this practice was not uniformly followed. In the writer's files are two photographs of the one-cent green Franklin postage stamp of 1908, Scott No. 331. On one, the initials "C. A. H." appear in the left margin of the lower left Post Office pane of 100 stamps, adjacent to position number 91, reading up. On the second, these same initials of the siderographer, Charles A. Hall, appear in the bottom margin of the pane reading horizontally, presumably under the same left pane postion number 91. Unfortunately, the left selvedge is missing on the latter photograph so the position number of the stamp cannot be positively identified. Obviously, these two examples are from two different plates. The siderographer simply rocked in his initials in different positions of the two plates.

Other deviations from the norm are found on the 50c violet stamp, Scott No. 341, and on the $1.00 violet brown stamp, Scott No. 342, of this same 1908-1909 issue. For both of these stamps, the initials "J. P. P." of John P. Perry have been seen on the bottom selvedge below position number 100 of *the right pane* reading horizontally. (The 50c and $1.00 denominations were printed from plates of 200 subjects in two panes of 100 each.) Since Mr. Perry was a siderographer, his initials should normally have appeared under or adjacent to stamp number 91 *of the left pane.*



Fig. 6b. D W Mc C — Daniel W. McCallum, Siderographer.



Fig. 7a. A B — Andrew Black, Siderographer.

On commemorative stamps issued during the period from 1906 to 1928 there appears to have been no uniformity in the placement of the siderographers' initials. Thus, for the five cent Jamestown Exposition issue of 1907, printed from plates of 200 subjects in two panes of 100 each, the siderographer's initials have been noted in the bottom selvedge of the left pane of 100, under stamp number 91, reading horizontally. On the other hand, on the five cent denomination of the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary issue of 1924 printed from plates of 200 subjects in four panes of 50 each, the siderographer's initials have been found on the left sheet margin of the lower left pane of 50, adjacent to stamp number 46, reading up.

Another special situation is found on the two cent and five cent denominations of the 1925 Norse-American issue printed from 100 subject plates, one pane to a plate. There, the siderographer's initials are found in the bottom sheet margin, under stamp number 91, reading horizontally. Because these are bi-colored stamps, the initials of the siderographer appear twice on each sheet: once in red and then in black for the two cent denomination, and in blue and black for the five cent stamps. The second set of initials, in black for the frame plate, are below and positioned slightly to the right of the



Fig. 7b. E H — Edward Hein, Siderographer.



Fig. 8a. A E F — Albert E. Fischer, Siderographer.

colored initials for the vignette plate.

Surprisingly enough, the twenty-four cent air mail stamp of 1918 and the five cent Beacon air mail stamp of 1928 do not have two sets of siderographers initials on their margins. Though both are bi-colored stamps, the initials of the siderographers appear only on the red frame plate of each of these issues.

Plate Finishers' Initials

On sheets of 400 subjects, plate finishers' initials appear in the right margin of the lower right pane reading down, adjacent to stamp number 100. On sheets of 200 subjects, the initials are in the right margin of the right pane adjacent to stamp number 100, as well. The writer has never seen plate finishers' initials in the bottom sheet margins of the right panes. Of course, that possibility exists but documentation must await the submisson of proof.

Some Characteristics of Plate Makers' Initials

One point of interest, that should be mentioned about plate finishers' initials, is that they are punched on to the plate with a die punch. Because the die may slip in the process of punching, a doubling of the initials occasionally



Fig. 8b. G F H — George F. Henlock, Siderographer.

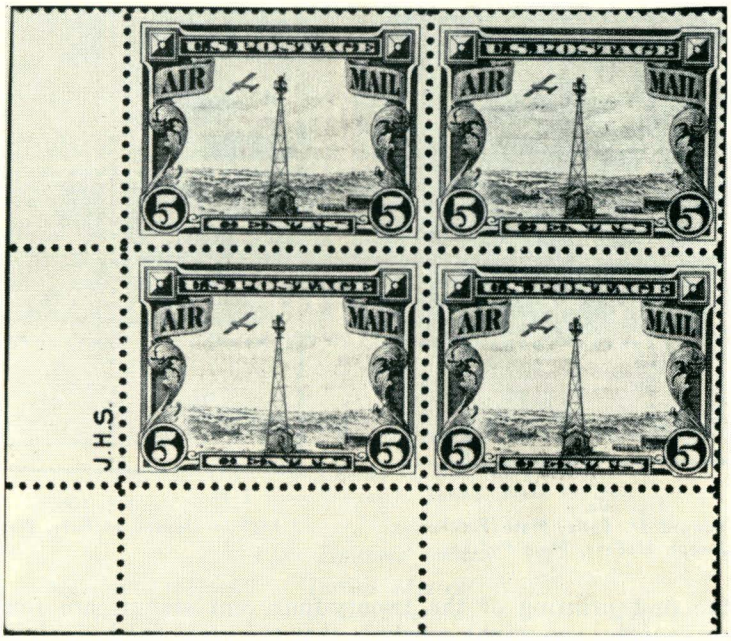


Fig. 9. J H S — John H. Silbert, Jr., Siderographer.

will be noted. This cannot happen with the siderographers' initials because these are rocked on to the plate from a transfer roll prepared by the siderographer. Of course, double impressions are possible in the transfer process.

Occasionally, two sets of siderographers' initials will be found on the same plate. This is unusual, however, because only one siderographer normally worked on transferring the roll to the plate. It is normal, however, for two sets of plate finishers' initials to appear on one plate. From examples examined, this is more prevalent than a single set of initials on the one plate.

Positions of Initials on Air Mail Stamps

The 1918 air mail stamps (Scott C1-3) were printed in sheets of 100, 10 x 10. Of the three denominations of that issue, only the twenty-four cent stamp (Scott C3) is known with siderographer's initials, "S. De B." of Samuel DeBinder. These appear in the bottom sheet margin below stamp number 91. The six cent (Scott C1) and sixteen cent stamps (Scott C2) are not known with siderographers' initials because the bottom sheet margin, where the initials might be found, were cut away to make the sheets fit the Post Office folders.

As a matter of fact, the siderographer's initials are found only on the first of the three printings of the twenty-four cent stamp. On that first printing, the top margin was cut away leaving the bottom margin showing the initials "S. De B." (Fig. 2.) On the second and third printings of the twenty-four cent stamp, the bottom sheet margins were cut away. Thus, for these printings, no siderographer's initials can exist.

Surprisingly enough, no plate finishers' initials are known on the 1918 air mail stamp issue. This also might be because the bottom sheet margins were cut away on the six cent and sixteen cent stamps, as on the second and third printings of the twenty-four cent stamp. Since the siderographer's in-



Fig. 10a.
E M E — Edward M. Earle, Plate Finisher.
J McF — Joseph McFate, Plate Finisher.

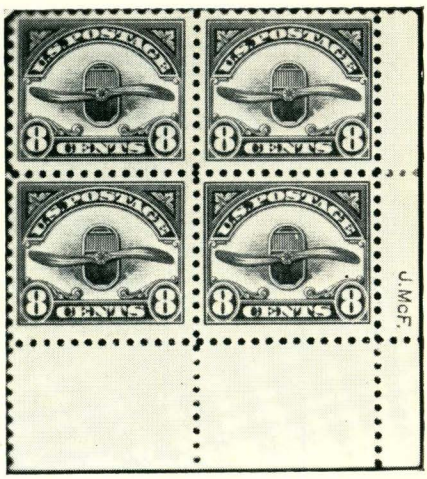


Fig. 10b.
J McF — Joseph McFate, Plate Finisher.

itials on the first printing of the twenty-four cent stamps are found in the bottom sheet margin, one might conclude that the plate finishers' initials would likewise be found in that margin. This would preclude finding these initials on the six cent, sixteen cent as well as second and third printings of the twenty-four cent stamp.

Why are there no plate finishers' initials on the first printing of the twenty-four cent stamps? Full sheets of stamps of this first printing have been examined and no such initials were found. Two possible reasons exist. First, the plate finishers' initials may not have been entered. Second, they might have been placed in the right sheet margin which had been cut away on the six cent, sixteen cent and first and third printings of the twenty-four cent stamps.

Since the second printing of the twenty-four cent stamps has the right sheet margin attached, the left having been cut away, the initials should be there if the second possibility noted above were valid. But it can be reported that examination of a full sheet of this second printing failed to disclose any plate finishers' initials.[3] One may conclude, therefore, that for the 1918 air mail issue no plate finishers' initials were entered on the plates.

Starting with the 1923 air mail issue, both siderographers' and plate finishers' initials are found. For easy reference, a table is given of the various stamps and the positions where the initials are placed:

		Siderographers' Initials	
	Number of subjects	*Initials adjacent*	
Scott Cat. No.	*on plate*	*to stamp number*	*Figure*
C4	400	#91, L. L. pane	Fig. 3
C5	400	#91, L. L. pane	
C6	400	#91, L. L. pane	Fig. 4
C7	200	#46, L. L. pane	Fig. 5
C8	200	#46, L. L. pane	Fig. 6a, Fig. 6b
C9	200	#46, L. L. pane	Fig. 7a, Fig. 7b
C10	200	#46, L. L. pane	Fig. 8a, Fig. 8b
C11	100	#46, Left pane	Fig. 9



Fig. 11. C H R — Charles H. Roll, Plate Finisher.
W E S — Walter E. Spring, Plate Finisher.

Plate Finishers' Initials

Scott Cat. No.	*Number of subjects on plate*	*Initials adjacent to stamp number*	*Figure*
C4	400	#100, L. R. pane	Fig. 10
C5	400	#100, L. R. pane	
C6	400	#100, L. R. pane	
C7	200	#50, L. R. pane	Fig. 11
C8	200	#50, L. R. pane	Fig. 12
C9	200	#50, L. R. pane	Fig. 13a, Fig. 13b, 13c
C10	200	#50, L. R. pane	Fig. 14a, Fig. 14b
C11	100	#50, Right pane	Fig. 15

The siderographers' initials on the air mail stamps listed above are always found in the left sheet margins. None are ever found in the bottom sheet margin. The plate finishers' initials for the above air mail stamps are, likewise, never found in the bottom sheet margins. They always appear in the right sheet margins of the panes mentioned.



Fig. 12. F B — Frank Butler, Plate Finisher.
W E S — Walter E. Spring, Plate Finisher.

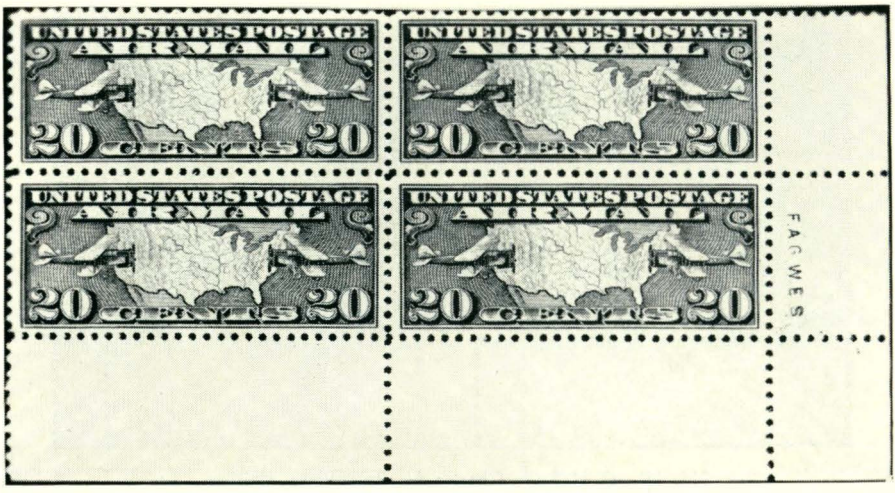


Fig. 13a. F A G — Frank A. Green, Plate Finisher.
W E S — Walter E. Spring, Plate Finisher.

Names of Siderographers and Plate Finishers

About five years ago, the writer began to correspond with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to ascertain the names of the several siderographers and plate finishers on the 1923 and later air mail issues. Mr. H. J. Holtzclaw, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was most helpful in supplying information. In his letter of August 30, 1960, he states, in part, as follows:

> "We are enclosing alphabetical listings of plate finishers and siderographers who have been employed at this bureau. Although these listings are not entirely complete, we trust you will find them helpful."

The listings supplied by Mr. Holtzclaw and by Mr. F. G. Uhler, Assistant Director of the Bureau, have been supplemented with information obtained from the 1936 article by Mr. Prescott.[2] In addition, several corrections have been made to conform the lists with the initials found on the margins of

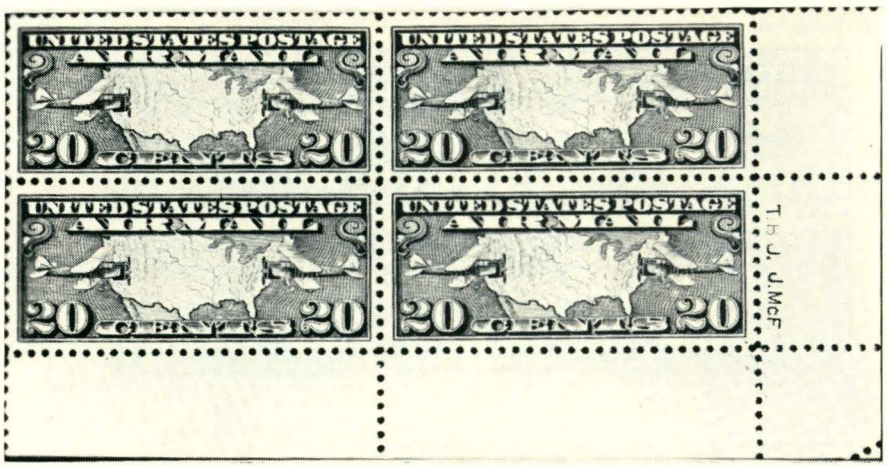


Fig. 13b. T B J — Thomas B. Jones, Sr., Plate Finisher.
J McF — Joseph McFate, Plate Finisher.

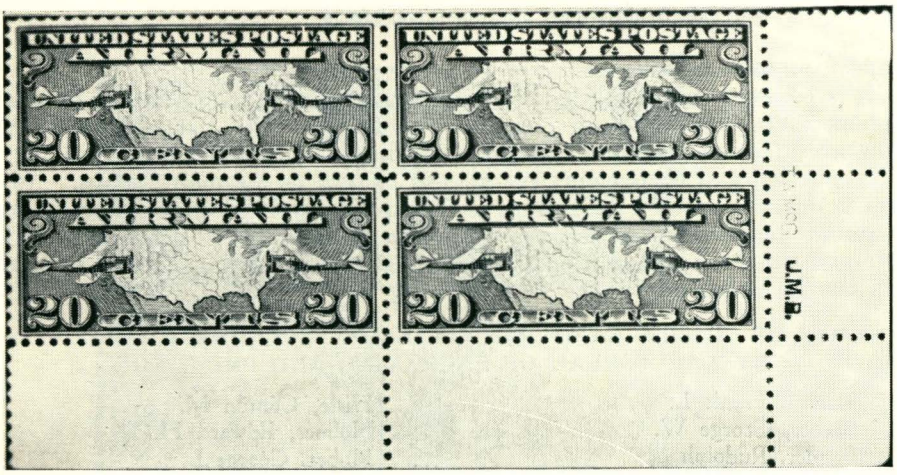


Fig. 13c. T A McG — Thomas A. McGaffin, Plate Finisher.
J M B — James M. Butler, Plate Finisher.

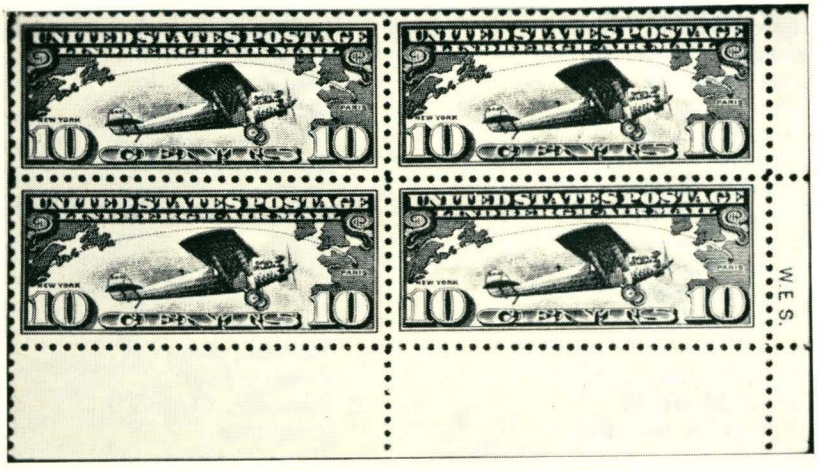


Fig. 14a. W E S — Walter E. Spring, Plate Finisher.

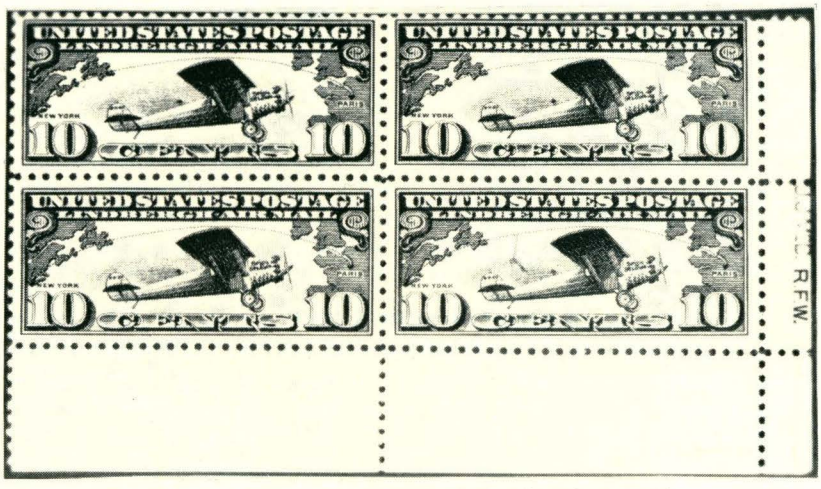


Fig. 14b. J J McD — John J. McDonald, Plate Finisher.
R F W — Ralph F. Wurtz, Plate Finisher.

stamps examined by the writer.

It is believed this is the most comprehensive listing of the names of siderographers and plate finishers heretofore available. The lists of names that follow are of siderographers and plate finishers who worked on plates for ordinary postage and commemorative stamps as well as air mail stamps. No attempt is made to specify the stamps each employee worked on, or to distinguish between air mail and other stamps. This can be done by the individual reader; he simply can check his position piece initials with names on the lists to readily make the identification.

NAMES OF SIDEROGRAPHERS (PLATE TRANSFERRERS) EMPLOYED BY THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Adrian, Frank L.
Barber, George W.
*Bender, Rudolph
Black, Andrew
Brooke, Lloyd B.
Clancy, Daniel M.
Clarvoe, Harold M.
Connolly, Bernard M.
Cote, Harvey L.
Dant, George L.
Davis, Marcus A.
*DeBinder, Clyde V.
DeBinder, Samuel
Dickey, Allen O.
Doxon, Walter
Filgate, James C.
**Finkelstien, David
Fischer, Albert E.
Fischer, John B.
Fitzgerald, Joseph, Jr.
George, Morris R.
Goldsworthy, Benjamin
Gould, Alfred R.
Griffith, Joseph I.
Hall, Charles A.
Hardie, Philip E.
Headley, Andrew D.
Heffern, Joseph L.
*Hein, Edward
Henlock, George F.
Herlocker, Orville H.
*Hisle, Clinton M.
Holmes, Edward H.
Huber, George L.
Kittle, Edward C.
**Lorenz, David
Louderback, Frank P.
Ludlum, Samuel S.
Marshall, Edgar P.
Mason, George R.
McAleer, William
McCallum, Daniel W.
McGuire, Felix A.
McManus, William
McNally, Frank W.
Miller, James T. W.
Mooney, John A.
Newman, John C.
Perry, John P.
Plowman, Robert S.
Prender, John
Ronsaville, Clarence I.
Rout, John C.
Sherman, Dennis H.
Silbert, John H., Jr.
Smith, Edward C.
Stokes, Evan S.
Vermeule, Charles
Whittington, Alven D.
Williams, Herbert C.
*Wolstenholme, Harry W.
Wright, George

*Was originally a plate finisher.

**Mr. Finkelstien had his last name changed to Lorenz while he was employed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

NAMES OF PLATE FINISHERS EMPLOYED BY THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Abbot, Samuel
Baldus, Albert
*Bender, Rudolph
Bielaski, Victor
Brahler, Frank
Brown, William
Butler, Franklin
Butler, James M.
Butler, Joseph
Butler, Orville J.



Fig. 15. J M B — James M. Butler, Plate Finisher.

Chapman, Adam
Claiborne, Richard
Clark, Joseph A.
Coakley, Fairfax N.
Crawford, John
Daley, Robert
Davis, George H.
*DeBinder, Clyde V.
Doe, Edward
Earle, Edward M.
Forrester, Joseph
Foster, George P.
Gay, Charles
Gessford, James W.
Green, Frank A.
*Hein, Edward
Hackley, John M.
*Hisle, Clinton M.
Jones, Thomas B., Sr.
Jacobs, George
Kates, James H.
Kennedy, Andrew B.
Kennedy, Michael
**Kern
Lawrence, Sidney W.
Leach, Herbert C.
Ledger, Albert W.
Lennon, Joseph P.
Little, Robert J.
Malone, William W.
Marks, Lucky
Martee, Frank
McDonald, John J.
McDowell, Andrew
McFate, Joseph
McGaffin, Thomas A.
Morgan, Michael
Murray, Laurence R.
Newton, Frank
Posey, John E.
Powers, William
Reding, John
Reeves, Sidney
Roll, Charles H.
Scheffer, John E.
Schuyler, Leo B.
Seitz, Jake
Shankle, Edward L.
Smith, Eugene A.
Spring, Walter E.
Swart, Gabriel
Tyser, George T.
Voight, Ferdinand J.
Wapple, William
Wildt, Edward C.
Wille, Gus
Wurtz, Ralph F.
*Wolstenholme, Harry W.
**Yanke

*These men became siderographers.
**No additional information available.

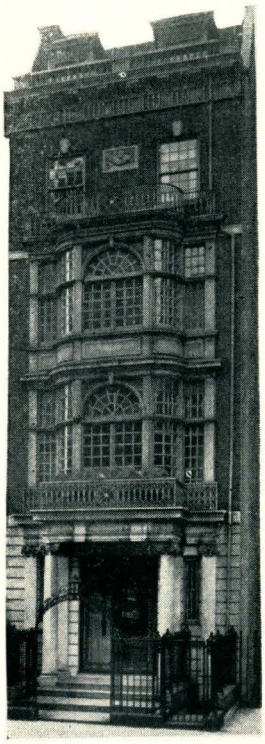
Acknowledgements

The writer gratefully acknowledges the assistance and cooperation of Mr. H. J. Holtzclaw and Mr. F. G. Uhler, Director and Assistant Director, respectively, of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The information furnished by Mr. Carl H. Scheele, Associate Curator in Charge, Division of Philately and Postal History of the Smithsonian Institution also was most helpful in establishing the specific period of use of these plate makers' initials.

While we believe the information listed herein to be definitive in character, it is possible that some additional information on this subject may be established in the future as more material is submitted for examination. There were, after all, thousands of plates used during the twenty-two year period when the system of entering siderographers' and plate finishers' initials on the plates was in vogue.

Bibliography

1. "The Numbers Game" by Robert L. Markovits. *The Bureau Specialist,* Vol. XXXIV, No. 9, September, 1963, pp. 280-3.
2. "Plate Makers' Initials" by Samuel C. Prescott. *Weekly Philatelic Gossip,* Vol. XXII, No. 8, May 9, 1936, pp. 272-4, 281-3.
3. "United States. *The First Air Mail Stamp, 1918*" by Henry M. Goodkind. THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. XXIX, No. 6, November, 1950, pp. 337-48.



THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 EAST 35TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016

1965 Officers

Herbert P. Woodward ..... *President*
Philip Silver ..... *Vice-President*
F. Burton Sellers ..... *Secretary*
Albert H. Higgins ..... *Treasurer*

Governors

Class of 1965	*Class of 1966*	*Class of 1967*
J. J. Britt	S. Altmann	H. J. Bloch
E. D. Cole	Mrs. R. Ehrenberg	J. R. Boker, Jr.
F. B. Sellers	H. M. Goodkind	Mrs. L. B. Dale
P. Silver	H. D. S. Haverbeck	R. L. Graham, Jr.
I. M. Yarry, D. D. S.	M. G. O'Reilly	A. H. Higgins
	S. R. Rice	H. P. Woodward

Trustees

J. J. Britt — Mrs. Louise B. Dale — H. D. S. Haverbeck

Honduras

Postal History To 1877 and Its First Postage Stamps Of 1866 (Part 3)

By Irving I. Green

(Continued from Page 289)

Postmarks and Cancellations Prior to 1866

Article 28 of the April 24, 1824 decree of the Federation of Central American States, of which Honduras was a member, states: "To distinguish the correspondence classified as official sent from the post office of this district [Guatemala City] as well as from others, an inked stamp will be used and impressed on the outside of the correspondence. This marking must show the National Emblem and also indicate from which Department it came."

The above regulation applied to private as well as official mail. If private, the name of the sending post office and some indication whether the postage was prepaid or the amount to be collected would appear. With official mail, which was postfree, the inked stamp with the National Emblem and a notation from whence the cover came were required. Doubtless similar provisions were also in effect in the Spanish period prior to Independence and also during Iturbide's short regime (1821-23).

In the August 1, 1856 decree, Article 43 reads: "A fine, double the value of all pieces of correspondence found will be be levied on the carrier who takes letters without a postmark of the first forwarding post office and includes them with the other correspondence which is properly handstamped."

Illustrations of the postal markings used during the pre-stamp letter period, in Honduras up to 1866, are shown (Figs. 11 and 12). Also, listed are the following postal markings either in my possession, seen or recorded. Unquestionably others exist.

1.	*COMAYAGUA*	Straight-line in black or red with italicized capital letters.
2.	COMA/YAGUA	In two lines, capital letters in fancy frame open at the bottom. Known in black and red.
3.	COMAYAGUA	Straight-line in black with upright capital letters.
4.	Franqueado en Comayagua	In two lines, script letters in black. All the letters are the same size except the "F" of "Franqueado" and the "C" of "Comayagua," which are capitalized. This marking is plain-boxed.
5.	*Franqueado en Comayagua*	In two lines, italicized. The letters of "*Comayagua*" are much smaller than those of "*Franqueado en.*" This marking is in black and has a fancy border comprising a straight line on each end and a scroll-like fancy arrangement at the bottom. There is no border at the top. Seen on an 1836 cover.
6.	Franqueado en Comayagua	In two lines, script letters, in black and wavy-line boxed. Seen on a 1808 cover.



Fig. 11. Postal markings prior to 1866.

7.	*TEGUCIGALPA*	Straight-line in black. Letters are capitals italicized. Probably also found in red.
8.	TEGU/SIGALPA	In two lines, capital letters, red or black, with a fancy border.
9.	*Franqueado en Tegicigalpa*	In two lines, in black italicized letters and seen as early as 1815 and as late as 1862. Comes straight-line boxed.
10.	TRUXILLO	Straight-line in black capital letters. Seen this with a defective second "L," so that it reads "TRUXILIO."

11. TRUGIIIO — In straight-line, black capital letters. Boxed by curved lines at each end and connected by straight lines at the top and bottom. The letter "T" is taller than the other letters, and the "U" looks like a "V."



Fig. 12. Postal markings prior to 1866.

12.	*Truxillo*	This may be postal marking number 13. In black italicized letters. Seen on a Spanish colonial cover.
13.	TRUCILLO	In an oval, capital letters, and in black.
14.	*Franco* OMOA	Two lines in black and with a plain border. "Franco" is italicized and "OMOA" is in capital letters.
15.	OMOA	In black capital letters within an oval frame.
16.	*OMOA*	In black, straight-line italicized capital letters.
17.	LLANOS	In black straight-line capital letters. This marking is from The Plain of Santa Rosa.
18.	GRACIAS A DIOS	In black capital letters with a fancy frame.
19.	OLANCHO	In black capital letters, underlined. This marking seen in combination with a black marking number "2" on the face of a cover addressed to Guatemala.
20.	OLANCH	In black capital letters in plain frame, straight-line.
21.	OLAN/CHO	In two lines, black capital letters in fancy oval frame.
22.	OLANCHITO	In black capital letters, straight-line.

Historical Background

In 1853, Mr. E. George Squier, Charge d' Affaires of the United States to the Nations of Central America, proposed the construction of an interoceanic railway across Honduras. A survey made at his expense had indicated the feasibility of such a project from an engineering standpoint. Not only was the proposed Honduran route located in an area of salubrious climate with excellent harbors at each terminal, two features lacking at the Panama Railroad transit, but in addition, it shortened the distance between New York and San Francisco by a thousand miles (or four days of travel) compared with the Panama route.

On June 24, 1853, Squier was able to negotiate a liberal charter for an interoceanic railway with President Cabanas of Honduras. Subsequently, the former organized a company in New York to promote this venture.

Squier's own words best describe his tribulations:[8]

"But the resources of the Pacific coasts had then only begun to be developed, and the boldness, I almost said, the audacity of the existing enterprise was then unknown. Without considering the altered circumstances of the age and its new appliances, men clung to the wretched transit of Panama with stubborn and wilfull ignorance for no reason except there the Spanish muleteers had passed for centuries and that 'if any better route existed, it would have been known before.' Despairing of realizing the Honduras project in the face of prevailing ignorance and the open hostility of the Panama interest, the promoters determined to appeal to European intelligence and capital, and the writer was delegated to present the enterprise in London and Paris. At the end of two years of arduous effort, in which the simplest lessons in geography had to be taught to the graybeards and capitalists, and in which territorial pretensions and accumulated international grievances had to be adjusted, a mixed English,

8. "Honduras" by Ephraim George Squier, published in London in 1870 by Trubner and Co.



Fig. 13. Rafael Carrera of Guatemala.

French and American company for the construction of the proposed work, was organized with an array of names in financial circles as officers and directors such, probably, as never before was brought together in support of any enterprise whatever.''

In the meantime, in Honduras, President Cabãnas protested Guatemala's seizure of a portion of her territory near Copan. This, together with a divergence in political principles, brought on a bloody war. As Guatemalan forces alone could not bring victory, a party in Honduras which opposed Cabãnas and was led by General Santos Guardiola, received effective assistance from the Guatemalan dictator, Carrera (Fig. 13), and on July 6, 1855, Cabãnas abandoned the field and retreated to San Salvador.

A presidential election then took place in Honduras with Guardiola[9] the winner. He assumed the presidency on February 17, 1856, on his return from Nicaragua, where his forces had been defeated by those of William Walker, the American filibuster (Fig. 14).

One of Guardiola's first acts was to issue a proclamation denouncing the former government of Honduras and particularly Cabãnas for awarding the Interoceanic Railway to American interests. He claimed the charter should be negated, because at that very time, the freedom of all Central America was in

9. Imitating the cruel policy of Dictator Carrera of Guatemala, but surpassing even him in personal brutality, Guardiola was regarded by the liberals of Honduras as an instrument in the hands of the Guatemalan government, at all times prepared to sacrifice the liberties of Honduras to its demand. His defeat by William Walker, the American filibuster, in Nicaragua, and the action of Cabanas of cooperating with Squier, an American, toward the construction of an interoceanic railway across Honduras sponsored by American capital, enraged Guardiola. Therefore, upon becoming president in 1855, Guardiola caused special laws to be enacted prohibiting the entrance of foreigners into the interior country and excluded Americans from even a residence at the seaports. This policy, so directly opposite to the progressive course followed by Cabanas, could only terminate with the revival and reestablishment of the liberal cause.

jeopardy due to the interference in Nicaraguan affairs by the American, William Walker[10] and his cohorts.

In addition, Guardiola voiced a long-standing grudge against the United States for occupying Mexico in the recent war. In fact, he was Minister of Foreign Relations under President Juan Lindo of Honduras when the latter, exasperated by the American action against Mexico, issued manifestos on the 1st and 2nd of June, 1847, which were an open declaration of war against the United States. The proclamations were published in Mexico and probably elsewhere, but the United States took no action regarding them.

In 1856, Guardiola's rabid opposition to the construction and control of the Interoceanic Railway by Americans was somewhat allayed since the management of that venture had been transferred to London, England as Squier mentions, and placed under British and French control. Also, since Great Britain, realizing the importance of the railway to her own scheme of commercial aggrandizement in that area, substituted for her previous policy of coercion and encroachment, one of cooperation and ingratiation. On August 26, 1856, Great Britain concluded with Honduras, a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

By the terms of the 1856 treaty, Great Britain agreed to maintain the perpetual neutrality of the proposed railway, when completed, and to protect it from disturbance and interruption.

On February 3, 1857, Lord Clarendon, Prime Minister of England, said in the House of Lords: "The concessions contained in the treaties with Honduras have been made for the purpose of increasing the facilities for the construction of the railway which, I believe, will be found to be the best mode of establishing a communication between the two oceans."

Now we quote Squier further regarding his efforts to promote the financing and construction of the railway:

"The successful negotiations of 1856 between Honduras and Great Britain led to a better understanding of the latter's claims to the Bay Islands and her pretensions to the Mosquito Coast, both of which were surrendered to Honduras by a treaty of November 28, 1859. In this way a complex situation between Great Britain and the Central American States in which the United States had become involved, and which, at one time threatened a serious rupture between the two countries, became honorably and satisfactorily settled.

10. In Nicaragua, toward the close of 1854, the Liberal partly, alarmed at the reactionary tendencies of the people and wearied with the fruitless struggle to suppress them, sent proposals to California for the enlistment of North Americans in the Nicaraguan war. In May, 1855, negotiations having been completed, Colonel William Walker with 56 followers sailed from San Francisco in the brig "Vesta," and, landing at Realjo, Nicaragua on the following June 11th, formally enlisted in the Nicaraguan Liberal army. The result was the speedy overthrow of the Serviles or Conservatives and the restoration of the Liberal partly.

The adjoining republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras viewed with alarm this unexpected turn of events. Alliances were formed between these states for the extermination of the foreigners, and the party issues of the day gave way to the more momentous problem of national existence. Guardiola felt the sting of American power when his troops were soundly defeated during September, 1855, at Virgen Bay on Lake Nicaragua.

In the meantime, Walker's meteoric success continued, and finally, he had himself elected president of Nicaragua. But his success spurred him to greater ambitions until he fell afoul of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt by seizing the latter's Accessory Transit Company, a combination boat and stagecoach shortcut line across Nicaragua (from ocean to ocean), one that transported "ahead of the mail" passengers en route to and from California, where gold had recently been discovered.

Vanderbilt's millions and Walker's stubbornness in refusing to compromise resulted in the latter's undoing. He was captured by a United States naval force and returned to San Francisco. Several years later, Walker attempted an invasion of Nicaragua by way of Honduras, but he was captured by British naval forces, turned over to Honduras and executed.

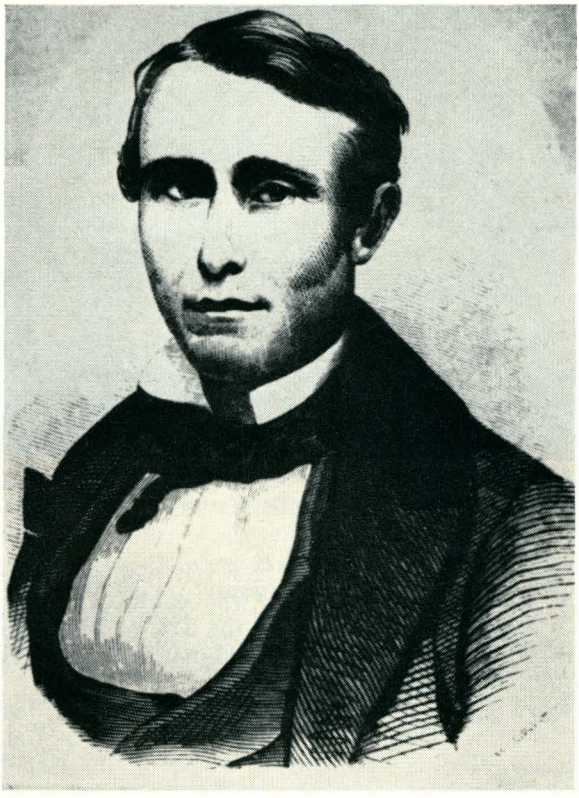


Fig. 14. Major General William Walker. Commander in Chief of the Republic of Nicaragua (from a Daguerreotype by "Vance" San Francisco.)

"In 1857-58 a careful survey of the suggested railway route was undertaken under the auspices of the newly organized British company, but before any action could be taken on the data and report, the Italian war broke out and all operations toward the realization of the contemplated work were suspended. Then followed the great American Civil War and also an attempt of the French Emperor to found a Latin Empire in Mexico, plus the disturbing events which effectually paralyzed the enterprise whose managers were never allowed to make a direct appeal to the public for its support. In the general turmoil of war and under the pressure of discouraging circumstances the charter of the proposed railway was allowed to lapse and disappear, for the time being, from public notice."

Also, there was turmoil again in Honduras when, on January 11, 1862, President Guardiola was assassinated by members of his own Guard of Honor. His successor, Vice-President Victoriano Castellanos, was then in El Salvador and against his will he was urged to accept the Honduras presidency by President Barrios of El Salvador. Castellanos took the oath of office, administered by the mayor of the little frontier town of Guarita.

Senator José María Medina, then acting President, invited Castellanos to the capital, Comayagua, to enter upon his duties, but he refused. Therefore, Medina went to him and formally surrendered the Executive Authority. Castellanos soon concluded a military alliance with El Salvador which nettled Guatemala and Nicaragua.



Fig. 15. Stampless cover with cachet of Victoriano Castellanos, circa 1860. The addressee, E. C. Crosby, was the United States Resident Minister to Guatemala from May 12, 1861 until relieved from duty by President Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

After holding the Executive Power for ten months, Castellanos died and was succeeded by Jose Franciso Montes, who continued the alliance with El Salvador. This brought on a war, and on the 21st of June, 1863, the troops of Guatemala and Nicaragua defeated the combined forces of Honduras and El Salvador on the plains of Santa Rosa.

Now, the victors named the senior Honduran Senator, Jose Maria Medina, as Provisional President. During November, 1863, the capital was transferred for a time to Gracias, Medina's hometown, where on the last day of that year, he surrendered the Executive Office to Francisco Inestroza, as his senatorial term had then expired.

On February 15, 1864, Medina took the oath of office as the Constitutional President, having been elected to that post by the popular vote, with Florencio Xatruch as Vice-President. However, the election of Xatruch was declared unconstitutional in February, 1865, and Medina remained in office without a Vice-President.

Medina, a professional soldier, became one of the ablest *caudillos* of his time, both an artful politician and an opportunist supreme. By dint of his brilliant organizing ability combined with an engaging manner, he cleverly camouflaged a long, strictly personal rule by an appearance of legal and democratic government. He was possessed of three overwhelming passions: 1) to construct to completion the Interoceanic Railway; 2) to substitute federation for fragmentation, or, in other words, to promote a Union of Central American Republics to replace the one that ceased to function after 1839; and 3) by thoroughly satisfying the first two passions, to become the outstanding political figure in all of Central America.

Ensconced as President, Medina appointed a cabinet made up of Lic. Crescencio Gomez, his alter ego, Substitute President, and Secretary of the Treasury and of War; d. Francisco Cruz as Minister of Relations; d. Ponciana Leiva as Minister of the Interior, and of Government and Justice; and d. Trinidad Ferrari as Minister of the Interior. Also as members of his Advisory Board were other experienced diplomats as d. Leon Alvaredo, former Minister to Great Britain and co-signer, with President Cabanas, of the original Squier charter of the Interoceanic Railway; d. Carlos Gutierrez, former Treasury head and later Minister to Great Britain; and d. Victor Herran, negotiator for Honduras of the

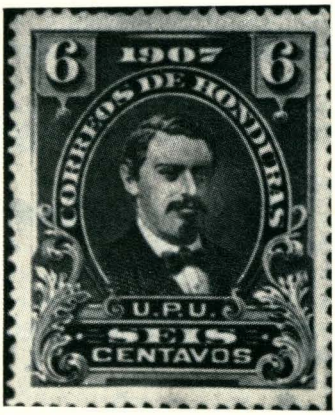


Fig. 16. Jose Maria Medina as seen on a stamp.

1856 and 1859 treaties with Great Britain, and later Minister to France.

As a prelude to financing the railway project, Honduras, under Guardiola, had further concluded treaties of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with France, Italy and Prussia identical with the one previously negotiated with Great Britain in 1856. Medina, taking over where Guardiola had left off, added the United States and Nicaragua to this list of signatories on July 4, 1864 and December 16, 1865, respectively. These treaties, all guaranteed the sovereignity of Honduras over the line of the proposed railway and its neutrality. In view of the considerations and privileges granted by Honduras, the several signatory powers agreed to protect the railway, when completed, from interruption, seizure or unjust confiscation from any quarter whatever.

Next on the agenda, and still a preliminary to financing, was the organization of a high-pressure campaign to enhance the Honduran image. It had been blighted principally because of her failure to pay her promised share of a British loan made in 1827 to the Union of Central American States, dissolved since 1839. Among the many devices employed as favorable propaganda for Honduras was the publication in Paris of a booklet by Henri de Suckau, titled "Une Voie Nouvelle a Travers L'Amerique Centrale — Le Chemin de Fer de Honduras (A New Way Across Central America — The Railroad of Honduras)" which was widely circulated throughout Europe. It contained roseate information concerning the outstanding qualifications of the then present Honduran government and its progressive President, Jose Maria Medina. Also, it expounded the vast and varied natural resources, as yet untapped, but merely awaiting the construction of the envisaged railway to guarantee their development, and a resultant prosperity for the nation and to those who invested in her future. Furthermore, the booklet contained assurances that the railway would eventually prove more remunerative than the Panama Railroad, already operating for more than a decade and its stock an acknowledged blue-chip security.[10A]

10A. Another pamphlet titled "La Verite sur Honduras (The Truth about Honduras)" by Gustave de Belot also was published in Paris, France in 1869. At the same time Honduran Minister, Herran, was contriving to float a large French loan for the construction of the Inter-oceanic Railway. This literature circulated throughout Europe and was doubtless sponsored by the Honduran government.

It was loaded with unadulterated propaganda and militant invectives, and vigorously castigated the United States for its oppressive trade policy over the Panama Railroad. Europeans were beseeched to invest in Honduran Railway bonds, with the funds so raised to be used for the construction of the line, which offered the only logical means, so it stated, of combatting American highhandedness in world trade. Honduras was depicted as a garden-spot, where opportunities for colonization far exceeded those available in the United States.

Following up the distribution of de Suckau's pamphlet, President Medina, on May 26, 1866, in the city of Gracias, issued an Executive Decree granting full plenipotentiary powers to D. Victor Herran, Minister of Honduras in Paris, France, and D. Carlos Gutierrez, Minister of Honduras in London, England, to obtain a loan for the construction of the Interoceanic Railway of Honduras.

Modernizing The Postal System

Probing further for favorable propaganda, Medina noted his decadent postal department and realized the advantage that could result by modernizing it in line with similar action taken by all of the important nations. Honduras still adhered to the antiquated method whereby postmasters were permitted to accept interior letters for delivery either by receiving payment of postage in advance, in which case they were marked FRANQUEADOS (paid) on the address side, or by noting upon the cover the established rate the recipient was to pay upon delivery, and marking the cover PORTEADOS (postage unpaid).

However, for registered or overseas mail, prepayment was obligatory. The optional prepayment of postage for interior mail and the cumbersome regulations regarding the postmaster's accountability adversely affected postal service, and, in addition, was largely the cause of the considerable annual loss in that department.

Medina was well aware that over the past several decades, nations had revitalized their postal systems by the use of postage stamps for the compulsory prepayment of all postal fees. He concluded that a similar procedure in Honduras would serve a double purpose: first, it would enable a much more effective postal service that possibly might show an annual profit instead of a loss; and second, its favorable propaganda value, placing Honduras in the company of other progressive nations, would achieve the desired enhancement of her image.

Accordingly, a meeting of Medina's clique resulted in plans for the printing of a specific quantity of postage stamps, all in a design he suggested; half to be made in one color and the other half in another; and all with a face value of dos (2) reales, the basic interior letter rate for a weight up to ½ ounce, in conformance with the postal fees authorized by the decrees of August 1 and 2, 1856, then still in force.

All was kept secret. Medina forwarded the stamp design to his Consul General in London with instructions to have it made in Europe, at a reasonable cost, by some responsible and experienced printer, an adequate supply of postage stamps to his specifications. The cost of printing was to be paid from the Consul's expense account, with the understanding that he was to be reimbursed out of funds realized from the pre-sale of a quantity of the stamps to established stamp dealers in England and on the European continent.[11]

Rumblings In The Philatelic Press

The first public intimation regarding the use of postage stamps for Honduras was expressed by an article in the first American philatelic journal, "The Stamp Collector's Record," Issue 3, published February 15, 1865, by Samuel Allan Taylor, Box 179, Albany, New York. It was titled "The Latest Plant" and read:

11. The official Honduran newspapers usually were very careful to note in detail all governmental expenditures even down to very small amounts. As there is no record in these papers for the payment of a bill for printing stamps during the latter part of 1864 or the early part of 1865, the conclusion is that the London Consul General paid for the printing out of his general expense account, which he did not itemize. Also, this arrangement suited Medina, since he purposely wanted withheld the cost of the printing, the quantity prepared, the identity of the printer, and where and when the printing was done.

The Stamp Collector's Record.

NEW SERIES. ALBANY, N. Y., FEB. 15, 1865. No. 3.

THE Record will hereafter be issued on the first day of every month, the uncertainty of the receipt of European advices rendering that date the most convenient. An "Extra" sheet, containing any news of importance will be issued March 1st; the 2d No. on April 1st; an alteration which we trust will result both to our own and our patrons, ultimate advantage.

COUNTERFEITS.

In the absence of any new known counterfeits, we venture to describe a stamp, which although a bogus article, is not, in the strict sense of the word "counterfeit," but belonging to Mr. Pemberton's third class, viz: those which never existed. An oblong frame, in centre thereof an oval in which appears a sickly landscape view of the Pyramids of Egypt, in each corner a triangle enclosing a figure 3, Inscription at top Porteio, at bottom Aspers, green impression on yellow paper.

As stamps for use in Egypt are in course of preparation, young collectors would do well to be on their guard lest they should get bitten by the aspers, which have, we presume, some intimate family connection with the asps, by means of whose blood-sucking propensities Queen Cleopatra shuffled off her mortal coil.

Brattleboro, Vermont P. O. 5 Cents.

This is a stamp which as being ostensibly a government issue, is entitled to be placed with the stamps of the U. S.

In 1848, F. N. Palmer, Postmaster of Brattleboro, Vermont, (a place since immortalized in the celebrated play of Our American Cousin, as being the place from which Mr. Asa Trenchard went forth to astonish the natives of the land of "Johnbool,") issued a stamp which done duty in Brattleboro and vicinity in the place of the 5c. Franklin, the then current issue, which could not at all times be readily obtained, and which was recognized by all Postmasters as a voucher of the prepayment of the letter to which it was affixed. Mr. Palmer preferred the attaching of the stamp to branding the letter with (Paid 5 cents,) in huge red capitals, a practice which, thanks to the refinement of a civilized age, is now happily extinct.

A small oblong (copperplate) at top, Brattleboro, Vt., at bottom, 5 cents, at each side respectively, P. O. in centre, initials F. N. P. in *fac-simile*, black impression, on brown paper.

The Latest "Plant."

An original drawing with a pen, moddled after the Nicaragua Stamp, with inscription, Honduras, Correos, Porto, thereby conveying to young collectors the idea of the said pen and ink sketch being a stamp for the now defunct Kingdom of Honduras. It is needless to add that Honduras never issued, or intended to issue, a stamp, the whole thing being the emanation of some knave of little principle and less brains, who, though possessed of the will to do evil, lacked genius enough to bring it to a successful consummation. Any collector having a specimen of these "stamps," would confer a favor by sending the address of the party who disposed of it to the proprietor of this Journal.

Fig. 16A. "The Stamp Collector's Record" from Albany, N. Y. dated Feb. 15, 1865. The arrow points to the item about the Honduras stamps.

P. VANDERLIP, P. O. Drawer, 112 Albany, Dealer in American and Foreign Postage Stamps. Correspondents wanted in all parts of the World. A large assortment of Foreign Stamps constantly on hand at low rates. All Orders promptly attended to.

T. JAMES CHURCH, St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, London, England, has a vast quantity of Colonial and Foreign Stamps for sale at unprecedented low prices.

WANTED, U. S. 10c., Washington Black; U. S. Essays, &c., in exchange.

S. A. Taylor's Notices for February.

A PACKET of 25 different Locals forwarded prepaid on receipt of 50c.

OUR 50c Packet of Foreign Stamps contains 25 Varieties, (no common French or British,) forwarded prepaid.

ONE $1 Packet of Foreign Stamps contains 50 Varieties of Foreign Stamps; no French or British included.

SEND for our New Catalogue of Despatch Posts; upwards of 60 Varieties. (forwarded prepaid on receipt of one Stamp.)

SEND for our New Catalogue of Foreign Stamps, the Cheapest in the Market, forwarded on receipt of one Stamp.

FIFTY Specimens of New Brunswick Essay Connell, for sale—all warranted genuine or money refunded.

OUR Cent Confederate—a few Specimens of this rare Stamp on hand, 20c. each.

THE Mormon Stamp, *fac-simile* per Set of three, 10c per Set.

U. S. Essay Stamp, Head of Liberty, Carmine and Green, 20c each.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the Renowned J. B. Moens, the Prince of Postage Stamp Collectors and acknowledged Head of the Art, a few on hand, 30c each.

OUR Own Photograph—Exchanges Wanted therefor.

S. ALLAN TAYLOR, Albany, N. Y.

J. A. NUTTER, Box, 519 Montreal, Canada, has for sale or exchange all kinds of North American Stamps, such as Canada ½ penny, 3 pence 6 pence and 7½.; Nova Scotia 1d, 3d, 6d.; New Brunswick, 3d., 6d, 1s. Complete sets of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and British Columbia, Sandwich Isles, &c. American Locals and Envelopes in great variety at cheap rates. Continental stamps constantly on hand. Price list forwarded on application. All communications to be prepaid.

RARE Stamps for sale, send 16 cents (specie) for Postage of my New Price List. Stamps Bought, Sold and Exchanged. French Essays on hand.

LEON CHANDELIER,
22 Rue Bernarden St. Prene, Havre.

C. & H. GLOYN, Publishers of *Once a Month* and Dealers in Foreign, Local and Colonial Stamps. ASCOMB HOUSE, Manchester, offer for sale:

Sandwich Islands 1c., 4s. 0d. per doz.; 5c., 10s. 6d. per doz.; 2c., Rose Head of King, 3s. 6d. per doz.; 5c., Blue, 12s. 6d. per doz.; 13c., Red, 25s. 0d. per doz.; also, a large quantity of Colonial, including British Guiana 1c., Black, 4c. each: Java, 18c. each; ½ Anna India Envelope, Unused, 7c each; Cape of Good Hope, Mixed, 38c. per doz., and others at equally low prices. Address C. & H. GLOYN, ASCOMB HOUSE, Manchester, England, and prepay all communications.

THE Stamp Collector's Record will be issued on the 1st of every month, terms 50 cents per Annum; a specimen copy *and a Foreign Postage Stamp* will be sent to any address, on receipt of seven cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Fifteen cents per line for the first insertion; a deduction will be made for large advertisements. Terms, in all cases, Cash in advance.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—No *swindling dealers'* advertisements will be inserted on any terms.

Printed at J. Munsell's Steam Printing Establishment, 78 State st., and published by Samuel Allan Taylor, Albany, N. Y., United States of America, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

Fig. 16B. Page 4 of the Feb. 15, 1865 of "The Stamp Collector's Record" that shows some interesting stamp offers of that year. In the bottom righthand corner is the publisher's statement by Samuel Allan Taylor.

"An original drawing with a pen, modeled after the Nicaraguan stamp with inscription, Honduras, Correos, Porto, therby conveying to young collectors of the said pen and ink sketch being a stamp for the now defunct Kingdom of Honduras. It is needless to add that Honduras never issued or intended to issue a stamp, the whole thing being an emanation of some knave of little principle and less brains, possessed of a will to do evil, lacked genius enough to bring it to a successful consummation. Any collector having a specimen of this stamp would confer a favor by sending the address of the party who disposed of it to the proprietor of this journal."

Heresay has it that the late John N. Luff at one time mentioned that sketches or essays by banknote companies of suggested designs for many non-stamp-issuing Latin American countries, including HONDURAS, had been shown at a postage stamp exhibition in the early 1860's.[11A] This might explain to what Taylor referred in his above blast. In any event, Taylor's denunciation coincided with the fact that postage stamps for Honduras has been secretly ordered and were, possibly, already printed.

Incidentally, there is no Spanish word "Porto," so the sketch mentioned by Taylor[12] was doubtless prepared in a non-Spanish-speaking area, possibly the United States. Taylor, himself a notorious producer of philatelic "phantasies," was evidently irked in this instance since someone else had procured the material before he had.

11A. The 1863 Report of U. S. Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair, as part of President Abraham Lincoln's Message to the 38th Congress, under the caption *International Postal Conference*, reads:

"In my last annual report, I stated some reasons which rendered general concert of action necessary between the Postoffice Department of the United States and the postal administrators of foreign governments. The conference, at that time proposed, assembled in Paris on the 11th day of May, 1863, and its deliberations were conducted under the presidency of the able director general of Posts of France, M. Vandal. A more numerous representation of foreign governments appeared than I had ventured to anticipate. Delegates were present from the post departments of Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Spain, the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, the Sandwich Islands, Switzerland, and the Hanseatic cities; and the government of Ecuador adhered by letter to the action of the conference. The debates not only exhibited distinguished ability, but a most gratifying spirit of liberality towards the popular interests involved in international intercourse. In addition to the principles settled by conference, the information with respect to different systems of administration, exchanged among the delegates, gave a new motive to postal improvement. Much valuable information touching foreign administrations, which was transmitted to this department, will aid me in the future improvements to our domestic administration, which I hope to effect at an early period."

Thirty-one rules were agreed upon by the conference delegates, and were listed in Postmaster General Montgomery Blair's report.

Though not specifically mentioned in said report, it seems reasonable to assume that a postage stamp exhibition was held in Paris, France in conjunction with the postal conference, and that representatives of many of the important banknote companies of the world were on hand to display their wares, and to solicit postage stamp orders from conference delegates and accredited observers from the non-participating nations.

Honduras, with a consulate in Paris, was a prime prospect in this connection, and quite likely a series of suggested stamp designs were displayed to arouse her interest in the use of postage stamps. These essays could have been the ones brought to S. Allan Taylor's attention.

For more detailed information concerning the 1863 Postal Conference and how it proved to be a stepping-stone to the organization of the Universal Postal Union, see Henry M. Goodkind's absorbing article, "The Universal Postal Union", in the July, 1949 COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

12. Taylor was known as the "Prince of Forgers."

(To Be Continued)

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

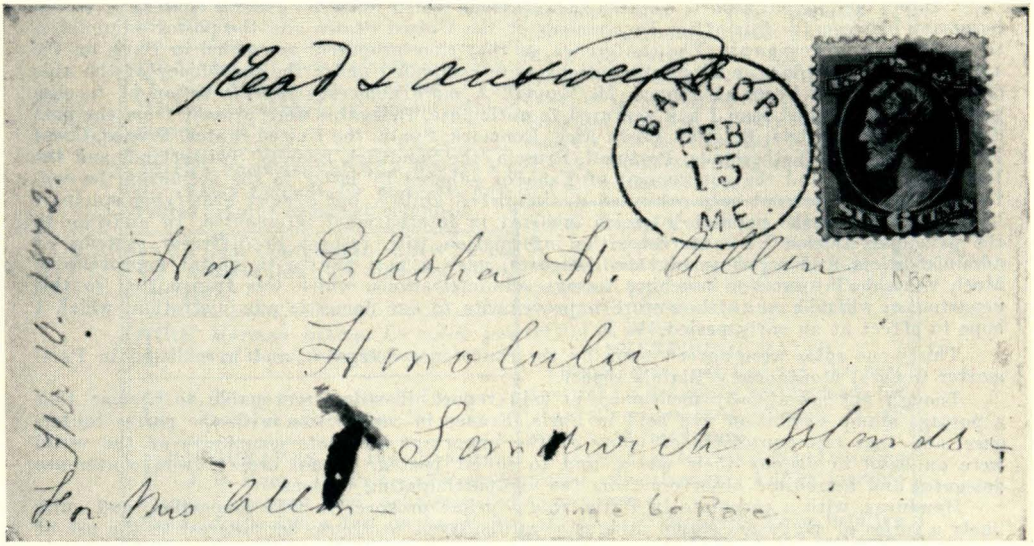
What our readers wish to see is a properly used cover having a common stamp that catalogs for $10 or less. But on cover this item's value is many times the standard catalog price for the stamp off cover, either unused or used.

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

United States

1872 Cover To Hawaii

Illustrated is a cover from Bangor, Maine on February 15, 1872 to Honolulu, Hawaii franked with a 6c National Bank Note (Scott No. 148). While covers to England and double weight domestic covers with this stamp are common, a cover to Hawaii with this stamp is a very scarce item. The stamp paid the single weight rate from any point in the United States to the Islands under a postal treaty negotiated between the United States and Hawaii in the spring of 1870 and effective July 1, 1870. The treaty was signed by Jno A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General of the United States and the addressee of the illustrated cover, Elisha H. Allen, as "His Hawaiian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary."



This cover has additional interest because of Mr. Allen's background. Elisha H. Allen, a native of Bangor, Maine was a member of Congress of the United States from Maine and in 1849 was appointed Consul and Diplomatic Agent to the Hawaiian Islands. In 1856 he was appointed Envoy and Minister from the Hawaiian Kingdom to the United States to negotiate a Reciprocity Treaty between the two countries. In the years to follow, Mr. Allen probably did more than any one man to effect the annexation of the Sandwich Islands

(Continued on Page 364)

Persia

A 1926 "Cover-up" Cover

By Ira Seebacher

This cover is franked with various stamps portraying Ahmad and were dutifully cancelled at their point of origin which, as near as this writer can make out, was Mesojed. While not positive, we believe Mesojed is the same as Meshed or Mashad which is the capital of the distant Khurasan Province in north-eastern Persia. Perhaps some reader can confirm or deny this.

In any event, it is apparent the stamps were first cancelled without any alteration. This because the pieces of selvage which were later attached to cover Ahmad's visage are over the Mesojed cancels but under the Iraqi cancels which tie each piece of selvage to the cover. Obviously, it could not have been the Iraqi who blotted out Ahmad's face, but then who did?

A telling clue can be found on the face of this cover which bears the arrival cancel of Mohammerah, May 21, 1926 (see Figure 2). This town is on the Shatt-al-Arab River into which the famed Tigris and Euphrates flow, and which then run confluently to empty into the Persian Gulf. Most of this river forms a common border between Iraq and Persia Khorramshahr, as Mohammerah is known today, is a port on the river just opposite Basra in Iraq. It was most probably here, then, that a zealous postmaster slapped on the pieces of selvage even though he did not tie them with his arrival marking (see Figure 1). This he applied to the other side of the cover — the face as a matter of fact but the back if one regards the franked side as the face.

Once the cover crossed the Shatt-al-Arab, the Basra postal official tied one

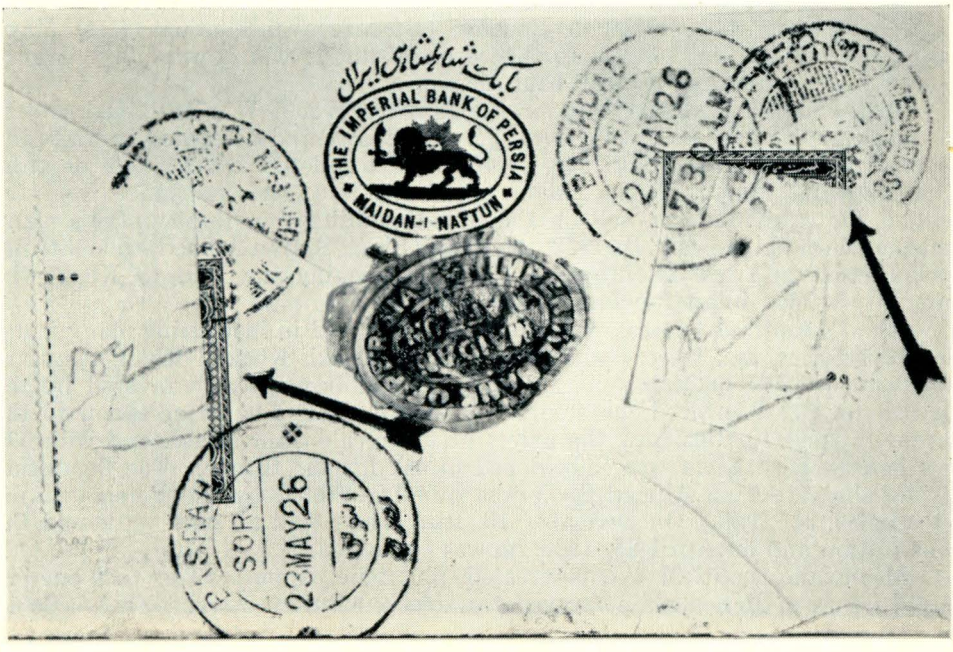


Fig. 1. The cover's back. The arrows point to stamp selvage pasted over the two stamps.

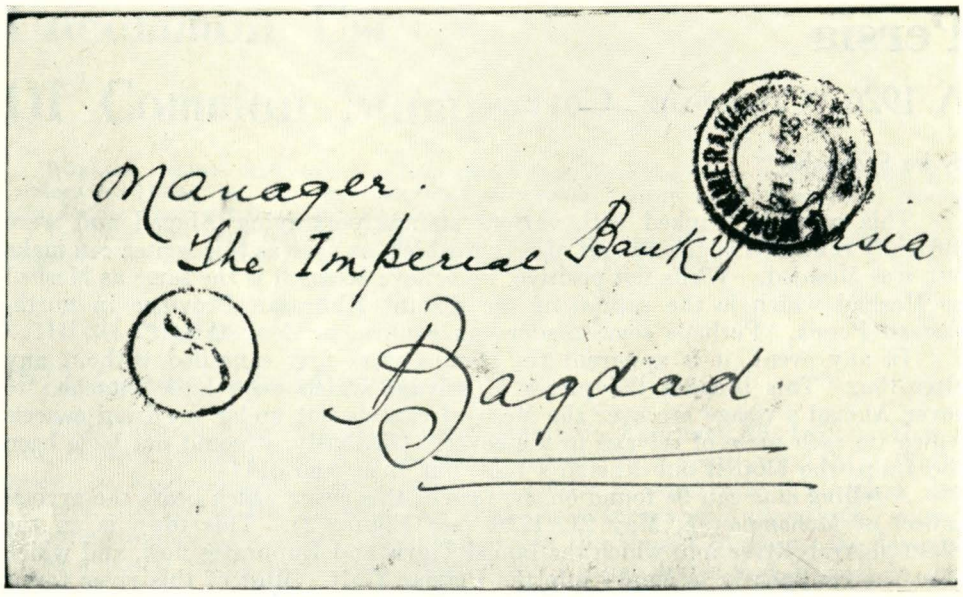


Fig. 2. The front of the cover. (Photos by Boutrelle)

piece of selvage with his May 23rd cancel and the cover was on its way to Baghdad where it arrived two days later to get its receiving cancel at Baghdad on May 25, this tieing the other piece of selvage. Thus both selvage remnants are tied by cancels yet cover the original cancels of Mesojed innocently applied to stamps bearing the deposed Shah.

Mr. Louis N. Staub of Jericho, N. Y., to whom this cover belongs, has two more of similar character with Bouchir (Bushire) cancellations (late May) tieing the obliterating selvage to the covers, both of which went to this very same (and fortunately saving) bank manager.

Riza Khan, minister of war for Persia after World War I, gained control of the government, appointed his own prime minister and succeeded in whipping together a first-class fighting force of 40,000 men, all this by the close of 1921. The following year, with the aid of financial advice and assistance from the United States, Khan was well on the way to subjugating the country's many independent semi-chiefs. In 1923, the ruling Shah, Sultan Ahmad, thoughtfully took himself and his entourage to Paris abandoning the field to Khan who promptly named himself prime minister.

Khan's continued success with uniting Persia and in instituting many badly needed reforms, and his capture and arrest of Sheikh Khaz'al Khan, the semi-independent head of Mohammerah and who had been greatly favored by the British for years, proved the stepping stones to Riza Khan's accession to the throne. April 19, 1925 saw the arrest of the recalcitrant sheikh and within a few months Riza Khan was emboldened to ask for the throne. The deposition of the absent Sultan Ahmad Shah was quietly effected by the Persian majlis on October 31, 1925. On December 15, Riza Khan took an oath to defend the constitution and on April 25, 1926, he was coronated.

Meanwhile, political events created philatelic ripples. The then-current postal issues of Persia all portrayed the deposed Sultan Ahmad Shah. So in

(Continued on Page 367)

The Clubhouse

Meeting of September 15, 1965

United States Ten and Twelve Cent Stamps of 1851-59 Issues

After the customary summer recess this meeting opened the second part of the 1965 schedule. As usual, many members, because of a three months interruption, were anxious to resume their Wednesday night stamp club sessions and therefore, the attendence once again was good on this night.

The members were welcomed back by our president and Mr. Woodward also introduced several non-resident members, a few guests and greeted some new members.

The speaker of the evening, Mr. Mortimer L. Neinken, who is no stranger to this club's audience, was introduced by Mr. H. J. Bloch. The Program Co-chairman told the members about Mr. Neinken's successful business career, his admirable philanthropic work (at present he is Chairman of the Board of one of Brooklyn's largest hospitals) and his philatelic accomplishments with the early stamps of the United States. The latter was so well known that little needed to be mentioned about it.

Mr. Neinken spent almost the entire time of his lecture by showing and speaking upon his material with colored slides. It has been said before but it needs repetition, showing by colored slides is the best and only practical manner to speak about stamps. Previous meetings by Mr. Neinken are recalled. Much

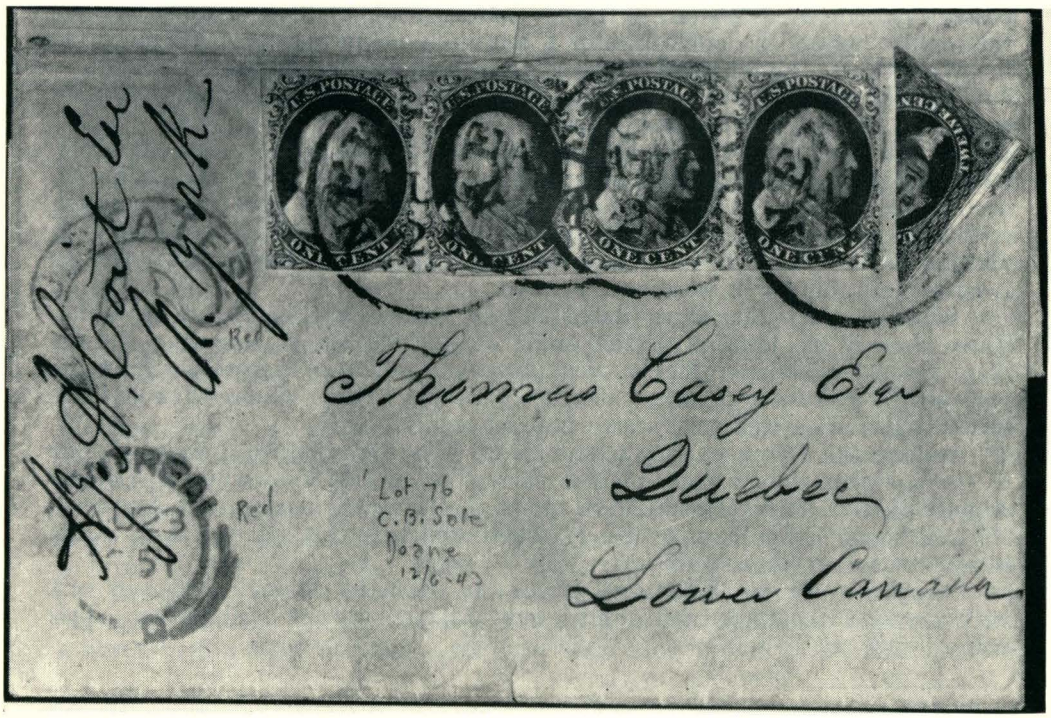


Fig. 1. There is a similar cover from the same correspondence dated August 22nd 1851, the next day, on which the other half of the 12c bisect was used.

time had been spent explaining the plate reconstruction work with the 1851-59 issues. But no matter how interested one might be, trying to follow a speaker pointing out exceedingly small details on stamps, when displayed far away from the seated viewer in the frames under glass, is a most trying experience. But the same exposition with the use of slides allows the audience to follow every tiny variation and understand what is being explained. Furthermore, the covers on colored slides make magnificent showings, much more is revealed than seen in the frames.

In reference to the twelve cent stamp and the handbook on this subject,* Mr. Neinken claims very little originality. The original brochure written by Lt. Col. J. K. Tracy and Stanley B. Ashbrook was published in 1926 and not much more knowledge has been added to the subject since. In subsequent years, Mr. Ashbrook had prepared a set of enlarged plating drawings of most of the positions of the plates known as plate 1. After the death of Mr. Ashbrook, Mr. Neinken obtained possession of this set of drawings and with the additional material which he had or had been made available to him, he was able to complete the reconstruction of this twelve cent plate. At the request of many of his fellow philatelic students, he decided to prepare this material for publication. This was made possible by the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund of the Collector's Club and, therefore, the handbook, after the series had first appeared in this magazine.

The twelve cent stamp was issued imperforate on July 1, 1851, together with the one and three cent of this issue. All of the plates consisted of 200 subjects in vertical rows of ten and divided by a center line so that the stamps could be separated into two sheets of 100 for distribution to the post office. The twelve cent's use, apparently, was primarily in pairs to pay the 24 cent postage rate to Great Britain. It was also used to pay a quadruple domestic rate of 3 cents and a double rate of 6 cents for distances over 3,000 miles (to the West Coast), but these last two uses are indeed much scarcer.

In 1857, these twelve cent stamps were perforated and all which were used until 1860 came from this first plate.

In the spring of 1860, another plate was added which bore the number 3. (The first plate had the printer's imprint but no number). The earliest known use of stamps from the second plate is June 1, 1860. The first plate, although it did not have a number, was known as number 1. If there was a plate 2, nothing is known about it. All evidence available indicates that no stamps from a plate number 2 were ever printed.

Some of the material exhibited in the frames was presented on slides. These showed the location of the guide dots which are so important in the plate reconstruction, on the various positions, and also showed some of the varieties of recutting on a number of positions. Other slides showed large blocks and some of the very scarce imprint copies.

Among the covers was a 12 cent bisect (See Fig. 1) with a strip of four of the one cent stamps from plate 1 early, the earliest known use to Canada August 21, 1851 (the earliest known use of the 12 cent imperforate is August 4, 1851, although it has been definetely established that this stamp was available in some cities on July 1, 1851.

Another cover via Le Havre, France to Germany showed a 20 cent rate with the one, the three and twelve cent stamps used in combination. This

*"United States. The 1851-57 Twelve Cent Stamp" by Mortimer L. Neinken. Handbook No. 17 of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund of the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y. 10016.

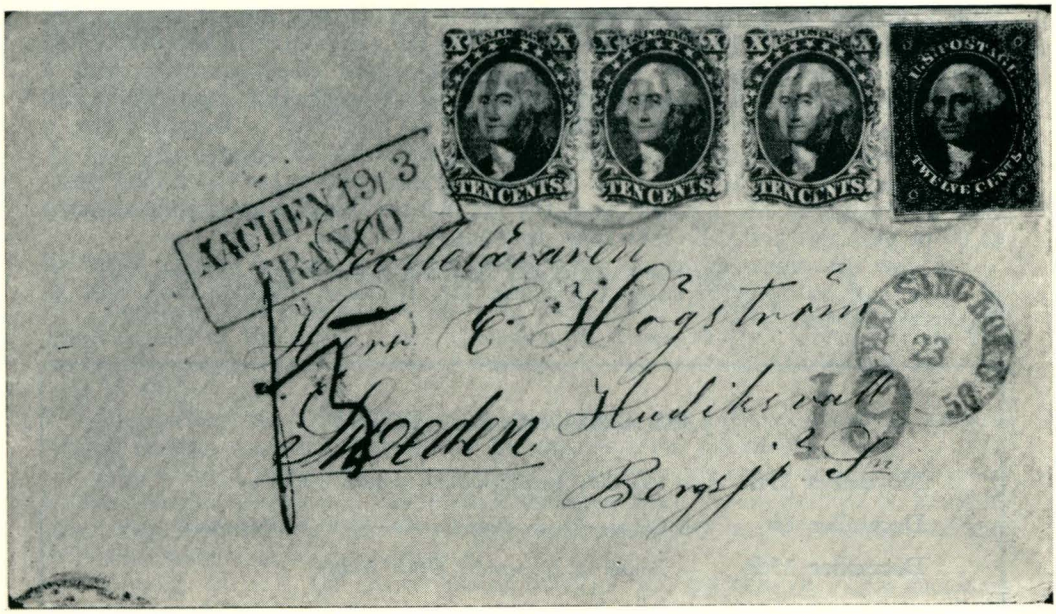


Fig. 2. The rate was 42 cents via Prussian closed mail to Sweden.

cover dated 1853, probably was the earliest known use with the entire issue on one cover to a foreign country. Also shown on the screen was a very scarce use of the twelve cent stamp from San Francisco, Calif. to Boston, Mass. paying the double six cent rate for distances over 3,000 miles.

In the perforated group, a reconstructed block of twenty-six stamps from plate 1, all from one piece of mail was shown. Also, a number of large blocks from plate 3 as well as an imprint block showing the imprint and the number 3. Numerous slides showed covers with unusual rates such as to Switzerland, Germany and Italy.

Mr. Neinken stated that while a complete right pane was known from plate 3, it was doubtful if it could ever be reconstructed, because of the scarcity of material.

The 10 cent stamp* was issued in 1855 primarily to pay the new 10 cent rate for distances over 3,000 miles. The earliest known use, a cover dated May 12, 1855 from Eastport, Me. to Stockton, Calif., was shown.

On the 10 cent stamp, slides showed the various types of printings from the first plate. An outstanding item was a block of eight, showing all four types. Another perforated block of eight had four type III stamps from the ninth row and four type I from the bottom row.

From the second plate, first used in 1859, slides showed a block of forty from the right pane and another of forty-two from the left pane with the imprint and the number 2. These are the largest known pieces from this plate.

Among the covers was one with an exceptionally fine copy of type I imperforate with the full bottom sheet margin on a San Francisco newsletter and a cover with a strip of three, positions 62-63-64L4 (64L4 is the only position

*"United States. The Ten Cent Stamps of 1855-59" by Mortimer L. Neinken. Handbook No. 7 of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund of the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y. 10016.

with a double recut top and bottom) with a twelve cent imperforate paying the 42 cent rate by Prussian closed mail to Sweden (Fig. 2). In the perforated group was one cover from the well-known Hargous correspondence with a strip of four of type I stamps to Vera Cruz with the Mexican numeral 5; also a Nebraska Territorial cover paying a double 60 cent rate to Germany and a New Mexico Territorial paying the double 30 cent rate to France.

Covers with the 10 cent type V illustrated unusual rates to various countries in Europe as did a cover from the Augustine Heard correspondence with $1.60 in postage (a 4 x 40 cent rate) to Shanghai, China.

A few questions, as usual, were asked after the lecture ended. Most all of them had to do with rates and again Mr. Neinken demonstrated that he knows his subject.

1965 COMING MEETINGS

November 17th — *Members participation*—African countries

December 1st — *China—Treaty Port Locals*—H. D. S. Haverbeck

December 15th — *Board of Governors Open House*

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

5099 Jay Michael Weiss, Woodbridge, Conn. Collects United States.
5100 Viola Ilma, New York, N. Y. Collects Ethiopia, Children of the world.
5101 John P. Ramsey, Hamden, Conn. Collects France and Colonies.
5102 Paul Vinelli, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Collects Honduras.
5103 Emilio Obregon Renner, Mexico City, Mexico. Collects Topicals and Literature.
5104 Nichols Hall, Sarasota Fla. Collects Austria.

1872 HAWAII COVER *(Continued from Page 358)*

to the United States. He died January 1, 1883 at Diplomatic Reception at the White House. He was then Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, the only American ever to hold this position.

Thus, besides being an uncommon use of a common stamp, the cover has a special distinction because of the addressee's background.

Millard H. Mack
Cincinnati, Ohio

BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Due to a great demand for back numbers of this magazine, many old issues are no longer available. A list of those on hand appears on page 314 of the September number.

Many back numbers on this list are in very short supply, only one or two copies still being in stock. Anyone planning to fill in his file should check this list and order now.

Denmark

Variations Of Its Early Stamps

By Sten Christensen

(Continued from Page 219)

3. 1863-64. The First Rouletted and Perforated Stamps

Denmark was slow in introducing perforated stamps and the public was very critical of the delay. It was known in Denmark that Great Britain had successfully introduced perforated postage stamps in 1854 and Sweden followed suit in 1855.

Meanwhile, the Danes had to struggle with the inconvenience of imperforated stamps, separating the latter by scissors from the sheets.

The Danish postal authorities tried to accommodate the public and made valiant efforts to secure a perforating machine from Great Britain or Sweden. Also, experiments were made at home to manufacture a perforating machine. But all attempts were not successful.

Finally, early in 1863, a rouletting machine was purchased. This had been manufactured in Stockholm, Sweden by Count Sparre. As soon as the machine arrived in Denmark, it was put into use in a conscientious effort to satisfy the public. The stamps rouletted by this machine are the 4 and 16 skilling of 1863 (Scott Nos. 9 and 10).

The rouletted stamps, however, did not prove satisfactory and attempts were made to secure a better machine.

Later in 1863, a new perforating machine was purchased from Sweden and the issue of 1864 was perforated on this with a gauge of 13 x 12½. A new design, called the "Royal Emblems" (Scott Type A5), was introduced and the same two denominations, a 4 and 16 skilling were issued perforated (Scott Nos. 13 and 15). Later, in 1865, two new denominations were introduced (Scott Nos. 11 and 12) and an 8 skilling with the "Royal Emblems" design was added in 1868 (Scott No. 14).

Old Habits Persist

Although the public had complained about the nuisance of having to contend with imperforated stamps, when the perforated ones were introduced in 1864, the use of a pair of scissors did not stop. Many people were not familiar with perforations, and they continued to use scissors to separate copies from a sheet.

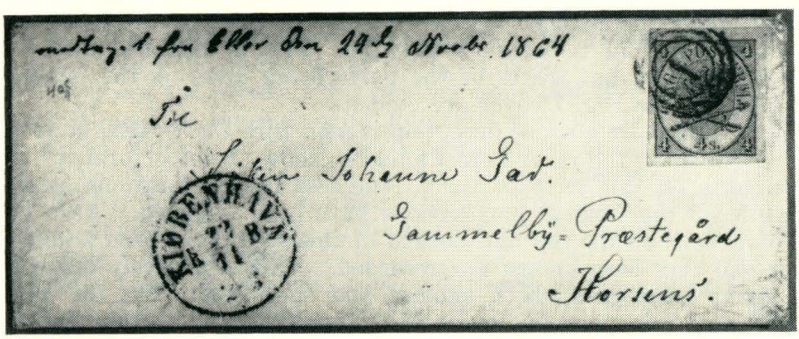


Fig. 6. The 4 skilling of 1864 (Scott No. 13) imperforate on a cover. This is genuine and rare.

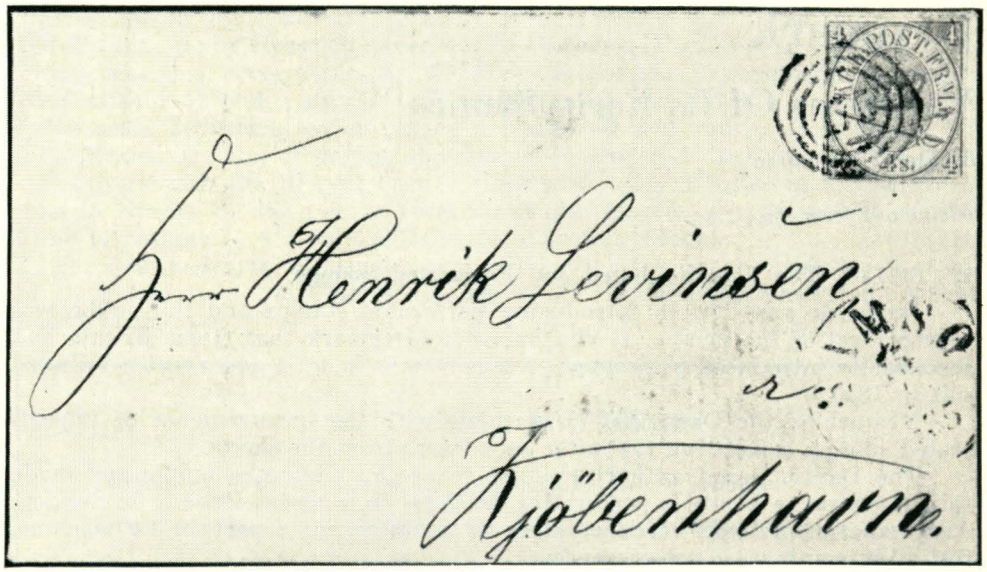


Fig. 7. A cover with the 4 skilling of 1864 where the stamp was removed from this cover; the perforations were trimmed, the stamp then replaced on the cover.

The continued use of this old habit in the year 1864 gave rise to a homemade variety that in time has had great appeal to Danish philatelic specialists. One finds copies mostly of the 4 skilling stamp of 1864 (Scott No. 13) imperforate, although it is known that this issue was only issued perforated. Obviously, these copies resulted from people cutting the stamps from the sheets.

One cannot call these 1864 imperforates fraudulent or fakes, because the Danish Post Office did not forbid their use in the mails and made no attempt to punish unenlightened people, who still persisted in separating stamps with scissors.

It is very difficult to locate these 4 skilling stamps of 1864 imperforate. A fine example of a copy used on a cover is shown by Fig. 6.

"Improving" The Stamps

Since the 1864 stamps imperforated are so scarce, the obvious again happened. To satisfy the philatelic demand, the faker later did his own trimming.

Such "improved" copies, to simulate imperforate copies of the 1864 issue genuinely and innocently used, can deceive some collectors. But the good student can detect the faking.

The cover (Fig. 7) is one such example. This is difficult to show clearly with this illustration, but traces of the perforating holes on the top of this 4 skilling stamp on the Fig. 7 cover are evident.

A clearer and more obvious deception is seen with the vertical strip of three of Fig. 8. Probably, the faker here wanted to show an imperforated horizontal variety, because on this strip of three, one sees the perforations between the stamps, while all the vertical perforations have been trimmed. Also, the horizontal perforations on the top and bottom of this strip have been trimmed. No such error had ever been known nor recorded. This is a purely bogus variety.

The stamp catalogues, both general and specialized, list the 1864 issue imperforate and these varieties are priced far above the normal listing. For example, Scott 13a is the listing of the 4 skilling imperforate pair. The price of

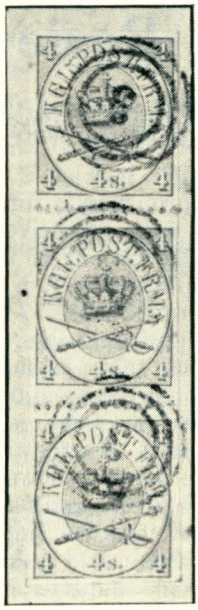


Fig. 8. A bogus variety. The perforations on the four outside edges of this vertical strip of three have been trimmed.

No. 13a is more than seven times that of the normal copies.

The Scott Catalogue prices these 1864 imperforate for only mint pairs. Many Danish authorities decline to express an opinion on mint imperforates. The most practical manner to collect 1864 imperforates is on covers. Here, one can usually determine if copies were later trimmed by fakers. In removing a perforated 1864 copy from its original cover, next, trimming the perforations and then re-adhering the "improved" copy to the original cover, the cancellations no longer tie the stamp. A gap is visible between the edges of the stamp and the cancellation markings on such covers.

Therefore, it is advised, if one possesses copies of the "Royal Emblems" stamps imperforate that he submit them to a philatelic expert group.

PERSIA

(Continued from Page 360)

late 1925, a set appeared on Treasury Department stamps with a gold overprint of the new provisional government and which commemorated Ahmad's deposition and Riza Khan Pahlavi's assumption to the throne which the majlis not only voted him but insured it for his heirs as well.

Early 1926 saw the necessity for another issue and this time the overprints bashed poor Ahmad on the nose with Pahlavi's government printers proclaiming the reign of Pahlavi on the Persian postal issues of Ahmad's reign. The year date of the overprint was 1925 though the set appeared in 1926. Still a third overprinted set became necessary before Riza Shah Pahlavi's portrait finally joined philately's gallery. This third overprint came on the 1909 issue depicting Persia's coat of arms.

Apparently from the depicted cover addressed to the manager of the Imperial Bank of Persia at Baghdad, stamps of the old dynasty were still in use as late, at least, as May 1926 but were handled in such away that poor Ahmad was subjected to additional humiliation.

Book Reviews

Forgery and Counterfeiting. Profusely illustrated. 24 pp. Paper cover. Published by the Republic of Korea, Seoul, Korea (1964). (No price.)

This little booklet is a monumental contribution to the serious study of postal and propaganda forgeries. It is beautifully printed and illustrated with a brief but comprehensive, authoritive text.

Forgeries are one of the more difficult, and perhaps for this reason, one of the more interesting byways of philately. Many postage stamps and postal markings are difficult to research, because the original records are often incomplete and inacessible, if they have survived at all. But with forgeries, every effort is taken in most cases to keep their origin, purpose, and existence a mystery. Governments, especially our own, take rather dim view of collecting forgeries; one's fellow collectors often look upon such a pursuit as being a little suspicious. In the time of war, government counterfeiting is kept a close secret. The secrecy, however, is lifted when it no longer necessary.

This booklet contains the story of propaganda forgeries which are now being mailed into the Republic of Korea concealed within forged editions of respectable free-world publications. An impressive list of 57 publications from eight different countries, covering the arts, sciences, and popular magazines, has been reproduced. Originally, propaganda was enclosed within the forged publications. Now the propaganda is printed in the center pages in place of the original contents.

The following notable U. S. publications have been counterfeited: "The New York Times," "New York Herald Tribune," "Newsweek," "The Department of State," "Modern Textiles," "Asian Survey," and "Address to the Sixteenth Congress of the International Association for Religious Freedom."

Many of these counterfeited publications are mailed with authentic stamps in the normal manner, but others are placed within the mails bearing fraudulent stamps and postal markings. This booklet illustrates a number of such wrappers and envelopes along with some of the imitated stamps. Forgeries of the United States 30c and ½c stamps of the 1955 regular issue are illustrated along with a forged 20c Sower regular issue of France. Forged U. S. meters from New York and Washington, D.C. are illustrated along with some from Great Britain and Germany.

The booklet suggests that the stamp and postal marking forgeries are being made to disrupt the postal system, not to cheat by using postal forgeries nor to expedite the distribution of propaganda. The forged stamps and postal markings are crudely executed. They would be eventually noticed by postal clerks, thus requiring the Republic of Korea to sort out a few postal forgeries from the great volume of legitimate mail.

Evident details of mailing — such as a logical combination of stamps, postal markings, return address and enclosure have been neglected along with the spelling of words in the various markings — indicate that there may not have been a serious intent to assure the delivery of the propaganda to the addressee. One such item consists of a counterfeit Austrian publication with two forgeries of the current 30c and ½c United States regular issue, a forged Torrington, Connecticut cancellation and a Los Angeles, Calif. return address. It is possible that this expensive operation is merely in the testing stage, and that the real counterfeit work on a worldwide scale is yet to come.

The origin of the postal forgeries and counterfeited literature has been traced through the typefaces used on the propaganda inserts to Pyongyang,

North Korea. A large, well-equipped printing plant would be required to reproduce a publication of the size of "The New York Times," for the four-color propaganda inserts which are presently being produced, as well as the bicolored French stamp.

The Republic of Korea has done a service in producing this booklet. It is unfortunate, however, that it has not been made readily available to interested collectors.* *(L. H. Hartmann)*

The Local Posts in Brooklyn, N. Y. 1844-1882 by Donald S. Patton. 30 pp. 95 illustrations. Paper cover. The Regent Stamp Co. Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London S.W. 1, England, publisher. Price $3 including postage.

Dr. Patton's continuing series of articles on United States Local Posts written for "The Philatelist" are becoming well known in this country. The first appeared in July 1957; the latest in June of this year. These writings add to the major body of knowledge of this fascinating facet of U. S. philately, and are undoubtedly the major reason for the re-awakened interest and its current popularity.

Last year London, England's the Regent Stamp Company, Ltd., publisher of "The Philatelist," brought out Dr. Patton's "Boyd's Local Posts." This year comes its companion monograph, "The Local Posts in Brooklyn." In its 30 pages will be found 95 illustrations, diagrams, and sketches of the stamps and handstamps of the nine different Brooklyn, N. Y. posts together with as complete an explanation of each post's history as intelligent research of available records will allow.

The mass and volume of information compressed here is astonishing. Therein, for the first time, is a synthesis of all the references, statements, suppositions, facts and semi-facts that would separately require a library extending past Coster and Moens back to obscure publications of 1863 — sorted out, checked and authenticated. All is in one little handbook.

Also, here at last, is a sorting out of the various settings of the Brooklyn Express Post's "Dove" stamps. It has a revised order of their appearance — not at all like the sequence in "Scott's U. S. Specialised." If reading this makes one feel the account of the "Brooklyn Post" convoluted and involved, it is, because its history *is* convoluted and involved.

A chronological summary of all Brooklyn posts shows the inter-relationship of the posts and proprietors. And most important, which of the posts have been forged, counterfeited and phonied; how to tell the bad from the good, using the clear diagrams and the frequent photos.

Some of the contents have appeared in past issues of "The Philatelist." In these cases the text has changed slightly; the illustrations remain the same. This results, in one instance, in the puzzling condition of numbered references on diagrams being without numbered explanations (Kidder's forgeries). However, those collectors astute enough to classify U. S. Locals should be able to follow the story.

There are a very few omissions (Perry's type "R" forgery of the Jones' City Express) and oversights (the lost footnote from the "Philatelist" about "paper colored through" of Pips Daily Mail). These are cheerfully forgiven for the joy of having this booklet. No Local collector can do without it. It will take its place on one's bookshelf along with "Pat Paragraphs" and other literature on U. S. Locals. *(Richard Schwartz)*

*Mr. Leonard H. Hartmann, our member from Louisville, Kentucky, has donated a copy of this booklet to the Collectors Club Library for the use of all interested members.

U. S. Department Specimen Stamps by W. V. Combs. 48 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Published by the American Philatelic Society, Inc., State College, Penna. No price given.

This handbook was reprinted from a series of articles which first appeared in the monthly journal of the American Philatelic Society.

In this exhaustive study of these "specimen" stamps, the author has rightfully stressed the misleading status of the U. S. Department stamps, which were overprinted "specimen." They were issued in 1875 together with all the other U. S. stamps as special printings for the Centennial Exposition in 1876. The reason for the overprint was that they could not be used by the general public, inasmuch as the stamps themselves were used only by the officials of the government. Therefore, they should not be considered in the same category as regular postage stamps for public use overprinted "specimen." They should be designated as a second printing of the Official stamps.

Admiral Combs has made a very extensive study of the printings, papers used and quantities issued of these comparatively scarce stamps and also of the errors that exist. He has brought together information from various sources, adding to this some new data, which should stimulate more interest in this series of stamps. *(Rae D. Ehrenberg)*

The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1966. Published by Scott Publications, Inc., 461 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10001. Volume I, Price $6.50; Vol. II, $8.50; and the Combined Edition $13.50.

The big news about the familiar, long-established "Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue" is that it has changed its format. It is now printed with a four column page. This makes it much easier to work with, because the larger page size lies flat when the book is open for use without the pages creeping and flipping. The user no longer will be required to weigh down one side or the other in order to maintain his place. Nor will he have to turn pages as often as in the past.

Less obvious, but far more important are the sweeping price changes, most of them increases, in sections of many countries. They are bound to exert a stronger effect than usual on the economic structure of philately in the United States.

There are numerous new listings and new countries added to both volumes. The new issues alone total close to 5,000 (4,755 to be exact), a new all-time record for one year's stamp issuance in the 125-year history of postage stamps.

American Stampless Cover Catalog. Edited by E. N. Sampson. Published by Van Dahl Publications, Inc., Albany, Oregon. 178 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound, $5.00, hard cover, $7.00.

This invaluable reference work in the field of United States postal history is now available to collectors. Basically, it brings up-to-date the late Harry M. Konwiser's "United States Stampless Cover Catalog (fifth edition)," which was published in 1952. Combined with it are two more specialized works, "the American Postmark Catalog" and "the United States Territorial Postmark Catalog," both by E. N. Sampson.

The new catalog has been edited by E. N. Sampson, following the procedure established by Mr. Konwiser, who had each individual state or section edited by leading specialists. The new edition's 178 pages include literally

thousands of additions and changes. Many new illustrations are used. Prices throughout have been revised. This reviewer, however, finds that listed values are not realistic; in general they are substantially below and, in many instances, are only fractions of prices realized for these covers in fine condition. It is also suggested that in any future revision, the editor add a paragraph devoted to fancy and unusual rate markings, which often multiply the value of a cover.

The Independent Mail Services, Inland Waterways and Ocean Mail sections have been refined and expanded. For example, hotel handstamps are listed for the first time. Express Mails of the 1836-39 and 1845 period and Way markings are given separate sections.

A catalog of this type can never be complete as new additions are constantly being reported. Prices, particularly on the scarcer types of markings, are advancing every year.

The editor is already looking ahead to a future revision. Any new information sent to Mr. E. N. Sampson, Box 162, Hammond, New York will be carefully recorded for future use. *(Edwin Mayer)*

Zumstein Catalogue, 1966, 49th Edition. Published by Zumstein and Cie., Marktgasse 50, Bern, Switzerland. 1000 pages of text, Illustrated. Clothbound. Price Swiss Fcs. 23.00 (Approx. $6.00).

The newest edition of this European catalogue is an improvement over the old format. The book is easier to manage and the text is clearer.

The astonishing boom in prices on the philatelic market during the last few years is reflected in the numerous price increases. This upward trend is especially striking in the European countries of great popularity such as Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Some prices are rising by 200% to 300%. By its thorough revision, the Zumstein Catalogue, 1966, becomes a trustworthy guide for handling and evaluating such a collection. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Catalogue Thiaude 1966 . . . 51 Edition. Published by Henri Thiaude Timbres-Poste, 24, Rue du 4-Septembre, Paris 2e, France. 352 pages, illustrated, paperbound. French text. Price: Fcs. 4.50 (Approx. $1).

The latest edition of the Thiaude catalogue has just appeared. The very spectacular price increases which it records seem to be a highly accurate reflection of the French philatelic market.

Because of its specialized and national character, the quotations in this catalogue serve as the basis for many transactions in France. It should also be born in mind that this catalogue is a current pricelist of French stamps.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1966, Volume I. 122nd Edition. Scott Publications, New York, N. Y. 797 Pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1966, Volume II, 122nd Edition. Scott Publications, New York, N. Y. 1268 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Scott's Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps 1966. 44th Edition. Scott Publications, New York, N. Y. 676 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Zumstein Briefmarken-Katalog Europa 1966. 49 Auflage. Zumstein & Cie., Bern, Switzerland. 1012 pages. Illustrated. German text. Hard cover. Courtesy of the publisher.

Muller Briefmarken-Katalog 1966 Schweis/Liechtenstein. 35. Auflage. Basler-Taube Verlag AG, Basel, Switzerland. 296 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Catalogue Thiaude 1966. 51st Edition. Editions H. Thiaude, Paris, France. 352 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Minkus New World-Wide Postage Stamp Catalog 1966. Volumes I and II. Minkus Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. 2943 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

Kottelat Katalog 1966...Schweiz/Liechtenstein. E. Kottelat, Bern, Switzerland. 184 pages. Illustrated. German and French text. Ring binder. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Sieger Katalog der Flugpost der Neuen Deutschen Lufthansa. 8. Auflage. 1965. Sieger Verlag, Lorch (Wurtt.) Germany. 140 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Sieger Oesterrichischer Flugpost Katalog. 2. Auflage. 1965. Sieger Verlag, Lorch (Wurtt.) Germany. 139 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Canada Basic Catalogue. Third Edition. 1965. Edited and published by K. Bileski, Winnipeg, Canada. 138 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

The Standard Canadian Plate Block Catalogue. Sixth Edition, Revised. Edited and published by K. Bileski, Winnipeg, Canada. 1965. 124 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

German Revenue Stamp Catalog. Edited and published by John A. Norton, Lynbrook, N. Y. 1961. 58 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

A Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of Lithuania. Edited and published by John A. Norton, Lynbrook, N. Y. 1961. 16 pages. 3 plates. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Latvian Revenue Stamp Catalog. Edited and published by John A. Norton, Lynbrook, N. Y. 1961. 18 pages. 4 plates. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

The Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire by James Atkins. Published by Bernard Quaritch, London England. 1889. 404 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Gift of Mrs. Rosalie Bretzfelder.

Le Noble Art de la Taille-Douce. Timbres-Poste de 1949 a 1963. By Hans E. Gaudard. Published by the Direction Generale des PTT, Bern, Switzerland. 1965. 44 pages. Illustrated. German, French, English and Italian text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Ernest A. Kehr.

L'Echangiste Universal, Nos. 645 to 759, Jan. 1954 - July 1963. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

U. S. Departmental Specimen Stamps by W. V. Combs. Published by The American Philatelic Society, Inc., State College, Penna. 1965. 48 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

American Stampless Cover Catalog. Edited by E. N. Sampson. Published by Van Dahl Publications, Inc., Albany, Oregon. 1965. 178 pages. Illustrated. Hard cover. Courtesy of Mr. Wm. W. Wylie.

Portuguese Philatelic Society News Bulletin (Great Britain) Nos. 1-12. Courtesy of Mr. L. Thompson, Secretary.

Specialkatalog over Danmarks Stalstukne Frimaerker. Bind II. Haefte 1. Forlag ved Tom Plovst, Horsens, Denmark. 1965. 48 pages. Illustrated. Danish text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Iranytu a Belyegek Vilagaban. (Guide of the Hungarian Stamp Museum). Published by the Postal Administration, Budapest, Hungary. 1964. 334 pages. Illustrated. Hungarian text. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. Otto G. Schaffling.

The Australian Stamp Journal, Vol. VII, No. 8, June 1917. Gift of Mr. R. Lloyd-Smith.

Bibliography of Portuguese Philately. Compiled by Robert Huggins. Photocopy. 9 pages. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Luminescent U. S. Stamps by John S. Stark and Alfred G. Boerger. An S.P.A. Journal Reprint. 58 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Apontamentos sobre Selos da India Portuguesa by Joao Augusto Marinho. Edicao do Clube Filatelico de Angola. 1964. 187 pages. Illustrated. Portuguese text. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Wilbur Kattner.

Forgery and Counterfeiting. Published by the Republic of Korea, Seoul, Korea. 1964. 24 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Leonard H. Hartmann.

Eleanor and Franklin D. Roosevelt Stamps of the World by Philip Silver and Jan Bart. Published by the American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 47 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Postal Stationery of Persia. Compiled and published by E. P. Anderson, Washington, D.C. 13 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Dr. Gordon Torrey.

Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica, Vol. IV, No. 7-8 to Vol. XXVI, No. 7-12, 1940-1962. Gift of Mr.. R. J. Mechin.

The First Athens Issue of the Large Hermes Heads of Greece by George M. Photiadis, M.B.E. Published by the Royal Philtelic Society, London. 1965. 39 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

A Study of the Origins and Development of Postal Stationery and Postage Stamps as Advertising Media. Edited and published by George B. Hafer, Jr., State College, Penna. 1965. 172 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

A History of the Post Office in New Zealand by Howard Robinson. Published by R. E. Owen, Government Printer, Wellington, N. Z. 1964. 280 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. R. W. Chasteney, Jr.

WIPA 1965 Katalog. International Postage Stamp Exhibition, Vienna, June 1965. Gift of Mr. Henry Kraemer.

Gifts were received also from:

Messrs. Philip Silver, Frederick Joseph, Solomon Altmann, R. J. Mechin, Robert G. Stone, Sol Whitman, Charles S. Laskey, Dr. Oscar Winkelstein and Aero Philatelists, Inc.

Purchased by the Library:

A Specialised Catalogue of Postal Stationery of Cochin, Travancore and Travancore-Cochin. Compiled by P. Wells. Published by the India Study Circle, Great Britain. 1965. 30 pages. Paperbound.

Are You Interested In

19th CENTURY ISSUES OF

U. S. A., BRITISH COMMONWEALTH and EUROPE ? ?

If you are, I am sure I can be of assistance by sending — ON APPROVAL — some suitable stamps or covers.

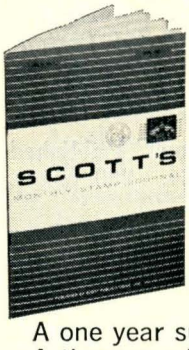
There is something available in most countries. But current stocks are largest in U. S. A., CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, AUSTRIA, DENMARK, GREECE, NETHERLANDS and other EUROPEAN COUNTRIES as well as BRITISH WEST INDIES and GREAT BRITAIN.

Why not let me know of your interests, and allow me to prove that I can be of help.

LEO BARESCH

Manfield House
376/9 Strand
London WC 2, England

SCOTT'S MONTHLY STAMP JOURNAL



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

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

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

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone_____ State_____

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

An Important Airpost Auction

JANUARY 28th & 29th, 1966
(postponed from December)

THE MAX L. SIMON COLLECTION OF UNUSED
AIRPOST STAMPS OF THE WORLD

This magnificent collection is practically complete.

It contains all but a few of the standard rarities as well as a strong range of errors and varieties.

A profusely illustrated catalogue is in preparation and a copy should be reserved now as the edition will be limited.

IRWIN HEIMAN
INC.

2 WEST 46th STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036

NEW ZEALAND

21.		Roul. 7, 2d. deep blue, S. G. 49, used copy with light cancel	$35
22.		6d. black brown, S. G. 53, fine used with R. P. S. cert.	$50
23.		2d. pale blue, S. G. 51, brilliant used copy with B. P. A. cert.	$70
24.		1/- green, S. G. 56, attractive used copy with B. P. A. cert.	$77
25.		1/- yellow green, S. G. 57, fine used	$90
26.		Serrated perf. 1d. orange vermilion, S. G. 59, used and damaged. R. P. S. cert.	$126
27.		Pelure paper, 2d. ultramarine, S. G. 82, brilliant unused copy with B. P. A. cert.	$308
28.		2d. pale ultramarine, S. G. 83, fine used	$84
29.		6d. black brown, S. G. 85, large used copy with dated cancel. B. P. A. cert.	$77
30.		1/- deep green, S. G. 86, very fine used	$210
31.		Perf. 13, 1d. orange vermilion, S. G. 90, fine used but off centre. Cat. £130	$101
32.		Roul. 7, 1/- deep green, S. G. 89, fine used with re-entry. Rare	$196
33.		Perf. 13, 6d. black brown, S. G. 93, fine used with R. P. S. cert.	$77
34.	1863	Perf. 13, 2d. dull deep blue, S. G. 96a, fine used with B. P. A. cert.	$70
35.	1864	1d. carmine vermilion, S. G. 97, fine, used and scarce	$42
36.		2d. pale blue, S. G. 98, fine used with R. P. S. cert.	$39
37.		6d. red brown, S. G. 99, used and a little close at bottom. Cat. £50	$42
38.		1s. green, S. G. 100, very fine used with R. P. S. cert.	$50
39.		Roul. 7, 1d. carmine vermilion, S. G. 101, attractive used copy, R. P. S. cert.	$196
40.		2d. pale blue, S. G. 102, fine used with R. P. S. cert.	$56

W. E. LEA (PHILATELISTS) LTD.
NO. 1, ADELPHI, JOHN ADAM STREET,
STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2, ENGLAND
Telephone: WHitehall 1688/9

MY BUSINESS IS TO

KNOW THE MARKET

Buying and Selling Stamps

•

EZRA D. COLE

NYACK, N. Y.

Telephone: 914-EL 8-0964

Artist Drawings!

We are specializing in unique items—

Besides recent AIRMAILS & TOPICALS (Antarctica, Centenary, Europa, Olympic, Red Cross Rotary, Sport, etc.) **we have now few older classics — Drawings — Greece, "Hermes" by Albert Barre, France by Roty, Austria by Prof. Moser, Germany, etc.**

If you are interested in adding an outstanding page to your collection — please write us.

S. SEREBRAKIAN, INC.

P. O. Box 448 Monroe, N. Y. 10950

VATICAN CITY COVERS

41-46	Juridical Cgr. on reg. letter	P. O. R.
47-54	Catholic Press	$95.00
55-60	on reg. letter Arch. Cong.	60.00
61-67	fl. to France Interreg. FDC	14.00
122-131,	E11-12 Basilicas FDC	P. O. R.
132-139	Holy Year FDC	50.00
140-42	— Palatine Guard FDC	45.00
143-44	— Dogma of Ass. FDC	40.00
145-48	— Pope Pius X (Gold) FDC	90.00
149-53	— Calchedon FDC	90.00
155	— Roman States Centenary FDC	20.00
155A	— Roman States Souv. sheets FDC	60.00
158, 68,	E13-14 Popes & Basil. FDC	25.00
239-42	Brussels Fair FDC	15.00
242A	Brussels Fair Souvenir sheet FDC	22.50
C9-15	2nd Airmail FDC	35.00
C16-17	Tobias FDC	P. O. R.
C18-19	UPU FDC	P. O. R.
C20-21	regist. w. cachet FDC	P. O. R.
C22-23	Dome I FDC	80.00
C24-32	Angels FDC	30.00
C33-34	Dome II FDC	45.00
C45-46	Auto. by designer FDC	45.00

Prices subject to change without notice.

Penny Black Stamp Co.

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

S. L. BAYER, Prop. Est. 1912

Member Collectors Club - ASDA



Scott's #482A Type 1a Imperf.

"A Must" for the Specialist or General Collector

Write for our Illustrated Public Auction Catalogs of Fine UNITED STATES and FOREIGN Material

It Will be Worth your while.

VAHAN MOZIAN, INC.

545 Fifth Avenue

New York, N. Y. 10017

"A Stamp Name since 1901"

Collections bought for Cash.

British East Africa, a fine specialised collection from 1890 with many varieties, imperfs & imperf betweens, exceptionally strong handstamps with rare covers, manuscript surcharges, etc. ..... $ 840

Falkland Islands, 1878. Proofs in blocks of 4 – 1d. in brown, 6d in blue, 1s in green & 1s in black-brown (or single set for $280). Superb show pieces $1000

German Colonies, large collection of complete sets mint and used (these mainly on pieces) with some covers and many rare values & some better cancels $1400

Lagos, 1874–5. 12½p. fine range of (ex 4) dated copies with a variety of strikes. 5 1s. values (18) $100

Malta, 1874 ½d aniline yellow a brilliant mint block of 4 & rare thus $200

1893 4d variety imperf a horizontal pair: as is usual slightly creased $950

1899 10s. die proof a rare large example (of the few that exist most are cut-down) dated 29.6.98 ..... $175

JOHN TAYLOR

Wilmington House,

High Street, East Grinstead, Sussex, England

FACTS TO CONSIDER

BEFORE YOU SELL

The experience of years has given us knowledge of values, prices, and markets. Those who offer us collections for sale receive the benefit of this experience and knowledge in our advice, our appraisals, our offers, and our auctions.

JOHN A. FOX

110 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10036

FINE STAMPS of the WORLD ON APPROVAL

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

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

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

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

J. A. L. FRANKS LTD.
180 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4
ENGLAND

ARE YOU RECEIVING OUR AUCTION CATALOGS???

Some very interesting material, both for the regular collector of adhesives and the man who likes the "off beat" material and postal history.

Coming up this season, a fine collection of Foreign Revenues, offered by country, with duplicates.

A fine group of postal stationery, including a number of the scarcer pieces in the British Colonial field.

A large general collection in forty Specialty albums, with many odd and unusual pieces, in addition to the regular sets, etc.

If you like the odd and interesting, we are sure that sooner or later, you will find something of interest in our sales.

Just drop a line for the next sales catalogue—it's free.

HIGGINS & GAGE, Inc.
Philatelic Auctioneers & Brokers
23 North Santa Anita
Pasadena, California 91107

COVERS

POSTAL STATIONERY

Specialist Material

●

WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS?

●

New England Stamp Co.
45-X Bromfield Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

You can't collect . . .

. . . your favorite country (or group of countries) really successfully unless you include the covers, cancellations and postal stationery which naturally belong with the stamps. It's like collecting unsigned pictures if you do . . . you only have half the story!

Raise your collection into Exhibition class, make it a *really* specialized study . . . and drop a line to us for a free specimen copy of our next Postal History auction catalogue (always a de luxe production with heavy art board covers and full plate photographic illustrations).

Sales are held every six weeks . . . you'll be surprised how interesting they are!

Rigby Postal History Auctions
LIMITED
31 Richmond Hill
Bournemouth
England

PACIFIC ISLANDS

Pre-adhesive Letters
Early Covers
Die Proofs
Specimen Stamps
Locals
& material for the Specialist

●

Enquires to:

C. ANGUS PARKER

ARGYLL STAMP CO. LTD.

265 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.
ENGLAND

JULIARD CLASSICS

International

1966
Pricelist of rare stamps

The very accurate description
The finest stamps
The most moderate prices
The one-time limit guarantee

Selected and inspected
by Alex S. Juliard

52 pages, 12 photographs: 25c

ALEX S JULIARD
BRYN MAWR PENNSYLVANIA

(Established by Louis Juliard in 1889)

THE C. P. deVOLPI AUCTIONS OF CANADA COVERS

WINTER 1966 JAN. 26-27

1 Vol. Canada to Foreign
2 Vols. Domestic Rates
1 Vol. Soldiers Letters
2 Vols. Quebec Stampless
2 Vols. Kingston and Hamilton

SPRING 1966 APRIL 13-14

5 Vols. New Brunswick Stampless
5 Vols. Nova Scotia Stampless
1 Vol. Prince Edward Island
2 Vols. Railway & Steamship Covers
3 Vols. Telegraph Covers

SUMMER 1966 JUNE 15-16

3 Vols. U. S. A. to Canada
7 Vols. Great Britain to Canada
4 Vols. Foreign to Canada
1 Vol. Canada to France & reverse
1 Vol. Express and Local Covers

FALL 1966 OCTOBER 19-20

33 Vols. Upper and Lower Canada town postmarks all stampless
4 Vols. Directional markings, Official Covers, Postmasters Franks, etc.

This 86 Volume Collection is much the best study of our Postal History from the early 18th Century pre-stamp covers to the end of the 19th Century. While the first Session of each Sale will be entirely deVolpi's other properties both General and Specialized will be included in the other Sessions.

Illustrated Catalogs Available
a month before Sales
SUBSCRIPTION to all Catalogs
and Prices Realized — $5.00

J. N. SISSONS LTD.

59 Wellington St. W.
Toronto 1, Canada

PHONE: 416-364-6003
CABLES: SISTAMP, TORONTO

Herbert A. Klee

FINE STAMPS

You will find that we have on hand at all times a comprehensive stock of top quality United States, British America and Cape of Good Hope Triangles ... enquiries invited

phone 312-432-4139
HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS

Reference: First National Bank of Chicago

SPECIALIZING IN

AUCTION SALES

of choice

UNITED STATES

Stamps and Covers

Auction sales held regularly

Catalogues on request

Bruce G. Daniels

7 Water Street Boston 9, Mass.

Do Not Sell Your Collection

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

MERCURY STAMP CO.

10 East 40th Street
New York 16, N. Y.
Tel.: MUrray Hill 3-6745
Cable Address: Mercstamp Newyork

We are in the market

for classical

FRANCE,

ICELAND,

LUXEMBURG,

SPAIN

FRED RICH

55 WEST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036

SANABRIA 66

Now Available

A necessity for airmail collectors and for all specialists who include airmails in their field of collecting.

$15.00

Sanabria

RIDGEFIELD, CONN. 06877

NEXT AUCTION, End of
DECEMBER 1965

2600 lots

UNITED STATES
BRITISH COLONIES
LATIN AMERICA
EUROPE
incl. **SPECIALIZED** collections of
LIECHTENSTEIN
GERMAN STATES AND COLS.
ITALIAN STATES, ZEPPELIN
and ROCKET FLIGHTS
MEXICO, BRAZIL
and many others

Catalogue free on request

*New 1966 Pricelist of **PHILATELIC LITERATURE** just out, 90pp (50c deductible from first order)

FRITZ BILLIG
168-39 HIGHLAND AVE.
JAMAICA, N. Y. 11432

U. S. A.

STAMPS AND COVERS

are often available for sale in our London and Bournemouth auction rooms or through our Private Treaty Department.

IF YOU ARE A SPECIALIST

you may be interested in our *BUSY BUYER'S SERVICE* which has been devised for those collectors who do not have time to wade through innumerable catalogues in search of their requirements.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY

about this helpful service:

"Thank you for all the trouble taken. I suppose you must have a very skilled organisation to enable you to cope with such a problem".
Maj. G.S.M.B., London

"I've thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated this service — well done".
H.G.C., Los Angeles

MAY WE HELP YOU?

Please address all letters concerning this service to: *Mrs. Gladys Belton, Granville Chambers, Richmond Hill, Bournemouth, Hants., England.*

Head Office:

Robson Lowe Ltd.

50 Pall Mall

London, S. W. 1.

England

Cables: "Stamps, London, S. W. 1"

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

DON'T MISS

THE BIG SHOW OF 1965!

EXHIBITION:

United States and Foreign Stamps !
United States Post Office Department Exhibit !
Breathtaking Rarities from the Smithsonian Institution !
Cardinal Spellman Collection !
Lincoln Material from the Lincoln Museum !

FIRST DAY SALE:

Friday, November 19th
New 4c Lincoln stamp — of the "Prominent Americans" series !

POST OFFICE BRANCH:

United States Commemorative Stamps on Sale !
Special A. S. D. A. Show Cancellation !

FILMS AND LECTURES:

Every Hour on the Hour !
Stamp Production ! Your Problems Solved ! Travelogues !

SEVENTEENTH NATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP SHOW

NOVEMBER 19, 20, 21, 1965

Fri. & Sat.: 10 A. M. — 10 P. M.; Sun.: 2 P. M. — 8 P. M.

71st Infantry Regiment Armory
Park Avenue and 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

ADMISSION: Children — 30c . . . . . Adults — 60c, Tax Included

Presented by

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

Fact, not fiction:

ROBERT A. SIEGEL
AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.

has sold

well over

$1,000,000.00

at Public Auction

in the past ten months

Doesn't that say something to you?



10 EAST 52nd STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022
Tel.: PLaza 3-6422

H·R·H

PAST THE TWO MILLION DOLLAR MARK

FOR THE FIRST TIME

With the aid of a record Private Treaty turnover added to an exceptional Auction Season, H. R. Harmer, Inc. are pleased to report that for their fiscal year ended August 31, 1965 a total of

$2,042,528

was realized for stamps sold in the 12 month period.

Auctions were responsible for $1,661,012 and *Private Treaty for $381,516.

(*Excluded from Private Treaty was the sale of "The Classic Collections of Lombardy–Venetia, Sardinia and Tuscany," which, although consummated in the past Season, will not have been concluded within the period).

The increasing activity of H. R. Harmer, Inc. reflects clearly that more and more knowledgeable Philatelists, Trust Officers, Executors and Beneficiaries are turning to the

ONE ORGANIZATION THAT GIVES WHAT IT PROMISES.

H. R. HARMER, Inc.

Public Auctions — Private Treaty

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

(212) PLaza 7-4460