

The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 43 Number 3
May 1964

Free Appraisal

Of your collection

No charge will be made for appraisal if you decide to turn your collection over to us for sale.

Learn now what your stamps can be sold for at auction. You may want to take advantage of today's high prices.

Our unsurpassed experience in the selling of rare stamps at auction ensures you the highest possible realization. We grant interest-free advances.

We will be glad to advise you, without charge, on any aspect of your selling problem.

Call us today — 212 JUdson 2-0164.

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., Inc.

560 Fifth Ave. (at 46th), New York, N. Y. 10036

Phone: 212 JU 2-0164

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. Second-class Postage Paid at New York, N. Y. Annual Subscription Rates: — $10.00; $7.50 for non-profit institutions. Free to all members. Individual copies — $2.00 ea.

© The Collectors Club, Inc., 1964

WEILL

OF NEW ORLEANS



...SERIOUS BUYERS

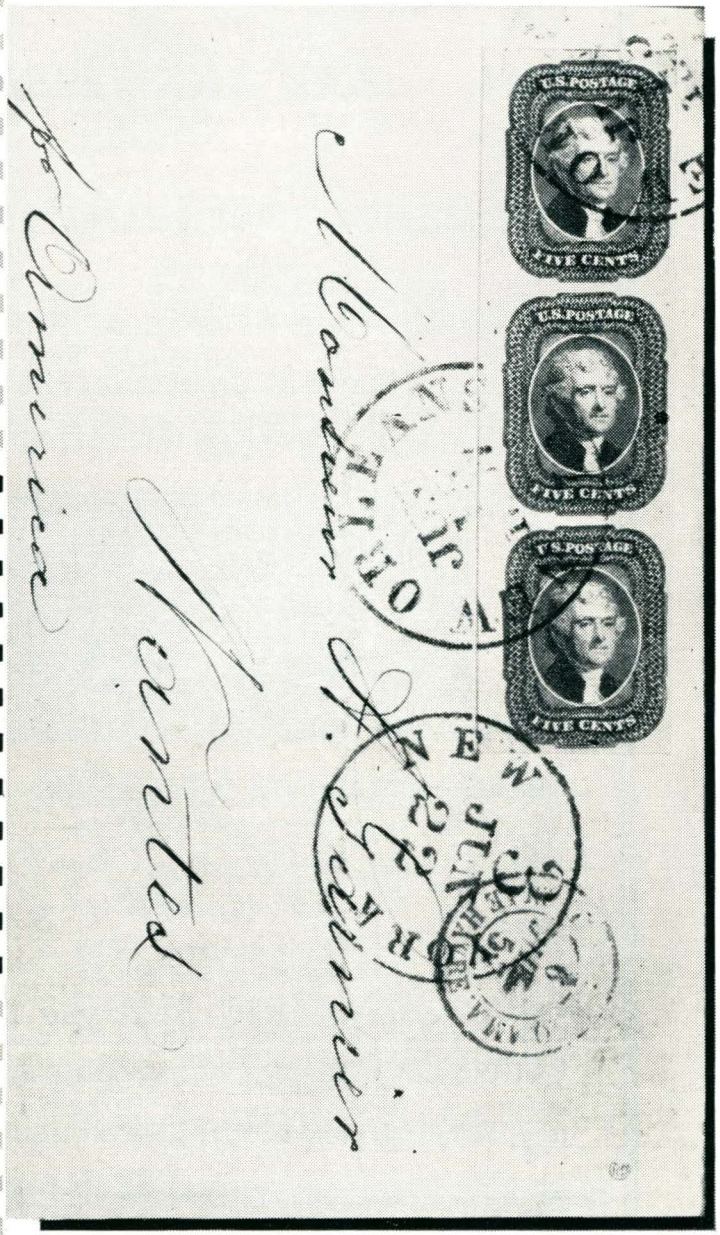


We are
interested in buying
stamp collections whether
valued at $100.00
or $1,000,000.00
We also do nationally
recognized appraisals for
estates and banks

Roger G. Weill Raymond H. Weill

Raymond H. WEILL Co.

407 Royal Street
New Orleans 16, La.
JAckson 5-0022





5¢ 1856 Strip of Three on Cover
We paid $5,000.00 (catalogs $600.00)
Henry Hill Sale

1914 50th ANNIVERSARY 1964

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

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

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

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

THE AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

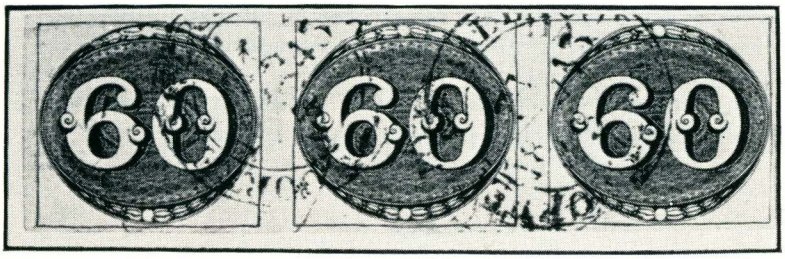
116 Nassau Street **New York 38, N. Y.**

By Appointment Philatelists to
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

Stanley Gibbons

of London

offer the following choice items from their comprehensive stock of North and South America



BRAZIL.	60 Reis S. G. 2. Scott No. 2. Fine unused example from the first Composite plate State A. Early impression	**$200**
	30 Reis S. G. 4. Scott No. 1. Fine used pair from the large Plate. State B. Thick yellowish paper	**$140**
	60 Reis S. G. 5. Scott No. 2. Very fine used strip of 3	**$200**
CHILE.	5 centavos S. G. 7. Scott No. 4a. A magnificent used strip of four in the rare deep chocolate shade with certificate	**$2,100**
MEXICO.	1 Real S. G. 2a. Scott No. 3 and 4 Reales S. G. 4. Scott No. 4. Used together on piece overprinted name of district Cordova and cancelled oval "Cordova" in black	**$70**
CANADA.	6d. brown–purple S. G. 3. Scott No. 2. Superb used copy	**$200**
	12½c Green S. G. 3g. Scott No. 18. Very fine used block	**$185**
	3 Cent. large head S. G. 58a. Scott No. 33. Full original gum on laid paper. Very rare	**$490**
	15 Cent. large head S. G. 68. Scott No. 30. Superb Mint Block of 4	**$176**

This, the first of a new series of advertisements, heralds fresh opportunities for readers of the 'Collectors Club Philatelist' to obtain some of the world's finest stamps from the world's oldest established stamp dealers.



STANLEY GIBBONS LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2., ENGLAND

POSTAGE STAMP AUCTIONS

HAMBURG DUSSELDORF

(Germany)

Rarities and special collections will be handled in the most effective manner through our auctions, which are known throughout the world.

Our auction catalogues (circulation of 10,000 copies per auction) are forwarded to the most important philatelists in all countries.

Deliveries are accepted at any time.

Auction commission 15%.

A reserve price is fixed by mutual agreement. No difficulties with regard to import or foreign exchange. Free payment to all countries in every requested currency.

First class U. S.
References and
Bank References

Germany
Reference: Commerz-
bank A. G., Hamburg I

EDGAR MOHRMANN

Licensed Auctioneer

Speersort 6, HAMBURG 1 / Germany

Cables: EDMORO

1963 MINKUS SUPPLEMENTS ARE OUT!

72 in all - to bring you the satisfaction of having an up-to-date stamp collection.

FOR 2-POST ALBUMS

All American #13	$ .50
Afghanistan, Iran Persia #1	1.00
Albania, Bulgaria #2	.75
Argentina, Uruguay #1	.35
Austria #5	.25
Belgium #4	.75
Bolivia, Paraguay #1	.75
Brazil #2	.25
British Africa #4	1.25
British America #5	1.25
India (British Asia I) #4	1.25
British Asia II #4	.75
British Europe #5	.40
British Oceania #4	.75
Chile, Peru #1	.25
China #2	.50
Colombia #4	.50
Costa Rica, Nicaragua #2	.35
Cuba, Dominican Republic #2	.50
Czechoslovakia #4	.50
Ecuador, Venezuela #2	.75
Ethiopia, Liberia #1	.50
France #5	.35
French Community I #3	1.00
French Community II #3	1.00
Germany #5	.60
Greece #4	.25
Guatemala #1	.35
Hungary #2	.60
Independent Africa #3	1.50
Indonesia #1	.50

FOR 3-RING ALBUMS

U. S. Commemorative – Singles #14	$ .40
U. S. Regular Issues – Singles #10	.25
U. S. Plate Block – Commemorative and Regular #15	.50
U. S. Plate Block – Airmail #5	.25
Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam #5	.60
Canada #5	.25
Europa #3	1.00
Freedom from Hunger	2.00
Ghana #6	.50
International Organizations #2	.50
Ireland #5	.25
Israel – Singles & Tab Singles #6	.75
Israel – Tab Blocks #6	.75
Israel – Plate Blocks #6	.75
Israel – Postal Stationery #4	.50
Liechtenstein #3	.25
Switzerland #6	.50
United Nations – Singles #8	.60
United Nations – Imprints #6	.60
Vatican City #6	.50

And Many More 2-Post Albums

1963 Supreme and Master Global Album Supplement - boxed. Fits "New World Wide and Comprehensive Albums too. 320 pages $3.50

Stamp & Coin News - 116 pages popular stamps, Minkus Albums and Catalogs and hundreds of useful stamp collectors accessories - 25c. Free with purchases of $3.00 or more. Available at:

AKRON, OHIO—M. O'Neil Co.
ATLANTA, GA.—Rich's
BALTIMORE, MD.—Hutzler's
BEVERLY HILLS, CAL.—J. W. Robinson
BOSTON, MASS.—Jordan Marsh
CHEVY CHASE, MD.—Woodward & Lothrop
CHICAGO, ILL.—Marshall Field & Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO—Shillito's
CLEVELAND, OHIO—Halle Brothers
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
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—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, CAL.—J. W. Robinson
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Gimbels
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Gimbels Cheltenham
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Kaufmann's
PORTLAND, ORE.—Meier & Frank
RICHMOND, VA.—Thalhimer's
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Joske's of Texas
SAN DIEGO, CAL.—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

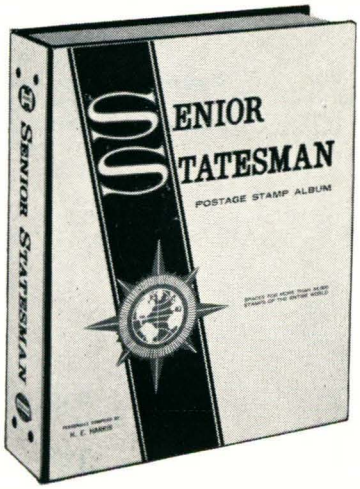
Please get in touch with

CORINPHILA **ZURICH**

(Bahnhofstrasse 102)
Switzerland

ANOTHER

Announcing... HARRIS *Masterwork* ALBUM



THE BRAND NEW

SENIOR STATESMAN ALBUM

The Senior Statesman . . . newest addition to the Harris Masterwork line! An outstanding loose-leaf world-wide album at a price anyone can afford. Here are just a few of its outstanding features: **680 pages with spaces for over 34,000 stamps** — complete up to date — profusely illustrated. Includes a beautifully colored map of the world, comprehensive world-wide and U.S. Stamp Identifier, plus Stamp Collectors Dictionary. Illustrated Supplements will be issued annually beginning in the Winter of 1964-65. Handsomely designed white binder trimmed in red and gold, vinyl-covered, electronically sealed.

ONLY $6.95

OTHER HARRIS *Masterwork* ALBUMS

WORLD-WIDE

	CAPACITY	BOUND	LOOSE-LEAF
The **CITATION***, 1252 pages	65,000	.....	$14.95
The **STANDARD***, 1042 pages	50,000	.....	10.00
The **STATESMAN**, 419 pages	25,000	.....	4.95
The Revised-Enlarged **AMBASSADOR**, 291 pages	18,000	.....	3.95
The **DISCOVERER**, 256 pages	15,000	1.69	.....
The **PIONEER**, 112 pages	7,000	1.00	.....
The **EXPLORER**, 112 pages	6,700	.50	.....

***SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 for CITATION AND STANDARD** $2.50

UNITED STATES

THE LIBERTY — 176 pages (printed one side only), 100% illustrated — includes all U. S. regular and special issues (except extremely expensive rarities). Loose-leaf $4.95

THE FREEDOM — 96 pages; right-hand pages 100% illustrated — "story behind the stamps" on facing left-hand pages. Spiral bound $1.50

ORDER TODAY YOU MUST BE MORE THAN DELIGHTED OR YOUR MONEY WILL BE CHEERFULLY REFUNDED.

H. E. HARRIS & CO. BOSTON 17, MASS.

Table Of Contents

Editorials 138

Rules For The Library 139

United States (Clarence E. Taft) 141
Some Banknote and Revenue Stamps Have Linen, Not Silk Fibers

Uruguay (Robert Hoffmann) 143
Plating The 1861 Issue

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps 170
United States. 1 Cent Carrier Fee

The Clubhouse 171
Meeting Reports and New Members

Program Of Meetings 181

Book Reviews 182

Library Acquisitions 183

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 43 Number 3
May 1964

Editorials

A Danger With Too Much Publicity

More and more stamp collectors and dealers are urging that philately should embark upon a campaign to attract new adherents. More vigorous publicity is called for to interest those who do not collect stamps.

This campaign for new blood wants more support from our ranks. Thus, we are told that this would assure a stabilization and even an increase in future philatelic values. If good prices for stamp collections will result in the future, a potential demand from new buyers constantly entering the philatelic market must be assured.

But there is a danger to such a publicity campaign, and it seems doubtful, if those who are advocating more publicity for philately, are aware of this. All one need do is to look to the art world.

The past year has seen most of the popular magazines and many metropolitan newspapers with feature articles on the growing number of art thefts. It is reported that in the United States and Western Europe, art thieves in 1963 stole paintings valued at more than sixteen million dollars.

Here is what "The New York Times" recently reported:

"The major reason for the increase in art thefts, according to the F. B. I., is the publicity given to the high prices now being obtained for paintings. There is also the public's growing interest in art. More people are taking art courses, attending museum lectures and reading more art books than ever before.

"Whenever money is involved, dishonest people are going to try to get it, one agent said.

"Since World War II, prices for art works have increased fivefold to tenfold, and they are still rising."

No one will deny that in recent years, stamp collectors and dealers here and in Europe have witnessed a growing number of stamp thefts. One could attribute the reason for this to the same causes as with art works. There have been more stamp thefts because of the publicity given to the high prices that many stamps are now obtaining.

Of course, no stamp presently sells for a million dollars. The prices realized at auction for the rare Burrus and Caspary stamps are but a small fraction of the amount the Metropolitan Museum in New York paid for its Rembrandt two years ago. Nevertheless, many are being led to believe that there is "big money" in stamps. This is all thieves need to hear.

Consequently, it is the considered opinion of many old-school philatelists that philately should not engage in any publicity campaign. It may do more harm than good. It is all right to influence us to support a drive to bring in new blood so that when our collections are sold, a good demand will exist. But no one can sell a stamp collection that has been stolen from him.

Philately is not losing its popular appeal. Certainly, in the hobby field, without much urging, new people, both young and old, are beginning to collect stamps. Perhaps coin collecting recently has done better. But many fear this is nothing but a dangerous speculative craze that will burst with unhappy consequences for the numismatist.

Therefore, the next time you hear one of these publicity-minded stamp collectors or dealers sound off for a vigorous publicity campaign, ask him if he wishes to create a situation with thefts such as the art world is now facing.

When there is evidence that many are losing interest in stamp collecting, and it is known positively that the number of philatelists has declined, then we can think of ways of overcoming this. But no such situation exists now. Nor are there present indications that philately is retrogressing.

Cancellations Are Not Postmarks

It is not petty fault finding to point out how deficient philately has been by its neglect of using a precise philatelic language. For the hobby to progress and prosper, a large body of well-informed collectors and dealers is essential. Confusion and a lack of understanding create more dissension and controversies than should be.

If there is one common fault with philatelic writing, it is the lack of a standard style for philatelic terms. One calls a "counterfeit" a "forgery" but that does not make it right. A collector values a postal forgery that went through the mail for more than a crude imitation of a scarce stamp. Nor is a "bogus" stamp a "fake." There is a big difference.

Another very common mistake is with the use of the terms "cancellation" and "postmark." They are not synonyms, although far too many do this. It probably comes from Britain where "cancellation" and "postmark" are not differentiated.

There is a difference, however, and it is hoped that this lesson soon will be learned. A "postmark" is a marking or notation applied to a cover by the postal service. A "cancellation" is the mark hit upon a postage stamp to prevent its re-use.

One cannot correctly point to an off-cover stamp with the marking "New York December 3, 1904" and say that it it postmarked "New York December 3, 1904." It was cancelled that way.

Under emergency conditions, a postmark has been employed to cancel a stamp. But cancelling devices are not used for postmarking. This is an all-too-common mistake that should be rectified. All of us will be better informed philatelists when the distinction between a "postmark" and a "cancellation" is not only understood but practiced.

RULES FOR THE LIBRARY

A. Use By Members (Resident and Non-Resident)

1. The library will be open for use by the members between the hours of 2:00 and 5:30 P. M. and 7:30 and 10:00 P. M. daily with the exception of Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays and the months of July and August.

2. Books may be removed from the shelves by members, but shall be returned to the librarian, and not replaced on the shelves by the borrower.

3. Members are not permitted to borrow, or have on loan, more than three volumes at any one time except by permission of the Library Committee Chairman.

4. Non-Resident members may borrow, not to exceed three volumes at any one time, books and other material which is available for loan, on written application to the librarian; the material sent not to be kept for more than three weeks. It must be returned in good condition and the borrower to pay shipping and insurance charges and reinsure the material when returning it.

5. Members borrowing books and other material from the library must have such items recorded by the librarian. The period of borrowing, unless otherwise specified, to be three weeks; with the privilege of extension if the item is not in demand.

6. Upon request by the librarian, members desiring to borrow books must show evidence of membership.

7. New books may not be borrowed from the library for a period of 30 days from the announcement of their acquisition in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

8. Current catalogues, auction, general or specialized, may not be borrowed for a period of one year from date of issue.

9. Unbound, not duplicate, numbers of periodicals may not be borrowed.

10. Material filed in the Rarity Section may be consulted by the member, but such items cannot be taken from the reading room or on loan. No more than one item from this section may be used at any one time.

11. The library cases will be kept locked at all times the librarian is not in attendance or when not in immediate use.

12. Members who observe a defect (loose plates, missing pages, improperly collated serials, etc.) or damage to any library material are requested to bring it to the attention of the librarian.

13. Members not observing these rules or for other proper cause, may be denied further privileges of the library.

14. Members not returning books within the specified time, or a reasonable extension thereto, may be suspended from membership under the provisions of Article VI, Section 1 of the Constitution and By-Laws.

15. Material from the library's collections, which has been lost or stolen while on loan, must be replaced at the borrower's expense.

B. Use By Non–Members

All rules that apply to members are applicable also to the non-members with the following extensions:

1. All non-members using the library are required to register their names and place of residence in the register provided for that purpose.

2. The library will be open for the use of non-members between the hours of 2:00 and 5:30 P. M. daily with the exception of Saturdays, Sundays, legal holidays, regularly scheduled meetings of the Collectors' Club and the months of July and August. Their use of the library between the hours of 7:30 and 10:00 P. M., on dates when it is available for their use, is at the discretion of the librarian.

3. Non-members are not permited to borrow from the library's collections nor to remove any material from the reading room.

4. No person under eighteen (18) years of age will be allowed the use of the reading room or any of the material from the library unless accompanied by his or her mother or father.

Malcolm G. O'Reilly
Chairman, Library Committee

Notice To All Members

The clubhouse at 22 East 35 Street, New York City will be unavailable to members from July 11th to July 27th.

Non-Resident members, in particular, who may be visiting New York should note this, so that they will not try to visit the club during this two-week period.

United States

Some Banknote and Revenue Issues Have Linen, Not Silk Fibers

By Clarence E. Taft

Specialists of the United States 19th century issues are familiar with the notations that concern "silk paper," or "paper with silk fibers," or "paper with silk threads" that have appeared for many years in "Scott's United States Specialized Catalogue." The earliest postage issues for which this type of paper is mentioned are certain denominations of the 1873 and 1875 Continental Bank Note Company printings. Although these stamps printed on "paper with silk fibers" are not common, they are not especially scarce except for the 30 cents (Scott's No. 165).

More common, and probably better known to collectors, are the "silk papers" of the first, second, and third issue Revenue stamps. While "silk paper" is listed as one of two paper types in the first issue (1862-71), the second issue (1871) is described as being on "violet paper with silk threads" and the third issue (1871-72) on "violet paper with silk fibers." The 2c Liberty of 1875-78 is noted merely as on "silk paper." The fibers, or threads, are particularly prominent in the paper of the second and third issues, and in the 2c Liberty although they can be readily recognized, if present, in the paper of the first issue.

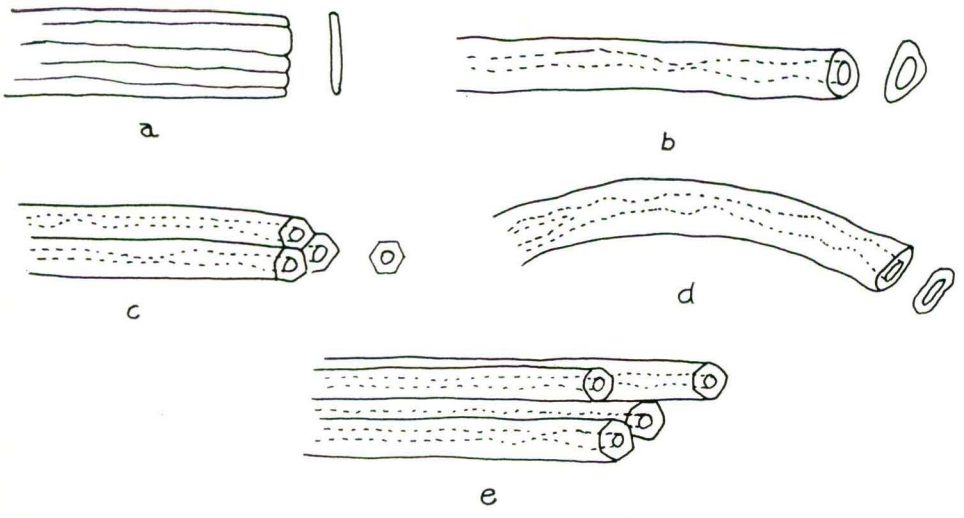


Fig. 1. Enlarged hand-drawn sketches by the author depicting the appearance of the fibers in the papers during microscopic examination.

A study of the paper of the 3c 1851-57 issue, which resulted in the discovery of silk fibers, led the writer to investigate the purported use of silk in the Continental Bank Note Company printings and in the three Revenue issues. There was no reason for believing that the fibers in the paper used by Continental during 1873 and 1875 were not silk. They average somewhat less than 1mm in

length and have a proportionately small diameter. Although they appear as black, they are difficult to detect because of their size, and, also because there are usually only a few in the paper of any one stamp.

The fibers in the paper of the Revenues were a different matter. These are long and coarse, and are seen easily with the unaided eye. When one fiber is is lifted with a needle from the matted fibers on the paper, it is rigid and readily breaks. This is not a characteristic of silk fibers.

Chemical tests and microscopic examination have proved that the "silk fibers" or "silk threads" in the paper of both the Continental printings of 1873 and 1875, and in the three issues of Revenues, actually are not silk. The investigation was carried out on fibers that were embedded in the matrix of the paper, so as to eliminate the foreign ones that accidentally might have become attached to the paper. Each examination, or chemical test, was run in duplicate on known silk, cotton, and linen fibers.

Silk fibers are readily soluble in 5 percent sodium hypochlorite. Neither the known cotton and linen fibers nor the fibers from the Continental and the Revenue papers are soluble in this chemical. This eliminated the possibility of the fibers being silk.

Treatment with 1 percent iodine and 50 percent sulfuric acid resulted in a pale blue color of the known cotton and linen fibers and of the ones from the stamp papers. This color reaction is a test for cellulose, which is a structural component of cotton and linen. This, in turn, verified the presence of cellulose in the fibers from the stamp papers. Furthermore, the sulfuric acid caused the fibers to swell and reveal the spiral structure of the walls, as it does in those known to be cotton and linen.

Microscopic examination confirmed the chemical analyses. Silk fibers are flat, striated, ribbon-like structures without an internal channel or lumen (Fig. 1a). Cotton fibers, which are oval or elliptical in cross-section, are irregularly flattened and have a well defined lumen (Fig. 1b). Linen fibers are mostly hexagonal in cross-section, with thick walls and a narrow, but well defined internal channel (Fig. 1c). Furthermore, cotton fibers exist as individual ones, while those of linen usually occur in bundles.

The fibers from the Continental Bank Note Company printings occur singly, are slightly flattened, and have a well defined lumen or internal channel (Fig. 1d). Those from the various Revenue issues are mostly in bundles up to six or eight in number (Fig. 1e). Each individual fiber in a bundle is roughly hexagonal in cross-section with thick walls and a well defined, but narrow lumen.

The results of the investigation show that the "silk fibers" in the paper of the Continental Bank Note Company printings are cotton rather than silk. They also differ from the "silk fibers" or "silk threads" that occur in the three Revenue issues. The fibers in the Revenue stamps correspond to known linen ones, and one is tempted to describe them as such. This is probably correct. But it is possible that they could have originated in some plant other than flax, because a number of different plants have fibers that are almost exactly like those in flax. The important point is that they are not silk or cotton.

Knowing that the fibers in the aforementioned issues are cotton or linen rather than silk will make the stamps no more or no less valuable. Nor will this discovery change their basic classification because of a technical misnomer.

Since the U. S. specialists have referred to these fibers in the paper as silk for so many years, it seems doubtful if a correction will be made at this time. Had tests, similar to those recently conducted, been done when the paper of these stamps first was being studied, then their proper designation as cotton or linen, and not silk, would have resulted.

Uruguay

Plate Varieties of the 1861 Issue

By Robert Hoffmann

Among the classic stamps of the world, Uruguay's 1861 issue with the sunburst design (Scott Nos. 13-17) has attracted many serious philatelists not only from Uruguay and South America, but also from the United States, England and the European continent.

The author* has intensely collected and studied the early stamps of Uruguay for many years. During the course of this work he has compiled up to the present time a total of 244 different plate varieties on the five different denominations in the 1861 issue.

It is believed that the time has now come to record this information. But it should be pointed out that out of the aforementioned total, only 150 different varieties are described and illustrated in the listing that follows. The ones selected for this publication are those that the author considers the more important, striking and popular.

No pretense is made that completeness has been achieved.

After all, this is the work of only one philatelist. Others, who plate and study these stamps, may find new and further characteristics that also could be recorded. For example, Emanuel J. Lee in his book** on the stamps of Uruguay

(Text Continued on Page 168)

*The Grand Award at the 1956 International Philatelic Exhibition in New York (FIPEX) went to *The Early Stamps of Uruguay* exhibited by Robert Hoffmann of Argentina, S. A.

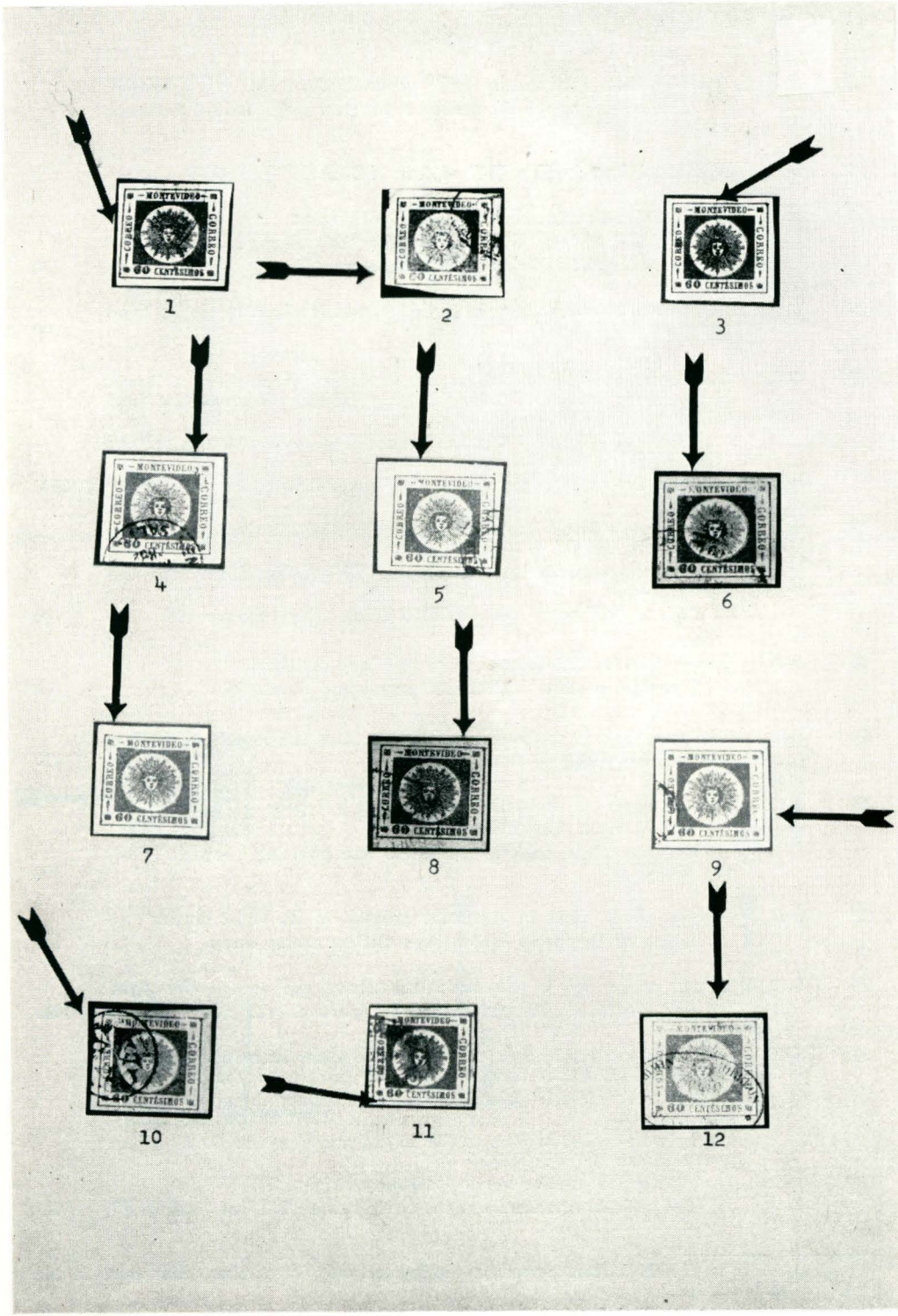
**"The Postage Stamps of Uruguay" by Emanuel J. Lee (London, England) 1931.

1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6	1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6
7- 8- 9-10-11-12	7- 8- 9-10-11-12
1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6	1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6
7- 8- 9-10-11-12	7- 8- 9-10-11-12
1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6	1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6
7- 8- 9-10-11-12	7- 8- 9-10-11-12
1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6	1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6
7- 8- 9-10-11-12	7- 8- 9-10-11-12
1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6	1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6
7- 8- 9-10-11-12	7- 8- 9-10-11-12
1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6	1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6
7- 8- 9-10-11-12	7- 8- 9-10-11-12
1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6	1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6
7- 8- 9-10-11-12	7- 8- 9-10-11-12
1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6	1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6
7- 8- 9-10-11-12	7- 8- 9-10-11-12

Layout of the sheets (4 panes of 48 stamps per sheet) of the 1861 Issue with the Thick Numerals.

60 c. 1861

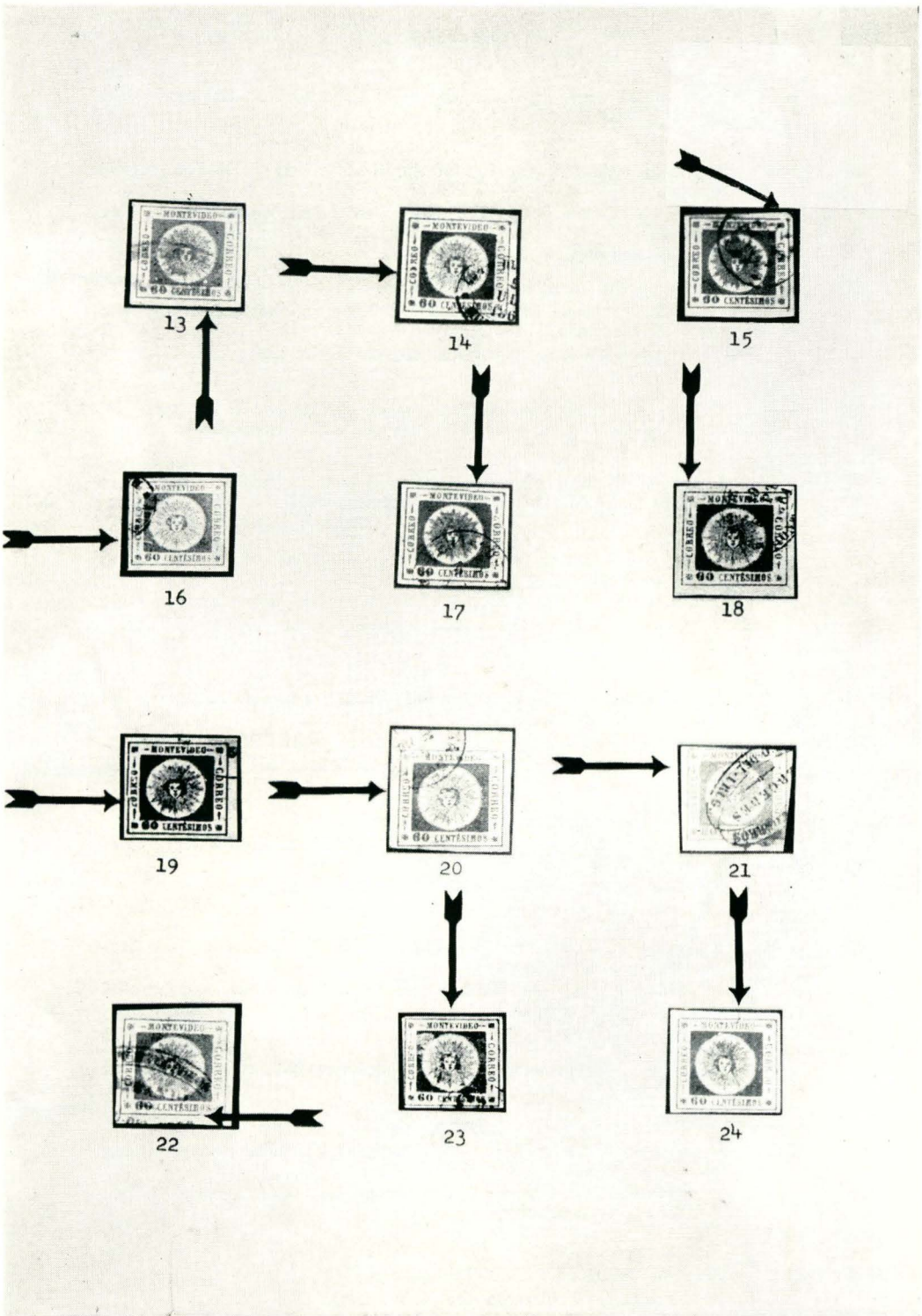
No.	Type	Description	Scarcity
1	1–A	Upper and left framelines slightly squeezed at the N. W. angle	1500
2	1–B	"6" of "60" irregular very wide and almost round	900
3	1–C	Colored vertical line traverses the stamp between "TE" of "MONTE" and through "N" of "CENT." (Pos. 169 in the sheet)	800
4	1–D	Several small colored dots around N. E. corner of the solid ground, one cutting through the second upper pear	140
5	1–E	Lower half of "M" of "MONTEVIDEO" missing	200
6	1–F	"M" of "MONTEVIDEO" and the frameline above defective Oblique colored dash resembling a hook between "M" and "O" of "MONTE" N. E. ornament and the frameline above it defectve Right frameline broken over "C"	380
7	2–A	Upper frameline broken and squeezed over right side of N. W. ornament "M" of "MONTEVIDEO" small and defective Thickening of solid ground below "MO" of "MONTE" to the left	2000
8	2–B	Second upper pear pointed to "O" of "VIDEO"	950
9	2–C	Half of the second right "O" missing	390
10	2–D	An oblique white line crosses the solid ground from below "O" of left "REO" to the circle level with "R" of left "REO" Two breaks in upper frameline over second pear	170
11	2–E	Colored blots on the lower frameline below the S. W. ornament Several colored dots on both sides of the N. E. angle of the solid ground	190
12	3–A	"D" and "O" of "VIDEO" joined to upper frameline by colored dots and dashes. Upper parts of "V" and "I" of "VIDEO" joined by a colored blot	480


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

60 c. 1861

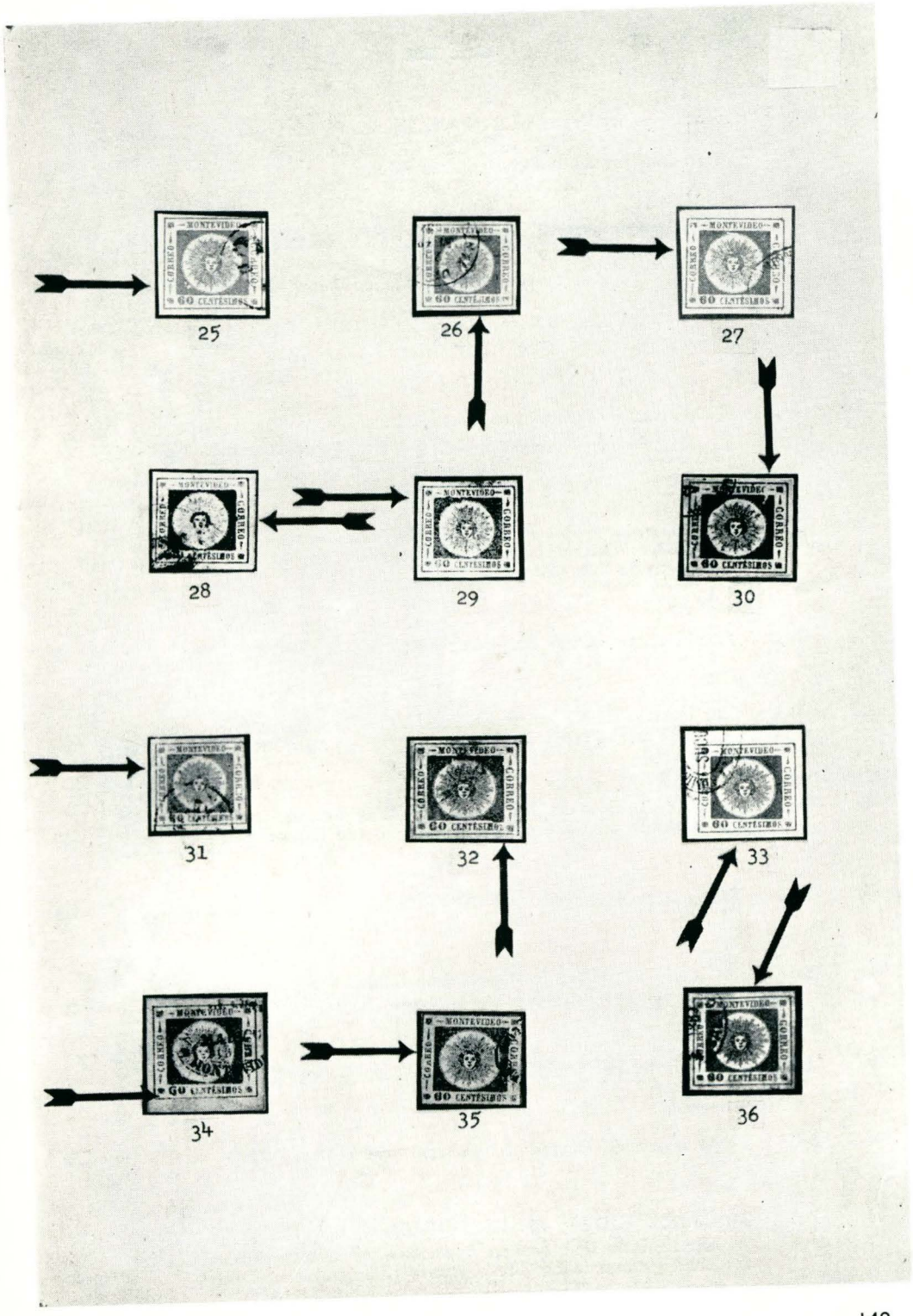
13	3–B	Round white spot in the solid ground over "IM" of "SIMOS" The lower part of the second right pear extends into a curved dash	210
14	3–C	A colored flaw in first "R" of left "CORREO"	20
15	3–D	Upper frameline broken over N. E. ornament The "R" of left "COR" looks like "B" followed by a dot Second right "O" irregular at bottom	170
16	3–E	White horizontal line in the solid ground level with left "C" and the pear	390
17	4–A	The complete top right corner is irregular causing a break in the outer frameline from "D" of "VIDEO" down to the first "O" in "CORREO" on the right "EO" of "MONTEVIDEO" reduced in size and the "C" of "CORREO" is distorted The top right angle of the solid ground is squeezed	2500
18	4–B	An oblique colored line runs parallel to the left frameline up to "R" of left "REO" Numerous colored blots between "M" of "MONTE" and the solid ground "6" of "60" very wide at left. (Pos. 28 in the sheet*)	120
19	5–A	Lower part of left frameline broken and squeezed The "C" of left "CORREO" small and distorted	2500
20	5–B	The sun's hair is separated by a white flaw and joined to the left side of the face near the eye	210
21	5–C	Colored spots on both sides of the first left pear "O" of right "REO" defective Oblique white dash in the circle line pointing towards "ON" of "MONTE"	190
22	5–D	Several thick parts in the solid ground on its right border Some of the sun's lower rays cut by white flaws	160
23	6–A	Round white dot in the sun's hair above the eye at the right Large white cloud in the N. W. part of the solid ground	400
24	6–B	A colored vertical line extends from the upper frameline over "D" of "MONTEVIDEO" into the outside margin of the stamp "VI" of "VIDEO" joined and the "I" touches the upper frame-line above it Left frameline broken to the left of and between the first left pear and the "O" of "REO" White flaw on the vertical stroke of right "E" White dash extends from the circle below "NT" of "MONTE"	680

*All positions in the sheet from hereon are designated only by number. But those in the panes are so identified.


13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

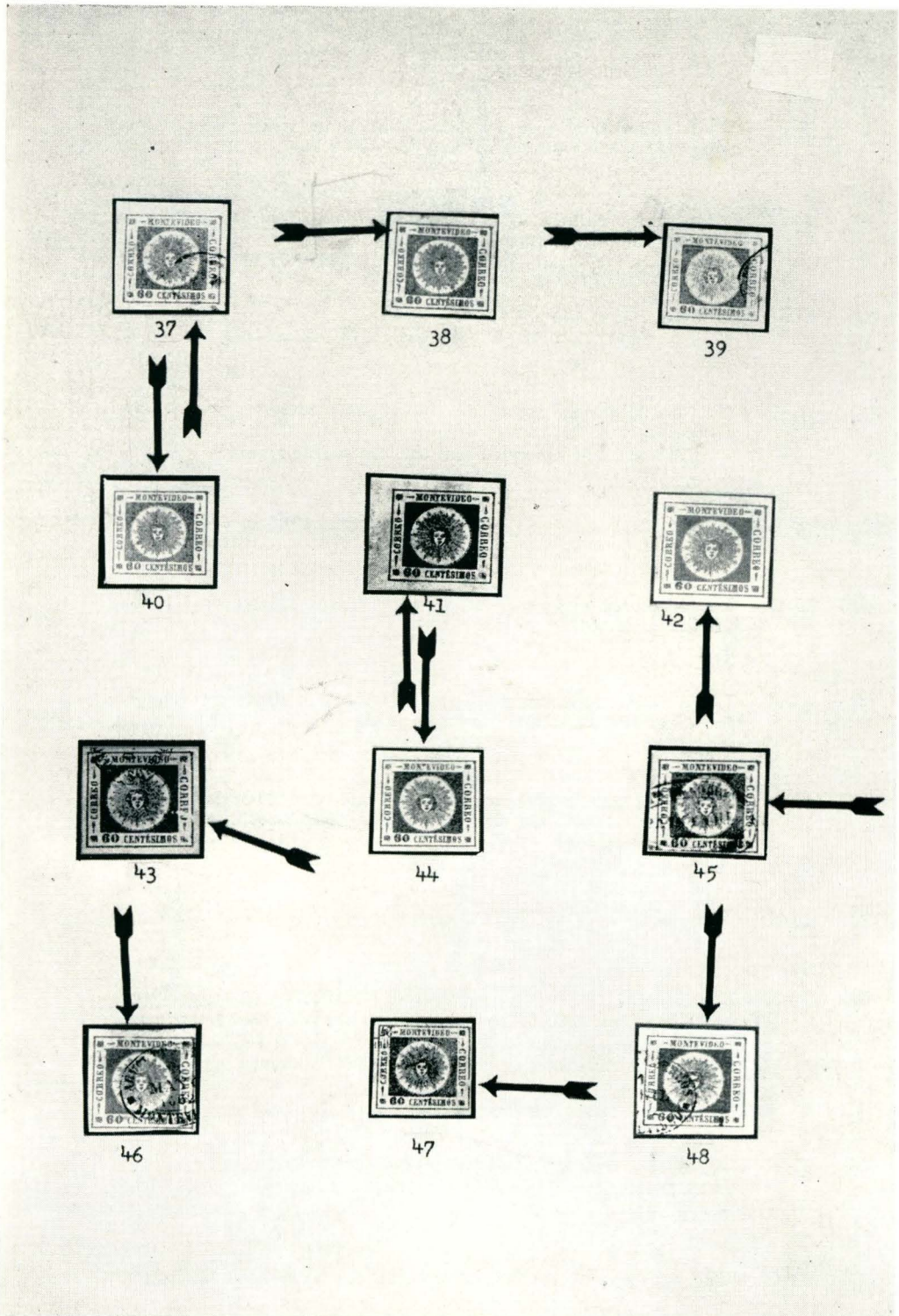
60 c. 1861

25	6–C	Two round white spots in the solid ground near the circle line and over "60'	300
26	6–D	The major part of the top of the first "S" of "CENTESIMOS" missing Small colored dot in the white field of the circle over "E" of "CENT"	130
27	6–E	The upper left ornament has a large gap on its lower side Left frameline broken to the left of and between first pear and "O" of "REO" White flaw on the vertical stroke of the right "E"	210
28	6–F	Heavy thickening of the solid ground below the first right "R" of "CORREO" and over the "T" of "CENTESIMOS"	250
29	6–G	Pronounced thickening of the solid ground below the letters "M," "T" and "E" of "MONTEVIDEO"	240
30	6–H	Large white gap in the solid ground below "O" of "VIDEO" and the second upper pear Half of "O" of "VIDEO" and the second upper pear missing Colored dot on the upper frameline over "D" of "VIDEO" (Pos. 6 in each pane)	10
31	6–I	Left frameline broken to the left of and between the first left pear and "O" of "REO" White flaw on the vertical stroke of right "E" White dash extends from the circle below "NT" of "MONTE"	110
32	7–A	Heavy thickening of the solid ground near S. E. corner The letters "OS" of "IMOS" squeezed and the "S" resembles an inverted "2" The lower frameline broken at the S. E. angle	2500
33	7–B	The letters "CENT" of "CENTESIMOS" in different sizes descending from left to right The lower border of the solid ground does not run parallel with the lower frameline	1900
34	7–C	"6" of "60" very distorted. Its lower right part is thick and without a curve below	1600
35	7–D	Upper part of "R" of left "COR" and the frameline above missing because of a blot Between left frameline, the second left pear and the "C" of "COR" a colored dash	220
36	7–E	"TE" of "MONTEVIDEO" misplaced Framelines broken in the N. W. angle	500


25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36

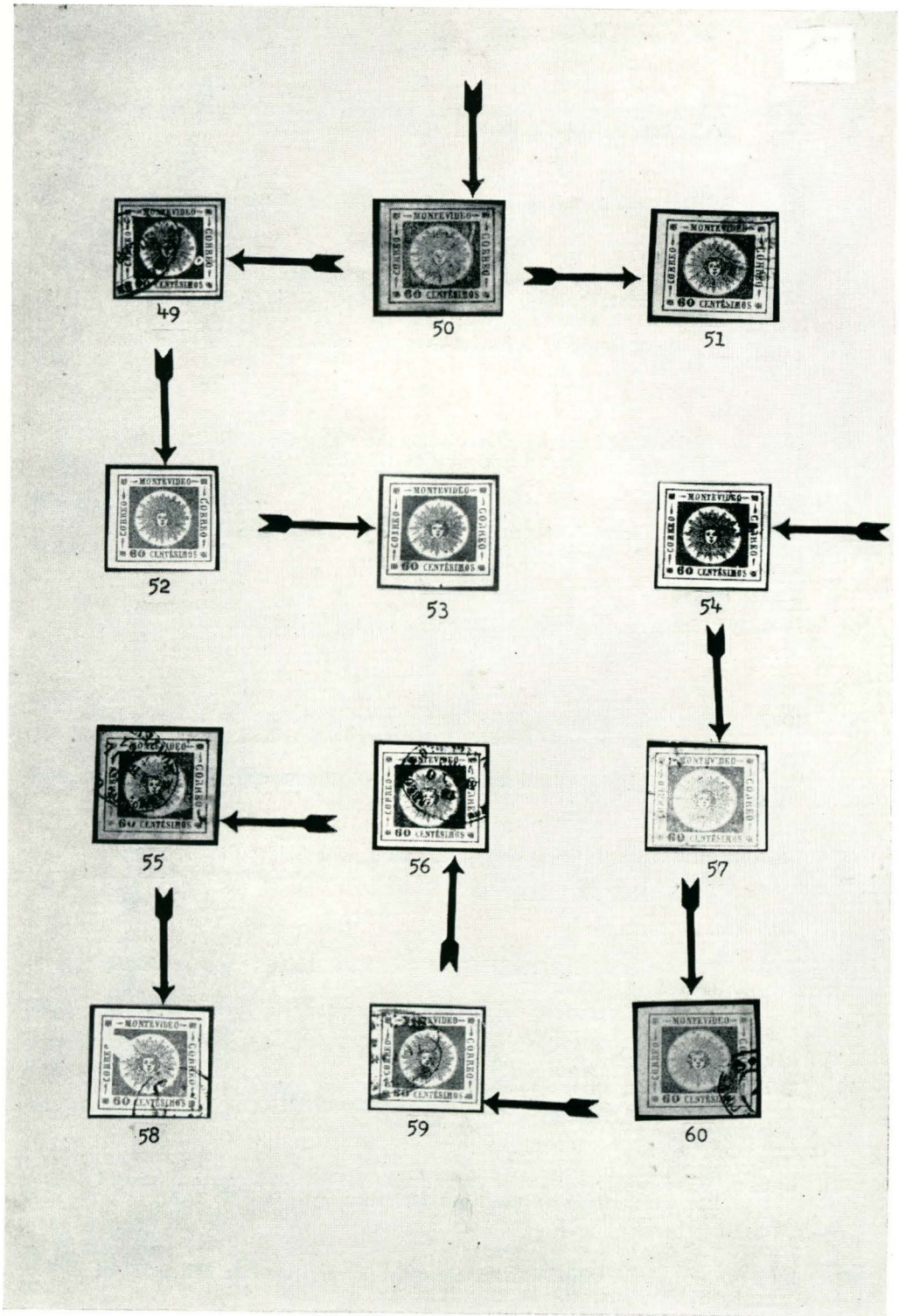
60 c. 1861

37	7–F	Round colored spot on the lower frameline below "O" of "SIMOS" The second "E" of "CENTESIMOS" joined to the lower frameline by an oblique colored line	200
38	7–G	"V" of "VIDEO" joined to the upper frameline by a vertical colored line Colored spot on the lower frameline below "N" of "CENTES–IMOS" The second "E" of "CENTESIMOS" joined to the lower frameline by an oblique colored line	160
39	7–H	N. W. angle of the framelines broken A white dash projecting from the circle towards "ON" of "MONT"	120
40	7–I	Vertical colored line runs from outside of the stamp between "T" and "E" of "MONTE" through the sun's face to the lower part of the circle line (Pos. 181)	800
41	7–J	A white line within the lower right side of the "6" of "60"	20
42	8–A	The letters "CENT" of "CENTESIMOS" in different sizes ascend–ing from left to right and the second "O" in right "REO" very thin	1900
43	8–B	Large white flaw on "EO" of right "REO" and the frameline above and a white dot in the solid ground to the left of it	800
44	8–C	Vertical stroke of "T" of "MONTEVIDEO" missing (Pos. 20)	400
45	8–D	"O" and "R" of right "COR" joined and the "R" joined to the right frameline by thin colored lines	20
46	8–E	Upper frameline broken above "ON" of "MONTEVIDEO"	80
47	8–F	Right frameline broken to the right of "EO" of "REO"	60
48	9–A	The letters "VIDEO" of "MONTEVIDEO" distorted and irregular Upper frameline broken and squeezed above "VIDEO" and the solid ground below these letters is irregular and thick	2500


37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48

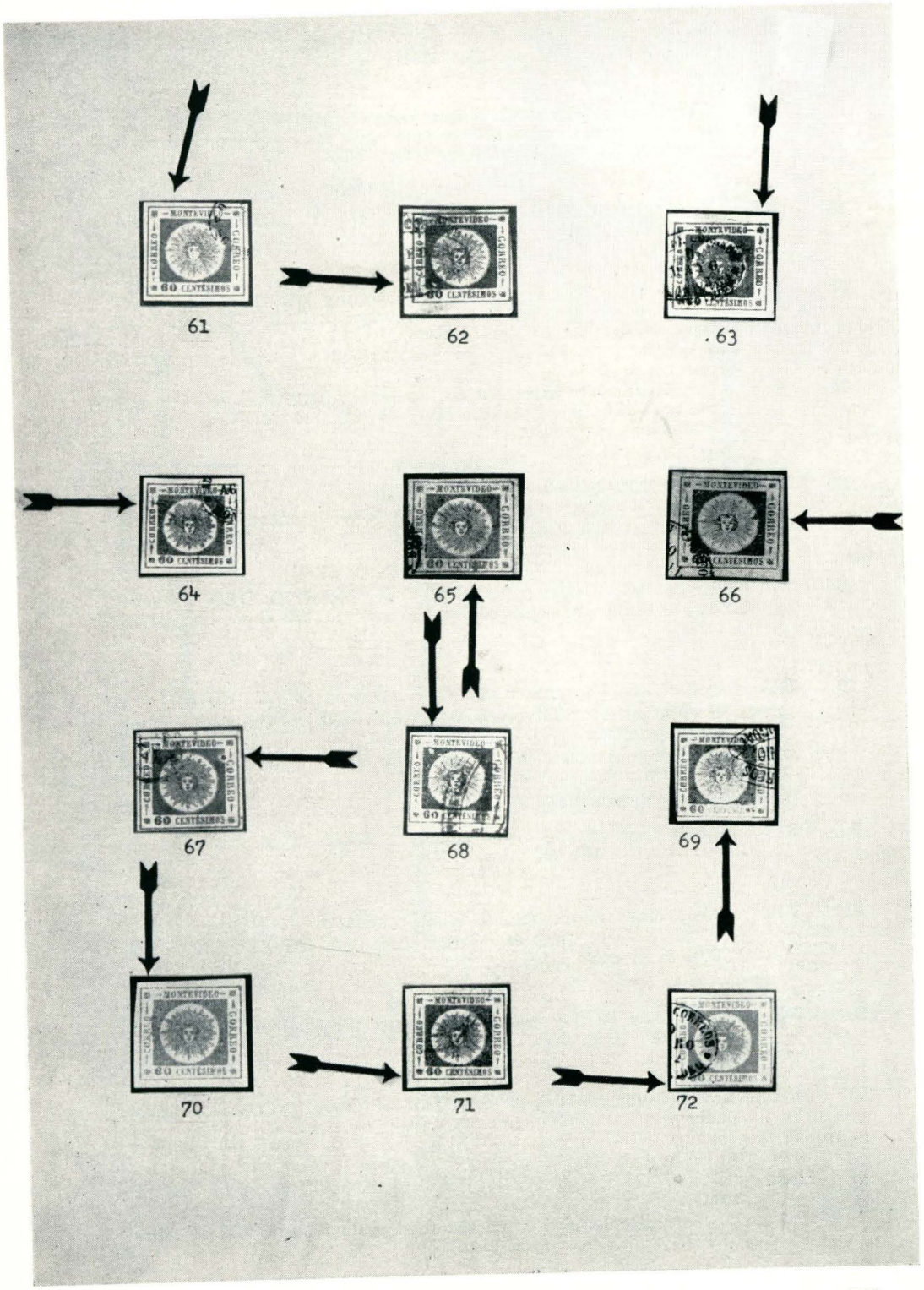
60 c. 1861

49	9–B	White round flaw with a colored spot in the center of the solid ground between right "EO" and the circle line	1000
50	9–C	Large white vertical dash of 4 mm extends from the circle line towards the second upper pear	280
51	9–D	The left "C" is thin and incomplete The upper part of "S" of "CENTES" is missing	150
52	9–E	"E" of "MONTE" joined to the upper frameline by a colored vertical dash Colored dash extends from the top of the right "C"	190
53	10–A	Irregular colored blot in the first "R" of left "COR"	1600
54	10–B	Large colored blot on "OR" of right "COR" joined to the solid ground (Pos. 64)	1000
55	10–C	Large colored blot resembling a butterfly joins the S. E. ornament, the right frameline and the S. E. pear	1200
56	10–D	The white spot in bottom of solid ground over "MO" of "SIMOS" (characteristic of Type 10) is missing and N. W. corner of the solid ground, irregular	1400
57	10–E	Most of "I" of "VIDEO" missing	320
58	11–A	The "IDEO" of "MONTEVIDEO" are irregular and defective Above this "IDEO" the upper frameline is broken and squeezed Very large white flaw on the N. W. part of the solid ground, part of the circle and on "O" of left "REO" obliterating the N. W. pear completely	2500
59	11–B	Right side of lower frameline slants downwards. Upper frameline broken over N. W. ornament and the neighboring pear	1400
60	11–C	The sun's eye on the left is less than half of its normal size	600


49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

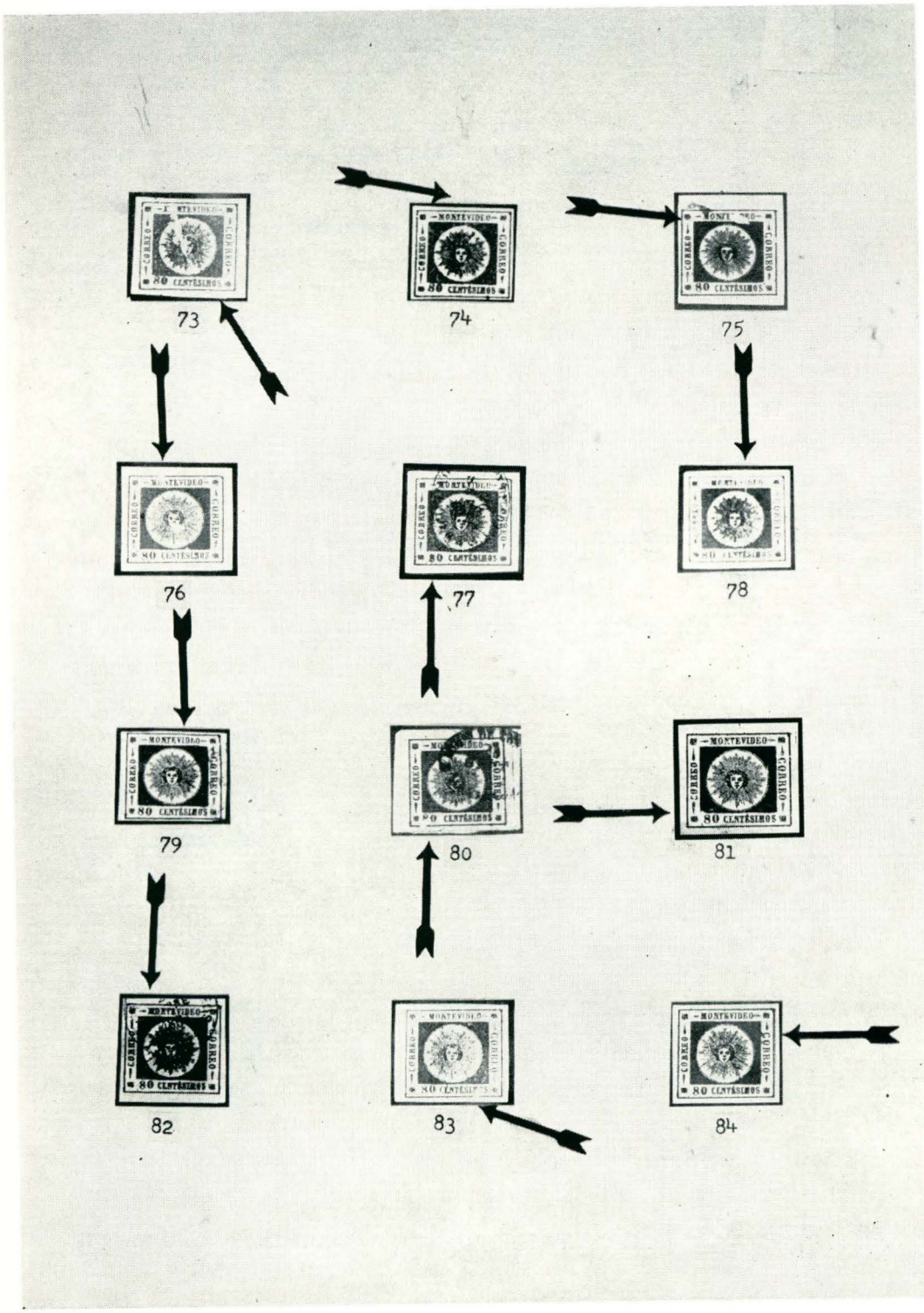
60 *c.* 1861

61	11–D	White flaw on the right lower part of the sun's face. Another white flaw on the top part of "CO" of left "COR"	550
62	11–E	White spot in the solid ground over "60" and near its border	180
63	11–F	N. E. ornament joined to upper frameline by a colored vertical dash Horizontal colored line with three dots to the right of it in the white margin outside of the stamp over "ID" of "VIDEO" Upper frameline defective over right side of the first ornament. (Pos. 65)	850
64	11–G	Thickening of the solid ground to the right of the first left pear which also shows a thickening at this level. (Pos. 41)	150
65	12–A	Large colored blot on the first "S" of "CENTESIMOS" which extends to the lower frameline	1200
66	12–B	Large irregular colored blot in the white field of the circle left of the right "OR"	1600
67	12–C	White round flaw with a colored spot in the center in the solid ground left of and between the first right pear and the "C" which follows "0" of "60" round and with a break in the upper left corner	1000
68	12–D	Two white flaws in the solid ground, one below the first upper pear and the "M" which follows and the other on the circle line below "MO" of "MONTE"	280
69	12–E	The letters "CENTESIM" of "CENTESIMOS" appear faintly printed Heavy retouches of the solid ground at its lower border	360
70	12–F	Thickening of the solid ground below left "REO" Lower frameline broken below "I" of "SIMOS"	140
71	12–G	"0" of "60" joined to the lower frameline by a thin vertical colored line which turns to the right and then upwards. (Pos. 18)	330
72	12–H	An oblique white line traverses the lower frameline below "I" of "SIMOS" and the lower part of "M" of "SIMOS"	90


61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72

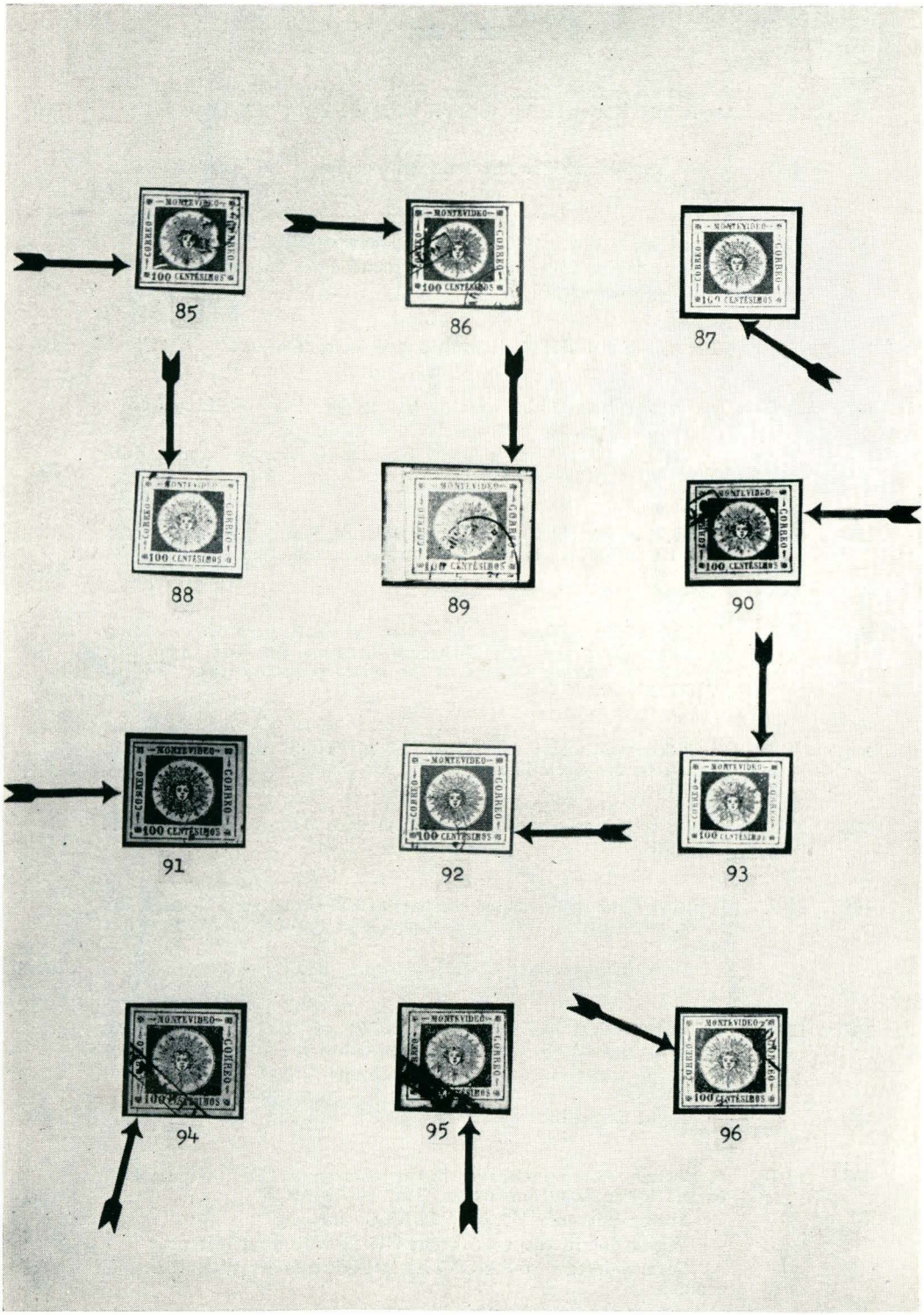
80 c. 1861

73	1–A	Very large oblique white flaw runs through "O" of "MONTE," the solid ground, the sun's rays and head, ending at the inner circle line over "E" of "TESIMOS." (Pos. 145)	1400
74	1–B	Solid ground interrupted between "E" of "MONTE" and the circle. (Pos. 121)	300
75	2–A	Large white flaw on "VIDE" penetrating into the solid ground below and obliterating the "I," the major part of "V" and "D" and some of the "E" of these letters	2100
76	6–A	Two large white flaws, one on the lower part of the sun's face and the sun's rays below and the other on "ON" of "MONTE" and the frameline above. (Pos. 42)	710
77	6–B	"8" of "80" blurred and appears small. Small colored spot between the S. W. ornament and the left frameline. (Pos. 174)	280
78	7–A	Oblique white flaw through "EV" of "MONTEVIDEO" extending vertically through the solid ground to the circle line. (Pos. 157)	650
79	8–A	Upper frameline broken and squeezed over "D" of "VIDEO" The letters "EO" of "VIDEO" distorted and the solid ground below, irregular Right frameline defective to the right of and between the N. E. ornament and the pear below	5000
80	8–B	White flaw on the lower frameline below "8" of "80" and on lower part of the "8" (Pos. 110)	600
81	9–A	S. W. corner of the solid ground broken off White vertical dash on the circle line left of right "OR." (Pos. 39 of each pane)	30
82	9–B	White flaw on the sun's rays between the head of the sun and left "RR." (Pos. 159)	220
83	10–A	Lower frameline broken below "M" of "MOS." (Pos. 34 of each pane)	20
84	12–A	"C" and "O" of right "COR" joined to the solid ground by colored spots Several colored dots on the solid ground below "O" of right "REO." (Pos. 24 of each pane)	50


73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84

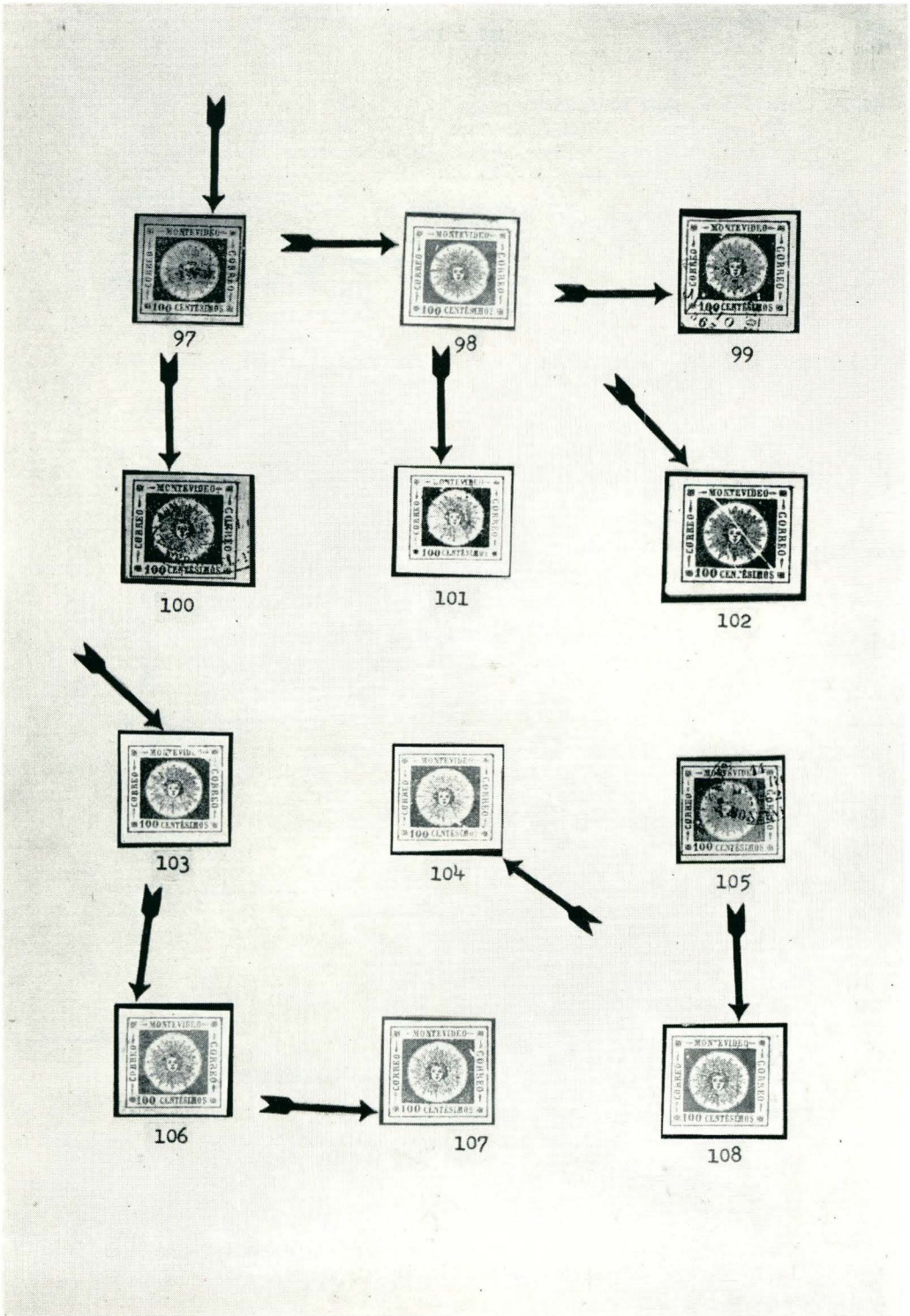
100 c. 1861

85	1–A	A white line of 2½ mm, in the solid ground over "100" White spot in the solid ground near the circle line level with left "C." (Pos. 73)	650
86	1–B	White dot in the solid ground level with bottom of N. W. pear	100
87	2–A	White oblique flaw traverses the two "0's" of "100" Left frameline broken level with "OR" and top of S. W. pear	900
88	2–B	A colored blot joined by four colored lines to the frameline above and the solid ground below, on the "M" of "MONTEVIDEO"	1100
89	3–A	The first right pear joined to the N. E. ornament	1700
90	3–B	White spot in the solid ground left of right "C"	190
91	4–A	The "R" of left "COR" is defective, appearing as colored dots and dashes. (Pos. 46)	230
92	4–B	Break in the right frameline level with the upper part of the S. E. ornament. Broken S. E. angle of the framelines	120
93	5–A	Five white dots in the upper right part of the solid ground. Known as the "Scorpion" variety. (Pos. 179)	1200
94	5–B	A colored line traverses the stamp from "M" of "MONTE" through the right side of the S. W. ornament and the lower frameline below	700
95	5–C	White dot in the solid ground over "SI" of "SIMOS" (Pos. 11)	80
96	5–D	A white dash extends from the circle line pointing towards the second "R" of left "CORREO" (Pos. 35)	30


85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96

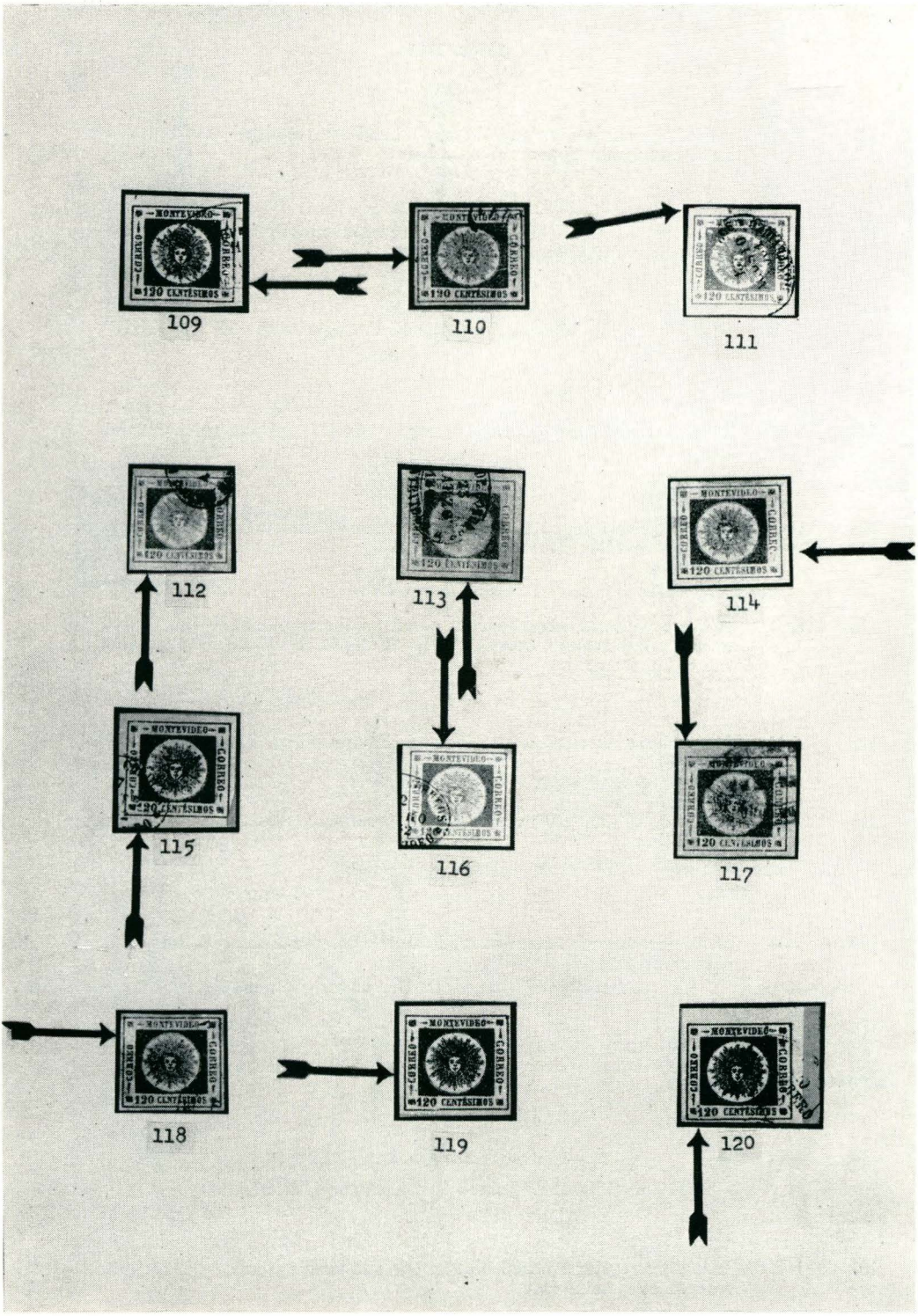
100 c. 1861

97	6–A	A vertical colored line 13 mm long, from "E" of "VIDEO" extends into the circle up to level with the right "E" (Pos. 36)	900
98	6–B	White vertical spot in the solid ground below "M" of "MONTE–VIDEO"	90
99	7–A	Round white dot in the solid ground over "1" of "100" Two white dots in the solid ground close to each other over "M" of "MOS" (Pos. 61)	240
100	7–B	The "O" of "MONTE" is broken and looks like a "C"	140
101	7–C	Two white dots in the solid ground under "ON" of "MONTE" White flaws in "M" and "N" of "MONTE" "D" of "DEO" has a heavy blot on its top part and a dash below its right side	320
102	8–A	A thick white oblique line traverses the stamp extending from "M" of "MONTE" to the S. E. corner of the solid ground. (Pos. 158)	3000
103	8–B	A thick white oblique line traverses the N. E. part of the stamp extending from the right frameline between the first right pear and the "C" which follows to the upper frameline over "ID" of "VIDEO"	1200
104	9–A	A broken white line runs from "S" of "MOS" through the solid ground to the circle line above "S" of "SIM"	800
105	10–A	White spot in the solid ground level with "O" of the left "COR" (Pos. 34)	130
106	11–A	A colored line in the upper left part of the stamp runs through the N. W. angle of the frameline, stopping at the left of the first left pear Broken upper part of "R" of right "REO"	1000
107	12–A	Colored vertical line runs through "E" of "CENT" from above the circle line to the lower frameline below it Large white cut into the solid ground left of "COR" of right "CORREO" Right frameline broken on a level with the "RR" (Pos. 24)	800
108	12–B	A vertical colored line traverses the stamp from "DE" of "VIDEO" to the lower frameline under "IM" of "SIMOS" Lower part of "T" of "MONTE" missing White dot in the solid ground level with first left pear Several letters of "MONTEVIDEO" connect with the solid ground	900


97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108

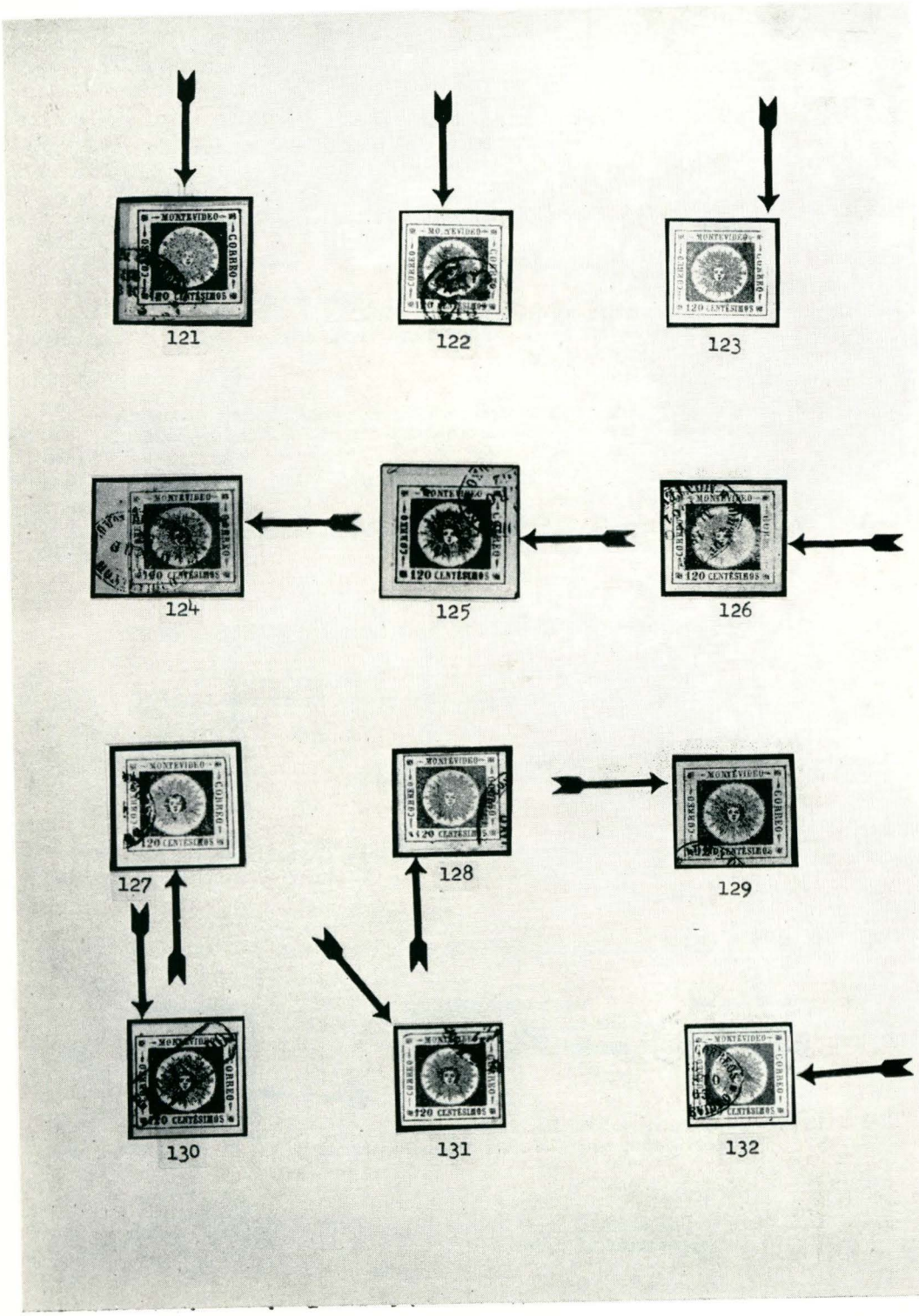
120 c. 1861

109	1–A	S. E. pear partially missing Lower part of right frameline irregular and broken Numerous colored dots and dashes between S. E. corner of the solid ground and the S. E. pear	1000
110	1–B	Colored blot joined to the left frameline to the left of "R" of "COR" Oblique white line runs from right "E" through the solid ground into the sun's rays	240
111	1–C	Large white flaw in the N. W. corner of the solid ground below the first upper pear	130
112	2–A	"1" of "120" distorted and very thick Break in lower frameline under "O" of "MOS"	900
113	2–B	The vertical stroke of "E" of "TESIMOS" is distorted "C" of "CENT" with an accent. (Pos. 176)	110
114	2–C	S. E. pear almost completely missing Last "O" of right "REO" broken at its lower right side, giving the appearance of a "C"	1050
115	2–D	The "1" of "120" is broken in its lower part	500
116	2–E	Upper right part of "O" of "MONT" missing	90
117	2–F	Upper frameline broken at the N. W. angle pointing downwards Numerous colored dots and dashes around the N. E. angle of the framelines	340
118	3–A	The first left pear is missing	2200
119	4–A	Creased transfer of the S. W. portion of the solid ground showing an oblique white line from "O" of left "COR" towards the circle and then downwards to the lower border of the solid ground Lower frameline broken under "20" of "120" Colored vertical line runs from "T" of "MONTE" into the white field of the circle	1700
120	4–B	Colored spot between S. W. ornament, the corner of the solid ground and the top of "1" of "120"	10


109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120

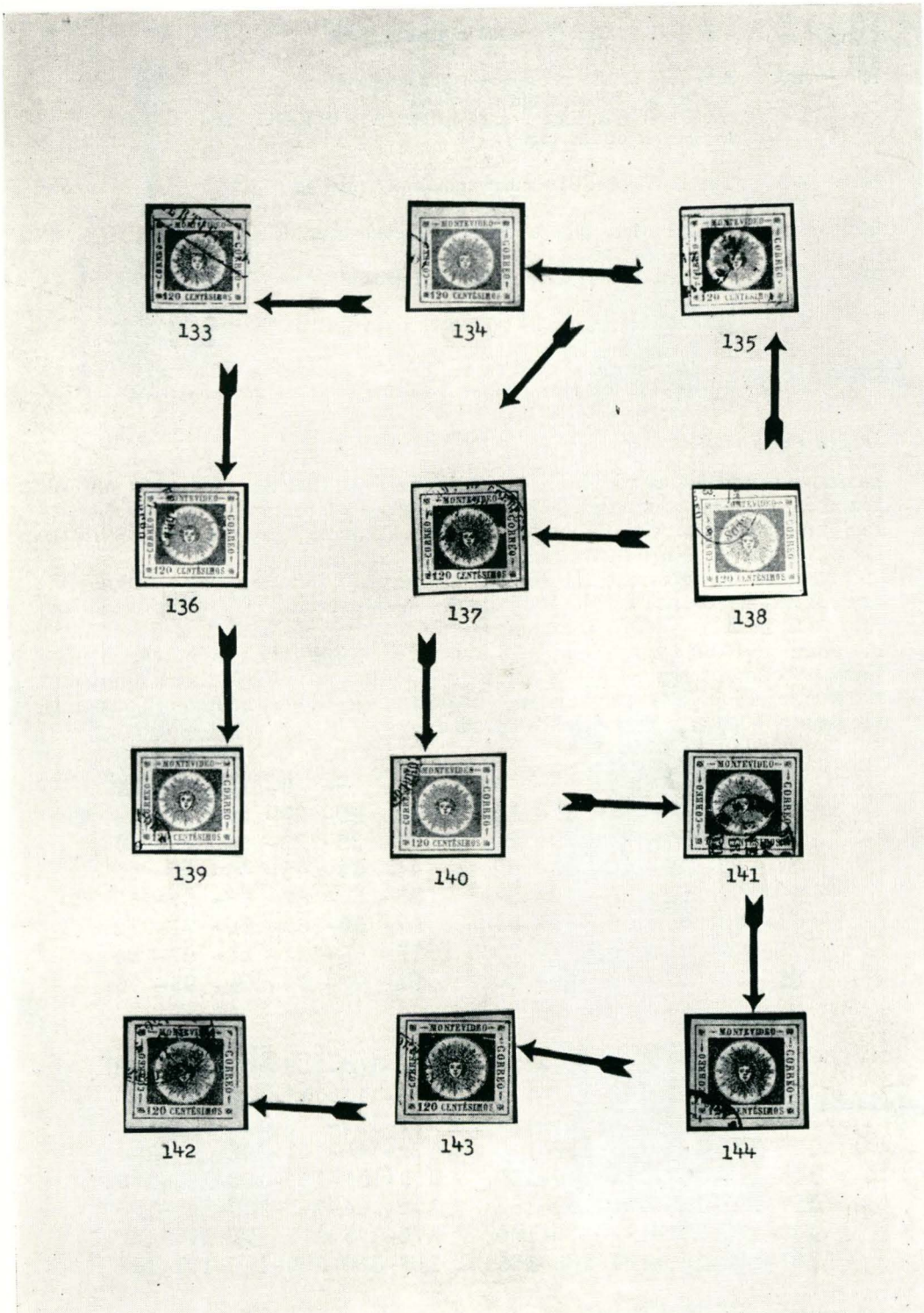
120 c. 1861

121	5–A	All of the sun's rays and the sun's head are smudged as if covered by a cloud and appear in pale print	1000
122	5–B	"NT" of "MONTEVIDEO" distorted and mostly missing because of a white and colored flaw	180
123	6–A	Right frameline missing from the N. E. angle to the "O" of "COR" Top part of right "COR" missing	2000
124	6-B	Thick colored blot on "CO" on right "COR" and the solid ground below "C"	900
125	6–C	Round white flaw on the lower right side of the sun's face. (Known as the "Swollen face" variety)	950
126	6–D	A large white and transparent cloud on the right of the sun's face, on the solid ground, most of right "CORREO," the S. E. pear and the right frameline	720
127	6–E	Very short rays below the face of the sun. (Pos. 12 in each pane)	10
128	7–A	"1" and "2" of "120" very defective, slanting and separated from each other Half of the S. W. ornament is missing	1300
129	7–B	N. W. ornament defective and with numerous colored dots and dashes around it "E" of "MONTE" joined to the upper frameline	310
130	7–C	Square colored spot joined to the upper frameline over the N. W. ornament	200
131	7–D	The N. W. angle of the framelines defective and retouched "E" of "MONTE" joined to the upper frameline	240
132	7–E	Large triangular colored blot in the sun's rays joined to the right side of the sun's face	600


121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132

120 c. 1861

133	7–F	The lower frameline has four large breaks Some of the lower part of "O" of "SIMOS" is missing	190
134	8–A	The lower stroke of right "E" is blurred, thick and curved. (Pos. 182)	160
135	8–B	Large irregular colored blots on the "S" of "MOS" and the lower frameline below the S. E. ornament. (Pos. 188)	1800
136	8–C	White breaks into the solid ground on its right border to the left of and between the N. E. ornament and the "C" which follows, and "OR" of "COR"	60
137	8–D	Large white flaws on the solid ground between the "R" of right "COR" and the circle. (Pos. 164)	380
138	9–A	A broken vertical colored line runs through the left side of the sun's face A white line within the left side of the right letter "C" Small white break in the solid ground below this letter "C"	180
139	10–A	The N. E. ornament is broken at its top	70
140	10–B	A white vertical line traverses the solid ground from the first upper pear to the "2" of "120"	210
141	11–A	A white dash projects from the circle towards the left "OR"	10
142	12–A	Right frameline missing from "O" of "REO" Half of N. E. ornament is missing	2000
143	12–B	A white horizontal line runs across the right frameline, the N. E. pear, entering into the solid ground up to below "O" of "VIDEO"	180
144	12–C	A vertical colored line between "I" and "D" of "VIDEO" giving the appearance of a double "I" "E" and "O" of "VIDEO" irregular	190


133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144

180 c. 1861

145	1–A	Left side of the sun's face is squeezed in "8" of "80" is slightly inclined Lower frameline broken below "C" of "CENT" and irregular to the left of the break	5000
146	4–A	The S. W. pear is almost completely missing	3200
147	5–A	Oblique white spot in the solid ground over "8"	800
148	7–A	Horizontal white dash in the solid ground below "D" of "VIDEO"	490
149	8–A	White dots in the solid ground between the left "E" and the circle	360
150	12–A	Thickening of the solid ground joined to the "O" of right "COR" Colored dot on the right frameline over the same letter, "O"	1200

(FROM PAGE 143)

mentions two varieties, which he described as scarce, that the author has not ever found in his years of studies. Consequently, Lee's "80c with a squeezed transfer" and the "120c with the bottom frameline missing" are not included in the listing of the 150 varieties.

The tabulation of the 150 distinguishing plate flaws on Pages 143 to 169, first of all, is grouped by the individual denomination. The listing is divided into four parts. Column 1 numbers each variety. Column 2 is the writer's designation of the Type. Column 3 has the description of the individual plate flaws. Column 4 is a system of points used to designate the author's opinion of the relative scarcity of each variety. Logically, the higher the number of points, the scarcer such a variety has been graded.

1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6	7- 8- 9- 10- 11- 12
13- 14- 15- 16- 17- 18	19- 20- 21- 22- 23- 24
25- 26- 27- 28- 29- 30	31- 32- 33- 34- 35- 36
37- 38- 39- 40- 41- 42	43- 44- 45- 46- 47- 48
49- 50- 51- 52- 53- 54	55- 56- 57- 58- 59- 60
61- 62- 63- 64- 65- 66	67- 68- 69- 70- 71- 72
73- 74- 75- 76- 77- 78	79- 80- 81- 82- 83- 84
85- 86- 87- 88- 89- 90	91- 92- 93- 94- 95- 96

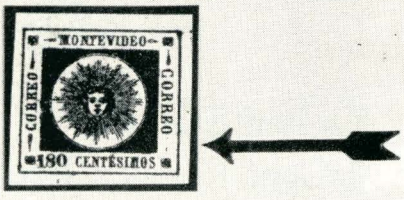
According to Type

97- 98- 99-100-101-102	103-104-105-106-107-108
109-110-111-112-113-114	115-116-117-118-119-120
121-122-123-124-125-126	127-128-129-130-131-132
133-134-135-136-137-138	139-140-141-142-143-144
145-146-147-148-149-150	151-152-153-154-155-156
157-158-159-160-161-162	163-164-165-166-167-168
169-170-171-172-173-174	175-176-177-178-179-180
181-182-183-184-185-186	187-188-189-190-191-192

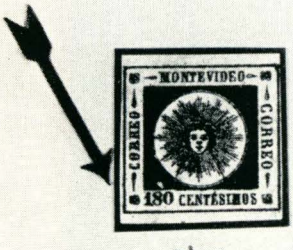
By Number



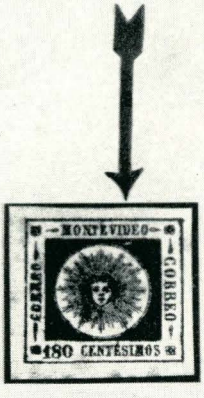
145



146



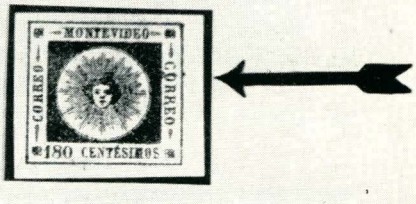
147



148



149



150

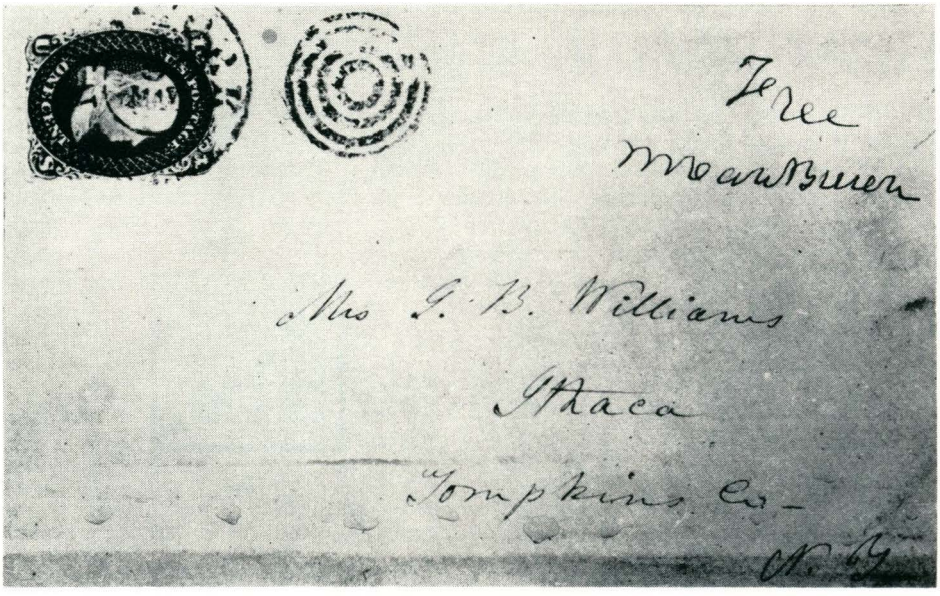
Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

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 16, N. Y.

United States
1 Cent Carrier Fee

Here is a cover that is both historically and philatelically interesting.



(Photograph by Boutrelle)

Notice in the upper right the manuscript FREE Franking of President Martin Van Buren signed "M. Van Buren."

But his Free Franking privileges did not cover the 1 cent Carrier Fee, which was prepaid with the 1 cent 1861 stamp as seen on this cover.

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

The Clubhouse

Meeting of February 5, 1964

U. S. Bank Note Issues, Especially the 10c Jefferson

The Bank Note Issues with special reference to the 10c Jefferson was the subject of a talk delivered by *Allen H. Seed, Jr.* at this regular Clubhouse meeting.

Describing the "Bank Note" era as the period from 1870 to 1890 when the National, Continental and American Bank Note Companies, in that order, printed stamps of the same general design for the U. S. Post Office Department, Mr. Seed pointed out that these issues followed the well-known 1869's and directly preceeded the 1890 issue.

The change in design from the 69's was brought about because, in the words of Postmaster General Creswell, "the adhesive postage stamps adopted by my predecessor (Alexander Randall) failed to give satisfaction to the public on account of their size, their unshapely form, the inappropriations of their designs, the difficulty of cancelling them effectively, and the inferior quality of gum." The new designs, featuring the heads of distinguished Americans, were taken from "marble busts of acknowledged excellence."

Mr. Seed then proceeded to describe the various Bank Note printings using, as his example, the ten cents showing the head of Thomas Jefferson. He illustrated his remarks with some 35 color slides and 240 selected album pages of the Jefferson stamp from his own specialized collection.

Taking up the stamps of the National Bank Note Company, which held the first contract (1870-73), he showed a die proof of a rejected design followed by die proofs of the issued stamps. He followed this with stamps and covers showing the grilled variety. Commenting on a strip of three, the first stamp showing a split grill, the others only a faint grill, he quoted Mr. L. G. Brookman, who had examined the piece, as saying, "It is perfectly normal for a strip to show little or no grill on most stamps. I believe that half of the ten cent Nationals





One of the interesting covers displayed by Mr. Allen H. Seed, Jr. that shows use to foreign countries. This one went to St. Helena. (Photos by Boutrelle)

that show no grill actually went through the grilling machine."

The National Jefferson without grill was illustrated by a beautiful used block of twelve with a blue cork cancellation and an exceptional single copy from the Newbury Collection with a red "smacked on the nose" New York foreign mail cancellation. Two interesting covers were also presented on the slides — one from Black Hawk, Colorado Territory to Simla, India; the other from Montrose, Pennsylvania to Paris, France, which, after being held up during the siege of Paris, was forwarded to Rome, Italy, with 10 and 40 centime French stamps to prepay the additional postage.

The Continental Bank Note Company issues, with secret mark, were illustrated by slides of the Goodall prints, small die proof on India paper, plate proof on card, an imprint plate number proof of twelve and a used block of four showing strong double transfer. Covers screened included a scarce combination cover from St. Thomas with a 3 cent Danish West Indies stamp (used as a "local") and a pair of 10 cent Continentals with steamship cancellation; another combination cover, New York to Callao, Peru, with Peruvian postage due stamp, and a registered cover from Peacham to W. Newbury, Vermont with the short-time eleven cents registration rate. He also showed a cover from the Shanghai Postal Agency to Medford, Massachusetts, and read excerpts from the very interesting letter enclosed which described conditions in China in 1875.

Discussing the American Bank Note Company "soft paper" issues, Mr. Seed pointed out that the ten cent denomination was the only one in this series that came both with and without a secret mark. He explained this by pointing out that research undertaken by Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos and other students of this issue revealed that on at least two occasions the American Bank Note Company had used National transfer rolls, these contained no secret mark in re-entering Continental plates numbers 302 and 303, which were used by the American Bank Note Company in 1880 and in making the new American plates Nos. 377 and 378 in 1881. He also discussed the various theories with regard to the multiple pieces from the third state of plates Nos. 302 and 303 which show combinations of secret mark, a hairline secret mark and no secret mark.

Mr. Seed's slides illustrated these various types and included a mint strip of three, used strip of five and a block of six all containing stamps, side-by-side, with and without the Continental secret mark. He also showed a strip of three and a cover with the scarce "black-brown" color shade variety.

Other covers on slides included one from New Bedford, Mass. to the "Bark Clarice, St. Helena, Atlantic Ocean" (see illustration) and one from Boston, Mass. to Senegambria.

Mr. Seed wound up his talk by illustrating and describing the American Bank Note Company's re-engraved 10 cent Jefferson issued in 1882 showing reworked frame and other changes from the original die. His slide exhibits included plate proofs, trial color proofs, and the issued stamp, first in a mint imprint plate number block of thirty and then in a used block of thirty. Covers included one from Medicine Bow, Wyoming Territory, to New Haven, Conn.; another from Philadelphia to Algeria with a pair of the three cent vermilion, and another from New York to Constantinople, Turkey with supplementary mail cancellation. (Illustrated on Page 171.)

When the lights went on and the slide showing had been completed, Mr. Seed walked around the room commenting briefly on the various stamps and covers in the wall frames.

Meeting of February 19, 1964

European Countries — Members' Participation

This turned out to be an interesting meeting that could have been more so, if there had been more participation!

Only six entries had been received and, in view of the inclement weather on the evening itself, it speaks well for the hardiness of the philatelist in general that five of the six promised exhibits made it.

The participation also was announced in advance as competitive. A panel of three judges — anonymity breeds security — made the following Awards:

First Award. Postmarks of Early Spain by Theodore Van Dam

Mr. Van Dam displayed what he called the Third Phase of Spanish cancellations, commencing with the first small circular 20 cm. town dated marking of 1854. In the beginning, he showed that the mute or grid was used also at the same time, the mute cancelling the stamp and the town postmark being applied to the letters. Examples of stampless covers were included, still in use six years after the issue of adhesive postage stamps.

Although the first town cancel was on covers dated as late as 1867, a new one of similar size but with oblique dated numerals and numbers had come into use in 1857. Examples of these were shown.

Still later, dateless cancels commenced. In 1870, postal markings were to be found in many colors including red, blue and green. Errors occured with inverted months, misdated years and other slips.

About this time a new 22cm. circular town cancellation was introduced, while between 1871 and 1878 the date was a sans-serif type. In 1875, a 25 cm. cancel was prepared; there were also some single-lined circular datestamps instead of double-lined. A number of cancellations were prepared locally by towns and these often varied considerably from the normal types. Excellent examples of all these interesting cancellations were shown by Mr. Van Dam in this comprehensive display, on which he obviously spoke with knowledge.

Second Award. Classic France by Adrien Boutrelle.

Mr. Boutrelle opened his comments by stating: "I don't want to talk about these stamps — they are here!" He did, however, cover briefly the group of

classic French issues which he showed. This very attractive display covered shades, cancellations and type varieties, the last illustrated most effectively by enlarged photographs. These obviously were his own work, because he is the Club's and this magazine's official photographer.

His exhibit, which went up to the "Peace and Commerce" issues, and also included Alsace Lorraine, was fully appreciated by those present.

Third Award. Germany 10 pf. carmine of 1889 by Harry A. Holman.

As all competitors were limited to two frames, Mr. Holman was able only to show a small portion of his extensive collection of the 1889 issues. His exhibit was an excellent example of what a fine study can be carried out with a stamp cataloguing two cents.

All phases of philately were covered. There were plate flaws or breaks (where constant) including the dot in "T" of "Reichpost" with a cancellation of December 1899, although the authoritative *Kohl Handbuch* believed that it first occured in 1901; postal forgery (*i. e.* to defraud the post, not the collector or dealer) which had been found emanating from three towns; Railroad cancellations of which about 1500 different are to be found; town cancellations, needing some 2000 different to encompass all towns and types; and, finally, "perfins" predating the use of perforated initials in the United States by some 30 years. This certainly was a well prepared and well explained exhibit.

Certificate of Participation. Bosnia and Lithuania by Albert Philip Cohen.

The two entries by this one exhibitor were treated as a unit by the three judges. One frame exhibited by Mr. Cohen comprised Lithuania 1919, the bicolored White Knight "Vytis" issue. Shown was a group of errors and varieties that would have gladdened the heart of a contemporary new issue dealer, and at the same time, caused a shortage of black ink for those operating in the "Black Spot" area.

Mr. Henry Kraemer, speaking for Mr. Cohen, pointed out that these well might be genuine errors and varieties, although some persons believed they more likely represent "printers' waste."

The Bosnia (or Bosnia and Herzegovina, to give it its full title) material in the second frame exhibited the attractive engraved Pictorial Issue of 1906 with particular emphasis on the numerous perforations, ranging from 5 to 12½. At that time, the Imperial Court was philatelically inclined and ordered a multiplicity of perforations. (Today they would have had the issue overprinted "WHO, WHY, WHAT or WHEN.")

Mr. Kraemer stated that there were fourteen official and twenty-five unofficial combinations. The set also came imperforated — somewhat of an anticlimax ! Mr. Cohen's were two tongue-in-cheek exhibits which were thoroughly appreciated. (*Bernard D. Harmer.*)

Meeting of March 4, 1964

Austria

The Austria Philatelic Society, one of the Study Groups to meet here each month, conducted this meeting. *Mr. Henry Kraemer* acted as the Master of Ceremonies. He had also planned the program seeking to have it diversified with representation of early postal history before adhesive stamps, the classic issues and also the 20th century.

Before introducing the four exhibitors, Mr. Kraemer sketched the history of

the Austria Philatelic Society. The idea of forming a group of specialists in Austrian philately began here at the Collectors Club in 1947. The Nazis had done American philately a great service, although it never was so intended. But by their racist, religious and anti-intellectual persecutions, the Nazis forced some of the great Austrian philatelists, both collector and dealer, to leave their homeland and settle in New York City about a year before the outbreak of World War II. The late Edwin Mueller was an outstanding example.

Mr. Kraemer recalled that Mr. Mueller with another dealer, the late Felix Brunner and Mr. Joseph Bush as well as a few other collectors, first met here at the Club to explore the possibilities of forming a serious Study Group on Austria. The Society began in 1948 and has prospered, still making many contributions to the study of Austrian philately.

Two Founder members were present here on March 4th. Besides the Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Henry Kraemer, Mr. Anthony Babiak, the first President of the Society also was in attendance.

Early postal history was presented by *Mr. Joseph Forman*. The first item displayed was a folded letter from September 12, 1509 either posted or more likely delivered by courier from the Imperial Castle near Passau to a Stephen Gruen at Innsbruck. The letter was written in Latin, but the writer's name is too indistinct to identify.

Mr. Forman's display of postal history was divided into four groups. The first was the very early letters from the 16th and 17th centuries. Other outstanding items were (a) a letter dated December 25, 1578 bearing the seal of Emperor Rudolph II addressed to the Archduke of Austria. Sent by courier, it was marked "Cito, Cito, Cito" (speedy delivery). At that time, the Imperial capital was in Prague, not Vienna. (b) Another one dated February 1601 addressed to Lord Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, who in 1619 became Emperor Ferdinand II. (c) An August 25, 1666 letter signed by Emperor Leopold I that was sent to Baron Johann Joanelli in Teluan, Hungary. The recipient was Chief of the Exchequer of the Hungarian Mining Regions. The contents of this letter have been translated. Finally, (d) an official letter dated 1672 from Gratz written on behalf of Emperor Leopold I with the Imperial Seal. It was sent to Count Auersperg, Province of Carniola, and it ordered the Chief of State there to report on the border skirmishes with the Republic of Venice.

Mr. Forman's Group 2 showed seven engraved portraits of former Austrian Emperors and Empresses.

Group 3 of the postal history related to a display of some of the early surviving Postal Orders and Decrees. One was a Postal Order from 1748 by Empress Maria Theresa seeking to rectify abuses in the postal service. The other was a Postal Decree in 1772 by the same Empress stating regulations for people traveling. They were forbidden to carry mail.

The final Group 4 presented the Pre-Adhesive Stamp Period from 1777 to 1850, when the first stamps were issued. No student has ever researched a specialty more thoroughly than the late Edwin Mueller did with this Pre-stamp period. It was the privilege of this magazine to carry these fine studies. Therefore, serious collectors now can enjoy collecting a field that has been wonderfully documented and classified. Mr. Forman's display was evidence of this.

The popular classic period of Austrian stamps could not have had a finer representation than the collection of a veteran philatelist, *Mr. Frank Kohn*. This collection had gained the Grand Award at our Annual Competion in 1955 and then, had been the subject of a whole meeting program here at the Club on March 21, 1956. In the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST of July, 1956 (Vol. 35,





(Left) 9Kr. mint block of four, Mueller Type I, an exceptional piece (Photo by Boutrelle); (Right) The 3Kr. with a full St. Andrew's Cross from the lower right corner of a sheet.

No. 4, pages 245-248) there is a detailed and accurate report of Mr. Kohn's 1956 exhibit and lecture on the First Issue of Austria written by another well-known Austrian specialist, the late Louis Stich.

With only a few exceptions, M. Kohn repeated what he had said in 1956. This is mentioned in no sense of criticism for the repetition, because there were many collectors in the audience, who never knew of the program of eight years ago. But should any reader wish to learn the details of Mr. Kohn's outstanding collection of the First Issue, it is recommended that they read the aforementioned 1956 report in this magazine. Two of the outstanding items displayed are shown above.

The third speaker, *Mr. Fred Rafael*, jumped a time gap of 1850 to 1918, when he exhibited and spoke upon one of the most interesting historical periods in aero-philately. This is the first Austria Air Mail of 1918. Again, it was the diligence of former students of Austrian philately, who recorded the stamps and events of this pioneer period in air post. Mr. Rafael had studied this carefully and his explanation held the interest of all present. It is well worth recording.

Austria actually can lay claim to the first air mail route in the World. Certainly, it was the World's first international air mail route. Its air mail issue of three stamps issued in 1918 for this service was preceeded only by a single stamp of Italy in 1917 that was issued not for a regular service, but only a special flight from Rome to Turin and return.

Austria's regular air mail service began on March 20, 1918 on an experimental basis. Then, just a short time later on April 1, 1918, air mail was placed on a regular schedule. One must remember that the far better known 1918 air mail, that of our own country, did not commence until May 15, 1918 with flights between New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C. Thus, Austria inaugurated its air mail service six weeks before the United States.

The airline operated between Vienna-Cracow-Lemberg and Kiev. One must know the history of this period, because a few years later only Vienna remained as Austrian. But the Ukraine in 1918 was an independent country. It had signed a separate peace treaty with Austria on March 3, 1918. Consequently, an air service from the capital of Austria to the capital of Ukraine established in 1918 the world's first international air mail route.

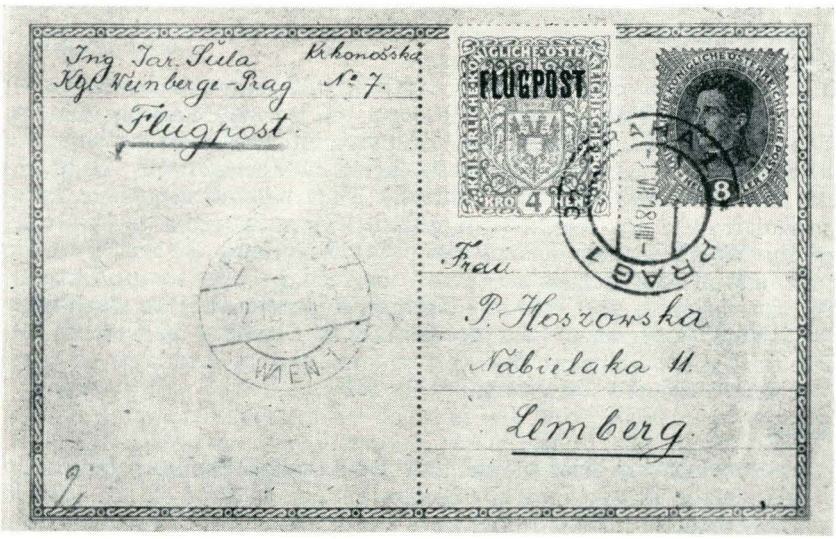
The suprising matter is that Austria, still fighting for her existence and to

be defeated before the year 1918 had ended, diverted her attention and resources from fighting a world-wide war to inaugurating a public air mail service. Why? Austria was facing starvation. It needed the grain from the East and could exchange in return some industrial products the Ukraine needed. Also some German and Austrian troops already were in the Ukraine to fight against the Russian Bolsheviks. So, this was another reason for trying to establish and maintain a speedy communication line.

Mr. Rafael described the type of planes used. Also only a few highly-placed persons were permitted to fly as passengers. The Military operated the Air Service and public passengers were forbidden. Also the service was conducted like a relay race. One plane would fly a short leg and land, as a new one was all set to take off. The mail was rushed from the landing plane to the one about to take off.

Next, the air mail rates were explained. The air post was restricted to ordinary letters and postal cards. At first, the mail had to be deposited only at a special counter in the Main Post Offices of Vienna, Cracow and Lemberg. The fee was 1 Krone plus 1½ Krone per 20 grams according to the distance on the route. It was similar to the United States Zonal air mail system that began in 1924.

There had not been sufficient time to print special stamps, so three of the current postage stamps were overprinted "Flugpost." Two had to be surcharged with new, higher values. The issue has had great philatelic appeal. Even many American aero-philatelists have formed vast specialized collections with Austria Scott C1 to C3. Furthermore, specialized catalogues such as Sanabria in our country and the Austrian Sobetsky list many varieties in perforations, papers, imperforated copies, errors such as inverted overprints, essays and proofs. There also was a 7 Kronen stamp that was prepared for use on the complete route from Vienna to Kiev but it was never sold to the public.



An exceedingly scarce item according to the late Edwin Mueller. The first air mail stamps of Austria (Scott C1-3) in June 1918 were placed on sale in the Provincial capitals. Prague was one at the time. It is recorded, for example, that only 82 pieces of mail were flown from Prague during the entire month of July. This postal card was flown from Prague June 1, 1918. It has the Receiving or Transit postmark of Vienna, June 2, 1918, on the face and a backstamp of Lemberg June 3, 1918. (Harry A. Holman Collection. Photo by Boutrelle)

On July 4, 1918 the air post service was extended between Vienna and Budapest and it was planned to expand the service further as far as Odessa. But it was too ambitious. There were not enough planes nor could military aviators be spared from the war effort to fly the mail. Also, the public did not patronize the service as it had been hoped for. Therefore, on July 24, 1918 the Vienna-Budapest route was closed down.

As for covers, because the public did not use this new air post service, most of the mail was philatelic. Consequently, commercial covers are very scarce. (See the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST of September 1963 — Vol. 42 No. 5, pages 302, 313.)

With the defeat of Austria fast approaching, the shortage of both planes and manpower and the lack of public patronage, the air service ceased operations on October 15, 1918. The record from April 1 to October 15, 1918, however, is remarkable. A total of 719 flights were made and there were only 12 accidents. But in only one was the mail lost.

Mr. Rafael's stamps and covers portrayed this first air mail issue of Austria in a most interesting and thorough manner.

The final speaker was *Mr. Herbert J. Bloch,* who discussed the stamps of the Western Ukraine.

The specific area involved in the short-lived historical existence of the Western Ukraine is found in the province of Galicia. Occupying generally the northeastern corner of the Austria-Hungarian Empire, the Western Ukraine had become a part of the Empire in 1772 and remained so until the collapse of the Central Powers in World War I. The circumstances leading to the establishment of the Independent State of Western Ukraine are found in the chaotic conditions at the end of the first World War and in the varied nationalistic backgrounds of the inhabitants of the general area, and especially of the province of Galicia. The western part of the province, with its main city of Krakow, was largely inhabited by people of Polish background. But the population of the eastern portion of Galicia consisted of mainly Ruthenians of Ukrainian background and language.

It was the confusion during the military defeat and breakdown of the Austria-Hungarian Empire with the lapse of normal controls that political moves resulted in the ultimate step of proclaiming the formation of the independent state. It was the express intention of the victorious Allies to return the province of Galicia to Polish control. This did not appeal to the sections with predominantly Ruthenian background. There was also the promised support of the White Russian Forces occupying Kiev, and the further encouragement of Austria, still keeping an eye on the food supplies in the Ukraine.

The formation of the Western Ukraine Republic and the establishment of the Provisional Government was proclaimed in Lemberg on October 19, 1918. The Provisional Government did not remain long at Lemberg as the Polish Army occupied the city on November 1, 1918.

First Issues

It was during this brief period that the so-called Lemberg Issue came into being. An octagonal-boxed overprint was applied to four of the 1916-17 Austrian postage stamps. Little is known of the exact details of this issue and their precise status may never be definitely established. Numerous copies of these stamps and several multiple pieces were shown by Mr. Bloch as he discussed this issue.

From this point on, the historical and philatelic focus of the Republic of Western Ukraine is on the adminstrative areas of Kolomea and Stanislau,

two of the most important cities of the area.

The Kolomea Issue was introduced on December 12, 1918, and again were prepared by overprinting four of available Austrian stamps. This overprint also reflects a change of Ukrainian currency; i. e., SHAGIV, SOTIKIV and GRIVNA. The four stamps were the only ones overprinted. For all other postage, the regular Austrian stamps were used. In this case, too, Mr. Bloch showed numerous copies and pieces in detailing this issue.

Stanislau Overprints

The Stanislau Issues are more numerous and fortunately well documented. In Stanislau it soon became evident that, after joining in the monetary change to Ukrainian currency, quantities of the regular Austrian stamps bought with its devalued currency might be brought in. To prevent this hedge, it was decided to overprint the stamps then on hand. The First Stanislau Issue was released on March 19, 1919. Overprints were applied to the stamps on hand of the 1916-18 regular Austrian issue. The plate was set to apply the overprint to one sheet of 25 stamps at one time, and repeated, as necessary.

At this point, a young student in Stanislau by the name of Eisenberg enters into the picture and we embark upon an incredible philatelic adventure. At this particular time, student Eisenberg wished to move to Vienna, Austria. But he encountered currency regulations making it impossible to take his money with him. He then hit upon the idea of purchasing postage stamps with his funds. This he quickly did and proceeded to Vienna.

Upon reaching Vienna, he tried to turn the stamps into funds but he encountered some difficulty. Eisenberg himself was not known in Vienna philatelic circles, nor was anything known about the stamps he was offering. Therefore he was unsuccessful until he encountered a dealer by the name of K. Koermer. He gave some credibility to Eisenberg's story. Consequently, he not only purchased the entire holding, but persuaded Eisenberg to return to Stanislau to obtain more stamps as well as all the verification possible.

Second Stanislau Issue

While it was not known at the time, Eisenberg had purchased almost the entire First Stanislau Issue. Then, upon his return to Stanislau, he found that to supply more stamps a second group had been overprinted, making the Second Stanislau issue. The Second Stanislau Issue consisted of overprinted Austrian Military Stamps, and Postage Dues, and also a large group of Bosnia Postage Due stamps, all overprinted for use as regular postage.

Student Eisenberg purchased these stamps and, in the process of obtaining the statistics and proof of authenticity, he prepared a most unusual document. Although this document later had been cut into pieces to market the greater rarities, it is fortunate that photocopies of it in its original state still do exist.

In preparing this document, Eisenberg blocked off a large, double sheet of paper into rectangular spaces about one and one half inches in width and two inches in length allocating a block to each stamp issued. At the bottom of each space, he inserted the official record of the number of each denomination overprinted. In the upper portion of the block, he stuck one copy of each of the stamps then available at the Post Office. At this time, only a few denominations of the first issue were available. But the later issue, the overprinted Military stamps and Postage Due stamps, also were available and each value is represented. These stamps were all tied to the document with the official Post Office seal, featuring the traditional Ukrainian trident. It is also signed by an official of the postal department.

Mr. Bloch's reference collection featured a photocopy of the document with the stamps and one large piece of the original document with several stamps on it. As to the stamps, Mr. Bloch exhibited one complete sheet of 25, a unique item, and one of new overprints and many of the others in advanced state of plating, developed by him over many years.

Mr. Bloch emphasized that the reference document shows some startling facts. Many of the values were issued in very small quantities. Only twenty to thirty copies of a number of denominations were overprinted, and, of the larger quantities, two to three hundred are about the rule. He pointed out that this seems an unusually small quantity, but it is evidently all that the Post Office had on hand. The overprinted stock was probably sufficient for postal needs due to the chaotic conditions and the difficulty of all travel and communication.

Third Stanislau Issue

The Third Stanislau Issue came about when stamps ordered from Vienna did not arrive on time. Therefore an additional number of Austrian Military Stamps of 1917 were overprinted. These stamps received the same basic overprint as the previous issues, but with ornaments added.

The Vienna overprinting finally arrived, although it was almost too late. This Vienna overprint on the 1916-18 regular postage Austrian stamps shows for the first time the name of the country. The initials of the Ukrainian words indicating "Western Ukrainian National Republic" appear with a shield featuring the Ukrainian trident.

History, however, was moving rapidly. Bolshevik forces finally succeeded in driving the White Russian Cossacks from Kiev, and they later retreated into Western Ukraine. This did not prove an advantage, because the Western Ukraine Republic became a pawn, when the White Russians sought the aid of the Poles against the Bolsheviks in trying to regain Kiev. While this succeeded briefly, the White Russian cause finally collapsed completely after sacrificing Western Ukraine.

Romanian Occupation

A short period of occupation of the Kolomea area by Romanian forces gave rise to a long list of Austrian stamps bearing a boxed overprint indicating "CMT," probably designating the equivalent of a commission for military territory.

On August 21, 1919, the entire area was occupied by the Poles and the Western Ukraine National Republic ceased to exist.

As to the later history of this territory, which so briefly claimed independent existence, it was confirmed as Polish territory at the formal treaty following World War I and so it remained until the start of World War II.

It was then occupied by the Russians at the time of the betrayal of Poland. Then, as fortunes of war changed, it was occupied for several years by the Nazi Germans during their campaigns in Russia. Finally, with the German defeat it was again occupied by the Russians. At present this territory has been incorporated into the USSR as a part of the Soviet Ukraine.

As to the philatelic legacy of Western Ukraine, many of the stamps were issued in limited quantities, causing a number of counterfeits to come on the philatelic market. Some of the fraudlent material was fostered by reputable European stamp dealers whose names were intended to lend authenticity and bear their expertization markings. Mr. Bloch's reference collection, after covering in unusual completeness the various issues, included a large group of

the counterfeits.

This display and lecture were truly a showing of unusual material presented in a manner indicative of unusual philatelic knowledge and scholarship as well as being expounded in a most unusual and interesting style, as Mr. Herbert J. Bloch has demonstrated at this Club on many occasions.

1964 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

MAY AND JUNE

May 20th — *Display by Royal Philatelic Society, London*

June 3rd — *Airmail Proofs of American Bank Note Co.*—John J. Britt
— *Proofs and essays of Indian Feudatory States*—H. D. S. Haverbeck

Summer Recess

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

4972 Martin Apfelbaum, Huntingdon Valley, Penna. Collects General.
4973 Fred Rich, New York, N. Y.
4974 Max Hertsch, Berne, Switzerland.
4975 Gordon L. Rogers, Melbourne, Australia. Collects Cape of Good Hope, Commonwealth of Australia.
4976 William H. Miller, Jr., New York, N. Y. Collects United States Airmails, United States 1869, Bahamas.
4977 George B. Hafer, Jr., State College, Penna. Collects United States, Advertising on Stamps, British America, Europe.
4978 Robert J. Cierzniewski, Bay City, Mich. Collects United States, Vatican City, Laos, Cambodia, Poland.
4979 Frank Sankey, Walnut Creek, Calif.
4980 Edwin J. Walker, Kansas City, Mo. Collects United States.
4981 Lamont Hall, New York, N. Y.
4982 Irving Koslow, Brooklyn, N. Y.
4983 Richard A. Finkel, Pittsburgh, Penna. Collects Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg.
4984 Paul A. Larsen, Park Forest, Ill. Collects Leeward Islands, French Equatorial Africa.
4985 Hal N. Ottaway, Wichita, Kans. Collects United States Postal History, Free Franks.
4986 Fabius Schmerler, Loudonville, N. Y. Collects Israel, British Mandate of Palestine.
4987 J. Leonard Diamond, Miami Beach, Fla. Collects United States.
4988 Werner K. Elias, Jamaica, N. Y. Collects South Africa, Switzerland.
4989 Dr. John Carstairs Arnell, Ottawa, Canda. Collects Bermuda, Canada, United States, Great Britain.

(Continued on Page 185)

Book Reviews

The Postage Stamps of Great Britain — Part Three — Revised Edition. Edited by K. M. Beaumont and John Easton. Published by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, England. Demy 8 vo., 320 pages, 15 plates and numerous illustrations and diagrams — 40sh., ($5.60), postage extra.

In 1911, Part One of "The Stamps of Great Britain," covering the issues 1840 to 1853 was published by the Royal Philatelic Society, London. In 1934, Part Two — The Perforated Line-Engraved Issues was published by the same Society (with a Revised Edition in 1962). Then in 1954, Part Three — The Embossed Issues and the Surface-Printed Issues of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII, and, finally, late in 1957 Part Four — the issues of King George V appeared.

Now, the Royal has published a revised edition of Part Three under the editorship of K. M. Beaumont and John Easton.

In the ten years since the original Part Three appeared, the editors report that so much new information has come to light that the additions and revisions have resulted in this revised edition being double the original size.

In addition, in 1958, the "De La Rue History" was published, setting forth much new information and permitting corrections to many previous erroneous findings.

It is generally conceded — not without regret by philatelic Anglophiles — that the surface-printed issues of Great Britain are pretty dull, despite the fine printers behind them and the use of some bi-color stamps. Because of this, the Victoria and Edward VII issues have not enjoyed too much popularity, only the larger size higher denominations being appreciated to any real degree.

Because of this lesser interest, many collectors might feel that a book on these issues would not be of particular interest or worth its published price. In actual fact, *The Postage Stamps of Great Britain — Part Three* — is a most interesting and instructive volume, which is heartily recommended to those with even a moderate interest in these Great Britain stamps. For those who have no interest in these issues, and also for those who are considering a new field to pursue, the book is even more recommended.

This new edition gives the reader all the information he is likely to need to make an advanced study of the surface printed issues. Also, it gives it to him at a time when the issues can be bought (without having to rob the Bank of England or America) at very reasonable levels by today's price standards.

Nothing of importance appears to have been omitted by Messrs. Beaumont and Easton. Essays and proofs are covered, the papers and inks, the various perforations, plate make-up (a fascinating part of these issues and well covered with two-color plans), imprimaturs, cancellations, "SPECIMEN" overprints, Official and Departmental overprints, and much more, all are there, presented clearly and concisely.

An excellent publication has been published by the Royal Philatelic Society of London. *(Bernard D. Harmer)*

A Glossary of Abbreviated Handstruck Stamps edited and published by Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1, England (1964). Price 10/. ($1.40).

This is an indispensable guide to many of the strange abbreviations found on covers from the middle of the 15th century to the present era. However,

most of the markings are associated with the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

The idea of producing this glossary was conceived by Leslie Ray. His original typescript with additions by the late Wilfrid Haworth, Mons. Andre Lerlale, Dr. F. P. N. Parsons and Dr. Cecil Teall was the basis of the first edition which was enthusiastically received by postal historians on several continents. Subsequently many people have contributed from their own findings and the publication has been expanded as new information was reported. The 1959 edition consisted of 14 pages; this edition has 22.

As the title would indicate, the purpose of this glossary is to provide a concise and accurate interpretation of abbreviated markings. In order to limit the size of the booklet it was decided to eliminate abbreviations used solely to obliterate adhesive stamps, letters or initials when part of a handstamp or datestamp; most of the abbreviations of the French Army Posts, and T. P. O. and R. P. O. abbreviations.

It was particularly pleasing to note the addition of three items of great help to the postal historian. These consist of the dates when many countries changed from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar; a table of months of the year in Greek, Russian, Italian, Spanish and Czechoslovakian and the names and dates of the French Revolutionary months.

This will save many a trip to the dictionary and many a frustrating moment to the postal historian who has meticulously listed such dates only to find that the paper on which he had listed them has been mislaid. Now in one 22-page booklet, which can even be carried in one's pocket or pocketbook, there is all this pertinent data at our fingertips.

On page 1, students are recommended to consult Dal Gian's "I Timbri Postali ed i Tagli delli Soldi 4 per Lettera della Repubblica di Venezia;" Deniger's, "Handbuch der abgekurzten vorphilatelistchen Stempel"; Yvert's, "Catalogue des Estampilles et Obliterations Postales de France et des Colonies Francaises" (1929); Chase's "Catalogue des Cachets des Courriers-Convoyeurs de l'Origine a 1900" (1954) and Beaufond's, "Catalogue des Marques Postales et Obliterations des Bureaux Speciaux (1785-1876)" (1949) and "Les Marques Postales des Departments Conquis, 1792-1815" (1957).

We do not understand why Mr. Lowe failed to list that impeccable reference book by Marc Henroud and Jean J. Winkler entitled "Les Marques Postales de la Suisse, 1650-1850" (1945) and the 1961 supplement thereto by Mr. Winkler. Also, we wish that the Collectors Club with its magnificent library for the stamp collector had *all* of these books for the postal historian.

It may be hoped that in subsequent editions, Mr. Lowe may include some photographs so that we may more easily differentiate the abbreviated markings which are similar and used by several countries. Meanwhile, we say "bravo" for this fine guide for the postal historian. (*Edith M. Faulstich*)

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

The Bureau Specialist, Volume 34, 1963. Bound Volume. Gift of Mr. George R. M. Ewing.

The Postage Stamps of Great Britain, Part Three: Revised Edition, edited by K. M. Beaumont and John Easton. Published by The Royal Philatelic Society London, England. 1964. 344 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

A Glossary of Abbreviated Handstruck Stamps by Leslie Ray and others. Second Edition 1964. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England. 21 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stamps of Italy Used Abroad, Part Two, by S. D. Tchilinghirian and Rag. R. Bernardelli. Harris Publications Limited, London, England. 1964. 80 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the authors.

Ma's Illustrated Catalogue of the Stamps of China, edited by Ma Zung-Sung. Published by Shun Chang & Co., Shanghai, China. 1947. 568 pages. Illustrated. English and Chinese text. Hard cover. Gift of Mr. Albert Philip Cohen.

Die Briefmarken von Jugoslawien (1) by Ing. Vladimir Fleck. Heft 17 der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Frankfurt am Main. 1964. 38 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Die Briefmarken von Mecklenburg-Schwerin by Georg Albert, Hans v. Rudolphi and Oscar Schulz. Heft 18 der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Frankfurt am Main. 1964. 19 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Bombay-Karachi Sea Post Office by Col. D. R. Martin, R. E. (Retd.) and Mr. G. C. Danby. Published by the India Study Circle. 1964. 24 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Albert H. Higgins.

International Stamp Dealers' Directory, edited by Tom Morgan. Harris Publications, Ltd., London, England. 192 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

United States Navy Missile Mail by William Ronson. Published by Orbit Covers, New York, N. Y. 1964. 32 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Stamps of the United States, U. S. Possessions and British North America. Second Edition 1964. H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass. 160 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Kleine Einfuhrung in die Aerophilatelie der Fruhen Deutschen Lufthansa edited and published by Horst Aisslinger, Aalen/Wurttemberg. 1963. 31 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Gift of Aero Philatelists, Inc.

Endle's Directory: The Stamp Dealers of Great Britain. 26th Edition, 1914-1915. Compiled and published by S. Utton, Croydon, England. 56 pages. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Fred Rich.

Judaica Guide for Stamp Collectors by Dr. S. Dagoni and A. Lindenbaum. Published under the auspices of Haifa Philatelic Society. 1963. 50 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Paul P. Lindenberg.

D. S. Bolaffi's Roman States, Romagna and Vatican City Postage Stamp Specialized Catalogue 1964. 4th Edition. Philatelic Publishing Co., Turin, Italy. 56 pages. Illustrated. Ring binder. Paper cover. Courtesy of of the publisher.

Italian Overprints on Greek Stamps Used in the Ionian Islands During the Italian Occupation (1941-1943) by Moses C. Constantinis. Published by The Hellenic Philotelic Society, Athens, Greece. 11 pages. Greek text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

State of Israel Catalogue No. 7. 1964. Published by Ministry of Posts, Philatelic Services, Jerusalem, Israel. 75 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Volume I, 3rd Revised Edition, 1963 Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N. Y. 249 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Gifts also were received from:

Messr. Edward Paul Bender, Robert Cierzniewski, Sol Whitman, Paul P.

Lindenberg, Frank Kohn and Joseph V. Bush.

Purchased by the Library:

London Coffee Houses. A Reference Book of Coffee Houses of the Seventeenth Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century by Bryant Lillywhite. Published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London, England. 1964. 858 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound.

Postage Rates of H. M. Forces 1795-1899 by W. G. Stitt Dibden. Published by The Postal History Society, Great Britain. 1963. 85 pages. Illustrated.

The Maritime Postal History of the British Isles, Supplement 5. 1964. Edited and published by Alan W. Robertson, Pinner, Middlesex, England.

Facit 1964 Specialkatalog over de Nordiska Landernas Frimarken. Forlag Frimarkshuset AB, Stockholm. 378 pages. Illustrated. Swedish text.

Catalogue Thiaude 1964. Thiaude, Paris, France. 351 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound.

Yvert & Tellier Catalogue de Timbres-Poste. Tomes I, II and III. 1964. Yvert & Tellier, Amiens, France. Three volumes. Illustrated. French text. Hard cover.

Michel Briefmarkenkatalog Deutschland 1964. Verlag des Schwaneberger Album, Munich, Germany. 348 pages. Illustrated. German text.

Michel Briefmarkenkatalog Europa 1964. Verlag des Schwaneberger Album, Munich, Germany. 1493 pages. Illustrated. German text. Clothbound.

Catalogo Specializzato dei Francobolli d'Italia e di Tutti i Paesi Italiani 1964. Aldo D'Urso, Editore, Rome, Italy. 688 pages. Illustrated. Italian text.

New Members *(Continued from Page 181)*

4990 Charles A. Gibson, New Philadelphia, Ohio. Collects Classics, Inland Waterway covers.

4991 Alexander L. ter Braake, Galveston, Tex. Collects Netherlands and Territories, Postal History.

4992 Sten Christensen, Trelleborg, Sweden. Collects Denmark, Indian Native States, Corrientes.

4993 Mathias Koref, New York, N. Y. Collects United States Revenues, Airmails, Match and Medicines.

4994 Malcolm A. Freshney, Toronto, Canada. Collects Mexico.

4995 Ludo De Houwer, Karachi, Pakistan. Collects Bolivia, Classics.

4996 Richard H. Thompson, Lutherville, Md. Collects 20th Century United States, United Nations.

4997 Maurice R. Friend, M. D., New York, N. Y. Collects Greece.

4998 Joseph T. Leichter, Flushing, N. Y. Collects Vatican.

4999 Alden S. Condict, New York, N. Y. Collects Presidentials, Great Britain.

5000 Falk Finkelburg, Cambria Heights, N. Y. Collects United States, Essays and Proofs.

5001 D. B. Griffin, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Collects Feudatory States of Cochin and Travancore-Cochin.

5002 Joseph Forman, Bronx, N. Y. Collects Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary.

5003 Royal Boston, Jr., Portland, Me. Collects Scandinavia, Benelux.

5004 R. Renee Bowden, Washington, D. C. Collects Palestine forerunners, Thurn and Taxis, Germany.

5005 Robert W. Chasteney, Jr., Truro, Mass. Collects New Zealand.

5006 Andre Weiss, M. D., Aberdeen, Md. Collects 19th Century Romania.

5007 Dr. L. N. Christea, London, England. Collects Romania.

PRICED STOCKBOOKS ON APPROVAL

Our priced stockbooks are arranged by country or issue. Containing both mint and used stamps (frequently in quantity for shades and cancellations), and varieties, these stockbooks have every item separately priced. From them you can select just the stamps you like.

Sized 4¼x5¾, these books contain up to 160 stamps and are easily mailed. Stockbooks are constantly added to and re-made; all our better material goes into them. They are an excellent source for stamps of all issues prior to 1935. More modern issues can be furnished too, on want lists.

We invite you to request books of countries or groups of countries you desire. Almost any country can be furnished. At this time we especially call attention to a fine lot of French Colonies and Portuguese Colonies newly made up. These groups are very strong in the issues up to 1935 including complete countries.

L. F. LIVINGSTON

2435 N. Charles St. Baltimore, Maryland

Phone Area Code 301/243-7191 Member #2648, Collectors Club

WANTED

UNITED STATES FOREIGN

Stamps and Covers

JOHN A. FOX

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

Public Auction June 24th

SWITZERLAND CLASSICS



A selected collection of the Cantonal Administrations of ZURICH, GENEVA & BASEL. Federal Issues to 1863. Used and Unused as well as Covers including the Rarities.

Illustrated Catalogue on Request.

IRWIN HEIMAN

INC.

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

CANADA PENCE

1.	1851	Laid 3d. on cover to London, C. W. with Hamilton c. d. s.	$115.
2.	1851	Laid 6d. slate violet, huge copy superb used.	$252.
3.	—	Laid 6d. brown purple, large copy with light central target cancel.	$210.
4.	1852/7	thin wove 6d. slate violet, fresh used. A rare stamp.	$238.
5.	—	medium wove 3d. red, fine copy on E. Toronto — St. Catherines. Transfer roller relief break very evident.	$100.
6.	—	medium wove 6d. slate violet, attractive used copy with very light cancel.	$210.
7.	—	medium wove 6d. greenish grey, large copy with rare cancel of blue squares.	$266.
8.	—	thick hard paper, 6d. slate violet, large copy showing marginal inscription at left and with very light cancel.	$630.
9.	1857	thin soft ribbed paper, 3d. red, incredible copy, showing marginal inscription on right hand side and large portion of adjoining stamp below with very light cancellation. Has minute thin in one margin.	$135.
10.	1857	7½d. deep yellow green, f. u. with "21" on circle cancellation	$446.
11.	1858/9	6d. brownish grey, a remarkably well centered copy on entire to New York. Most unusual in this condition and a great rarity.	$980.

W. E. LEA (PHILATELISTS) LTD.

446, Strand,
London, W. C. 2, England

AUCTION AGENT

No One Knows It Better

No One Does It Better

KNOWLEDGE With EXPERIENCE

Means

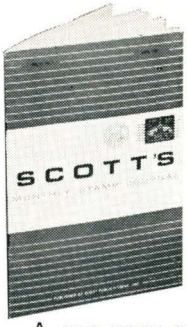
DOLLARS SAVED

EZRA D. COLE

NYACK, N. Y.

Telephone: 914 - EL 8-0964

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

NOW

ANNUAL CLEARANCE of #18

JULIARD CLASSICS

Catalog of special offers

Send now for FREE copy

with discount card

ALEX S JULIARD
BRYN MAWR PENNSYLVANIA

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

To Be Published On JUNE 1st:

The Cancellations of MEXICO

by Joseph Schatzkes

The author is an eminent international philatelist who has formed one of the most remarkable collections of the classic issues of Mexico that has ever been assembled.

The book has been written so that all those who know French, German, English or Spanish may use it freely, the foreword and introductory monograph being printed in these four languages.

The main part of the volume is a catalogue of cancellations of which 2,019 are illustrated. The tabular arrangement gives the names of the district and the post office, the colour and a points value under each issue on which the cancellations may be found.

The second catalogue is of the postage stamps and these are listed on the same points value under districts. This section is illustrated by over a hundred pieces in colour.

Also included is an index of post offices listed alphabetically and cross referenced with the district name and the page on which the cancellations are catalogued.

This de luxe volume is limited to 265 copies for sale and will be published on the 1st of June, 1964 at $35.

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."

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
46 Queens Park West Drive
Bournemouth
England

PRICE LISTS FREE

44 pages plus World Wide supplements from our large stock of **stamps,** singles, collections, cancellations, lots

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

1963/4 88 page price list including the World's largest stock of books & articles, over 5000 items 50c (deductible from first order)

REGULAR AUCTIONS

including most fields of Philately
Fall auction now in preparation

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

COVERS

POSTAL STATIONERY

Specialist Material

●

WHAT ARE YOUR NEEDS?

●

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

SAAR

1920—40pf, carmine overprint Saargebiet, double (#51)

One sheet was discovered with ovpt. double and transposed (from top to bottom).

All first row of 10 stamps is regular —other 90 stamps have second ovpt.

Position #91 to 100 from setting are printed on bottom margin.

Since ovpt. is also transposed from left to right—it is necessary to collect this error in horizontal pairs.

We are fortunate to be able to offer (subject to being sold):—

Horizontal pair, double ovpt. $29.75
Block of 4 ..... 59.50
Marginal block of 4—2 vertical pairs se tenant: one row normal—other with dble. ovpt. (only 5 blocks exist) $119.00

Available also, some scarce positions with Plate errors of distance between letters.

All stamps of this unique sheet are unused—EVERYONE IS SIGNED BY DR. E. DUBB.

On hand also some imperf and trial colors of 1922 issue etc.

HEADQUARTERS for Errors and Topicals—Special offers or selections on request.

S. SEREBRAKIAN, INC.
P. O. Box 448 Monroe, N. Y.

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

WORLD AIRMAIL NEWS

A monthly publication for collectors of air mail stamps. Lists new issues at net prices. New discoveries and errors are reported. Contains articles of lasting interest. The authority in the field.

11 issues

$5.00 U.S.A.
$5.50 Canada
$6.00 Elsewhere

Sanabria

521 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10017

B. N. A. BOOKS

THE POSTAL HISTORY OF NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK 1754-1867 ..... $25

Authors C. M. Jephcott, V. G. Greene, and J. H. M. Young. 400 pages, bound in red fabrikoid, 110 half tone and 407 line illustrations. Limited edition, 400 numbered copies.
Published by Sissons Publications Ltd.

This, the first comprehensive study of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Postal history has been done with careful reference to original sources. It has 17 chapters dealing fully with rates, stage, railway and steamer communications, packet and ship letter mail forwarding agent and express companies and postal regulations. It lists the opening and closing dates of the various way and post offices. The various postmarks with recorded dates are illustrated and described with rarity factors. The foreword to the book is by the Honorable Henry D. Hicks, President of Dalhousie University. It is essential to the student of the Maritimes stamps and postal history.

FIRTH - CANADA THE FIFTEEN CENTS OF 1868 ..... $10

55 pages, cloth bindings with illustrations in color. — 1,000 copies privately published.

This book by L. Gerald Firth, the foremost collector of our first Dominion issue, reviews all previous studies of this most interesting stamp which had a wider range of shades and papers and was used for a longer period of time than any other Canadian stamp. It gives standards for classification and study of the various printings. It is beautifully produced with colored as well as black and white illustrations. A careful, comprehensive and accurate work essential to any specialist of our early issues.

ORDER FORM

Please ship me the checked publications:

FIRTH 15c 1868 ..... @ $10 ☐
POSTAL HISTORY of NOVA SCOTIA and NEW BRUNSWICK ..... @ $25 ☐

NAME .....
STREET .....
TOWN .....
PROVINCE OR STATE .....
I enclose check to cover - $ .....
(deduct 7% if you remit in U. S. Funds)

J. N. SISSONS LTD.

59 Wellington St. W.
Toronto, Canada

Ph. Empire 4-6003. Cables: Sistamp, Toronto

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

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.**

For
Covers,
Cancellations
and
Specialist Material
of
Any Country In The World

●

G. S. MANNERS
3 Briton Hill Road
Sanderstead, Surrey England

VATICAN CITY COVERS

1-15, E1-2	Pope Pius XI on official F. D. leaflet	$42.00
41-46	Juridical Congress	95.00
47-54	Catholic Press	65.00
61-67	Interregnum I FDC	12.00
68-71	Coronation FDC flown	10.00
72-76	Pope Pius XII FDC	7.50
91-98, E5-6	new colors	7.00
122-31, E11-12	Basilicas FDC	35.00
140-42	Palatine Guard FDC	20.00
143-44	Dogma of Assumption FDC	20.00
145-48	Beatification	25.00
149-53	Chalcedon FDC	35.00
155	Centenary FDC	9.50
155a	Centenary Souv. sheet FDC	32.00
158-68, E13-14	Popes & Basilicas FDC	14.00
C16-17	Tobias	Pr. O. Req.
C18-19	U. P. U.	80.00
C20-21	Gratianus air FDC	Pr. O. Req.
C22-23	DOME I Air FDC	45.00
C45-46	St. Gabriel Airs FDC	9.50

Most of the other FDC in stock, also blocks of 4 on FDC. Large assortment of regular stamps, blocks, sheets, varieties, errors, maxim. cards, first & special flights, etc.

Penny Black Stamp Co.
P.O. Box 57, Dumont, N. J.
S. L. BAYER, Prop. Est. 1912

OUR NEW LOCATION

On May 10th we will be located at 10 East 52nd Street, where we will occupy the entire floor with considerably expanded retail and auction facilities.

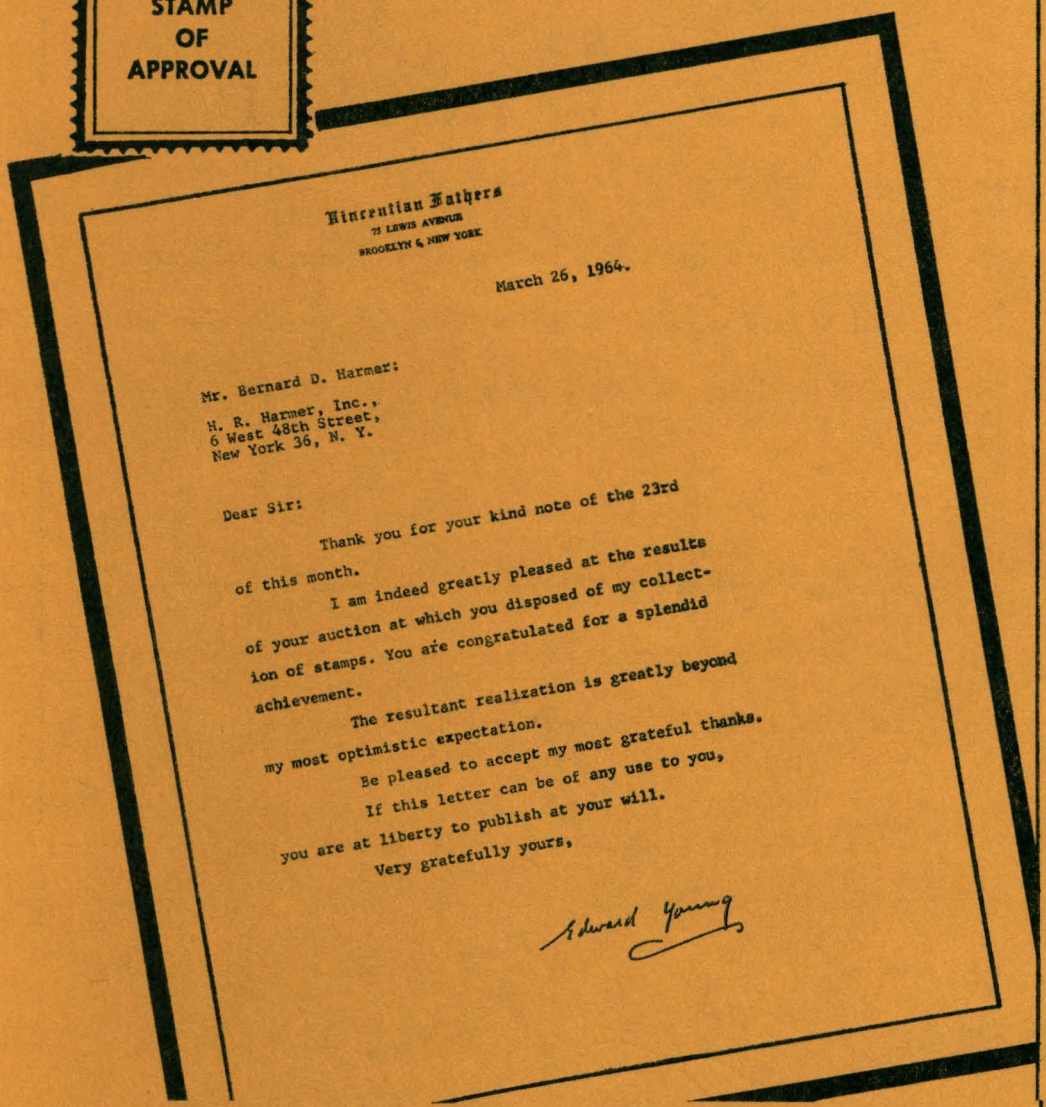
New and expert personnel have been added to our staff. Specialist's material at retail has been importantly augmented. And finally, our auction organization now offers the most thoughtful and efficient service available anywhere.

Visit us. We are looking forward to seeing you.

Robert A. Siegel
AUCTIONS

10 EAST 52nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

THE STAMP OF APPROVAL



Hinrenian Fathers
75 LEWIS AVENUE
BROOKLYN 6, NEW YORK

March 26, 1964.

Mr. Bernard D. Harmer:
H. R. Harmer, Inc.,
6 West 48th Street,
New York 36, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your kind note of the 23rd of this month.

I am indeed greatly pleased at the results of your auction at which you disposed of my collection of stamps. You are congratulated for a splendid achievement.

The resultant realization is greatly beyond my most optimistic expectation.

Be pleased to accept my most grateful thanks.

If this letter can be of any use to you, you are at liberty to publish at your will.

Very gratefully yours,

Edward Young

Behind every H. R. Harmer auction is *expertise* . . . professional ability in depth. Behind every H. R. Harmer appraisal is *expertise* . . . accurate knowledge of international values. And behind both, for the unimpressed, is a Guarantee Plan.

— Write us for information —

H. R. HARMER, Inc.

Predominant in International Philately

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

PLaza 7-4460