

The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 46 Number 3
May 1967

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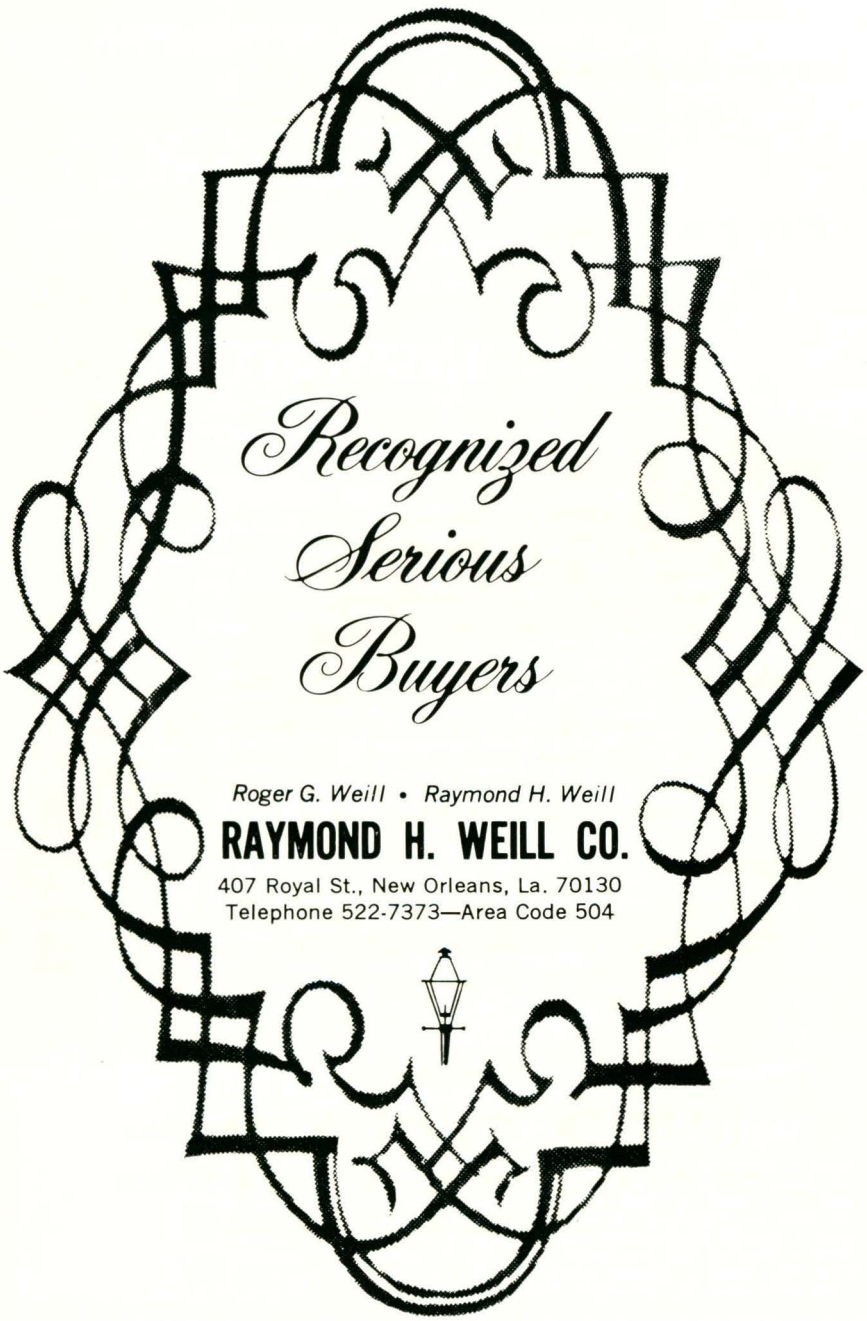
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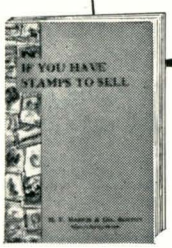
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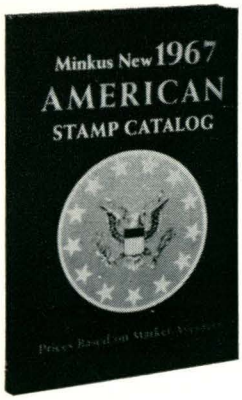
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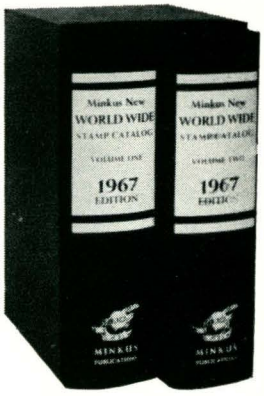
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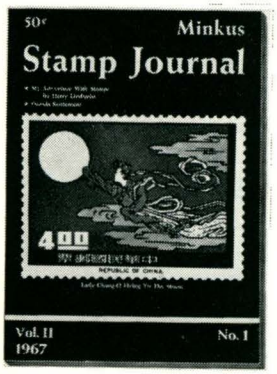
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The Collectors Club
PHILATELIST
Volume 46 Number 3
May 1967

Editorial

Stamps' Durability

Most paper deteriorates and eventually decays. Metal does not. Consequently, when one looks ahead to future generations, philately possibly could become extinct, because so little paper can endure for more than a century. Numismatics will continue, because coins are made of metal.

Ancient coins more than a thousand years old have survived. Stamps, however, now are only 127 years old, certainly a sharp contrast. One can pose the question — can stamps exist for as long as 300, 400 or even 500 years?

You may have read about the problem public and educational libraries are facing with the preservation of their books. One of the world's great libraries, the New York Public Library, reported that of "the 4.5 million books in its Central Research Library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street about 1.8 million books are in an advance state of deterioration. Several thousand books published after 1900 are now so brittle that the pages' corners broke when one turned them."

The problem is not the same with old books. They have been and are being preserved. Fine libraries and private collectors own books now close to 600 years old.

The difficulty is with modern paper manufactured from wood pulp chemically treated. After approximately 25 years, the acid with which modern paper was treated, begins to eat away the short fibers in the wood pulp.

Paper before 1870 is different. This was made from clean linen without any chemical treatment. There is no residue from acid to eat away the paper.

As a consequence, only those stamps from the classic period of philately, from 1840 to 1870, may endure, to be available for people to enjoy and collect.

All postal issues after 1870 may not last for another 100 years, because most of them have been printed on modern paper.

Of course, our generation of stamp collectors may take a self-centered view of this matter of paper decay. They may reason that it will not happen within their lifetime; they are unconcerned if their children's children cannot collect stamps.

It is hoped such a selfish attitude is a minority one. Most of us like to believe that enjoyment and pleasure, even though totally individual, should be shared. If people — young and old — enjoyed collecting stamps in 1840, 1940 and now, they should have the same opportunity in 2040, or even 2240 and beyond. Many philatelists hope that stamp collecting will be as enduring as numismatics.

There is, however, a chance that it may not be. Present-day collectors will not be around several hundred years from now to see if the United States Graf Zeppelin issue of 1930 or even Canada's 1897 Jubilee issue have survived.

But since Great Britain's "Penny Black" or our own 5 and 10 cent 1847 stamps were made of rag-content paper, there is a good possibility that stamps from 1840 to 1870 will be available for collectors. Libraries have books from the 15th century, whose paper pages are well preserved.

No mention has been made of gum, which has become such an essential part of many modern stamps that the majority collect. Even paper without gum may not be durable. Gum upon postage stamps possibly could hasten the paper's deterioration. Is there a philatelist competent to accurately forecast this? Our answer would be "no".

Another popular facet of philately may face similar problems due to the

decay of modern paper. Collecting stamps on covers has become very popular. Covers (or envelopes) after 1870 are made on paper of a very poor grade. Recently, we took a cover with a 1920 South American stamp out of our album to more closely study the postal markings. The cover had become so brittle that one can correctly describe the paper as breaking into tiny, little chips just like cracked ice. This is only 47 years old.

It is admitted that this editorial concludes with no message, nor does it try to offer any concrete solution to the problem posed.

Letter To The Editor

U. S. Locals — Blood Count

While working on the local posts of Philadelphia, several anomalies regarding the cataloguing of early issues have cropped up. These cannot be readily solved for lack of material.

There now seems no doubt that the first four stamps listed by Scott for D. O. Blood & Co. were, in fact, issued by another company, Robertson & Co.

The provisional handstamps (Scott Nos. 15L1 and 15L2) were probably basic 2 cents stamps but became 3 cents when surcharged "3" and the letters were carried a longer distance. The stamps bear the control "R & Co" written in manuscript. The stamps are rarely cancelled; but there was a date stamp, similar to the handstamp, with the day and hour across the center in place of the word "PAID."

The first striding messenger stamps (Scott Nos. 15L3 and 15L4) are, in my present view, printed from the same stone. But I lack sufficient examples (I only have six) to prove much. For those who only possess an odd copy, it should be mentioned that the Scott illustration L30 is of a genuine stamp, while L30a is of a forgery.

My six examples are apparently all from different positions on the stone, but I suspect four are different types. Possibly, a horizontal row comprised four or five different types.

My theory is that the earliest printing was Scott No. 15L4 on a thin soft "pelure" paper. This stamp was so fragile that Robertson & Co. immediately ordered a second printing on a stout paper.

The second printing is on a thick hard paper (the Scott catalogue calls "glazed") which was unsuitable for lithography and gave a very weak impression showing only fragments of the detailed lines of shading. The second printing had been used up by the time D. O. Blood & Co. took over the post at the beginning of 1845. There remained, however, a stock of the previously abandoned first printing, which were overprinted in manuscript "D. O. B. & Co's" pending the issue of the third striding messenger stamp Scott No. 15L5, on which the name of the new owner appeared in the same position as had the manuscript overprint.

(Continued on Page 184)

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

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

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

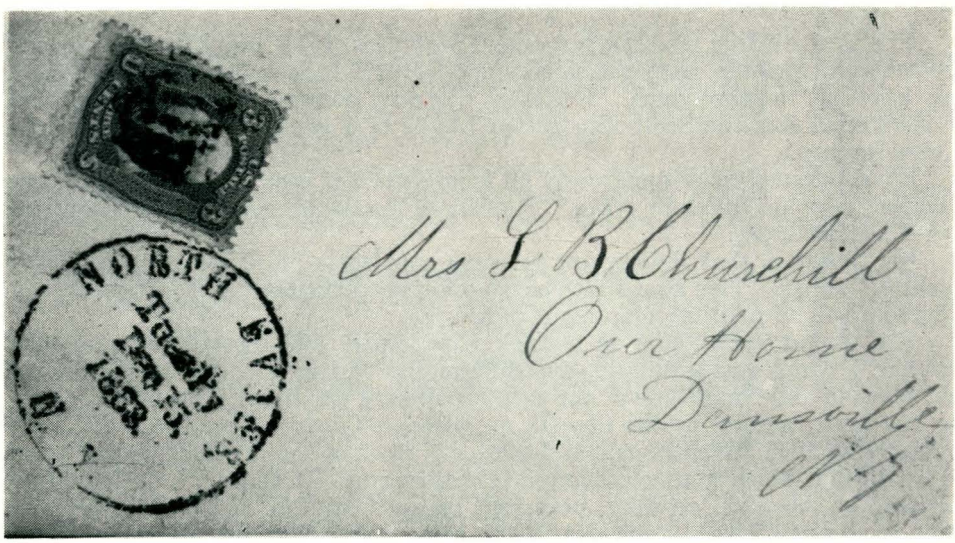
You may own such material. Then it is hoped that you will send it to The Editor, Collectors Club Philatelist, 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016.

United States

Unusual Early Postmark

The stamp on the illustrated cover is the most common of the early United States stamps. It is U. S. Scott No. 65, the 3-cent rose of 1863.

This cover was posted in a very small town in upstate New York, North Evans. Notice the date in the center of the postmark beneath the stamp. It starts with the day of the week. The entire postmark's three-line dating reads: "Tuesday/Dec.15/1863." In my many years as a professional philatelist handling much United States 19th century material, I seldom have seen the day of the week appearing in a postmark. *(E. D. C.)*



PHILATELIC BOOKS

See page 186 in this Number for the complete listing of books that are currently available.

United States

Tax Paid Revenue Stamps 1868-1879

By Solomon Altmann

Of all of the United States Revenue stamps, none receives less attention than the Tax Paids of 1868 to 1879. These are the stamps that were affixed to barrels, containing distilled spirits, beer, and to packages of snuff, cigars, and tobacco.

The collecting field is still relatively virgin, because the Tax Paids never have been listed in "Scott's Specialized U. S. Catalogue." Of course, the absence of cataloguing places the collector on his own, in seeking information about these 19th century Revenue stamps. Consequently, this article may help him to become interested in this field.

Most of these Tax Paids were produced by the same private banknote companies that printed our postage stamps and banknotes. Therefore, one of the first matters for the philatelic student to investigate is the printing of these stamps and the identity of their designers and engravers.

Examination thus far of these uncatalogued Revenue stamps reveals the imprint of the National Bank Note Company, Continental Bank Note Company, American Bank Note Company, United States Treasury Department and the United States Bureau of Engraving & Printing. This obviously offers some evidence.

The Inclusion of Patent Papers

In addition to the imprint of the printers on the sheet selvedge of the stamps, in some instances, one also finds a printed notation about a patent date and the name of the patentee. This gives rise to a different subject-matter, that will be discussed later, as the second part of this study under the heading, "Patents."

Tax Paids had been in use only a short period of time, when a need arose for some means to deface the surface of the stamps so thoroughly that they could not have the cancellations removed to be reused.

In their search for information, collectors of Essays and Proofs have evidence that much thought and study had been devoted to methods of preventing reuse of stamps, because many devices have been invented, prepared and submitted to the Treasury Department for this purpose. Only a few suggestions, however, were considered worthy of trial.

This article is written not so much for the purpose of presenting new information pertaining to some of these interesting old patents, but with the intention of reviving interest in them, because they have been forgotten for too long a time. They do have a relation to philately. The U. S. Grills are just one such example of the prevention of reuse.

Past Philatelic Reference Sparse

In the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, beginning with the April, 1938 number to April, 1949 (Vols. 17, No. 2 to Vol. 28, No. 2), the late Dr. Clarence W. Brazer offered a long series of articles entitled "The Historical Catalogue of U. S. Stamp Essays and Proofs." This listed all banknote companies, which printed our postage stamps, as well as the biographies of most of the engravers and designers with these companies, who worked on the stamps.

Dr. Brazer dealt mostly with the postage stamps. Unfortunately, practically nothing is known about the identity of those, who designed and engraved the Tax Paid Revenue stamps. It is logical, however, to believe that they may have been the same ones, who produced our postage stamps.

Tax Paids were first issued and used beginning on July 20, 1868. The first written reference to them in philatelic literature was by one using the pseudonym "Cosmopolitan" in a series of articles in the "American Journal of Philately" (J. W. Scott was the editor and publisher) beginning August 20, 1869. This shows that the founder and first editor of "Scott's American Stamp and Coin Catalogue" must have had an interest in these revenue stamps.

Over the years, there has been very little more written in philatelic journals about the uncatalogued Tax Paids. In 1912, an excellent checklist was compiled for the United States Revenue Society by J. Delano Bartlett from data originally published in the "American Journal of Philately" on October, 1870. This checklist stands today as the standard and the best reference work for the collector of Tax Paids.

It is unfortunate that our laws had made it illegal to illustrate these stamps at the time they were being used, because the inclusion of illustrations would have been most beneficial and could have helped to interest many more people in collecting them.

An 1869 Letter

It is interesting to note an announcement by Mr. John Rice in the "American Journal of Philately" of October, 1869, warning philatelists against making themselves liable to prosecution by collecting the stamps placed upon barrels containing distilled spirits, beer, cigar and tobacco stamps.

The following letter almost 100 years old shows the main reason why these revenue stamps could not be collected.

Treasury Department
Internal Revenue Bureau
Solicitor's Office
Washington, Nov. 1st, 1869

"Sir: In answer to your letter of the 7th ult., in relation to your having in your possession 'simply as curiosities' certain revenue stamps which have been used upon Cigar boxes, Lager beer casks, and Liquor barrels.

"I have to say that Section 41 of the Act of July 20, 1868, declares that any person who shall have in his possession any cancelled stamps or any stamp which had been used, upon any cask or package of distilled spirits, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be fined not less than five-hundred dollars, nor more than ten-thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than one year nor more than five years.

"Section 89 of the same Act provides that any person who shall have in his possession any stamp, removed from any cigar box, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be fined not less than one-hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months, nor more than three years.

"Without quoting further from the law, it will be obvious to you that your only proper course is to immediately destroy the stamps to which the letter refers."

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) C. Delano,
Commissioner.

"Editor's footnote: *(A. P. J.)* Why severe penalties should be inflicted

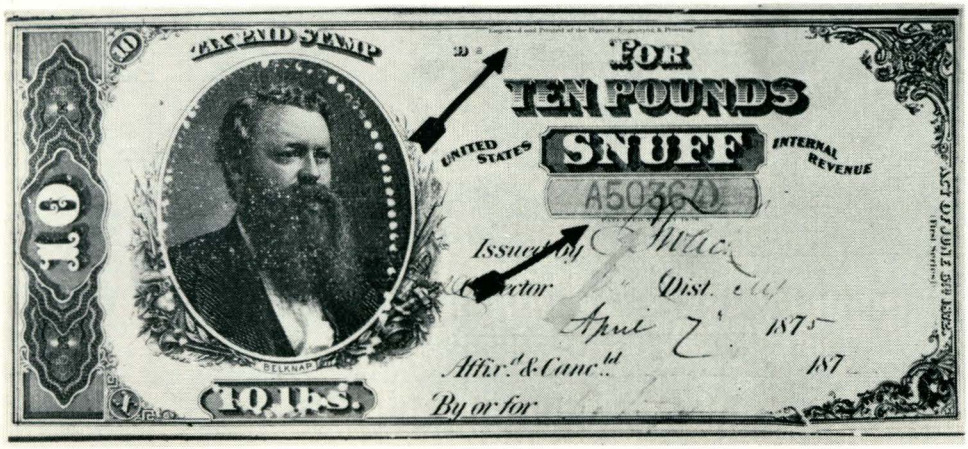


Fig. 1. William W. Belknap (1869-1876) Secretary of War; on 10 lb. black, snuff stamp, series of 1872; Control number in red with inscription of patent date, November 24, 1868. The number on a fugitive ground under the word "Snuff" is imprinted to prevent alteration of the numerals. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing's imprint is on the top over the word "For." This is the George W. Casilear patent No. 84,341. (Photos by Boutrelle)

upon the owners of one variety of stamps, and not another, is a mystery that needs no comment. We should not advise collectors to destroy their Document or Proprietary stamps, as we will give the case our attention and hope to have it definitely settled this month."

An Article In 1870

In an article published one year later in the same "American Journal of Philately" October, 1870, the editor wrote the following:

"About twelve months ago, we were preparing a series of papers to be published in this paper under the heading of

A Descriptive List of all Revenue Stamps known to the Compiler.

"Dr. Petrie's arrest, combined with several letters from Commissioner Delano, and sundry readings, of the United States laws on the subject, deterred us from completing the papers at this time.

"Well, there was only one way to find out, and that was to bring a test case before the courts, which would cost from one to twenty thousand dollars, and as we did not feel interested to that amount in the case, we let it drop."

Their Collecting Appeal

There are a number of factors with these Tax Paids that cause them to have a special appeal to the U. S. Revenue stamp collector. The variety of unusual shapes and their odd fractional face value give them an individuality. Also, they are difficult to find, especially in good condition, since most of them were affixed with shellac on barrels or packages; they were not pre-gummed. Some of them suggest what Hamlet said to the ghost, "Thou comest in such questionable shape."

Another matter that makes these Revenue stamps different is the subject of many of their designs. Some living Americans, famous at that time, are shown on these Tax Paids. It is of interset to delve more deeply into this matter in the following section.

Living Americans on U. S. Tax Paid Revenue Stamps

It is generally known that it is unlawful for the portrait of any living American to appear on a United States postage stamp. The U. S. Postal Laws, Act of April 7, 1866 reads as follows:

Thirty-Ninth Congress. Sess. 1 Ch. 28. 1866. page 25.

"For plates, engraving, printing, and paper for national currency notes, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, that no portrait or likeness of any living person hereafter engraved, shall be placed upon any of the bonds, securities, notes, fractional or postal currency of the United States."

On the extreme right margin is inscribed the following: "Plates, etc. for national currency notes. No portrait of living persons to be engraved thereon."

This prohibition was not strictly carried out as evidenced by portraits appearing on United States Tax Paids, produced long after the 1869 regulation.

In attempting to make an accurate tabulation of all the living Americans appearing on United States Revenue stamps, my first source of information was in a paper read many years ago by Mr. Robert S. Hatcher before the Brooklyn Philatelic Club. Its title was "American Portraiture Upon Our Revenue Stamps." Fortunately, this was also published in J. W. Scott's "Metropolitan Philatelist" in 1890.

Further information has appeared since then, all of which was found helpful. As any of this past information is used, its source is acknowledged.

Twenty-three prominent living Americans are depicted on these Tax Paids. In alphabetical order, they are:

James Burnie Beck (1822-1890) United States Senator from Kentucky. During his Congressional career, Mr. Beck had been especially interested in problems relating to the tariff and the currency.

His portrait appears on a Rectified Spirits stamp, series of 1875, (not illustrated) and also appears on an essay submitted by the American Bank Note Co. for the 1890 regular postage issue. This is illustrated in Brazer's "Essays for the U. S. Adhesive Postage Stamps," page 138, now listed as No. B.263E but formerly known as 226E-. It was found in the files of Thomas F. Morris, Sr., Chief of the Engraving Division of the American Bank Note Co. at the time; it is the only example so far discovered.

The list of the lifework of G. F. C. Smillie, portrait and vignette engraver of the U. S. Bureau of Engraving & Printing in 1894, (See "Essay-Proof Journal" No. 21, page 8, January, 1949) discloses that he had engraved Die No. P.O. 48, Senator Beck, unfinished.

William Worth Belknap (1829-1890) Secretary of War in President Grant's administration. After his retirement as Secretary of War, he practiced law in Washington, D.C.

His portrait appeared on the 10 lb. black, snuff stamp, series of 1872, with imprint of Bureau of Engraving & Printing. This is a special design prepared for snuff (70 x 162 mm.), size of vignette in oval (43 x 53 mm.). Control number is printed in red, with inscription of "Patent date, Nov. 24, 1868." (Fig. 1, page 145)

George Sewall Boutwell (1818-1905) Secretary of the Treasury in President Grant's administration. He was Commissioner of Internal Revenue from July 17, 1862 to March 3, 1863.

His portrait is found on the following Tax Paid Revenue stamps:



Fig. 2. George S. Boutwell (1818-1905) Secretary of the Treasury (1869-73) shown on 20 lb. black, snuff "square" stamp, series of 1872.
Imprint of Bureau of Engraving & Printing is on the right alongside the word "Twenty"; the patent date and number is printed the same as in Fig. 1.

6 oz. black, tobacco stamp, series of 1870
4 oz. black, strip snuff stamp, series of 1875
20 lb. black, snuff "square" stamp, series of 1872 (Fig. 2)

The Control number is printed in red, with inscription of "Patent date, Nov. 24, 1868" underneath the imprint of Bureau of Engraving & Printing.

David K. Cartter (1812-1887) Congressman from Ohio, 31st and 32nd Congress, March 4, 1849 to March 31, 1853, United States Minister to Bolivia from March 27, 1861 to March 10, 1862 and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia until his death in 1887.

The 16 oz. strip snuff stamp, series of 1875, bears Cartter's portrait. The color is green on black, size 30 x 305 mm., vignette is 21 x 30 mm. General design is composed of elaborate lathework and bottom center has imprint of the *Continental Bank Note Co., New York* (see Fig. 3).

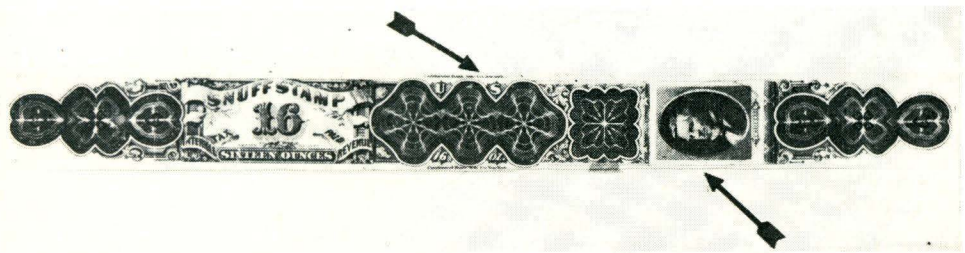


Fig. 3. David K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia (1862-1887) shown on 16 oz. snuff stamp, series of 1875. The top black arrow points to the imprint of the Continental Bank Note Co.; the bottom one to Mr. Cartter.

John J. Cisco (1806-1884) Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during the administrations of Presidents Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln.

Mr. Cisco was a prominent banker with the firm of John J. Cisco & Son; also, he was the first treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, incorporated in

1862 by the Act of Congress. Oddly, these two positions did not raise any cries about conflict of interest in Congres.

There was a town of Cisco in California, 92 miles east of Sacramento, which was the terminal stop of the Central Pacific Railroad from November, 1866 to November, 1868, while the Sierra tunnels were under construction. This town was named after Mr. Cisco.*

Mr. Cisco owned the building 114 Greenwich Street, New York, N. Y., four floors of which housed the Continental Bank Note Co., which produced many of our banknotes, postage stamps and revenue Tax Paids.

Cisco's portrait appears on a high denomination liquor stamp in the "sixties" not listed by Bartlett, but mentioned by R. S. Hatcher in the "Metropolitan philatelist." 1890 (J. W. Scott).



Fig. 4. Henry L. Dawes.

Henry Laurens Dawes (1816-1903) Member of Congress from Massachusetts (1857-1875) and United States Senator (1875-1893). He is shown on the 1 oz. snuff stamp, series of 1875 (Fig. 4).

Salmon P. Chase (1803-1873) United States Senator from Ohio (1849-55), Secretary of the Treasury (1861-64), and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court after 1864. He is shown on Fig. 5, the 4 oz. green, tobacco stamp, series of 1875 printed by Continental Bank Note Co., N.Y. Also he appears on the 500 cigar stamp, series of 1872, (not shown) with imprint of Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

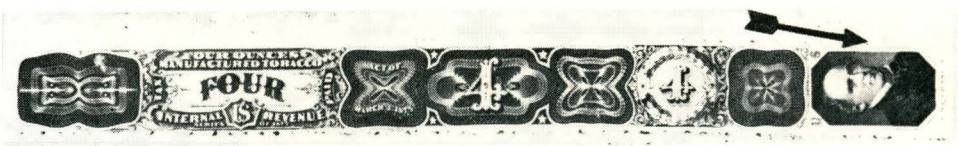


Fig. 5.

Columbus Delano (1809-1896) Secretary of the Interior in President Grant's administration; elected to Congress from Ohio, serving one term from 1845 to 1847 and again from 1865 to 1869.

In 1869, President Grant appointed him Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He was a Trustee of Kenyon College until his death in 1896.

His portrait appears on a 25 cigar stamp, series of 1872, with imprint of Bureau of Engraving & Printing.

Also, the one-pound "square" tobacco stamp bears his portrait. This has green border with imprint of Continental Bank Note Co. and central design in black with imprint of Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Fig 6).

*"A Work of Giants, Building the First Trans-Continental Railroad" by Wesley S. Griswold. (McGraw-Hill).



Fig. 6. C. Delano, Secretary of Interior shown on one-pound "square" tobacco stamp, series of 1872. The imprint "Willcox Chameleon Paper, Patented May 16, 1871" appears in the lower left-hand corner.

A closer examination of some copies of this stamp discloses in the lower lefthand corner the imprint "Willcox Chameleon Paper, Patented May 16, 1871." This does not appear on all of these stamps; this, I believe, is unusual on a stamp with a Bureau imprint (Fig. 6A).

"Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors Magazine" September, 1869, wrote as follows: "'Grant, Sherman and Delano's likenesses on Revenue Tobacco stamps:' "the modest old gentlemen at the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau



Fig. 6A. An enlargement of the lower left corner of Fig. 6 shown upsidedown to allow the imprint "Willcox Chameleon Paper, Patented May 16, 1871" to be better seen because it is so small on Fig. 6.

has ordered a new series of revenue tobacco stamps, which are to be issued next week. They comprise twelve designs, and the stamps for five pounds are ornamented with the 'phiz' of the Commissioner himself, the forty pound stamp with a vignette of General Sherman and the sixty pound stamp with likeness of President Grant.

"There is a delicate touch of gratitude in this, as well as of a stroke of policy in Delano putting the President's likeness on the stamps, as President Grant is believed to be rather susceptible to this kind of flattery; but the worthy Commissioner made a mistake, he should have put Grant's likeness on the cigar boxes, and represented him with a 'smoker' in his mouth.

"As it is now, the President's placid features will scarcely ever be seen, while Delano's prepossessing countenance — he should have been represented with a cigar, too, as he is an inveterate smoker as Grant — will be handed around in the cigar shops wherever they sell a five pound package.

"This species of toadism and mutual self admiration is only equalled by that of *Clark*, formerly Chief of the Currency Bureau of the Treasury Department, who, with equal modesty, has his own likeness engraved on the five cents notes.

"Congress, next winter, will have something to say, about placing living men on the National currency and revenue stamps."

Mr. Delano's likeness also appears on a Hydrometer label of 1869, at which time he was Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Actually, this is not a Tax Paid Revenue stamp, as will be explained later.

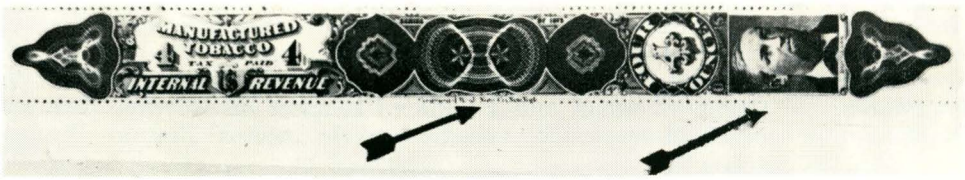


Fig. 7. John W. Douglass, shown on 4 oz. tobacco stamp, series of 1875; size (20x125mm). The arrows indicate the Continental Bank Note Co. imprint and Douglass.

John Watkinson Douglass (1827-1896?) Commissioner of Internal Revenue, (1870-71). In 1889, President Harrison appointed him one of the three Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The 4 oz. tobacco stamp, black on green, series of 1875, bears his portrait with the imprint of Continental Bank Note Co.

John Adams Dix (1798-1879) General; United States Senator from New York (1845-49); Postmaster of New York City, 1860; Secretary of the Treasury for two months (1861); Minister to France (1866-69); and Governor of New York in 1872.

His likeness on an early liquor stamp is reported by R. S. Hatcher in the "Metropolitan Philatelist," 1890, but it was not listed by Bartlett. This is not illustrated.

(To Be Continued)

Honduras

Postal History to 1877 and Its First Postage Stamps Of 1866 (Part 12)

By Irving I. Green

(Continued from Page 100)

José Maria Medina

Medina, the natural son of Senora Antonia Medina, was born on September 8, 1826, in the town of Sensenti, in the Gracias Department of Honduras. Not until early manhood was he able to read or write. However, by the dint of his innate ability, winning personality, and fine appearance, although plagued by illness, he developed into one of the ablest politicians of his time, a prototype of the Latin American *caudillo*. Medina was a shrewd and able opportunist, who represented whatever opinion was dominant. He combined energy and intelligence with a political flexibility hitherto unseen in Central America.

José Medina became a professional soldier in his homeland, Honduras. When a young man, during the administration of José Trinidad Cabanas (1852-1855), Medina was suspected of traitorous action. He and Santos Guardiola, President of Honduras from 1856 to 1862, plotted with General Carrera, Dictator of Guatemala, by turning over to the latter's forces, the stronghold of Omoa on the North Coast, and permitting, even aiding, Carrera to remove cannon from the fortress in an absolute violation of the terms of surrender. The guilt of Medina and Guardiola in this incident has been proved beyond doubt when, later on, they joined the forces of Guatemala.

Because the election held on February 16, 1856 to decide who were to be the high officials and president for the term 1856 to 1859 did not give a deciding majority to any of the candidates for the presidency, the General Assembly, as provided by the Constitution of 1848, elected General D. Santos Guardiola as President; he assumed the Executive Office on the next day.

Under Guardiola, Medina's star was in ascendency. Upon Guardiola's assassination, on January 11, 1862, by members of his own Guard of Honor, the Vice-President, Victoriana Castellanos, assumed the presidency, but resigned the office in favor of Senator Francisco Montes because of ill health. One week later, on December 4, 1862, Castellanos died.

On June 12, 1863, Medina, aided by Guatemalan troops, established himself as Provisional President of a new government in the city of Santa Rosa de Copan, and finally overthrew the Montes administration. On December 31, 1863, Medina handed over the executive power to Senator Francisco Inestroza, pending a presidential election.

On February 15, 1864, in the city of Gracias, where the seat of the government had been transferred since the previous November, General Medina took the oath of office as Constitutional President, having been elected to that position by the popular vote, as well as having been assisted by the political leaders in Guatemala.

Later, in 1864, the people of Olancho Department rose in revolt against the government. The revolution's leaders were incited by a parish priest, Miguel Angel Bustillo, a brother of the late President Guardiola, and with the help of General Florencio Xatruch, commander of the garrison at San Miguel,

El Salvador, attacked the city of Juticalpa on December 24, 1864. But they were repulsed. The revolt continued, however, so Medina placed the Administration in charge of Senator Crescencio Gomez; three days later he took personal command of the Olancho campaign.

Medina remained in Olancho about three months, during which time it is said he authorized inhuman acts of cruelty, such as hanging all captured rebels to the nearest tree. Some innocent people were despatched in this manner. Finally, the leaders of the revolt perished. Peace was restored, but Olancho was left almost unpopulated, as those, who had escaped the terror of Medina's orders, had fled their homes for other parts.

On September 1, 1865, Medina, upon returning home from his campaign in Olancho, again took charge of the Administration. On September 28, 1865, he convoked a Constituent Assembly. A new constitution was drawn up, in which Honduras was given the rank of a republic for the first time; the two Houses of the Legislature were abolished in favor of a single Congress. The presidential term was fixed at four years with no re-election for successive terms. Medina was elected Provisional President of the Assembly.

On October 2, 1865, Medina, pleading illness, handed over the administration to D. Crescencio Gomez. Actually, however, he always made such a move prior to an election, it being a sly political maneuver in pseudo-deference to the other presidential hopefuls. Medina's victory at the polls was a forgone conclusion. On February 1, 1866, he assumed the Constitutional Presidency for the next four years.[58]

His efforts now were directed towards the successful floatation of bond issues to secure ample funds for the construction of the Interoceanic Railway. On May 26, 1866, in the city of Gracias, he issued a decree granting full plenipoteniary powers to D. Carlos Gutierrez, Minister of Honduras to the Court of St. James, London, England, and to D. Victor Herran, Minister of Honduras in Paris, France, to obtain financing for the construction of the railroad.

During his Administration, Medina concluded a Concordat with the Papal State, thereby winning the plaudits of the Roman Catholics in Honduras. As Roman Catholicism was the only constitutionally recognized faith there, this was tantamount to winning the political support of practically the entire voting populace. The Pope was aware of Medina's strong support of Roman Catholicism. He showed his appreciation by rewarding Medina with the highest Papal honor that can be bestowed upon a layman, appointing him Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of Gregorio el Magno; Medina was the only Central American president ever to be so honored.

Another distinction was conferred on Medina when, in January 1869, Spain awarded him the Commander Cross of the Order of Isabel la Catolica, another great honor in those days. In addition, Medina's own National Congress awarded him its highest tokens of esteem, such as the titles of Excellency, Captain General of All the Armed Forces of Honduras, Lieutenant-General, Illustrious Leader, and Benefactor of the Fatherland.

During the years 1867 through 1870, Medina was directing the efforts of his ministers in Europe, who were arranging for the financing of the railroad. The details of this project were so amazing, yet finally, so disastrous that the denunciations by the people of the civilized nations of the world were heaped upon the heads of Medina and his associates. Evidence of Medina's cunning was his ability to extract huge sums of money from Europe for the construc-

58. Medina was in and out of the presidency thirteen times from February 4, 1862 until August 12, 1876.



Fig. 42. President José Maria Medina 1863-1872.

tion of the interoceanic railway, and to do this in an epoch, when conditions in Europe, both political and economic, were, to put it mildly, unfavorable for such foreign investments in a bankrupt small nation in America. Still more evidence of his cunning and intelligence was the manner in which he had handled certain rude requests by Bismarck's Prussian government in 1871 and 1872 about the railroad's debacle, which had involved many German investors.

On August 8, 1869, Medina once more convoked a Constitutional Assembly for the express purpose of altering the existing presidential re-election clause, so that he could qualify for another four-year presidential term. The Assembly danced to Medina's tune; on February 2, 1870, he was re-inaugurated as President.

Early in 1871, serious differences developed between Medina and President Duenos of El Salvador. On February 7, 1871, Honduras suspended all treaties between the two nations. War broke out, when El Salvador's army invaded Honduras and captured Comayagua.

At this juncture, Medina contacted the United States Minister Resident in Tegucigalpa, calling his attention to Article 14 of their July 4, 1864 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, whereby the United States recognized the rights of ownership and sovereignity of Honduras in connection with the Honduras Interoceanic Railway, and to the fact that the Salvadoran invaders were now interrupting the work there. The United States Minister, however, replied that Medina's pretention was untenable, because the obligation of the United States did not go into effcet until after the completion of the railroad, and that, besides, El Salvador had assured the United States that the neutrality

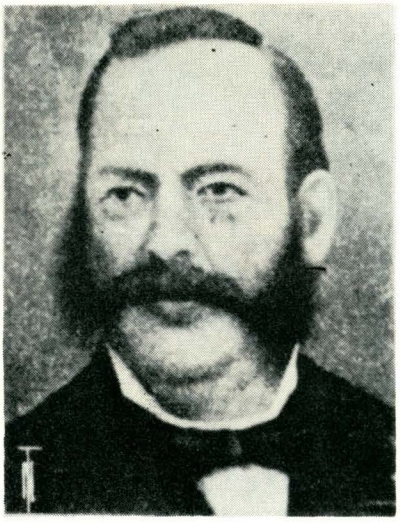


Fig. 43. Celio Arias.

of the railroad would not be interfered with in any manner.

Medina, in the meantime, harassed the enemy's troops with repeated attacks. Finally he defeated them, so that by May 1871, peace was restored. Medina, however, now found a new government in El Salvador, one under General Gonzales, allied with the newly formed Liberal Government in Guatemala; both were arrayed against him.

Now, Medina, sensing an increased internal opposition to his continuance in office, invited a plebicite to ascertain the true opinion of the Honduran voters on this issue. The result was exactly as he desired it.

Then, to strengthen his position, he revived the old idea of a Union of the Central American States by calling for a Congress of Representatives to meet at Leon, Nicaragua, on December 18, 1871, to consider a new Federation.

Early in 1872, a Pact of Union was signed in El Salvador by all the Central American Republics except Costa Rica. But on March 15, 1872, Honduras again broke off relations with El Salvador. Guatemala, siding with El Salvador, considered the Honduran action a declaration of war; on April 15, 1872, El Salvador again invaded Honduras. Medina then placed the Administration in the hands of his old stand-by, Crescencio Gomez, while he proceeded with a small army to the north Honduran coastal region.

In the meantime, on May 12, 1872, Lic. Celio Arias[59] (Fig. 43), the great liberal, with the avowed intention of establishing true republican institutions in Honduras, aided by Salvadoran and Guatemalan troops, set up his government in Honduras at Candelaria, near the border of El Salvador. On May 12, 1872, Arias declared himself Provisional President of Honduras.

On May 27, 1872, Medina tried to recapture Comayagua, but after twenty four hours of combat, he was repulsed. Then, near the end of July, a combined Liberal force from El Salvador and Guatemala, supporting Arias, crushed Medina's army at Santa Barbara.

Medina and six of his officers escaped to Omoa, but a revolt among the remnants of his army enabled the Arias forces to capture both Medina and

59. The 1896 issue of postage stamps (Scott Nos. 95-102), the first definitives produced in Honduras, shows the likeness of Celio Arias.

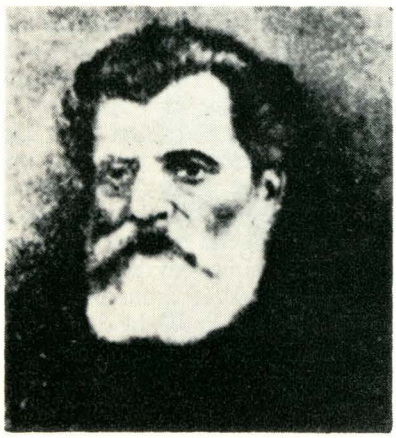


Fig. 44. Ponciano Leiva.

Crescencio Gomez on August 9, 1872. Arias now decreed full amnesty for all political offenses committed between March 5, 1871 and November 1, 1872. But Medina, Manuel Colindres (who had represented Honduras at the Convention in Leon in December, 1871), and Rafael Padillo, were held imprisoned awaiting action by the Congress.

In mid-1873, a Guatemala expedition comprised of Conservatives landed by ship at Trujillo, Honduras, and menaced the Arias government. At this stage, the presidents of Guatemala and El Salvador decided, at a conference at Chingo, that the Arias administration was unpopular in Honduras; they suggested to Arias that he resign, which he refused to do. Thereupon, the combined forces of El Salvador and Guatemala approached Comayagua to enforce their suggestion, with Ponciana Leiva[60] as the replacement for Arias. Despite being harassed, Arias, on December 23, 1872, managed to achieve the adoption of a new constitution.

By January 13, 1874, Arias and his supporters capitulated. Medina, who had languished in prison in solitary confinement since November 1872, was then promptly released by the order of Leiva, and permitted to reside in the City of La Paz. In April 1874, the National Convention, which Leiva had called, annulled the Arias Constitution of 1873, restored the conservative one of 1865, and named Leiva the President of the Republic of Honduras.

Leiva's government soon was recognized by the other Central American republics, because it was expected that he would pursue a policy in accord with the wishes of El Salvador and Guatemala, who put him in office. But Leiva was a man of intelligence and liberal ideas; he preferred to follow an independent course.

Soon El Salvador and Guatemala began to disagree with the former favoring Leiva, and the latter opposing him. Also, Guatemala was not at all pleased with the state of affairs in Honduras, objecting to the many Conservatives both in the Congress and holding important executive offices. Nevertheless, on February 1, 1875, Leiva took the oath of office as Constitutional President, having been so elected by the people.

Now, however, Rufino Justo Barrios, who had succeeded Granados to the Guatemalan presidency was disappointed with Leiva; he approached Medina

60. In 1864, President Medina appointed D. Ponciano Leiva (Fig. 44) to his cabinet as Minister of the Interior, and of Government and Justice. Leiva seemed to be a non-partisan, a man of intelligent views, and a popular favorite. His likeness is shown on the 10 centavos in the 1927-1929 postage issue of Honduras (Scott Type A30).

with an offer of military aid if he (Medina) would rise in revolt against Leiva.

Peace in Honduras was to be brief, as Medina, apparently forgetful of Leiva's consideration in freeing him from prison, and acting in alliance with Barrios, started another revolt, proclaimed himself Provisional President. As his reason for the revolt, Medina maintained that Honduran liberties were in a state of servitude to El Salvador, and that the nation's finances were in a deplorable condition, due to the fact that Amapala had been made a free port.

Medina, with the backing of Guatemala, now thought that he had control. But to his dismay, he learned that El Salvador's President Andres Valle, who had succeeded Gonzales, and President Barrios of Guatemala had settled their differences. By an agreement made in February 1876 at Chingo, Barrios had decided that Marco Aurelio Soto should lead an army of 10,000 Salvadoran and Guatemalan troops into Honduras to defeat both Medina and Leiva, and that Soto should become president.

Although Valle dropped out of the plan and the agreement was not consummated, it represented a clear case of double-dealing on the part of Barrios with Medina. In the meantime, Medina's forces captured Comayagua, subjecting it to the horrors of an exterminating war, although a short time later at Naranjo, Leiva's troops gained a decisive victory.

Soon, thereafter, Marco Aurelio Soto appeared on the scene as a contestant for the Honduran presidency. He was close to Barrios, having been his private secretary and later his Minister of Foreign Affairs. Soto had resigned the latter office with the understanding that he was to become the President of Honduras. Medina and Leiva realized that they could not hope to maintain a government without the full cooperation of Barrios. Therefore, a peace meeting was held at Los Cedros on June 8, 1876. Both Medina and Leiva agreed to relinquish their claims to the presidency, and to recognize Marcelino Mejia as the Provisional President.

On June 13, 1876, Mejia transferred the Executive Authority to the ubiquitous Crescencio Gomez, who, in turn, immediately proceeded to Comayagua. On August 12, 1876, Gomez issued a decree turning the office of Provisional President over to Medina. But the latter, it is said, as a result of threats emanating from Guatemala and El Salvador, declined to accept the proffered office. Instead he surrendered it on August 21, 1876 by decree, in Erandique, to Marco Aurelio Soto.

On August 27, 1876, Soto announced from Amapala his assumption of the Provisional Executive duties, introducing thereby the liberal revolution in Honduras, while leading the country in its first important step to conscious nationhood. He began by pacifying the country without persecuting his erstwhile political enemies; he outlawed even the smallest forced loan. Tolerating all political groups, Soto received popular support for the task of reorganization, which the country direly needed.

Medina Condemned To Death

On January 28, 1878, in the city of Santa Rosa de Copan, Medina, with the Salvadoran General Ezequiel Marin, two army colonels, several other officers of lesser rank, and some civilians, were subjected to a court-martial on the charge of conspiracy, instigation to rebellion, high treason, and concealment of government arms. All the defendants were found guilty and sentenced to death.

On an appeal to the Supreme Council of War, the penalty against Medina and Marin was confirmed, the court having found no extenuating circumstances; one lieutenant and one sergeant obtained commutation to ten years of confinement in the fortress at Omoa; the other defendants were freed with a warning



Fig. 45. Justo Rufino Barrios.

never to engage again in such conspiracies, or the original sentence of the court-martial would be enforced.

As directed by the sentence of the court-martial and the confirmation of that sentence by the Supreme Council of War, Medina and Marin, at eight o'clock on the morning of February 8, 1878, were shot to death in front of the wall of the old cemetery in Santa Rosa de Copan. Ironically, it was at Santa Rosa that Medina, on June 21, 1863, had begun his political career, when he ousted President Montes from office and set up a new government with himself as its Provisional President.

The United States Minister, in reporting these executions to his government, wrote: "Medina's lack of wisdom in yielding to the selection (as president) of a man, who from the dictates of a cowardly and cruel policy, thought it necessary to select so illustrious a victim as himself, has led to this deplorable event. . . . It is said that neither the victims nor anyone else believed the sentence of the Council of War would be either approved or executed."

Rumor had it that the execution of Medina, then aged and infirm, was in obedience to the orders of Barrios; also it was intimated that Medina's revolt against the administration of Leiva was inspired by the same Barrios, who had promised Medina the presidency. Should these be true, then Barrios was guilty of being most deceitful.

The officers comprising the court-martial were General Emilio Delgado, president; Generals Eusebio Toro and Luis Borgan; colonels Inocente Solis, Belisario Villela, Manuel Bonilla and Antonio Cerro; *auditor de guerra,* Justa Caliz; prosecuting officer, General Augustin Aguilar. (Luis Bogran and Manuel Bonilla later became presidents of Honduras.)

The thought runs through my mind that only 14 years previous to his execution, Medina had calmly pronounced the death sentence on many innocent inhabitants of Olancho, and that, perhaps, this blot on his reputation influenced the members of the court-martial to exact retribution.

As for Soto, he took the oath of office on February 1, 1881, as Constitutional President for another term of four years, having been elected in conformance with the democratic Constitution of 1880. He followed the dictates of President Barrios of Guatemala (Fig. 45) for a few years and then, gaining self-confidence followed an independent course, thereby antagonizing his sponsor to such a degree that Barrios requested Soto to resign the presidency of Honduras.

On March 10, 1883, Soto tendered his resignation, ostensibly because of illness, but probably he believed rumors that Barrios was supporting political mal-



Fig. 46 D. Luis Bogran.

contents who desired Soto's withdrawal from power. The resignation was not accepted. Instead, Congress granted him a leave of absence to travel to Europe. While in San Francisco, California, on July 6, 1883, in a letter to Barrios, Soto called attention to the above-mentioned rumors and hoped they were untrue. But Barrio's answer was vitriolic, and rather than plunge Honduras into another bloody war, Soto resigned the presidency on August 27, 1883.

On the following October 10, the Congress, in an extraordinary session, received and accepted Soto's resignation in the interests of peace. Sharp recriminations continued to pass between Dr. Soto and President Barrios. But the latter was then the most powerful figure in Central America. Soto, for safety's sake, remained permanently in exile, although well-supplied with funds, which Barrios claimed belonged to Honduras.

On November 30, 1883, General D. Luis Bogran (Fig. 46) took the oath as President of Honduras; he was a Liberal as well as being friendly with Barrios.

The great historian Hubert H. Bancroft, in his history of Central America, castigates Medina with the following words:

"Jose Maria Medina has been styled a genuine liberal and his friends gave him credit as a commander of resources and an able administrator. His military record shows that he surrendered the fortress of Omoa to General Carrera and followed him to Guatemala where he was rewarded for that service with a Lieutenant Colonelcy. He never won any action of importance. During the insurrection in Olancho in 1864 he never went beyond Yoro until informed that the affair was over. He issued the order of December 25, 1864, countersigned by his minister, Francisco Cruz, empowering all his officers to put prisoners to death. Had Generals Juan Lopez and J. A. Medina carried out the order to the letter, every inhabitant of Olancho would have been annihilated. As it was, two hundred men were shot and five hundred hanged, all without trial and that in the face of several constitutional clauses abolishing the death penalty, and forbidding

(Continued on Page 170)

Bhutan

Its Postage Stamps (Part 2)

By H. D. S. Haverbeck

(Continued from Page 95)

Churchill Memorial Issue

To commemorate the memory of Sir Winston Churchill (1874-1965), the famous British statesman and wartime Prime Minister, Bhutan overprinted certain of her stamps with the inscription in black, "Winston Churchill 1874-1965." There were two settings of the overprint (Fig. 18), one with the inscription in three lines; the second, in larger letters, with the inscription in two lines. The stamps were issued on February 27, 1965. The details were as follows:

Denomination	*Colors*	*Basic Stamp*	*Overprint*
33 Ch.	Green and lilac	1962 definitive	3 lines
1 Nu.	Pale pink and multicolored	1964 definitive	3 lines
1 Nu.	Silver and multicolored	1964 commemorative	2 lines
2 Nu.	Tan and multicolored	1964 definitive	3 lines
3 Nu.	Gold and multicolored	1964 commemorative	2 lines



Fig. 18. Winston Churchill issue.



Fig. 19. New York World's Fair stamps.

On April 21, 1965 Bhutan issued a special series of stamps to honor the New York World's Fair, 1964-1965 (Fig. 19). The stamps were printed in London by Harrison and Sons, Ltd. on unwatermarked, white wove paper. The designs showed contrasts between Bhutan and the western world. Bhutan had no pavillon at the New York World's Fair.

There is apparently an unintentional error in this series. The normal stamps were perforated 14½. In a recent shipment from my usual non-philatelic source, two blocks of four, those of the 10 Ch. and the 1.50 Nu. were found imperforate. Later further copies of the 1.50 Nu. turned up, also imperforate. These are errors that were not deliberately produced for philatelic purposes. It is not known whether any of the other denominations have been found in this condition.

Denomination	*Colors*	*Design*
1 Ch.	Blue and multicolor	Pagoda and Skyscraper
10 Ch.	Gray green and multicolor	Khmer Buddha and "Pieta" by Michaelangelo
	a. Imperforate	
20 Ch.	Pink and multicolor	Bhutanese village and skyline of New York
33 Ch.	Beige and multicolor	Footbridge and George Washington Bridge
1.50 Nu.	Beige and multicolor	Pagoda and Skyscraper
	a. Imperforate	
2 Nu.	Pink and multicolor	Khmer Buddha and "Pieta"

The sheets consisted of 50 subjects (5 x 10). The margins of the sheets were printed with a burrelage showing the Unisphere, the symbol of the New York World's Fair. Across the bottom of each sheet appears the inscription, "New York World's Fair 1964-1965" in black letters.

In addition to the stamps, there was also issued a souvenir sheet (Fig. 20) consisting of the 1.50 Nu. and the 2 Nu. denominations. The souvenir sheet is surrounded by the same burrelage as appears on the sheets of the stamps. In addition, it is inscribed the the top "Bhutan" in Latin and Tibetan characters,



Fig. 20. New York World's Fair Souvenir sheet.

and on the bottom "New York World's Fair 1964-1965." All of these letterings are in black. The sheet comes with a perforation of 13 and also imperforate; both measure 118½ x 86½ mm.

The centenary of the International Telecommunications Union was marked by Bhutan with a special series of three stamps (Fig. 21) on March 2, 1966. The series is multicolored. The designs contrast early radio equipment with



Fig. 21. International Telecommunications issue.

the latest orbiting relay satellites. Besides the regular stamps, there was also issued a souvenir sheet bearing the 2 Nu. and 3 Nu. stamps outlined against a background of stars and satellites. The stamps were prepared by Harrison and Sons, Ltd., of London. They were printed on unwatermarked white wove paper, perforated 14½. The paper has a toned overlay which gives it the appearance of surface coloring. The details are as follows:

Denomination	*Colors*	*Quantity Issued*
35 Ch.	Sage green and multicolored on biege	130,000
2 Nu.	Brown purple and multicolored on pale blue	45,000
3 Nu.	Gray blue and and multicolored on cream	25,000

There were a total of 15,000 souvenir sheets, of which one half were perforated 13 and one half imperforate.

On March 28, 1966, there appeared the first section of a new definitive series of stamps. These depicted some of the animals to be found in Bhutan. The first installment (Fig. 22) consisted of the following:

Denomination	*Colors*	*Design*
1 Ch.	Orange yellow and multicolor	Selenarctos Tibetanus
2 Ch.	Turqoise and multicolor	Panthera Uncia
4 Ch.	Beige and multicolor	Sus Salvanus
8 Ch.	Ultramarine and multicolor	Panthera Tigris
10 Ch.	Lavender and multicolor	Cuon Alpinus
1 Nu.	Pale green and multicolor	Takin

The second portion of the series was released on April 26, 1966. This consisted of the following:



Fig. 22. Definitive "Animals of Bhutan" stamps.



Fig. 23. Coin Issue.

Denomination	*Colors*	*Design*
75 Ch.	Pale green and multicolor	Panthera Tigris
1.50 Nu.	Ultramarine and multicolor	Cuon Alpinus
2 Nu.	Peach and multicolor	Sus Salvanus
3 Nu.	Pale violet and multicolor	Panthera Uncia
4 Nu.	Pale green and multicolor	Selenarctos Tibetanus
5 Nu.	Pink and multicolor	Takin

These stamps were printed by Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London. They were prepared in sheets of 50 (5 x 10) on unwatermarked white wove paper and were perforated 14½.

Coin Stamps

To mark the 40th anniversary of the accession in 1926 of the present King's father, King Jigme Wangchuk, Bhutan resumed the striking of her own coinage. Gold, platinum,[3] silver and cupro-nickel coins were struck at the Royal Mint. Bhutan had previously issued its own coinage and the obverse of these new coins carries the portrait of King Jigme Wangchuk as shown on the ½ rupee of 1928. On the reverse of the coins, in addition to the date, the value, and the name of the state in English and Tibetan, is the sacred thunderbolt superimposed on the Buddhist eight-spoke wheel of life. The Bhutanese sertum is equivalent to 100 rupees. On July 1, 1966, a special series of postage stamps to mark this new coinage was issued consisting of nine stamps, each one individually stamped out, one by one, on gold foil (Fig. 23). The stamps are packed in sealed rolls of 25.

Denomination	*Colors*	*Design*
10 Ch.	Emerald green and gold	Obverse of 50 Ch. coin
25 Ch.	Emerald green and gold	Obverse of 1 Nu. coin

3. Proof coins only.



Fig. 24. Regular cancellations of Rinpung Dzong and Phuntsoling.

50 Ch.	Emerald green and gold	Obverse of 3 Nu. coin
1 Nu.	Scarlet red on gold	Obverse of 1 Sertum coin
1.30 Nu.	Scarlet red on gold	Reverse of 1 Sertum coin
2 Nu.	Scarlet red on gold	Obverse of 2 Sertum coin
3 Nu.	Scarlet red on gold	Reverse of 1 Sertum coin
4 Nu.	Scarlet red on gold	Obverse of 5 Sertum coin
5 Nu.	Scarlet red on gold	Reverse of 5 Sertum coin

In addition to the denominations listed above, the following three were prepared but not placed in use at this time: 15 Ch., 33 Ch., 75 Ch.

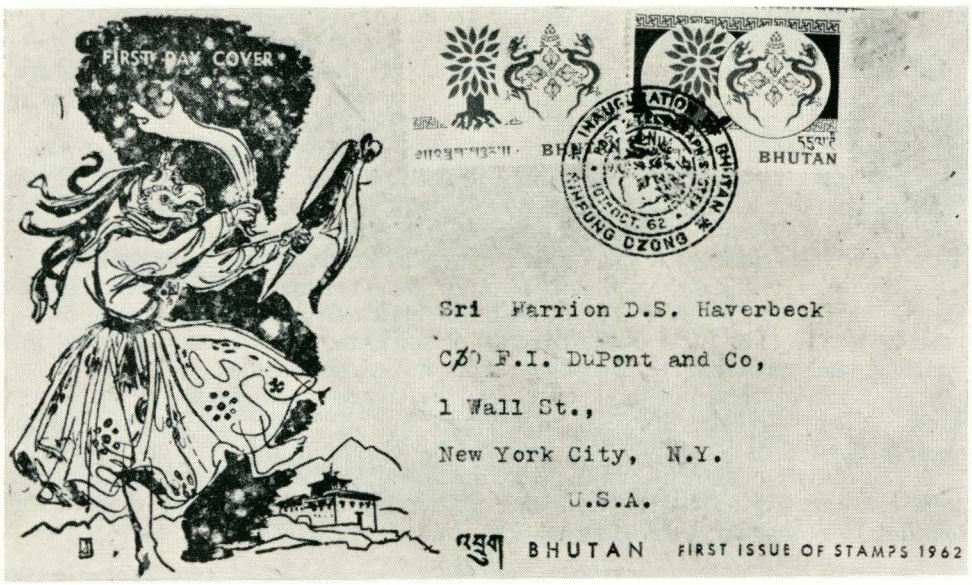
Since October of 1962, the standardized circular double-lined town cancellations, with the date in the bridge across the center have been in use (Fig. 24).

In addition to these, some special postmarks have been used for the first days of issue. These are illustrated in Fig. 25.

Modernization Of Postal Services

In October, 1964, Dr. K. Ramamurti, a senior officer of the Indian Postal Service, was appointed postal adviser to the Government of Bhutan. He has drawn up a comprehensive program for evolving a systematic postal service. A country-wide survey was carried out for the extension of postal facilities. This revealed the need for a network of post offices. Besides the three post offices already functioning at Phuntsoling, Paro and Thimpu, eleven new post offices have been opened so far. Of these, eight are departmental post offices, and include those opened at Sandrup, Jongkhar, Galeyphug, Sarbhang and Samchi in south Bhutan, and at Wangdiphodrung, Ghurang Ha (Wangsaucklo

(Continued on Page 184)



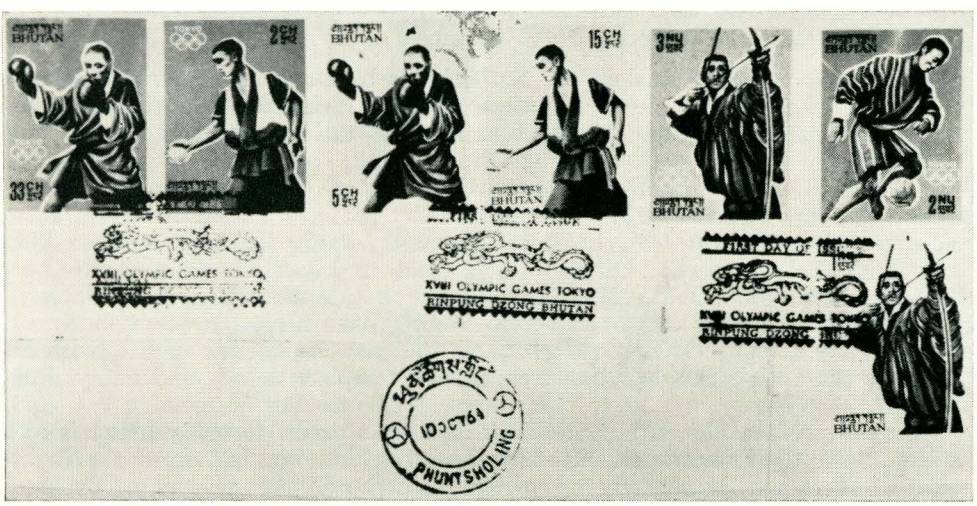


Fig. 25. Special First Day Cancellations. (All photos by Boutrelle)

Book Reviews

The United States Postage Stamps of the 19th Century (Vol. 1) by Lester G. Brookman, published (1966) by H. L. Lindquist Publications, 153 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y. 10014. (The first of a set of 3 volumes). 274 pages. Illustrated. Price $30 for the set.

In 1947, this work was originally issued in two volumes. It has long been out-of-print and when sold, commanded several times the publisher's original price.

This three-volume set has been revised and enlarged with new information and more illustrations — many taken from the late Stanley B. Ashbrook's "Special Services." Some of the new illustrations are disappointing, because they are not as sharp and clear as they should be for useful recognition.

Full credit is given to previous authors, who have written much more specialized works on many of the stamps that are described in this new volume. This is unusual these days, because too many so-called students and authors do not do this; they pirate past works with no acknowledgments.

Used stamps, and postal uses on covers are written about in great detail. In many cases, however, unused stamps, unused multiples pieces and color shades unfortunately receive rather sketchy treatment. This is an oversight made by almost all of our authors and students of 19th century United States stamps. This may be, because so much unused material is scarce, and hard to obtain.

Generally speaking, used stamps and 19th century U. S. covers, because they have a story to tell, receive almost all the attention, at the expense of unused material. The latter should not be as neglected, as it is now, in very fine writings such as Lester G. Brookman's on our earlier stamps.

Few readers can possibly appreciate the thousands of hours of study and work, not only by Mr. Lester G. Brookman, but by many, many other people, are represented and printed here between the covers of just this one volume.

These three volumes should be in the library of every serious collector of 19th century United States, and also in the possession of every dealer, who handles 19th century U. S. stamps. *(E. D. C.)*

Standaard werk van de Postwaarden van Nederland, Emissie 1864, by J. T. Cley. Illustrated, 244 pages (Dutch language). Price about $3.50.

The book was published in the Netherlands by Davo, Deventer. It is well printed on fine glazed paper, pages sized 6½x9½ inches, hard, dark blue cover with gold-title lettering and the coat of arms of the Netherlands in gold and light blue.

This is the first in a series of new publications of postal issues of the Netherlands; this one looks superb. The author has received full cooperation from the directors of the Government Mint (Utrecht), where the first of these 1864 stamps had been printed. He had access to all archives also from the Netherland Postal Museum in The Hague, where much fine material was available.

Many of the well known collectors of this issue helped by contributing a great variety of cancellations. Consequently, a new book came to life, with all praise to the author for deep research, almost complete details and many illustrations.

In the preface, the author mentions and gives credit to many officials and collectors for their assistance. He also describes the organization of the Rijksmunt (Government Mint), where the first Netherlands postage stamps' printing was done. Furthermore, a full report with complete correspondence between

the Department of Finance and the Mint follows. This reveals information about the quality of the paper, the perforating, which was new to the Mint and the use of a watermark. The price of printing the stamps was a matter of long negotiation; it was finally aranged at Guilder 0.75 ($0.30) per 1,000 stamps.

Many essays and proofs had been submitted, designed by J. W. Kaiser, who also designed the issue of 1852. But, in both issues the numerals and letters were by V. J. van Hinsbergh, in the accepted proof and accordingly used in the stamp design. There is much information about the plate proofs and re-engraving, for those who specialize in this issue, also a complete list of proofs with many illustrations.

The difference in colors between the mint print (usually called the Utrecht Printing) and the printing started in November, 1866 by the firm of Joh. Enschede & Zn., Haarlem (called the Haarlem Printing) is fully described and can be helpful to many collectors.

In addition, many pages are in this book with details about the cancellations (pages 140-203) with numerous illustrations, showing that "Franco" remains the most common one.

Collectors will also appreciate the price indications for both printings, also for pairs, strips, blocks and for most all of the proofs. The complete correspondence between the Department of Finance and the Mint, also with the manufacturers of paper, with Joh. Enschede & Zn. about security control, about the release of all plates by the Mint, about the November 1866 printing contract with Joh. Enschede & Zonen, Haarlem for printing these stamps supplies valuable information.

In every respect, this is one of the finest books written about stamps of the Netherlands. It should be translated into English. *(Harry S. Heymans)*

A New Look at Wells Fargo, Stagecoaches and the Pony Express by W. Turrentine Jackson (Professor of History at the University of California, Davis). A reprint from the California Historical Society Quarterly, December 1966. Pps. 291 to 324 (34 pages). 7 illustrations. (No price given.)

This reprint of a brief article in a respected historical magazine settles once and for all the debate of many years standing as to just how much Wells Fargo was involved in the stagecoach lines of the Far West, and also their relations to the operation of the romantic trans-continental Pony Express between Sacramento and St. Joseph, Mo. Professor Jackson located the Minute Book of the Overland Mail Co., in New York City; he proceeds to show clearly the great stake that Wells Fargo had in that company.

Other paragraphs of Professor Jackson's article also show how Wells Fargo controlled many stagecoach lines in California and other Western states. Some were run under its own name, while others continued under their original names. In other words, many of Wells Fargo's activities were similar to corporations of today, which control diversified operations, known as divisions of the industry concerned.

The various quotations and illustrations in this article decisively support the conclusions expressed. We do not see how anyone, who is not emotionally involved in proving a case, can fail to agree that Wells Fargo not only was a banking business but also operated numerous stage lines and the Pony Express. This is a publication that should be in the library of every student of Western Postal and Express History.

We believe that it can be obtained from the Director of the Wells Fargo Bank, History room, 420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California. *(Winthrop S. Boggs)*

Malta: The Story of Malta and Her Stamps by James A. Mackay. Philatelic Publishers Limited. London, England. 1966. 96 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Price, 16/ ($2.24)

This book is primarily for the general collector and of the British Commonwealth, though it does have some place in the library of a Maltese specialist. It is the first handbook in the "Collecta" series, being the companion to the new "Collecta" album of Malta.

The first five chapters are basically a history of Malta from 3200 B. C., when there was an influx of people from Sicily, to the present day. Other significant events covered include St. Paul's visit in 60 A. D., the administration of the Knights of Malta, the British occupation in 1800, and the awarding of the George Cross to the people of Malta in World War II. Photographs of stamps depicting scenes connected with these and other events are shown.

Chapter 6, The Postal History of Malta, is the most interesting. It covers the various postmarks (though not in much detail) as well as the definitive issues and some commemoratives. British stamps were used on outgoing mail until 1885. The first Maltese stamp, the ½ Penny printed by De La Rue in 1860 for use on local mail, is interesting. The notice from the Chief Secretary To Government, dated November 16, 1860, reads in part that these stamps were not ". . . available for prepaying ANY letters intended to be forwarded beyond the islands of GOZO and MALTA, and that letters, not intended for either of these Islands, which may be found to have such local stamps affixed to them, will be considered unpaid and treated accordingly."

Finally, the author includes four appendices. Appendix I is Anthony Trollope's report dated April 16, 1858 to Sir Rowland Hill about the Maltese postal system. Appendix II deals with the Malta Study Circle, while the third is a short list of recommended reading, mostly general, non-philatelic works. The final appendix is a listing of the stamps of Malta according to the "Collecta" album. *(Richard S. Wilson)*

Catalogue Of New Zealand Stamps. 300+ pages, illustrated. Published by Campbell Paterson Ltd., P.O. Box 17, Oriental Road, Woking, Surrey, England. Price 80/- Postfree ($11.20).

This book primarily is a specialized catalogue of the stamps of New Zealand. As such, it would be highly recommended to New Zealand collectors for the completeness of its listings, and for the clear illustrations of varieties, re-entries, and plate flaws.

But there is more to it than that. The procedure of buying the same catalogue every year just to see a few new issues added along with a few newly listed varieties and price changes finally has been done away with. The arrangement of this loose-leaf catalogue is such that an annual supplement only need be bought, and the old pages replaced with the new.

There are other differences, too, in this catalogue from other specialized and general ones. It is divided into sections, which makes for easy reference and recognition. Major varieties in every issue are illustrated in enlarged form. A major feature of the catalogue is the giving of clear explanatory notes, worded so as to be understandable, and avoiding the use of obscure philatelic terms. It is a pleasure to read and handle.

The work shows the application of a clear mind to the problems of philatelic publishing. This production is something, that should be carefully studied by all the leading catalogue publishers and editors, with a view to determining whether these innovations are capable or not of being applied to the present reference books, that have not changed for years. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Album Delle Trasvolate Italiane, Crociere/ Voli Special, Two Volumes. Published by G.B.E. s.p.a. Turin, Italy. 76 pages, profusely illustrated. Looseleaf and imitation black leather bound. Italian text. Available from Bolaffi Publishing Co., Via Condotti 56, Turin, Italy.

Question: "In the last few years, what has been 'the hottest of the hot' European stamps?" Answer: "The Italian Transatlantic and Mediterranean Flight stamps of the years between the two World Wars." The Balbo's, the Servicio Da Stata's and DePinedo flight issues have skyrocketed so much, that their current prices almost defy belief.

It is known that the strong demand for these Italian air post stamps and covers came from Italy. These two very attractive and instructive albums seem to be one of the many indications of the present great attraction of these Italian air posts.

These books start with the 1917 Rome-Turin flight, for which the first official air mail stamp was issued and continue until the 1961 South American visit of Italy's President.

Seldom have any stamp albums, as these, been seen. They are much more like a good history book. Take the 1930 and 1933 Balbo Squadron Transatlantic Flight issues. Along with spaces for the special Italian stamps and covers are copious text notes (in Italian, of course) and historical photographs of the aviators, the seaplanes and incidents from the flights. The photographs are fascinating, and, fortunately, one need not be able to read Italian to enjoy them.

Whether one is especially interested in Italian air post or not, he or she should spend a few minutes examining these two albums, just to see something unusual and, most interesting, to boot. *(H. M. G.)*

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

The Great Britain Specialised Stamp Catalogue, Volume 2, King Edward VII to King George VI. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. 1967. 260 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound. Courtesy of Harold Cohn & Co., Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

A New Look at Wells Fargo, Stagecoaches and the Pony Express by W. Turrentine Jackson. A Reprint from the California Historical Society Quarterly. 1966. 33 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Gift of Mr. Basil C. Pearce.

Bergedorfer Postgeschichte by Karl Knauer. Eigenverlag. 1961. 329 pages. Illustrated. German text. Clothbound. Gift of Mr. H. N. Friedlaender.

Sieger Olympia Katalog. Sieger-Verlag, Lorch/Wurtt. 1966. 336 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Gift of Aero Philatelists, Inc.

De Halfrondstempels op de Emissie 1852 Nederland by Dr. Fred. L. Reed. Published by J. L. Van Dieten, The Hague, Netherlands. 1964. 16 pages. Illustrated. Dutch and English text. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Priced Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World, Section 6, Falkland Islands to Funchal. Edited by Edward Fladung. Published by Higgins & Gage, Inc., Pasadena, California. 1967. 70 pages. Illustrated. Loose leaf format. Courtesy of the publisher.

Guide to Precancel Collecting. Publication of Gunesch Precancel House, Inc., Roselle, Illinois. 1967. 128 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Bewertung der gebrauchten Viererblocks der deutschen Inflation 1919 bis 1923 by C. F. Born and Max Rochel. Verein INFLA-Berlin. 1966. 20 pages. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Die Briefmarken von Jugoslawien, IV by Ing. Vladimir Fleck. Heft 29, Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 1966. 52 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Discontinued Post Offices of Nebraska by William F. Rapp, Jr. J - B Publishing Co., Crete, Nebraska. 1967. 11 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Topical Issues of 1966 with 1967 Scott Numbers. Compiled by Bob Allison and Larry De Mars. American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wis. 31 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

How to Make Stamp Club Meetings More Interesting. Edited by H. L. Lindquist and James W. Shaver. National Federation of Stamp Clubs, Inc., New York, N. Y. 1966. 31 pages. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Western Mails by James W. Milgram. Reprinted from the S. P. A. Journal. 1966. 62 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Fundamentals of Philately, Section 4, by L. N. and M. Williams. The American Philatelic Society, State College, Penna. 1966. 112 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Australasian Informer, Vols. 1-29. Reprinted by Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr. Gift of the publisher.

Gifts were received also from:

Messrs. George T. Turner, Richard S. Wilson, Frederick Joseph, Werner K. Elias and Charles S. Lasky.

HONDURAS *(Continued from Page 158)*

the trial of citizens by military courts. He was also guilty of incendiarism in burning many towns and haciendas, and of confiscation. He made himself and his satellites wealthy at the expense of his country and his victims. He reached the presidency by the favor of the oligarchs of Guatemala. As a ruler he left nothing to entitle him to a place among the benefactors of his nation — no schools, no material improvements of any kind. In lieu thereof, he left the national name dishonored abroad, the national character degraded, financial ruin, corruption, immorality, poverty, bitter animosities, and almost every misfortune that could have befallen hapless Honduras.''

Another version of ''The Hangings of Olancho'' appeared in the book, ''Honduras Folklore,'' by Ing. Pompilio Ortego. It reads:

''Olancho, the proverbial rich Department of Honduras, has passed through unbelievable trials. Of these the most terrible were those carried out by the government forces under President Jose Maria Medina, called 'Macheton' (killer by machete), a nickname he owed to his relatives on his wife's side who were among the nobility in Gracias. Medina was a very intelligent man, a humanitarian, and well-mannered.

''He is blamed for 'The Hangings of Olancho', but the truth is that the troops were sent there to quell a revolt . . . the fact is that in all the towns and country of Olancho men were hanged and shot en masse by a group of satraps [despotic subordinate officials].''

In one of Medina's re-election campaigns, his staunchest supporters characterized him as the ''Washington of Central America.'' Also, in Henri de Suckau's pamphlet, ''Le Chemin de Fer de Honduras'' (The Honduran Railway), Medina is compared with Washington. In my opinion, there is little or no resemblance between Washington and Medina.

(To Be Continued)

The Clubhouse

Meeting of January 18, 1967

United States, 19th and 20th Century

A Program Committee Chairman must have a keen memory when trying to set up a full schedule of meetings one year in advance. Back in 1962, Mr. Clyde Jennings, Jr. of Lynchburg, Va. had conducted a very fine meeting with a showing of selections from his "United States Freaks and Oddities" collection. It won an award for one of the better 1962 meetings (see COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Vol. 42, No. 5, page 307). Recalling this, Mr. Philip Silver, present Program Committee Co-Chairman, contacted Mr. Jennings in the hopes that he might be induced to offer a second display and lecture on U. S. material different from his 1962 showing. It worked.

Mr. Jennings showed pages from his 19th and 20th century collection. This should not be unusual, because so many in our country specialize with United States. It was unusual, however, much to our surprise. The Jennings collection is substantially complete, being mounted mostly on printed album pages. In other words, this is primarily a "space filler" collection. Odd as it may seem, *this marked the first time in many, many years that a regular, comprehensive United States stamp collection was shown.*

The highlights of the material was shown on color slides. Mr. Jennings had shipped his collection to Mr. Silver long in advance to have the Collectors Club's photographer, Mr. A. Boutrelle, take a hundred color slides. Not all, but the majority were shown.

Mr. Jennings had two main objectives in forming his general United States collection. He sought all stamps as listed in the "Scott Catalogue" including the scarce and expensive ones. But he never compromised with his second goal of seeking a copy, preferably unused, in the best possible condition. Thus, the subheading of this display was called, "United States. Rarities and Beauties."

The first slide showed two stamps that appeared to be alike. One was a pristine mint copy of the 24-cent of the 1870 Bank Note Issue almost perfectly centered. The other was a used copy, off-center, rather faded and with little appeal to the "condition collector."

Rarities

Mr. Jennings asked which copy those in the audience would prefer. The obvious answer was the beautiful mint copy. This turned out to be Scott No. 153 without grill that is catalogue-priced for under one hundred dollars. The faded, cancelled copy is Scott No. 142, of which only about 27 copies are known, and Mr. Jennings' is the only one with a red cancellation from which the catalogue sublisting was made. This is priced for more than four times the stamp without grill.

The speaker did not stress price and value. He dwelt at considerable length on his mint copy of the more common stamp, the one without grill. It was his opinion that his copy conditionwise was about as fine as one could find. This set the theme for the second part of the showing. Mr. Jennings hunts and hunts until he can secure a copy in the best possible condition.

As for the rarities, just being able to possess many of them is a formidable task. But Mr. Jennings makes his challenge harder by never forgetting that he not only would like a rare stamp but one of the finer copies.

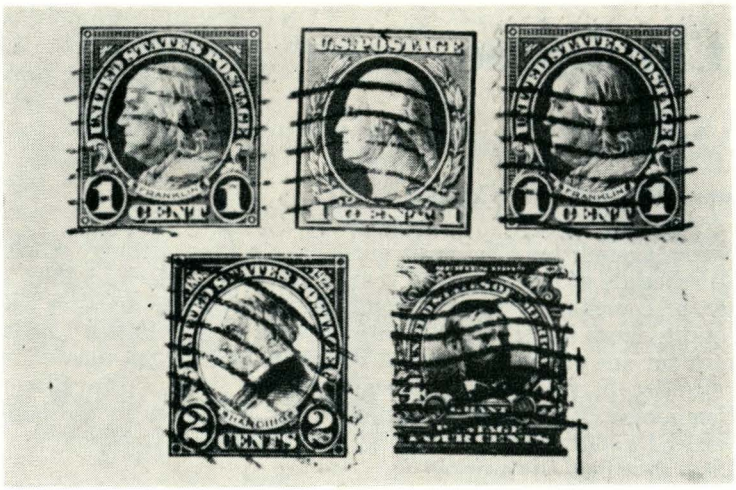


Fig. 1. Five United States postage stamps with a total face value of 9 cents. But the catalogue value is considerably more. The five are left to right: (Top row) Scott No. 594, No. 544 and No. 596; (Bottom row) Nos. 613 and 314A. (Photos by Boutrelle)

Under rarities, Mr. Jennings showed a copy of the 1851 one-cent (Scott No. 5) the Type 1 from position 7R1E, of which he said only 14 copies are reported as known to exist.

Then came a 20th century rare one, the well-known Orangeburg coil. An attractive mint copy was shown as well as one on a Bell Pharmaceutical Co. of Orangeburg, N. Y. cover, of which only six genuine ones are said to exist.

Fig. 1 shows one of the most unusual displays seen in this club for a long time. There are five of what appear to be common postage stamps with a total face values of all of 9 cents. It is urged that you look up the total 1967 Scott Catalogue value of *U. S. Nos. 594, 544, 596, 613 and 314A*. Real U. S. 20th century rarities!

Here are the statistics, as Mr. Jennings rattled them off. Looking at the first one in the top row on the left in Fig. 1, this is No. 594, the 1c Rotary printing coil waste, about 42 copies known. Next to it is another coil waste, No. 544, about 97 copies reported. The third stamp on the top row is the "rare of the rares," No. 596, the vertical rotary printing (No. 594 is the sidewise) of which only *four copies* so far have been found. This was catalogued only about four years ago; previously, it was regarded as a variety of No. 594 and not given an individual catalogue listing.

The lefthand stamp on the bottom row of Fig. 1 is the famous Harding rotary press, perf. 11, that Mr. Jennings believed only 23 copies have been recorded. The last stamp is the 4-cent coil stamp with the private perforations of the Schermack Co. The quantity know of this is debatable; some say only 15, others maintain there are as many as 40 copies.

This one page has about the rarest of all the United States stamps. The condition of each copy is possibly as fine as they come; each one has a certificate with the Philatelic Foundation Expert Committee's opinion that it is genuine.

Beauties

Under this category, Mr. Jennings displayed copies, not necessarily of the scarce and more valuable stamp, but placed the accent upon condition. This was well demonstrated by the common 2-cent postage stamp of 1890, the lake color (Scott No. 219D). The copy displayed is considered by Mr. Jennings the

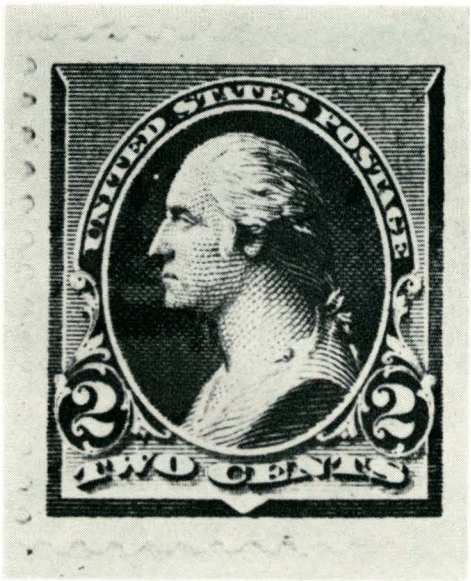


Fig. 2. The 1890 2-cent lake.

best conditionwise ever seen (Fig. 2). Its acquisition was not easy. He looked over many copies in many dealers' stocks before he latched onto this one.

His showing of the 1902 issue also attracted attention. He had the rare coils (Scott Nos. 316-318). But the condition of the more common ones again was exceptional, especially the imperforates as Fig. 3 indicates, fine copies each with plate number lower margins.

Mr. Jennings featured certain stamps that he anticipated would appeal to particular members in the audience. For instance, he showed what he believed were copies in pristine condition of the early Special Deliveries (1894-1902) for the benefit of Mr. Robert Markovits, a keen specialist in the U. S. Special Delivery stamps. Also, the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST editor had written in his book on the 5-cent Beacon air mail stamp of 1928 that this stamp comes very poorly centered. Illustrated in his Steinway Memorial Fund handbook was one copy that Mr. Goodkind considered the finest out of thousands of copies he had examined. This, however, still is far from well-centered by present-day standards. Then, Mr. Philip Silver came up with a copy of this 1928 air mail stamp



Fig. 3. Left to right Scott Nos. 314, 320, and 315.

that he proudly proclaimed topped Mr. Goodkind's.

Mr. Jennings played "Can You Top This?" with his copy of Scott C11. But Mr. Silver would not budge on his. There might be a future contest to decide whether the Jennings or the Silver copy of the 5c Beacon air mail stamp is best known to exist. But Mr. Jennings' copy not only showed fine centering, but its impression was beautifully registered and printed. The plates of Scott C11 wore quickly and badly, so that the Jennings copy is exceptional.

The final group to which Mr. Jennings gave some attention were the 1891-1914 Postage Due stamps from Scott Nos. J22-J57, displaying the great variation on color shades found on these stamps, that he designated as "red claret," "claret," "rosy claret," "rose brown," "deep claret," and "bright rosy claret."

After ending his color slide presentation with the aforementioned discourse on color shades, the question and answer period began. Since Mr. Jennings had shown a mint copy and a cover with what is perhaps the most difficult and controversial color stamp in the United States — the 3-cent 1861, a lively debate ensued on whether a copy is Scott No. 64, the pink; or the scarce No. 64a, the pigeon blood pink; or the common rose pink (Scott No. 64b). This discussion was interesting, controversial and inconclusive.

One thing, however, was certain. The members and guests saw many unusually fine United States stamps. Many remained after the lecture ended, asking questions of Mr. Jennings. We were told that this part lasted as long as his prior talk and color slide showing.

Meeting of February 1, 1967

Classic Imperforated Stamps of the World Showing Portraits

This exhibit was conducted by *Mr. Karl Jaeger* of Columbus, Ohio. His material filled all of the wall frames in the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Room. The lecture portion once again was done mostly with the use of colored slides.

It was an unusual meeting. To bear out this statement, we quote from Mr. Jaeger's opening remarks:

"Since I began stamp collecting in 1935, I have formed many collections



Fig. 1. Sicily, Scott Nos. 11, 13, 17 and 14 (from left to right) on a cover postmarked February 21, 1859.



Fig. 2. A used block of twelve of Greece, Scott No. 1. (Photos by Boutrelle)

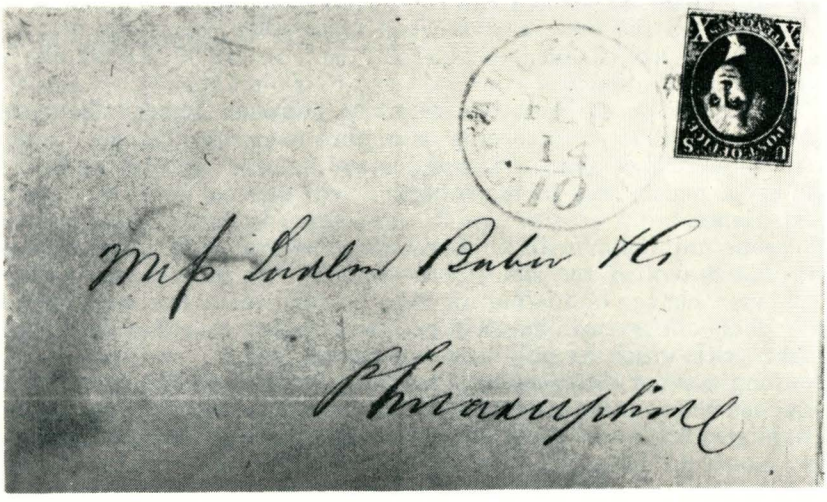


Fig. 3. United States the 10-cent 1847 on a cover cancelled Valentine Day February 14th.



Fig. 4. New South Wales, mint block of four of the first Registration stamp.

both general and specialized. None, however, has given me as much pleasure as this collection of classic imperforated stamps of the world showing portraits.

"The collection was complete the day it was begun. It is limited in size to the number of items, which I can comfortably mount in two albums. Since the day I mounted the first items selected from other collections of mine, the original collection has changed considerably as a result of the replacement of items by new acquisitions.

"The criteria for the selection is purely personal, being based primarily upon my personal concepts of beauty as applies to postage stamps. Secondary factors are interest and rarity. Also the mounting arrangement is purely arbitrary. What a person sees in the collection will depend upon what he brings to the experience.

"Someone unfamiliar with philately may find appeal in the engraving, the printing, and design of the stamps. Because of the broad scope of items, a specialist has a chance of finding an item or two which has meaning to him. Hopefully these one or two items will give him insight into the character of the other items, with which he may be less familiar.

"Not one word of information is included on the pages that might educate or impress the viewer; this task is left to the collection itself and the collector.

"Highlights of the collection, at the moment, include a used block of twelve of Greece Scott #1 (Fig 2); France, the 1 Fr. Napoleon in a used tete-beche pair, Spain First issue 10c. in a used block of four. Prussia #1 a used block of nine on a cover, Mauritius Post Paid two pence unused, New South Wales 8

pence "Garter Type" unused, also the first registration stamp (Fig. 4) in a mint block of four.

"Other top items for me are Sicily 20s, used on cover with three other values (Fig. 1), and United States 10c 1847 on Valentine Day cover with stamp affixed upside down (Fig. 3)."

Meeting of February 15, 1967

Netherlands, The First Issue

Because the International Philatelic Exhibition for the year 1967 takes place in May in Amsterdam, Holland, the Program Committee, in planning the meetings for this year, sought to have one on the stamps of Netherlands. The exhibitor and speaker was Dr. Fred L. Reed, a dentist of New York City. Dr. Reed's showing of the First Issue of the Netherlands had won a high award at SIPEX in Washington, D.C. last year, and his exhibit there also had drawn some very favorable comments from those who had viewed it. Therefore, an invitation by the Program Committee was extended and accepted by our guest on February 15th, Dr. Reed.



A used block of eight of the Netherlands first issue of 1852, the 10 cents lake printed from Plate IV.

Now follows the paper that he read:

"Among my friends I am known as a stamp collector. In my everyday contact with people, the conversation frequently turns to stamp collecting. Whenever I try to explain that I collect only three stamps — only the first three stamps of Holland, — a 5-cent blue, a 10-cent red, and a 15-cent yellow, *only* those three stamps, which are over a hundred years old, the listener's face invariably assumes a sceptical expression. Then he asks this question:

"Do you have those three stamps? To which I reply: 'Well — I have *some*.' Then, I am frequently asked: 'Why do you collect just those only three stamps?'

The answer to that question is based on one of the essential factors of our time — *specialization*. In this age of the expanding universe, of population explosion, and the explosion of scientific and technological knowledge, the trend to specialization has explosively developed. As in medicine, the generalist for internal diseases is nearly a phenomenon of the past, today replaced by a cardiologist, a lung and liver specialist. In a similar sense specialization in philately was necessitated through an explosion in new stamp issues.

Now, why do I collect just those three stamps? Because since I began

collecting stamps when I was 8 years old, I became frustrated with the ever-increasing flood of new issues. Gradually I was forced to confine my collecting activities to a few countries, and finally to the classic imperforate issue* of the one country, which philatelically held the greatest attraction for me.

One can see how a non-collector cannot understand how just those three stamps can keep me occupied, even my fellow philatelic friends keep constantly urging me to expand my collecting activities. However, hardly anybody, who has not engaged in this type of collecting, can visualize the amound of work and time it consumes. Often I shudder at the thought of the projects I plan to undertake in this very limited field. But when I think of the little spare time at my disposal I often wish I were specializing only with ONE stamp, not three.

The Specialist's Specialty

The collection on exhibit here stresses two main features: 1) *Plating* and 2) *Postmarks*. Unused stamps are treated somewhat as stepchildren, as the "window dressing," only because, in my concept, they do not convey the postal history story in the manner that a used stamp or an entire does.

The art of plating was originated and cultivated in England. Therefore, it is not surprising that the pioneer platers of Holland's First Issue were Englishmen, known as "the Three Great W's": Waller, Warren, and Wilkinson. The Warren Plating collection in its original state is preserved at the Postal Museum at The Hague. A photo of the 15 cent plate is exhibited there. In Mr. Warren's time, one was able to buy a copy of the 5 or 10 cent at about $5.00 for a bundle of a hundred. I would not be surprised if pairs and strips were thrown in with the lot.

Plating of the Dutch stamps was extremely difficult in contrast to plating the stamps of Great Britain, which not only had check-letters in the corners, but also after 1858, the plate number on each stamp. It took an enormous amount of research with official documents and huge quantities of stamps, especially marginal copies, blocks, strips and pairs. What finally evolved was the picture of a gigantic jigsaw puzzle consisting of 1,700 pieces. When correctly assembled, they formed six plates of the 5 cent, ten plates of the 10 cent and one plate of the 15 cent.

This explains why only with one plate the 15 cent is the easiest to determine a copy's position in the sheet of 100. But it is complicated by the poorly contrasting yellow color; only a minority of the available 15 cent stamps lend themselves to plating.

With the 5 and 10 cent stamps, the task is more difficult, because one has to determine first to which of six respective ten puzzles of 100 units a given stamp belongs. In the case of the 10 cent, we also have to cope with a rather mysterious plate IA, of which some 50 copies have been found. These are distinguished by ink smudges between the stamps in sharp contrast to the clean printing and lack of ink smudges on plate I. The copies are all date-cancelled 1852, but oddly enough from different cities and towns. Duplicates from the same plate position are known indicating that more than one sheet was used. I venture the opinion that there are some illegitimately used copies printed from an unaccepted proof plate. (Two copies are on exhibit.)

Plating

Before going into many of the intracacies of plate reconstruction, a few general remarks about the first issue of Netherlands are in order. The three

*The late Edwin Mueller defined classic issues: "Stamps issued and used before philately tended to influence the manufacture, issuance and use of stamps."

stamps were in use from January 1, 1852 until 1864, when the perforated issue made its appearance. The stamps were demonetized on October 31, 1879. They were printed on handmade white watermarked paper from recessed steel plates in sheets of 100 in four panes of 25; each stamp from 2 to 2¾ mm. apart and the panes separated by a gutter of 10 mm. in width. (One such gutter pair of the 5 cent on a cover is shown.)

The design was rocked into the softened steel plates from a transfer roll, on which the design was raised. The 100 positions were examined and retouched where found necessary. The plates were then hardened and delivered to the Mint in Utrecht. Ink was applied to the plate and then wiped, more or less carefully. Then, a sheet of moistened paper was pressed against the plate, so that the ink caught in the recesses of the design. Incidentally, slight imperfections on the metal plate caused by scratches from finishing the surface were transferred to the paper. These minor blemishes on the stamps, as we shall see, play an important part in plate reconstruction.

The watermark consisted of 100 post horns with the mouthpiece to the right (as seen from the front) and four parallel lines surrounding the sheet with the two inner ones broken in the four centers for the word "POST-ZEGELS" meaning "Postage Stamps." (I show a photocopy of a complete sheet and two multiples of 5 cent with complete right margin watermark). The watermarked part of the sheets was later gummed.

Now a few words on my technic of plating: here are my chief guideposts:

Color: I consider it futile to classify color shades, because there are so many different shades and hues. But with some exceptions, there is a certain pattern in that, the last color shades from a previous printing plate are carried over into the first printings from the next plate.

Paper: Handmade: soft and hard, thick and thin in all combinations; also ribbed and laid paper. The thin paper and the soft porous paper is characteristic for plate VI of the 5 cent and for plate X of the 10 cent. However, there are exceptions.

Printing: Carefully or poorly done. Plates wiped clean or ink carelessly left on. Plate V of the 10 cent had the finest printing impressions in the beginning, easily mistaken for plate I. Later copies have many ink smudges, partly due to wear of the plate.

Cancellations: Three types of regular town cancellations from 122 post offices and framed "Franco" from April 1861. After October 1861, no town regular mark can be found on stamps of the first issue.

Retouches: Outer frameline is retouched on nearly all positions. Generally early plates show very few; later plates have them to different degrees.

Plate Faults: Found on all plates, but very few on plate I of 5 and 10 cent. Open corners and missing framelines most typical (5 cent Pl. II: 6). The best known plate fault is the horn on all positions of 10 cent on plate VII. But the retouched horn on plate VIII is also a plate fault, not a retouch, as it was repaired on the transfer roll.

Watermark: Handmade bits, therefore, all 100 post horn watermarks are different. This, however, is a very doubtful aid in plating. Position of watermark in stamp may give some hint as to where stamp belongs.

If this plating of the first issue of Netherlands appears to be difficult, I derive some solace from the plight of my Austrian colleagues, who are confronted with plates of 240 stamps on the first issue made up of individual dies, which were repeatedly taken apart for cleaning and repairs, and re-assembled at random with new dies replacing some worn ones. That way different settings were created which is virtually impossible to unscramble.

Quantities Printed and Sold

Between 1851 and 1863, there were nearly 21 million 5 cent, over 17 million 10 cent, and nearly 2½ million 15 cent stamps printed, of which there were, commencing on January 1, 1852 (I show a first-day cancellation on 10 cent stamp and first-day cover with 5 cent) a total of 37 million copies sold. (I show a chart having the amount of stamps printed and sold from each plate.)

During 1852, only 20% of all inland mail was franked with stamps, the other 80% was sent stampless, with the postal fees paid mostly by the recipient. It is fortunate that practically no envelopes were used at that time. The stamps were affixed to the address side of the letter. Envelopes would have been discarded, but folded letters often were saved. This accounts for the existence of so many stamps and entires of this issue.

An educated guess as to how many stamps still exist would be about 25% of the total printed, of which about half are in poor condition.

Postal Rates

Postal rates for letters up to 15 grams (slightly less than ½ ounce) for distances up to 30 kilometers were 5 cents; 30 to 100 km. 10 cents, and over 100 km. 15 cents. In 1855, the third zone rate was abolished, so that the maximum inland rate for letters up to 15 grams was 10 cents. For heavier letters different rates applied. For letters to foreign countries, the rates were very complicated; they changed frequently, because the Universal Postal Union did not exist. Insurance premium for registry was not to be paid in stamps, as the revenue from that did not go to the same government ministry as for postage. However, this regulation was not strictly followed, as a letter from Dirksland (which I exhibit) proves.

Material Exhibited

Stamps: Proofs. Set overprinted "Specimen." Blocks, Gutter pair on cover. 15 cent block of four on cover. 10 cent used block of eight. Two letters with complete issue of three in singles and pairs. Mixed frankings: first and second issue, first and third issue, second and third issue. Plating collection with 38 out of 1700 positions missing. Each album page has a pane of 25 opposite a page with drawings of the plating characteristics, plate faults indicated in blue; retouches, hairlines, and smudges indicated in red.

Cancellations: Regular town: A: Egyptian letters without year date
B: Egyptian letters with year date
C: Grotesque letters with year date
Variety of C: Grotesque letters without year date (Amsterdam and Haarlem only)
Framed "FRANCO," also in color; 15 cent single on letter.
5 cent plate V, strip of four with town postmark "Breskens."
Faulty postmarks: inverted dates and letters inverted or missing.
Administrative postmarks. Aangeteekened (Registered)
Na Posttijd (Late delivery)
Ontoereikend (Insufficient postage)
Auxiliary post offices: Straight-line, also on letters, in color.
Broken Circle and half circle.
Numeral cancellations on all three denominations, also letters with a copy of the 5 cent steel blue.
Late cancellations and unauthorized use of postmarks.
"FRANCO" without frame, also in color.
Railroad and Station cancellations. Transit and foreign postmarks

Town postmarks: many on letter, in color also.

Meeting of March 1, 1967

Canada's Registered Letter Stamps

This meeting was conducted by *Robert A. Chaplin, M.D.* of Toronto, Canada. It was in three parts.

First, Dr. Chaplin read a paper. Secondly, he interrupted this at times to show with color slides on the screen the specific material to which he was referring for the audience's clearer understanding. Thirdly, he concluded his lecture by speaking upon the stamps and covers exhibited in the frames.

In introducing Dr. Robert A. Chaplin, Mr. Philip Silver, Program Co-Chairman, told the audience about our member from Toronto, Canada, who had come to New York for this night. Mrs. Chaplin, also a M.D., accompanied him; she, too, is a stamp collector.

Dr. Chaplin is an anaesthesist at Toronto's East General Hospital. During World War II, he served as a captain in the Medical Corps of the Canadian Army.

His philatelic interest is, of course, Canada. His main specialty is the "Admiral" stamps, followed by the 1875-88 Registration stamps, the subject of this meeting.

It was a strange coincidence that two successive Collectors Club meetings were conducted by philatelists showing *only three stamps.* Canada's Registration stamps are Scott Nos. F1 - F2 - F3. The previous lecturer and exhibitor, Dr. Fred L. Reed of New York, dealt with Netherlands' first issue — also only three stamps. One wonders if a medical influence — a doctor and a dentist — is responsible for that rare occurence when an entire meeting program is devoted to just three stamps.

The paper read by Dr. Chaplin was detailed, containing some new information on the Canadian Registration stamps. Consequently, rather than offer a digested report now, the entire study by Dr. Chaplin will be published as an illustrated article in a forthcoming number of this magazine.

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

5177 Pierre Seguy, Saarwellingen/Saar, Germany. Collects Pre-cancels Lombardo-Venetia, Austria, Saar.
5178 Joseph L. Harris, Richmond, Va. Collects United States, United Nations, Canada.
5179 Riichi Yoshida, Tokyo, Japan. Collects Japan.
5180 James J. Duffy, New Milford, N. J.
5181 Sheldon S. Sachs, New York, N. Y.
5182 Henry H. Drake, Scarsdale, N. Y. Collects United States, Air Mail, Europe.
5183 Lawrence Sadlek, Jr., Mt. Carmel, Ill. Collects Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein.
5184 Robert L. Toth, Warrensville Hts., Ohio. Collects Ohio Postal History, Netherlands, Chile.
5185 Douglas Gary, San Jose, Calif.
5186 David Zubatsky, Champaign, Ill. Collects United States, Topicals.
5187 John W. Ream, Greenwich, Conn. Collects United States.

(Continued on Page 171)

Auditor's Report

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC. — BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1966

ASSETS

CURRENT FUNDS:			
Cash in Banks:			
Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.	$ 906.01		
Bowery Savings Bank	3,214.16	$ 4,120.17	
Petty cash fund		50.00	
Deposits with post office		20.00	
Due from advertisers		150.49	
Advance for Theo. E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund		24.50	
Prepaid insurance		154.00	
TOTAL CURRENT FUNDS			$ 4,519.16
PLANT INVESTMENT:			
Real estate	$69,780.87		
Furniture and equipment	17,502.67		
Library	30,293.35		
TOTAL PLANT INVESTMENT			117,576.89
OTHER FUNDS:			
House Replacement Fund:			
Cash - Seamen's Bank for Savings	$ 3,021.99		
Marketable securities	23,121.26	$ 26,143.25	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:			
Cash - Seamen's Bank for Savings	$ 486.60		
Marketable securities	9,107.38	9,593.98	
Theo. E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund:			
Cash - Manhattan Savings Bank		3,699.75	
Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Fund:			
Cash - Seamen's Bank for Savings		5,644.63	
Life Membership Fund:			
Cash - Bowery Savings Bank		250.00	
Capital Fund - No. 1:			
Cash - Union Dime Savings Bank	$ 4,361.42		
Marketable securities	9,000.00	13,361.42	
Capital Fund - No. 2:			
Cash - Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank	$ 229.43		
Marketable seurities	2,000.00	2,229.43	
TOTAL OTHER FUNDS			60,922.46
TOTAL ASSETS			$183,018.51

NOTE: It is the practice of the Club to record the value of donated collections at selling price at the time of sale only. The value of donated collections in the possession of the Club at December 31, 1966 is not reflected on the balance sheet.

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

CURRENT FUNDS:		
Membership dues received in advance	$ 228.85	
Social security taxes payable	143.40	
Fderal income taxes withheld	128.10	
New York State income taxes withheld	15.60	
New York City income taxes withheld	7.80	
Reserve for anticipated street assessment	2,500.00	
Surplus - current funds	1,495.41	
TOTAL CURRENT FUNDS		$ 4,519.16
PLANT INVESTMENT FUND		117,576.89
OTHER FUNDS:		
House Replacement Fund	$ 26,143.25	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund	9,593.98	
Theo. E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund	3,699.75	
Dr. Harry Mark Daggett, Jr., Fund	5,644.63	
Life Membership Fund	250.00	
Capital Fund - No. 1	13,361.42	
Capital Fund - No. 2	2,229.43	
TOTAL OTHER FUNDS		60,922.46
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		$183,018.51

THE COLLECTORS CLUB, INC.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1966

INCOME:		
Membership dues	$ 17,683.12	
Interest on savings bank accounts	243.68	
Contributions	1,263.97	$ 19,190.77
OPERATING EXPENSES - Schedule B-1		
Office	$ 3,956.35	
Club activities	1,583.57	
House	6,188.07	
Library	2,930.83	14,658.82
		4,531.95
Cost of publishing PHILATELIST - Schedule B-2		3,347.17
Excess of income over expenditures		1,184.78
Surplus - January 1, 1966		310.63
Surplus - December 31, 1966		$ 1,495.41

M. S. KUHNS, LINGLEY & SINCLAIR

Certified Public Accountants

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

We have examined the balance sheet of The Collectors Club, Inc. as of December 31, 1966 and the related statement of operations and surplus for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements present fairly the assets and liabilities of The Collectors Club, Inc. at December 31, 1966, arising from cash transactions and the revenues collected and expenditures made by it and changes in fund balances during the year then ended on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Very truly yours,
M. S. KUHNS LINGLEY & SINCLAIR

New York, N. Y.
March 17, 1967

NEW MEMBERS *(Continued from Page 169)*

5188 Stephen D. Bechtel, Oakland, Calif. Collects United States, United Nations.
5189 Horace W. Harrison, Owings Mills, Md. Collects Canada.
5190 John L. Robertson, M.D., Warren, Pa. Collects United States, Canada.
5191 Nils Farnstrom, Stockholm, Sweden. Collects Haiti, Spain.
5192 John D. McGuirt, Jr., Wilmington, N. C. Collects Germany, United States.
5193 John D. Dowd, Ridgewood, N. Y. Collects United States, United Nations, Scouts on Stamps.
5194 Stephen Nanigian, Worcester, Mass. Collects United States.
5195 Richard F. W. Sheraton, Hove, England. Collects Gambia, Newfoundland, Cayman Island, Brunei.
5196 William R. deL. Harwood, Westmount, Canada. Collects British America, France and Colonies.
5197 Glenn E. Jackson, D.D.S., Watertown, Conn. Collects Waterbury cancellations, Banknotes.
5198 Leslie A. Garay, Medford, Mass. Collects Hungary, Orchid stamps.
5199 Herman R. Sweet, Medford, Mass. Collects Colombia, Orchid stamps.

(Continued on Next Page)

5200 Rolf Gummesson, Norrviken, Sweden. Collects Finland.
5201 Leonard J. Kemper, Cleveland, Ohio. Collects Haiti, German Colonies, United States, Canada.
5202 Edward Lettick, West Haven, Conn. Collects United States Air Mail.
5203 Franco L. Gennaro, Milano, Italy. Collects Air Mail.
5204 Richard E. Gibbs, New York, N. Y. Collects United States.
5205 Warren R. Bower, White Bear Lake, Minn. Collects United States.
5206 Shelton C. Johnson, South Charleston, W. Va. Collects Canal Zone, Guatemala, Mexico, Central America.
5207 Dr. Louis S. Marks, Philadelphia, Pa. Collects Great Britain, China, Austria.
5208 Martin R. Doring, Cheshire, Conn. Collects Turkey.
5209 Edmund C. McGovern, Jr.,Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects United States Postal Stationery.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR *(Continued from Page 141)*

If my theory is correct, then the stamps now listed as Scott Nos. 15L3 and 15L4 could more accurately be listed as follows:-

	1844 Robertson & Co. (Control R & Co)	*Present Scott Listing*
A*	(2c.) deep gray on pelure paper	15L4
B	(2c.) gray on thick hard paper	15L3
	Surcharged "3" in red, handstamp or manuscript	
C	"3" on (2c.) gray on thick hard paper	15L3
	1845 (Feb.) D. O. Blood & Co.	
	Overprinted "D.O.B. & Co.'s" in black or purple manuscript	
D	"2c." deep gray on pelure paper	15L4

*"A" is found cancelled with "X" in manuscript.

If any reader possesses an example of these striding messenger stamps or a multiple piece of either of the next two stamps (Scott Nos. 15L5 and 15L6) I should be grateful if he could send me particulars. Most of such stamps that remain must be in the United States; it would be a source of satisfaction to get the record straight after 120 years.

Robson Lowe,
London, England

BHUTAN *(Continued from Page 165)*

Dzong) and Tashigong in interior Bhutan. The three extra departmental post offices are located in Pulibhir, Chimakothi and Chapcha on the Phuntsoling-Paro road.

Seven new post offices are expected to be opened shortly. One each will be at Monggar, Lhuntshi, Tongsa and Daga; Punakha and Bykar Dzongs in interior Bhutan, and at Sibsdo in South Bhutan. This will complete the current phase of development of the postal services in Bhutan.

B. W. I.

BAHAMAS

12.	1859	1d. reddish lake, thick paper, S.G. 1, fine mint with B.P.A. cert.	$261.50
13.	1859	1d. brown lake, S.G. 1a, fine mint with B.P.A. cert.	137.50
14.	1859	1d. brown lake, S.G. 1a, superb used with B.P.A. cert.	179.00
15.	1859	1d. brown lake, S.G. 1a, RARE MINT BLOCK OF 4	550.00
16.	1859	1d. dull lake, S.G. 2, scarce used with B.P.A. cert.	110.00
17.	1860	1d. lake, clean cut perf. S.G. 3, brilliant mint copy	110.00
18.	1861	1d. lake, rough perf. S.G. 4, mint	47.00
19.	1861	4d. dull rose, S.G. 5, superb centered mint	192.50
20.	1861	4d. dull rose, S.G. 5, fine used	71.50
21.	1861	6d. grey lilac, S.G. 6, rare mint copy	192.50
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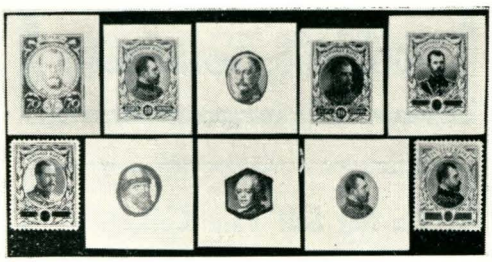
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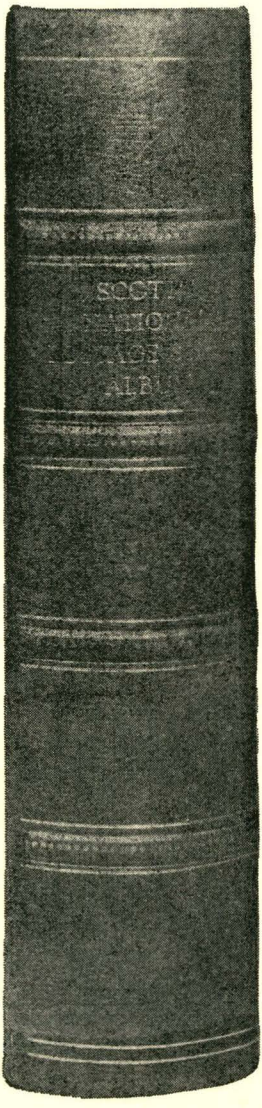
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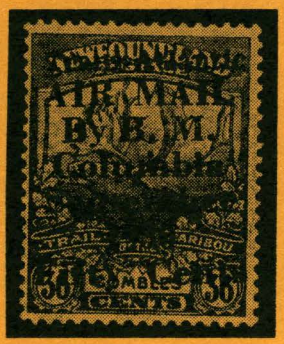
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