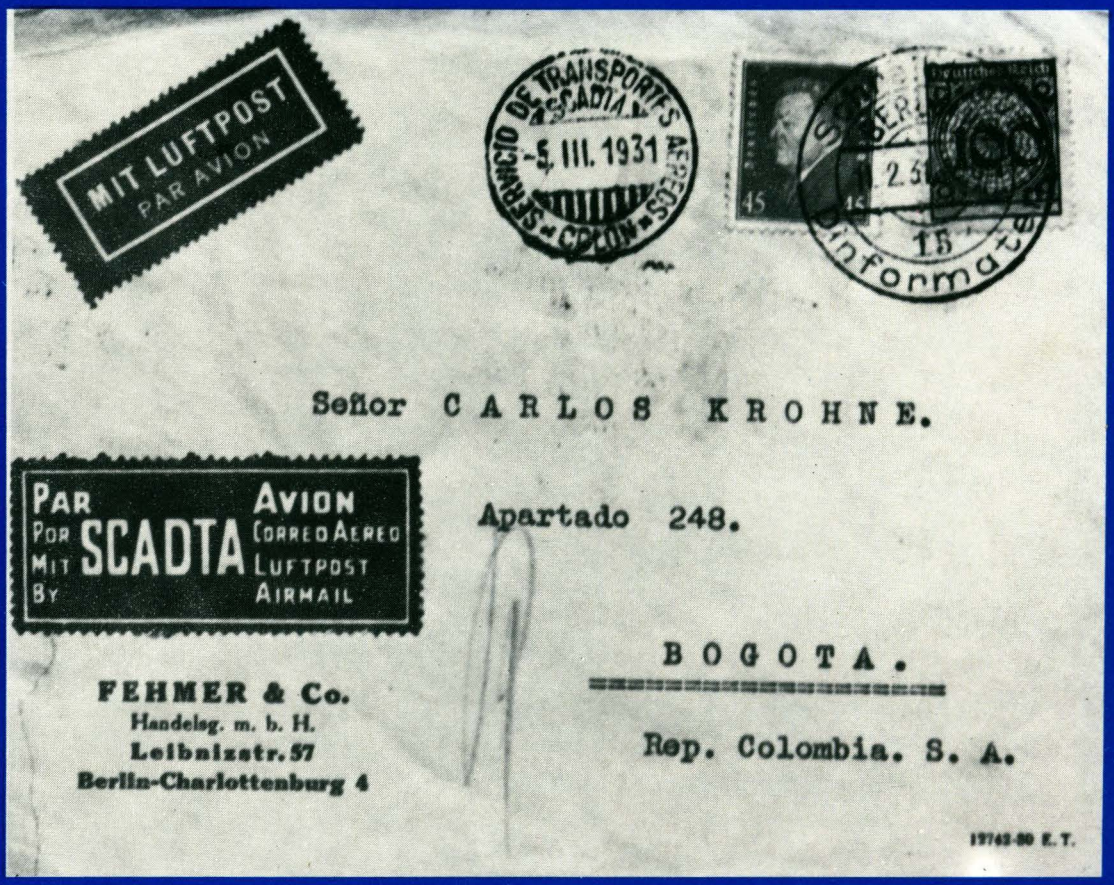
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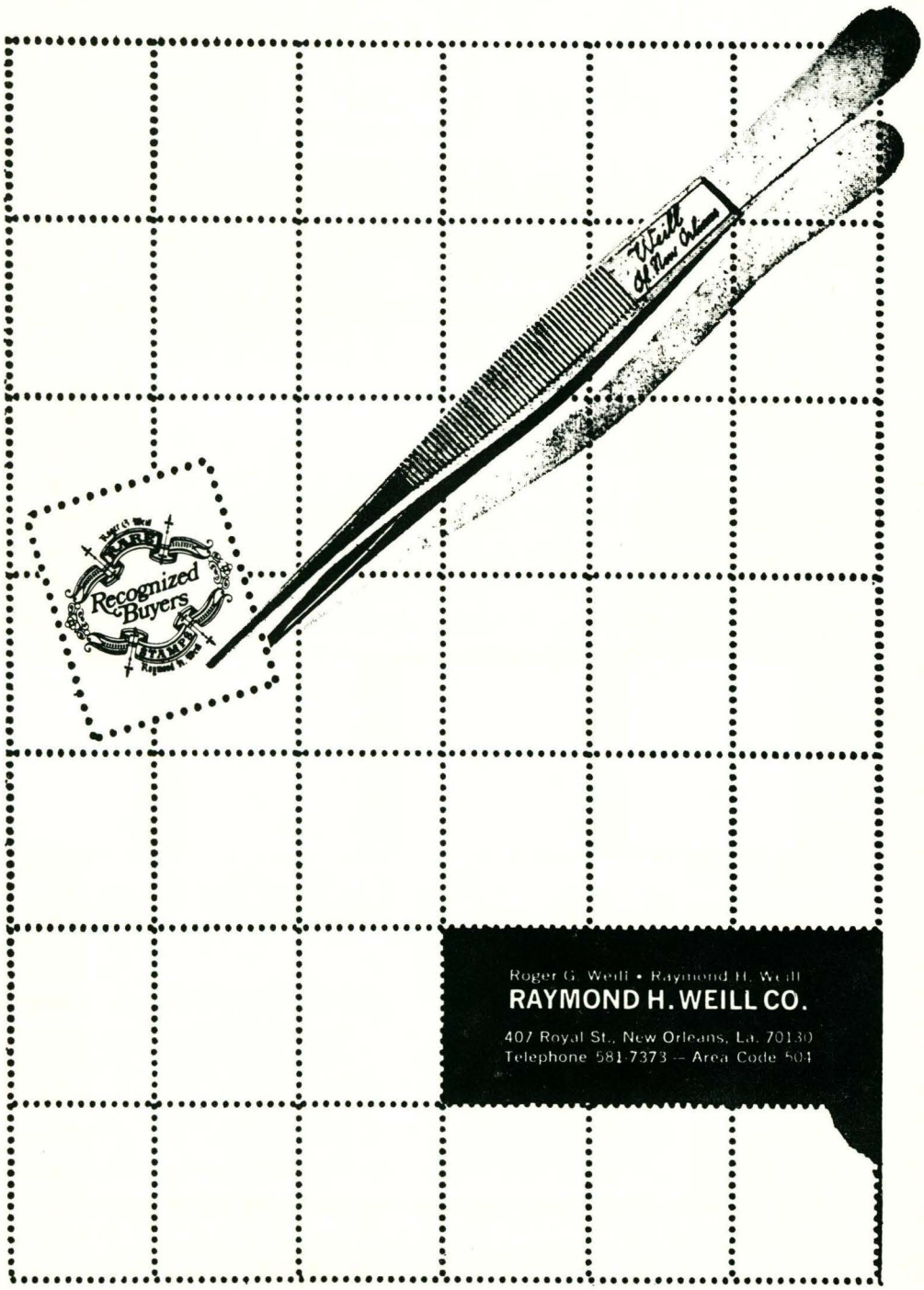
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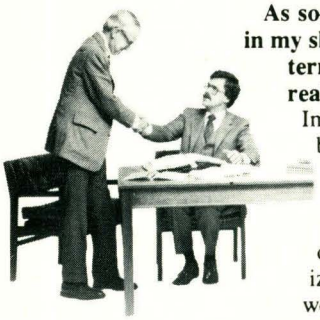
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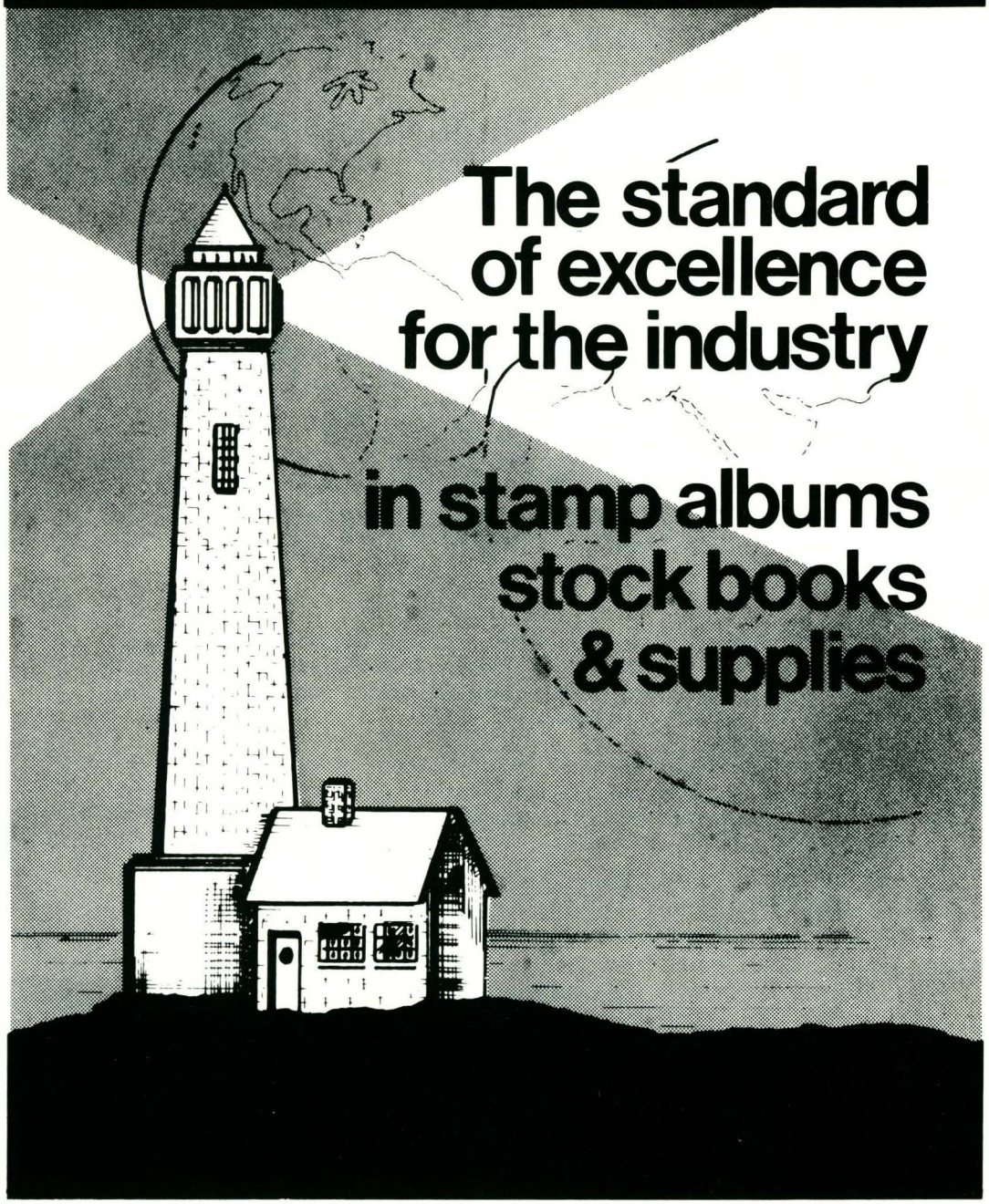
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# The Collectors Club Philatelist

**Volume 61, Number 5** **September-October 1982**

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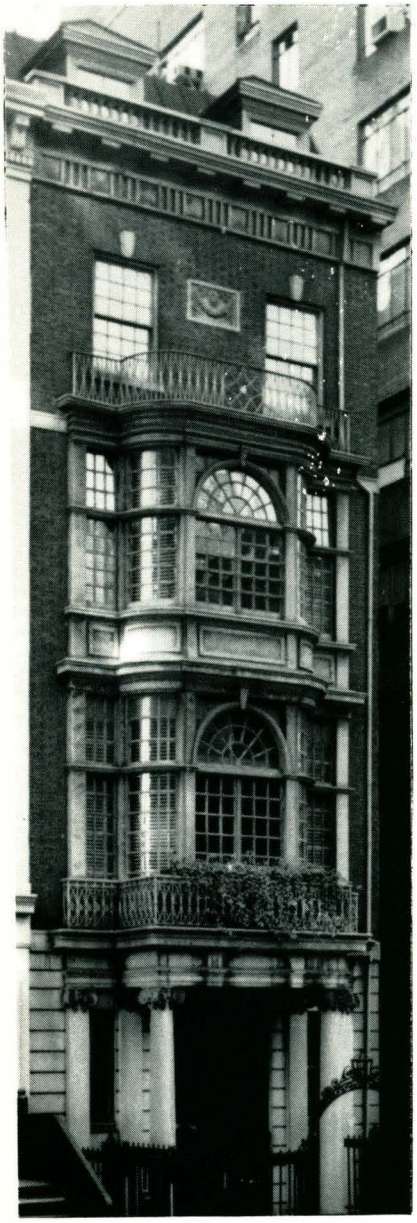
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*Collectors Club Philatelist* (ISSN 0010-0838) is published bi-monthly in January, March, May, July, September, and November for The Collectors Club by The Moretus Press, Inc., 274 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016. Telephone (212) 685-2250. A subcription to the *CCP* is included in dues paid by members of The Collectors Club. Subscription prices for non-members: in the United States, individuals $20, institutions $25. In Canada, individuals $26, institutions $31.50. Overseas, individuals $26, institutions $32.50. These prices are for surface mail only. First class and airmail are additional: for first class (North America and Mexico), add $6; for airmail (Central and South America and overseas), add $11. Subscriptions from outside the U.S. should be paid for in U.S. funds drawn on a U.S. bank. Back issues $5 plus postage.

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Indexed in *Literature Nachrichten* (Philatelic Literature Digest, Berlin) and *Index to Current Philatelic Literature* (The Stamp Lover, London).



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# *SCADTA: The Carriage in Colombia of Airmail Originating Abroad*

**Leo J. Harris**

Parts of Colombia have long been an inhospitable terrain for travelers. Prior to the era of aviation the travel, as well as delivery of mail from a principal seaport such as Barranquilla, to Bogota the capital, took from 8 to 14 days by riverboat. The advent of scheduled airplane service inside Colombia by the "Sociedad Colombo–Alemana de Transportes Aereos", or as it will here be abbreviated, simply as "SCADTA", saved many days for travelers and airmail correspondence. It was logical, therefore, for foreign correspondents to seek access to the SCADTA airmail service inside Colombia for letters which they posted outside of Colombia. How this was accomplished, through the initial eleven years in which SCADTA was the exclusive licensee of the Colombian Government for the providing of airmail services, is the story to be briefly retold here.

On December 5, 1919, the SCADTA was formed in Barranquilla, Colombia as a limited liability company. Its founders were Alberto Restrepo, J. Stuart Hoise, Jacobo A. Correa, Aristades Noruera, and Werner Kaemmerer. The subscribed capital was the Colombian peso equivalent of $100,000, with which was purchased in Germany two Junkers aircraft. These initial aircraft were delivered by fast steamer to Puerto Colombia in the month of July, 1920. The first flight realized by SCADTA occurred in September of 1920, an experimental flight to Puerto Barrio. In October, 1920, the Colombian Government granted permission to transport airmail in these two aircraft, and to use and sell postage stamps and apply postmarks with the SCADTA tradename. The 18th of October,

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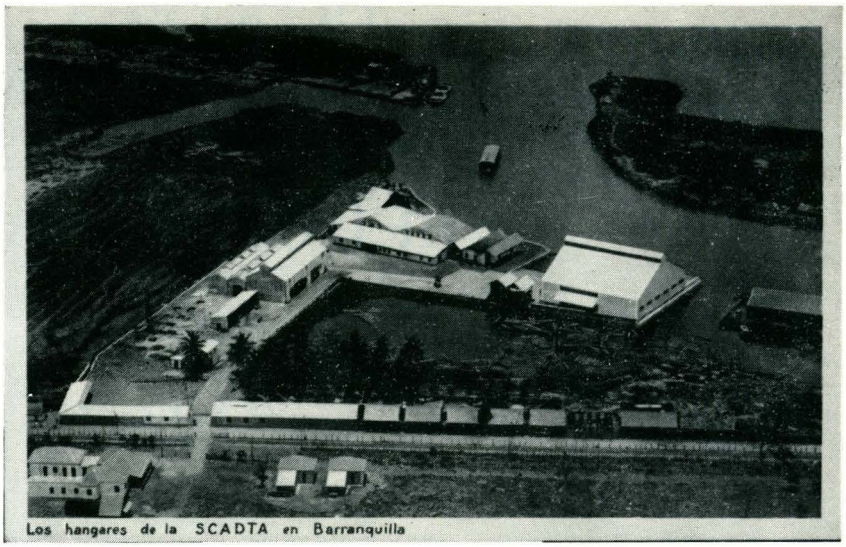



*Fig. 1.* Aerial photograph showing the principal seaplane hangers of the SCADTA at Barranquilla, Colombia. This photograph is from a postal card copyright by the SCADTA scientific section.

1920 brought the first airmail flight under the auspices of SCADTA, between the cities of Barranquilla and Giradot.

SCADTA quickly became a meaningful transportation tool in the development of the economy of Colombia and, to a much lesser degree, of Ecuador. From the principal seaplane base at Barranquilla, Colombia, shown at Fig. 1, the SCADTA services expanded at a great rate:

- From 12 passengers in 1920, the line carried 6578 passengers in 1929
- From 4325 kilometers flown in 1920, the line flew 1,268,703 kilometers in 1929, and
- From 850 kilograms of cargo carried in 1920, the line carried 671,435 kilograms of cargo in 1929.

While in today's terms these statistics are small indeed, they were very meaningful fifty years ago, when aircraft were small, and undependable, and support facilities (especially in Latin America) were nearly non-existent. For the preceding background information I am indebted to the catalogues of Kessler[1] and Gebauer.[2]

*Fig. 2.* Baggage label of the SCADTA, which was prepared to accompany bags of patrons from Cartagena to Barranquilla. *(Illustration reduced.)*




A very hasty summary of other interesting facts concerning the activities of the SCADTA include the following matters:

(1) The SCADTA issued six sets of airmail postage stamps for use in Colombia, during the period from October 4, 1920 through December 31, 1931 (Scott C12-C82), and two sets for use in Ecuador, during the period August 28, 1928 through December 31, 1930 (Scott C1-C6 and C16-C25).

(2) The SCADTA utilized interesting baggage labels, such as the one shown at Fig. 2. That label, in use during the year 1929 for flights from Cartagena to Barranquilla, indicates the actual and the then hoped-for scope of the SCADTA system to include Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, and Peru.

(3) The SCADTA was primarily a business, and had no govern-

ment subsidies. The SCADTA did not cater, except quite incidentally, to the desires of philatelists. The SCADTA therefore needed to advertise its services and, for this purpose, utilized a number of differing rubber-stamped advertisements and postmarks on covers it carried. See examples at Fig. 3.

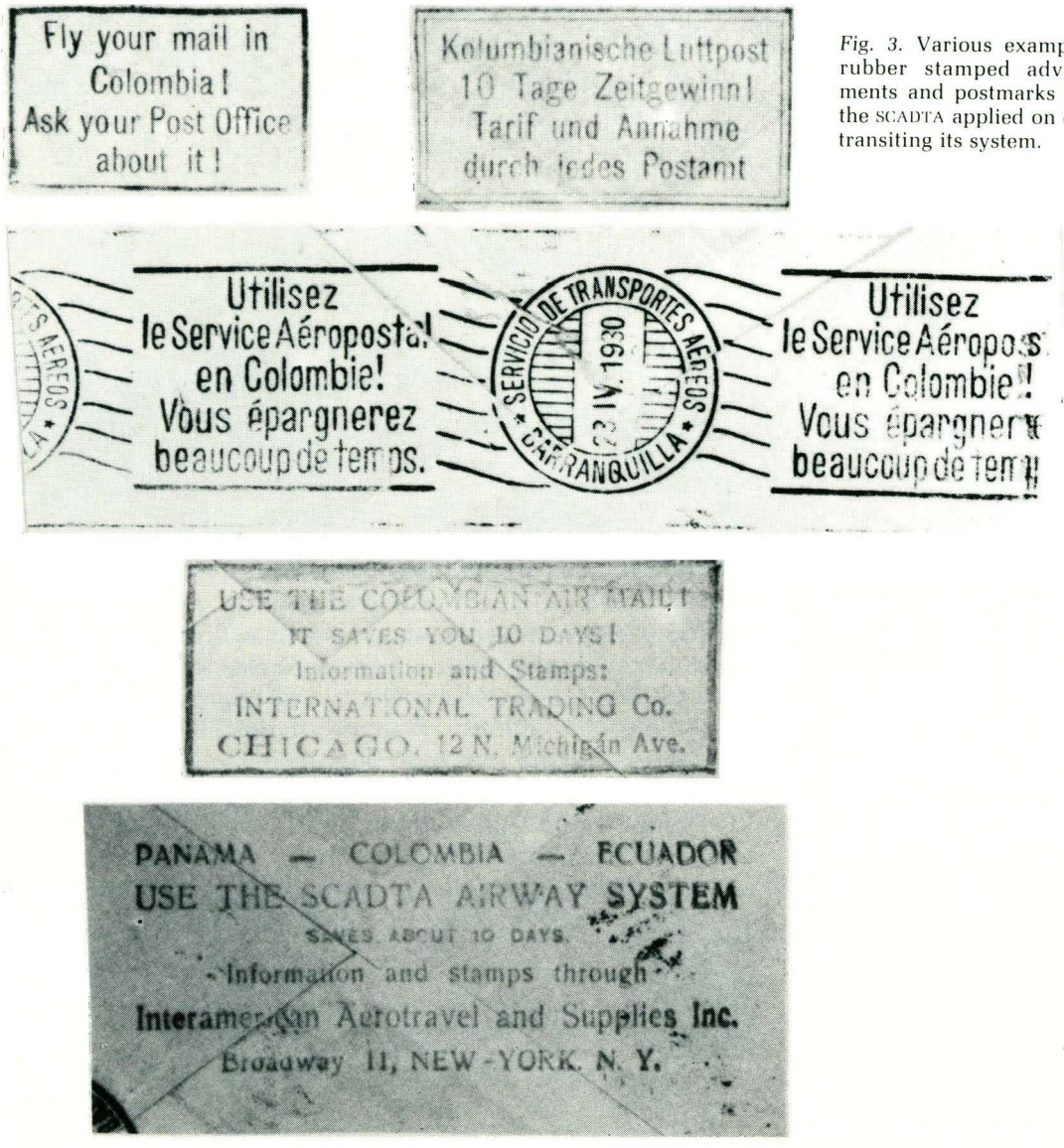



*Fig. 3.* Various examples of rubber stamped advertisements and postmarks which the SCADTA applied on covers transiting its system.

(4) The SCADTA also furnished airmail postal money order services to its patrons. Up to 200 Colombian pesos could be transmitted within the SCADTA system; SCADTA airmail stamps prepaid the fee. Fig. 4 shows an example of such a money order, used in 1928 to transmit money from Bogota, where the stamp is postmarked, to Cienaga, where the remittee has signed for his money.

(5) The SCADTA also engaged in one other significant effort

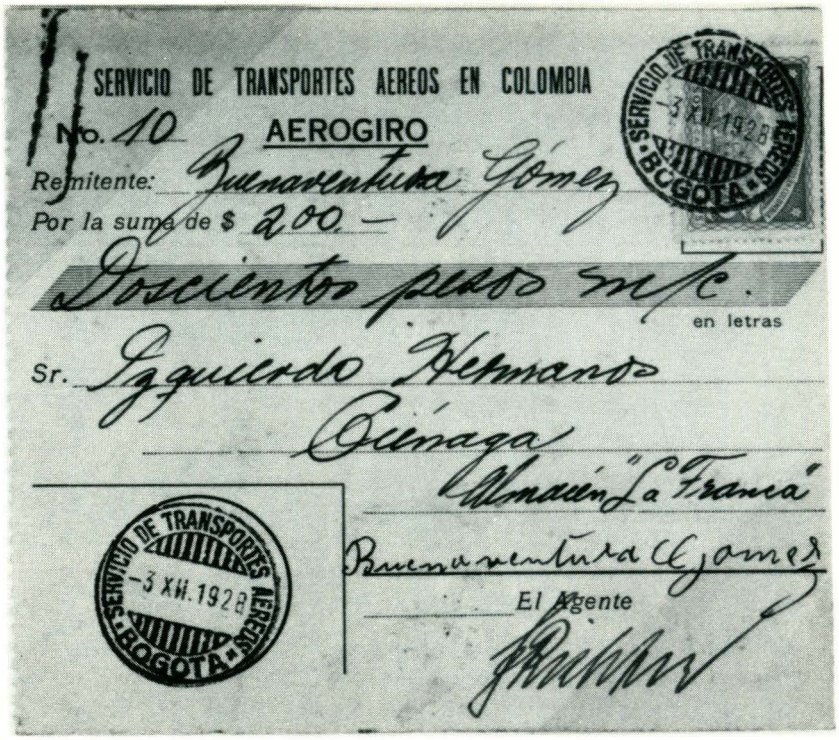
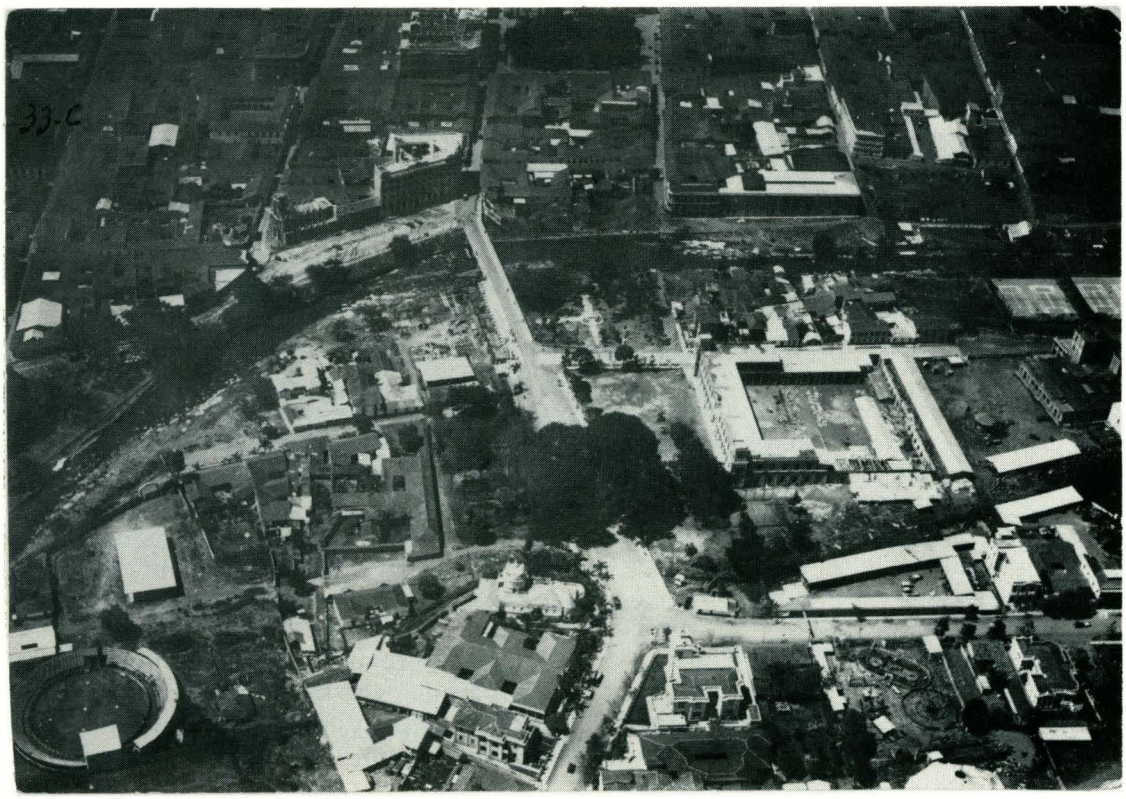



Fig. 4. Postal money order of the SCADTA, used on December 3, 1928 to send 200 pesos from Bogota to Cienaga, Colombia. The 2 peso stamp of the SCADTA fourth issue was used to pay the one percent fee for this service.

peripheral to that of carrying passengers, cargo, and mail. For this effort, the SCADTA maintained an extensive scientific department which engaged in aerial photography and mapping for oil and mining companies, and under contract assisted the Governments of Venezuela (1924) and Panama (1929) with mapping, for the purposes, among other things, of settling boundary disputes. For strategic reasons, however, the German-financed SCADTA was never permitted to overfly the sensitive Canal Zone area, or to extend its routes to the United States, even though SCADTA executives came to the United States for this purpose in 1926. Fig. 5 shows an aerial photograph of the city of Cali. On the reverse side is the imprint, "COPYRIGHT BY / SCADTA Scientific Department / Bogota—Colombia".

### The First Procedure: The Two-Cover System

Initially, commencing before the end of 1920, a foreign correspondent would insert his letter into an envelope with SCADTA airmail postage already affixed, and then place the first envelope into another envelope, the latter with stamps prepaying the surface rate from the country of origin, addressed to the SCADTA offices in Barranquilla, Colombia. The SCADTA clerk would, upon receipt, open the outer envelope and discard it, add the required national postage, and then send the inner envelope via the SCADTA system. At the city of ultimate destination (such as the Giradot airport which, at that time, served Bogota) the inner envelope would be



placed into the Colombian Government mail system for local delivery. An example of such an envelope is illustrated in Fig. 6. There, the inner envelope from New York City carries the SCADTA 30 centavo third issue stamp with the postmark of Barranquilla, while the Colombian 3 centavo postage stamp has the October 25, 1922 postmark of Bogota, the city of ultimate destination.

*Fig. 5.* Aerial photograph of the Colombian city of Cali. SCADTA maintained a scientific department which was actively engaged in aerial photography and mapping. This photograph carries the imprint on the reverse side "COPYRIGHT BY / SCADTA / Scientific Department / Bogota–Colombia".

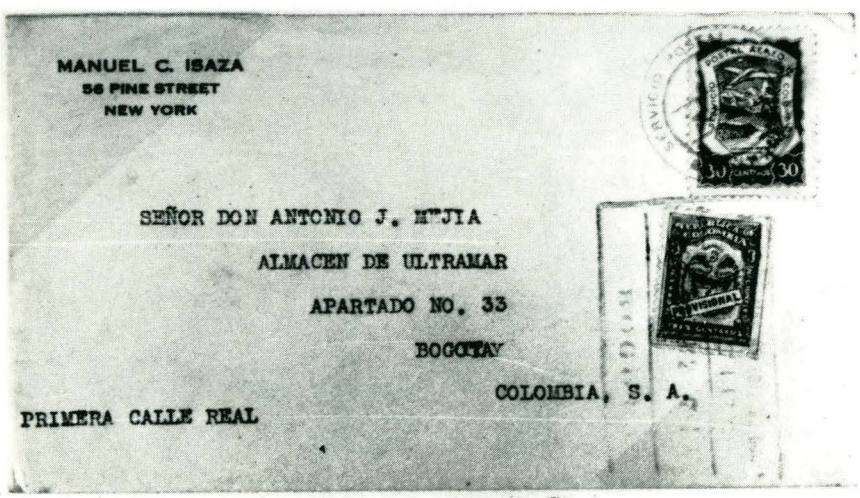



*Fig. 6.* An inner envelope from the so-called "two-cover" system. The SCADTA 30 centavo third issue stamp was postmarked at Barranquilla, while the Colombian Government 3 centavo postage stamp was postmarked by the postal service at Bogota, the city of ultimate destination, on October 25, 1922.

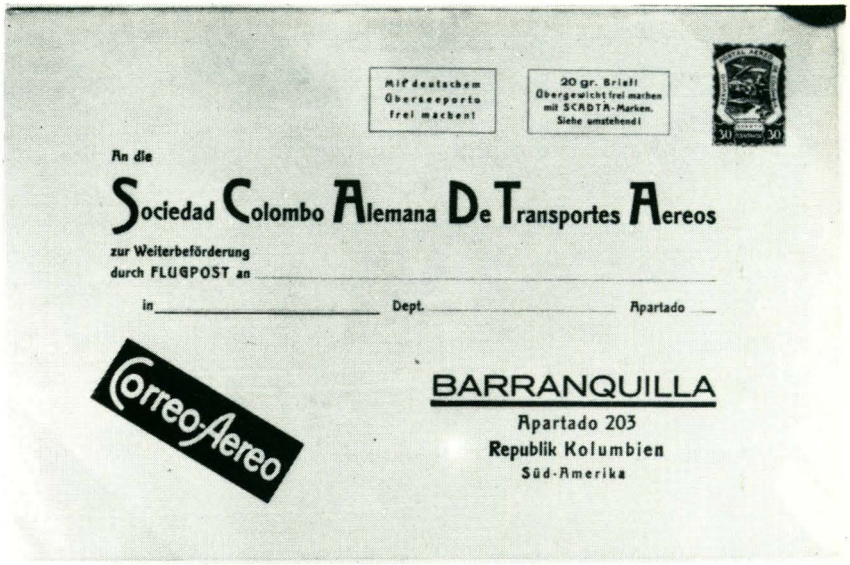



*Fig. 7.* Pre-addressed envelope, with the 30 centavo stamp of the SCADTA third issue printed thereon. This envelope was intended to replace the two cover system, and was used from Germany for the first 9 months of 1923.

## The Second Procedure: The Pre-Printed Envelope System

On January 1, 1923 the SCADTA tried an experiment in Germany, from which the bulk of its airmail was then coming, to seek to do away with the awkward two cover system. At Fig. 7 may be seen the result, a large envelope (23.7 cm × 15.5 cm), preaddressed to the SCADTA offices in Barranquilla, with the 30 centavo green stamp of the SCADTA third issue printed thereupon. The sender was instructed to place his correspondence inside, affix the re-

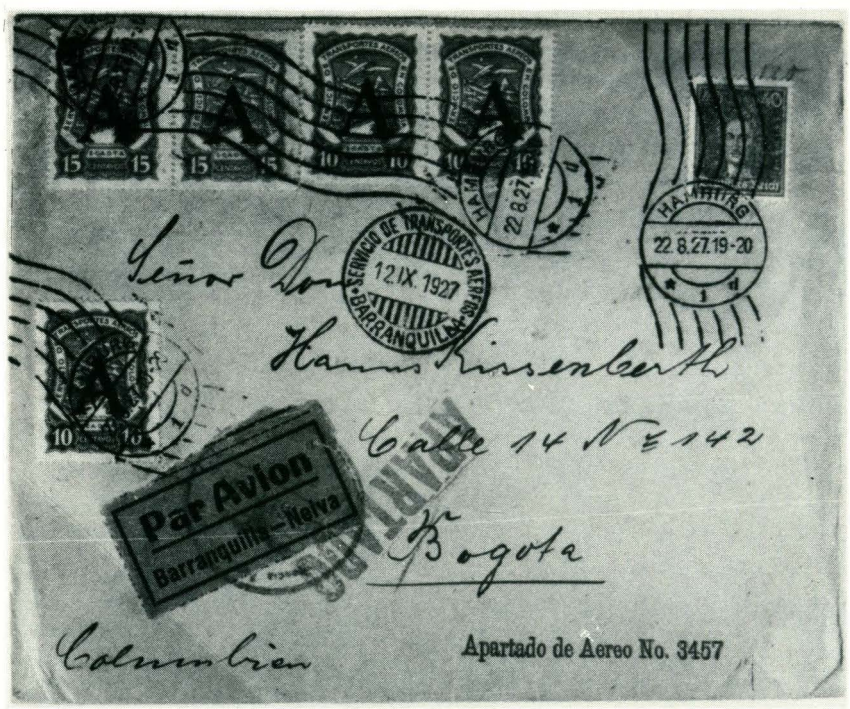



*Fig. 8.* Cover from Hamburg, Germany, postmarked there on August 22, 1927, with five stamps of the SCADTA fourth issue, all surcharged with the black "A". The use of this one cover system from Germany commenced in August of 1923, and lasted until November 15, 1927.

quisite German surface postage stamps to the outside, and mail the envelope. Upon receipt in Barranquilla, the SCADTA would send the envelope by airmail to its destination, for delivery to the post office box of the recipient. This experiment was not popular, however, and was discontinued within nine months.

### The Third Procedure: The So-Called "Consular" Overprint System

As noted, the two cover system was cumbersome, and the special envelope developed for Germany was not deemed practical, and was soon discontinued. Accordingly, there was then adopted by 1922 the so-called "Consular" system, in which the SCADTA handstamped stamps of the third issue (Scott C25-C35) and typographed and/or handstamped stamps of the fourth issue (Scott C38-C50) with a letter or letters signifying the country or countries of intended sale of stamps. The SCADTA patron would frank his envelope with national postage to cover surface carriage to Colombia, and the appropriate SCADTA postage, as overprinted, to prepay the airmail tariff inside Colombia.

The following is the complete listing of overprints used:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Germany | EU | United States |
| A/U | Argentine/Uruguay | F | France |
| B | Belgium | GB | England |
| Bo | Bolivia | H | Netherlands |
| BR | Brazil | I | Italy |
| C | Cuba | P | Panama |
| Ca | Canada | Pe | Peru |
| CH | Chile | S | Switzerland |
| CR | Costa Rica | SU | Sweden |
| E | Spain | V | Venezuela |

Many, if not most, of the handstamped stamps are fairly elusive, and those upon covers are quite rare. As explained by the SCADTA agent in the United States:

> For the exclusive use of the SCADTA agents abroad, approximately 10% of the total issue of the Third Edition have been surcharged with rubber stamps with the initials of the respective foreign countries. The stamps thus surcharged used to be affixed only on airmail from the respective country to the interior of Colombia. . . .[3]

For Brazil, for example, 855 stamps of all denominations were handstamped; for Argentina, 870, for Peru, 2150, for Chile 2150, and for Cuba, 2445.

These stamps were sold in the foreign countries at the Colombian consulates (hence their name), at the SCADTA offices, and at the offices of certain designated agents. As of November, 1922, a long list of offices already was operative. These included locations in New York City, Panama City, Paris, London, Liverpool, Hamburg, Berlin, Amsterdam, and Curacao, among others.[4]

By necessity, the use of such overprinted stamps was approved by the postal authorities in each country from which the letter to

Colombia was to be posted. For Germany, for example, the following is the text of the announcement of the new service:

> The Sociedad Alemana Colombiana de Transportes Aereos, SCADTA, has established in Colombia an airmail service from Barranquilla to Bogota and other cities of Colombia with which the time of delivery of letters can be diminished. The Company has also issued in Germany its special stamps for airmail and the use of these assures the transport of the letters in Colombia by means of airplanes. The letters with these stamps cannot be objectionable as the said letters will carry the franking required by whichever foreign country, but they will have to be sent regularly to Hamburg 1, where they will be collected in mail sacks or packages specially for the trip to Colombia. This announcement is valid beginning on September 1, 1923.[5]

See Fig. 8, which illustrates the use of the 10 and 15 centavo stamps of the SCADTA Fourth issue, typographed with the letter "A" for Germany, addressed to Bogota. The letter carries the requisite German national postage and, in accordance with the German requirements, carries the Hamburg "1" postmark.

### The Fourth Procedure: Use of the SCADTA Fifth or So-Called "Gold Issue" Stamps

There was issued on June 1, 1929 a series of twelve SCADTA Colombian stamps the denominations of which were expressed in gold dollars (Scott C68-C79). These stamps were sold in many countries foreign to Colombia at the then current rate of exchange between the Colombian Peso and the gold dollar of the United States, thereby preventing the possibility of speculation by SCADTA patrons, and eliminating the need to make further overprints on stamps for use in particular countries.

Examples of the "Gold Issue" on cover from countries outside of Colombia, which are all addressed to recipients in Colombia, are




*Fig. 9.* The 30 centavo stamp of the SCADTA fifth or so-called "gold" issue was used here with a Venezuelan postage stamp to prepay Colombian airmail fees. The etiquette was presumably prepared specially for this mail service. The cover entered the SCADTA system on February 8, 1930, and was backstamped at Bogota on February 10, 1930.

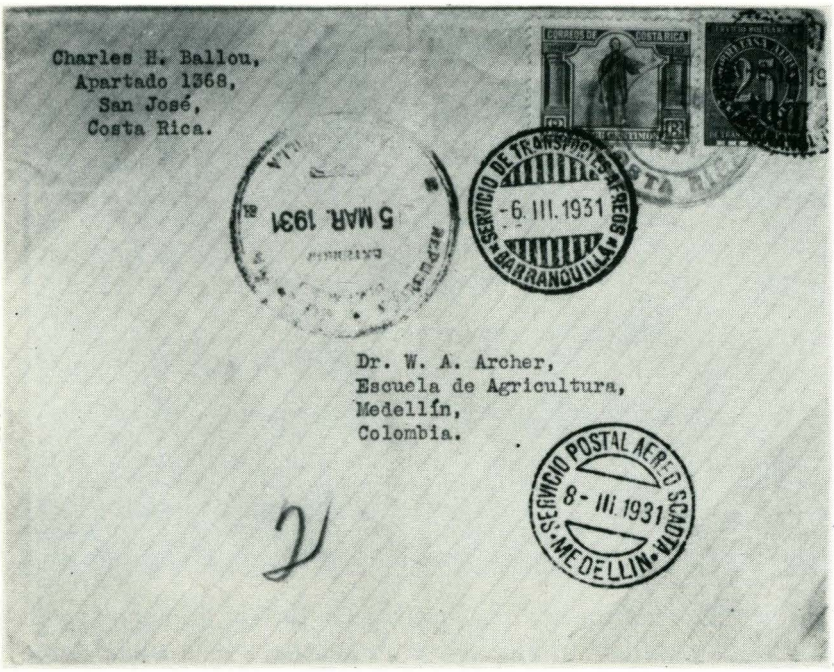



*Fig. 10.* The 25 centavo stamps of the SCADTA fifth or so-called "gold" issue was used here with a Costa Rican postage stamp. The cover entered the SCADTA system at Barranquilla, where it is postmarked on March 6, 1931, and the cover is backstamped at its destination, Medellin, on March 9, 1931.

shown in Figs. 9, 10 and 11. It will be noted that, in each case, the SCADTA stamps are used in conjunction with the postage stamps of the country of origin. Occasionally, but not always, the post office of origin would also postmark the SCADTA stamps.

### The Final Procedure: The Use of SCADTA Stamps Is No Longer Required

The final stage was the culmination of negotiations with the postal administration of the foreign country concerned, whereby the postage stamps of that country would be recognized by SCADTA for the prepayment of postage for the international and/or internal




*Fig. 11.* The 10 and 20 centavo stamps of the SCADTA fifth issue were here used with Surinam postage stamps to prepay Colombian airmail fees. This cover was carried on the first despatch of airmail on the F.A.M. 5 route, and entered the SCADTA system at Cristobal, C.Z. on October 3, 1929. The cover is backstamped at Bogota on October 11, 1929.

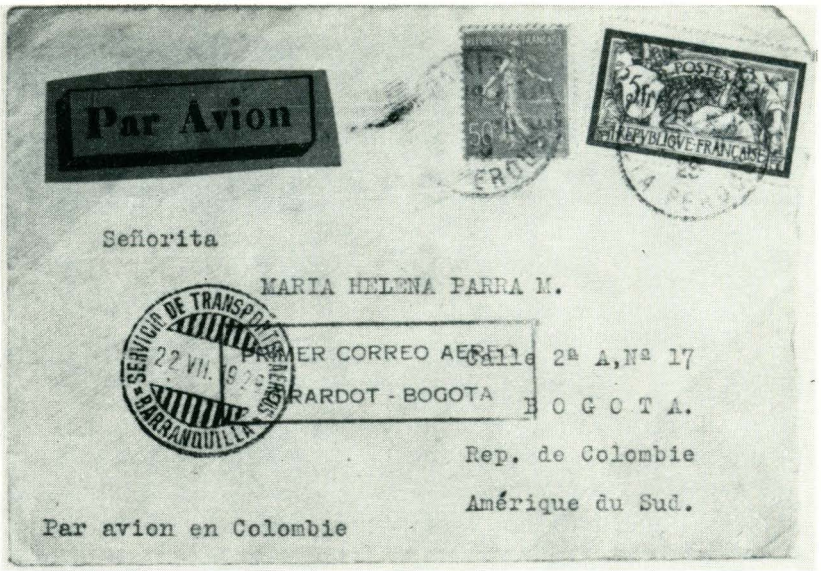



*Fig. 12.* Cover from Paris, France, to Bogota, Colombia, postmarked at Paris on June 19, 1929 and backstamped at Bogota on July 23, 1929. This cover illustrates the arrangement made between SCADTA and the French Postal Service whereby SCADTA would under prescribed conditions carry as airmail in Colombia letters originating in France, without the use of supplementary SCADTA stamps.

airmail flights of the SCADTA, making the further sale and use of the SCADTA stamps in that country unnecessary. In such cases, these postal administrations would reimburse SCADTA by the weight carried in its planes, according to contracts entered into for this purpose. Covers exemplifying this stage are the most elusive of all.

Seen at Fig. 12 is a cover from France to Bogota, Colombia, postmarked at Paris on June 19, 1929, with only the requisite French postage stamps affixed. This cover, along with a few others in transit at the time, was carried in the SCADTA system from Barranquilla, where it was postmarked on July 22, 1929, to Giradot, where it happened to be included on the first airmail flight of SCADTA from Giradot to Bogota, on July 23, 1929. Note the rectangular "PRIMER CORREO AEREO / GIRADOT–BOGOTA" cachet. The regulations, incidentally, agreed to between the SCADTA and the French postal authorities, effective as from September 1, 1928, required that such covers:

(1) be addressed to a destination in Colombia or Ecuador;
(2) have affixed normal surface postage in French stamps;
(3) have affixed, as a surcharge for airmail service, French postage stamps according to an agreed tariff;
(4) have affixed an etiquette "Par Avion" furnished by the French Post Office; and
(5) have affixed a prepared SCADTA etiquette, or if not available, have written or typed "Par Avion en Colombie".[6]

It will be noted that Fig. 12 complies with each of these requirements.

The cover shown at Fig. 13, finally, illustrates the similar arrangement between SCADTA and the German Postal Service, for the carriage in Colombia of airmail from Germany without the supplementary use of SCADTA stamps. The cover, on its face, com-

plies with the same requirements as are set forth above for France.

## Postcript

As from December 1, 1931 all airmail services in Colombia were declared to be a national monopoly, and the Colombian Government took over all international postal arrangements. SCADTA remained, however, as the sale licensee of the Government, and provided airline services within Colombia until just prior to World War II.

### References


[1]F. W. Kessler, *The Air Posts of Colombia*. Brooklyn, N.Y.: 1936.

[2]Eugenio Gebauer, *The Air Posts of Colombia*, Caracas: Editorial Sucre (1963). Also see Eugenio Gebauer and Jairo Londono Tamayo, *Los Primeros 50 Años de Correo Aereo En Colombia*. Bogota: Italgraf S.A. (1975).

[3]Mimeographed brochure of SCADTA's agent, Interamerican Aerotravel and Supplies, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York City; a copy of which is in the Collectors Club library.

[4]SCADTA Airmail Itinerary, dated at Barranquilla, November 1, 1922 a copy of which is in the possession of the author.

[5]Leo Temprano, *Catalogo—Estampillas de Colombia*, Bogota: Filatelia Tematica L. T. (1973). 12th Edition, p. 182. (Translated by the author.)

[6]SCADTA Form A-158-3000, November, 1930, a copy of which is in the possession of the author.





*Fig. 13.* Cover from Berlin, Germany to Bogota, Colombia, postmarked at Berlin on February 11, 1931. This cover entered the SCADTA system at Colon on March 5, 1931; it is backstamped at Bogota on March 7, 1931. This cover illustrates the arrangement made between SCADTA and the German Postal Service for the carriage of airmail in Colombia without the supplementary use of SCADTA stamps.

# *Exploring the Catalogue*

**H. D. S. Haverbeck**

The hobby of stamp collecting is probably unique among the acquisitive ones. It has a very large and comprehensive body of literature. By far the greater part of this accumulation is highly specialized in nature and will appeal to the philatelic specialist. However, in addition to these learned writings are the general catalogues. Every nation which has a considerable body of stamp collectors also has its general catalogue. The major one in the United States is the *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* published by Scott Publications, Inc.

A general catalogue is one which lists and attempts to price every stamp issued by all recognized postal entities. The question of recognition is decided by philatelic usage, the opinion of the editors and, in some cases, by law.

It is the existance of the general catalogue that sets stamp collecting apart from other hobbies. The general catalogue provides a guide to the collector as to what stamps exist that are generally considered by collectors to be postage stamps. With such a guide as this the path of the collector is marked clearly.

*The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* was first published in 1867 by J. W. Scott (one of the pioneer stamp dealers in this country) as a price list of the stamps that Scott had for sale. As the years passed, it became much more than that. Under the guidance of John N. Luff and Hugh M. Clarke, it grew to be the great reference book it is today.

In the first fifty years of stamp collecting, most everything that appeared on a letter was considered collectible and formed a part of a general collection. These included postal stationery, private letter company stamps, steamship stamps, stamps for local postage issued by towns, provinces, and other governmental subdivisions; even revenue stamps were included as well as telegraph stamps. By the 1890's the ever increasing number of stamps caused the editors of the catalogue to change policy. Some things would have to be left out. The editors of *The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* decided that they would omit those items that were relatively unpopular among the collectors in the United

*Collector Club Philatelist* Vol. 61, No. 5, September 1982. The Collectors Club, Inc.
0010-0838/82/5/292-300 $3.00 + $0.25

States, viz: foreign local stamps, foreign postal stationery, steamship stamps, foreign private letter company stamps and foreign revenue and telegraph stamps. However, as this catalogue was for the primary use of stamp collectors in the United States, stamps of these categories issued for use in the United States were retained.

With the coming of the great World Wars and the passage of laws prohibiting trading with nations with whom we were at war, there were legal reasons for not listing the stamps of certain countries. At the present time, *The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* does not list the stamps of the following nations: Peoples Republic of China, North Korea, North Viet Nam and Cuba. The importation of some of the stamps of these nations is forbidden by law.

As mentioned earlier, *The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* had its origin as a dealer's price list. As long as the publication of the book was in the hands of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., this policy was generally the case. After the retirement of Hugh M. Clarke, the catalogue was continued by Scott Publications Inc. which did not engage in the buying and selling of stamps themselves. Since that time, the editorial policy has been that the prices appearing in the catalogue were estimated after careful study of available wholesale and retail offerings together with recommendations and information submitted by many of the leading philatelic societies. These and other factors were considered in determining the figures which the editors consider represent the proper or present price basis for a fine specimen of a stamp offered to an *informed* buyer by an *informed* dealer. The prices which are printed in italicised figures indicate infrequent sales, lack of pricing information, or that the market value is fluctuating excessively. Many of the early stamps are also priced in italics because the actual value is determined by the condition of each individual stamp.

Condition is the all-important factor of price. The prices quoted in the *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* are for stamps in fine condition. Extra fine or superb copies often bring higher prices. If there is any defect, the price will definitely be at a discount from the listed price. Standards of condition vary greatly in the stamps of different countries. For example, early United States, Great Britain, Victoria, and Japanese stamps were poorly perforated and, as a rule, heavily canceled. It is not generally possible to obtain them in as fine condition as stamps from countries where more care was taken in perforating or those where lighter cancellations were applied.

Now that we have this introductory material well in hand, it is time to begin our exploration. We are going to pick a listing at random and examine it in detail to see what information is contained and what can be learned from it. Taking down our *Volume I* of *The Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* and allowing it to open, the page is 391.

The listing which begins on that page is *Samoa (Western Samoa)*.

The first thing we see is the proper pronunciation in English. Then we are told its location, "An archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Fiji". We are given the form of government currently prevailing and what previous governments it has had. Its geographical area is shown in square miles, its population (the latest available estimate) and its capital city. We have received our first impression of the catalogue as a text for social studies.

Following this comes a capsule history lesson setting forth the events which have occurred since stamps were issued. This shows a rather fascinating chain of events, from independent kingdom to foreign colonies to occupation of a number of the islands in World War I to League of Nations Mandate to final independence. Then comes the currency used. This is to guide us in arrangement of the denominations and, in the case of current issues, as a guide to face values.

The listing of the stamps begins. There are eight major numbers under the illustration of the first stamp, captioned A1. This is the classic "Samoa Express" which is a well known stamp of the early days of stamp collecting. We examine the listing in detail and immediately determine that there three major types differing in easily visible details. We also learn that there are two perforations. The dates of issue are given as 1877-82. From an examination of the minor listings we can determine the sequence of events concerning the stamps themselves. We see that the first stamps issued were of type I, were placed in use during 1877, and consisted of the 1d, 3d, 6d, 1/- denominations. The stamps of type II appeared the following year, consisting of the same denominations with the addition of the 2/- and 5/-. The type III stamps with the exception of the 2d value appeared in 1880. If we read the notes following this listing, we find that the 2d denomination which appeared in 1882 was never placed in use, although authorized and prepared.

The notes following the listing of the "express" stamps contain enough data to enable even a beginner to separate and properly classify these stamps. The small print gives details as to the perforation and the size of the sheets. The italicized notes give details of the reprints which will enable the collector to differentiate these from the issued stamps. The reprints were prepared for sale to collectors after the stamps themselves had been superceded.

Reference to the listing shows that the stamps were prepared by lithography, which is a process of printing depending upon the fact that oil and water do not mix. At this period most lithography was done from a plate made of soapstone. That the reprints are all of type III suggests that the stone for the two earlier types were erased and were no longer in existance.

Following the listings, we now see that in 1887, the kingdom was supplied with stamps, which from the watermarked paper, one can deduce were prepared in New Zealand. These stamps were in use from that date until 1899. Again reference to the listings shows that there were several different perforations and

that additional stamps were added to the original series at different times along with changes in the colors of the denominations. We also find that provisional stamps were created due to the exhaustion of some of the values in 1893, 1895, and again in 1898.

The minor varieties of philatelic importance which occurred in the surcharging of the basic stamps are all summarized in detail. The color of the surcharge is shown in parenthesis after the major number.

If we refer back to the brief historical paragraph at the beginning of listing, we see that in 1898, there arose a power struggle among Germany, the United States of America and Great Britain over the possession of the islands. This is reflected in the stamps under the listing, 1899, where we see that the stamps of the kingdom were overprinted with the wording "Provisioal Govt." in two lines. These stamps mark the end of the protected native kingdom and the beginning of colonial status for Samoa. In the note following the listing it states: "In 1900 the Samoan islands were partitioned between the United States and Germany. The part which became American has since used U.S. Stamps." The introductory material advises us to see Vol. II for the German issues.

The next item comes under the heading, "Issued under British Dominion". These consist of the German colonial issues surcharged "G.R.I." and new denominations. These stamps represent the occupation of Samoa by Anzac troops immediately after the declaration of war in August, 1914, when the German section of Samoa was taken by British forces. The note following the listing explains that "G.R.I." stands for "Georgius Rex Imperator", George King Emperor.

Following these occupation stamps, the use of New Zealand stamps with the overprint "Samoa" was introduced on September 29, 1914, and continued until December, 1921. The listing are quite clear and easy to understand during this period.

On December 23, 1921, definitive stamps were introduced with denominations to 1/-. For the higher denominations, the stamps of New Zealand continued to be used with the overprint "Samoa". On page 395, following No. 161, is an explanatory note to prevent the collector from confusing these stamps with the later ones which carried the overprint, "Western Samoa". The other notes and minor numbers can be quite easily understood after having read the earlier part of the listings.

On August 7, 1935, the title of the territory became "Western Samoa" to differentiate it from the portion still under United States control. At this time there was issued the first really pictorial series of stamps. These stamps show illustrations of geographical and anthropological significance. From an examination of these designs, we can learn a great deal of what the islands looked like and what the inhabitants were like. We are shown portraits of a girl preparing the native beverage, "Kava", and of the paramount chief and his wife. The detail shows the type of dress

these people wore and their physical characteristics. The geography of the islands is shown on some of the other stamps. These include a view of the major city and seaport, Apia, the rivers, lakes and waterfalls. The fact that these people are primarily a maritime race is shown on the 4d denomination which portrays one their canoes. The 6d and 1/- denominations introduce us to the fact that the famous author, Robert Louis Stevenson, lived in the islands for several years, died, and was buried there.

The 1939 series continues this pageant with a map of the islands and further geographical and cultural scenes. We are shown one of the native dances. This series is climaxed with a portrait of Stevenson. The dates indicate that this series had some commemorative significance. The note following the listing shows that it was issued to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the League of Nations mandate to New Zealand.

The following series of definitive stamps in addition to the topics already mentioned introduce us to the economy and agriculture of the islands and also to some of the wildlife. The economy is illustrated by the manufacture of Siapo cloth and the thatching of a hut. Agriculture is shown by scenes of harvesting cacao and preparing copra from coconuts.

In this entire group of stamps, there are other portions of the culture of the islands that can be observed. The types of dwellings used by the natives can be seen in the background of the designs. The colonial architecture is shown on the stamps showing the view of Stevenson's home, his tomb, as well as the stamp showing the Apia post office.

The later stamps show the historical development of the islands. In 1958, a series commemorated the inauguration of the Parliament. Illustrated in this set is a rather better detail map of the major islands. On July 2, 1962, Western Samoa was granted independence. On the 1958 series we find the inscriptions appearing in the native language for the first time. The balance of the stamps issued carry out the themes already described and in many cases amplify what has been shown on earlier series.

We have tried in the preceding paragraphs to give the reader a series of guide lines through a typical listing in the *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*. We have tried to help him explore this book by taking a random listing and showing what information was available to him there. We trust this has been successful.

The *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* is a necessity to intelligent collecting of stamps. In the early days of stamp collecting when there were many fewer stamps seen, it would have been possible for the collector to know by inference or by experience what country his stamps came from. But this is not so today. One of the prime purposes of the catalogue is for use in identifying your stamps. In order to do this it first must be thoroughly read. The user must familiarize himself with its contents. Then only can it be intelligently used. The explanatory material and the glossary

of terms which appear on the first few pages should be carefully studied so that the reader can follow the listings with a degree of comprehension.

The *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* can be used by the general collector not only for the purpose of identification but also as a guide in defining the scope of the collection, as it is now practically impossible for any one to gather together a specimen of every stamp that is listed. There would be neither the time nor the money available to the average general collector. So the catalogue becomes a guide to determining what limits should be imposed. Some of the possible limits would be to collect only face different stamps, paying no attention to watermarks or perforations, another would be a limitation of time, say nothing after 1900, another would be limiting the collection to a certain geographical limit, for example, collect only British Commonwealth or Latin America. One of the currently most popular limitations is the so-called thematic or topical collecting, where the limit is on design rather than any other. One may collect only stamps with portraits, or birds, or maps, or sporting events portrayed on them. Without the *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* with its illustrations of designs this would not be possible of accomplishment.

Another of the many uses of the catalogue to the general collector lies in the pricing policy itself. One of the distinguishing points of the general collector is fondness for exchanging, or swapping, with other collectors. The accepted basis for an exchange of duplicate stamps is the catalogue value. This assures a much fairer form of trade than any of the other methods.

We come now to the advanced collector: one who finds that the possession of a single copy of a stamp is not enough to satisfy the need for knowledge. He expands his collection to show the make-up of the post office sheet, including plate inscriptions and, where they exist, plate numbers. He is also interested in how the stamps were used. To show this, he will include in his collection entire envelopes (called "covers"), which illustrate postal rates and other usages. He is interested in where the stamps were used, including post marks and cancellations in the collection. Some of these may show extraterritorial and other unusual usages.

Let us examine our selected listing to see what the advanced collector can find in it. It will suffice to use only the listing for the first issue, Samoa Nos. 1-8. Where the general collector has eight stamps to collect, the advanced collector has twenty two stamps to collect without perforation differences. With these he has forty four, and if positions are considered, there are upward of two hundred and twenty different stamps to be considered collectible to the advanced collector. The addition of postally used copies again doubles this last number. It is easily seen that these eight catalogue numbers alone can form the basis for a very considerable advanced collection. If this exploration is carried to its logical conclusion in the further listings of Samoa, one can form a

collection containing several thousands of items.

In studying the above example, we can see that the advanced collector has perhaps without being aware of it developed into a specialist. The specialist concentrates on the stamps of one particular country or group of countries. He knows that it is impossible under present conditions to form an advanced collection of all the stamps known to exist. The specialist goes a step farther than the advanced collector. Besides wanting to know how the stamps were used and where they were used, he also wants to know how the stamps were manufactured. This leads to studies of the methods of printing, and where applicable, he indulges in the sport of plating. Plating essentially is the identification of a stamp by its position on the original printing plate or forms.

Let us see how the catalogue can be of help to the specialist. Again we return to our sample listing. There is enough information given in the note following Samoa Nos. 1-8 to enable a specialist to carry out the plating of these stamps. This note reads in part: "Sheets of the first issue were not perforated around the outer sides. All values except the 2d were printed in sheets of ten, two rows of five." This is plating at its simplest. One need only arrange the stamps according to where the straight edges occur. Corner copies will have two straight edges at right angles, while the upper row will have a straight edge at top and the lower row will have a straight edge at the bottom of the stamp. Let us now read further: "The 1d, 3d, and 6d. Type I and the 1d type III were also printed in sheets of twenty, four rows of five, and six stamps on each of these sheets were perforated all around. The 2d was printed in sheets of twenty-one, three rows of seven, and five stamps in the second row were perforated all around. These are the only varieties of the original stamps which have *not* one or two imperforate edges." Again the specialist can reconstruct the greater part of the plate by the use of the perforations alone, leaving him a minimum of stamps to identify the positions by means of placing multiple pieces. This is a great step forward in the accomplishment of the job which he has set himself. Plating really is not quite as simple as this illustration shows and requires a specialized knowledge of printing processes. But our catalogue also provides us with the basic information as to what process was used. At the head of the column, between the illustration of the design and the listing itself, can be found the information as to the printing process: in this case it is Lithography.

In the preceding pages you have been reading a continuing story of exploration, the exploration of the *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*. You have been shown some idea of the immense wealth of knowledge contained in its pages. I hope that the reader has received the same sense of stimulation that I have received in writing this. I am going to start a collection of Samoa.

We are used to considering the *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* as a list of postage stamps. On the dust jacket, it is

called, "The American 'Stamp Collectors Bible." In reality it is much more than that. It bears a great resemblance to a dictionary. The more one studies it, the more one learns.

The *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* is a text-book of history, showing clearly the great upheavals of the past 146 years. Even the changes in government and foreign influences in the distant pacific island of Samoa are clearly reflected in the listings of its stamps.

The *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* is a text-book of social studies. The stamps of a nation show a great deal about that nation. They show the form of government, the language, the money, the products, the natural resources, the architecture of its buildings, its natural beauties, its games, its art; in short, its culture. Can you find these illustrated in our sample listing?

The *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* is a travel book. In its pages one can travel from the Sahara Desert to Greenland, from Antarctica to the plains of High Tartary. One can see the Great Wall of China, the Temples of India and Thailand, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Acropolis at Athens, the Forum of Ancient Rome, the Cathedrals of Medieval Europe, the Skyscrapers of New York. The range is boundless and all encompassed in one book. Look again at the listing of Samoa and see what you would expect to visit there if you were a tourist.

The *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* is a picture story of anthropology. All the races of the world may be seen on stamps illustrated in the catalogue. The Samoans are well pictured. You can see King Malietoa Laupepa of the old Kingdom and Tupua Tamasese, the current Prime Minister. You can see a Samoan girl in her finery, a district chief and his wife, the native dances and much of the culture of the islands.

What other hobby in the world has such a scope and what other hobby has such a compendium of itself as the *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*?

# *Forgery Unmasked*

NOTICE: In the May-June issue of the *CCP*, we carried a review which we believed had been submitted by Herman Herst, Jr. of Boca Raton, Fla. reviewing a book on stamp restoration. Mr. Herst has advised us that he did not send the review to us, and that he has no connection whatever with the book, nor its publisher. The Editor of the *CCP* regrets having been taken in by this deception, and we express our regrets to Mr. Herst.

# To the Editor

It has been brought to our knowledge that certain rumours are being circulated to the effect that our Administration is contemplating the printing of a set of stamps in a new Printing House in Cyprus and that certain stamps in various designs and bearing no value printed as a test are being marketted by certain stamp dealers. As the rumours do not reflect the truth it has been considered necessary to elucidate the matter for the benefit of philatelists.

The TEZEL OFFSET PRINTING HOUSE operating in Lefkoşa has applied, some time ago, to our Administration expressing a desire to participate in tenders for printing postage stamps. They were informed that before considering their application and in order to qualify for such participations they should provide us with samples of stamp printing tests in various designs which should be in acceptable high quality. Upon this the said Printing House has printed stamps in different designs and bearing no value and submitted them to our Administration for examination and scrutiny. As a result of this it was decided that postage stamps could be printed in this Printing House as well, provided they participated in and won the tenders.

It is understood that some specimens of these stamps have been obtained from the said Printing House by certain dealers who are offering them in the Market as proofs and essays of a new issue of stamps. The philatelists are hereby advised that the stamps which are only "printing tests" have no connection whatsoever with stamps which our Administration contemplate to issue, that no stamps will be printed in these designs, that they have no legal or official status and value and they cannot be used as postage stamps.

Philatelic Branch
Postal Department
Ministry of Communication
and Works
Turkish Federated State of Kibris

April 20, 1982

# *Publications Received*

### Australia

Bill Hornadge, *Local Stamps of Australia,* Review Publications Pty. Ltd. Dubbo, N.S.W. Australia 2830. 1982, 192 pp., illustrated, softbound. US $13 air ppd. Gift of the publishers.

### Austria
### Postal History

Anton Lessig, Franz Hochleutner, and Henry Pollak, *Emergency Cancels of Austria, 1945-1946,* Verband Oesterreichischer Philatelisten-Vereine. 39 pp., illustrated, softbound. Gift of Henry Pollak.

### Canada
### Military Mail

W. J. Bailey *Canadian Military Postmarks,* The British Commonwealth Stamp Exchange, Ottawa. 1978, 72 pp., illustrated, softbound. Purchased with library funds.

### Czechoslovakia

W. A. Page, *Czechoslovak Army and Air Force in Exile 1939-1945.* Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain. 1981, 38 pp., illustrated, softbound. Price not indicated. Gift of the publishers.

### Deltiology

James Lewis Lowe, *Walden's Post Card Enthusiast Revisited.* Deltiologist of America, 10 Felton Ave., Ridley Park, Pa. 19708, 1982, 224 pp., illustrated, softbound. $7.95 plus $1.50 postage. Gift of the publishers.

### Denmark

Sten Christensen (Trans. by H. E. Tester), *Denmark 2 Rigsbank-Skilling 1851-1852.* Skogs Trelleborg, 1981, 159 pp., illustrated, hardbound. Purchased with library funds.

### France—Postal History

Jeffrey C. Bohn, *Local Letters of Paris 1795-1850.* 1982, 22 pp., illustrated, loose leaf. Gift of Robert G. Stone.

### Great Britain—Catalogues

Stanley Gibbons, *Collect British Stamps,* 30th Edition, Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd. 1982, 91 pp., illustrated, softbound. £1.65. Gift of the publishers.

### Hungary

Gary Ryan, *The First Stamps of Hungary 1867.* The Royal Philatelic Society London. 1982, no pagination, illustrated, spiral binding. Price not indicated. Gift of the author.

### Italian States

Mario Rigon, *I Francobolli di Sicilia,* Casa del Libro, Genova. 1947, 95 pp., illustrated, softbound. Anonymous gift.

### Newfoundland

Robert H. Pratt, *The Pence Issue of Newfoundland 1857-1866.* The Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, P.O. Box 100, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1B2, Canada. 1981, 192 pp., illustrated, hardbound. Price not indicated. Gift of the author.

### Pakistan—Catalogues

A. Latif Rashad, Ed. *Popular's Pakistan Postage Stamps Catalogue 1982.* Popular Enterprises, G.P.O. Box 517, Lahore, Pakistan. 1982, 55 pp., illustrated, softbound. Price not indicated. Gift of the publishers.

### Postal History—General

Werner Elias, *Road Maps for Europe's Early Post Routes 1630-1780.* Reprint from The Map Collector Tring, Herts., Great Britain. 1981, no pagination, illustrated, softbound. Gift of the author.

Richard F. Winter, *Transatlantic Mails,* Springfield (Va.) Stamp Club, 1982, 11 pp., illustrated, softbound. Gift of Robert G. Stone.

*La Storia Postale nelle esposizioni nazionali ed internazionali.* Centro Studi Internazionali di Storia Postale. Via dell'Arco, 31 35100 Padova, Italy, no year, 20 pp., softbound. Gift of Adriano Cattani.

### Purpose of Issue Stamps

Sieger Spezial-Katalog, *Weltpostverein—UPU.*

1st edition, Sieger Verlag, D-7073 Lorch/Wuertt. West Germany, 1982, 408 pp., illustrated, softbound. DM 28. Gift of the publishers.

### Romania

Don Heller, *Rumanian Postal Receipts 1887-1905.* Published by author, 206 West Fairmount Ave., State College, Pa. 16801, 1982, no pagination, softbound. $7.50 ppd. Gift of the author.

### Stamp Collecting

Harold Beagle, Ed., *A Wonderful World of Stamps.* Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corp., 48 W. 48th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036. 1981, 157 pp., illustrated, softbound. $5.95, plus $1 postage. Gift of the publishers.

### Sweden
### Catalogues

*Sverige Katalogen 1982-1983 Frimaerken och helsaker Special-Katalog.* Sveriges Filatelist-Foerbund, Vasavegen 76, 18141 Lidingo, Sweden. 1982, 414 pp., illustrated, softbound. Price not indicated. Gift of the publishers.

### Switzerland

Anthony M. Goodbody, *The Railway Post Offices of Switzerland.* Mobile Post Office Society, 5030 Aspen Drive, Omaha, Neb. 68157. 1982, 26 pp., illustrated, softbound. $4.00. Gift of the publishers.

### United States
### Foreign Mail

Charles J. Starnes, *United States Letter Rates to Foreign Destinations 1847 to GPU-UPU.* Leonard H. Hartmann, P.O. Box 36006, Louisville, Ky. 40233. 1982, 74 pp., illustrated, hardbound. $27.50. Gift of the publisher.

### United States
### Military Mail

Alfred H. Dowle and James Russell, Eds., *Catalogue of United States Naval Postmarks, Vol. II.* Universal Ship Cancellation Society, 1963, 324 pp., illustrated, loose leaf. Gift of E. E. Fricks.

James Russell, Ed., *Catalogue of United States Naval Postmarks Vol. III.* Universal Ship Cancellation Society. 1971, 169 pp., illustrated, loose leaf. Gift of E. E. Fricks.

### United States—Mobile P.O.s

Douglas N. Clark and F. Edgar Ruckle, *The Street Railway Post Offices of Baltimore.* Mobile Post Office Society, 5030 Aspen Drive, Omaha, Neb. 68157. 1979, 35 pp., illustrated, softbound. $6. Gift of the publishers.

Dr. John M. Price, *Street Car R.P.O. Service in Brooklyn and New York City.* Mobile Post Office Society. 1979, 48 pp., illustrated, softbound. $6. Gift of the publishers.

Robert J. Stets, *Street Car R.P.O. Service in Philadelphia.* Mobile Post Office Society. 1978, 41 pp., illustrated, softbound. $5. Gift of the publishers.

G. Thomas, *Appleton's Railway Map of the United States and Canada 1869.* Reprint by United States 1869 Pictorial Research Associates, P.O. Box 260, Bronxville, N.Y. 10708. 1977. $3. Gift of the publishers.

*Annual Reports of Railroad and Canal Companies of the State of New Jersey.* Reprinted by New Jersey Postal History Society and Mobil Post Office Society. 1982, 40 pp., illustrated, softbound. Gift of New Jersey Postal History Society.

### United States—States

John L. Kay and Chester M. Smith, Jr., *New York Postal History: The Post Offices and First Postmasters from 1775 to 1980.* American Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 800, State College, Pa. 16801. 1982, 556 pp., hardbound. $40 ($32 to APS members). Gift of the publishers.

Patt, Ruth Marcus, Ed. *The Tercentennial Lectures, New Brunswick, New Jersey.* The City of New Brunswick. 1982, 170 pp., softbound. Gift of E. E. Fricks.

### United States
### World War II

Wilfrid N. Broderick and Dann Mayo, *Civil Censorship in the United States during World War II.* Civil Censorship Study Group and War Cover Club. 1980, 110 pp., illustrated, spiral binding. Purchased with library funds.

### Additional Donations

Runs of Periodicals and pamphlets: Morton Dean Joyce, Ernest M. Kehr.

# Book Reviews

*Stehende Helvetia-Helvetia Debout,* by P. Guinand, G. Valko, J. Doorenbos and M. Hertsch, 352 pages, 1600 illustrations plus 16 full page color plates. Published by Zumstein & Cie., CH-3001 Bern, Switzerland. 98 Swiss francs.

In all the annals of our avocation, few stamp designs have had a longer usage duration than the so-called, "Standing Helvetias" of Switzerland. And certainly none has been more thoroughly scrutinized and studied. This is amply evidenced by the large 352-page tome published in connection with the series' centenary.

Many scholars (Hans Hunzier, Ed. Ruttimann, Hans Stocker, George Caldwell and Dr. Suter-Burger, to mention the best known) have reported their individual research findings in journals over the years. But until now there has been no single reference source on the subject for today's (and tomorrow's) students.

And what an informative work this quartet of philatelists has given us!

Together they have coordinated their personal knowledge, added what was previously learned, plus data in archival-file documents made available by Swiss Postal authorities. When it all was assembled and carefully edited during the last few years the result is a philatelic literature gem that is unquestionably certain to win wide recognition and highest honors.

The text is succinct yet completely concise, and presented in a most orderly fashion, and covers all aspects of the stamps' preparation, production and usage. The introduction recalls the history of the set, which first was proposed in 1879. We are made privy to the many details of design selection, the solicitation of bids from prospective security printers, and the contract terms of the final ordering.

We learn how the organization of the Universal Postal Union in 1875, led to an enormous increase in foreign mail the Swiss sent when international rates were lowered and simplified. It even mentions the influence of the 1882 opening of the Gotthard railway that then could speed mails to and from northern lands as well as to Italy and Mediterranean lands—and even beyond.

Reproduced is a full-page copy of a holograph letter E. Roehn, head of the Postal Administration, sent to W. Muellhaupt & Son, who, while their bid was higher than a Bernese competitor's, were given the contract for the initial supplies.

Given, too, are cost figures for the preparation of the dies, the making of the plates and the printing, plus numbers of stamps ordered.

The book continues with listings of essays, die and plate proofs and color trials, of which there are relatively large numbers.

Another valuable section is devoted to the purely technical aspects of the stamps' production.

Comprehensible wordage describes the highly complicated method of making printing surfaces by the galvano-electroplating methods; how the various papers used over the years were made, and even the composition of inks and gums. The authors also discuss how the hand (an a while later, steam) presses operated, and give reasons why and how the "cross-in-oval" control emblems (often misnamed, watermarks) were impressed to prevent contemporary counterfeiting.

When one realizes that this design was used for some 20 different stamps for a period of 25 years—they were replaced by the "seated Helvetias"; in 1907, and demonetized on Dec. 31, 1924—that only 2,000 impressions could be made from one plate, and that three different firms were engaged to print supplies at various times, we can appreciate why so many plate flaws, printing faults and retouches are to be found on the millions of stamps of the issue.

There are those who might denigrate such minor varieties as mere "fly specks,"

yet when one sees all this book contains, we get a better understanding of how such study of microscopic blemishes aids in the plating of stamps. The authors eminently prove once again, that serious philatelists often know more about postage stamps than either the officials who ordered them or the firms that produced them!

As its title suggests, the tome is printed in German and French, but that ought not handicap the budding specialist because of the excellent illustrations and tabular summaries.

So thorough is all the information presented that there is but one adjective that can adequately describe the book: Monumental. *EAK*

*Mischfrankaturen* (*Mixed Frankings*), by Dr. Anton Jerger. Published by "Die Briefmarke", Getreidemarkt 1, Vienna I, Austria. AS1,620 + AS60 for seamail. 1981.

This outstanding book, the first of a planned series of monographs on Austrian frankings of 1850-1867, was printed in an edition of 2000 luxuriously bound, superbly illustrated copies. The 336 pages abound with illustrations of outstanding world rarities of Austrian philately. The many color photos are of excellent quality, faithfully reproducing the originals. The book was timed to appear in May 1981 concurrently with the International Stamp Exhibition WIPA 1981 in Vienna.

Mixed frankings represent perhaps the ultimate in philately—the portrayal of complete postal communications enhanced by the usage of stamps which in one way or another would normally not be expected to appear together. For this very reason, each mixed franking becomes an unusual piece, and many are unique. Dr. Jerger has compiled the material for his book over many years from voluminous source materials, with the cooperation of his many collector associates and from his own prize-winning collections to present to the reader a volume of lasting reference value as well as of viewing pleasure.

The 2000 copies can be expected to be sold out promptly in spite of the built-in restrictions on popularity. It is expensive as books go—but not for what the book offers—it is in German, and has little relevance to the many collectors whose goal is to fill albums with loose stamps. By definition, a mixed franking is a group of stamps on cover, or at least on piece.

Mixed frankings are of many kinds. The most conventional, which are covered extensively in the book include those:

- between different issues, e.g. 1850-1858, 1864-1867
- between different currencies, e.g. kreuzer and soldi
- between postal and fiscal (revenue) issues
- between stamps and envelope cut-outs
- between stamps of different countries, one being Austria.

Some of these usages are so rare that the author has listed all of which he has knowledge. For example, mixed frankings between 1850 issue postage stamps and 1854 issue revenue stamps used in Austria are estimated to exist on not more than 18-20 covers of which the author records 13 covers and 2 pieces. Four of these are 3 kr revenue + 6 kr postal and six are 6 kr revenue + 3 kr postal. Recently there turned up a cover of the former combination canceled GROSSWARDEIN, bringing to 16 the number of recorded items.

Mixed franking between the 1850 and 1858 issues was possible for two months only, and thus is rarely found. This mixed usage is treated extensively but, to illustrate that the field is by no means closed, I refer to a recent U.S. auction offering of a registered letter franked on the front with a 9 kr 1850 and on the back with two 5 kr 1858 (Type I of course) paying the registry fee, an unlisted combination. Unfortunately this cover is for record purposes only, since the two 5 kr stamps were cut in half when the letter was opened, as often happened, reducing the actual value of the item to a nominal sum only.

Club members interested in greater detail may wish to refer to the book itself, which I highly recommend once again.

*Ernst Theimer*

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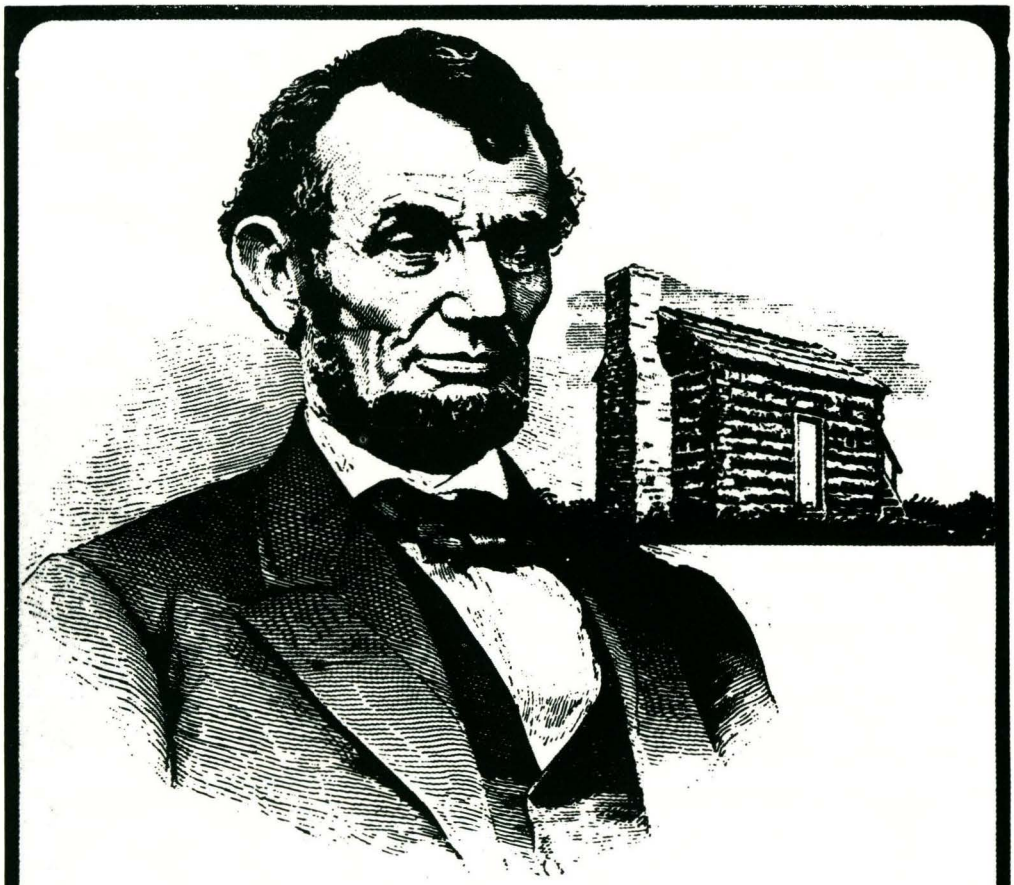
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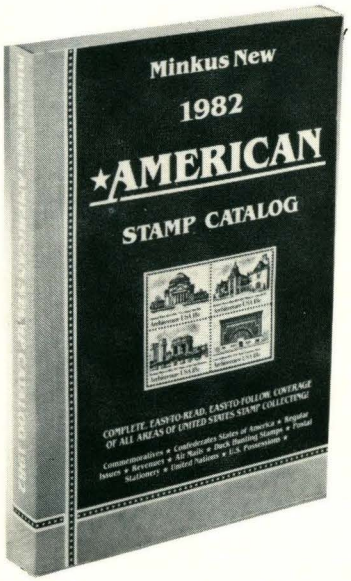
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| Civil War Prisons and Their Covers, by E. Antrim (1962) | $18 |

*Overseas*

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| Afghanistan, Its Twentieth Century Postal Issues, by F.E. Patterson III (1956) | $18 |
| French Morocco: The 1943–44 Tour Hassan Issues, by C. Neidorf (1953) | $3.75 |
| Greece, Kohl Handbook Translated and Annotated Part I Supplement (1944) | $6 |
| Honduras, The Black Air Mail, by I.I. Green (1962) | $3.75 |
| Philatelic Handbook for Korea 1884–1905, by Korea Stamp Society | $18 |
| The New Hebrides, Postal Stamps and Their History, by N. Hals and P. Collas (1968) | $12.50 |
| New Zealand, 1898–99, Great Barrier Island Pigeon Post Stamps, by J.R. Walker, H.L. Chisholm, and H.M. Goodkind (1969) | $12.50 |
| A Postal History of Spain, by T. Van Dam (1973) | $18 |
| Postal Stamps of Lithuania, by Lithuania Philatelic Societies of New York and Toronto (1979) | $18 |
| Postal History and Postage Stamps of Serbia, 1841–1921, by M.R. Rasic (1979) | $18 |

*Catalogues*

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| First Scott Catalogue, 1868 (reprint) | $3.50 |

*Collectors Club of New York*

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H.M. KING GEORGE V
in Admiral uniform
*(Photo courtesy National Postal Museum)*

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