

The Philatelic Communicator

Journal of the American Philatelic Society Writers Unit #30

—30—



www.wu30.org

First Quarter 2012

Printing for Kingdom, Empire, & Republic

Treasures from the Archives of the Imprimerie Nationale



120 point Punches
POIN-GRANDJEAN C.

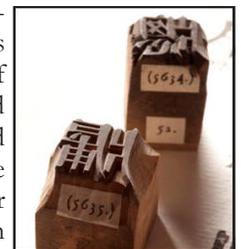
From early December 2011 to early February 2012, The Grolier Club of New York will devote both its upper and lower galleries to an unprecedented exhibition on the history of the French national typographic and printing establishment, the Imprimerie Nationale, arguably the most important printing house in Europe. Drawn from the ancient, vast, and comprehensive archives of the Imprimerie Nationale, **Printing for Kingdom, Empire, & Republic** will document the significant influence of the press, not only on printing and the book arts, but also on French —

and therefore European — literary culture from the mid-sixteenth century to the present day. The exhibition has been organized by The Grolier Club and the Groupe Imprimerie Nationale, S.A., with administrative and organizational support from the Institut Mémoires de l'Édition Contemporaine (IMEC), France's largest archive of authorial and publishing materials.

The exhibition has been curated by Grolier Club member H. George Fletcher (former Astor Curator of Printed Books and Bindings at the Morgan Library & Museum, and retired Brooke Russell Astor Director for Special Collections at The New York Public Library). It tells the story of the Imprimerie Nationale, from the royal printers established by François I in 1538, to the Imprimerie Royale created by Cardinal Richelieu in 1640, through many generations of development, marked often by artistic innovation and wide cultural influence, but sometimes by distress and neglect, to triumphant survival in the present day. The Grolier Club galleries will be host to over 200 exhibits, comprising several thousand objects, all classified as French *monuments historiques*, and never before seen outside of France. The items on show encompass artifacts of various

printing processes, such as punches, matrices, and typefonts from the days of François I to the present, as well as engraved plates used to produce illustrations for such renowned works as Louis XIV's *Médailles* and the *Description de l'Égypte* commissioned by Napoleon. The exhibition will also showcase archival copies of the books produced at the Imprimerie Nationale, from the scholarly products of the Renaissance in France through the royal folios of the Sun King to the culture-changing works of the twentieth century, and thus to the work of postwar and present-day generations of French book artists. In many instances, original manuscripts, documents, and artwork will allow the visitor to follow the art, craft, and business of book-making from conception to realization. Video installations are planned to provide visitors with an overview of the history of the Imprimerie Nationale, and its continuing commitment to the art and craft of book production.

Three master artisans from the Imprimerie Nationale will offer demonstrations of punch-cutting, hand composition of Chinese characters, and computerized type design, on December 7-9; tours and lectures, in English and French, are planned for a range of dates in December and January; and a day-long colloquium on the Imprimerie Nationale and the history of printing will be held at the French Institute Alliance Française, on January 24, 2012.



Chinese ideograms
carved from 1715 to
1740



This press release from the Grolier Club, printed in the original Garamond typeface (as interpreted by TrueType) announced an exhibition that most of us would have enjoyed. The *New York Times* provided a review of the show on December 24. We provide a few illustrations from the exhibition in following pages.

See **Grolier** on page 4



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David Crotty From the Editor

I certainly discovered some things about grammar that I didn't know about by finding copies of several style books. Each one has its own view of correct grammar and punctuation. Some early writers thought spelling should be creative. I think Benjamin Franklin is erroneously quoted to that effect.

I also conducted an informal survey of the magazines and journals that I subscribe to. Quite a difference in practices can be found amongst this small group.

Of course this small detail is important to the writer and editor. We cannot do things that infuriate our readers' sensitivities to the point that it distracts from the publication's main goals.

I believe that the *The Chicago Manual of Style*, commonly known as *The Chicago* will work for this publication and others I write for. I especially like the statement about ending a sentence with a preposition: "The 'rule' prohibiting terminal prepositions was an ill-founded superstition." So cool.

This quarter I spoke with Art Groten and Diane DeBlois about the Ephemera Society and their significant rearrangement of the Society publications. I am a bit of an ephemera collector in that I have included considerable amounts of display material in my air mail and postage meter philatelic exhibits.

I find it extremely difficult to find suitable display materials for these subjects. Fortunately an AAMS member answered my want ad and provided her father's collection of newspaper articles from the 1930's. I also have a Canadian friend who had collected the advertising brochures for postage meters used in Canada. How often does that happen?

The important point to make here is that ephemera is not really just a collection of printings from an era. Those items can provide a significant understanding of a period in human history and the Ephemera Society literature provides studies of how these items help interpret the era in which they were printed and used.

We have adjusted our publication deadlines a bit. We hope to have an issue in the hands of members before the major winter and summer APS shows and then a followup issue a few months later.

We have a major print exhibit in New York that most of us will miss. However, it brings up the subject of fonts. You've seen my problems with fonts here. What fonts work for you?

Dave



Lloyd de Vries
Vice President



AmeriStamp 2012 Writers Unit #30 Breakfast

Date: Sunday January 25, 2012
 Time: 8:30AM
 Room: Fulton Room,
 Renaissance Atlanta Waverly Hotel
 Menu: Yogurt Parfait with Berries and Granola
 Scrambled Eggs
 Silver Dollar Pancakes
 Bacon and Potatoes
 Free Cholesterol Screening After Speaker
 Price: \$38.50 per person. Tickets must be
 purchased in advance at the show.
 Speaker: To be Announced.

Martin Named *La Posta* Editor

La Posta Publisher Catherine Clark announced today that, after a nationwide search, Peter Martin has been selected as editor of *La Posta: A Journal of American Postal History*. Martin succeeds Richard W. "Bill" Helbock who founded *La Posta* in 1969. Helbock died from a heart attack on May 15.

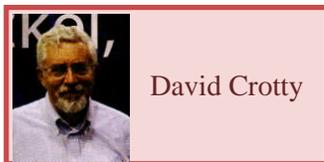
"Peter Martin's wide-ranging editorial experience and his in-depth knowledge of the postal history field, made him the ideal candidate to continue the work that Bill started 42 years ago," Clark said in making the announcement. Martin has more than 1,000 published articles to his credit and has written extensively in the postal history field, especially in his postal history of the national parks

specialty. He has edited three of the four largest philatelic magazines, including *The American Philatelist*, *Scott Stamp Monthly* and *First Days* and is immediate past president of the APS Writers Unit 30. He currently edits *First Days*, journal of the American First Day Cover Society, and *Duck Tracks*, journal of the National Duck Stamp Collectors Society.

La Posta is a quarterly journal devoted to U.S postal history. For subscription information, write: La Posta Publications, 33470 Chinook Plaza #216, Scappoose, OR 97056 or go online at www.la-posta.com/journal.htm. For additional information contact: Catherine Clark, laposta@hotmail.com.



The Grolier Club and Garamond



It wasn't really that long ago that print was a piecework job rather than one of the various keyboard techniques that most of us have used. The Grolier Club of New York recently provided a significant display of French punches, matrices and typeface for a range of print types starting with King Francis I to modern day. The highlights are original punches and matrices for the *Romain du Roi* typeface that was begun in 1694 during the reign of the Sun King, Louis XIV of France. Unfortunately by the time you read this the exhibition will be over.

Print typeface didn't change much from Gutenberg's methods. Each letter starts as a drawing on a steel shaft that becomes the Punch. The letterforms are cut by the punch-cutter who was an artisan. The punch then is used to punch a deep impression into a copper matrix. The matrix is then used as the mold for many copies of the lead typeface that is actually used by the typesetter.

Perhaps the most famous punch-cutter was Claude Garamond (1480-1561), Figure 1, who worked during the time of King Francis I. The Garamond punch designs influenced typesetting to this day. A group of Garamond variations are shown in Figure 2 from the Wikipedia article about Garamond. The last two are the TrueType Garamond available in Windows and TrueType Times New Roman that is used here. An example of Garamond's work is the *Greco du Roi*, Figure 3. His work was so influential that all punch cutters after were held to his standard.

Under the Sun King, King Louis XIV, Philippe Grandjean cut the punches for the ornate *Romain Du Roi* which was shown at the Grolier exhibition complete from 4 point to 120 point (figure page 1). This was not a glamorous task. Grandjean's designs were rejected and revised frequently as he worked. The first use of this font was for the 1702 history of the Sun King's triumphs. A forward that mentioned Grandjean was removed before printing to make sure the only name mentioned was the king's. It took 65 years for all the fonts to be completed.



Figure 3. The original punches for the *Greco du Roi*, engraved by Garamond, 1540-1541.



Figure 1. Claude Garamond (Garamont) in a posthumous wood-engraved portrait from 1582. © Imprimerie Nationale de France, Atelier du Livre d'Art et de l'Estampe.

The Garamond brand was so influential that later punch cutters used the name for punches that he did not make or became confused with him.

For nearly three centuries, types made by Jean Jannon in 1861 were erroneously attributed to Garamond, whose original fonts inspired their design.

A letterpress catalog has been created for the exhibition and produced by the *Imprimerie Nationale's* fine-printing arm, the *Atelier du Livre d'Art et de l'Estampe* (ALAE), and was available for sale on site during the course of the exhibition. *PRINTING FOR KINGDOM, EMPIRE, AND REPUBLIC: TREASURES FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE* Fletcher, H. George (editor) (Order Nr. 108805) \$95, Still available from Oak Knoll, www.oakknoll.com.

Acknowledgements This is a long story. For starters use the Wikipedia articles for Garamond, Punch-Cutting, Matrix (printing) and Type Metal and the sources supplied in those articles. The catalog for the exhibition, while expensive, is very informative. *TPC* thanks Megan Smith of the Grolier Club for information and photographs that accompany this article.

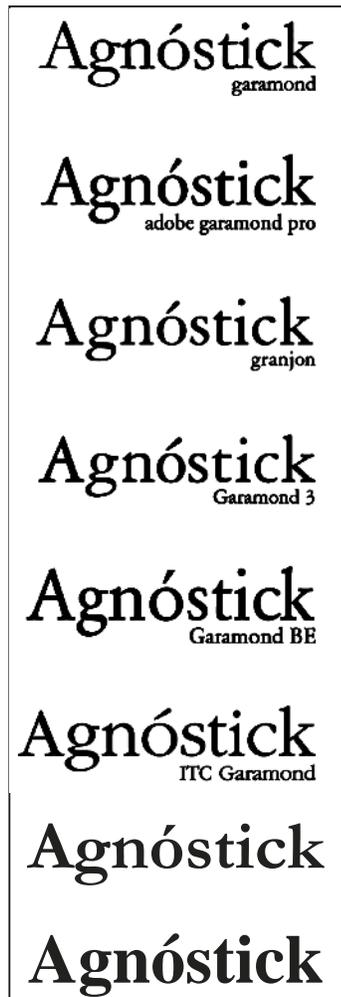


Figure 2. Various examples of Garamond from Wikipedia. The last two are TrueType Garamond and TrueType Times New Roman.

Postal Panacea



Mathew J. Bowyer

You who are reading this, by virtue of that very fact, I rightfully assume, have a special interest in the U.S.P.S., its history

and future. Being such an individual, you will naturally want to sustain and honor our traditional non-electronic transmission of personal messages. You do not desire the downfall of social etiquette via the elimination of cursive messages. As APS Unit 30 is today, it is only a passive observer and chronicler. To be energized it needs to adopt a soldierly mission. Thus I hereby suggest it now launch a crusade to help the ailing USPS to remain an "Every citizen service organization." We must not allow it to become dismembered, thus subject to private business enterprises that only care about their profits.

How to do this? The answer: Have Congress franchise a U.S.P.S. Auxiliary, allowing donors of money and/or services to the U.S.P.S. Many (if not most) large organizations have a percentage of their budgets allocated to goodwill, social benevolences, etc. Tax deductions for such enhance their existence. Aside from monetary contributions, Service companies such as grounds and building maintenance always have some slack that the USPS could use versus paying for such.

The limited text space in this Unit 30 Journal does not allow a recitation of all the reasons why our Unit 30 should help spearhead this proposal. I first advocated a National USPS Auxiliary in 1973 when I was a columnist (Washington Wrappers) for *Linn's Weekly Stamp News* and later (1977) when I was a columnist (Mat's Chat) for the National League of Postmaster's journal. Lately, the American Philatelic Society featured my proposal in its journal. And, recently I have contacted my Congressman and other influential dignitaries within such organizations as the Postal Regulatory Commission and received favorable responses.

Why would people join and/or support a Postal Auxiliary? Consider the following:

1. Many (if not most) large business corporations have in their annual budgets a dollar amount reserved for charity,

especially to IRS certified Section 501 c 3 entities that may, in due course, benefit the donees. The national total of such contributions annually is estimated to be millions of dollars.

2. Many people religiously donate 10% of their annual income to charity. Much of this is to diverse organizations which are held dear to the donor. There are untold numbers of people, i.e. philatelists, stamp collectors, opponents of the modern day e-mail society, promoters of a return to mechanically printed and cursive communications, etc. who would welcome a way to promote their feelings for a desired postal way-of-life.
3. Solicitations for donations to every conceivable cause and societal organization is a modern day way of life. Why should such a benevolent organization as a postal auxiliary be left out?
4. The media of today is increasingly notifying the American public about the shortcomings of the U.S.P.S. It is suspected that there is a secretive alliance between certain politicians and entrepreneurial business interests to turn the U.S.P.S. over to private business interests. A Postal Auxiliary would counteract that.
5. Citizens most concerned about their threatened postal needs, i.e. rural route addressees and post office discontinuances certainly beg for help in any way possible. An Auxiliary would assist them cope with their problems.

When I became a Postal employee in 1950, upon entering the Main Post Office building (now the Smithsonian Postal Museum) I saw hundreds of spittoons littered throughout, maintained at government expense. The new P.O. Dept. had just created its Employee Suggestion Program. I received a monetary award and plaque citation for my suggestion which caused me to be known as "The man who took spittoons out of post offices." The only reward I would desire for the creation of my proposed Auxiliary would be the personal satisfaction that I have "given back" to the American Postal institution that has given so much to me. 

Editors and Society Recognition



John Hotchner

Recognition is the oil that helps to assure a smooth running club or society. I will use "society" to cover both. Though they may differ

in scope (national vs. local), both produce newsletters or magazines, and have editors.

Without recognition, members toil in the vineyard in anonymity, and as the (generally) 5% of any membership who put forth the effort to keep the society alive, they are

not only due recognition, it is absolutely essential to keeping them happy and in place. And yes, that is true of the editor too.

But, I hear you say, isn't recognition the job of the society executive? Why should I as editor have to worry about that in addition to all the other things I am concerned with in getting out the society publication?

The answer is yes, the society Board of Directors has primary responsibility for putting (or keeping) a robust awards program in place, but that is not the only kind of

See Hotchner page 6



Alan Warren National Postal Museum Notes

The National Postal Museum inaugurated a new permanent exhibit in December entitled “Systems at Work.” With a display of physical objects, interactive devices, and outstanding graphics, the story of how America’s mail is collected, sorted, transported and delivered through the ages unfolds. In the early days mail had to be taken to the post office and sorted manually. Then mechanized methods were introduced and finally today’s fast-moving automation sorts the items at the blink of an eye.

Transportation evolved from the old mail coach to trucks, trains, ships, and planes. This aspect of handling the mail is examined in greater depth with another current exhibit at NPM, “Moving the Mail.” The delivery to homes and businesses was insured in 1863 with the creation of the Free City Delivery Service.

The collection of mail was simplified with the introduction of sidewalk mailboxes in metropolitan areas. However, these are vanishing, due at first for security reasons and later apparently to achieve greater efficiency. Patrons are having their mailman pick up outgoing mail or they are back to taking it to the post office.

In addition to the wonderful staff of the NPM, many other firms and individuals helped put together the Systems at Work exhibit. Even some well known philatelists helped with information including *Diane DeBlois*, *Richard Dalton Harris*, *Ed Siskin*, and *David Straight*.

Editor’s Note. For more information about how the mail is sorted see the articles “Sorting the Mail at the USPS,” *Meter Stamp Society Quarterly Bulletin*, 62(2, 288) 1 (2010) and “Canada Post Sorts the Mail,” *Meter Stamp Society Quarterly Bulletin* 63(4, 294) 8 (2011) and in a future *BNAPS Topics* (2012). 



Figure 1. An Advanced Facer Canceller from the USPS now at the NPM exhibit “Moving the Mail” a part of the larger theme exhibit “Systems at Work.”

Hotchner continued from page 5

recognition that is possible. Virtually everyone likes to be recognized for their work, and likes to see their name mentioned in the society publication. It does not require an award for the editor to include that kind of content.

Why bother? There are three reasons:

1. Having it encourages members to read the publication. It isn’t only sex that sells. Human interest is also a draw.
2. For those who never seem to have enough material to fill up the journal, this is good content, and makes excellent filler.
3. It is the right thing to do to promote the longevity of your society.

If you agree that these are valid reasons to include recognition content, I’d like to provide some thoughts on what can be included, broken down into creative methods and mechanical methods:

Creative:

1. Institute a Member of the Month (or Issue) feature. Let the executive choose the person, or do it yourself. While it should lean toward active members who work for the society, there is no reason why long time quiet members can’t be recognized also. The feature can be a full page, or a couple of sentences.
2. Institute a Club Service of the Month (or Issue) and ask the chairman of the activity to wax eloquent, and to include the names of all the helpers.
3. Ask officers and chairmen to give you periodic reports on

the work they are doing, to include requests for volunteers and plans for the future.

4. The President should (always) have a message in each issue, even if you have to write it yourself!
5. Create and have included in the society awards program a yearly award for the best article in your publication. This can be further subdivided into, for instance Best 19th Century article and Best 20th-21st Century article; or Best Article overall, and Best New Author.
6. ***

Mechanical:

1. Feature society awards that are given; with photos if possible.
2. Include in each issue a list of your officers by name with at least one contact point (address, email, phone number).
3. Include in that list, committee chairmen, and if that list is too long, run that list at least quarterly.
4. When you run photographs of club activities, ALWAYS identify the people in the photograph in the cutline. Remember that your publication, in addition to all the other purposes it serves, is the historical record of your society.
5. Bold the names of members named in the publication.
6. ***

***You will have noticed that each category has a #6. This is for you to fill in. As always, I invite practitioners in the Writers’ Unit to write in to Editor **David Crotty** with additional ways that you have developed to carry forward this important function. 

HMS *Pinafore* or *HMS Pinafore*? Letters!

Letter to the Editor:

Comments about the "HMS *Pinafore* or *HMS Pinafore*?" article: First, I have found the *AP Stylebook* to be of little value with *The American Revenuer* and even less value with the *Congress Book*. The primary reason being the dumbed-down style of newspapers. They don't use italics because of their use of Teletype machines. Not only couldn't a Teletype print italics, they were upper-case only. Four years as a Navy radioman taught me a lot about their shortcomings. Newspapers also wanted their typesetters to set as fast as possible; switching to italics would necessitate the operator to switch magazines or even hand load matrices into the typesetter. Much easier to use quotes.

Second, I adhere to the *Chicago Manual of Style*. They, too, only italicize the name of a ship and not the prefix. However, it is my opinion that *HMS Pinafore* should all be italicized but RMS *Titanic* only the ship's name should be in italics. Why? *HMS Pinafore* is a musical by Gilbert and Sullivan; this is a major stage work and, therefore, should be all in italics. RMS *Titanic* is a ship and only the ship's name is italicized and not the prefix; *Titanic* was a Royal Mail Ship, RMS was not part of her name.

Kenneth Trettin

Dear Ken, We could have left this issue rest, but no. I was referring to the ship that is the subject of the musical, rather than the musical, in my comparison in the 4thQ issue of *The Philatelic Communicator*. Also, the more I look, I see that the answer to the question can be yes and no.

I was able to find a copy of the *Chicago Manual of Style* for about \$34 with shipping on eBay. This book and its AP counterpart are not works you sit down and try to read. You just try to get familiar with where they keep stuff. The AP recommends using quotes due to the newspaper heritage as you mention. The Chicago recommends italics.

Comparison of the AP and Chicago books is a chore. However we can make some rather quick notes on who observes which stylebook and who ignores both.

It happens that not many periodicals use italics very often. Newspapers from the unfortunately shrinking *Cincinnati Enquirer* to the *New York Times* do not italicize or use quotes for ship names. The *NY Times* does use italics in modern times to emphasize a block of text. Even the relatively high brow *New Yorker* follows this practice. All of them do use quotes for the names of periodicals, books, theater presentations and the like. (The more journalistic *NY Times Sunday Magazine* does italicize).

The periodicals *Smithsonian* and *Audubon* use italics for ship names and other appropriate works.

While the *AP Stylebook* suggests we use USS Cole, the newspapers mentioned and the *New Yorker* all call it U.S.S. Cole. The *Smithsonian* would call it USS Cole. *Audubon* will italicize the prefix and the name as *USS Cole*.

Letter to the Editor:

As I read your column in *TPC*, an old pet-peeve of mine resurfaced. You wrote, "...back in the 1960's an English teacher..." Why the apostrophe? 1960s is not a possessive in this sentence and an apostrophe is not needed.

Rodney A. Juell

Dear Rodney, Thanks much for your comment. You can be both right and wrong. The *AP Stylebook* and the *Chicago Manual of Style* agree with you. The *NY Times Manual of Style and Usage* thinks it should be 1960's. I'm going to stop my collection of stylebooks at these three. There are many more specific to a particular occupation, like medicine or chemistry. There are a bunch of books for college term paper writing and they disagree admirably.

I got myself into this, and it will probably be a chore to work my way out. It should be fun however.

For *TPC* I'll probably end up going to the *Chicago* (except that I've always used "1960's").

A few more comparisons. Both the Chicago and *NYTimes* stylebooks suggest that when a person is first mentioned in an article the full name be used. All mentions of that person after that use the salutation, Mr., Mrs., or Ms., with the last name. The *Times* follows this convention EXCEPT in the newspaper sports pages. There the person's last name is used subsequently without salutations. The *Cincinnati Enquirer* does not use subsequent salutation except occasionally a *Times* article is reprinted and the salutations are mistakenly not edited out.

Another comparison: it's e-mail for the *NYTimes* and *Chicago*, and email for the AP. Incidentally, a review of the Chicago by the *Chicago Tribune* points out this is one of the issues where the *Tribune* does not follow the *Chicago*.

I'm not going to get into when these periodicals use left and right justification and when they don't.

I asked *Barbara Boal* what they use at the *American Philatelist*. Her Response:

Hi David,

We use the *Chicago Manual of Style* with modifications and being flexible. For instance, they recommend using 2d instead of 2nd as the abbreviation for second. As you can see, the 2d doesn't work for philatelic publications as most collectors would read it as 2 pence. In addition, we jokingly have what we call the "*Style du Jour*" book. That is, what works best for us.

Hope this helps,

Barb Boal

It appears to me that a periodical's staff needs to look over the standards available and choose a set of guidelines that fit. The guidelines do not have to be exactly like other periodicals because, very simply, it is impossible to be like all other periodicals. They are all different in some way, and to this reader delightfully so.



The Ephemera Society Adjusts its Publications



**Arthur Groten
President**

We spoke with Art Groten recently about the Ephemera Society of America, of which he is president, and its publications. The Society has been in existence for about 32 years and will host Ephemera32 this March 16-18, 2012 in Old Greenwich, CT. Art comes to the ephemera area with his philatelic background and calls that area paraphilately. The society has grown since its inauguration and includes about 750

members from diverse backgrounds. There are collectors, dealers, curators of museums and librarians to name a few. Recently the academic graphic design departments of universities have become very interested in this field. Groten also encourages scrapbooking, simply because without the Victorian scrapbooks much of the ephemera of that era would not exist today.

The Society considers itself an unofficial umbrella for groups that collect smaller ranges of ephemera, including valentines, post cards, bookmarks, movie posters, worlds

fair, and bus tickets to name a few. The group promotes museums and libraries to study ephemera as historical interpretations of the times they were used. The Blount Lecture for the 2010 Postal History Seminar reviewed stamps in terms of their iconic imagery and meaning.



**Diane DeBlois, Editor
With Robert Dalton Harris.**

In other words, stamps as ephemera.

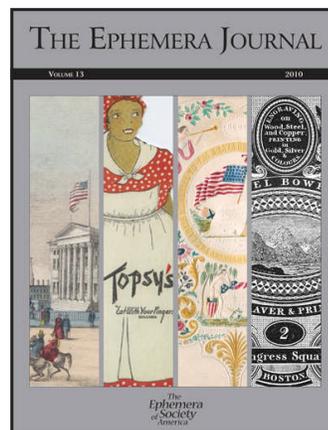
The Society has traditionally maintained two publications whose nature is changing. The *Ephemera News* has been published quarterly. A complete index of articles, book reviews and advertisers is available from the website. In addition, the scholarly *Ephemera Journal* has published about every two years through Volume XIII in 2010.

Diane DeBlois has recently retaken the role of editor for these publications as longtime editor Eric Johnson retired. While Groten had started *e-news* when he became president a few years ago DeBlois proposed a more regular monthly electronic publication to subscribers' email. Now this work essentially replaces the monthly *Ephemeral News* with time sensitive stories of shows, auctions and other news. A recent example of *e-news* is available on the website.

The Society took into account that institutional libraries and museums may subscribe to and read newsletters, but they only keep journals. Also a major journal publica-



Ephemera News examples. Left 1990, Right 2010.



Ephemera Journal. Vol XIII 2010

tion every two years was a major expense. The new *Ephemera Journal*, which aims to provide scholarly papers on a more regular basis, will now be a 32 page publication three times a year. Volume XIV will have three issues, the first of which is Fall 2011.

This year's annual conference, Ephemera32, will run three days. The conferences are typically attended by collectors, dealers (who may also be collectors), as well as museum curators and institutional librarians, who maintain ephemera for the institutions (and may not be personal collectors). Friday will have the Conference with a schedule of presentations. Saturday will provide a number of Collector Forums. Sunday will host a schedule of Special Sessions and a board meeting. The bourse will run Saturday and Sunday. The conference also provides frames for exhibits similar to those found at APS stamp exhibitions.

The society website: <http://www.ephemerassociety.org>. For more information contact The Ephemera Society of America, Inc., P.O. Box 95, Cazenovia, NY 13035-009. info@ephemerassociety.org.

Reviews

Print & Electronic



Roessler Canadiana

A. C. Roessler's Canadiana by Gary Dickinson. 60 pages, 8 ½ by 11 inches, stiff covers, spiral bound, British North America Philatelic Society, Ontario, Canada, 2011. ISBN 978-1-897391-83-9, \$33.95 CDN plus shipping from BNAPS Book Dept., c/o Ian Kimmerly, 62 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 4A8, Canada.

Albert C. Roessler is well known (infamous?) in the annals of stamp collecting for his philatelically inspired creations of postal history. Despite criticism of his voluminous work, the hobby is indebted to him and his shenanigans. Otherwise, collectors would not have many events with the important historic postal documentation. Author Gary Dickinson is president of the BNAPS First Day Cover Study Group.

This volume discusses Roessler's recording of first day, first flight, and other events in Canada. The first chapter is an overview of Roessler's career in the printing industry and his philatelic activity in stamp clubs, writing for the hobby, and developing a flourishing cover business. The author also offers ways to identify Roessler covers through the many corner cards and familiar addresses.

Roessler's work in aerophilately begins with a description of over 20 different airmail envelopes that he designed, printed, and used to document Canadian aero events. Next is a listing of his first flight covers of Canada from 1928 to 1936 identified by *American Air Mail Catalogue* numbers and a brief description with number of flight legs, date, departure and destination points, and envelope design used. Several such covers are illustrated.

Roessler Canadian first day cover activity over a 10-year period resulted in use of twelve different cachets in 34 known varieties. These are listed by stamp issue (definitives, commemoratives, and airmails) with Scott catalog number, issue date, brief description and an assigned ROE number. His FDCs used the familiar airmail printed envelopes as well as original cachet designs using photographs and stamp images. Most of the 34 FDCs listed are shown.

Albert Roessler was ever alert to new opportunities for his philatelic creations. Canada's semi-official airmail stamps authorized for carrying mail in the country's min-

ing areas resulted in a variety of flight covers of which over a dozen are illustrated. Dickinson also mentions several airlines that Roessler used for these covers including Cherry Red Airline, Elliott-Fairchild's Air Service, Maritime and Newfoundland Airways, and Western Canada Airways among others.

Author Dickinson goes beyond the topics of printed envelopes, first flight, first day, and semi-official covers to examine other aspects of Roessler's prolific activity. One chapter looks at general purpose cachets, omnibus cachets, inbound and outbound client correspondence, and Foreign Air Mail route 2 (FAM 2) covers. The next chapter presents a study of the corner cards, rubber stamp addresses, and handwritten addresses used by Roessler over the years. It is interesting that his "Roberta Roe" address has yet to be found on a Canadian cover.

In a closing chapter the author summarizes Roessler's 11-year involvement with Canadian philatelic products—an activity that declined in the mid to late 1930s, no doubt reflecting his declining health, although he lived until 1952. Footnotes and references together with an annotated bibliography of Roessler's philatelic *Canadiana* conclude this nicely illustrated handbook.

Alan Warren

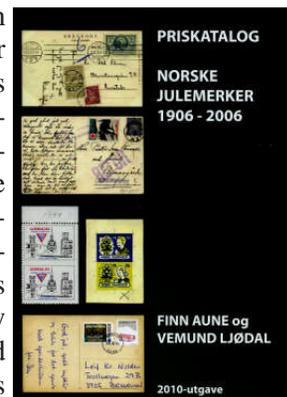
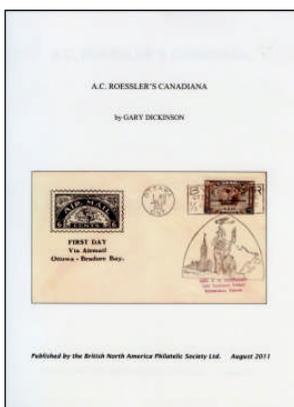
Norway Christmas Seals

Priskatalog over Norske Julemerker by Finn Aune and Vemund Ljødal. 160 pages, 8 ½ by 12 inches, hardbound, Norwegian language, Skanfil AS, Haugesund, Norway, 2010. ISBN 978-82-92535-12-7, 312 NOK (approx. \$85) plus shipping from Skanfil AS, Box 2030, 5504 Haugesund, Norway.

Christmas seals have long been collected the world over but their acceptance by classic philately has been resisted. The American Philatelic Society improved the legitimacy of seal exhibiting when the Cinderella division was introduced. Christmas seals of countries other than the United States have also been sought after by collectors. This book is a priced catalog of Norway's Christmas seals as well as seals issued for a number of other charitable organizations.

The official national Christmas seals of Norway, with proceeds benefitting the Women's Nursing Society, comprise the major portion of the catalog. Prices are shown for mint with original gum, used, and tied to cover or postcard by a cancel. Per cent adjustments are made for hinged mint or without gum. The listings are detailed and include varieties, shades, blocks, gutter pairs, full sheets, and more.

The first seal was issued in 1906 and bears the profile of Queen Maud. Prices for used or on cover vary immensely by date of the cancellation (1906 = very rare,



1907 = 200-400 NOK, 1908 and later = 150-300 NOK). Reprints of the Queen Maud issue appeared in 1939 and 1952, and are listed with their many varieties. Together the first issue and its reprints take up three pages of the catalog.

Beginning in 1908 a different design was issued annually. Listings include proofs and essays where known, plate flaws, imperforates, sales placards, year sets, black prints, misperfs, imprinted gift labels, booklets, and other varieties, all illustrated in color and priced. Sprinkled throughout the catalog are examples of wonderful uses on covers where the seals are tied. The nursing society listing ends in 2004.

Separate catalog listings for other types of Christmas time charity seals are treated in similar fashion. These include Red Cross stamps 1911-2005, the Norwegian Seamen's Mission 1924-2005, the National Heart and Lung Society 1948-2001, Norwegian Peoples' Aid 1951-1995, and the 1958 National Cancer Society souvenir sheet of 50 different stamps. These are followed by various seals for Advent by two different publishers, the Norwegian Mission Alliance, and other national and regional organizations such as the Society for the Blind, Lions Clubs, young men's clubs, local boy scouts and similar groups. These issues do not have the great numbers of varieties as the main listing of the nursing society seals, which is the main focus of this well illustrated catalog.

A rate chart concludes the book showing postal rates from 1906 to 2009 for types of mail on which these seals are found including letters, postcards, and printed matter, sent both domestically and outside Norway. The Norwegian language is not a major handicap as the catalog follows the normal format.

Alan Warren

Copenhagen Foot Post

Bogen om Den Kjøbenhavnske Fodpost 1806-1876 (The Book of the Copenhagen Foot Post) by Ole Steen Jacobsen. 318 pages, 6 ¾ by 9 ½ inches, hardbound, self published, in Danish, Gentofte, Denmark, 2011. ISBN 978-87-985542-4-0, 395 DKK (approximately \$56) plus shipping from Post & Tele Museum, Købmagergade 37, 1150 Copenhagen, Denmark, or museum@ptt-museum.dk.

Postal historian Ole Steen Jacobsen has published books on Denmark's 19th century skilling and øre letter periods. In this new work he provides a history of the Foot Post—a privately organized local post for the city of Copenhagen and the surrounding area. New archival records have recently surfaced as well as a diary from the period, enabling the author to take a new look at the Foot Post service. The text is in Danish with a preface and introduction in English.

Klaus Seidelin appealed to Prince Frederik VI of Denmark in the 1790s to establish a local mail delivery service. It finally began under the direction of Henrich Erich Riedel on March 1, 1806. Riedel became the owner and

the Foot Post continued to be held by family members until 1849. Although privately owned, the service was supervised by the Royal Danish Post Office. The Foot Post eventually came under the control of the Copenhagen Police.

Using archival materials the author narrates the 60-year history of the Foot Post using many color illustrations of people, places, and letters. The illustrations have captions in both Danish and English. Brief chapters discuss the gongs and horns used to announce the Foot Postmen, and the uniforms they wore. The delivery stations are listed including grocers, pharmacies, hospitals, railway stations, hotels, and other business establishments. Old rate tables and delivery schedules are reproduced.

Many covers are shown with the oval and circular Foot Post markings, and indications of arrival by ship, mail coach, and other means for FP delivery. The periods of use of the various markings are tabulated. Statistics are shown for the number of local post pieces handled each year from 1806 through the 1870s. During this period of the Foot Post, the first local post stamps were issued for Holte, thus beginning a new chapter in local post postal history. Details are provided on the development of the Copenhagen-Helsingør route for mail transport.

The last chapter lists literature sources on the Foot Post, and presents many illustrations of FP letters with details of origin, destination, routing, and fees paid or collected. The manuscript diary of the Foot Post service covering 1849 to 1873 is reprinted, highlighting the major changes during this period.

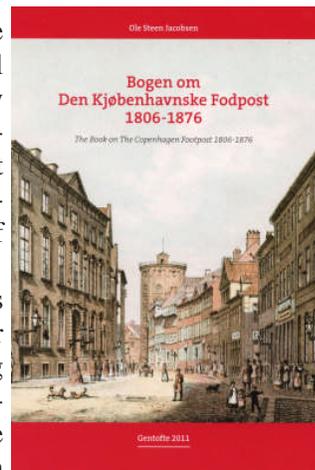
One of the greatest attributes of Jacobsen's book is the large number of Foot Post letters illustrated. The detailed captions analyze the markings and routing of the covers. One illustration on page 146 has the wrong English language caption, which is correctly shown on page 186. The author has provided collectors with the definitive resource for understanding and collecting this interesting method of postal service delivery.

Alan Warren

Mail Robberies in Australia

Mail Robberies by Bushrangers in Australia 1933-1908. Brian R. Peace, FRPSL. Price UK£30 (US\$48, AU\$48) plus Postage & Packing (UK£3.25; Europe £5.45; Rest of World £10.00). Order from Brian Peace brpeace@ntlworld.com Preferably pay using Paypal. Or send a sterling cheque to *Brian Peace* mailed to: 3 The Elms, Church Lane, Chapel Allerton, Leeds, England LS7 4LY.

After printing costs all receipts from the sale of this book will be donated to *Children of the Forest*, a Child



Protection Centre on the Thai/Burma border (UK Charity Number 1109763) www.childrenoftheforest.org.

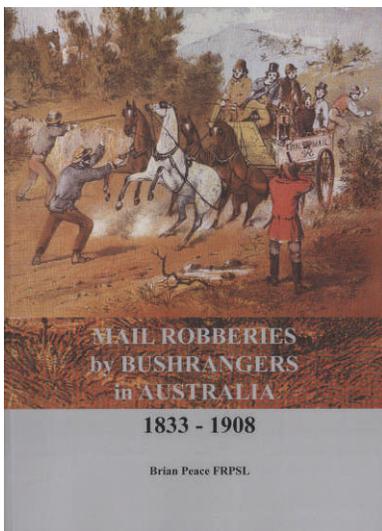
Children of the Forest provide abused, neglected, orphaned or otherwise exploited stateless children and mothers with protection from human trafficking or other forms of abuse. They also provide education, medical care and vocational opportunities.

This is a study of how bushrangers, and their armed attacks on the Mails, impacted the social and economic health of Australia, and of the struggle by the authorities to deal with the issue over several decades. It demonstrates how all layers of society were affected by these attacks, and how trade and commerce with the interior were almost brought to a standstill in certain areas. Extracts from Proceedings in Parliament, Post Office Returns, editorials and letters to editors of newspapers indicate how parliamentarians, the judiciary, the police, successive Colonial Secretaries and Postmasters-General were apparently incapable of solving the problem.

Incensed settlers, tradesmen, merchants, bankers, coach operators and anyone who needed to travel, were constantly writing irate letters to newspapers demanding something be done. There was impassioned lobbying for guards on mail coaches, but Parliament repeatedly refused to sanction them due to the considerable expense. A relatively small number of criminals, generically described as bushrangers, were, for a period, holding a country to ransom.

In the 75-year period from 1833 to 1908, 430 armed attacks on the Mail have been identified. There are no reliable official figures for the number of mail robberies during this period and so contemporary reports in newspapers and Police and Government Gazettes have been examined, with over 90,000 references checked. There are comprehensive lists of all attacks on the Mails with the names of the mail carriers and perpetrators, where known. The fate of the mails and references for every incident are included.

Containing 209 pages, soft cover, A4 size, with 82 illustrations, many in color, this book gives a fascinating insight into the chaos which followed the regular disruption of mail services and the protracted battle between bushrangers and the authorities. Maps showing the locations of the attacks are included and the only recorded items of recovered mail are illustrated. There are eight appendices containing lots of additional information, such as dates & places of attacks on the mail by armed bush-



rangers, fate of the mail, names of bushrangers with aliases, place where attacks occurred, names of mailmen/drivers, etc.

This is a very well done book and should be of interest to anyone interested in Australian postal history.

Ken Sanford

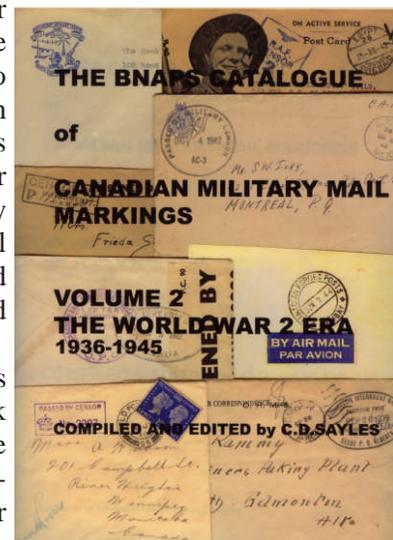
Canadian Military Mail Markings

The BNAPS Catalogue of Canadian Military Mail Markings, Volume 2 – The World War II Era 1936-1945, compiled and edited by G. D. Sayles. 306 pages, 8 ½ by 11 inches, stiff covers, spiral bound, British North America Philatelic Society, Ontario, Canada, 2011. ISBN 978-1-897391-68-6, \$49.95 CDN plus shipping from BNAPS Book Dept., c/o Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5A8, Canada.

This is the middle volume of a projected 3-volume work and covers the years 1936-1945. Volume 3 for 1945 (end of WW II) to 2005 (Afghanistan) appeared in 2006 and the first volume reflecting military mail markings from the Confederation until the Depression in the mid 1930s is expected in 2012. The present volume was compiled and edited by C. Douglas Sayles, Chairman of the Canadian Military Mail Study Group of BNAPS.

The introduction describes the organization of the catalog, the numbering system, the use of scanning and software to provide quality black and white illustrations of the marks, sources for dates, and a rarity scale from common (A) to rare with less than ten known (E). Sayles acknowledges the earlier work of W. J. Bailey and E. R. Toop as well as current collectors and dealers who contributed to this book.

The first six chapters of the 3-volume work are assigned to Volume 1 and so the present volume begins with chapter 7 on the Base Post Office in Ottawa and the Canadian Overseas Postal Depot in London. The BPO was established in 1939 and disbanded in 1946. It cleared mail to and from Army and Air Force personnel serving outside Canada. The circle daters are shown along with data including catalog number (cross-referenced to Bailey and Toop numbers), size in mm, proof date, rarity code and occasional notes. These are followed by handstamp markings for return to sender, damaged, and address correcting. Additional listings are for Canadian Postal Corps Emergency hammers, sub base offices in Halifax and Montreal, and overseas markings for Bombay and Karachi. More handstamp markings used by the Canadian Overseas Postal Depot cover a vari-



Norway Parcel Post

Norway Parcel Post to 1945 by Olga Ellis and Alan Totten. 78 pages, 8 ¼ by 11 ¾ inches, card covers, wire bound, Scandinavia Philatelic Society, Northwich, Cheshire, United Kingdom, 2011. ISBN 978-0-9523532-6-3, \$57 plus shipping from Jay Smith & Associates, PO Box 650, Snow Camp NC 27349.

The first parcel service in Norway began in 1759 as a private business with some state support, but operated infrequently. In 1780 an express parcel service between Copenhagen, Christiania (former name of Oslo), and Kongsberg began that ran three times each month. In the early 1800s parcels were assigned their own rates within Norway for items like books, periodicals, and samples. The size of domestic parcels was limited to small items until railway and steamship service was introduced.

Mailed parcels generated a parcel letter to notify the recipient that a package was coming and the nature of the contents. In 1870 printed parcel forms were introduced to which stamps could be affixed to prepay the shipment. These forms evolved into the more familiar parcel cards. The card was often sent separately from the package to inform the recipient that a parcel arrived and had to be collected from the post office.

The authors describe the evolution of the parcel card during the early 20th century in terms of its size and printed information. Other services evolved as well for separating out newspapers and other periodicals, cash on delivery, insured and express parcels, and medicine packets. If a parcel card was lost in transit, the destination post office prepared a duplicate to advise the recipient.

In the 1870s special parcel post handstamps and cachets were introduced. These cancellers are nicely illustrated with indication of when their use began. Toward the end of the 19th century special triangular handstamps were used on incoming parcel cards from abroad. Machine cancellers for domestic cards were introduced in the 1920s.

The handling of parcels for military mail during WW II is discussed, followed by the treatment of incoming and outgoing parcels in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Another section is devoted to a listing of the various printed forms used in connection with Norway parcel post over the years. These are identified by the printed form number, "Blanket No." Rate tables covering the period from the late 1880s until 1945 are presented for inland service, money orders, insurance and registration, followed by rates to Sweden, Denmark and Scandinavia in general.



A list of acknowledgments and sources concludes the book. Many of the forms and parcel cards are illustrated in color. Parcel post collections are difficult to assemble as post offices were required to destroy the cards some time after they were presented by the recipient at the time of collection. Often the stamps were removed and placed in kilo ware. The authors have undertaken a difficult subject and presented the topic in a way that invites other adventurous collectors to participate.

Alan Warren

New AHPS Book Shows How to Expertise Swiss IKW Official Stamp Overprints

The plating characteristics of the often forged overprints on Switzerland's first official stamps are the subject of *The Industrielle Kriegswirtschaft Issue of Switzerland 1918-1919*, published by the American Helvetia Philatelic Society (AHPS).

Large reproductions of the original IKW overprints for the War Board of Trade will enable collectors to expertise their own copies of the eight denominations with the thin lettering (Scott 101-108, Zumstein 1-8). The 25 plating positions are determined by variations in the vertical and horizontal alignment of the letters and by defects in the letters. An accompanying CD contains their genuine plating characteristics.

After the authorized printing ended, an employee in the same private printing shop assembled another press form using the same common type, then created the unauthorized forgeries using the same press and ink.

Michael Peter and the late Ralph Soderberg, the co-authors, have concluded that it is too difficult to expertise the later thick version of the overprints (Scott 109-116, Zumstein 9-15) because unauthorized printings using the same press form took place during the official printing period.

All illustrations in the hardcover, 8½ x 11, 170-page, bilingual (English/German) book are in color. They show not only enlarged stamps but also 176 full-size covers documenting how both genuine and forged stamps were used on official IKW stationery. The stamps and covers come from the Soderberg collection, and the text was written by Mr. Peter.

The book's postpaid prices are \$75 for AHPS members with U.S. addresses, \$95 including a one-year subscription to the AHPS journal *Tell* for other U.S. buyers, and \$95 for international buyers. Send orders to AHPS, c/o Bruce Marsden, 20 Whitney Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078, USA, or to Paypal account treasurer@swiss-stamps.org with a 3% increase.

American Helvetia Philatelic Society membership information is available from the secretary, Richard T. Hall, P.O. Box 15053, Asheville, NC 28813, or from the AHPS website at www.swiss-stamps.org.

Harlan F. Stone

Chicagopex 2011 Literature Palmares 125th Anniversary Exhibition

November 18-20, 2011

Grand Award for Philatelic Literature

H-41 *Detained, Interned, Incarcerated US Enemy Noncombatant Mail in World War II* (Louis Fiset, author)

Gold Medal

H-03 *The British Post Offices in Colombia 1821-1881* (Malcolm Bentley, Author)

H-14 *Hellships to Slavery: A Postal History of the Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in East Asia during the Second World War*, Vol. 6 *Japan, Korea, Manchuria, and Borneo 1942-1945* (David Tett, Author)

H-15 *Mexico's Denver Printings of 1914, Postage and Revenue Stamps for the Provisional Constitutionalist Government* (Ron Mitchell, Author)

H-22 *Seventy Years of Postal History at the French Post Office in Beirut* (Semaan Bassil, Author)

H-35 *The Congress Book 2011* (Kenneth Trettin, Editor)

H-36 *The Pony Express, Collection formed by Thurston Twigg-Smith*, Dec. 5, 2009 (Scott Trepel, Author)

H-39 *Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Concise Stamp Catalogue 2011* (Hugh Jefferies, Editor)

H-41 *Detained, Interned, Incarcerated US Enemy Noncombatant Mail in World War II* (Louis Fiset, Author)

J-02 *First Days*, Vol. 55 (2010) (Richard L. Sine, Editor)

J-03 *The Posthorn*, Vol. 67 (2010) (Wayne L. Youngblood, Editor)

J-04 *The American Revenuer*, Vol. 63 (2010) (Kenneth Trettin, Editor)

J-05 *Postal History Journal*, No. 145-147 (2010) (Diane DeBlois and Robert Dalton Harris, Editors)

J-17 *The Penny Post*, Vol. 18 (2010) and *Cumulative Index* Vol. 1-16 (Larry Lyons, Editor)

Vermeil Medal

H-01 *Mexico's Revenue Stamps* (Michael D. Roberts, Editor)

H-05 *The Winton M. Blount Postal History Symposia, Select Papers, 2006-2009* (Thomas M. Lera, Editor)

H-11 *Perfins of Bavaria* (Rainer von Scharpen, Author)

H-21 *Posting It: The Victorian Revolution in Letter Writing* (Catherine J. Golden, Author)

H-23 *Fakes, Forgeries, Experts* No. 14 (Knud Mohr, Editor)

H-29 *Naval Cover Fakes, Forgeries and Frauds* (Steve Shay, Author)

H-30 *Opinions VIII, Philatelic Expertizing – An Inside View* (Larry Lyons, Editor)

H-31 *Vaccari Catalogue 2011-2012, Postage Stamps and Postal History, Italian States, Provisional Governments, Kingdom of Italy, 1850-1900* Vaccari SRL, Editor

H-37 *The Steven C. Walske Collection of Special Mail Routes of the American Civil War*, May 27, 2010 (Scott Trepel, Author)

H-38 *Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840-1970 2011* (Hugh Jefferies, Editor)

J-01 *Mexicana*, Vol. 60 (2010) (Michael D. Roberts, Editor)

J-06 *The Israel Philatelist*, Vol. 61 (2010) (Donald A. Chafetz, Editor)

J-07 *Civil Censorship Study Group Bulletin*, Vol. 37 (2010) (Martin Zanone, Editor)

J-08 *Menelik's Journal*, Vol. 26 (2010) (Ulf J. Lindahl, Editor)

J-10 *The Philatelic Exhibitor*, Vol. 24, No. 3 - Vol. 25 No. 2 (Randy L. Neil, Editor)

J-12 *Military Postal History Bulletin*, Vol. 49, No. 3 - Vol. 50, No. 2 (David A. Kent, Editor)

J-15 *The Perfins Bulletin*, Vol. 64 (2010) (Ken Masters, Editor)

J-19 *Journal of Cuban Philately*, Vol. 1, No. 1 -Vol. 2, No. 2 (2010-2011) (Ernesto Cuesta, Editor)

Silver Medal

H-04 *The Classic Postage Stamps of Bokhara* (Wolfgang Baldus, Author)

H-06 *British Empire Civil Censorship Devices, World War II, Section 6, British West Indies and Falkland Islands* (Peter C. Burrows, Editor)

H-07 *British Empire Civil Censorship Devices, World War II, Section 7, Canada and Newfoundland* (Peter C. Burrows, Editor)

H-08 *Private Auxiliary Markings on Hollywood Fan Mail* (Regis Hoffman and Thomas Richards, Authors)

H-09 *WWII US Censor Enclosure Slips and Return-to-Sender Labels* (Russ W. Carter, Author)

H-12 *Great Philatelic Collections: United States Classic Covers 1847-1857 formed by Joseph Hackmey* (David Feldman, Editor)

H-13 *The Nuclear Option, A Philatelic Documentary* (John Walden, Author)

H-19 *The Centenary of Italian Armed Forces in Libya 1911/1912 and later, with particular reference to Censorship 1915/1920* (David Trapnell, Author)

H-20 *The Malta Queen Victoria Half Penny Yellow* (Alfred Bonnici, Author)

H-24 *Early Air Mail of Haiti* (Peter C. Jeannopoulos, Author)

H-34 *Postal Cards and Aerogrammes of the Vatican City State 1928-2009* (CD) (Albert A. Antonellis, Author)

H-40 *Stanley Gibbons Stamps of the World 2011* (Hugh Jefferies, Editor)

J-11 *Seal News* No. 509-512 (2010) and CD (David Teisler, Editor)

Silver-Bronze Medal

H-18 *The David Wessley Collection of the Bechuanalands* (DVD) (Peter Thy, Editor)

H-27 *This Royal Throne: British Royal Portraiture, A Celebration in Stamps* (CD) (Roger P. Butts, Author)

J-09 *The Alaska Philatelist*, Vol. 46 (2010) (Eric Knapp, Editor)

J-13 *South Atlantic Chronicle*, Vol. 34 (2010) (John Coyle, Editor)

J-14 *Americana Philatelic News*, No. 207-210 (2010) (Frederick C. Skvara, Editor)

Bronze Medal

H-16 *An Introduction to the Stamps of Ethiopia, from the Queen of Sheba, to Ras Tafari, to the Third Millennium* (Giorgio Migliavacca, Author)

H-25 *Reagan Philatelic Catalog* (Edward Krohn, Editor)

H-26 *Obama Philatelic Catalog* (Edward Krohn, Editor)

H-33 *Collector's Guide to First Day Covers and Folders of India 1947-1964 Official & Private* (Praful Thakkar, Author)

Non-competitive

H-10 *L.O.P.P. (Liga Obrony Powietrznej i Przeciwigaziwe) Air Defense and Anti-Gas League Catalog* (non-competitive) (Chris Kulpinski, Author)

H-17 *Medicine through Philately (Spanish TB Seals)* (non-competitive) (Manuel J. Casal, Author)

H-28 *Die Köpfeserie 1948-54* (non-competitive) (Carsten Burkhardt and Wolfram Podien, Authors)

H-32 *Gli Aerogrammi del Giro Aereo Internazionale di Sicilia* (non-competitive) (Nino Aquila and Andrea Amoroso, Authors)

J-16 *Vaccari Magazine*, No. 43-44 (2010) and *Index No. 1-40* (Vaccari SRL, Editor)



Secretary-Treasurer's Report

January 10, 2012

New Member

1990 Rudy de Mordaige, P.O. Box 184, Olancho, CA 93549. (pan42t@yahoo.com). Columnist: "Modern U.S. Varieties," *U.S. Stamp News*.

2012 Membership Dues

Membership Dues Notices were mailed January 6, 2012, and they include an opportunity for members to make an additional contribution. Thus far fifty percent of the payments received include a generous contribution, and they will all be acknowledged in the next issue of the *Philatelic Communicator*. If you did not receive a Membership Dues Notice, you are one of the 15 members whose dues are paid for one or more additional years. We thank everyone for their support.

About Writers Unit #30

Purpose of the Writers Unit #30 of the American Philatelic Society is to encourage and assist philatelic communications, knowledge, and comradeship. Membership is open to anyone interested in philatelic communications.

Join Us Today

Membership includes a subscription to the *Philatelic Communicator*. Membership applications received by October 1 will be recorded as members for that calendar year and will receive all four quarterly issues of the *Philatelic Communicator* for that year. Applications received after October 1 will be recorded as members for the following calendar year.

A membership application may be downloaded from the Writers Unit #30 website at www.wu30.org. Existing members are encouraged to download this form and give it to potential members encouraging them to join.

Membership Dues

The membership dues for each calendar year are:

USPS ZIP Code Addresses	\$20.00
Canada and Mexico.	\$22.50
All Other Address	\$25.00

Payment must be made in U.S. funds by a check imprinted with a U.S. bank transit number, or by postal money order payable to "APS Writers Unit #30." Some overseas members prefer to send U.S. bank notes.

Updating Your Mailing Address

Please notify us of address changes to assure that you receive without delay each issue of *The Philatelic Communicator*. This will also save WU#30 several dollars because the USPS charges us when they have to send us an address correction, and we still have to pay the postage for re-shipping the issue to the member.

George Griffenhagen
WU#30 Secretary-Treasurer
12226 Cathedral Drive
Woodbridge, VA 22192-2232
gbriffenhagen@gmail.com
Telephone: 703-966-1739

2011-12 Literature Exhibits

NAPEX, June 1-3, 2012, McLean Tysons Corner, VA.
APS StampShow August 16-19, 2012, Sacramento, CA.
www.stamps.org/StampShow.

CHICAGOPEX November 116-18, 2012, Itasca, Illinois,
<http://www.chicagopex.com/chicagopex2012.html>

Materials for Review

Material for review may be sent to the editor. Reviews of materials are welcomed from members and non-members. Reviews should be concise and stress those aspects that are helpful examples (positive or negative) for other authors, editors and publishers. Review requests from those having an interest in the item, such as publishers and distributors, must include a copy of the publication.

APS Writers Unit #30
 George B. Griffenhagen
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Expert Help for Writers and Editors

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