

PHILATELIC QUARTERLY

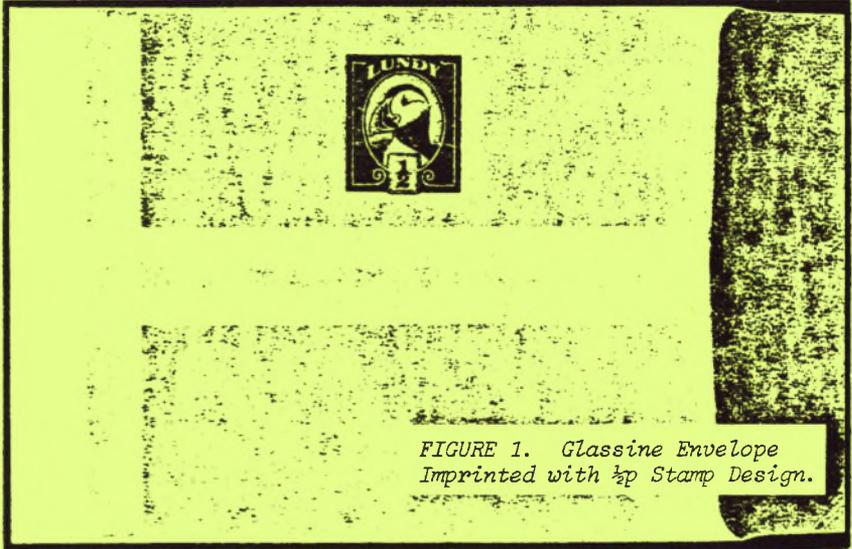


FIGURE 1. *Glassine Envelope
Imprinted with ½p Stamp Design.*

LUNDY PHILATELIC SERVICE
EXPERIMENTAL ½-PUFFIN STAMP IMPRINT
ON GLASSINE ENVELOPE NOT A PROOF
ACCORDING TO BARRY CHINCHEN
SEE FEATURE ARTICLE - PAGES 4-5

SUMMER 1996

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LUNDY COLLECTORS CLUB

SUMMER 1996 LUNDY COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIC QUARTERLY

(Volume 18, Number 2 — Whole Number 70)

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FREE GIFT IN THIS ISSUE: *Compliments of the LCCPQ Editor, a Posthumous Replica of the "Ozolid" Coronation Publicity Sheet is included. Details of this item are given on pages 12-14. Does anyone know its origin?*

PREVIEW of Items Coming in the Next Two LCCPQs:

- Letter to the Editor (*Wim Ros Acquires a Previously Unreported Publicity Postcard from F. W. Gade Announcing the 1962 Europa CEPT Stamp Set*)
- Lundy Philatelic Update (*Jim Mullett Reports on the Two New Lundy Sets, What Happened to the Former Franking Machine, and a Reprinted Pack*)
- Feature Articles (*Jon Aitchison Gives Evidence the "Bogus" Black Overprint on the Tighearna Sheet is an Official Reprint Ordered by M. C. Harman and Roger Allen Presents a Potpourri Trio for Consideration*)
- Book Reviews (*Too Many Backlogged to List, But They Are Coming Soon!*)
- Lundy at Auction (*Puffin Stamps' Inaugural Sale of May 9, 1996, Western Auction Ltd.'s June 1, 1996, and Several Auction Odds and Ends*)
- Questions and Answers (*Origin of Bogus "Puffin Head" Essays*)
- Odds and Ends (*"Tramticket Register" Project Needs Your Information and Canada Post Issues Stamp and Prestamped Envelope Depicting Puffins*)

L.C.C. PHILATELIC QUARTERLY

"THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LUNDY COLLECTORS CLUB"

Volume 18, Number 2 (Whole No. 70)

Summer 1996

LUNDY COLLECTORS CLUB

*Affiliate Number 121 of the American Philatelic Society (APS)
Member Club of the Aerophilatelic Federation of the Americas (AFA)*

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Membership in the Lundy Collectors Club is open to any person interested in the collecting and study of Lundy stamps, covers, and postal history. Dues of US\$12.50 per year (U.S., Canada, and foreign surface rates) or of US\$18.75/GB£12.50 (overseas airmail) include subscriptions to the *Lundy Collectors Club Philatelic Quarterly* and the *L.C.C. British Newsletter*.

Letter to the Editor

Sea Express Oil Spillage Has Minimal Effect on Lundy

The year 1996 has begun well for The Landmark Trust. We have some very interesting new Landmarks in prospect, and bookings of existing Landmarks are considerably better than for 1995, which was itself a record year. This is excellent news for us. As a charity, we need this vital income to maintain and preserve existing Landmarks, and to save and convert new buildings.

We were concerned after the *Sea Express* oil spillage that Lundy Island in particular would be badly affected. Contrary to what you may have read in the press, little oil reached the Island and one is now unaware of it when there. The shores of the Island are clear of oil before the bird-breeding season begins. In South Wales the clean-up operation has been very effective and few traces now remain. Even at the West Blockhouse, which had a grandstand view of the *Sea Express* aground, the beach at the foot of the cliff is totally clean. Whether you are a regular or have never been there, Lundy is an extraordinary and unique experience, and we hope that you will go and stay there in one of the many buildings available on the Island. If you need any further help, our *1996 Price List*, or a copy of our latest *Handbook* issued in January, please call our booking office (01628-825925).

--Peter Pearce, The Landmark Trust, Shottesbrooke, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 3SW, England (March 1966 Form Letter)

The preceding text is from a March 1966 form letter sent to Landmarkers, intended as a follow-up account about the condition of Lundy after an earlier report ("Tanker Slick Rings Lundy Nature Haven," by Nick Nuttall, The Times, February 24, 1966) indicated "oil from the tanker Sea Express encircled the Island of Lundy yesterday"! Accounts of the grounding and breakup of the Sea Express off the Pembrokeshire Coast appeared in the "News of Lundy" feature in the Spring 1996 LCCPQ (pages 4-6). --RSC

News of L.C.C. Members

Obituary: Honorary L.C.C. Member William Rowcroft (#011)

I learned of the death of Honorary L.C.C. Member William R. Rowcroft of South Ozone Park, New York, through the "Deceased" listings in the May 1996 issue of *The American Philatelist*. Bill was a pioneer collector, authority, and chronicler of modern local stamps, having published several editions of a priced catalogue titled *Local Posts* during the 1950s when information about contemporary issues of local stamps was not always readily available from other sources. At that time, Bill was a personal friend of Martin Coles Harman, then owner of Lundy, and a member of the now-defunct Lundy Specialists' Society, joining early on and frequently contributing information about Lundy philately to Editor Barry N. D. Chinchin for inclusion in *The Puffin, Newsletter of the Lundy Specialists' Society*.

Rowcroft joined the Lundy Collectors Club in 1981 as member #065, but in 1982 was granted Honorary Membership status by the L.C.C. Officers for his advancement of the knowledge of and numerous contributions to Lundy philately. His L.C.C. membership number was changed to 011 to denote this honor, Bill being one of five individuals so honored to date by the L.C.C. Bill was very helpful to me in my early years as *LCCPQ* Editor when he frequently and enthusiastically contributed solicited information on Lundy stamps or subjects of which I lacked knowledge or source material. In more recent years, Rowcroft was a stalwart of the U.S. Local Post Collectors Club (USLPCC) of the Aerophilatelic Federation of the Americas (a philatelic organization in which the L.C.C. is a member club), acting as Editor for the USLPCC section that appears in *The Jack Knight Air Log and AFA News*, the quarterly journal of the AFA. Bill was always passionate when it came to writing about local posts—we will miss him! —RSC

- Randy Neil (#300) was one of the five featured speakers at a seminar for aspiring philatelic writers held February 2, 1996 in Sarasota, Florida and cosponsored by the American Philatelic Congress and Writers Unit No. 30 of the American Philatelic Society (A.P.S.). Randy, current President of the A.P.S., lectured on how to write a philatelic article. A 20-page transcript of the speakers' comments is available for \$4 postpaid (\$5 for foreign orders) from Janet Klug, Box 250, Pleasant Plain, Ohio 45162-0250, U.S.A. Checks should be made payable to the American Philatelic Congress.
- Richard E. Drews (#199) took the Grand Award ("Best of Show"), a Gold Medal, the Bureau Issues Association Statue of Freedom, and the United States Philatelic Classics Society Award for his exhibit of "U.S. Issues of 1861-1868" at the St. Louis Expo, held March 29-31, 1996 in St. Louis, Missouri. L.C.C. Secretary-Treasurer Duane A. Larson (#003) received a Gold Medal and the American Philatelic Society Pre-1900 Medal for his exhibit of "Ireland: Postal Markings 1660 to 1840." Lundy philately was well represented at the St. Louis Expo by both Rich and Duane as Rich was awarded a Vermeil Medal for his exhibit of "Lundy Island Local Issues" and Duane received a Silver Medal for his exhibit of "Lundy Island: From Heaven to Harman"! Congratulations, Rich and Duane, for your excellent showings at such a prestigious show!
- Jamie Selko (#353) is the author of a five-page feature article in the February 1996 issue of *The American Philatelist*, the monthly journal of the American Philatelic Society. Titled "Patriotic Medals and Russian

NEWS OF L.C.C. MEMBERS (Continued)

Philately," Selko's article explains how the Soviet Union reigns supreme when it comes to depicting war medals on stamps. Jamie, a U.S. Army linguist for almost twelve years, served in Berlin from 1987 to 1992 as an interrogator during the "Fall of the Wall"!

• Larry Dodson (#028) continues his series about "Computers on Stamps" in *Philamath*, the quarterly journal of the Mathematical Study Unit, an affiliate of both the American Philatelic Society and American Topical Association. Annual membership dues for the Mathematical Study Unit, which include a subscription to *Philamath*, are \$10 (\$13 overseas). For more information, write Estelle Buccino, 5615 Glenwood Road, Bethesda, Maryland 20817, U.S.A.

• Ann Westcott (#399) continues to serve as Editor of the always interesting and informative *Lundy Field Society Newsletter*. Ann's latest effort is the 24-page *Lundy Field Society Newsletter No. 26*—a special 50th Anniversary Issue dated January 1996 to mark the founding of the Lundy Field Society by Martin Coles Harman in 1946—features a 50th Birthday reproduction of Phillip Henry Grosse's *Sea and Land* complete with a selection (by kind permission) of John Dyke's illustrations from issues of the *Illustrated Lundy News and Landmark Journal*.

Ann Westcott, Westwell Publishing partner-owner, proudly announced that Westwell Publishing will publish a new edition of J. R. Chanter's *Lundy*. *Lundy* is scheduled for a February 1997 release at a published price of £10, but advance subscriptions are now being accepted by Ann at a 25% savings of only £7.50 + £2 postage and packing (U.K.). The £2 p & p charge is waived for subscribers who can pick up their books in person at the 1997 L.F.S. A.G.M. in Exeter, England. Readers interested in reserving a Subscriber's Copy of *Lundy* should remit a cheque for £9.50 (*note*: on orders outside the U.K., please add extra to cover additional postage) made payable to **Westwell Publishing**. Send orders to: Ann Westcott, Westwell Publishing, The Quay Gallery & Coffee Shop, Appledore, N. Devon, EX39 1QS, England.



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(Case-bound with dust cover.)

Illustrated by

Peter Rothwell

(Creator of

"A Lundy Sketchbook" - 1993)

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LUNDY PHILATELIC SERVICE GLASSINE ENVELOPE NOT A STAMP PROOF

By Stanley A. Newman

I discovered three unusual "stamp bags" in a collection acquired during 1995. These glassine envelopes have the "experimental" $\frac{1}{2}$ p definitive in red imprinted on them. It was suggested to me that these glassines (*one of which is illustrated as Figure 1 below*) may be considered a *proof* (or, perhaps more correctly, an *essay* or *color trial*) for the $\frac{1}{2}$ p definitive

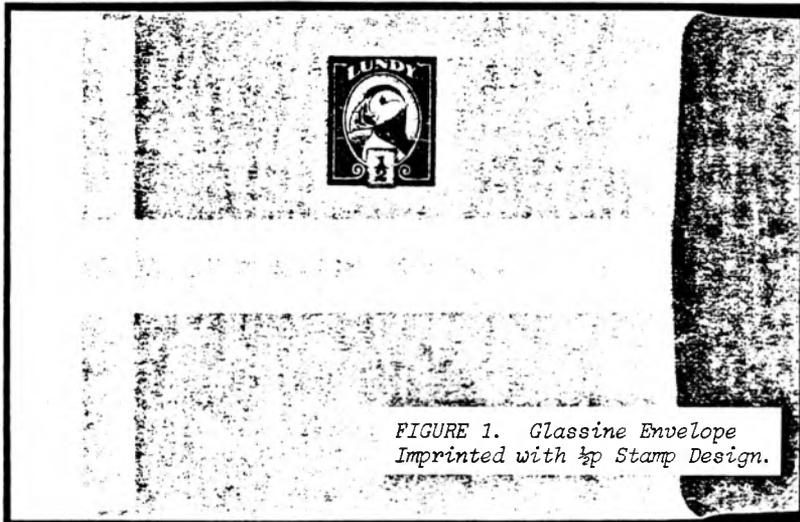


FIGURE 1. Glassine Envelope
Imprinted with $\frac{1}{2}$ p Stamp Design.

stamp issued October 3, 1978, so I queried Barry N. D. Chinchin, who was responsible for arranging this $\frac{1}{2}$ p definitive. Barry kindly provided the following information (Personal Correspondence from Barry Chinchin to Stanley Newman, dated June 19, 1995 and August 10, 1995), which has not been previously reported in the philatelic press:

You were correct in your assumption that I produced the stamp packet with the half-puffin stamp design in red. I did not keep any records of this item. As far as I remember, I printed about a dozen of them as an experiment. I assume that I used them in sending stamps to collectors when my supply of plain packets ran low. I am sorry to be so vague, but it did not seem to be a philatelic item at the time, which I guess was around 1978, but it definitely was not associated with the [October 3, 1978 $\frac{1}{2}$ p definitive] stamp issue. It was probably made before the 1978 stamp issue was thought of because I would not have forged an existing stamp on the bags. There is no clear connection between the bag being printed and the stamp issue. The bag was printed letterpress and the stamp issue lithographed. I printed the bags, but a printer (Strand Services) who used to be in Milbrook Road, Southampton, printed the stamps.

The bag stamp was reproduced from a photograph of a rejected $\frac{1}{2}$ p design (1974). The stamps were from a paste-up of photocopies of the value tablet taken from this photograph and a block of 12 of one of the existing values in a dark color. I cannot remember which, but it was probably the 2p. The bag is not a

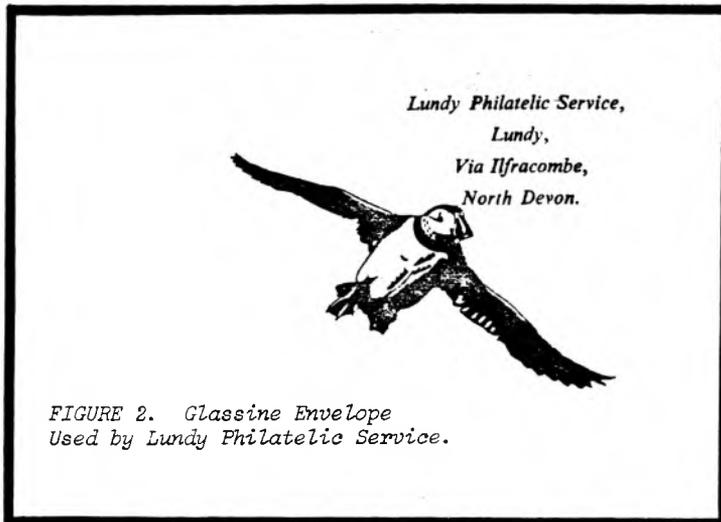
LUNDY PHILATELIC SERVICE GLASSINE ENVELOPE (Continued)

proof, but rather one of my unofficial experiments of which there were a number that have not (and will not) come into the hands of collectors. I was more careless with the bag as it was not a stamp. I made a few 24p, 25p, 26p, 30p, 40p, 50p, 100p, and 200p stamps to the 1974 designs as well as some H.M.S. *Montagu* stamps from old designs of John Dyke's. These have been destroyed as there is enough bogus rubbish on the market already.

I am sorry to disappoint you about the $\frac{1}{2}$ p stamps. There were no proofs. I asked the printer to print the sheetlets and destroy the plates and any sheets not given to me. I think I even provided the paper [for the printing of the 1978 $\frac{1}{2}$ p definitive stamp issue] as it was a special noncurling gummed paper.

Editor's Postscript: Barry Chinchin also produced a glassine envelope with a "flying puffin" and text imprinted in blue (*illustrated below as Figure 2*) for use by the Lundy Philatelic Service. He offered the following information about this item (Personal Correspondence from Barry Chinchin to Roger Cichorz, dated October 31, 1995):

The stamp packet that Stanley Newman unearthed was just one of my amusements. There were more specimens of the flying puffin on similar glassine packets, but the quantity of these was probably only a couple of dozen. I did not keep any record of this sort of thing as I did not expect them to be of interest.



Stanley Newman tested the philatelic market by offering one of the "stamp bags" with the red imprinted $\frac{1}{2}$ p stamp design as lot #292 at an estimate of £80+ in the "Ephemera" section of his C.I.L.A. Number 25 Lundy Auction, which closed March 20, 1996. In the lot description, Stanley termed this item a "1978 experimental product of the Lundy Philatelic Service ... upon which is printed in red a *fore-runner* of the 1978 $\frac{1}{2}$ -puffin stamp"—thereby avoiding an **incorrect** (according to Barry Chinchin) "proof" designation. Incidentally, lot #292 realized £70! I do not recall any of the "flying puffin" glassines offered at auction, but I may be wrong. Readers? --RSC

?... Questions and Answers ...!

Newman-Catalogued Millenary Proofs Apparently Do Not Exist

The 1955 Millenary airmail imperforate proofs on unwatermarked paper have been catalogued in Stanley Newman's *Stamps of Lundy Island* as a complete set (#119PU-125PU) since the First Edition was published in 1984. This listing, however, appears to be incorrect because the imperforate proofs of the three lowest values ($\frac{1}{2}$ p, 1p, and 2p) on unwatermarked paper apparently do not exist as no examples have been documented! Readers are asked to examine their collections and report to the *LCCPQ* Editor if they have unwatermarked examples of any of the three lowest values.

I had seen offers of only the "short set" of these unwatermarked proofs (#122PU-125PU), and since I am missing the three low values in my collection and the entire set does not catalogue for that large an amount (£24/\$36), I began to search for these through catalogues of past Lundy auctions (conducted by Stanley Newman, Michael Bale, Puff'n Company, and others) and dealers' recent retail price lists. Lo and behold, I could not find any of the three lowest value proofs offered or listed! I then turned to earlier catalogues and price lists and found that Barry N. D. Chinchin's *A Catalogue of Lundy Stamps* and the 1972 *Sanabria World Air Mail Catalogue* both listed only the 3p, 4p, 6p, and 9p denominations existing as imperforate proofs on unwatermarked paper. However, Michael Windeatt's July 1957 *Priced Catalogue of Lundy Island Locals*, lists the 1955 Millenary airmails in imperforate proofs on watermarked paper as "a" numbers (#131a-137a) with a footnote after the listing that mentions "the above issue is also known on unwatermarked paper, Nos. 131b-137b"! So, Michael Windeatt seemed to think the three lowest values existed on unwatermarked paper, but some of the listings in his *Priced Catalogue* have been known to be wrong and he did not stock everything he listed.

I informed Stanley Newman of the results of my literature search, the seeming lack of availability of the three lowest values as unwatermarked proofs, and my speculation that they do not exist. He kindly replied (Personal Correspondence dated May 25, 1994):

Regarding your remarks on the existence of *Newman* #119PU-121PU, you might well be right! It seems strange that in the ten years since I listed the complete set (as #119PU-125PU) in the original 1984 *Catalogue*, the 1989 *Supplement*, and again in the 1993 *Catalogue*, no one has ever queried the existence of the three lowest values, not even the late George Ulrich! I have spoken on the phone with Michael Bale, who is equally baffled. He hasn't got them in his collection and did not realize it until I phoned him! If Jim Mullett does not have them, then I think that they will have to be delisted from the *Catalogue*. I agree with you that before doing so, perhaps a few words in a future *LCCPQ* asking all collectors to check their collections for their existence might be a good idea.

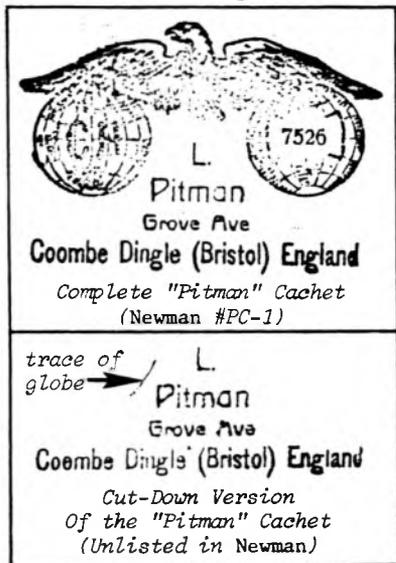
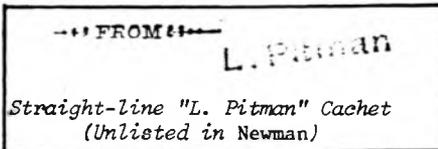
Funny how years go by until something, which has been taken for granted as the norm, crops up. For instance, for years everyone thought that both the 1955 Millenary surface and airmail 9p stamps were printed on glazed paper like the rest of the stamps in the set, whereas they only exist on unglazed paper. Strange that in nearly 40 years since the stamps were issued, no one noticed this until I spotted it in 1993. Incidentally, has this ever been mentioned in the *LCCPQ*?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Continued)

come to mind) also may have been published and mailed to physicians in other European countries. Therefore, it is possible that these now may be in the possession of cover dealers outside of the United States and Great Britain. If readers possess Lundy "Pentothal" cards with their advertising text in a language other than English, French, and Greek, please send a photocopy to the *LCCPQ* Editor for future inclusion. —RSC

Pitman Cachets on Lundy ACAS/LACAL Covers

Jim Mullett inquires about the use of the complete Pitman cachet (*Newman #PC-1*) (*shown top right*) on Lundy covers. Jim purchased a Lundy outward cover postmarked August 19, 1935, having Pitman's address rubber-stamped with a cut-down version of the PC-1 cachet in which the eagle and both globes were removed (although traces of one globe remain) (*shown bottom right*). This cover suggests that any Pitman cover which shows the complete cachet either must have been prepared before this date (and not the years 1936-1940 listed in Stanley Newman's *Postal History, Postmarks & Cachets of Lundy Island*) or that Pitman had more than one rubber stamp! Additionally, Pitman used a handstamped straight-line "L. Pitman" cachet (*see inset below*), which is not recorded in *Newman*, on the backside of Lundy 1937 inward covers. The PC-1 cachet and this straight-line cachet are both generally struck in violet.



I have never seen the entire Pitman cachet on a Lundy cover, just on the inserts (stiffeners) within some of the Pitman-prepared envelopes. The partial cachet with the eagle and globes excised seems typical of all Pitman-prepared Lundy ACAS/LACAL covers that have a strike. Does anyone have a Lundy cover with a strike of the entire Pitman cachet? If so, please send a photocopy of the cover (both sides) to the *LCCPQ* Editor so it can be mentioned and illustrated in a future issue. —RSC

Barry Chinchin Gives Information on "Defaced" G.B. Stamps

David Donald inquires about the following item, a postcard mailed from Lundy to a collector in Llanishen, Cardiff, Wales on June 18, 1969:

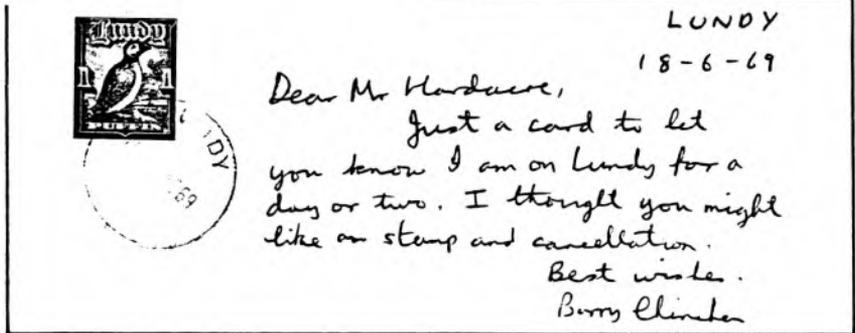
I kept this cover because of its late use of the 1929 1p definitive and because the sender was Barry Chinchin. But it is the British stamp that is more interesting—it is the 1967 4d sepia with "LUNDY" printed in black. I can only assume that this was Barry having a bit of fun, but I cannot find anything in the *LCCPQ* or any of my other notes about this. Can you help?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Continued)

RIGHT: Great Britain 4d Definitive With Typewritten "LUNDY" Overprint Used to Frank Address Side of Plain Postcard from Barry Chinen.



BELOW: Message Side of the Same Postcard. Note Late Use of Lundy 1929 1-Puffin Definitive.



The "LUNDY" overprint, which is not visible in the photocopy illustration provided by David, is typewritten vertically in all capitals above the 4d denomination, so that it appears left of the "Machin head" portrait of QEII. The "LUNDY" inscription is one that I had not heard of before. I suspect that Barry was attempting to publicize Lundy (just like with the embossed puffin on the G.B. definitives), and this cover got through the G.P.O. even though the stamp technically was defaced and no longer valid for postage. You may recall the episode about Barry embossing G.B. stamps with a puffin in early 1973 and the initial mails posted from Lundy being passed through the G.P.O. without incident. However, when a G.P.O. employee noticed them, the entire bag of mail was returned to Lundy and Barry was reprimanded to cease the defacement of G.B. stamps. Barry was cleverly mimicking the G.B. "regional" definitive issues (for Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales + Monmouthshire, Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man) and simply doing his best to similarly publicize Lundy. Unfortunately, the G.P.O. has little sense of humor in these matters. I wrote Barry and asked if he would tell us about the "LUNDY"-overprinted stamp and the embossed puffin definitives. He kindly responded (Personal Correspondence, October 31, 1995) with the following firsthand accounts:

When I first read your letter, I was fairly certain that I did not use any overprinted stamps on letters from Lundy but as the card itself is genuine I began to wonder if the overprint was mine. I did experiment with positions for overprints at one time and I think that it was on the dark sepia 4d stamps. If the typeface is the same which I used for *A Catalogue of Lundy Stamps*, then I was responsible. I did not know that I had sent any such thing through the post and the item is likely to be unique as I probably only typed on one stamp as it was difficult to line up in the typewriter. I remember that there was just room for the word LUNDY above the value. The stamp was probably used so as not to waste it.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Continued)

The embossed puffin stamps were deliberate because I could not find any regulation prohibiting embossing and the effect seemed less severe than the "perfin" stamps which were permissible. I used the stamps on two mailings before the Post Office complained and returned a batch of letters. The letters that were returned were resent with other 3p stamps stuck on top of the embossed ones. There were even strips or blocks on the airmail letters. I wonder if any of these letters with two layers of stamps are in any stamp collections? I was surprised about the embossed stamps being noticed, but I think a stamp collector wrote to the Post Office to ask about them. I am sure that the Post Office correspondence about this still exists as I filed it away at the time ... boxed up and stacked in the loft. When I retire, I will clear the loft, and, with luck, the papers will turn up.

Postscript: The embossing episode does not appear that extreme now when viewed from Barry's perspective—after all, the embossed stamps are not nearly as *defaced* as *perfins* (stamps with perforated initials), which are permissible as Barry pointed out. Barry's account of affixing fresh G.B. stamps over the puffin-embossed ones on the returned covers before remailing is news to me—perhaps there are some covers with two layers of stamps in collections just waiting to be discovered! Readers?

Incidentally, I recall reading somewhere that Felix Gade was partial to the first definitive stamp, preferring it over the 1954-1961 pictorials. Apparently, Gade had a stock of the 1929 definitives on hand as late as 1969 for use on Lundy mail, and these were generally canceled in blue with the then-current Lundy datestamp; consequently, there is nothing out of the ordinary with the "late use" of this stamp on Barry's postcard. I have a cover with similar (August 31, 1969) late use. By the mid-1960s, stocks of the 1957 lp definitive stamps were exhausted (presumably because of the massive 1962 Abbott "Pentothal" advertising postcard mailings), which led to the issuance of two different surcharged lp provisional stamps in 1965 and 1969, respectively. —RSC

Information About the "LUNDY LIGHTS AND LEADS" Slogan

Godfrey Nall inquires: I have always been intrigued with the postmark cachet "LUNDY LIGHTS AND LEADS" (*Newman* #Fa). Is there any history or story behind this? Who originated it? Does the meaning of the wording have any significance? The two lighthouses on Lundy are of course well known, but what about the word "Leads"? Does it mean "leading to safety" or "being above all others"? I look forward to any information you have on this query.

The slogan (or motto) "Lundy Lights and Leads" is a reference to the presence of three (albeit only two of which are operational) lighthouses on the Island. The "Lights" portion of the slogan obviously refers to the lighthouse beacons and their function, and the "Leads" portion refers to the lighthouses' purpose of leading ships safely through the Bristol Channel. [Note: *Merriam-Webster's Tenth Edition Collegiate Dictionary* defines **slogan** as "a ... phrase used to express a characteristic position or stand or a goal to be achieved" and defines **motto** as either "a ... phrase ... inscribed on something as appropriate to or indicative of its characteristic use" or "a short expression of a guiding principle"—so in its use in a cachet, "Lundy Lights and Leads" may be considered either.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Continued)

In researching the origin of this slogan through the Lundy literature in my library, I was able to find only one mention of it by (then) Lundy specialist and collector John E. Moss in an article titled "The Lure of Lundy (Part 1)" in *The Puffin, Newsletter of the Lundy Island Specialists' Society*, Number 1 (January 1957), page 2: "There are three lighthouses; hence Lundy's postmark slogan 'Lundy Lights and Leads'."

I suspect that the slogan originated and was in use before Martin Coles Harman purchased Lundy in 1925, but Mr. Harman embraced this slogan and popularized it through use in the aforementioned two-part boxed cachet and circular datestamp that came into use in 1939. This slogan also appeared on the gummed tape that Mr. Harman had prepared for use on Lundy. The history of this tape is mentioned in *The Puffin*, Number 24 (Autumn 1974), page 25:

The introduction of the Lundy tapes came about in 1953 when Martin Coles Harman asked Messrs. Sherrrens Ltd. to supply a tape which would stand up to Lundy's damp climate, without a tendency to adhere to any surface including itself (*unless deliberately moistened*). Two sizes of tape were produced, both with the 'Lundy Lights and Leads' image printed in green.

Felix Gade used the tape to seal parcels and to publicize Lundy on some of his outgoing mail. Other information about this tape appears in the Spring 1983 *LCCPQ* (page 11) and Summer 1983 *LCCPQ* (page 11). The tape depicts a lighthouse to the left of the "LUNDY LIGHTS AND LEADS" slogan and a standing puffin to the right (although the lighthouse and puffin can be reversed depending on how the strip of tape is cut from the roll). The two tape sizes are *large* (1.5 inches wide and 6.0 inches in length from the beginning of one lighthouse to the beginning of another) and *small* (1.0 inch wide and 3.0 inches in length from the beginning of one lighthouse to the beginning of another).

The late Tony Langham, an authority on most Lundy matters, offered this explanation, which conveys the aspect of "being in a leadership role or vanguard position" in the "Leads" portion of the slogan:

"Lundy Lights and Leads" was a phrase used by Mr. Harman from the early 1930s and was either his own idea or one suggested to him by a friend. It was certainly not the product of an advertising agency. Its meaning is that Lundy's actions lead everybody else—the first offshore island to issue its own stamps, to have a private airstrip, to dispense with government interference, and so on, and that (symbolically) the Old Light was a beacon to the World.

Gwyneth White, also an authority on many Lundy matters, pointed out the "Lundy Lights and Leads" slogan was also adopted by Martin Coles Harman for his Lundy stationery and as an inscription on the edges of his Lundy half-puffin and one-puffin coins, which were minted in 1929, consequently antedating Tony Langham's "early 1930s" as Mr. Harman's initial use of the phrase. Miss White proffered the following explanation:

Quite apart from Martin Harman choosing "Lundy Lights and Leads" for his letters' logo and sticky tape, he'd had it inscribed around the edges of his puffin coins minted in 1929, though whether he'd thought it up himself or inherited it with his

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Continued)

purchase of the Island I don't know. The phrase about a leading light probably stems from Cardinal Newman's composing the famous hymn "Lead kindly light amidst the encircling gloom..." about the middle of the last century when, after founding the Oxford movement with numerous tracts' publication as an Anglican, he later turned allegiance and became a Catholic on acquiring the Red Hat. Certainly in a navigational sense, Lundy leads as a day-mark and at night with its lighthouses, but it is when fog all too often enshrouds it, that it has presented such a danger over the centuries, as the list of ships wrecked by it given in Tony Langham's *The Island of Lundy* graphically describes.

Readers who can provide additional insights on the origin and/or meaning of the "Lundy Lights and Leads" slogan are encouraged to write the *LCCPQ* Editor as the explanations above are far from being definitive. —RSC

Uncatalogued "Ozalid" Coronation Publicity Sheet

Queries about an uncatalogued 1953 Coronation sheet were initiated by Bernard Stanley and Jim Mullett who both possess examples. I purchased two examples from an American dealer at a Denver, Colorado ROMPEX bourse during the late 1970s at a minimal cost (perhaps \$1 each—sorry, I kept no record of the year or how much I paid, so you will have to trust my memory), and had given one to Jon Aitchison in 1992. This sheet, which is termed the "Ozalid" sheet throughout the ensuing discussion, appears to be some sort of a publicity or souvenir sheet akin to Lundy's issued (official) 1953 Coronation publicity sheet (*Newman* #86/92PS) but has different dimensions, is printed on "OZALID"—watermarked paper (though all the "Ozalid" sheets do not have this watermark), and has breaks in several of the frame lines surrounding the stamp illustrations that are not characteristic of the official publicity sheet.

Reduced Illustration of the 11-inch wide by 8½-inch long "Ozalid" Sheet (A 100-percent-sized Replica is Included as a "Free Gift" in This LCCPQ)



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

LUNDY CORONATION STAMPS
2nd JUNE 1953



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Continued)

I have not seen any reference to the "Ozolid" sheets in the Lundy philatelic literature, nor do I recall any ever being offered in any Lundy auctions in the U.S. or U.K. While in Boulder, Colorado in September 1994, Stanley Newman examined my "Ozolid" sheet and expressed his opinion that it was a posthumous production, probably made in the U.S.

I initially suspected that the "Ozolid" sheet was a legitimate item from Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. (despite its 8½ by 11 inches format), perhaps a *rough proof* or *trial printing* analogous to the so-called *black proof* from Harrison & Sons Ltd. of the (Europa sans the "Europa" overprinting) Millenary sheetlet, but I have since changed my mind and offer the following speculation. It may have been produced by one of the U.S. stamp "approval" firms (such as the Kenmore, Jamestown, Tatham, Mystic, or Littleton Stamp Company) as an "album page" on which to mount the Lundy Coronation set, which no doubt was being offered by these approval dealers at the time of its issue or shortly thereafter. The "Ozolid" sheet could have been added with the price of the set as a premium—an inducement to purchase it—much like the "King of Puffinland..." sheet that was included with the set of 1939-1939 definitives when they were being offered by these U.S. approval firms. If this were the case, the "oversize" nature of the stamp spaces (107 percent as mentioned in the fifth-bullet observation on the following page) purposely could have been done to accommodate the mounting (hinging) of the actual stamps.

The following are some observations about the "Ozolid" sheets:

- The left half of the "Ozolid" sheet depicts Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in her Coronation regalia, a portrait similar to some of the cachets on Lundy C.T.O. first day covers, and the right half is an oversized reproduction of the Lundy 1953 Coronation publicity sheet.
- My "Ozolid" sheet measures 11 inches wide by 8½ inches long (280 by 216 mm), which is the standard business sheet size in the U.S.; however, both Jim's and Bernard's "Ozolid" sheets are cut-down versions measuring approximately 10½ by 6½ inches (270 by 165 mm). The paper size of 8½ by 11 inches is not standard for the U.K. in both the premetric era and metric era as the general paper used in the premetric era measured 8 by 10 inches (203 by 254 mm) and the general (metric-sized) paper used today measures approximately 8¼ by 11¼ inches (210 by 300 mm). Thus, the "Ozolid" sheets may have been produced in the U.S. unless the paper was cut to size from larger sheet stock.
- The "OZALID" watermark implies an older photo-reproduction process as "Ozolid" is a trademarked "process for reproducing line drawings, manuscripts, and the like, on a sensitized paper developed by ammonia vapor," according to the definition in *The Random House College Dictionary*. The Ozolid process gives positive prints, that is, dark images on white background. I believe this process is in disuse today, having been supplanted by the modern "Xerox" (photocopying) process. It is possible that the "Ozolid" sheets were prepared by the "Ozolid" process on a photosensitive "Ozolid" paper, or, alternatively, this just may be coincidental as the "Ozolid" Company may have developed an entire line of papers that had nothing to do with the process—the "Ozolid" sheets might have been printed or photocopied onto a plain opaque paper that just happened to have an "Ozolid" watermark.
- Jim Mullett observed several "ragged" frame lines around the stamp illustrations with complete breaks in several places—for example, my

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Continued)

"Ozalid" sheet: $\frac{1}{2}p$ = break in top line at left, and 4p = break in right side near top; Bernard's and Jim's "Ozalid" sheets: $\frac{1}{2}p$ and 4p = same as mine, plus 1p = break in left side. These breaks in the frame lines do not appear in the official Coronation publicity sheet issued in 1953, and Jim remarked they could suggest either an inferior reprinting or poor photocopying of the issued publicity sheet.

• The relative positions of the letter printing and stamp borders of the "Ozalid" sheet with respect to each other when compared to those of an official 1953 Coronation publicity sheet are the same proportionally (that is, the "Ozalid" sheet is exactly a 107-percent enlargement of the official publicity sheet). Consequently, it appears that the "Ozalid" sheets may have been produced by a simple reproduction of the official publicity sheet. [Note: I produced a 107% enlargement of an official publicity sheet and it exactly superimposed over the "Ozalid" sheet. I did not try this process the other way around—that is, photocopying the "Ozalid" sheet at a reduced setting and superimposing it over the issued publicity sheet—but 100 divided by 107 = 93.46%, and "93.5%" is one of the preset reduction modes on photocopiers that do not offer a continuum of variable reduction and enlargement settings. Some modern high-quality photocopiers offer variable reduction and enlargement settings in 0.5-percent increments, but these were not commercially available in the late 1970s at the time I purchased my two sheets.]

So, what can we conclude about the "Ozalid" sheets in the absence of any previous mention in the literature? They obviously have been around for a while and sufficient quantities produced to turn up at various times in various places. Some evidence (paper size and availability) suggests they were posthumously produced in the United States, but when, by whom, and for what purpose? The somewhat-primitive nature of the printing suggests production by an older photocopying process (perhaps even by Ozalid reproduction, but I confess my unfamiliarity with this process). Have I missed something about the "Ozalid" sheet? Has it been discussed in the philatelic literature previously? Please direct any additional information about the "Ozalid" sheet to the *LCCPQ* Editor. —RSC

Information on "BY AIR" Issues Given and Sought

Two questions: Were the various stamps with "BY AIR" and "By Air" overprints and "8 + obliterator bars" surcharges issued during 1953 available on Lundy and used on commercial covers at the time? What do we know of the rare 1950 "FY AIR" 2p error variety [*Newman* #71A(b)]?

• Austin Dulin reports two covers of interest in the Paul Seybolt Lundy Collection, which was purchased at auction several years ago by Richard Drews. Both of these are outward May 24, 1966 Lundy-franked airmail covers addressed to Paul Seybolt in Boston, Massachusetts. Both were G.P.O.-serviced with a G.B. 1s3d "Harlech Castle" stamp (*S.G.* #691/*Scott* #456) tied by a Bideford May 25, 1966 slogan cancellation (interestingly, the Bideford c.d.s. is inverted in relation to the upright boxed slogan). [Unfortunately, the relevant (backside) portions of these covers showing the Lundy stamps and cancels are not amenable for *LCCPQ* illustration.]

Both covers were obviously philatelically inspired and canceled by favor by Felix Gade as he and Paul were regular correspondents at this time. One is franked with a set of eight "BY AIR" stamps (black-overprint,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (Continued)

narrow-setting ½p, 2p, 3p, 4p, 6p, and 9p values and black-overprint, wide-setting 1p and 12p values) and two "By Air and 8 + 2-bar" surcharge provisionals (one in red and one in black). The other is franked with seven "BY AIR" stamps [red-overprint, wide-setting ½p, 1p, and two 2p values (one 2p is doubly overprinted with the lower "BY AIR" inverted) and black-overprint, wide-setting ½p, 1p, and 2p values (the 2p is doubly overprinted)] and two provisional "BY AIR and 8 + 3-bar" surcharges (one a narrow-setting example entirely in black and the other an example with wide-setting "BY AIR" in black and "8 + 3-bars" in red).

Austin commented we now know there are "used" copies of *Newman* #69A(a), 70A(a), 71A(a), 71B, 78A, 78B, and 78C(a). However, these "used" stamps were canceled some 13 years after their issuance. I suspect that at the time of their issuance in 1953 these stamps were not available on Lundy (and certainly not used on commercial mail from Lundy). Interestingly, Felix Gade in his *The Postal History of Lundy* does not mention any of the 1953 "BY AIR" or "By Air" overprints except the second printing of the "BY AIR" 12p—the wide-setting overprint (*Newman* #76A). On page 37 of his *A Catalogue of Lundy Stamps*, Barry Chinchin provides a comment about the various 1953 "BY AIR" and "By Air" overprints: "During this period other overprints were made, most of which were not sold on Lundy."

Paul Seybolt probably acquired these Lundy stamps some years after 1953, perhaps purchasing them from either Antoine Medawar or his son Georges Medawar (who possessed stocks of these varieties as late as the early 1980s), applied them to these two covers, and then mailed them to Felix Gade for favor-canceling and posting back to him. I doubt that Felix was able to provide these stamps to Paul, especially as late as 1966.

If anyone has any of these exotic "BY AIR" or "By Air" stamps postally used on a commercial cover during the 1953-55 period, I would appreciate receiving a photocopy and be glad to illustrate it in a future *LCCPQ*. I strongly suspect there are no legitimate "uses" of these stamps at the time they were produced and that I won't receive any photocopies showing their use on contemporary covers, but I would be pleased if somebody can prove me wrong on this matter! Furthermore, if most of these overprinted and surcharged stamps were not for sale on Lundy and available for actual postal use at the time of their issuance, shouldn't they be classified as *essays* (trial overprints) rather than as *issued stamps*? Additional information and comments as well sought on this matter—readers? —RSC

• Austin adds: Also for the record, Rich Drews has a full sheet of the 1951 black-overprint, narrow-setting "BY AIR" 2p showing the overprint as "FY AIR" on stamp 6 of row 3 in the upper pane. This is definitely not a broken letter "B"—it is an "F"!

This stamp is exceedingly rare for a "1 in 60" variety arising from an overprint constant plate position as only several (about six) copies have been recorded! It is conceivable that the error was discovered early in the overprinting operation (after only a few sheets were produced) and the type setting at position 26 corrected in time for the balance (most) of the overprint run to be normal (as this was the case with the ACAS 1937 "Attantic" overprint error). Will readers who possess full sheets or upper panes (or even large multiples with appropriate margin salvage that would identify it as an upper pane and pinpoint the plate position) please check the stamp 6, row 3 plate position and report their findings to the Editor so that additional information can be presented. —RSC

Lundy at Auction

By Roger S. Cichorz
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C.I.L.A. Lundy Postal Auction Number 25

The 25th Lundy auction conducted by Stanley Newman (L.C.C. member #083), which closed March 20, 1996, was termed his "Silver Jubilee" Lundy Sale in honor of this milestone! In fact, this sale was the 17th Lundy sale under the aegis of Stanley Newman's Channel Islands and Lundy Auctions firm (C.I.L.A., Gemini Business Centre, 136-140 Old Shoreham Road, Hove, Sussex, BN3 7BD, England; telephone 0273-732464, Fax 0273-732342) and one of the "Postal History" auctions that alternate with his "Stamp" sales.

The C.I.L.A. Silver Jubilee Lundy sale contained 476 lots of postcards, postal history, first day covers, ephemera, and literature, having a total estimate of £3850.50. A respectable 213 lots (44.7 percent) sold, and these realized £2318.50 against estimates of £1905, for a hefty ratio of realizations to estimates of 121.7 percent. The 213 lots that sold represented 44.7 percent of the lots offered and 49.5 percent of the total estimate, indicating the better (more expensive) material was pursued by bidders. A summary of this sale, with the breakdown of lots by major category, is given in Table 1 below. As shown in the comparison with the previous (C.I.L.A. No. 23) postal history sale in the paragraph following Table 1, the overall results of C.I.L.A. No. 25 were outstanding!

TABLE 1. Summary of C.I.L.A. Lundy Auction Number 25 (March 20, 1996).

Category	Lots Offered		Lots Sold				
	No.	Estimates	No.	%	Estimates	Realiz'ns	%R:E*
postcards	170	£ 1183.00	86	50.6	£ 646.00	£ 820.50	127.0
ephemera	37	325.00	18	48.6	202.50	226.50	111.9
literature	63	487.00	23	36.5	203.00	248.50	122.4
postal history	159	1374.50	62	39.0	590.00	724.50	122.8
FDCs	42	398.00	20	47.3	199.50	239.50	120.1
bulk cover lots	5	83.00	4	80.0	64.00	59.00	92.2
Total (all lots)	476	£ 3850.50	213	44.7	£ 1905.00	2318.50	121.7

*%R:E is the ratio of realizations to estimates for the sold lots.

The C.I.L.A. No. 25 Silver Jubilee Lundy sale was highly successful and surpassed the previous C.I.L.A. postal history sale (No. 23, which closed March 1, 1995, is summarized in my previous column, Spring 1966 *LCCPQ*, pages 8-10) in every statistical category—specifically, the total lots offered and sold, percentage of lots sold, total estimate, percentage of total estimate sold, cumulative estimate sold, amount of realizations, and ratio of realizations to estimates. C.I.L.A. No. 23 was about the same magnitude as C.I.L.A. No. 25 in terms of number of lots and total valuation, offering 468 lots at a total estimate of £3732.50, but that is where the similarities end. C.I.L.A. No. 23 sold only 173 lots (37.0 percent, but representing 47.9 percent of the total estimate of £3732.50), which realized £2056 against a cumulative estimate of £1787, for a ratio of realizations to estimates of 115.1 percent.

In C.I.L.A. No. 23, postcards were the second worst performing category, behind only the five bulk cover lots that did not sell. But in C.I.L.A. No. 25, postcards were the best overall category, ranking first in the number of lots offered and sold, cumulative estimate sold, amount of

LUNDY AT AUCTION (Continued)

realizations, and, most importantly, ratio of realizations to estimates of the sold lots (a whopping 127.0 percent), and ranking either second or third in the three remaining statistical categories (total estimates, percentage of lots sold, and percentage of total estimate sold)! How do you figure this? Why the sudden interest in postcards?—perhaps a better selection offered this time, or simply not enough good stuff in the other categories and collectors turning to postcards at the expense of other material? The latter explanation seems unlikely as the results for the other categories indicate otherwise, so it must be the selection of postcards this time.

The 86 of 170 (50.6 percent) postcard lots that sold represented 54.6 percent of the category's total estimate, indicating that some of the more expensive items sold. (This was also the case in C.I.L.A. No. 23 where the 29.7 percent postcard lots that sold represented 35.3 percent of the category's cumulative estimate.) The best postcard in C.I.L.A. No. 25 was a rare unused sepia card from Knight Series, No. 1246, titled "H.M.S. *Montagu* - Mediterranean Squadron" that sold for £41 against its £28 estimate. Again (as in C.I.L.A. No. 23), a postcard with a "philatelic" theme apparently was one of the most highly sought-after items among the postcard lots as a modern L.C.C. postcard of "Lundy Postmaster F. W. Gade and Pilot M. Looker Handling the Mail" fetched £12 against an estimate of £8. A collection of nine picture postcards depicting puffins (one 1930s of puffins on Scilly Island and the rest modern, not necessarily relating to Lundy) fetched a whopping £15 against an estimate of £7.

Other representative better postcards (with f estimates/£ realizations given in parentheses after brief lot descriptions) included: Twiss Bros. unnumbered and borderless *Montagu* front port-side view immediately after wrecking (£12/£19), Batten "H.M.S. *Montagu* - Battleship Ashore at Lundy Island - May 30. 1906" (£17+/£17), Valentine "H.M.S. *Montagu* on the Rocks, Lundy Island, 31st May 1906" (£12/£16), Bolam "H.M.S. *Montagu* Ashore at Lundy 1906" (£18/£18) (interestingly, all four of these *Montagu* cards sold for about the same price despite a wide variation in estimates), "Twiss look-alike" "Benson's Cave" (£12/£21), E. A. Sweetman "The North Lighthouse" (close-up) (£12/£12), E. A. Sweetman "The North Lighthouse" (£10/£12.50), Valentine No. 18774 "Passengers Landing at Lundy Island" (£6/£13.50), Excell Series No. 91 "Lundy Island Church" (£11/£15), A. St. Claire "Church and Manor House Lundy Island" (£15/£18), John Dyke five-sketch "Greetings from Lundy" (£9/£14), unnamed publisher "4614 - Lundy Island" (showing Landing Beach and Rat Island) (£12/£23), and a map of Lundy ("produced on a duplicator for sale in the Island Shop") (£12/£21).

Fewer ephemera lots appeared in C.I.L.A. No. 25 than in C.I.L.A. No. 23, but the category's total estimate was about the same because of skewing by one expensive lot that I arbitrarily assigned to this category. Stanley had assigned two lots under the heading "Lundy Philatelic Interest," and, as both were paper items (of sorts), I included them in the ephemera statistics. The more expensive (and interesting) of these two lots is a rare 1978 "forerunner" of the 1978 ½-puffin definitive. The item is a glassine envelope ("stamp bag" according to the lot description) on which the design of the 1978 ½-puffin definitive has been printed in red. About a dozen of these glassines were produced by Barry Chinchin as an experiment while he was administering the Lundy Philatelic Service, and probably no more than four still exist today. (Further details about this item, its illustration, and the story of its production are included

LUNDY AT AUCTION (Continued)

in a feature article appearing on pages 4 and 5 of this *LCCPQ*.) At any rate, Stanley gave this item an optimistic estimate of £80+, but it sold for only £70. The second "paper" lot of "Lundy Philatelic Interest" that I placed in the ephemera category was a set of 21 *Lundy Album* pages that were published in 1977 by the now-defunct Lundy Stamp Bureau of Montville, New Jersey; these fetched £26 against an estimate of £20.

Most (12 of 16) of the other ephemera lots that sold realized within £1 of their estimates. The four exceptions (with f estimates/f realizations given in parentheses after brief lot descriptions) are cited here to give readers a flavor for some of the items that constitute *ephemera*: *m.v. Polar Bear* memorabilia comprised of three petty cash slips (each bearing the ship cachet) and four 1974 cheques of the Lundy Company paid to *Polar Bear* Captain J. H. Payne (£5/£8.50), a glass "Lundy Island" ashtray depicting two puffins (£5/£8), a printed Lundy 1974 Christmas card drawn by John Dyke and signed by Barry Chinchin (depicting "Arrival of the Christmas Mail at the Sub Post Office") (£8/£11), and a Christmas card by the late Ian Wilkinson with a stuck-down and overprinted ½p essay cut out from the sheets he produced (£8/£10.50). At least, the last two have a "philatelic" connection.

The 36.5 percent of literature lots sold represented 41.7 percent of that category's total estimate and realized 122.4 percent of the cumulative estimate. The differential between the percentage of lots sold and the percentage of estimate those lots represented were very close to the auction mean. Somewhat surprisingly, there were only 14 "philatelic" literature lots in this sale. Four of the eight philatelic books offered (none noteworthy) sold, all realizing exactly their respective estimates, at a cumulative estimate of £28. Three of the six philatelic periodicals offered sold (all copies of *The Puffin Journal*), realizing a substantial £34.50 against their cumulative estimate of £18.

The most hotly contested and expensive literature item in C.I.L.A. No. 23 was a fine-condition original edition of *Lundy, Bristol Channel* by A. and M. Langham, published in 1960 by Broadacre Books (Bradford), which sold for a whopping £48 against an estimate of £35. In C.I.L.A. No. 25, a mint first edition of *Lundy* (complete with dust jacket) by A. and M. Langham, published by David & Charles (Newton Abbot) in 1970, realized £20 against its £17 estimate, and a mint 1984 second edition of *Lundy* (complete with dust jacket) sold for £20 against an estimate of £14.

Just like in C.I.L.A. No. 23, an identical 47.3 percent of the first day cover lots sold in C.I.L.A. No. 25; however, this time these represented a lesser 50.1 percent of the FDC category's total estimate. Some of the better FDCs (with f estimates/f realizations given in parentheses after brief descriptions) included: an inward July 20, 1937 for the LACAL violet ½d "air view" stamp (£32/£34), a Phillips-prepared inward March 28, 1939 for the LACAL red ½d "air view" stamp (£28/£32), a G.P.O.-serviced (inward/outward not mentioned) for the 1954 Silver Jubilee surface mail set (£14/£21), an outward (postcard) for the April 3, 1965 1p on 3p provisional (£10/£12), a cacheted inward May 29, 1967 for the R.S.P.B. se-tenant block of four (£12/£22), and a C.T.O. for the 1979 Philatelic Service 9p and 11p essays (£25/£28).

There was a smaller selection of postal history (cover) lots in C.I.L.A. No. 25 than in C.I.L.A. No. 23. The 38.9 percent of lots (61 of 157) that sold in C.I.L.A. No. 25 represented only 39.7 percent of the category's total estimate, indicating that a cross-section of the material

LUNDY AT AUCTION (Continued)

offered sold. This is borne out when the performance of earlier versus modern covers is compared. A slightly lesser amount of earlier covers sold—17 of 46 pre-1960 lots (36.9 percent) versus 45 of 113 post-1960 lots (39.8 percent)—but pre-1960 covers had a higher ratio of realizations to estimates (125.7 percent) than post-1960 covers (118.5 percent). The difference in these two sets of statistics are inconsequential.

The highest estimated cover in this auction was a postcard from Lundy with a G.V. KEVII $\frac{1}{2}$ d definitive tied by a light July 30, 1904 strike of the "LUNDY ISLAND" *thimble* datestamp with a July 20, 1904 Instow square-circle transit mark alongside (one of these dates has to be incorrect!). It realized its £80 estimate. However, this item was not the costliest cover in this sale as a 1954 outward registered cover to Canada (according to the lot description, "one of the very few sent during the 1929-69 period") fetched a whopping £105 against its £60+ estimate.

Some representative better postal history lots in terms of their cost or ratio of realizations to estimates (with estimates/realizations given in parentheses after brief descriptions) included: a large piece from the front of a cover bearing a G.B. KGV $\frac{1}{2}$ d definitive tied by a March 26, 1930 postmark and Lundy $\frac{1}{2}$ p and 1p definitives tied by a Lundy datestamp (£15/£27), an inward Phillips-prepared February 6, 1937 registered cover (£16/£24), a 1936 "large map" 1d stamp with a strike of the rare circular "AIR/L.A.C.A.L./POST" cancellation (£50/£62), 1954 cover to Germany with a complete set of surface Jubilee stamps (£12/£16), and a 1955 maximum card for the 1954 Jubilee airmail posted to Australia (£25/£29). All 48 post-1955 covers that sold realized under £10 with two exceptions (a 1985 Newman-prepared, cacheted helicopter flight cover fetched £10 against its £8 estimate and a 1992 Newman-prepared registered cover commemorating 100 years of the Lundy Post sold for £10 against its £9 estimate). The post-1977 cover lots were all "philatelic" creations, and there were no commercial covers dated beyond 1973 offered. Four of the five bulk cover lots offered in the section termed "Cover Collections and Selections" sold this time after failing to attract any bids in C.I.L.A. No. 23.

TABLE 2. Summary of C.I.L.A.'s Six Lundy "Postal History" Auctions.

C.I.L.A. No.	Lots Offered		Lots Sold						
	Closing Date	No.	Estimates	No.	%LS+	%TE+	Estimates	Realiz'ns	%R:E*
15 -	4/2/91	529	£ 6313.00	197	37.2	48.6	£ 3071.00	£ 3415.50	111.2
17 -	1/21/91	527	4824.50	216	41.0	41.4	1995.00	2266.50	113.6
19 -	11/12/92	509	4260.00	259	50.9	55.0	2344.50	2589.50	110.4
21 -	3/2/94	503	3676.50	220	43.7	51.4	1891.00	2150.00	113.7
23 -	3/1/95	468	3732.50	173	37.0	47.9	1787.00	2056.00	115.1
25 -	3/20/96	476	3850.50	213	44.7	49.5	1905.00	2318.50	121.7
All 6 sales		3012	£26657.00	1278	42.4	48.7	£12993.50	£14796.00	113.9
average/mean		502	£ 4442.83	213	42.4	48.7	£ 2165.58	£ 2466.00	113.9

+ %LS is the percentage of lots sold.

+ %TE is the ratio of estimates of the sold lots to the total estimate of all the lots offered.

* R:E is the ratio of realizations to estimates for the sold lots.

The following is a brief retrospective look at the C.I.L.A. Lundy Postal History auctions. Stanley Newman began dividing up his C.I.L.A. Lundy sales into alternating "postal history" and "stamp" auctions beginning

LUNDY AT AUCTION (Continued)

with C.I.L.A. No. 15, the first sale devoted exclusively to Lundy postal history, which closed April 2, 1991. I thought it might be interesting to compare all six C.I.L.A. postal history sales (see Table 2 on page 19) as there is a certain amount of constancy in the number of lots offered and the total estimate of material offered (at least after No. 15, which was the largest in terms of number of lots, total estimate of material, and amount of realizations). The best ratio of realizations to estimates was attained in the latest sale, so my earlier statement "the overall results of C.I.L.A. No. 25 were outstanding!" has a basis with reality.

It is interesting to note that the ratio of estimates of the sold lots to the total estimate of all lots offered (%TE in Table 2) has exceeded the percentage of lots sold (%LS) in all six sales. This indicates that the better (more expensive) lots in the C.I.L.A. auctions consistently outsell the more common (less expensive) ones, a reversal of the situation experienced in the 11 auctions conducted by Michael Bale to date. This is probably not so much a peculiarity of the Lundy market as much as a reflection of a contrasting nature between the Newman-conducted and Bale-conducted sales: Stanley Newman generally offers smaller expensive lots (single stamps) that tend to sell on their initial appearance, while Michael Bale (who also offers these smaller expensive lots) additionally includes more of the larger expensive lots (panes and sheets of complete sets, large multiples with high catalogue value, etc.) that tend to sell less quickly on their initial appearance and have to be reoffered in subsequent sales.

Auction Odds and Ends

• During mid-April 1996, Roger Hudson (P.O. Box 172, Coventry, CV6 6NF, England; telephone 0203-686613) auctioned a rare July 12, 1994 FDC for "The Landmark Trust Silver Jubilee on Lundy" sheetlet having the uncorrected error date of "13.8.94" in the Lundy machine franking. This FDC was offered at auction (via a flier enclosed with Roger Hudson's regular Aurigny Auction catalogue mailing) to the bidder entering the high bid exceeding £50. It realized £87. The discovery of the incorrectly dated FDCs was reported by Roger Hudson in the Spring 1995 *LCCPQ* (pages 1-2), and an account of the events surrounding these FDCs was presented by Lars Liwendahl in the Fall 1995 *LCCPQ* (pages 8-9).

• The Cinderella Stamp Club held a members' auction on April 20, 1996 in London, England. Among the 829 lots on the block were 25 lots of Lundy material at estimates and reserves totaling £131.50. Only one Lundy lot exceeded an estimate of £10—an "accumulation of 192 mint and used stamps, good variety!" estimated at £30. A short set of five mint 1935 ACAS "large maps" (missing the ½d) was conservatively estimated at £10.

Announcement — Lundy Issues Two New Stamp Sets

A flier from Lundy Postmaster Norman Hunter received in a May 4, 1996 Lundy-postmarked cover announced that Lundy will issue a set of six flora stamps May 22, 1996 and a set of two stamps in celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Lundy Field Society on June 8, 1996. Further details of these two issues will appear in the Fall 1996 *LCCPQ*. For those of you not on the Lundy philatelic mailing list, ordering information is available from Norman Hunter, Lundy Island, Bristol Channel, via Bideford, Devon, EX39 2LY, England; telephone 01237-431831, Fax 01237-431832.

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