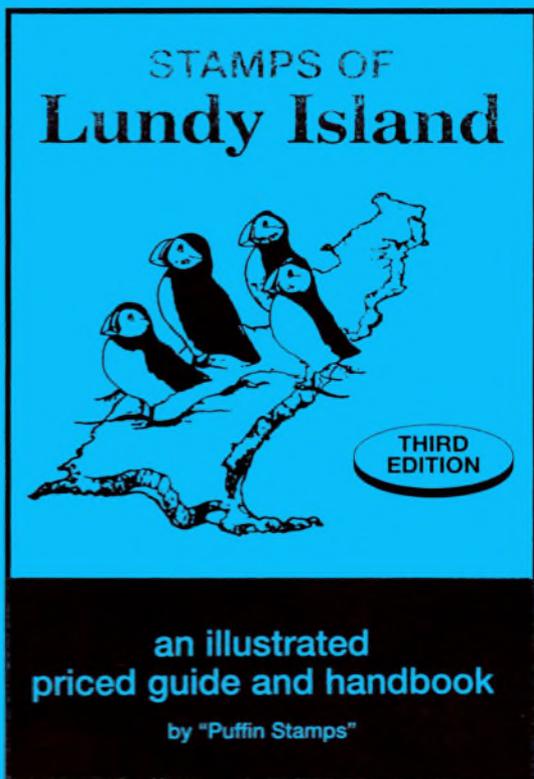


PHILATELIC QUARTERLY



NEW EDITION OF *STAMPS OF LUNDY ISLAND*
BOOK REVIEW ON PAGES 10-13

FALL 1998

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LUNDY COLLECTORS CLUB

FALL 1998 LUNDY COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIC QUARTERLY

(Volume 20, Number 3 — Whole Number 79)

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L.C.C. PHILATELIC QUARTERLY

"THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LUNDY COLLECTORS CLUB"

Volume 20, Number 3 (Whole No. 79)

Fall 1998

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 US\$18.75/GB£12.50 (overseas airmail) include a subscription to the *Lundy Collectors Club Philatelic Quarterly*.

Letters to the Editor

Some News of Lundy and Comments on Lundy Stamps

Bronnie and I had a day out on the Island with some friends last week and struck a beautiful weather day. Reg Lo-vel has left the Island and is now employed on the Isle of Bute up in Scotland as an agent. His daughter Jenny is still working in the restaurant, or I should say the Marisco Tavern, I think for the summer. They are building a proper concrete bath around the bottom of the cliffs to the landing bay, and I believe it is eventually going to be a proper breakwater or jetty, which is going to be a great improvement for landing.

They seem to have more or less lost interest in stamps recently as there is nobody there who seems to be handling it properly. They may issue one set next year but do not seem too sure about it. They seem to have very large stocks of odd values in the Post Office reserve supplies, most of which are useless because they are not used now due to the postal rates having changed. I can never figure out why they print so many of each value when the main use is in one or two values of a set.

On the Lundy side, we have been quite busy as orders keep flowing in all the time. We had a nice weekend get-together at Bideford recently for the British L.C.C. meeting. About 25 people arrived, and we had a bourse, a talk, and a lunch—a very pleasant day. I am not sure if you have seen a copy of our revised Lundy Stamp Catalogue yet. We launched it about three weeks ago, and they have been selling very well.

--Michael Bale (Puffin Stamps), Ilfracombe, Devon, England
(September 4, 1998)

News of Reg's leaving Lundy and an article about the recent work on the Lundy beach road appear in the "News of Lundy" feature that follows the Letters to the Editor. The Third Edition of Stamps of Lundy Island, which we have colloquially referred to as the "Newman Catalogue," is the first edition of this catalogue/handbook produced by Michael Bale under the authorship of "Lundy Stamps." My review of the Third Edition appears in the book review section elsewhere in this issue. —RSC

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (Continued)Invitation to Join the Friends of Lundy

I am delighted, at long last, to let you know how we intend to go forward with the Friends of Lundy. I have received many letters and telephone calls during this last year, and what has become apparent is that people become Friends because Lundy is special for various reasons to us all and you wish to receive regular news of Lundy life. My observation of the Friends organization was that Newsletters had become spasmodic and it was not clear what projects or benefits Lundy was deriving from the Friends' donations, and also the cost of administering the Friends compared to income generated was not allowing Lundy to benefit as much as it should.

As you will see from our letterhead [*THE LUNDY FUND*], so that we can clearly identify donations to Lundy, we have launched THE LUNDY FUND, which will be used for "protecting the future of Lundy." This fund will not only be used for your donations but also for other fund-raising initiatives that are in the pipeline.

As you will see from the new Friends of Lundy leaflet, we have revised a number of areas such as membership costs and benefits of membership that we hope will encourage you to join. I cannot stress enough that Lundy needs all the assistance we can get to protect its future, and your continuing help will be invaluable.

--Paul Roberts, Lundy General Manager (October 6, 1998)
Lundy Island, Bristol Channel, Devon, EX39 2LY, U.K.
Telephone 01237 431831, Fax 01237 431831

The text of the "Friends of Lundy" leaflet and a copy of the membership application form appear after my remarks. I encourage readers to become Friends of Lundy as a way of doing something beneficial for the Island! Incidentally, the "Friends of Lundy" solicitation mailings were posted from Lundy with proper meter frankings but without any canceled Lundy stamps on the envelopes! This omission concerned several collectors in the U.K. as to whether it represented a new Landmark Trust policy. On behalf of the L.C.C. U.K. Chapter, Roger Allen (#046) sent the Landmark Trust an inquiry that addressed the concern. Peter Pierce, a Director of the Landmark Trust, sent Roger a reply dated November 17, which clarified the Landmark Trust's position. Mr. Pierce's reply indicated "that there is no intention to alter the usual practice of mailing letters with the traditional Lundy stamp" and that the lack of stamps on "a number of envelopes" was simply "an accident" due to oversight of the staff in the "rush to get them out on a particular boat crossing" after "many altered and canceled sailings." [An article titled "No Lundy Stamps on Outgoing Mail?" on page 13 of the Spring 1999 issue of The New Puffin Journal illustrates one of the stampless covers, details the L.C.C. U.K. members' concern and Roger's inquiry, and gives the verbatim text of Mr. Pierce's reply.] The "Friends of Lundy" solicitation covers without Lundy stamps are exceptional modern Lundy postal history items that are worth saving. I hope all of you who received one of these covers recognized its postal history significance and kept it. No doubt, examples of these covers will be sought after, especially once readers digest this narrative! —RSC

The Friends of Lundy. Lundy is a magical place, and many fall under its spell, returning year after year to visit favorite haunts and experience the unspoiled pleasures Lundy affords. Most people come simply to enjoy the Island, a place apart from the modern world. Many of those who visit are keen to help the Islanders preserve this unique environment, and for

News of Lundy

Reg Lo-vel Leaves Lundy and Lands on Isle of Bute

The L.C.C.'s sole Lundy resident member, Reg Lo-vel (#345), former Lundy Administrator, recently left the Island he has called home for nearly a quarter of a century to pursue another employment opportunity within the Landmark Trust's Scotland properties. Reg has returned to his love and trade of building construction and carpentry and is now responsible for renovating properties on the Ascog Estate on the Isle of Bute. Reg's new address is The Pink Lodge, Ascog Estate, Bute, Rothesay, Isle of Bute, PA20 9EU, Scotland, United Kingdom.

Concrete Retaining Wall to Reinforce Lundy Beach Road

Editor's note: The Autumn 1998 issue of *The New Puffin Journal (TNPJ)* has an excellent comprehensive article, written by *TNPJ* co-Editor James Thomas (L.C.C. #389), on the scope and detail of the contracting work necessary to restore the Lundy Beach Road and to bolster its sea defenses ("Ready for the New Millennium," pages 14-17). Rather than to repeat the Thomas information, I thought it better to complement it with an interesting technical article about some of the challenges encountered in this restoration project. The source of the following article is Andrew Bolton, "Lundy Landing," *New Civil Engineer*, August 20-27, 1998, pages 20-21. Work of this sort invariably has some additional cost-, expediency-, and environmental-consequence considerations interwoven into the technical and engineering aspects, and Bolton's article seems to address these issues without undue repetition of details already cited by Thomas. *LCCPQ* readers who do not subscribe to *TNPJ* but want more information on this subject should request a complimentary reprint of "Ready for the New Millenium" from the *LCCPQ* Editor at his Boulder, Colorado address. —*RSC*

Sprayed concrete retaining walls are helping engineers on the remote Island of Lundy overcome serious logistical problems.

Some might say that using structural sprayed concrete is a risky business given its association with the Heathrow Express tunneling collapse in 1994. The material was used to support the vast underground excavation that failed at the center of the airport. The technique is expected to come under the spotlight when the Health and Safety Executive launches its prosecution of HEX contractor Balfour Beatty in October. Undeterred by the Heathrow experience is consultant John Grimes Partnership (JGP). The firm has designed a spray-concrete retaining wall for a small but vital road on the remote Island of Lundy. When complete next month (*September 1998*), the structure will also have to withstand the impact of stormy seas.

The £500,000 road is the first phase of a project launched by the Island's owner, Landmark Trust. When complete, the 300-meter-long road will link the steep track between the Island's harbor and the 40 or so properties on the cliff top above. The road will run across the harbor beach to a new jetty that will be built next year to enable small ships to dock at the Island. Currently, ferries between the Island and North Devon have to drop anchor in the harbor before using smaller craft to ferry people and freight to the beach.

Lundy's inaccessibility, plus the tight space constraints at the foot of the cliffs at high tide, had a major influence on the decision to use sprayed concrete for the retaining walls. "Anything the Island needs is a problem to land," says JGP senior partner John Grimes. As a result, he decided on a construction method that kept plant and materials to a minimum. An in situ reinforced concrete structure was rejected out by

NEWS OF LUNDY (Continued)

the Landmark Trust on aesthetic grounds and because it would have been too expensive to ship out the necessary materials and plant from the mainland. An anchored, sprayed concrete structure was considered more practical as it allowed smoother, more aesthetically pleasing finishes and required less material and equipment. Rock anchors also meant concrete thicknesses could be kept down to 250 millimeters, saving further on materials. Grimes believes the sprayed concrete, applied by specialist contractor Professional Gunite Services is ideal because it can produce a seamless structure without cracks or joints. This is important for a wall that will have to withstand the aggressive action of salty seawater at high tide when large sections of the wall will be underwater.

Repair role. Dry-mix sprayed concrete dates back to around 1911 when it was first developed by the Cement Gun Company of Pennsylvania as a protective waterproofing material for housing. It was later developed as a smooth finishing coat applied over concrete on high-profile buildings like the Los Angeles Public Library. In the 1920s and 1930s, the material, now known as **gunite**, was increasingly used as a water-resistant concrete-repair material for buildings and major structures such as reservoirs, dams, and bridges. An old Cement Gun Company brochure claims that the material saved the City of Nashville, Tennessee one million dollars in 1922 after contractors used it to rebuild two concrete bridges condemned as unsafe by the City Engineer "due to faulty aggregate"! The material was even tested by the U.S. Shipping Board Concrete Ship Division and as a result was used to protect the surface of concrete-hulled ships against the destructive action of salt water.

Space constraints were one of the main reasons for choosing dry-mix sprayed concrete rather than the more cumbersome wet-mix method. Dry mix requires little back-up plant, as cement, aggregate, and water have to be combined before the mix is pumped. But as the sea comes right up to the cliff at high tide, "we didn't have room to set up a mixing plant," said Grimes. Sprayed concrete subcontractor Professional Gunite Services has been working steadily on the project since it began in February last year. Supervised by Grimes, the company is using a 1:3 or 1:3.5 mix, with aggregates complying with the old-style Zone 2 grading. This is shoveled into an ancient-looking "cement gun" that uses air pressure to force the mix down a hose to the spray nozzle where it is mixed with water to produce a 0.35 water:cement ratio mix. Rapid curing times are vital to keep the work on schedule because the PGS team has to stop just before high tide starts to lap against the bottom of the wall. Using Sika 4a accelerator in the mix keeps curing times down to 20 minutes. Grimes believes that much of the success of the dry-mix method depends on choosing an aggregate that drains and dries well if it gets wet before use. Damp aggregates can cause hoses to clog, upsetting the mixing process at the nozzle.

Keeping together a well-trained spray-concrete team is also vital, and Grimes admits that because Lundy is 16 kilometers off the North Devon coast, "maintaining a competent work force has been a bit of a problem." Commuting from the mainland by boat is out of the question because ferries take too long and arrive late in the morning. Helicopters are too expensive to use regularly. As a result, site workers have to stay on the Island for a grueling six-weeks stint, working whenever the weather and tides allow. Evening social activity on the Island is limited to the small pub, which also doubles as general store and restaurant. Such isolation has hampered efforts to recruit and retain workers for the project. This combined with bad weather, has delayed completion of the work by about a month.

THE 1997 CENTENARY ISSUES

By Roger E. Allen

While on Lundy in July 1998 attending one of Ann Westcott's "Sketching breaks" in Millcombe, I was able to see the original artwork for the centenary stamp issues for St. Helena's Church and the North and South Lighthouses. The original impulse for these issues came from Reg Lo-vel in discussion with Norman Hunter. Reg, as a collector and historian of Lundy, was aware of the two important dates in the Island's history and did not want them to go unmarked. The Landmark Trust was cooperative and willing to go ahead with the plans.

John Dyke, of course, was the artist, but the layout and the design subjects were almost entirely Reg's ideas, and they have by popular opinion turned out to be attractive and successful issues. The artistry and draftsmanship in these stamps exceed anything that John has given us in the Lundy stamps in the past. The stained glass window effect in the Rose window stamp is particularly effective.

There was also some input from Lars Liwendahl, who suggested that there should be three stamps in the Church set and not just two. The first idea was to have the Rose window stamp plus one other. He also rearranged the values from the original designs.

The huge input into these stamp issues from Reg Lo-vel at this time when he had all the responsibilities of the Island to contend with and the superb artistry and skills of John Dyke have proved an effective partnership. Most of the information in these notes has been gleaned from Reg over a period of time. These notes will also appear in *The New Puffin Journal*, the publication of the U.K. Chapter of the L.C.C.

100th Anniversary of the Consecration of St. Helena's Church Date of Issue June 7, 1997

25 Puffins: Exterior view of the Church, looking northwest, with blue summer skies.

This view was originally denominated 31 puffins, the value for Europe non-E.E.C. usage, but at Lars Liwendahl's suggestion, it was given the second class value in the issued set. Although John Dyke was asked to include no sheep and no flying birds in the designs, it can be seen that somehow three sheep have crept into the foreground. In his drawing, the Chancel window is complete, but as we all know, the top one-third of this window has been cemented up in an uncompromising way after storm damage about 20 years ago.

The Old Light, Old Light Cottage (formerly, outside toilets), and Stonecroft can be seen on the horizon. The leaf and berry design that borders the three stamps of the Church issue was chosen by Reg from a piece of Victoriana in his collection.

37 Puffins: The central roundel from the Rose window at the tower end of the Church.

This is the jewel of the set, at least from the point of view of originality of design. It was first designated for the 25-puffin second class value, which would have ensured that it had the greatest use. It is hard to see the reasoning for the change.

The subject of the stained glass window is the baptism of Christ by John the Baptist in the River Jordan, with the Holy Spirit descending on Christ in the form of a dove. Not included in the stamp design are the eight small roundels arranged in a circle around this central pane, with the nine glass panes forming the whole Rose window. Seven of these eight small panes contain angels praising the Lord, and the eighth pane immediately above the head of Christ in the central scene is the Pascal Lamb. The Latin tag above the heads of Christ and the Baptist reads "Ecce Agnus Dei" ("Behold the Lamb of God").

The drawing is an exact reproduction of the stained glass window, using a colored photograph taken by Reg from scaffolding set up at the back of the Church especially for this purpose.

76 Puffins: Exterior view of the Church from the southwesterly direction at sunset.

This somewhat high value is not just a philatelic catch. It is designated for mail to the Post Office Zone 2, which includes the Americas. The original artwork indicates a value of 39 puffins, but with the 37-puffin stamp already in the set, it was reasonably felt that a face value set at a greater distance from that stamp was required.

Would you believe it! Those same sheep are still there in this design, up against the wall.

THE 1997 CENTENARY ISSUES (Continued)**Specifications:**

Printing quantities: 15,000 of each value.

Printed by the House of Questa, London.

Stamp sizes (edge of design to edge of design): 41 mm by 24 mm.

Perforation gauge: 14.

Sheet format: 5 by 4 = 20. The tiny Puffin and the Questa logos appear at both sides of the sheet against the middle two rows. The plate number appears in the top left margin. The imprint ("The House of Questa") appears centrally in the bottom margin. The perforations appear to run on into the margins on all four sides.

The first day cover (*Figure 1 below*) has the design, also by John Dyke, of the high-relief carving of St. Helena bearing a cross, which is set into a niche in the wall of the Church just above the main entrance. St. Helena (246 to 328 A.D.) was the daughter of King Coilus (Coel) of Colchester (Old King Cole), and she married Constantius, a Roman officer serving in Britain. She subsequently became the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, the first Christian Roman Emperor. She is always represented with a cross, as in the carving in the niche in the Church. Butler, in his *Lives of the Saints*, tells us that this is in memory of the "knotty cross which she discovered between four crowns" (*sic*). Her Saint's Day is August 18, the day she died.

FDCs bear the handstamp date of June 7, but the meter machine date is June 9, 1997.

Presentation packs, in blue and in the standard Lundy design, have a brief history of the Church on the reverse, plus details of the basic stamp issue, design, and printing.

Prices:

Mint and CTO sets = £1.38 (blocks and sheets pro rata).

FDC = £1.85. Presentation Pack = £1.85.

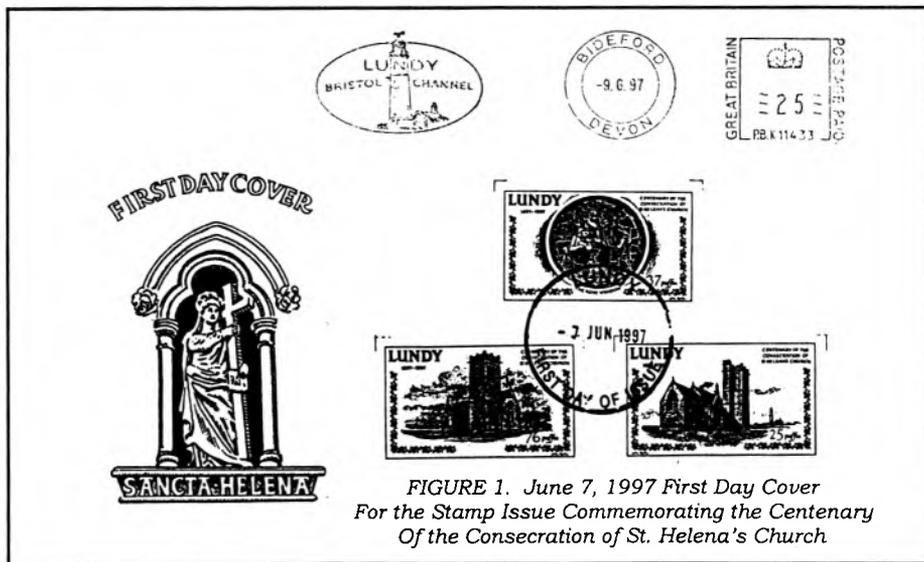


FIGURE 1. June 7, 1997 First Day Cover
For the Stamp Issue Commemorating the Centenary
Of the Consecration of St. Helena's Church

100th Anniversary of the Inauguration of the North and South Lights Date of Issue June 21, 1997

The first idea for the design of these stamps came from Norman Hunter, who said he wanted to see a map of Lundy on a stamp. In fact, a simplified map of the Island forms the central design of these new stamps. It is not, however, the first time that a map of Lundy has been featured on a stamp. The 2-puffin value from the January 1954 "Silver Jubilee" of the first Lundy stamps issue, also includes an outline map of the Island.

THE 1997 CENTENARY ISSUES (Continued)

The concept of stretching the design over two stamps was entirely Reg's idea and was unashamedly done in the hope that day-trippers and visitors would purchase the two stamps instead of just one to place on their postcards and correspondence. On June 21, 1996 (exactly one year before!), the Summer Islands in Scotland produced a miniature sheet of six stamps, across all of which was spread a map of the whole Summer Islands archipelago. This sheet, incidentally, was also printed by the House of Questa. Whether Reg or Norman had seen these Summer Islands stamps and had been subconsciously influenced by them is unknown.

The original artwork belongs to the Landmark Trust and will be deposited in the British Library. It is a pity that some of this artwork cannot be illustrated in our L.C.C. publications. It extends over several early drafts and versions, and there are some obvious differences between the early artwork and the final stamps as issued. The North Light is drawn in one of its previous appearances. There appears to be no foghorns or other apparatus on either of the roofs.

Trinity House Coat of Arms. John Dyke's first thought on this part of the design was to present just the central shield in black and white with no helmet and crest above and no floral surrounds. These were added and the coat of arms colored at Reg Lo-vel's request.

Roof Surfaces of the Two Lighthouses. These were originally drawn by John with a brown-tiled effect, until Reg pointed out that they are not tiled but are colored white as they appear on the stamps.

Blue Bordering. As well as the blue edging around the map of the Island to represent the sea, John originally placed a blue border four square around the stamp. This was dropped in the final design.

Rat Island. This was originally drawn by John as "Rat I." but expanded on the final draft.

Dot Representing Castle. Just to the left of the South Light on the map is a tiny dot representing the Castle. On the original drawings, this dot was omitted. Small as it is in the design, it is significant.

Inscriptions. All the main inscriptions on the stamps have been intensified since John's original artwork. This was found necessary when the drafts were first miniaturized.

Specifications:

Printing quantities: 7500 of each value (i.e., 7500 pairs).

Printed by the House of Questa, London.

Stamp size (mid perforation to mid perforation): 41 mm by 24 mm.

Perforation gauge: 14

Sheet format: 5 by 4 = 20 (i.e., 20 pairs per sheet). Other sheet format specifications are the same as for the St. Helena's Church issue. [The tiny Puffin and the Questa logos appear at both sides of the sheet against the middle two rows. The plate number appears in the top left margin. The imprint "The House of Questa" appears centrally in the bottom margin. The perforations appear to run on into the margins on all four sides.]

The first day cover (Figure 2 on the following page) bears the design of the Old Light drawn by John Dyke. This is an appropriate subject, as together with the stamps on the FDC, the design makes up the "set" of the three lighthouses on the Island. Lundy must surely be the only small island in the world to sport three lighthouses! It was of course only as a result of the ineffective-ness of the Old Light that the North and South Lights were ever built.

The FDCs bear the handstamp date of June 21, 1997, but the meter mark date is June 23, 1997, the date of the next *Oldenburg* sailing.

Presentation packs, in the standard Lundy format and design, are colored green and, like the Church pack, have some basic historic facts together with details of the printing, issue, and design on the reverse.

Prices:

Mint and CTO sets = £1.66 (blocks and sheets pro rata).

FDC = £2.15. Presentation Pack = £2.15.

THE 1997 CENTENARY ISSUES (Continued)

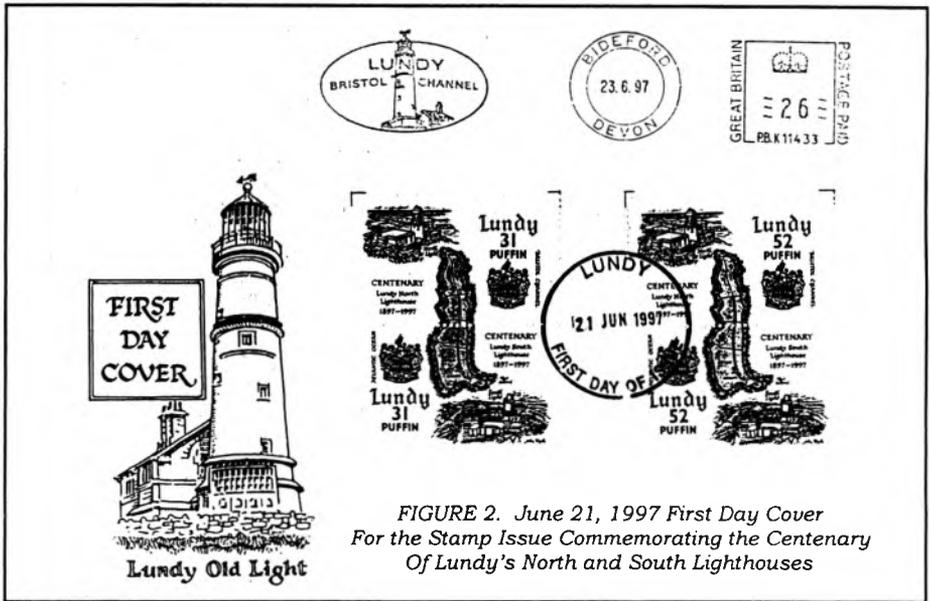


FIGURE 2. June 21, 1997 First Day Cover
For the Stamp Issue Commemorating the Centenary
Of Lundy's North and South Lighthouses

Announcements

Permanent Philatelic Exhibition at the British Library

The permanent Philatelic Exhibition at the British Library opened in June 1998. The British Library claims that this exhibit of its Philatelic Collections, which is displayed in 1000 frames, is the best permanent display of world classic philatelic material. Portions of the Philatelic Collections not on permanent display at the British Library, which include the Barry N. D. Chinchen Lundy Collection, are available for viewing and study by interested collectors, by appointment with the curatorial staff, in the Philatelic Researchers Room, which was opened in February 1998.

The British Library Philatelic Exhibition is located at 96 Euston Road, St. Pancras, London, NW1 2DB, England (telephone 0171-412-7635/6, fax 0171-412-7780, or e-mail philatelic@bl.uk). The Philatelic Exhibition is free of charge to the public and open during the following times: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday - 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., Tuesday - 9:30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday - 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sunday - 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Lundy Philately Featured in *The American Philatelist*

The September 1998 issue of *The American Philatelist*, the monthly journal of the American Philatelic Society, contained a seven-page, illustrated feature article on Lundy by Lewis E. Tauber, a philatelic researcher and freelance writer. The article, titled "Postal Puffins Profiled," was a brisk overview of Lundy and its stamps, but contained some inaccuracies. Tauber is not a member of the L.C.C. and appears to be unfamiliar with the *Newman* Catalogues and other modern references as he cited literature from the 1950s into the 1970s. I will be happy to send a photocopy of this article to any LCCPQ reader interested in obtaining a copy. —RSC

Book Review *By Roger S. Cichorz*

STAMPS OF LUNDY ISLAND - an illustrated priced guide and handbook,

Third Edition, by Puffin Stamps, Ilfracombe, Devon, England, ISBN-0-95-332380-3, 1998, 88 pages, profuse black-and-white illustrations, card-cover paperback, stitch binding, 5¼-inch by 8¼-inch format, £10.

Available from Puffin Stamps, P.O. Box 1, Ilfracombe, Devon, EX34 9BR, England, for £11 (postpaid to the U.K.), £11.50 (airmail-printed-matter rate to Europe), or \$20.50/£12.50 (airmail-printed-matter rate to the U.S.A. and rest of the world).

Michael Bale published the Third Edition of *Stamps of Lundy Island* in June 1998 under the aegis of his stamp auction company, Puffin Stamps, after Stanley Newman retired from the trade and transferred the rights to his C.I.L.A. Lundy-related publications to Puffin Stamps. Since the book is termed "The 'Puffin Stamps' Lundy Catalogue 1998" on page 2 and no longer has the Newman name appear in the text (except in the Introduction and outside back cover), the LCCPQ should properly identify Lundy stamps in future issues by their "PS" numbers instead of the now-familiar "Newman" designations that have graced these pages since the publication of the First Edition in 1984. Prior to that, the LCCPQ used "Chinchen" numbers from Barry N. D. Chinchen's *A Catalogue of Lundy Stamps* published in 1969, but Newman was the first to designate numbers for the variety and error stamps Chinchen cited but failed to number as subtypes. Bale continues the tradition of the "Chinchen" numbering system in the Third Edition and gratefully acknowledges Chinchen for his permission to use the same reference numbers as well as other information in his 1969 catalogue.

It is likely everyone reading this review is already familiar with *Stamps of Lundy Island* and uses this handbook (it is appropriately subtitled "an illustrated priced guide and handbook" on the cover and title page) for the identification, numbering, and, perhaps most importantly, pricing (valuing) Lundy stamps, so this review will concentrate on the additional listings, price changes, and improvements over the Second Edition published in 1993. The Third Edition contains four additional pages to cover the 1929 through 1992 issues more thoroughly, then adds six pages to cover the 1993 (third) booklet and six new stamp issues from the 1994 "Marisco Castle" through 1997 "Centenary of St. Helena's Church" sets.

Interestingly, no errors or varieties of the stamps issued after 1991 appear in the listings, although three distinct types of first day covers for the 1994 "Landmark Trust Silver Jubilee on Lundy" issue are listed. One "variety" was added to the 1991 new definitives listings—an imperforate proof set on printers presentation folder valued at £500 or \$825 but with no mention of how many were produced. Yes, the Third Edition continues the tradition of dual pricing everything in sterling and U.S. dollars, but even though I am a U.S. user, I consider the U.S. prices suspect and prefer to look up the values in sterling and calculate the U.S.-dollar equivalency based on the current exchange rate between dollars and pounds. For the record, it appears that the sterling prices were multiplied by a constant factor of 1.65 in this instance to come up with the prices in U.S. dollars. Users should realize that the U.S. dollar prices were accurate only for the exchange rate that was effective at the time of the catalogue's preparation and that the U.S. prices relative to the pound were obsolete just as soon as any currency fluctuations occurred (conceivably by publication date). Since most Lundy material is now being sold from the U.K. and priced in sterling, perhaps it is time for the author to consider scrapping the U.S. dollar pricing in future editions!

One new and welcome feature in the Third Edition is the listing of all the "official" packs (that is, those produced by and offered for sale through the Lundy postal administration). The author consistently lists these as "souvenir packs" throughout, except for the 1964 "Shakespeare" issue pack, which inexplicably is listed as a "presentation pack" (and, no doubt, this anomaly will be corrected in the Fourth Edition). There are several other typographical errors and inconsistencies in terminology that appear in the text, but most are superficial and should be only minor distractions to the reader/user if and when spotted. The layout of the catalogue pages sometimes appears cumbersome with the expanded information presented (for example, in the ACAS tramtickets section); however, I would rather have the information present than not and applaud the author for including it for the first time. Improvement of the overall presentation of this and other data can become Bale's goal for the Fourth Edition.

BOOK REVIEW (Continued)

The author states in the Introduction that in this latest Third Edition, "we have produced a Lundy Catalogue with much expanded contents, i.e., many more proofs, varieties, photographs, and more comprehensive listings of many stamps." Indeed, Bale added numerous unique items and otherwise rare items of which only two to several examples have been recorded, some of which are not known outside his personal collection. In essence, *Stamps of Lundy Island* now lists everything *legitimate* that is known to exist and has evolved from a comprehensive general catalogue to a more detailed, all-inclusive specialist catalogue. Personally, I welcome the expanded entries as it saves me from having to look through countless auction catalogues, back issues of the *LCCPQ* and *Puffin Journal*, and various other specialist literature to determine the types of specialist material that is presently recorded. Since no one forces "completeness" as the criterion for forming a splendid Lundy collection, collectors are still free to limit or expand their collections as they see fit, and I don't think the expanded Third Edition acts as a deterrent for new or specialist Lundy collectors.

Bale did his homework well and expanded much of the information on the pre-1953 issues. Some of the stamps listed as major varieties in the Second Edition have been reclassified as proofs and printer's waste. For example, "missing biplane" varieties of the 1943 "Wright Brothers biplane" ½p, 2p, and 5p surcharged values that were listed as #57(f), 60(g), and 63(h), respectively, now appear in the proofs and printer's waste entries as "I" types—appropriately, in my opinion, since these are not constant plate varieties found on the sheets from the normal press run. The descriptions of two of the "Wright Brother biplane" overprint varieties are rewritten to better represent the constant plate flaws: the (a) type goes from "broken tail" to "missing upper tail to biplane" and the former (i) type changes from "vermillion 'bar' instead of '7' Puffin" to (f) type "vermillion bar over '7' of 'Puffin' (7p)." Despite these expanded and improved listings for the "Wright Brothers biplane" issue, there is no mention of the fact that the 3-puffin surcharge stamps were created in two separate overprintings, with the second issue overprint marked by a plate number "2" in the bottom margin selvage being a distinctly darker shade of orange, which technically makes this a "reissue" with characteristics distinct from the original. Since the overprints of two 1941 "V + plane" ½p issues that are very similar in color (*PS* #37A and *PS* #37D, with the latter likewise also distinguishable by the plate number "4" on the pane's margin selvage) are assigned separate catalogue numbers, by analogy, these two "W.B. biplane" overprints should be catalogued as #61A and #61B, respectively. [I should have pointed out this omission in my review of the Second Edition (Winter 1993-1994 *LCCPQ*, page 9), and no doubt the author would have taken care of it in the Third Edition.]

I was pleased to see that all the other omissions in the Second Edition that I mentioned in my 1994 review are now listed in the Third Edition: the five 1943 provisional trial surcharges (although only one of the two gothic overprint types on the 12p stamp is mentioned but not illustrated), a trial black "IX Anniversary" overprint on the imperforate Tighearna miniature sheet [*PS* #46(l)] (along with four other previously unlisted trials and a printer's paste-up block), and the three printer's die proof sheets for the 1965 "Churchill" issue sheets (perhaps because one of the three sets is ex-Ulrich and currently resides in the Bale Collection!). The previously erroneous entry for the imperforate proofs in issued colors on unwatermarked paper for the 1955 Millenary airmail issue is corrected to read "set of four values" (3p, 4p, 6p, and 9p as the ½p, 1p, and 2p proofs apparently do not exist), but the listing numbering remains incorrect as #119PU-125PU instead of #122PU-125PU. The note following the listing for the posthumous black-overprinted imperforate Tighearna sheet incorporates the conclusion of Jon Aitchison's research (Fall 1997 *LCCPQ*, pages 10-16) by stating, "they were prepared in 1953 on the order of Mr. M. C. Harman but they were never placed on sale on Lundy Island." However, the "bogus" (unauthorized, privately perforated) nature of the perforated version of these sheets is not mentioned and it is listed as *PS* #46A(b) as though the perforating as well was done by the printers on order of Mr. Harman.

Perhaps to silence my previous criticism of assigning the 1991 "John Dyke" souvenir card a catalogue number listing (*PS* #281) when it is not a true stamp or souvenir sheet issue, the author added the following explanatory note: "Although strictly speaking a souvenir item, we are listing this under a specific catalogue number as it was officially produced and sold through the Island Post Office for a limited period only."

BOOK REVIEW (Continued)

The Third Edition lists prices for some mint and used stamps where price differences are noticeable, which is a major improvement over the previous two editions. In the "How to Use This Handbook" section of the Second Edition, Newman indicated that mint NH and very fine used Lundy stamps are worth the same (thus, a single price quotation for both). Two exceptions are mentioned in the Second Edition: (1) a note following the listing of the 1957 "puffin" definitive stamps, which explains that the 1p and 2p stamps (PS #126-127) was used extensively on mail during the 1960s and as a consequence are worth "considerably more" in mint condition than used, and (2) a similar note following the listing for the 1972 provisional stamp (PS #172), which indicated this stamp was used extensively during May and June 1972 and as a consequence used examples are priced considerably less (in this instance, £12 used versus £90 mint). I noted that the Third Edition retained verbatim the Second Edition's note after the listing of the 1957 definitives, but the 2p is now priced at £1.50 in both mint and used, which is contradictory to the information given in the note.

The grouping of mint and used values by Newman always bothered me in the case of the 1935 ACAS tramtickets where some roll examples are considerably rarer used (on cover or piece) than mint, and vice versa for others. Clearly, differentiation in values between mint and used stamps was called for at least in the tramticket listings, and the Third Edition responds nicely in this regard. Coincidentally, many of the most dramatic differences between values of mint and used stamps occur with the tramtickets, which have also increased the most dramatically of all the issues since the Second Edition. The author is the current custodian of the *ACAS Tramticket Register*, the census listing begun by Chinchin during the 1960s and then maintained by the late Ian G. Wilkinson, as Bale acquired the Register with the Wilkinson Collection, which he purchased after Ian's death in 1992. Because the *Register* lists by number every reported tramticket held by collectors or advertised in the philatelic market and is kept up-to-date by the author, he can compile the current statistics for each of the roll types (i.e., how many mint, used, and used on cover or piece are recorded). In a perfect world, these statistics would correlate to demand and be reflected in the values. Since the author includes "some known quantities existing of these stamps" after their price listings in the Third Edition, users can judge for themselves whether or not a relationship exists between the numbers known of each roll type of tramticket and their values, which are based primarily on recent auction realizations.

Without divulging the values of each tramticket by roll examples, I will merely mention that as a group, mint examples of the ½d stamps from rolls 1 through 7 of the first printing increased in value as a group 120% over the values in the Second Edition and used examples of these same stamps increased 163%! The most drastic increases took place with examples from roll 1, which soared from £28 either mint or used to £125 mint or used. The greatest differential between a mint and used copy exists for an example from roll 6, priced at £27 mint and £75 used, up from £24 (mint or used) in the Second Edition. The roll 8 ½d tramticket is known only used (three recorded examples) so it is valued in used condition at £100. The 3d tramtickets from the first printing also significantly increased in value from the Second Edition as examples from the three known roll types (rolls 1, 2, and 4 as no roll 3 examples, mint or used, are recorded) are now collectively valued at £108 mint (up 54% from the prior £70 value) and £180 used (up 157% from the prior £70 value).

The author sums up the current Lundy philatelic market quite eloquently in the "How to Use This Handbook" section when he states that "collectors will notice quite a strong increase in many prices with only a few decreases ... due to a quite strong demand linked to a fairly small supply of available material." The author mentions that "values of many of the scarcer items listed in the catalogue are based on the last known auction realization or a retail dealer's price, but cautions that "many of the trials, proofs, errors, etc. illustrated in this catalogue only change hands occasionally and may well be undervalued when they subsequently come up for auction" and "valuations of seldom-seen items can only be taken as a guide!"

Table 1 on the following page demonstrates how some of Lundy's stamps are valued in the Third Edition compared to values cited in the Second Edition. The percent differences (usually increases), which are indicators of how the market has changed over the past five

BOOK REVIEW (Continued)

years, are given in the column at the far right. Interestingly, most of the scarce, relatively pricey WWII-era stamps show only modest increases in the range of 6 to 16 percent, while many of the 1960s and 1970s issues increased more significantly. Surprisingly, some of the stamps issued in the past ten years (particularly the 1989 R.S.P.B. issue in sheets) show dramatic increases. Collectors who are concerned about the value of their Lundy holdings but are reluctant to spend their hobby money on literature or a catalogue might now be able to rationalize the purchase of the Third Edition based solely on the increases experienced by only a few of the items cited in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1. Comparison of Valuations in *Stamps of Lundy Island* 1993 and 1998 Editions.

Stamp Issue	PS #	Third Edition		Second Edition	% Increase
		mint (£)	used (£)	mint/used (£)	(mint)
1929-30 first definitives	1-5	6.85	6.90	6.00	14.2
1935 ACAS "large map"	11-16	67.50	73.00	50.00	35.0
1937 "air view" essay	18e	130.00	160.00	100.00	30.0
1937 "Attantic" overprint error	18(a)	110.00	150.00	120.00	- 8.3
"1929-1939" overprints	21-25	54.00	47.00	47.00	14.9
1940 "Red Cross" overprints	29-36	305.00	328.00	275.00	10.9
1942 "V + plane" overprints:					
all overprintings (21 stamps)	37-44	224.00	238.00	197.00	13.7
first overprintings (8 stamps)	37A-44A	74.00	78.00	67.00	10.4
1942 Tighearna sheet (imperforate)	45	20.00	21.00	14.00	42.9
1943 overprinted Tighearna sheet	46	14.00	20.00	12.00	16.7
1943 "IX Anniversary" overprints	47-54	84.00	91.50	73.00	15.1
1943 provisional overprints	55-56	22.00	22.00	20.00	10.0
1943 "W. B. biplane" overprints	57-68	139.00	155.75	131.00	6.1
1950 "BY AIR" (narrow setting)	69-76	94.00	85.00	89.00	5.6
1957 "puffin" definitives	126-131	23.50	12.50	26.00	- 9.6
1965 provisional overprint	153	11.00	11.00	8.00	37.5
1969 provisional overprint	161	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.0
1969 "APPEAL" overprint	161B	195.00	195.00	160.00	21.9
1972 provisional overprint	172	95.00	35.00	90.00	5.6
1974 R.N.L.I.	190-193	20.00	6.50	11.00	81.8
1977 L.P.S. "Gade" unofficial essay	188E	200.00	---	100.00	100.0
1988 L.C.C./Stampex booklet	247	60.00	---	34.00	76.5
1989 R.S.P.B. issue (full sheets):					
first printing - Type A	250A	42.00	---	24.00	75.0
first printing - Type B	250B	50.00	---	24.00	108.3
second printing - Type A	250C	29.00	---	18.00	61.1
second printing - Type B	250D	29.00	---	24.00	20.8
1991 definitives	267-280	9.00	7.50	6.00	50.0

Despite the increased number of pages in the Third Edition and inflation that occurred over the past six years since publication of the Second Edition, Puffin Stamps is able to offer the Third Edition at essentially the same cover price (only a 50-pence increase) as the Second Edition! Truly, this effort continues to be a labor of love rather than a moneymaker for the present author/publisher who is to be commended for carrying on what his predecessor started. *Stamps of Lundy Island* remains a relatively inexpensive, indispensable catalogue for this specialty area, and I cannot fathom how a person who collects Lundy stamps and covers can get along without it. If you don't already have it, purchase it!

Lundy at Auction by Roger S. Cichorz

L.C.C. U.K. Chapter's Fifth Auction (November 7, 1998)

The fifth auction of the Lundy Collectors Club United Kingdom Chapter was held November 7, 1998 in conjunction with the Chapter's Autumn Meeting at the British Philatelic Centre in London, England. This sale, conducted by the L.C.C. U.K. Chapter Auctioneer, Michael R. Thompson (#288), offered 282 lots with a total estimate of £4648.40. A total of 176 lots (62.4%) with a cumulative estimate of £2841.10 (61.1% of the total sale estimate) sold, realizing £2983.50, for a ratio of realizations to estimates of 105.0%. A summary of this auction is presented in Table 1 below. (Note: G.B.£1.00 = U.S.\$1.66 on the date of this sale.)

TABLE 1. Summary of L.C.C. U.K. Chapter's Fifth Sale (November 7, 1997).

Category	Lots Offered		Lots Sold				
	No.	Estimates	No.	%	Estimates	Realiz'ns	%R:E*
stamps	113	£ 1951.80	76	67.3	£ 1206.50	£ 1280.80	106.2
presentation packs	9	44.10	9	100.0	44.10	40.20	91.2
covers	80	1787.70	41	51.3	1065.80	1095.50	102.8
postcards (used)	3	45.00	1	33.3	27.00	27.00	100.0
postcards (unused)	22	193.30	13	59.1	129.00	148.80	115.3
bogus	7	61.00	3	42.9	33.00	26.30	79.7
literature	24	378.20	21	87.5	275.00	304.90	110.9
ephemera	21	102.30	11	52.4	48.70	47.50	97.5
coins	3	85.00	1	50.0	12.00	12.50	104.2
Total (all lots)	282	£ 4648.40	176	62.4	£ 2841.10	£ 2983.50	105.0

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

Mike Thompson's reported "total for sale" of £3069 did not agree with the sum of the lot realizations (£3031) he gave in his "prices realized" list (included with the catalogue for the U.K. Chapter's sixth sale to be held April 18, 1999). Additionally, his list indicated lot 242 (estimated at £8) sold for £54. This appears to be in error as the six lots surrounding lot 242 (lots 239-245) were all similar, all estimated at £8 each, and all sold for £6.50 each. Consequently, I assigned a realization of £6.50 for this lot as well and adjusted the total realization accordingly to arrive at my £2983.50 figure. For the record, my totals for the four previous U.K. Chapter auctions (calculated from Mike's "prices realized" lists) were in total agreement with Mike's stated "total for sale" amounts.

The fact that the percentage of sold lots (62.4%) amounted to 61.1% of the total sale estimate seems to indicate a representative cross section of the material sold this time around. Stamp lots fared better than the sale mean both for the percentage of lots sold and the ratio of realizations to estimates. The realizations for the majority of the stamp lots that sold were right at or reasonably close to estimates except for the following four lots whose realizations exceeded their estimates by greater than £5 each (£ estimates/£ realizations are given in parentheses following brief descriptions): a complete mint sheet of 48 of the LACAL 1938 red ½d "air view" issue (£44/£54), a grossly misrouletted mint block of four of the LACAL 1938 red ½d "air view" issue (£16/£22), a mint 1969 red overprint "error" provisional with part of the stamp denomination exposed and a red guide line appearing at the left-hand side of the perforations (£28/£38), and a Lundy Philatelic Service unofficial 1977 F. W. Gade souvenir sheet in presentation folder (£115/£160).

LUNDY AT AUCTION (Continued)

The star performer of the stamp lots in terms of its ratio of realization to estimate was a LACAL 1938 red ½d "air view" on piece with a portion of the type D (forged) cancellation; it sold for £7, or almost double its £3.60 estimate. Ten of the 18 stamp lots whose estimates exceeded £25 sold for £546 against a cumulative estimate of £494.50. The resultant ratio of realizations to estimates of 110.4% appears to be above average, but if the previously mentioned Gade sheet, which sold for £160 against its estimate of £115, is excluded from this statistic, the other nine stamp lots sold for only 101.7% of their cumulative estimate, somewhat less than the stamp category as a whole. In fact, one of these items turned out to be the worst-performing lot in the entire auction—imperforate proofs of the set of seven 1951 "flying birds" definitives as bottom right-hand corner blocks of four with plate numbers realized only £45 against its £60 estimate.

Compared to the previous U.K. Chapter auction where 61% of the cover lots sold for 114.2% of their cumulative estimate, cover lots in this sale fared below average as both the percentage sold and the ratio of realizations to estimates were less than the auction mean. Only four of the 11 cover lots whose estimates exceeded £25 sold, and three of these did not realize their respective estimates. However, one of these four cover lots was the most expensive lot in the sale, so it is worth mentioning regardless of how it performed. This lot consisted of a properly franked outward 1969 "APPEAL" acknowledgement card, which is valued at £1000 in the Third (1998) Edition of *Stamps of Lundy Island* recently published by Michael Bale. This cover was given a modest estimate of £480 (perhaps because it went unsold at an estimate of £500 in the previous auction) and was hammered down for £475 (I think a bargain because of the apparent lack of competition for it). Few "APPEAL" acknowledgement cards appear on the philatelic market and are sold in the time period between new editions of *Stamps of Lundy Island*, but, based on this present realization of less than 50% catalogue value, perhaps it is time to reconsider the current catalogue valuation?!

All nine presentation packs sold, but as an aggregate did not realize their cumulative estimate. In fact, only two of the packs sold for (slightly more) than their individual estimates. Neither of the two coin lots (the 1929 ½p and 1p coppers and the set of four 1965 proofs) sold, but a 1989 postally used Lundy-outward postcard with plastic replicas of the 1929 coins, produced by Market Coins a decade ago, sold for £12.50 against its £12 estimate. Although this lot is a used postcard, I included it in the "coins" category in my auction summary because it was listed under "coins" in the auction catalogue and I saw no reason to recategorize it. Only one of three of the used postcard lots sold, but it was the priciest item in this category—a slightly creased photocard (no publisher's name) showing the "H.M.S. *Montagu*" before wrecking on Lundy. This card was postally used from Portland to Swanage and sold for its £27 estimate. I listed a lot consisting of a set of four postally used G.B. R.S.P.B. P.H.Q. cards in the "used postcards" category, but the lot was listed in the catalogue as a sole entry under "maxicards"; it did not sell against a £10 estimate.

Mint postcards (those that have not seen postal use that I term "unused") fared well with 13 of 22 lots selling at 115.3% of estimate. Five of them were hotly contested and realized £82.50 against a cumulative estimate of £56, or 147.3% of estimate. The postcard with the highest estimate was described as a sepia photocard (no publisher's name) of the "H.M.S. *Duncan*" standing by to render assistance to the *Montagu* at Lundy Island 1906" and fetched £23 against its £18 estimate. However, the postcard that sold for the highest percentage of its estimate was a Renshaw No. 80, "Landing Beach and Signal Station, Lundy," which realized £14.50 against its £8 estimate.

LUNDY AT AUCTION (Continued)

This auction offered more and a better selection of literature lots than any of the four previous U.K. Chapter sales. This was appreciated by the bidders and reflected in the results, which were outstanding with 21 of the 24 literature lots (87.5%) selling at 110.9% of their cumulative estimate. The priciest lot was a 1978 First Edition of Felix Gade's *My Life on Lundy* in mint condition with dust cover, which fetched a whopping £125 against its £100 estimate. A 1979 reprint Second Edition of Felix Gade's *My Life on Lundy* in good condition failed to attract a bid at its £90 estimate. The best performing literature lot was a copy of *R.A.F. Chivenor* by David Watkins, which gives details of the various companies that flew to Lundy in the 1930s and 1950s; this book, which retailed for £9.99, sold for £15, or more than double its modest £7 estimate. On the philatelic side of the literature lots, an original 1969 edition of Barry Chinchin's *A Catalogue of Lundy Stamps* realized its £40 estimate, but a 1974 edition of Langham and Sherwood's (now largely superseded) *A Catalogue of Lundy Postal History* sold for only £8 against its £10 estimate. Among the periodicals offered, the August 1964 No. 12 ("Shakespeare") issue of *The Puffin* fetched £14, or almost double its £8 estimate, while the No. 14 through No. 19 issues of *The Puffin* only sold for £6.50 each against £8 estimates.

The three lots in the "bogus" category that sold were all hammered down at less than their estimates and as a category only realized 89.7% of their cumulative estimate. The most expensive "bogus" lot was a 1981 cover to Chesham bearing a pair of the Ian G. Wilkinson 1929 essay reproductions; it realized only £12 against a £15 estimate. Ephemera lots fared slightly better with 11 of the 21 offerings selling at 97.5% of their cumulative estimate. There were no spectacular ephemera lots as all but one lot sold for £6 or less, the exception being a mint example of the Wilkinson 1981 souvenir sheet with the 1929 essay reproductions, which realized £8.50 against its £9 estimate.

Ephemera lots were more hotly contested this time with four of the five that sold exceeding their estimates. The best ephemera item was a 10-inch by 7-inch 1776 engraving of the "Plan of Lundy Castle," which fetched £26 against an estimate of £18. I was amazed to see that one of my 1981 "45th Anniversary" souvenir cards with a posthumous reprint of the ACAS 1936 "large map" sold for £9 against an estimate of £5. [I still have the paste-ups for these cards, so I will reprint them soon and offer them once again as a "free gift" as I don't want anybody to pay that much for one.]

Warwick & Warwick Philatelic Auctions

Public auction sale 464 of Warwick & Warwick Ltd. (Chalon House, Scar Bank, Millers Road, Warwick, CV34 5DB, England; telephone 01926-499031, fax 01926-491906), which closed August 5, 1998, included three Lundy lots—a wholesale offering of the 1961 Europa set in enough mint sheets to provide approximately 1500 sets (estimated at £100) and two similar lots of the official 1974 R.N.L.I. FDC (estimated at £12 each). These lots did not sell and were offered again at the same estimates in Warwick & Warwick's sale no. 466, which closed October 7, 1998.

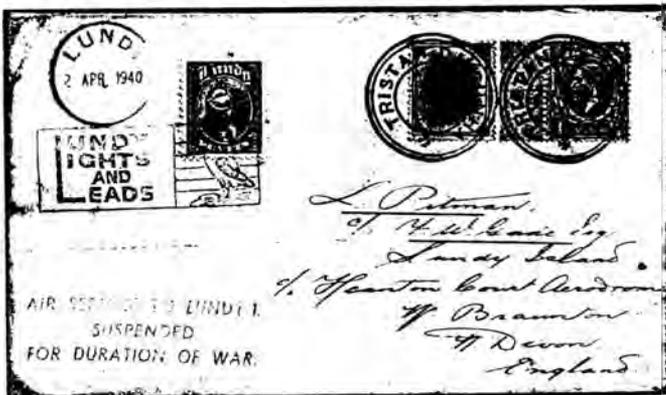
Warwick & Warwick's public auction sale 467, which closed November 4, 1998, offered one Lundy lot—an April 1936 flown cover to Bristol with a complete set of the ACAS "large map" stamps tied on the reverse—at a modest estimate of £30. This cover could be a bargain, particularly if it turned out to be a FDC for the "large maps" issue. The exact date was not specified in the description, nor was the cover illustrated, so this cover warranted a closer look.

LUNDY AT AUCTION (Continued)Stanley Gibbons October 30, 1998 Auction

David Donald wrote that Stanley Gibbons auctioned the Jack Cole Tristan da Cunha Collection on October 30, 1998. There were 383 lots in all, with two of them having a Lundy connection, being Pitman-prepared inward Lundy covers with Tristan



da Cunha cachets on front. The better of the two (*top left*) is a 1937 flown cover with a diagonally bisected ACAS "large map" 1d stamp tied by a type Cc datestamp at the upper left and a G.B. KGV 1½d definitive stamp tied by a London paquebot c.d.s. at the upper right. This is only the second Pitman "large map" bisect cover I have seen offered in two decades, and David reported it sold for



an astronomical £320 against a modest estimate of £90-100. This item is probably one of the rarest of all Lundy covers, with fewer (perhaps only four or five) existing than covers with the type Ca datestamp or 1969 acknowledgement cards franked with the "APPEAL" stamp. The second cover (*bottom left*) is an April 2, 1940 inward with an

"AIR SERVICE TO LUNDY SUSPENDED..." cachet at the lower left. David reported it realized £230 against an estimate of £70-90. Mike Thompson reported that he attended this auction, but a telephone bidder was purchasing everything in sight from lot 1 onwards, no matter what the price. Unfortunately, Mike was the underbidder on both of these lots and it appears as though these two fine Lundy postal history items now reside with a wealthy collector of Tristan da Cunha with little chance of getting into a Lundy collection anytime soon.

Cinderella Stamp Club (London) Members' Auctions

The Cinderella Stamp Club's Members' auction held October 18, 1997 had 23 lots of Lundy material with cumulative estimates/reserves of £188.50 among its 1093-lot offering. Sixteen Lundy lots with estimates/reserves of £127 sold for £147.20, or 15.5 percent above their estimates/reserves. Nine vendors appeared to be involved with the consignment of the Lundy material

LUNDY AT AUCTION (Continued)

in this sale as the 23 lots appeared in small clusters scattered throughout the catalogue. There was no spectacular, exhibition-quality Lundy-related material in this auction, but several of the Lundy lots were respectable, most notably a mint 1940 "Red Cross" $\frac{1}{2}$ p "Pnffin" variety, which sold for £41 against a reserve of £35, and a November 7, 1950 "Resumption of Air Service"-cacheted FDC for the narrow-setting "BY AIR" $\frac{1}{2}$ p stamp, which realized £26 against a reserve of £25. The star Lundy performer in this sale was an outward cover with "Delayed by Storm" cachet via Cardiff to Flat Holm on which two Flat Holm labels were affixed and tied by a green cachet; it fetched £8, twice its £4 reserve. A lot comprised of the three low-value 1940 "Red Cross" stamps, described as mint but having minor stains, sold for £18 against a modest estimate of £15.

The Cinderella Stamp Club's Members' auction held October 17, 1998 offered 56 lots of Lundy material (with cumulative estimates/reserves of £628.50) among its 1392 lots. Of these Lundy lots, 36 with estimates/reserves of £424.50 sold for £614.95, or 44.9 percent above their estimates/reserves. The 36 Lundy lots that sold comprised 64.2 percent of the 56 Lundy lots offered and 67.5 percent of the cumulative estimates/reserves.

Unlike the previous Cinderella Stamp Club auction held October 18, 1997, this sale contained some better Lundy material. Most noteworthy among the Lundy lots was a Phillips-prepared flown cover containing an ACAS $\frac{1}{2}$ d tramticket from roll 1 (#00403) cancelled by the rare type Ca straight-line datestamp (in this instance October 25, 1935). This cover was given a too modest estimate of £40, but bidders recognized its postal history significance and it sold for a whopping £180. A complete mint set of the 1943 "Wright Brothers biplane" overprints fetched £80 against a reserve of £50. Ten stamps from the 1942 "V + plane" issue (all values plus two types of the $\frac{1}{2}$ p and 1p) realized £43 against a modest reserve of £10. Somebody must have wanted a $\frac{1}{2}$ d tramticket from the third roll as a mint example (#01456) sold for £32 against a £10 reserve; however, a mint $\frac{1}{2}$ d tramticket from roll 10 (#05246) realized only £14 against another £10 reserve.

Glass Slipper Auctions Postal Sale #38 (October 31, 1998)

Seven Lundy lots were offered at a cumulative estimate of \$395 in the October 31, 1998 Postal Auction #38 conducted by Glass Slipper Auctions (P.O. Box 270511, West Hartford, Connecticut 06127-0511, U.S.A.; telephone/fax 860-521-6094, e-mail CTCind@aol.com). Five of the seven lots sold, realizing \$141 against a cumulative estimate of \$145. The prices realized that are cited in this summary below do not include an additional 10% commission charged to the buyers.

Five of the six stamp lots in this sale were fairly ordinary items. The exception consisted of what I would term "exhibit-quality" material—four denominations ($\frac{1}{2}$ p, 1p, 6p, and 9p) of the 1943 "IX Anniversary" overprints in mint (lower) inscription blocks of six, with each block containing the "missing propeller spin" variety at the upper right. This lot was reasonably estimated at \$200 against a *Newman* catalogue value of £201.50/\$301.75, but it did not sell. (It sold later via private treaty for \$150 plus 10% buyer's commission.) I considered the estimates of the other five stamp lots too high, with four of them ranging from 89% to 111% of *Newman* values. The exception was a mint block of four of the LACAL 1937 "5-line" overprint issue estimated at \$50, or only 70% of its £48/\$72 *Newman* value. Interestingly, the bidders disagreed with me as the four lots that I thought were estimated too high were the ones that sold, and the LACAL "5-line" overprint block went unsold—naturally!

LUNDY AT AUCTION (Continued)

The lone postal history lot consisted of three 1947-48 outward covers and may have been the "sleeper" of the Lundy material as this lot was estimated at \$35 based on the *Newman* value of the stamps themselves (\$43.50) and not as covers! None of the covers were illustrated (while, in contrast, all six stamp lots were "photo" lots), so prospective bidders were dealing with a "pig in a poke" situation here. However, one of the covers was described as having a 1943 perforated gold-overprinted "IX Anniversary" Tighearna sheetlet (*Newman* #46), an unusual franking and post-wartime postal use of the issue, so this lot probably was a bargain at its \$42 realization (even at \$46.20 when one considers the 10% commission added to the hammer price).

Channel Island Stamp Company's Postal Bid Sales

Postal bid sale no. 166 of the Channel Island Stamp Company (C.I.S.C., 4 Havilland Street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; telephone 01481-725560, fax 01481-711012), which closed October 2, 1998, offered three Lundy postal history lots with a cumulative estimate of £70. The lots were a 1939 cover to Durham with a complete set of five of the first definitives on the back (estimated at £25), a plain 1954 outward postcard with no British postage but "franked" with a 1943 "Red Cross" 2-puffin stamp (estimated at £35), and a 1959 inward cover addressed to Workman, Old Light (estimated at £10).

C.I.S.C.'s postal bid sale no. 167, which closed November 6, 1998, offered seven Lundy lots with a cumulative estimate of £103.50. There was no exhibition-quality material in this sale as the lots ranged from two 1942 "V + plane" overprints (estimated at £10) to a grouping of three 1992 covers to Canada with various Lundy postal markings (estimated at £12.50).

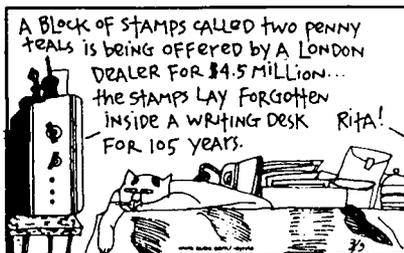
C.I.S.C.'s postal bid sale no. 168, which closed December 11, 1998, had three Lundy cover lots at a cumulative estimate of £47.50. The best of these was a grouping of six 1970s-1990s covers and two postcards, which was estimated at £17.50.

Phil Brehaut's Postal Auctions

In his Postal Auction no. 7, which closed December 8, 1998, Phil Brehaut (49 Mount Durand, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands; telephone 01481-710361, fax 01481-720716) offered 32 lots of Lundy material with a cumulative estimate of £552.50. The best lot perhaps was a mint example of the rare 1969 "APPEAL" overprint stamp, modestly estimated at £110 against a current £195 catalogue value. This sale included a nice selection of uncommon covers, postcards, proofs, and offbeat modern material, all at reasonable estimates with respect to catalogue values. I suggest you contact Phil and ask him to add you to his mailing list.

Sylvia

by Nicole Hollander



Announcements

Lundy Field Society Publications and Membership Information

The *Lundy Field Society 48th Annual Report (1997)* has been distributed to L.F.S. members. The *1997 Report* is a perfect-bound, 113-page book with cardstock cover, which includes a useful map of Lundy on the inside back, and with two unpaginated color plates—a fine publication, indeed. The *1997 Report* contains 23 nonphilatelic reports, articles, and abstracts, including Elizabeth Davey's "Puffin Numbers on Lundy During Summer 1997." Davey reports that the puffin counts ranged from a low of 13 (July 14) to a high of 31 (June 9) over the 14-week survey period. Elsewhere in this issue, A. M. Taylor's "Birds on Lundy 1997" report includes this entry: "*Puffin Fratercula arctica*. Breeding now doubtful. Present in small numbers, April to August. Major decline in the last 50 years."

The L.F.S. *Annual Reports* and staple-bound annual *Newsletters* are included as subscriptions to L.F.S. members. Membership in the L.F.S. is open to anyone with an interest in Lundy. L.C.C. members are encouraged to become L.F.S. members, if just for obtaining the excellent, interesting *Annual Report* and *Newsletter*, which are valuable literature additions to one's library's "Lundy" section! The L.F.S. also sponsors an annual Charter Excursion to the Island at reduced costs to members. The 1999 L.F.S. Charter to Lundy is scheduled for Sunday, May 30, 1999, from Ilfracombe. Membership dues/subscription costs were only £15 annually into the late 1990s (if my memory serves me), but I don't know if the fees have been increased in recent years. So, prior to sending in any payment, I suggest you inquire first to the L.F.S. Honorary Secretary, C. J. Webster, 38 Greenway Avenue, Taunton, Somerset, TA2 6HY, England, and request details of membership, cost, and an application form. Please tell him you are a member of the L.C.C. and read about the L.F.S. in the *LCCPQ*! —RSC

Custom Binders Available for *The New Puffin Journal*

Stanley A. Newman (#082), co-Editor of the L.C.C. U.K. Chapter's triannual publication, *The New Puffin Journal (TNPJ)*, announced that special binders for *TNPJ* are now available for £4.75 each plus £1 (U.K.) or £1.75 (Europe), or \$13 (airmail)/\$11 (surface mail) each. Bound in maroon leatherette with gold lettering ("THE NEW/PUFFIN/JOURNAL") appearing on the spine, each binder holds 12 issues of *TJPV*. Order from: Stanley Newman, Lundy Collectors Club, 93 Montpelier Road, Brighton, BN1 3BE, England.

News of L.C.C. Members

- L.C.C. U.K. Chapter Auctioneer Mike Thompson (#288) was one of six Channel Islands Specialists' Society members who presented displays to the Great Britain Philatelic Society on September 19, 1998. Mike's display was on Herm Island's Local Post Service from 1949 to 1969 and concentrated on the first issue of "map" stamps, different printings, and their use.
- Two L.C.C. members are authors of articles that appear in the *Lundy Field Society Newsletter*, No. 28, Autumn 1998, edited by Ann Westcott. John Holman (#097) wrote of novelist Evelyn Waugh's holiday on Lundy in 1925 in a three-page feature titled "Waugh on Lundy." Roger S. Cichorz (#022) contributed a two-page review of *Lundy Island — A Monograph* by John Roberts Chanter. This 1997 Edition reprint is reviewed in the book reviews section of this issue of the *LCCPQ* and is still available from Lazarus Press, Unit 7, Caddsdow Business Park, Bideford, Devon, EX39 3DX, England for £15 plus £2 postage and packing.

LUNDY

COLLECTORS CLUB

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