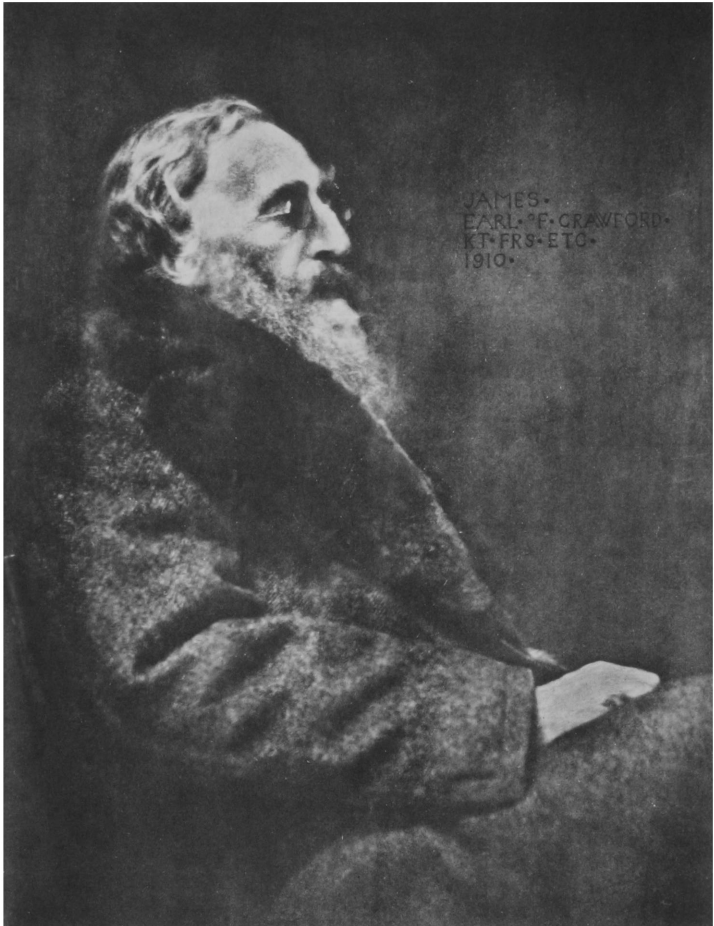


CATALOGUE  
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OF  
PHILATELIC LITERATURE  
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*James Ludovic, 26th Earl of Crawford*

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## PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION

THE CRAWFORD Library is without doubt the most complete collection of early philatelic literature in existence. It was formed between 1898 and 1913 by James Ludovic, 26th Earl of Crawford and 9th Earl of Balcarres. That such a remarkable specialized library of some 4,500 volumes should have been formed in so short a time only indicates the dedication of the collector. The great joy of the Crawford Library, apart from its completeness, is the special materials it contains: a run of the early postal notices of China must be very rare if not unique; the notebooks kept by the early collector, Judge F.A. Philbrick, are quite fascinating; the literature and ephemera associated with the early Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain and with early philatelic exhibitions are a delight and give insight into an early philatelic age—these are but three of the very many examples.

The Earl was indeed fortunate in securing the services of Edward (later Sir Edward) Denny Bacon (the Philatelic Advisor to the Trustees of the British Museum, President of the Philatelic Literature Society, later to become Curator of the Royal Philatelic Collection and President of The Royal Philatelic Society, London) to arrange and catalogue his philatelic library, a task which lasted from 1901 to 1911. The result of this work appeared in the latter year as Volume VII of *Bibliotheca Lindesiana* and included an Introduction by the Earl outlining the history of his Collection and a preface by Bacon describing how to use the book, both retained in this edition. A Supplement appeared in 1926 and an Addenda in 1938. The British Library is pleased to be associated with the publisher, The Printer's Stone Limited, of this revised edition of these three works. The special importance of this edition is that it includes the British Library shelfmarks for the books, thus allowing easier access and better remote identification. The master used for this edition is Sir Edward's

personal copy (the handwritten textual notes are his; the numbering by another, later and anonymous hand).

The 26th Earl died in 1913 and bequeathed his outstanding philatelic library to the British Museum of which he had been a Trustee. The library departments of the Museum were transferred to the new national library, The British Library, on its formation in 1973 and it is this institution which now maintains the collection. It is the cornerstone of the British Library's extensive philatelic literature holdings.

It is fitting that this present volume should be published in 1991 as the year marks not only the 80th anniversary of the original 1911 edition but also the centenary of the death of Thomas Key Tapling who bequeathed his remarkable stamp collection to the nation, thus establishing the incomparable national Philatelic Collections, held at the British Library.

It may come as a surprise to some that not all the works listed are in the Library; the user of this volume will know which these are by the absence of a shelfmark. The reason for this is that the original listing, as noted on its title page, was a bibliography, encompassing all known works up to 1911 and was not solely a catalogue of the Earl's collection. The addition of the shelfmarks underscores that duality.

To those who will use this catalogue in applying for volumes to be read in the British Library Reading Rooms, or who may wish to identify works by shelfmark, it should be noted that the correct (i.e. complete) shelfmark is made up of the number appearing next to the entry preceded by the word Crawford, for example "Crawford 1721".

In his will, Lord Crawford, referring to his bequest of the philatelic section of his library, said "I am anxious that...it shall be of the greatest use for reference." It is to be hoped that this edition, with shelfmarks, will facilitate the attainment of that wish.



Bibliotheca Lindesiana

Vol. VII

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF  
THE WRITINGS  
GENERAL, SPECIAL AND PERIODICAL  
FORMING THE LITERATURE  
OF  
PHILATELY

*Divided into Two Parts*

(1) AUTHORS AND TITLES

(2) PERIODICALS

AT THE ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY PRESS

1911

WITH HIS GRACIOUS PERMISSION  
THIS WORK IS DEDICATED  
TO HIS MAJESTY  
THE KING  
WHO, AS DUKE OF YORK, AND PRINCE OF WALES  
HONOURED THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON  
BY BEING THEIR PRESIDENT  
FROM MAY, 1896, TO MAY, 1910



## THE INTRODUCTION TO THE SUBJECT.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of Philately—such is the work I venture to present to my friends as the seventh volume of my *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*, and as the subject-matter is so different from what I have previously dealt with I feel it incumbent upon me to offer a few words of explanation.

In the first place, am I not right in thinking that many persons will say *What is Philately?* The word will be sought for in vain in the dictionaries of fifty years ago, indeed it was only invented by M. Herpin of Paris, in the year 1865, and then only to fill the growing demand for a better term to define Stamp Collecting.

I can see a smile of indulgence pass my reader's features as he calls to mind his school days, and how he collected, begged, and exchanged stamps, stirred up by the hope of one day having the "best collection in the school," how, when he had passed that stage of life, his collection fell to a younger brother, or got lost when he put away childish things.

In some few cases, however, the spirit of research and acquisition had taken a deeper hold upon the minds of the boys the more especially where they had succeeded in awakening the interest of their parents. This interest, primarily one of sympathy with the child took root in the soil of the earlier generation, one able to bring to bear on the pursuit greater resources, and a wider power of investigation. In my own case, though an ardent collector while at Eton, I ceased to be so after leaving, and I am sorry to say that I cannot recall what became of the collection. Nevertheless, some thirty-five years later (1898), I was at Sotheby's one day to bid for an early MS. (which by the way I lost to the Bodleian), and saw on the shelves a fat volume of stamps, which, out of sentiment, I bought. Ill-health was driving me out of England for the winter months—and the book went with me on the yacht, and I have never repented the purchase. Since then I must have sailed nearly 100,000 miles about the world, and I have always taken on my travels some stamps for study and arrangement, thus providing myself with an interesting and unfailling occupation.

Not only this, but I learnt how widely spread over

the face of the globe was the interest in the subject, and that the possession of a "Stamp Album" was of itself an admirable letter of introduction or passport to the kindest welcome, always extended by the members of this great family, the one to the other.

In the course of fifty years, many and great changes have been brought about in the details of collection and in the methods of arrangement. That which has proved of the greatest value, we owe to a group of collectors in Paris, who from their investigations, have prepared a systematised classification scheme, which has proved itself capable of infinite subdivision, without in any way impairing the original thought.

This School of Paris was soon received into favour by the more advanced collectors of Great Britain, though naturally some objections were raised. The classification scheme above-mentioned is now adopted throughout the world, and is so familiar to all collectors that I fear one is apt to forget to whom we owe so much.

But I must keep to my subject, which is Bibliography, not stamps. The beginner always requires guidance and help in the acquisition of a knowledge of his subject, and his first demand is for books—so was it with me, and I soon found that there was a literature on the subject, on a far larger scale than I had thought possible, but it was not easy to procure, nor were there any booksellers who gave attention to these works. However, I determined to form a philatelic section of the Library. There was in existence such a Library in the United States, which had been formed by Mr. J. K. Tiffany of St. Louis, Mo., one of the greatest authorities and writers on the subject of philately in America. He had endeavoured from earliest times to obtain everything he could learn of, wherever published, and with a very great measure of success. In 1874 he printed a catalogue of his books which has been the standard work of the day. Full of years and honour he crossed the boundary early in 1897, when additions ceased to be made to the collection. It was not until 1901 that a whisper was heard of the possibility of its coming into the market.

## THE INTRODUCTION TO THE SUBJECT

Experience had taught me that others would have heard the rumours as soon as, or before, I did, and that prompt action alone would be of use. After a short time I had the pleasure of learning that my overtures were acceptable and that the celebrated Tiffany Library was on its way across the seas. In due course a good many tons of books were safely delivered at Cavendish Square.

In the meantime, I had been fortunate enough to secure the assistance of Mr. E. D. Bacon, than whom no one in this section of the world's learning is better known.

In the course of time we got all the books shelved and into a provisional scheme of order. The general lines of a catalogue were considered, and I determined to separate the Library into two main divisions, the one comprising all the writings on the subject as individual works, the other consisting entirely of periodical literature and journals. Much had to be done to restore the continuity of the collection for the years since the death of Mr. Tiffany, 1897-1902, and then to endeavour to fill up gaps and wants. Mr. Bacon prepared lists of desiderata, and for some years I advertised largely, with a considerable amount of success. In this I was greatly assisted by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Limited, by the use of their "Monthly Journal," which is to be found in all parts of the civilised world.

Since then no opportunities have been passed of adding to the Library, either in single purchases or by buying *en masse*. The most important acquisition I have made in this way occurred some three years ago on the death of Herr Heinrich Fränkel, who was Librarian of the leading Philatelic Society in Berlin for many years, and who was possessed of one of the best Libraries on the Continent. Herr Fränkel's collection was very rich in European and especially in early German literature, a section where I was but poorly supplied. I was fortunate, therefore, in being able to secure it, and then, having taken out such works as I was in need of, I transferred the whole of the remaining volumes to the Library of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, and thus every portion will be utilised to the best advantage.

The first issue of Postage Stamps was made on the 6th May, 1840—and the first book known to have been printed on the subject was published in December, 1861. In those twenty-one years, the pursuit had grown sufficiently to induce persons to risk printing and catering to an increasing demand. From that moment a steady movement forward has continued, and I consider that no other pursuit has evoked so large an output of literature in the short space of fifty years.

I will go further—I know of no branch of writing in which there exists so great a number of *actual* rarities. Little journals exist by the score whose lives did not go beyond a week and whose existence is only known by single copies. They are found in Manuscript, in Hectograph, in Lithography and typewritten and in printed form of the roughest description with illustrations in the text very nearly approaching in ugliness to some of the stamps they are anxious to describe.

Now a great change has come about—both in the methods of collecting and arranging the collections which are made, and in the books and the journals which abound. The illustrations and general appearance of these publications compare favourably with any similar work.

It may well be understood that I do not possess every one of these rare little works, and further that it is probable others may still exist unknown to me. However, in order to make this catalogue of more general use, I have endeavoured to describe everything that has come under my notice. I could only effect this purpose by appeal to friendly collectors, and I am most anxious here to record my most grateful thanks for the generous help which has been afforded to Mr. Bacon and to myself by the following gentlemen:—

P. J. Anderson (Aberdeen).  
F. A. Bellamy (Oxford).  
H. Clark (Angmering).  
J. A. Cook (Waterloo, Iowa, U.S.A.).  
A. Dethier (Bruxelles).  
H. E. Deats (Flemington, New Jersey, U.S.A.).  
Dr. Emilio Diena (Rome).  
Abel Fontaine (Buenos Ayres).  
W. V. Morten (Leeds).  
C. A. Nast (Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.).  
A. J. Parés (Toulon).  
F. J. Peplow (Dulwich).  
E. B. Power (New York).  
W. R. Ricketts (Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.).  
Dr. Otto Rommel (Leipzig).  
B. T. K. Smith (London).  
V. Suppantsehitech (Graz).  
The late H. Fränkel (Berlin).

Many rare little volumes are described in the following pages, from the unique copies in their possession, thereby greatly adding to the interest of the Catalogue.

CRAWFORD.

2, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.  
February, 1911.

## THE PREFACE TO THE CATALOGUE.

THE present catalogue is drawn up for the most part on the lines usually adopted for such works, but the introduction of a few special features has been thought advisable in dealing with a distinct class of literature such as this. A short description of the arrangement of the contents will, therefore, not be out of place and may prove useful to anyone consulting the lists.

The work is divided into two divisions, as the periodicals form such a numerous class that it was thought it would facilitate reference purposes if they were grouped by themselves. The first part of the catalogue consists of what may be considered "Separate works," while the second part is confined to "Periodicals". An Appendix A. is added giving a list of the philatelic journals arranged under the names of the countries in which they were published, in chronological sequence in each instance, and an Appendix B. gives an annotated list of the principal sources of information for philatelic literature collectors.

The works listed in Part I. are arranged under the name of the author where this is known. Publishers of stamp catalogues and price-lists are assumed to be the authors of such works whenever the actual author's name is not mentioned or is unknown. In the case of other works where the author's name does not appear and is unknown, they will be found catalogued under the first word of the title, ignoring, as is usual, the initial article, if any is present. The title of each work is followed by the place of publication, the name of the publisher and the date, but when no publisher's name is given, it is to be understood that it is the same as that of the author. In the case of a work or journal, which is known to have been printed at a different place from that in which it was published, the names of both the town of publication and that where it was printed are given.

The publications of societies, clubs and exhibitions are arranged under the names of the cities or towns in which the associations were or are domiciled and the exhibitions were held. But when the annual meetings of bodies, such as the "American Philatelic Association"

and the "Deutscher Philatelisten Tag," take place in different towns, their publications are given under the name of the societies. All music having a philatelic or postal title is listed under the heading "Music," followed by the names of the composers in alphabetical order. Catalogues of public auction sales of stamps are placed under the heading "Auction Catalogues" and are there sub-divided under the names of the various promoters. The list of auction catalogues includes all those of Great Britain, all those of early times, and the more important sales of recent years held in the United States and other countries. Auction catalogues of stamps, even when priced, except of large and well-known collections, are of very meagre interest or use, and the list has no pretensions to be exhaustive in the case of sales other than those of Great Britain. Similarly in regard to dealers' price-lists and priced-catalogues, it is obvious to every philatelist that it would be quite impossible to compile an exhaustive list of these, nor would any such list be of actual utility. The course adopted has been to include all the early published lists and catalogues contained in the collection, all those that deal with the stamps of any particular country or are drawn up on specialist lines, and, of recent years, those published by the chief stamp-dealers throughout the world.

Part I. contains under the name of each country a subject index of all the separately published works in the collection that deal specially with the stamps of that country. It is hoped that this index will be found useful by students who desire to consult the special works that have already been published upon the stamps of any particular country or who may be thinking of writing on the same topic themselves.

In Part II. the sub-title of a journal is only given when this appears without variation on the whole of the numbers issued. When the place of publication or name of the publisher is changed during the life of a journal, the abbreviation "etc." is added after the original place or name, and full particulars of the alteration are given in the note attached to the journal.

The height of each item is given in inches and the

## THE PREFACE TO THE CATALOGUE

abbreviations "*Mis. St. Pamph.*," or "*Mis. St. Jour.*," after an entry signifies that the work is bound up in the series of volumes labelled "Miscellaneous Stamp Pamphlets," or "Miscellaneous Stamp Journals," whichever it may be.

Part I. contains all separate works published to the end of 1908, except in the case of auction catalogues, the list of which is only completed to the end of 1906. Part II. includes all periodicals issued to the end of 1906, but those journals which were in progress at that period and have since become defunct, are completed to the end of their careers.

The compilation of the chronological lists of philatelic journals given in Appendix A. has presented a good deal of difficulty in determining which merited inclusion

and which did not. A reference to Part II. of the catalogue shows that there is a large class of journals that may be called semi-philatelic, but in some instances these contain more philatelic matter than others that have a purely philatelic title. The rule that has been followed is to include all journals with philatelic titles, all those that have any connection with philately designated in the sub-titles and such others in which the contents are solely or principally philatelic.

The Appendix B. includes particulars of all the early bibliographical notices of a philatelic nature, and such later works and articles as I have personally found most useful in my researches.

E. D. BACON.