

A
PHILATELIC HISTORY
OF THE
**OLYMPIC
GAMES**



by ERNEST TRORY



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**A PHILATELIC HISTORY OF THE
OLYMPIC GAMES**

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INTRODUCTION



THE ORIGINS OF THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES are lost in the mists of time. One tradition is that the first race was between Pelops and Oenomanes who used to challenge suitors for the hand of his daughter Hippodameia—and then slay them. Another tradition attributes the festival to Heracles, son of Zeus, who conquered his four brothers in a foot race, was crowned with wild olive leaves, and established a contest which was to be held every five years.

The first historical fact connected with the Olympic Games is their revival by Iphitus, King of Elis. He accomplished this with the help of Lycurgus, King of Sparta, and Cleosthenes of Pisa. The date of the revival, however, is uncertain. Some ancient writers put it at 884 B.C. and others at 828 B.C.

It was in 776 B.C. that the Greeks started to measure their calendar in Olympiads and it is from that date that the records of the Ancient Olympic Games begin. Thereafter, the Games were held every four years in the "Sacred Month" during which all hostilities ceased, to enable the citizens of the various Greek States to attend the Games without suffering disturbance on their way through enemy territory. The Games were finally abolished in 393 A.D. by decree of the Emperor Theodosius.

The ancient Olympic Games were celebrated at Olympia, in the plain of Elis, in western Peloponnesus, upon the banks of what is now the river Alpheus. The basis of the Greek Olympic cult was religious, and the Games took place during the period when sacrifices were made to the Gods.

Considerable excavations on the site were made by the Germans at the end of the 19th century, and the ruins of temples built to Zeus and Hera were uncovered. The ancient stadium, where the Games were held; a gymnasium for indoor events; and a hippodrome for chariot racing were also partially excavated. In the Temple of Hera, a discus was found with the name of Iphitus inscribed on it.

In the early days, there was only one race in the programme—a foot race of one lap. Entries were always numerous and many heats had to be run. The event took place on one day only, so the winner would have had to run and win many times. Later, no fewer than twenty-three other events were included in the programme. Then the Games lasted for five days, the first and last being devoted to religious ceremonies and rites. The second day was always reserved for contests between youths of under eighteen years; the third day was for equestrian events and for adult athletics including running, wrestling and boxing; the fourth day was for the ancient pentathlon which comprised running, jumping, throwing the discus, throwing the javelin, and wrestling.

From being local, the ancient Olympic Games became Peloponnesian, Hellenic, Pan-Hellenic and finally, with the Roman conquest, universal. Philip II of Macedonia and the Emperors Tiberius and Nero were among those who won Olympic honours, the latter nearly losing his life in 67 A.D. when he was flung from a chariot drawn by five pairs of unbroken horses during the 211th Ancient Olympic Games.



The idea of reviving the Olympic Games in modern times came from Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a Frenchman deeply interested in problems of national education. He was a descendant of Rubens, the painter, and of Cyrano de Bergerac. As a boy, he was educated at a Jesuit school in Paris and later became a cadet at a famous French Military Academy.

Sport played no part in French education in those days. Baron Pierre de Coubertin, however, was widely travelled and had been greatly impressed by the organisation of sport as he had seen it in Britain and in the

United States. He was an ardent admirer of the system of public school life of which Dr. Arnold was the founder. He had visited Rugby School and he had travelled to Much Wenlock, in Shropshire, where he had met Dr. W. P. Brookes.

At a meeting of the Union des Sportes Athletiques, held in the Sorbonne on the 25th November, 1892, Baron Pierre de Coubertin said, "Let us export our oarsmen, our runners, our fencers into other lands. That is the true Free Trade of the future; and the day it is introduced into Europe the cause of Peace will have received a new and strong ally. It now inspires me to touch upon the further step I now propose, and in it I shall ask that the help you have given me hitherto you will extend again, so that together we may attempt to realise, upon a basis suitable to the conditions of our modern life, the splendid and beneficent task of reviving the Olympic Games."

In 1894, an International Congress was organised in Paris to "discuss and disseminate the true principles of amateur sport." By its unanimous vote, the Congress decided upon the revival of the Olympic Games and the institution of the International Olympic Committee. On the proposition of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, it was agreed that the First Olympiad of the new series should be celebrated in Athens in 1896.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin was President of the International Olympic Committee until 1925 when he resigned, reserving the right to have a say in the appointment of his successor. He died, quite suddenly, whilst walking in a public park in Geneva in 1937, leaving a vast collection of writings.



1(S1) SPECIAL SEAL
Issued by the International
Olympic Committee in 1894.

Note: The following history is divided into Olympiads instead of the usual Chapters. An Olympiad is a period of time—four years. There may be differences of opinion as to the commencement date of an Olympiad but, for practical purposes, we shall take the date of the first day of the first year of the first Olympiad of the modern series as 1st January, 1896. All Olympiads have not been celebrated with Games. Owing to the two World Wars, no Games were held during the VIth, XIIth and XIIIth Olympiads. When Olympiads have been celebrated, the Games have always been held during the first year of the Olympiad. In the first year of the VIIIth Olympiad, a new series of Winter Games was started. This series is numbered consecutively.

Note re catalogue numbering: All bold figures in parenthesis refer to designs, whether they be of stamps, postmarks, vignettes, souvenir cards, souvenir envelopes or postal stationery. These items are also numbered individually. Thus 6(4) means stamp No. 6, design No. (4). Minor differences in design are ignored. 1(P1) Stadium means postmark No. 1, design No. (P1) with the word "Stadium." 2(P1) Zappeion means postmark No. 2, design (P1) but the word "Zappeion" instead of "Stadium."

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1ST OLYMPIAD

1896 — 1899



ALTHOUGH the proposal to celebrate the 1st Olympiad of the new series in Athens was warmly welcomed by the King of Greece and by the Duke of Sparta, there was some opposition at first from the Prime Minister. But public interest was aroused by Baron Pierre de Coubertin and his allies in Greece, and eventually the Prime Minister authorised the Committee of the Zappeion to lend its aid in the necessary organisation. The Committee of the Zappeion administered a trust fund which was part of a legacy left to the state by the Zappas brothers. The legacy provided for the erection of an Exhibiton Hall to be called the Zappeion.

The Zappeion Hall now stands in the beautiful Public Gardens of the same name which lead up to the magnificent Stadium of white marble built by the generosity of M. Averoff, a rich Greek merchant in Alexandria, on the site of the ancient Stadium, at a cost of a million drachmae.

Just after 3 p.m. on Monday, the 6th April, 1896, the King of Greece rose from his seat in the new Athens Stadium and said, "I proclaim the opening of the First International Olympic Games in Athens." There followed a cantata specially composed for the occasion and then the sound of a bugle announced the beginning of the first contest. After an interval of more than fifteen hundred years, the Olympic Games had begun again.

285 competitors from 13 nations took part in the Olympic Games in Athens in 1896. The United States who had played little part in the preliminaries, carried off nine of the twelve athletic titles. Two went to Britain.

Most of the entries were of an individual character, many being from competitors who happened to be in Athens at the time and saw the local advertisements. The U.S.A. team was drawn almost wholly from the Boston Athletic Association. None of the British A.A.A. champions of 1895 competed. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the winning achievements were well below the national standards of Britain and the U.S.A.

The only Greek victory in the Games was the Marathon which was won by Spiridon Loues amid scenes of great excitement. The atmosphere was tense as the spectators in the Stadium awaited news of the runners. Then a messenger on horseback rode in to report that a Greek was on his way to Athens ahead of a field of twenty-five. At length, the slim figure of Loues, a shepherd, came running into the arena. So great was the excitement, that two members of the Greek Royal Family came down from their seats and ran alongside the winner to the finishing tape.

In commemoration of the 1896 Games, a set of stamps was designed by Professor Gillieron and engraved by E. Mouchon, whose name appears under the frame of each stamp. The stamps were typographed by the French Government Printing Works in Paris and issued by the Greek Post Office on the 6th April, 1896. Owing to the fact that Greece did not adopt the Gregorian calendar until 1923, however, collectors seeking first day postmarks must look for stamps cancelled with the 25th March date stamp. The designs in this set were all inspired by subjects from the ancient Olympic Games or from ancient Greek mythology.

1896 (6 Apr.). Designed by Prof. Gillieron. Engraved by E. Mouchon.
 Typographed by the French Government Printing Works, Paris. Perf. 14 x 13½
 or 13½ x 14. No watermark.



(1) Nude boxers taking part in the ancient Olympic Games.



(2) Discus Thrower. From the well-known statue by Myron. Circa 500 B.C.



(3) Antique Amphora from Attica depicting Pallas Athene with helmet, shield and spear.



(4) Winged figure of Nike, Goddess of Victory, driving a Quadriga or four-horsed chariot.



(5) The Acropolis and the Stadium where the Olympic Games were held in 1896.



(8) The Acropolis with the Propylaea, the Temple of Nike Apteros and the Parthenon.



(6) The statue of Hermes by Praxiteles. Circa 360 B.C. Excavated in Olympia.



(7) The Ancient statue of Nike, Goddess of Victory by Paconius. Circa 550 B.C. Excavated in Olympia.

NORMALS

1 (1)	1 lepta (ochre)	4,000,000
2 (1)	2 lepta (pink)	3,000,000
3 (2)	5 lepta (mauve)	3,000,000
4 (2)	10 lepta (slate)	2,000,000
5 (3)	20 lepta (red-brown)	4,000,000
6 (4)	25 lepta (red)	2,033,670
7 (3)	40 lepta (pale violet)	153,360
8 (4)	60 lepta (grey-black)	23,760
9 (5)	1 drachma (blue)	221,250
10 (6)	2 drachmae (bistre)	157,800
11 (7)	5 drachmae (green)	107,160
12 (8)	10 drachmae (brown)	52,200

Note: The figures in the final column refer to the numbers issued.

VARIETIES

- 2a (1) 2 lepta pink
Without engraver's name at foot.
- 8a (4) 60 lepta deep black
Second printing. (June 1896).

Note: Although the bulk of the stamps from this printing may have been released in June, it is possible that some may have been released earlier. The copy on the cover on Page 5 appears to be from the second printing.

- 10a (6) 2 drachmae bistre
Horizontally imperf. between pair.

FORGERIES

- 7f (3) 40 lepta pale violet
- 8f (4) 60 lepta grey black
- 10f (6) 2 drachmae bistre
- 11f (7) 5 drachmae green
- 12f. (8) 10 drachmae brown

Note: Sperati forged the 5 and 10 drachmae values. Fournier also forged these stamps.

NOTE ON THE JULIAN AND GREGORIAN CALENDARS

BY the year 46 B.C. there was a difference of three months between the civil Roman year and the astronomical year. To remedy this, Julius Caesar fixed the average length of the year at $365\frac{1}{4}$ days and decreed that there should be 365 days in an ordinary year and 366 days in every fourth, or leap year.

The Julian Calendar, although a great improvement on the older method of calculating the year, now made the year some 11 minutes and 14 seconds too long. It was not until Pope Gregory XIII took the matter up, however, that any serious attempt was made to rectify the error. By then, it was obvious that the error amounted to approximately three days in every 400 years.

In 1582, the ten days which represented the difference between the date of the vernal equinox in 325 and in 1582, were annulled; and in order that the error should not occur again, it was ordered that the centurial years should not be recognised as leap years unless they were divisible by 400.

By 1587, most of the Catholic countries had adopted the Gregorian Calendar although England did not fall into line until 1752. Greece, however, did not adopt the new calendar until 1923. Thus, at the Olympic Games in 1896, Greece, in common with all other Balkan countries embracing the Greek Orthodox religion, was using a calendar that was twelve days behind the calendar being used in the rest of Europe.



A VERY RARE FIRST DAY COVER FROM THE AUTHOR'S COLLECTION

TREASURY CACHETS

IN THE MIDDLE of April, 1897, northern Thessaly was occupied by the Turks and large quantities of stamps, including the Olympic Games issue of 1896, were seized.

In order to prevent these stamps from being used in Greece, to the detriment of the revenue, orders were issued that all stamps still in the hands of the Greek Government should be overprinted with a special Treasury cachet to mark their validity.

The cachet, about the size of a large hand-stamped postmark, was applied to overprint four small stamps or two large ones. Later, in order

to avoid confusion with used stamps, the cachet was applied to the backs of the stamps.

This control cachet had the Greek Coat of Arms in the centre; and the word "TAMEION" meaning Treasury, followed by the name of the district in an outer, double circle. Examples are known



to exist for the districts of Syros, Elis and Ithaca, and there are probably others. The author would be pleased to hear from readers having examples overprinted for other districts.

SURCHARGES

IN 1900 and 1901, the remaining stocks of the Olympic Games issue were surcharged with new values for foreign parcels and for money orders.

There are also variations in the size of the normal "M" but the sheet positions are not known.

A M
ΛΕΝΤΑ
5
(TYPE S1)

The "A.M." in the surcharge stood for "Axia Metelliki" or "Value in Gold". Five values were surcharged and varieties exist on all five values.

9 (5) S1 5 lepta on 1 drachma (Dec. 1900)

- a. With wrong font "M"
- b. With double surcharge
- c. With double surcharge and wrong font "M"

The wrong font "M" (with serifs) occurs in only six positions out of sixty and is, therefore, nine times as scarce as the normal.

The six stamps with the wrong font "M" are the top pairs of stamps on panes 3, 4 and 6. See diagram 1. The wrong font "M" on the second stamp on pane 6 is much smaller than the others.

(1)	(2)
1 2	1 2
3 4	3 4
5 6	5 6
7 8	7 8
9 10	9 10
(3)	(4)
1 2	1 2
3 4	3 4
5 6	5 6
7 8	7 8
9 10	9 10
(5)	(6)
1 2	1 2
3 4	3 4
5 6	5 6
7 8	7 8
9 10	9 10

Note: Sheets of the 1 drachma value (and of the 10 drachmae value) consisted of sixty stamps made up of six panes (2 x 3) each of ten stamps (2 x 5).

continued from previous page

Only one sheet of sixty stamps received the double surcharge, so 54 of these were issued with the normal "M" and six with the wrong font "M", of which one was the smaller, wrong font "M". If this stamp still exists, it is unique.

* * *

- 7 (3) S1 25 lepta on 40 lepta (4th Jan. 1901)
a. With 50 lepta surcharge in black as well.

* * *

- 10 (6) S1 50 lepta on 2 drachma (4th Jan. 1901)
a. With broad "O"
b. With double surcharge
c. With double surcharge and broad "O"

The narrow "O" (diameter 2.75 mm) occurs 38 times in a sheet and the broad "O" (diameter 3.5 mm) occurs 22 times. The narrow "O" may therefore, be considered as the normal.

The broad "O" occurs on stamps 1 and 3 in pane 1; on stamps 4, 8 and 10 in pane 2; on stamps 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 in pane 3; on stamps 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9 in pane 4; on stamp 1 in pane 5; and on stamps 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in pane 6.

* * *

A M
ΔΡΑΧΜΗ
1
(TYPE S2)

- 11 (7) S2 1 drachma on 5 drachmae (Jan. 1901)
a. With Greek "D" for "A" in "Drachma"

Note: This error occurs on stamp 9 in pane 4.

* * *

- 12 (8) S2 2 drachmae on 10 drachmae (Jan. 1901)
a. With Greek "D" for "A" in "Drachmae"

Note: This error occurs on stamp 7 of pane 5.

As the surcharged stamps were used only for foreign parcels and money orders, they are quite scarce in genuine used condition.

Dangerous forgeries of most of the errors are known to exist as well as numerous forgeries of the normal stamps, surcharges and postmark.

Some forgeries of the double surcharges are particularly well executed. Inverted surcharges are also known to have been forged. These do not exist in a genuine state.

(1)	(2)	(3)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
(4)	(5)	(6)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Note: Sheets of the 2 drachmae value (and of the 40 lepta and 5 drachmae values) consisted of sixty stamps made up of six panes (3 x 2) each of ten stamps (5 x 2).

FISCAL OVERPRINTS

THE 1 drachma and the 10 drachmae are also known overprinted for fiscal use.

«A.E.P.»

ΛΕΠΤΩΝ 30

The initials in the overprint stand for State Mortgage Record Office but very little is known about these stamps. Here again, the author would be pleased to hear from readers who can give more information.

1896 OLYMPIC GAMES ISSUE

For a complete description
of the forgeries
please refer to a series of illustrated
articles on the subject in

OLYMPIC REVIEW

Full details of this publication from
CRABTREE PRESS LIMITED
57, Tivoli Crescent, Brighton, England

IIND OLYMPIAD

1900—1903



IN spite of the splendid start made in Athens in 1896, there was not a great deal of enthusiasm for the Games in 1900 when they were held in Paris in celebration of the IInd Olympiad. Indeed, had it not been for the coincidence of the Paris Exhibition, the Games might not have been held at all. The athletic events were held on a grass track in the Bois de Boulogne.

The French themselves took very little interest in the Paris Games with the result that few other nations sent representatives and a very fine team of American athletes, led by Alvin Kraenzlein, the first modern hurdler, practically swept the board. The Americans did, in fact, win eighteen out of twenty-four events. Great Britain won four; and France and Hungary one apiece.

From the purely athletic point of view, the Paris Games were a great improvement on the Athens Games of four years earlier, and the comparison of Olympic records really dates from 1900.

The number of events was greater than in 1896 and more varied. Even an angling competition in the river Seine was included. Among the more serious events that were included for the first time in 1900 was Throwing the Hammer which was won by J. J. Flanagan, an American of Irish descent.

Putting the Weight was won by R. Sheldon, another American who was a good all-rounder in the field. Throwing the Discus was won by the Hungarian, R. Bauer who threw it over 118 feet to beat R. S. Garrett's throw of 1896 by more than 22 feet. R. S. Garrett, who had won the event in Athens in 1896, would not throw at Paris because the event was held on a Sunday.

The course of the Marathon was round the walls of Paris. It did not, however, excite the public interest in the same way as the 1896 Marathon did. It was won by the Frenchman, M. Theato, who was said to be a baker's roundsman. A contemporary writer suggested that his knowledge of the streets of Paris had enabled him to cut a good many corners.

So little interest was taken in the Olympic Games of 1900 in Great Britain, that the reports in the sporting papers merely referred to the Games as the "International Competition at Paris." Nevertheless, 120 competitors from 15 countries took part in the events.

There was a special postmark for the Paris Exhibition but no stamps or special postmarks were issued to commemorate the Olympic Games. The philatelic world, in common with the sporting world, was not impressed.

IIIRD OLYMPIAD

1904—1907



BECAUSE of the outstanding American successes in the first two Olympic Games, and the wide interest taken by the American sporting public as a consequence, the International Olympic Committee decided to award the Games of the IIIrd Olympiad to a city in the United States. Chicago was selected as the venue in the first place, but eventually the Games were staged at St. Louis in conjunction with the World Fair held there in 1904.

Interest in the St. Louis Games was even less than in the Paris Games. Whether it was that the World Fair so completely overshadowed the Olympic Games; whether it was that the war between Russia and Japan proved too much of a distraction; or whether it was merely that the athletes of the old world thought it too far to travel for the events, the fact remains that the Olympic Games suffered a distinct setback. There were twenty-four events, of which America won twenty-three. Canada won the only other one. Entries from abroad totalled only thirty.

The Marathon was won by Thomas J. Hicks, an American citizen who had been born in Birmingham, England. He was assisted on his way by at least two doses of strychnine administered, by the mouth, with the whites of eggs. But the limelight was stolen by Fred Lorz of New York who was seized with cramp after running nine miles and covered the next ten in an automobile. When the automobile broke down, Lorz alighted and ran the last five or six miles to the stadium where he was acclaimed as the winner by the assembled multitude.

No stamps were issued to commemorate the Games but a set was issued for the World Fair which was linked with the Louisiana purchase.

After the 1896 Games in Athens, a suggestion had been made that all the Games in future should be held in the magnificent Stadium of white marble that had been rebuilt on the site of the Ancient Games. It was felt, however, that under these circumstances the Games would not achieve the wide international aspect that had been envisaged by their founder. A happy compromise was arrived at after Baron Pierre de Coubertin had met the Crown Prince of Greece on the subject. It was agreed that, starting from 1906, there should be a fresh series of Athenian Games taking place at regular intervals between the official series.

Although the series did not materialise, the Games at Athens in 1906 were a great success and had an undoubted bearing on subsequent Olympic Games. The British fencing team was led by Lord Desborough, who was the first British Representative appointed by His Majesty's Government for the Games in Athens, and among the distinguished gathering that watched the games could be numbered King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra with the Prince and Princess of Wales.

A very attractive set of stamps was issued in commemoration of the event and once again the designs were inspired by subjects from the Ancient Games. Three special Post Offices were opened, each using its own special postmark. A set of vignettes was also issued to advertise the Games.

1906 (Mar.). Designed by an unknown Paris artist. Recess-printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., London. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Watermarked with a crown over the letters "E.T.."



(9) Apollo throwing the discus. Reproduced from an old silver coin found on the Island of Kos.



(10) Jumper holding weights. Reproduced from the design on an old discus.



(11) Nike, Goddess of Victory, with Caduceus. Reproduced from an old Greek coin found in Sicily.



(12) Atlas offering the apples of Hesperides to Hercules. Reproduced from an old earthenware vessel.



(14) Wrestlers with the Acropolis in the background. Reproduced from an old marble carving.



(13) Hercules struggling with Antaeus. Reproduced from an old earthenware vessel.



(15) Daemon, with a sacred fowl. Reproduced from an old Greek mirror.



(16) Nude runners in the ancient Games. Reproduced from an old earthenware vessel.



(17) Winner offering thanks to the gods. Reproduced from an old earthenware vessel.

NORMALS

13	(9)	1 lepton (brown) . . .	4,505,000
		a. imperf. between pair	
14	(9)	2 lepta (grey)	3,505,000
		a. imperf. between pair	
15	(19)	3 lepta (orange) . . .	3,005,000
		a. imperf. between pair	
16	(10)	5 lepta (green) . . .	4,505,000
		a. imperf. between pair	
17	(11)	10 lepta (carmine-red)	3,505,000
		a. imperf. between pair	
18	(12)	20 lepta (purple) . . .	5,005,000
		a. imperf. between pair	
19	(13)	25 lepta (ultramarine)	2,505,000
		a. imperf. between pair	
20	(14)	30 lepta (deep purple)	305,000
		a. double impression	
21	(15)	40 lepta (sepia)	405,000
22	(12)	50 lepta (brown-lake)	505,000
23	(16)	1 drachma (grey black)	202,500
		a. imperf. between pair	
24	(16)	2 drachmae (rose) . . .	202,500
25	(16)	3 drachmae (yellow-olive)	102,500
26	(17)	5 drachmae (slate-blue)	102,500

Note: The figures in the final column refer to the numbers issued.

OVERPRINTS

A few of this issue are known to have been overprinted for fiscal use.

ΧΑΡΤΟΣΗΜΟΝ

ΘΕΜΙΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΤ ΤΕΛΩΝ

3 Δραχμαὶ 3

(TYPE 1)

(TYPE 2)

The author has a copy of the 2 drachmae value overprinted as Type 1, in black. Since *Themis* was the Goddess of Justice, the stamp was probably used to collect a judicial tax.

The author also has a copy of the 2 drachmae value, overprinted as Type 2, in black; and a copy of the 5 drachmae value overprinted in red, as Type 2, but without the "3 drachmae 3" surcharge. These stamps were used to collect a tax levied on school books.

SPECIAL POST OFFICES

THREE special cancellations were used in Athens during the 1906 Games. One, used at the Stadium in a Post Office installed for the occasion, had the words **Athens Stadium** in the outer circle with **Olympic Games** and the date in the centre. Another, used at the Zappeion Hall in a Post Office also opened only for the Games, was similar in design but had the word **Zappeion** instead of Stadium. The third was used in the Post Office on the Acropolis and had the word **Acropolis** instead of Stadium. All three Post Offices appear to have been opened on the 9th April—according to the reckoning of the Julian Calendar.

The **Stadium** cancellation is very scarce and much sought after by collectors. The **Zappeion** cancellation is rare; and the **Acropolis** cancellation is even rarer.



1 (P1) STADIUM



2 (P1) ZAPPEION



3 (P1) ACROPOLIS





(VI) SPECIAL VIGNETTE

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1 (VI) Red (p.13) | 1 (VI) a. (p.11½) |
| 2 (VI) Green (p.13) | 2 (VI) a. (p.11½) |
| 3 (VI) Blue (p.13) | 3 (VI) a. (p.11½) |
| 4 (VI) Brown (p.13) | 4 (VI) a. (p.11½) |
| 5 (VI) Violet (p.13) | 5 (VI) a. (p.11½) |
| 6 (VI) Grey (p.13) | 6 (VI) a. (p.11½) |
| 7 (VI) Gold (p.13) | 7 (VI) a. (p.11½) |

TO advertise the 1906 Games, a special vignette was issued in seven different colours; each in two different perforations. The design was similar to that of the 5 drachmae stamp of the 1896 Olympic set which depicted the ancient statue of Victory by Paeonius.

The inscription was in French and was obviously intended to advertise the Games abroad. It is interesting to note that whereas the earliest known dates of the three special postmarks are all the 9th April, the label gives the first day of the Games as the 22nd April. This discrepancy of thirteen days is accounted for by the difference between the Julian and Gregorian calendars. It appears that Greece realised the need for advertising the date in the reckoning of the Gregorian calendar to the outside world—if she were to make sure of having foreign visitors arrive on the right day.

The postmark on the card below is also dated the 22nd April and if this were posted to receive the postmark of the first day of the games, it looks as though a date-stamp in the reckoning of the Gregorian calendar was being used on some mail, perhaps on the demand of collectors from abroad.



AN INTERESTING COVER FROM THE AUTHOR'S COLLECTION

IVTH OLYMPIAD

1908 — 1911



ROME was the venue originally chosen by the International Olympic Committee for the celebration of the IVth Olympiad in 1908, but unexpected difficulties prevented the Italian Committee from carrying out the necessary organisation. The International Olympic Committee met to discuss the matter in 1906, during the Athenian Games and decided to invite the newly-formed British Olympic Association to stage the Games in London.

Lord Desborough, as President of the British Olympic Association, circularised all the great athletic and sporting associations in the country asking if they were prepared to assist in such an undertaking. The majority of answers being enthusiastically favourable, the invitation was accepted.

The British Olympic Council were fortunate in having the co-operation of the executive of the Franco-British Exhibition which, by sheer coincidence, had also been arranged to take place in London in 1908. The erection of a sports arena at Shepherds Bush had been included in their plans, and by arrangement with the British Olympic Association, this was developed and improved until it reached the standard necessary for the holding of the Olympic Games.

The Franco-British Exhibition was opened on the 14th May and a number of sporting events were held in the Stadium which was later given over to the various representative Olympic teams for training.

The Olympic Games were opened on the 13th July by His Majesty King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra in the presence of a large and brilliant company. More than a thousand competitors, representing eighteen nations, took part in the march past of athletes. There were some 40,000 spectators present. 2,647 competitors, representing twenty-two nations, actually took part in the Games.

For the first time Boxing, Hockey, Shooting, Wrestling and Association Football were included in the Games. Great Britain captured seven athletic titles, all five boxing titles, and four cycling, two rowing, four swimming, three wrestling, six shooting, two yachting, six lawn tennis, two racquets and three archery titles as well as one skating title. In addition, Great Britain won the Association Football, the Hockey, and both Field and Water Polo.

Perhaps the event that is best remembered, however, is the Marathon in which Dorando Pietri was the first to enter the arena after a gruelling race of over twenty-six miles, only to collapse a few yards from the winning post and be disqualified as he was assisted to his feet by officials. Queen Alexandra was greatly distressed at the scene and when the gold medals were presented on the 25th July, she presented Dorando (he is now always referred to by his first name) with a special gold cup. The actual winner of the race was J. J. Hayes of the United States.

The 1908 Olympic Games were a turning point in the history of the series. The organisation raised the Games to a new level and set a high standard for subsequent host cities to emulate. The cost of carrying out the celebrations was somewhere in the region of £80,000 of which £16,000 was raised by public subscription. Besides the actual Games, there were numerous other functions including seven official banquets attended by nearly 3,500 people.

No stamps were issued to commemorate this important event and there were no special postmarks. On the 9th July, however, a handstamp with the words STADIUM/FRANCO BRITISH EXHIBITION was issued to Paddington District Office, presumably for use on mail received from competitors and staff taking part in the Olympic Games.



There was also a set of official Olympic and Exhibition labels issued in red, green, blue, orange and brown with the words "British Olympic Committee. Franco-British Exhibition. London 1908. Exposition Franco-Anglaise." Besides allegorical figures representing industry, science and art, the label also depicted the heads of Edward VII and Marianne. These labels were perforated but proofs are known to exist imperforate. Cat. Nos.: 5(L2) Red; 6(L2) Green; 7(L2) Blue; 8(L2) Orange; 9(L2) Brown.

Political disturbances in Greece led to the cancellation of the proposed Second Athenian Games in 1910 and the series never materialised.



The Olympic Stadium at Shepherd's Bush in 1908

VTH OLYMPIAD

1912 — 1915



PURRED ON by King Gustav V and the Crown Prince and Princess, the Swedish Olympic Committee prepared for the celebration of the Vth Olympiad in Stockholm in 1912. A new stadium was erected to accommodate over 20,000 spectators and an extensive programme was drawn up. No less than thirty-one track and field events were arranged including several events that had not been held before in the Olympic Games. Among these were the 5,000 metres and the 10,000 metres, both of which were won by Hannes Kolehmainen who started the Finnish reputation for long-distance running. Kolehmainen also won the 8,000 metres cross-country event—the one and only time this event has been included in an Olympic Games programme. Other events being held for the first time were the 400 metres relay which was won by Great

Britain; and the Pentathlon and Decathlon, both of which were won by Sweden.

The Stockholm Olympic Games were notable for the rise of Scandinavian athletes. The Americans maintained their supremacy in the sprints and short distances but had to concede the 1,500 metres race to Great Britain by virtue of the surprise performance of Arnold Jackson who beat his three crack American rivals in a new Olympic record time.

In rowing, Great Britain won the Sculls and the Eights. Great Britain also won the Miniature Rifle 50 Metres title; the Association Football; the Water Polo; and both the Covered Court and Outdoor Tennis Mixed Doubles. The successes were few and far between, however, in comparison with the British successes in the 1908 Olympic Games in London and the press adopted a very gloomy attitude, criticising the organisation, the judging, and the selection of the British team. In a letter to the *Times*, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, suggested that the British Empire should enter a composite team in future in order to get results as good as those of the U.S.A.

It should be remembered that the arts have their place in the programme of the modern Olympic Games, just as they did in ancient Greece. At Stockholm, gold medals were awarded, not only for athletic prowess, but for music, painting, architecture, sculpture and literature.

The track events began on the 6th July and ended on the 15th July in spectacular fashion. The Stadium was converted into a huge open-air banqueting hall where 3,000 athletes and officials had supper at tables on the grass of the arena to the accompaniment of songs sung by a choir of nearly 4,000 voices. The festivities ended with a display of fireworks.

No postage stamps were issued to commemorate the Stockholm Olympic Games but an interesting set of labels was issued by Sweden to advertise the Games in sixteen different languages. These show an athletic young man swinging a Swedish flag at the head of a procession of representatives of other countries who are also carrying flags.

A special machine cancellation was in use to advertise the forthcoming Olympic Games, the wording being in Swedish and English; and there were two special Stadium postmarks. In addition there were a number of Official Postcards.

Austria also issued a special label, probably to raise money to send the Austrian team to Stockholm. This label is in black and white and depicts an athlete carrying an olive branch.



SPECIAL LABEL (L3)
(Perf. 11½) 88,350

10	(L3)	Chinese
11	(L3)	Czech
12	(L3)	Dutch
13	(L3)	English
14	(L3)	Finnish
15	(L3)	French
16	(L3)	German
17	(L3)	Greek
18	(L3)	Hungarian
19	(L3)	Italian
20	(L3)	Japanese
21	(L3)	Portuguese
22	(L3)	Russian
23	(L3)	Spanish
24	(L3)	Swedish
25	(L3)	Turkish

Note: The above labels are listed in alphabetical order. They are also known imperforate in English, French, German and Italian, Cat. Nos. 13 (L3) a; 15 (L3) a; 16 (L3) a; and 19 (L3) a respectively.



26 (L4) Printed in black on white paper and issued to raise money to send the Austrian team to Stockholm for the 1912 Olympic Games. These labels also exist with the words "4 Heller" in the margin. Cat. No. 26(L4)a.

In 1914, Special Labels were issued by Egypt and Russia to advertise athletic events held in Cairo and Riga to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Congress of 1894 where the decision was taken to revive the Olympic Games. These labels are illustrated in the Appendix. Cat. Nos. 27(L5) to 32(L6).



OLYMPISKA SPELEN I STOCKHOLM
OLYMPIC GAMES OF STOCKHOLM
29 JUNI—1912—22 JULI

4 (P2) Scarce machine cancellation in use prior to the opening of the Stockholm Olympic Games.



5 (P3) Rare handstamp used in the Stockholm Stadium Post Office during the period of the Olympic Games.



6 (P3) Rare handstamp used on mail posted in letter boxes in the Stockholm Stadium during the period of the Olympic Games.

Note: These postmarks are so rare that they have been reproduced for the benefit of those students of Swedish postal history who want to study them. These reproductions 5r (P3) and 6r (P3) are only to be found with genuine 1912 labels on genuine Official Stockholm Olympic Games Postcards. These cards are stamped on the front "Carte, vignette: orig. Timbre de poste: repr," and are themselves quite scarce.



Official Postcard showing England's winning team in the 400 metres relay race for ladies.



Reverse side of Official Postcard showing reproduction of rare Stockholm Stadium Postmark. 5r (P3).



Souvenir Postcard of the Olympic Games in Stockholm.



Reverse side of the above card with message written in the hand of Fred H. Grubb, Silver Medallist.

VITH OLYMPIAD

1916 — 1919



HAD IT NOT BEEN for the outbreak of the Great War, the VIth Olympiad would have been celebrated in Berlin in 1916, for it was to that city that the International Olympic Committee had awarded the Games. The opening ceremony was to have been performed by the Kaiser. But instead of competing for Olympic Medals in friendly rivalry, the athletes of the world were engaged in a life and death struggle in which many of the most promising were to lose their lives.

However, the Germans had already prepared a label advertising the forthcoming Olympic Games in Berlin, presumably before the outbreak of war. This label depicted the winged Goddess of Victory, or could it have been the Angel of Peace, advancing towards the victorious athlete with an olive branch in her left hand and a crown of laurels in her right hand. The figures are in white on a deep blue background. Below are the words "Olympische Spiele Berlin 1916" in yellow on a black background. The artist's signature, by the left foot of the winged figure, is illegible but the printer's name, at the foot of the label is quite clearly "Gebr. Hartkopf, Berlin S.W.19."

A further set of ten different labels is said to have been issued in 1916, as well as an Olympic machine cancellation, but the author has not seen any of these.



SPECIAL LABEL 33 (L7)



SPECIAL LABEL 36 (L10)

There was another German label issued with the words "Olympiade 1916 Berlin" in white on red. This depicted boxers in the ring. Cat. No. 34(L8). Also, there was a Dutch label featuring the head of a Greek god. This was issued by the Dutch Olympic Committee. Cat. No. 35(L9). The latter is scarce.

Another scarce label is that issued by Sweden in connection with the same event. This label has a border in two shades of blue with the text in black on a white background. In the centre there is a design in gold on a blue background. The gold design shows the three crowns of the Swedish coat of arms and the words "Sverige 1916." The text reads as follows: "Success has its obligations. Contribute to the national collection for the Olympic Games in Berlin."

VIITH OLYMPIAD

1920—1923



AFTER THE WAR it was decided that Antwerp should have the honour of staging the games in celebration of the VII Olympiad. This was in consideration of the suffering of the Belgian people during the invasion and the occupation of their country by the Kaiser.

It was not an easy task to organise such an event so soon after the devastation of Belgium by the fighting; but the gallant Belgians did their best, and the Games were officially opened by King Albert on the 14th August, 1920.

On the day prior to the opening ceremony, a service was held in Antwerp Cathedral. Cardinal Mercier, whose sturdy independence had so angered the Germans during the war, made a moving appeal to the Olympic athletes who had come to hear him.

Due to the effect of the first world war, the standard of performance was not so high as it had been at Stockholm, eight years before. Of the thirty athletic events held, Finland and the United States won nine each. Great Britain won five; Italy two; and Canada, France, Norway, South Africa and Sweden one each.

The success of Finland was the big surprise of the Antwerp Games. Two of their Gold Medals were won for them by Paavo Nurmi, who later became known as the "Flying Finn." At the age of twenty-three, Nurmi was still a comparative novice, and was beaten by the Frenchman, J. Guillemot, in the 5,000 metres by nearly five seconds. In the 10,000 metres however, it was a different story. In this race, Nurmi turned the tables on Guillemot and beat him into second place. Nurmi also just won the 10,000 metres Cross Country race, finishing just three-fifths of a second in front of Backman the Swede.

The five athletic events taken by Great Britain included a notable double by Albert Hill, who, at the age of thirty-five, ran seven races in eight days, winning the 800 metres and the 1,500 metres. P. Hodge won the 3,000 metres steeplechase for Great Britain with a hundred metres between him and P. J. Flynn of the U.S.A. at the finishing post. The British teams also won the 4 by 40 metres Relay and the Tug-of-War.

In the rowing, Great Britain won the Sculls and the Eights. In tennis, Great Britain won both the covered court and outdoor Mixed Doubles as well as the Women's Doubles. Great Britain also won both the Field and Water Polo; the Middleweight and Heavyweight Boxing titles; and the 2,000 metres Tandem event.

The Marathon was won by the great Hannes Kolehmainen in a new Olympic record that was to stand until 1932.

The celebrations in Antwerp marked the end of an era of suffering and war. New peaceful prospects were opening out before the athletes of the world, and already the Olympic champions of the future were staking their claims to fame

1920 (20th May). Recess-printed by the American Bank Note Co. of New York,
in sheets of 100 (10 x 10). Perf. 12 No Watermark.



(18) Discus Thrower, from the statue by Myron, cf. (2) on p. 6.



(19) Charioteer in Quadriga or four-horsed chariot, cf. (4) on p. 6.



(20) Nude Runner cf. (15) on p. 6.

NORMALS

27 (18)	5 centimes (green)	774,524
28 (19)	10 centimes (carmine)	1,462,393
29 (20)	15 centimes (brown)	1,076,655

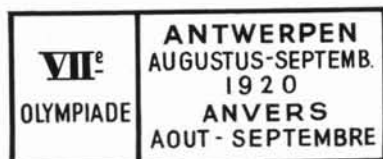
Note: The figures in the final column refer to the numbers issued.

IMPERFS

27a (18)	5 centimes	(green)
28a (19)	10 centimes	(carmine)
29a (20)	15 centimes	(brown)



7 (P4) With Flemish first for Antwerp (1 and 6) and Ghent (1 and 3).



SPECIAL LABEL (L11)

37 (L11)	. . . . .	Red
38 (L11)	. . . . .	Violet
39 (L11)	. . . . .	Brown
40 (L11)	. . . . .	Green
41 (L11)	. . . . .	Blue



8 (P4) With French first for Brussels (1, Nord, Q.L. and Midi); Charleroy 1 and Liege 1.



9 (P5) Handstamp used at the Stadium during the period of the Games.



Special Label 42 (L12). Issued by Hungary with the words "Make 1920 an Hungarian Olympiad." Also known imperf. 42 (L12)a. A Label issued by Switzerland in 1920 is known but is very rare. Cat. No. 43 (L13).

APPENDIX

SURCHARGES

Remainders of the Greek Olympic Games issue of 1896 (see page 6) were surcharged in red in 1900 and 1901 in new values for foreign parcel post and for money orders.

A M
ΛΕΝΤΑ
50
(S1)

A M
ΔΡΑΧΜΗ
1
(S2)

Note: "A.M." stands for "Axia Metelliki" or "Value in Gold."

- 9 (5) S1 5 lepta on 1 drachma (Dec. 1900)
a. With wrong font "M"
b. With double surcharge
c. With double surcharge and wrong font "M"

Note: Sheets of the 1 drachma value (and of the 10 drachmae value) consisted of sixty stamps made up of six panes (2 x 3) each of ten stamps (2 x 5). The wrong font "M" (with serifs) occurs in only six sheet positions out of sixty and is, therefore, nine times as scarce as the normal. The six stamps with the wrong font "M" are the top pairs of stamps on panes 3, 4 and 6. The wrong font "M" on the second stamp in pane 6, is much smaller than the others. There are also variations in size of the normal "M" but the sheet positions are not known. Only one sheet of sixty stamps received the double surcharge, so 54 of these were issued with the normal "M" and six with the wrong font "M" of which only one was the smaller, wrong font "M."

- 7 (3) S1 25 lepta on 40 lepta (4th Jan. 1901)
a. With 50 lepta surcharge in black as well.
10 (6) S1 50 lepta on 2 drachma (4th Jan. 1901)
a. With broad "O"
b. With double surcharge
c. With double surcharge and broad "O"

Note: Sheets of the 2 drachmae value (and of the 40 lepta and 5 drachmae values) consisted of sixty stamps made up of six panes (3 x 2) each of ten stamps (5 x 2). The narrow "O" (diameter 2.75 mm) occurs 38 times in a sheet and the broad "O" (diameter 3.5 mm) occurs 22 times. The narrow "O" may, therefore, be considered as the normal. The broad "O" occurs on stamps 1 and 3 in pane 1; on stamps 4, 8 and 10 in pane 2; on stamps 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 in pane 3; on stamps 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9 in pane 4; on stamp 1 in pane 5; and on stamps 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in pane 6.

- 11 (7) S2 1 drachma on 5 drachmae (Jan. 1901)
a. With Greek "D" for "A" in "Drachma."

Note: This error occurs on stamp 9 in pane 4.

- 12 (8) S2 2 drachmae on 10 drachmae (Jan. 1901)
a. With Greek "D" for "A" in "Drachmae."

Note: This error occurs on stamp 7 of pane 5.

Dangerous forgeries of most of the errors listed above are known to exist. Some forgeries of the double surcharges are

particularly well executed. Inverted surcharges are also known to have been forged. These do not exist in a genuine state. Remainders of the Belgian Olympic Games issue of 1920

(see page 21) were surcharged 20c. and re-issued in 1921. The surcharge was in red on the 5c. and 15c. values, and in black on the 10c. value.

20c. 20c.
x x
(S3) Red

20c. x 20c.
(S4) Black

20c. 20c.
x x
(S5) Red

- 27 (18) S3 20c. on 5c. (21st March, 1921)
a. Dot under left "c" lower
b. Surcharge inverted

Note: 27(18)S3a occurs on stamps 1, 7, 23, 29, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 61, 63, 81, 83, 87 & 89 in each sheet.

- 28 (19) S4 20c. on 10c. (21st March, 1921)
a. No dot under right "c"
b. Surcharge inverted
c. Surcharge double

Note: 28(19)S4a. occurs only on stamp 6 in each sheet. Actually, a trace of the dot can usually be seen as a pinpoint under a powerful glass.

28 (19) S4b is believed by many specialists to have been privately printed

- 29 (20) S5 20c. on 15c. (21st March, 1921)
a. Dot under left "c" lower
b. Surcharge inverted

Note: 29(20)S5a. occurs on every odd stamp on every odd row in each sheet.

General Note: 29(19)S5a. refers to stamp 29; of design (19); with variety a. of surcharge S5.

OVERPRINTS

A few of the 1906 Greek Olympic Games issue are known to have been overprinted for fiscal use.

The author has a copy of the 5 drachmae value overprinted in red, the English translation of which is "DUTY STAMP FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES."

Dr. Giokaris, the leading specialist in Greek fiscals in the U.S.A., possesses a 3 drachmae stamp with the same overprint in black.

The Author has now acquired a 2 drachmae stamp, surcharged 3 drachmae in black which also has the same overprint in black.

It is believed that stamps overprinted thus were used to collect a tax levied on all state issued school books by the government of the time.

The author also has a copy of the 2 drachmae value of the 1906 Greek Olympic Games issue overprinted with the word "THEMIS" (in Greek). Since *Themis* was the Goddess of Justice, the stamp was probably used to collect a judicial tax of some sort.

Very little seems to be known about these stamps, however, and the author would be pleased to hear from anyone possessing either the stamps or ideas about them.

ERRATA

On page 12, the three earliest known special labels have been listed as 1 (L1), 2 (L2) and 3 (L3). As the design is the same in each case, the differences being only in the colour and in the gauge of the perforation, they should have been listed as 1 (L1), 2 (L1) and 3 (L1). The (L1), of course, referring only to the design as explained at the foot of page 4.

A gummed slip is available on request. This should be stuck over the incorrect listing. If this is not done, the reader may become confused when referring to catalogue numbers for current market valuations.

* * *

Mr. Cliff Jeger, of 6607 Broadway, West New York, New Jersey, U.S.A., writes asking for the source of the author's information that Baron Pierre de Coubertin was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1928.

On checking his authorities, the author has found that these are at variance.

According to contemporary issues of the *Times* and of the *Annual Register* published in 1928, the Nobel Peace Prize was not awarded for that year.

Yet, in obituaries in both of these publications in 1938, it is quite clearly stated that Baron Pierre de Coubertin was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1928.

Who Was Who 1929-40 also states that Baron Pierre de Coubertin was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1928.

On the other hand, the 1957 edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* still says that no award was made for 1928. Norwegian encyclopaedias agree with the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

A final appeal to the Nobel Institute, in Oslo, has now decided the issue. Baron Pierre de Coubertin was never awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

* * *

Mr. Drossos, of 1, St. Denys Place, Athens, writes to say that there is no known forgery of the 1896 1 drachma stamp.

OLYMPIC RINGS

The author is indebted to Mr. Stanley Kershaw, of Romily, in Cheshire, for the following information which has been passed on to him by the British Olympic Association:

The emblem of five rings was introduced in 1914 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, head of the International Olympic Committee until 1925. The five rings represent the five continents. Their colours are blue, yellow, black, green and red. One or more of these colours is used in the national flag of every country in the world. The emblem was first used on the Olympic Flag in 1920.

SPECIAL LABELS

A copy of the 1906 Athens Label (L1) has been found in violet. This is included in the Catalogue as 4 (L1). These Labels are known in perf. 13½ and perf. 11½ in all colours. Those with perf. 13½ are catalogued as (L1)a.

* * *

The following information came to light too late to be included on the main body of the work:—



SPECIAL LABEL (L5)

27 (L5)	Blue
28 (L5)	Red
29 (L5)	Green
30 (L5)	Brown
31 (L5)	Grey



SPECIAL LABEL 32 (L6)

These games were never held owing to the outbreak of war.

CATALOGUE 1958

Current Market Valuations of Stamps

<i>Greece 1896</i>		<i>Mint</i>	<i>Used</i>
1 (1)	. . . . .	0 . 6	0 . 3
2 (1)	. . . . .	0 . 8	0 . 3
a.	. . . . .	10 . 0	6 . 0
3 (2)	. . . . .	1 . 0	0 . 3
4 (2)	. . . . .	1 . 0	0 . 4
5 (3)	. . . . .	1 . 3	0 . 4
6 (4)	. . . . .	3 . 0	0 . 9
7 (3)	. . . . .	2 . 0	1 . 6
8 (4)	. . . . .	6 . 0	5 . 0
a.	. . . . .	4 . 0	3 . 3
9 (5)	. . . . .	6 . 0	3 . 0
10 (6)	. . . . .	20 . 0	20 . 0
a.	. . . . .	
11 (7)	. . . . .	45 . 0	37 . 6
12 (8)	. . . . .	70 . 0	65 . 0

<i>Greece 1906</i>		<i>Mint</i>	<i>Used</i>
13 (9)	. . . . .	0 . 8	0 . 5
a.	. . . . .	30 . 0	30 . 0
14 (9)	. . . . .	0 . 8	0 . 5
a.	. . . . .	30 . 0	30 . 0
15 (10)	. . . . .	0 . 9	0 . 8
a.	. . . . .	30 . 0	
16 (10)	. . . . .	0 . 9	0 . 5
a.	. . . . .	20 . 0	20 . 0
17 (11)	. . . . .	1 . 3	0 . 8
a.	. . . . .	25 . 0	25 . 0
18 (15)	. . . . .	2 . 0	0 . 9
a.	. . . . .	25 . 0	
19 (12)	. . . . .	5 . 6	1 . 0
a.	. . . . .	30 . 0	
20 (13)	. . . . .	5 . 0	4 . 0
a.	. . . . .	30 . 0	
b.	. . . . .	£30	£30
21 (14)	. . . . .	5 . 0	3 . 0
22 (15)	. . . . .	5 . 6	3 . 6
23 (16)	. . . . .	10 . 0	5 . 0
a.	. . . . .	£5	£4
24 (16)	. . . . .	10 . 6	8 . 6
25 (16)	. . . . .	30 . 0	27 . 6
26 (17)	. . . . .	32 . 6	30 . 0

<i>Belgium 1920</i>		<i>Mint</i>	<i>Used</i>
27 (18)	. . . . .	1 . 3	0 . 8
a.	. . . . .	£5	£5
28 (19)	. . . . .	1 . 3	0 . 8
a.	. . . . .	£5	£5
29 (20)	. . . . .	1 . 3	0 . 8
a.	. . . . .	£5	£5

Current Market Valuations of Surcharges

<i>Greece 1900-01</i>		<i>Mint</i>	<i>Used</i>
9 (5) S1	. . . . .	2 . 0	2 . 0
a.	. . . . .	18 . 0	18 . 0
b.	. . . . .	
c.	. . . . .	
7 (3) S1	. . . . .	6 . 0	6 . 0
a.	. . . . .	
10 (6) S1	. . . . .	12 . 6	12 . 6
a.	. . . . .	17 . 6	17 . 6
b.	. . . . .	
c.	. . . . .	
11 (7) S2	. . . . .	25 . 0	25 . 0
a.	. . . . .	
12 (8) S2	. . . . .	17 . 6	17 . 6
a.	. . . . .	

<i>Belgium 1921</i>		<i>Mint</i>	<i>Used</i>
27 (18) S3	. . . . .	0 . 5	0 . 3
a.	. . . . .	5 . 0	3 . 0
b.	. . . . .	£12	£12
28 (19) S4	. . . . .	0 . 5	0 . 3
a.	. . . . .	30 . 0	30 . 0
b.	. . . . .	
c.	. . . . .	£5	£5
29 (20) S5	. . . . .	0 . 5	0 . 2
a.	. . . . .	4 . 0	2 . 0
b.	. . . . .	£12	£15

Current Market Valuations of Special Labels (Vignettes)

<i>Greece 1906</i>		<i>Mint</i>	<i>Tied to Cover</i>
1 (L1)	. . . . .	20 . 0	30 . 0
a.	. . . . .	25 . 0	35 . 0
2 (L1)	. . . . .	20 . 0	30 . 0
a.	. . . . .	25 . 0	35 . 0
3 (L1)	. . . . .	20 . 0	30 . 0
a.	. . . . .	25 . 0	35 . 0
4 (L1)	. . . . .	
a.	. . . . .	

Great Britain 1908

5 (L2)	. . . . .
6 (L2)	. . . . .
7 (L2)	. . . . .
8 (L2)	. . . . .
9 (L2)	. . . . .

Sweden 1912

10 (L3)	. . . . .	20 . 0	30 . 0
11 (L3)	. . . . .	8 . 0	12 . 0
12 (L3)	. . . . .	18 . 6	28 . 6
13 (L3)	. . . . .	5 . 0	7 . 6
a.	. . . . .	40 . 0	
14 (L3)	. . . . .	7 . 6	10 . 0
15 (L3)	. . . . .	5 . 0	7 . 6
a.	. . . . .	40 . 0	
16 (L3)	. . . . .	5 . 0	7 . 6
a.	. . . . .	40 . 0	
17 (L3)	. . . . .	12 . 6	17 . 6
18 (L3)	. . . . .	10 . 0	12 . 6
19 (L3)	. . . . .	6 . 0	9 . 0
a.	. . . . .	40 . 0	
20 (L3)	. . . . .	20 . 0	30 . 0
21 (L3)	. . . . .	12 . 6	17 . 6
22 (L3)	. . . . .	10 . 0	13 . 6
23 (L3)	. . . . .	6 . 0	9 . 0
24 (L3)	. . . . .	5 . 0	7 . 6
25 (L3)	. . . . .	12 . 6	17 . 6

Austria 1912

26 (L4)	. . . . .	10 . 0	12 . 6
a.	30 . 0	

Egypt 1914

27 (L5)	40 . 0
28 (L5)	40 . 0
29 (L5)	40 . 0
30 (L5)	40 . 0
31 (L5)	

Russia 1914

32 (L6)	40 . 0
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Germany 1916

33 (L7)	17 . 6	24 . 0
34 (L8)		

Holland 1916

35 (L9)		
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Sweden 1916

36 (L10)	20 . 0	30 . 0
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Belgium 1920

37 (L11)	17 . 6	24 . 0
38 (L11)	17 . 6	24 . 0
39 (L11)	17 . 6	24 . 0
40 (L11)	17 . 6	24 . 0
41 (L11)	17 . 6	24 . 0

Hungary 1920

42 (L6)	20 . 0	30 . 0
a.	36 . 0	

Switzerland 1920

43 (L13)		
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Current Market Valuations of Postmarks

Greece 1906

		<i>On Stamp</i>	<i>On Cover</i>
1 (P1)	30 . 0	40 . 0
2 (P1)	. . . . .	£4	£5
3 (P1)	. . . . .	

Sweden 1912

4 (P2)	. . . . .		60 . 0
5 (P3)	. . . . .	
r.	. . . . .		60 . 0
6 (P3)	. . . . .	
r.	. . . . .		60 . 0

Belgium 1920

7 (P4)	. . . . .		30 . 0
8 (P4)	. . . . .	
9 (P5)	. . . . .	20 . 0	40 . 0

Note: The above market valuations are estimated as at the end of 1958. With the forthcoming Olympic Games to be held in 1960, these prices are bound to fluctuate considerably. For the purposes of valuation, one dollar is reckoned to be worth seven shillings.

The author would be pleased to hear of the experiences of readers, both dealers and collectors, with regard to the buying and selling of the material catalogued above. These experiences will be useful in making revisions in subsequent issues.

The author does not normally have any of the above material for sale but he sometimes has items that are surplus to his collection and would be willing to part with them to bona fide collectors. Interested collectors should send stamped and addressed envelopes so that offers can be made whenever possible. Please write to Ernest Trory, 57, Tivoli Crescent, Brighton 5, England.

The author is always ready to consider purchasing items for his own collection or material in bulk for study purposes. He is now specially interested in material relating to the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris and the 1928 Olympic Games in Amsterdam.

Readers wishing to be informed of the publication of new parts or supplements should write to Crabtree Press Ltd., 57, Tivoli Crescent, Brighton, 5 England.

The Author is willing to display sections of his extensive collection to Philatelic Societies in England and to talk on the subject of the

OLYMPIC GAMES

As the collection comprises some 500 sheets, he divides his display into parts as follows:-

Part I. 1896 — 1928

Part II. 1932 — 1948

Part III. XVth Olympiad (Oslo and Helsinki)

Part IV. XVIth Olympiad (Cortina, Stockholm and Melbourne)

There is no charge, but a contribution to expenses would be appreciated if more than 50 miles from Brighton. Full expenses and hospitality expected for long journeys.

VIIITH OLYMPIAD

1924 — 1927



ON Saturday, the 5th July, 1924, the opening ceremony of the Summer Games, held in celebration of the VIII Olympiad, took place at Colombes. It was a perfect afternoon and some sixty thousand spectators had gathered to witness the spectacle.

The teams of the forty-five competing nations entered the Stadium through the Marathon Gate at intervals of 20 metres, in alphabetical order. They were played in by the bands of The Garde Republicaine and of the 3rd, 21st, and 46th Regiments of the line.

As each team passed the Tribune of Honour, the standard-bearer lowered his country's flag and saluted the President of the French Republic who was seated in the stand. With the President were a number of distinguished visitors, including the Prince of Wales and Prince Henry, the Crown Prince of Rumania and Prince William of Sweden.

The British team was led by its captain, P. J. Baker, later to become better known as the Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker, M.P., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, but then renowned for his performances at Stockholm in 1912 and at Antwerp in 1920 where he came sixth and second respectively in the 1,500 metres.

After the teams had completed the circuit of the track, M. le Comte Clary, President of the French Olympic Committee, with Baron de Coubertin at his side, called upon the President of the Republic to declare the Games open. M. Doumergue then did so, and immediately afterwards the Olympic flag was hoisted to the strains of Marseillaise, while salvos of artillery crashed out a salute.

Hundreds of pigeons were released to carry the news to all corners of France and the standard bearers massed for the oath of loyalty, taken by George André, the Olympic hurdler, on behalf of all the assembled athletes.

The greatest individual figure to emerge from the Paris Games was Paavo Nurmi, who had already won two gold medals at the Antwerp Games in 1920. Now, at the age of twenty-seven, he was at the peak of his form winning four gold medals, two of them in record time and within two hours of each other. His great victories in the 1,500 metres; the 5,000 metres; the 3,000 metres team race; and in the 10,000 cross-country race were won under gruelling conditions in a shade temperature of 90 degrees fahrenheit.

England's three gold medals in athletics were won by Harold Abrahams, who carried off the 100 metres; Eric Liddell who was first in the 400 metres; and Douglas Lowe who won the 800 metres.

But despite these successes, the U.S.A. was still able to prove its superiority in track and field events. The U.S.A. also won the five Lawn Tennis events and the Rugby Football competition, the last time these were included in an Olympic Games programme.

Altogether the U.S.A. won 47 gold medals; 27 silver medals; and 27 bronze medals.

France put up a good show taking 15 gold medals; 14 silver medals; and 13 bronze medals. They proved to be almost unbeatable in the cycling events.

Finland won 14 gold medals; 13 silver medals; and 10 bronze medals. And Great Britain took 9 gold medals; 14 silver medals; and 12 bronze medals.

These were the four countries that dominated the Paris Games, winning 215 medals between them. The remaining 166 medals were shared among 17 countries, the teams of no less than 24 countries returning home without a medal between them.

Four stamps were issued by France to commemorate the Games of the VIII Olympiad as well as one item of postal stationery and a set of souvenir postcards. There were also two different types of machine cancellations advertising the Games and two handstamps in use during the Games. Some of the special labels issued were beautifully designed and executed. Among the foreign countries issuing special labels (vignettes) were Estonia and Switzerland, while Uruguay issued a set of three stamps and a special postmark to commemorate its victory in the Association Football competition.

* * *

For the first time, Winter Sports were held in connection with the celebration of an Olympiad. It is true that ice-skating had been included in the Games held in London in 1908; in Stockholm in 1912; and in Antwerp in 1920 when ice-hockey had also been introduced. But now a separate series of Winter Olympic Games had been started, the first taking place at Chamonix Mont-Blanc from the 25th January to the 5th February, 1924.

Eighteen nations competed in a series of events that included Speed Skating, Figure Skating, Ice Hockey, Curling, Bobsleigh Races, Ski Racing, Ski Jumps and even mountaineering.

Great Britain won the Curling and the Mountaineering, Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Strutt, D.S.O. being presented at the closing ceremony with the Medals and Diplomas awarded by the French Olympic Committee to the Mount Everest Expedition for the greatest feat of mountain climbing during the period of the Olympic Games.

In the final classification of nations Norway and Finland were first and second respectively, while only a point separated Great Britain, in third place, from the U.S.A. in fourth place.

* * *

In 1925, the International Olympic Congress was held in Prague, and Czechoslovakia overprinted three stamps of President Masaryk in commemoration. A special postmark was also used as well as a set of souvenir postcards.

1924 (10c. and 25c. issued 1st April; 30c. and 50c. issued 25th May). Designed by E. Becker. 10c. and 50c. engraved by C. Parison; 25c. and 30c. engraved by G. Daussy. Typographed by the French Government Printing Works, Paris. Perf. 14 x 13½ or 13½ x 14. No watermark. Printed in sheets of 150 stamps but cut into half sheets of three panes each (5 x 5) before being issued to Post Offices for sale. See diagrams of half sheets on page 29.



(21) Athlete giving Olympic salute with Stadium and Arc de Triomphe in background.



(23) Milon of Kroton rending the oak.



(24) Victorious athlete.

NORMALS

- 30 (21) 10c. (green and yellow green).
 31 (22) 25c. (deep and dull carmine).
 32 (23) 30c. (red and black).
 33 (24) 50c. (ultramarine and blue).

Note: The numbers issued have been stated to have varied from 45,000 for the 30c. value to 9,000,000 for the 25c. value, but there has been no official verification of these figures.



(22) Allegorical figure holding reconstructed model of Victory of Samothrace with Notre Dame and Pont Neuf in the background.

SHADES

The colours given as normal in the previous column, are as described in the Stanley Gibbons *Europe and Colonies Catalogue* (1959 edition).

In the *Catalogue Descriptif des Variétés de France* (2nd edition, 1949), published by the Office Philatelique de Paris, the following shades are recorded.

- 10c. Yellow-green and grey-green.
 Yellow-green and green.
 Deep yellow-green and green.
 Pale green and green.
 25c. Carmine and rose-red.
 Deep carmine and light rose.
 Bright carmine and carmine-red.
 Rose and Pale rose.
 30c. Black and dull red.
 Grey-black and brown-red.
 50c. Blue and ultramarine.
 Blue and pale ultramarine.
 Deep blue and bright ultramarine.
 Black-blue and ultramarine.

Note: In the English catalogue, the colour of the centre of the stamp is given first. In the French catalogue, the colour of the frame is given first.

VARIETIES

- 30 (21) 10c. (green and yellow-green).
 a. Imperforate.
 b. Printed on thin yellowish paper.
 c. Partly printed on reverse side.
 d. "Ring on Finger" and broken "9" in "1924." (Both flaws on Stamp No. 49 of left-hand half sheet).
 e. White line under "Paris" and white spot above. (Stamp No. 70 of right-hand half sheet).

- 31 (22) 25c. (deep and dull carmine).
 a. Imperforate.
 b. Printed on thin yellowish paper.
 c. Partly printed on reverse side.
 d. Imperf. between two stamps.
 e. "19241" instead of "1924" caused by imperfect register.
 f. Cleavage between head and "Olympiade" caused by imperfect register.
 g. Vertical lines of colour to the left of "F" in "RF."
 h. Bar of colour joining "RF" to frame.
 i. Break in frame below "Y" of "Olympiade" and small spot under first "s" of "Postes."
 j. Break above "P" of "Paris."
 k. Break in frame at left of "P" in "Postes."
 l. Thin bar of colour joining frame lines at left of "P" in "Postes."
 32 (23) 30c. (red and black).
 a. Imperforate.
 b. Printed on thin yellowish paper.
 c. Printed with double centre.
 d. Gummed on front and back.
 33 (24) 50c. (ultramarine).
 a. Imperforate.
 b. Printed on thin greyish paper.
 c. Partly printed on reverse side.
 d. "5" of "50" and "RF" joined to frames by bars of colour.

Besides the above, there are numerous examples of displaced centres and defective impressions caused by bad printing.

There are perforation varieties caused by the pins striking down the centres of the stamps (à cheval) instead of down the sides; and even oblique perforations. There is also a variety caused by the pins striking between the lower frame lines and the designer's and engraver's names. This has the effect of placing the names at the top of the stamp instead of at the bottom.

Further varieties are known to have been caused by particles of paper from the perforation holes dropping on to the plates during printing.

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR ILLUSTRATIONS OF MAJOR VARIETIES AND DIAGRAMS SHOWING THE LAYOUT OF SHEETS AND PANES.

SHEET POSITIONS OF VARIETIES

Panes from the left-hand half of a sheet of horizontal stamps are distinguishable by a wider left-hand margin and three irregular holes in the bottom margin punched under Stamp No. 71. Panes from the right-hand half have a wider margin on the right and three irregular holes punched in the bottom margin under Stamp No. 75. In the case of vertical stamps, the top half has the wider margin at the top and the holes to the right of Stamp No. 55, while the bottom half has a wider margin at the bottom and the holes to the right of Stamp No. 75. See diagrams of half sheets below.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50

51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75

Half-sheet of horizontal stamps with horizontal panes.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50

51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75

Half-sheet of vertical stamps with vertical panes.



30d (21) "Ring on Finger" and broken "9" in "1924." These flaws both occur on Stamp No. 49 of left-hand half sheet.



30e (21) White line under "Paris" and white spot above. Stamp No. 70 of right-hand half sheet.



31e (22) "19241" instead of "1924." This flaw might occur anywhere.



31f (22) Cleavage between head and "Olympiade" caused by imperfect register.



33d (24) "5" of "50" and "RF" joined to frames.

PROOFS AND ESSAYS



Unadopted essay. Designed by E. Becker and engraved by G. Daussy. Frame only.



As above but complete design showing the ancient Roman arena at Nîmes.

A NUMBER of proofs and colour trials of the issued stamps are known to exist, particularly of the 30c. value. There is also a de luxe proof with all four values printed on it. This is more like an imperforate miniature sheet. Only 153 copies were distributed so it is quite a rarity.

Of much greater interest, however, are the proofs of an unadopted essay for the 50c. value designed by E. Becker and engraved by G. Daussy. These are said to exist in 16 different colours. The author has examples in four different single colours—magenta, prussian blue, yellow-green and blue-green; and in four different combinations of two colours—mauve and brown, red-brown and light blue, red and pale green, deep yellow and brown. He also has a proof of the frame only in black.

This unadopted essay is believed to exist with "40" in the value table instead of "50" but the author has not seen this. He would be pleased to hear from readers having examples of this. He would also be pleased to hear from anyone having proofs of the unadopted essay for the 50c. value in any colours other than those listed above.



The above postcard, with 30c. Olympic Games stamp printed on it in the original colours, is believed to be the first piece of postal stationery ever to be issued for the Olympic Games by any country in the world **1(P51)**

SOUVENIR OF THE VIII OLYMPIAD

THE illustrations on the next page show the cover of a packet of postcards issued to commemorate the Olympic Games in Paris in 1924, and the address side of one of the postcards contained in the packet.

Printed on the postcard, in green, is a 15c. Pasteur stamp, which was not issued as a adhesive until the 19th September, 1924, nearly two months after the end of the Olympic Games.

Readers will note that the small Pasteur stamp does not fill the space that appears to have been left for a larger, horizontal commemorative. From this it would seem that the postcards were originally sold unstamped, and that these particular ones were subsequently stamped to order.

The pictorial sides of the eight postcards contained in the packet are illustrated below considerably reduced in size.



2 (PS2)



3 (PS2)



4 (PS2)



5 (PS2)



6 (PS2)



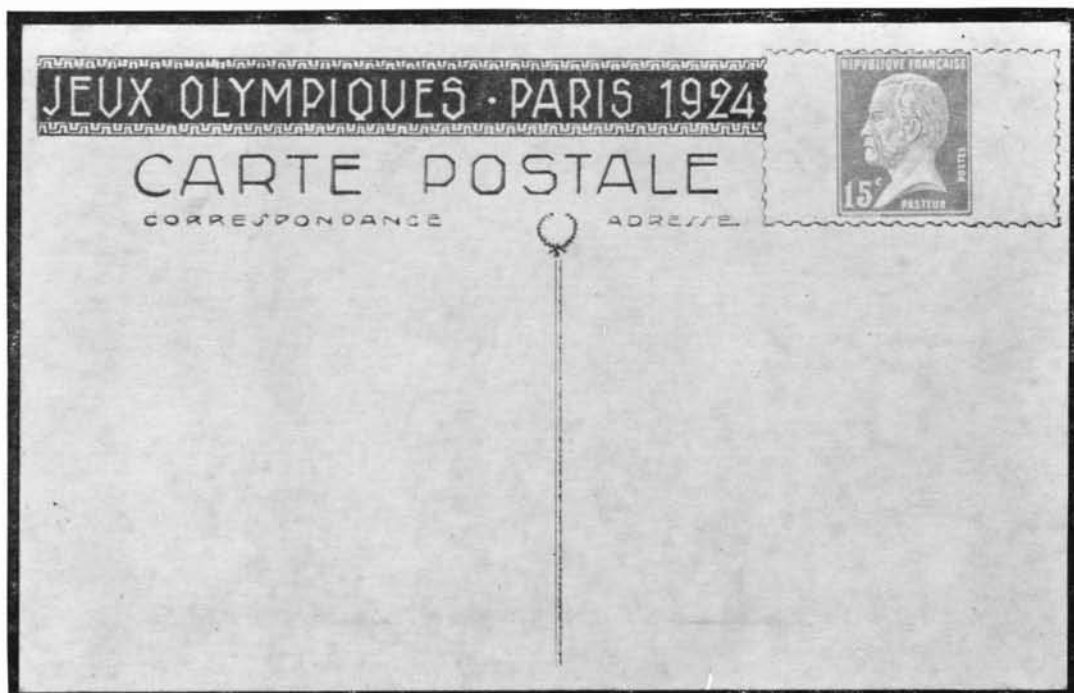
7 (PS2)



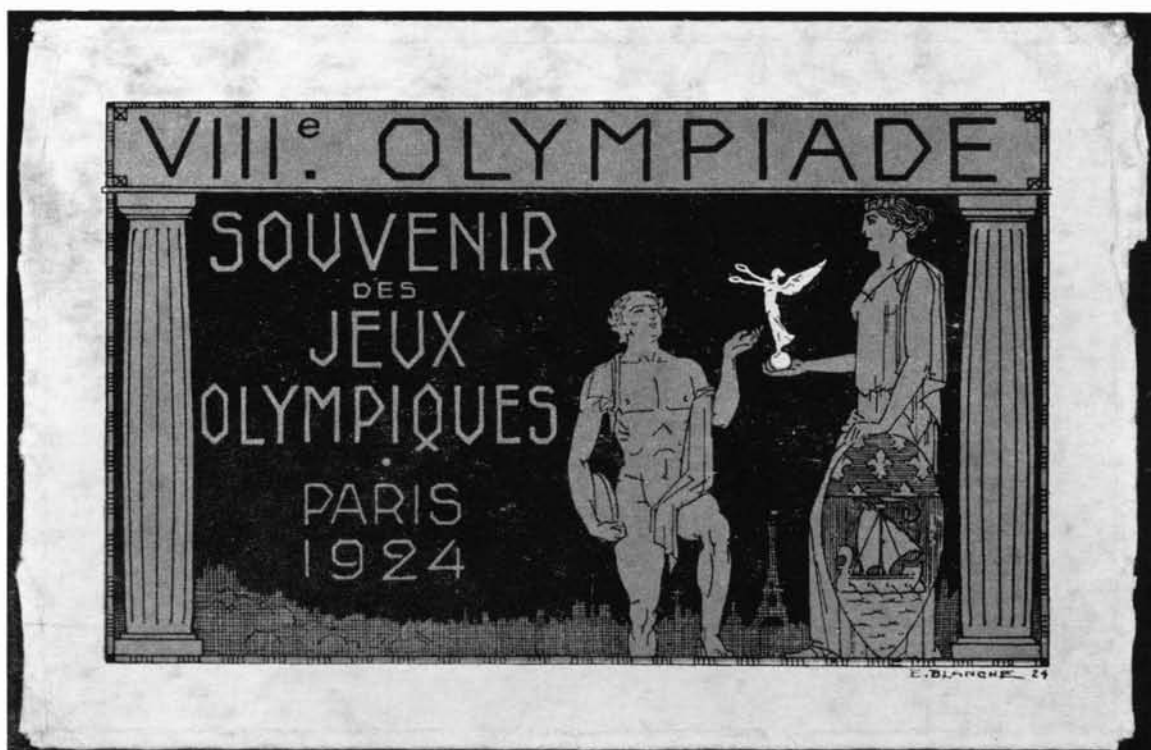
8 (PS2)



9 (PS2)



Address side of post card as described on previous page (PS2)



Cover of packet of post cards mentioned on previous page.

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON

ON THE 8th June, 1924, the four stamps issued by France to commemorate the Olympic Games in Paris, were issued surcharged in French for use in Syria. And on the 15th June, they were issued similarly surcharged for use in Lebanon.

On the 25th September, however, further quantities of these stamps were issued surcharged in French and Arabic for use in Lebanon. And on the following day they were issued similarly surcharged for use in Syria.

Thus we have two series of surcharges for both colonies, one series in French only and the other series in French and Arabic.

Most of the varieties on the original stamps issued by France are also to be found on the stamps surcharged for Syria and Lebanon. But in addition there are a large number of varieties in the surcharges themselves.

FIRST SERIES (In French only)

SYRIE

SYRIE **1.50**
1 PIASTRE 25 **PIASTRE**
(S6) (S7)

- 30 (21) S6 SYRIE 50 CENTIEMES on 10c.
a. Surcharge inverted.
b. "1 PIASTRE 25" instead of "50 CENTIEMES."
31 (22) S6 SYRIE 1 PIASTRE 25 on 25c.
a. Surcharge inverted.
b. Inverted "S" in "PIASTRE."
32 (23) S7 SYRIE 1.50 PIASTRE on 30c.
a. Surcharge inverted.
b. Double surcharge.
33 (24) S7 SYRIE 2.50 PIASTRES on 50c.
b. Surcharge partly doubled.

GRAND

LIBAN

GRAND LIBAN **2,50**
50 CENTIEMES **PIASTRES**
(S8) (S9)

- 30 (21) S8 GRAND LIBAN 50 CENTIEMES on 10c.
a. Surcharge inverted.
b. Surcharge printed on back of stamp.
31 (22) S8 GRAND LIBAN 1 PIASTRE 25 on 25c.
a. Surcharge inverted.
b. Double surcharge.
c. "PIASTRE 25" instead of "1 PIASTRE 25."
32 (23) S9 GRAND LIBAN 1.50 PIASTRE on 30c.
a. Surcharge inverted.
b. Small "g" in "gRAND."
c. Inverted "V" instead of "A" in "PIASTRE."
33 (24) S9 GRAND LIBAN 2.50 PIASTRES on 50c.
a. Surcharge inverted.
b. Small "g" in "gRAND."
c. Inverted "V" instead of "A" in "PIASTRE."
d. Misplaced surcharge.

SECOND SERIES (In French and Arabic)

G^d Liban
0, P. 50

لبنان الكبير
١/٢ العرش

(S10)

- 30 (21) S10 Gd. Liban o.P.50 on 10c.
a. Surcharge inverted.
b. Surcharge across two stamps (à cheval).
c. Surcharged stamp *se tenant*
with unsurcharged stamp
31 (22) S10 Gd. Liban 1.P.25 on 25c.
a. Surcharge inverted.
32 (23) S10 Gd. Liban 1.P.50 on 30c.
a. Surcharge inverted.
33 (24) S10 Gd. Liban 2.P.50 on 50c.
a. Surcharge inverted.

Syrie
0, P. 50

سوريا
١/٢ العرش

(S11)

- 30 (21) S11 Syrie o.P.50 on 10c.
31 (22) S11 Syrie 1.P.25 on 25c.
32 (23) S11 Syrie 1.P.50 on 30c.
a. Surcharge partly doubled.
33 (24) S11 Syrie 2.P.50 on 50c.

SPECIAL CANCELLATIONS



10 (P6) Handstamp used at the Colombes Olympic Stadium during the period of the Games.



11 (P6) Handstamp used at the Colombes Olympic Village during its occupation by athletes.



12 (P7) Machine Cancellation used to publicise the Games from the following Post Offices:

- a. Bordeaux—Gironde.
- b. Le Havre—Seine infer.
- c. Lyon—Gare—Rhône.
- d. Paris—Depart.
- e. Paris—Gare St. Lazare.
- f. Paris 47—R. La Boetie.
- g. Paris 117—Rue des Halles.
- h. Paris X—Quai Valmy.
- i. Paris XVI—Place Chopin.
- j. Paris XVII—R. Joffroy.
- k. Paris XVIII—R. de Clignancourt.



13 (P8) Continuous Machine Cancellation used to publicise the Games from the following Post Offices:

- a. Paris—Gare d'Austerlitz.
- b. Paris—Gare de l'Est.
- c. Paris 5—1 av. de la République.
- d. Paris 26—R. du Faubg. St. Denis.
- e. Paris XIV—Av. d'Orleans.
- f. P.P.—Paris XIV.

14 (P9) Continuous Machine Cancellation as previous type but smaller and with the date in a single line. Used only from the following Post Offices:

- a. Paris 24—R. de Clery.
- b. Colombes—Seine.

SPECIAL LABELS OR VIGNETTES

TWO very beautiful vignettes were issued by France to advertise the Olympic Games in Paris in 1924. One showed a number of athletes giving the Olympic Salute and the other showed a Javelin Thrower. These were issued in *se tenant* pairs. Several other vignettes were issued both by France and by other countries. They are all scarce and some are extremely rare.



Special Labels: (L14) and (L15) *se tenant*.

- 44 (L14) Black and Green.
- 45 (L14) Black and Orange.
- 46 (L14) Black and Brown.
- 47 (L14) Black and Violet.
- 48 (L15) Black and Green.
- 49 (L15) Black and Orange.
- 50 (L15) Black and Brown.
- 51 (L15) Black and Violet.

Note: Many shade varieties of the above are known.

A Special Label exists bearing the Arms of Paris in Red with similar wording to the above in Blue, Cat. No. 52 (L16); and there is a Special Label advertising "le Grande Revue Olympique" at the Casino de Paris, with White lettering on a Red ground. Cat. No. 53 (L17).

Another Special Label is said to exist with the Latin words "Citius, Altius, Fortius" and the French words "Comité International Olympique." Cat. No. 54 (L18).

Apart from the Special Labels issued by France, the following were issued by other countries: 55 (L19) Red, issued by the Italian National Olympic Committee; 56 (L20) Grey and Black; 57 (L20) Rose and Brown, 58 (L20) Violet; 59 (L20) Red-Violet, issued by Poland; and 60 (L21) a multi-coloured Special Label issued by the Hungarian Athletic Council.



Special Label (L22). Issued by Estonia.

- 61 (L22) Red
- 62 (L22) Green
- 63 (L22) Blue
- 64 (L22) Brown
- 65 (L22) Violet

Note: The Special Label 52(L16) issued by France is said to have been overprinted in violet EESTO SPORDI KESKLITT across three Labels and re-issued by Estonia.

THE FIRST BRITISH OLYMPIC LABEL

IN 1924, for the first time ever, a British sporting body issued a Special Label for the purpose of raising funds to enable a team to participate in the Olympic Games.

The sporting body was the Amateur Swimming Association; and the money raising effort was the British Swimmers Olympic Fund.

Booklets of the Special Labels, or "Stamps" as they were called, were issued, each containing 60 "Stamps" to be sold at 1d. each. The "Stamps" were in panes of six—ten panes to a booklet; and each booklet was numbered.

The British Swimmers Olympic Fund was specifically for the "preparation, training and selection of British Swimmers to represent Great Britain at the Olympic Games at Paris, 1924." This was stated on the cover of each booklet, as was the fact that "Any further information may be obtained from; money remitted to; and further books issued by the Representative in your Country or district. A. J. Perring, 10 Tollington Place, Tollington Park, London, N.4."

The British team did its best to uphold the prestige of Great Britain at the Olympic Games, but the results fell far short of expectations. None of the British men were placed in the first three in any of the six events on the programme, although a third place was secured in the diving.



Special Label (L23)
66 (L23) ... Black and Red
on Orange.



Special Label (L24). Issued by Switzerland
67 (L24) ... Brown and Blue.

Note: Switzerland also issued two Special Labels to commemorate the participation of Swiss Cyclists in the VIII Olympiad. Cat. No. 68 (L25) in German; and 69 (L25) in French.

The ladies did considerably better with Miss E. Morton winning the 200 Metres Breaststroke; Miss P. M. Harding being placed second in the 100 Metres Backstroke; and the relay team gaining second place to the Americans in the 400 Metres event. As usual, the Americans again dominated the situation. The popular Johnny Weismuller, later to star as "Tarzan" in a well-known series of films depicting the adventures of "Tarzan of the Apes," won both the 100 Metres and 400 Metres Free Style, knocking four seconds off the Olympic Record for the 100 Metres and no less than 20 seconds off the Olympic Record for the 400 Metres.

A young American lady who showed great promise, swimming first in the winning 400 Metres Relay team and being placed third in two other finals, was Gertrude Ederle who later swam the English Channel.

The championships were held in the open swimming bath built especially for the Olympic Games by the Municipal Council of Paris at Tourelles, adjoining the Porte de Lilas. The swimming bath was a long way from the centre of Paris and also from the Olympic Village at Colombes, but in spite of this hundreds had to be refused admittance each day.

URUGUAY

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT drew great crowds to the Stadium at Colombes during the latter part of May and the beginning of June, providing proof of the rapid strides made by the game during the four years since the previous Olympic Games. Great Britain, however, did not send a team to take part in the tournament. The question of amateurism, then still unsettled by the International Football Federation, was the stumbling block. Twenty-three countries entered teams.

In the first round Uruguay beat Yugoslavia by 7 goals to nil; while Switzerland beat Lithuania by 9 goals to nil. In the second round Uruguay beat the United States by 3 goals to nil; while Switzerland beat Czechoslovakia by 1 goal to nil. Uruguay went on to win their third round tie against France by 5 goals to 1; while Switzerland went on to beat Italy by 2 goals to 1.

The semi-final ties were played off on the 5th and 6th of June, Uruguay beating Holland by 2 goals to 1; and Switzerland beating Sweden, also by 2 goals to 1.

The final match drew a capacity crowd of sixty thousand, another ten thousand failing to gain admission but patiently waiting for the result outside.



(25) Headless Statue of Victory dug up at Samothrace and now in the Louvre Museum, Paris.

The stamps were printed by Munoz & Co. and issued in sheets of 20. There were two printings differing slightly in shade.

There was also a special printing on lemon paper. This was not sold to the general public but distributed in special souvenir folders to the heads of governments and international sporting association. Only 500 were issued.

All three values are known imperf, and the 2 centesimos is known imperf. between two stamps.

- 34 (25) 2 centesimos (rose)
 - a. On lemon paper.
 - b. Imperforate.
 - c. Imperf. between two stamps.
- 35 (25) 5 centesimos (magenta)
 - a. On lemon paper.
 - b. Imperforate.
- 36 (25) 12 centesimos (sky-blue)
 - a. On lemon paper.
 - b. Imperforate.

Those who did get in to see the game, were treated to an exhibition of fast and clean football. Switzerland were very much on the defensive for long periods in the first half but managed to keep out the opposition until just before half-time when the Uruguayans went ahead.

In the second half the Uruguayans dominated the play and ran out worthy winners by 3 goals to nil.

The match to determine third place was played on the 8th June by the two beaten semi-finalists, Sweden and Holland and resulted in a draw, each side having scored a goal each after extra time. In the replay, Sweden beat Holland by 3 goals to 1.



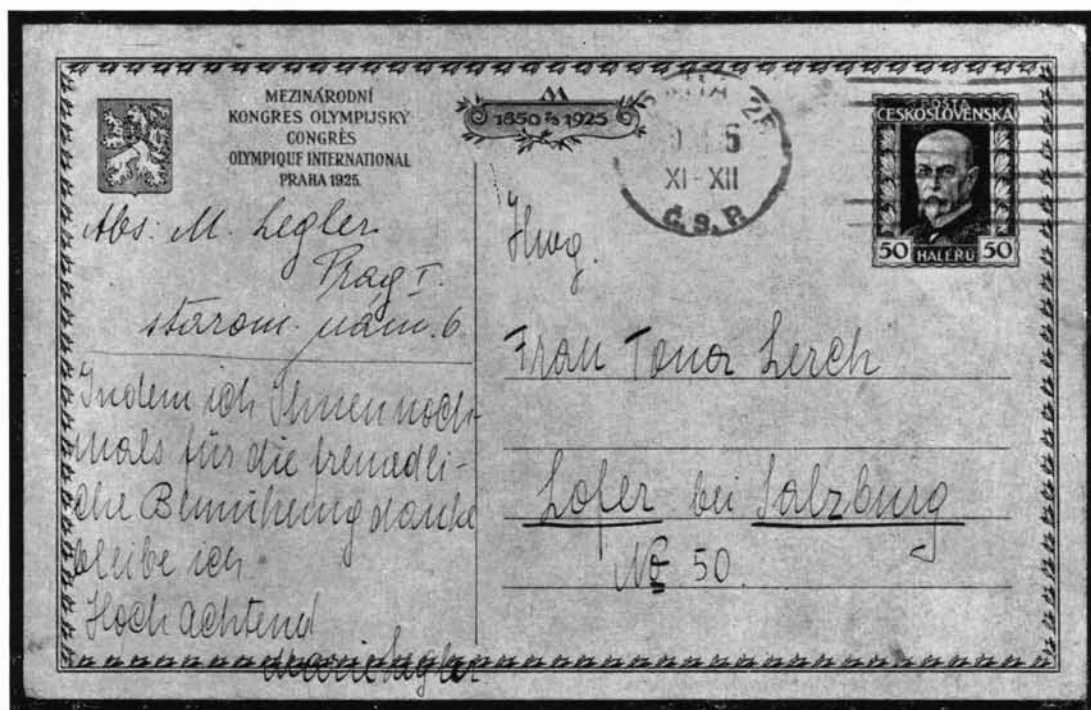
15 (P10) Machine Cancellation also used to celebrate the victory of the Uruguayan football team in the Olympic Games.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC CONGRESS

THE SUPREME AUTHORITY in all things connected with the Olympic Games is the International Olympic Congress comprising members of the International Olympic Committee, together with representatives from the National Olympic Committees and the various International Federations. The Congress normally meets once every four years, usually in the second year of the Olympiad. In between Congresses, the International Olympic Committee, which meets once a year, is the controlling body and is responsible for convening Congresses. There is an Executive Committee that meets every quarter and decides questions of an urgent nature.

The International Olympic Committee was instituted by the first International Olympic Congress held in Paris in 1894. Baron Pierre de Coubertin was elected President and remained President until 1925. He resigned at the Congress held in Prague during that year and nominated Count Baillet-Latour to be his successor.

It was at the International Congress held in Prague in 1925 that the amateur definition governing participation in the Olympic Games was formulated.



Special Postcard. One of five, each issued with wording in one of the five different Olympic colours. 10 (PS3) Blue; 11 (PS3) Yellow; 12 (PS3) Black; 13 (PS3) Green; 14 (PS3) Red.



16 (P11) Handstamp in use only from the 24th May to the 26th June, 1925, at the Special Congress Post Office.



(26) Stamp with embossed overprint.

37 (26) 50h. green opt. black.

38 (26) 100h. carmine opt. black.

39 (26) 200h. blue opt. red.

17 (P12) Special Machine Cancellation advertising International Olympic Congress held at Prague.



OLYMPIC REVIEW

Editor: ERNEST TRORY

THE ONLY PHILATELIC MAGAZINE DEVOTED
EXCLUSIVELY TO NEWS OF THE
OLYMPIC GAMES

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APPENDIX TO PART III

SINCE WE PUBLISHED the first three parts of this work, a very comprehensive catalogue of Olympic Games Vignettes has been published in German by the leading specialist in this field, Mr. Paul F. Rampacher of Hungary.

This catalogue has been of considerable assistance to us in extending the scope of our own researches and so many new seals and vignettes have now come to light that it is impossible to fit them all into our existing system of catalogue numbering.

We have, therefore, renumbered all the Seals and Vignettes issued up to 1924 as follows:

I OLYMPIAD (1896-1899)

1 (SI)

Round Seal in Blue with wording in White. "Comité International Olympique—1894."

II OLYMPIAD (1900-1903)

No Seals or Vignettes known.

III OLYMPIAD (1904-1907)

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1 (V1) Red | Vertical Vignette (26mm. x 53mm.) Perf. 13. "Jeux Olympiques Internationaux — Athenes — 1906 — 22 Avril — 2 Mai." |
| 2 (V1) Green | |
| 3 (V1) Blue | |
| 4 (V1) Brown | |
| 5 (V1) Violet | |
| 6 (V1) Grey | |
| 7 (V1) Gold | |

IV OLYMPIAD (1908-1911)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 8 (V2) Red | Horizontal Vignette (52mm. x 28mm.). Perforated. "British Olympic Committee—Franco-British Exhibition—London—1908 — Exposition Franco-Anglaise." |
| 9 (V2) Green | |
| 10 (V2) Blue | |
| 11 (V2) Orange | |
| 12 (V2) Brown | |

V OLYMPIAD (1912-1915)

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 13 (V3) Chinese | Vertical Vignette (43mm. x 57mm.). Multicoloured with wording in White. "Olympic Games—Stockholm 1912—29th June-22nd July." In sixteen different languages. Perforated. |
| 14 (V3) Czech | |
| 15 (V3) Dutch | |
| 16 (V3) English | |
| 17 (V3) Finnish | |
| 18 (V3) French | |
| 19 (V3) German | |
| 20 (V3) Greek | |
| 21 (V3) Hungarian | |
| 22 (V3) Italian | |
| 23 (V3) Japanese | |
| 24 (V3) Portuguese | |
| 25 (V3) Russian | |
| 26 (V3) Spanish | |
| 27 (V3) Swedish | |
| 28 (V3) Turkish | |

Note: There is also a matchbox label similar to V3 but 33mm. x 50mm. (imperforate) with the wording "Olympiska Spelen — Stockholm 1912 — Ensamlatt for distribution — Carl Westerberg — z."

29 (V4)

a. With tab

Vertical Vignette (24mm. x 48mm.). Black on White with wording in White. Perforated. "Osterreich in Stockholm — 1912."

30 (V5) White

31 (V5) Green

32 (V5) Gold

33 (V5) Orange

Vertical Vignette (22mm. x 44mm.). Black on White or Colour with wording in White or Colour. Imperforate. "Olymp.Reigen—VTM."

34 (V6) Red

35 (V6) Green

36 (V6) Blue

37 (V6) Brown

38 (V6) Grey

Vertical Vignette (43mm. x 66mm.). Perforated. "XX Anniversaire du Retablissement 1894 des Jeux Olympiques 1914—Stade de Chatby—Alexandria (Egypte)—3, 4 et 5 Avril 1914."

VI OLYMPIAD (1916-1919)

39 (V7)

Vertical Vignette (36mm. x 54mm.). Perforated. Red and Black with wording in White and Black. "Olympiade 1916 Berlin — Propagandamarke des Deutschen Reichsverbands fur Athletik."

40 (V8)

Vertical Vignette (35mm. x 50mm.). Multicoloured with wording in Yellow. Perforated. "Olympische Spiele—Berlin—1916."

41 (V9) Discus Thrower

a. Blk. instead of Grey.

42 (V10) Runner

a. Blk. instead of Grey.

43 (V11) Wrestler

a. Blk. instead of Grey.

44 (V12) Archer

a. Blk. instead of Grey.

45 (V13) Jumper

a. Blk. instead of Grey.

46 (V14) Fencer

a. Blk. instead of Grey.

47 (V15) Rider

a. Blk. instead of Grey.

48 (V16) Javelin Thrower

a. Blk. instead of Grey.

49 (V17) Shot Putter

a. Blk. instead of Grey.

50 (V18) Boxer

a. Blk. instead of Grey.

Vertical Vignette. (40mm. x 61mm.). Perforated. Green, Gold and Grey. Various Athletes. "Olympisches Spiele — Berlin—1916."

VI OLYMPIAD (Contd.)

- 51 (V19) Vertical Vignette (43mm. x 63mm.). Perforated. Gold and Black and Green with wording in Black and Green. "Nederlandsch Olympisch Comité — Zendt Geldlijke Bijdrage—19. P.C. Hoofstraat A'dam."
- 52 (V20) Vertical Vignette (29mm. x 45mm.). Perforated. Blue and Gold on White with wording in Blue and Gold. "Frangang Forpliktar — Medverka Vid Nationalinsam — Lingen For Olympiska Spelen — I Berlin 1916."

VII OLYMPIAD (1920-1923)

- 53 (V21) Red Vertical Vignette (33mm. x 55mm.). Usually perforated on three sides. "VIIe Olympiade 1920 — Anvers — Antwerpen—Belgique—Belgie."
- 54 (V21) Green
- 55 (V21) Blue
- 56 (V21) Brown
- 57 (V21) Violet
- 58 (V22) Vertical Vignette (26mm. x 42mm.). Perforated. Red on White. "Timbre Olympique Suisse — Schweiz Olympische Marke — Anvers — 1920 — Antwerpen."
- 59 (V23) Horizontal Vignette (46mm. x 32mm.). Perforated. Multicoloured. "Kerjuk 1920—Ban A Magyar Olimpiaszt."

VIII OLYMPIAD (1924-1927)

- 60 (V23) Black & Green Vertical Vignette (28mm. x 43mm.). Perforated. Athletes giving Olympic Salute. "Paris 1924—VIIIe Olympiade—Jeux Olympiques."
- 61 (V23) Black & Orange
- 62 (V23) Black & Brown
- 63 (V23) Black & Violet
- 64 (V24) Black & Green Vertical Vignette (28mm. x 43mm.). Perforated. Javelin Thrower. "VIIIe Olympiade—Jeux Olympiques—Paris 1924."
- 65 (V24) Black & Orange
- 66 (V24) Black & Brown
- 67 (V24) Black & Violet

Note: The two vignettes described above were issued in se-tenant pairs. Many distinctive shades of the above colours are known.

- 68 (V25) Horizontal Vignettes (70mm. x 51mm.). Imperforate. Arms of Paris in Red with wording in Blue. "Jeux Olympiques — Paris — 1924."
- 69 (V26) Red Horizontal Vignette (32mm. x 25mm.). Perforated. Ancient sailing ship. Wording in colour. "SM—VIII Olympiad Pariis 1924."
- 70 (V26) Green a. Imperf.
- 71 (V26) Blue a. Imperf.
- 72 (V26) Brown a. Imperf.
- 73 (V26) Violet a. Imperf.

Note: A large example of the above (42mm. x 32mm.) is known in Red and Imperforate. This is a proof. The vignettes (V26) are also known with the wording "Eesti Spordi Keskkliit" in Violet across three vignettes.

- 2 (S2) Red Round Seal. Multicoloured. "Citius, Altius, Fortius" on a White band in the middle. "Comitato Nazionale Italiano" in Black on Red circular background.
- a. Carmine instead of Red.
- 74 (V27) Square Vignette (29mm.). Imperforate. Wording and design as (S2).
- 75 (V28) Grey "5" opt. Black Vertical Vignette (24mm. x 29mm.). Background design, figure "5" in Grey. "Polska na Olimpiada" overprinted in Black.
- 76 (V28) Grey "10" opt. Black
- 77 (V28) Rose "10" opt. Brown
- 78 (V28) Grey "5" opt. Black & Sur-charged Mk 50"
- 79 (V28) Rose "10" opt. "Mk 100"
- 80 (V29) Vertical Vignette (27mm. x 42mm.). Perforated. "Federation Suisse de Boxe—Olympiades Paris 1924—10 cts."
- 81 (V30) Horizontal Vignette (32mm. x 26mm.). Perforated. Red with Black design and wording. "Federation Suisse de Boxe—10c.—Paris 1924."
- 82 (V31) German Vertical Vignette (31mm. x 54mm.). Perforated. Multicoloured. "Zu Gunsten Der Teilnahme—Schweizer Renn-fahrer an de VIII Olympiade —Paris 1924."
- 83 (V31) French 83 (V31) "Pour la Participation die Cyclisme Suisse a la Huitieme Olympiade —Paris 1924."
- 84 (V32) Vertical Vignette (36mm. x 55mm.). Perforated. Multicoloured. "F.S.S.A. — S.R.V. — Les Rameurs Suisses a la—Die Schweizerischen Ruderer an der—VIII. Olympiade—Paris 13-17 Juillet 1924."
- 85 (V33) Horizontal Vignette (54mm. x 38mm.) Multicoloured. Perforated. "VIII Olympiad Paris 1924—Magyar Athletikai Szovetseg."
- 3 (S3) Oval Seal (70mm. x 50mm.). Wording in White on Red. "Casino de Paris—la Grande Revue Olympique."
- 86 (V34) Square Vignette (25mm.). Wording in Red on Orange. "British Swimmers Olympic Fund."

Note: These new numbers will be incorporated in the text of the second edition of Parts I, II & III. They are continued in Part IV.

IXTH OLYMPIAD

1928 — 1931



THE STADIUM where the track, field, cycling, gymnastic and equestrian events of the Summer Games were held in celebration of the IX Olympiad, covered an area of over 40 acres and was situated just south of the centre of Amsterdam. Besides the main Stadium, there was a smaller Stadium for swimming; a Pavilion for fencing; and a Hall for boxing and wrestling. The main Stadium was designed by the Dutch architect, Jan Wils, and accommodated about 40,000 spectators. There was a Royal Box opposite the Marathon Gate. Near to it were the boxes reserved for the International Olympic Committee and for the chairmen of the various international sports federations.

The Official Opening Ceremony took place in the Stadium on Saturday, the 28th July. After the march past of some 4,000 athletes and officials from forty-six nations, Dr. J. Th. de Visser, a former Minister of Arts and Public Instruction, delivered an inspiring speech of consecration. In it he quoted from the speech of Cardinal Mercier when he blessed the Games at Antwerp; and from the speech of Pastor Monod who performed a similar ceremony at Paris in 1924. "This is the point where religion and sport meet," said Dr. Visser.

Then followed the singing of an old Dutch cantata by a chorus of 1,200 singers, after which the Chairman of the Dutch Olympic Committee, A. Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, called upon His Royal Highness the Prince of the Netherlands to open the Games in the name of Her Majesty the Queen.

To the blast of trumpets and a salvo of cannon, the Olympic Flag was hoisted and thousands of pigeons were released, this being a revival of the old custom of the ancient Olympic Games, when pigeons were brought from the different competing states and released to fly home with the news that the Olympic Games had been opened. The Olympic Oath was taken by the captain of the Dutch Football Team.

The 1928 Games were notable for the challenge to the supremacy of American athletes on the track and in the field. In the 100 metres and in the 200 metres, the fancied American runners were beaten by Percy Williams, a nineteen years old Canadian high school student who thus achieved a remarkable double victory. The 800 metres was won by Douglas Lowe, the Briton who had won the event in Paris in 1924. The 100 metres hurdles was won by Syd Atkinson of South Africa. In the 400 metres hurdles the winner was Lord Burghley who became the first man in the history of the Games to take the title from the Americans.

In the longer distances, the Finns again showed their supremacy. Larva won the 1,500 metres; Ritola won the 5,000 metres; Nurmi won the 10,000 metres; and Loukola won the 3,000 metres Steeplechase.

The Americans won the High Jump, the Long Jump and the Pole Vault. They also won the Discus and the Shot. But they were surprisingly beaten in the Hammer Throw by Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan of the Irish Free State who was the very first non-American ever to win the event.

Women competed in athletics at Amsterdam for the first time in Olympic history. Miss Robinson of the U.S.A. won the 100 metres; Miss Catherwood of Canada won the High Jump; and Miss Konopacka of Poland won the Discus event.

The Official Closing Ceremony was performed on Sunday the 12th August, after Queen Wilhelmina had personally presented the prizes to the winners. The President of the International Olympic Committee, Count Baillet-Latour, declared the Olympic Games closed and presented the Olympic Flag to the Mayor of Amsterdam, charging him to preserve it until the opening of the next Olympic Games.

II OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

THE SECOND OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES were held at St. Moritz from the 11th to the 19th February. It is interesting to note, in passing, that although the First Olympic Winter Games had been held at Chamonix in 1924, it was not until 1925 that the Congress of Prague instituted the series. The Olympic Winter Games at Chamonix, therefore, were recognised as the first of the series in retrospect.

Winter sports were included in the original protocol of the Olympic Games drawn up in 1894—but not as a separate entity. No actual events were held, however, until 1908 when skating was included. No winter sports at all were organised in Stockholm during the 1912 Games but Figure Skating and Ice Hockey both appeared on the programme of the 1920 Games at Antwerp. But it was not until 1924 that a full programme of winter sports was drawn up under the rules of the international federations concerned.

It was this programme that decided the Congress of Prague to institute a separate cycle of winter sports commencing with the Games held at Chamonix.

The Congress further laid down that the Olympic Winter Games should always be held in the same year as the summer events and that the country in which these were being held should have the right, if practicable and if desired, of staging the Winter Games as well. If the right were not exercised it became the prerogative of the International Olympic Committee to offer them to another country.

The Winter Games at St. Moritz were a great advance on those held during the previous Olympiad at Chamonix. The number of nations competing increased from 18 to 25; and the number of competitors increased from 418 to 490.

The Opening Ceremony was somewhat marred by one of the worst blizzards ever experienced in St. Moritz. Nevertheless, a large number of competitors and officials took part in the parade past the saluting base of the President of the Swiss Republic.

In the events, Norway won 5 Gold Medals; Finland, Sweden and the U.S.A. won 2 each; while Canada and France won 1 each. The best that Great Britain could manage was a Bronze Medal won by the Earl of Northesk in the Skeleton Bobsleigh Race. This was, in fact, quite a remarkable performance. The Earl of Northesk was left to carry the whole burden of the event after an unfortunate accident two days before in which Colonel Moore-Brabazon broke two ribs and was unable to compete.

Perhaps the best remembered name of any Gold Medal winner at the St. Moritz Olympic Winter Games was that of Sonia Henie, the Norwegian skating star who carried off the Ladies' Figure Skating event with a performance that put her in a class by herself.

No stamps were issued to commemorate the Olympic Winter Games at St. Moritz and there were no special cancellations. There were, however, a few vignettes as follows:



(V35) Multicoloured Vignette

87 (V35) German a. Imperf.	91 (V36) Dark Green 92 (V36) Brown	Horizontal Vignette (32mm. x 27mm.), Perforated. Three Ice Hockey Players. 10 cts. "Pro Olympiade—1928—St. Moritz."
88 (V35) French a. Imperf.	93 (V37)	Vertical Vignette (30mm. x 39mm.), Perforated. Multi-coloured. Ski Jumper in the Air. "S.S.V.—II Olympische Winterspiele—A.S.C.S.—II mes Jeux Olympiques—d'Hiver—St. Moritz."
89 (V35) English		
90 (V35) Italian		

1928 (27 Mar.). Designed by Fokko Mees (1½, 2, 5 & 15ct.) and L. O. Wenckenbach (3, 7½, 10 & 30ct.). Lithographed by Joh. Enschede & Zonen. Perf. 12 (1½, 3, 5, 7½ & 15ct.); perf. 11½ x 12 (2ct.); and perf. 11½ (10 & 30ct.). Watermark Circles. Valid for postage until the 31st December, 1928.



(27) Rower



(28) Fencer



(29) Footballer



(30) Racing Yacht



(31) Shot Putter



(32) Runner



(33) Equestrian



(34) Boxer

NORMALS

40 (27)	1½ct.	+	1ct.	(deep green)	502,570
41 (28)	2ct.	+	1ct.	(purple)	428,592
42 (29)	3ct.	+	1ct.	(yellow-green)	461,657
43 (30)	5ct.	+	1ct.	(light blue)	526,485
44 (31)	7½ct.	+	2½ct.	(orange)	545,599
45 (32)	10ct.	+	2ct.	(rose)	542,787
46 (33)	15ct.	+	2ct.	(blue)	449,856
47 (34)	30ct.	+	3ct.	(sepia)	316,186

Note: The figures in the final column refer to the numbers issued.

VARIETIES

- 45 (32) 10ct + 2ct. rose
a. perf. 12 x 11½.
b. with right side imperf.

Note: Although the stamps of this issue were sold at a premium to raise funds for the Netherlands Olympic Committee, the premium payable does not appear on the stamps. It is interesting to note also that the value is given in figures only on seven of the eight stamps, the exception being the next to lowest value which is clearly marked "2ct." This issue was the first to draw the inspiration for its subjects exclusively from the modern Olympic Games rather than from the ancient Olympic Games.

SPECIAL CANCELLATIONS



A SPECIAL PENTAGONAL HANDSTAMP, obviously designed for use at the Amsterdam Stadium during the period of the Games, appears to have been in use some weeks before the actual Opening Ceremony was performed on the 28th July. The author has two examples in his collection which show usage prior to this event, the earliest being dated the 17th May. Three handstamps were in use, numbered N1, N2 and N3. N2 and N3 are known in violet as well as black.

A special machine cancellation was in use at the Amsterdam Central Station prior to the Games and is known both in its normal state and with the "N" of "STATION" reversed.

18 (P13) N 1 (Black)

- a. N 2 (Black)
- b. N 2 (Violet)
- c. N 3 (Black)
- d. N 3 (Violet)

19 (P14) Machine Cancellation
a. With "N" of "STATION" reversed.



In addition to the above, two special machine cancellations were used in Hannover at a Provincial Equestrian Tournament held for the selection of the Olympic Team. The two types were: 20(P15) a continuous cancellation with the words "PROVINZIAL Reit-und Fahrturnier OLYMPIADE - Ausscheidungs - Turnier 1 - 4 Juni 1928 in Hannover"; and 21(P16) a smaller machine cancellation with the same wording but "und" abbreviated to "u."



SOUVENIR POSTCARD WITH SPECIAL CANCELLATION

POSTAL STATIONERY

THE SCARCITY of Postal Stationery relating to the Olympic Games, at least until comparatively recent times, is a reflection of the lack of popularity of this interesting branch of the hobby among serious philatelists.

The three items that are illustrated here and on the next page were issued, according to the wording, to raise funds for the Netherlands Olympic Committee who were determined to show the world that they were worthy hosts. The translation reads as follows: "When in due time guests from all over the world are cheerfully walking along the streets, the WHOLE of the Netherlands must be able to say, I have contributed to this!"

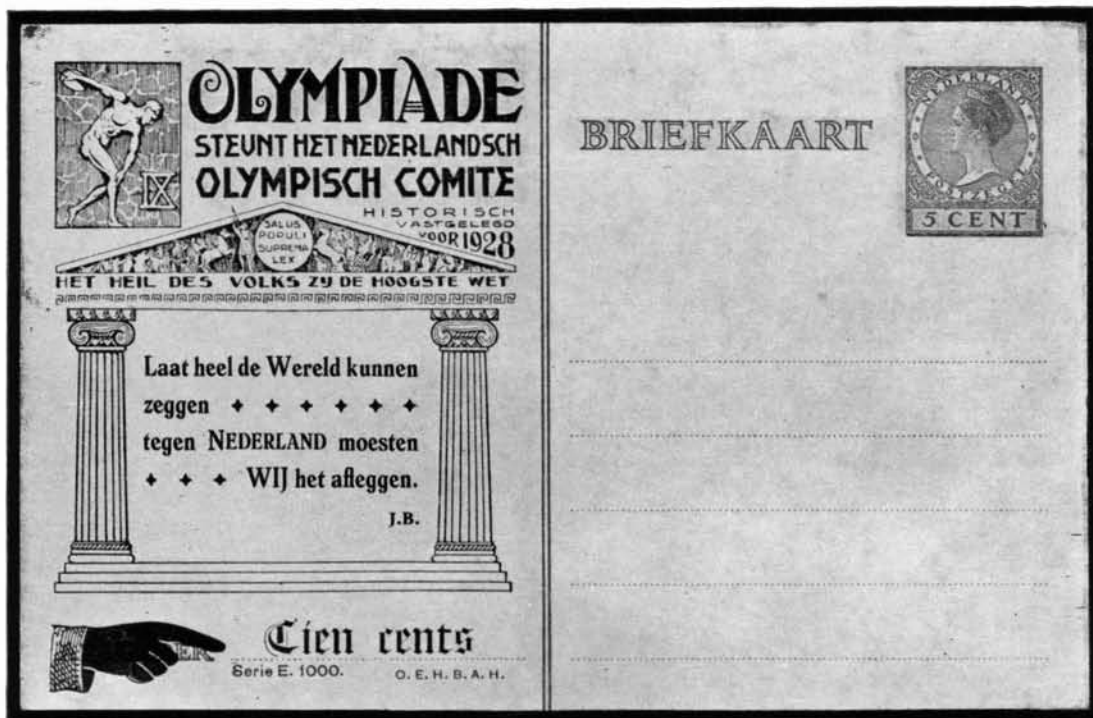
The three items are obviously part of a larger series for the first is numbered "Serie A. 1001-2000." A similar card is known numbered "Serie A. 1-1000" so at least two thousand copies must have been printed.

The card illustrated on the top of page 45 is numbered "Serie E. 1000" and has the words: "Let the whole world say, we were no match for the Netherlands," in Dutch. Similar in design, but with a picture of footballers in place of the above wording, is the card illustrated on the bottom of page 45. This is numbered "Serie F.1." The author has also seen another card of the same design but showing a cyclist instead of footballers. This is numbered "Serie F.2." Yet another card is known showing a swimmer. This card has no series number but an advertisement with an address in the Hague.

Besides the Postal Stationery, there were one or two souvenir cards such as one with the same picture as the official poster and the vignettes. Half a million of these were originally printed by Joh. Enschede but they are quite difficult to find now. Another interesting card is the one issued by the Propaganda Committee of the Dutch Swimming Association. It shows a design for an Olympic stamp with a swimmer diving into the water. The wording reads: "Why no Olympic Swimming Stamp? Because Swimming is of inestimable value!"



15 (PS4) POSTCARD WITH IMPRINTED 5 CENT DEFINITIVE STAMP



16 (PS5) ANOTHER POSTCARD WITH IMPRINTED 5 CENT DEFINITIVE



17 (PS6) POSTCARD WITH IMPRINTED 3 CENT DEFINITIVE STAMP

VIGNETTES AND SEALS



94 (V38) Dark Brown
a. Light Brown

95 (V38) Red

Note: A total of 2,000,000 of these vignettes were printed by Joh. Enschede & Zonen.



96 (V39) Orange

Note: 1,000,000 of these small vignettes were originally issued.

97 (V40) Horizontal Vignette (110mm. x 32mm.), Imperf. with wording: "Expeditors Officiels—Exposition Internationale—Olympiade Amsterdam 1928." Red.

4 (S4) Round Seal (37mm.) with wording: "C.S.C. Steunt Het Chr. Soc. Comite Tijdens Olymp. Spelen 1928—Amsterdam—Stadhouderskade 137." Light Green, Imperforate.

5 (S5) Green. As (4 (S4) but 35mm.
a. Grey Green perforated.

98 (V41) Designs as 4 (S4) but with corners added. Square vignette (42mm.). Wording. similar but with Rotterdam address instead of Amsterdam. Perforated. Orange.

99 (V42) Horizontal Vignette (51mm. x 36mm.), Perforated Lighthouse and crowd of people. Multicoloured. With wording: "Chr. Soc. Comite—Tijdens Olymp. Comite—Amsterdam—Stadh. Kade 137—Steunt Het C.S.C."

100 (V43) Vertical Vignettes (35mm. x 47mm.). Five Eagles in Flight. With the wording: "Olympiade 1928 —N.F.V." Multicoloured, Perforated.



101 (V44)
Multicoloured

102 (V45) Vertical Vignette (22mm. x 30mm.). Man with outstretched arms; Five Rings and a Mountain. With the word "Jugoslavia." Brown. Perforated



103 (V46) Red 5

104 (V46) Brown 10

105 (V46) Green 20



106 (V47) Blue & Yellow 10 Gr.

107 (V47) Red & Yellow 20 Gr.

- 108 (V48) Vertical Vignette (30mm. x 40mm.). Multi-coloured picture of Rower. With the wording: "Schweiz. Ruderverband — Olympia — Fonds—Federation Suisse—Des Societes D'Avion—IX Olympiade—Amsterdam 1928. Perforated.
- 109 (V49) Vertical Vignette (42mm. x 54mm.). Arms of the U.S.A. in Red and Blue. With the wording: "Help America Win—Olympic Games—July 1928 Aug.—Send Contributions to John J. Raskob, Treas. American Olympic Committee, 305 Broadway, New York—Amsterdam, Holland."
- 110 (V50) Vertical Vignette (48mm. x 37mm.). Athlete Jumping in the Air. With the wording: "1928 Olympische Spelen." Imperforate. Grey and White. Embossed.
- 111 (V51) Horizontal Vignette (73mm. x 50mm.). Silhouette of Discus Thrower and two Coats of Arms. With the wording: "IXe Olympiade—Amsterdam—Pascall." Multicoloured. Perforated.
- 112 (V52) Vignette shaped like a shield. (35mm. x 35mm.). Said to exist only in proof. Cat in Boots holding Flag. With the wording: "Per Aspéra Ad Astra—Den Haag Olympiade Jaar—16 t/m. 19 Juli. Internationale Tentoonstelling Voor De Schoen en Leder Industrie." Printed in Blue.



- 113 (V53) Blue 1s. 0d.
 114 (V53) Red 2s. 6d.
 115 (V53) Green 10s. 0d.

Note: These vignettes were issued with the idea of raising small sums of money by means of collectors who would sell them to the general public throughout the country. The design was based on a photograph of the British team taken during the march past at the Olympic Games in Paris in 1924. The vignettes were made up into booklets containing 20 at 1s., sixteen at 2s. 6d., and four at 10s. The scheme was unsuccessful. It produced only sufficient revenue to cover the cost of printing and postage.

PORTUGAL

In order to raise funds for the Portuguese Olympic Committee, a compulsory tax of 15c. was levied on all internal postage from the 22nd to the 24th May, 1928. During this period, a special stamp had to be affixed to all mail in addition to the ordinary rate of postage.



- 48 (35) 15c.
 Black and Dull Red.

Lithographed at the Mint, Lisbon. Perf. 12. Between 1,800,000 and 1,900,000 of these stamps were said to have been issued. This is the first stamp to carry the five Olympic rings in its design.

Note: This stamp is said to have been placed on sale on the 30th April.

Failure to affix the special tax stamp during the three days mentioned above, led to the recovery of double the amount from the addressee by means of a special Olympic Games Postage Due stamp.

- 49 (36) 30c. Postage Due
 Black and Pale Carmine.

Lithographed at the Mint, Lisbon.
 Perf. 12 x 11½.

Note: There is no record of the number issued of this stamp.



URUGUAY

The Football Competition was again won by Uruguay who beat the Argentine by two goals to one in a replayed final, after drawing one all.



- 50 (37) 2c. Dull Purple.
 51 (37) 5c. Carmine.
 52 (37) 8c. Bright Ultramarine.

Recess Printed by
 Barreiro y Ramos, S. A.
 Perf: 12½.

Note: These stamps are sometimes found perforated with a cross or a star. These have been used for fiscal purposes.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC CONGRESS



22 (P17) Special Handstamp used during the Olympic Congress in Berlin in 1930.

This was the first International Congress to be held without the familiar figure of Baron Pierre de Coubertin in the Presidential Chair. Instead, the proceedings were presided over by Henri de Baillet-Latour, a Belgian who had played a major part in ensuring the success of the Games of the VII Olympiad in Antwerp in 1920.

Nothing highly controversial seems to have been discussed at this meeting and published reports are singularly lacking in detail.

Nevertheless, a special postmark was used during the Congress and some stationery has survived to remind us of the venue.



Card from the Author's Collection with Vignette that may not be contemporary.

XTH OLYMPIAD

1932 — 1935



URING THE GAMES of the VI Olympiad in Antwerp in 1920, the U.S.A. made application to the International Olympic Committee in order that the next Olympiad might be celebrated in Los Angeles. The Games of the next two Olympiads, however, had already been awarded to Paris and Amsterdam respectively and numerous other cities were anxious to stage the Games of the X Olympiad. In view of this, the proposal from the U.S.A. was amended with the object of securing the 1932 Olympic Games. When the I.O.C. met in Rome in 1923, all the various proposals were considered and the Los Angeles invitation finally accepted.

In the same year the Los Angeles Coliseum, which was to be turned into the Olympic Stadium later on, was opened to the public. Seven years later it was enlarged to accommodate over 100,000 people, all with reserved seats.

At Los Angeles the communal life of the Olympic Games centred in and around the Olympic Park where the Olympic Stadium was located, together with the Swimming Stadium and numerous other buildings, including the Los Angeles Museum where entries for the Fine Arts Competitions were exhibited.

For the first time since the athletes of ancient Greece pitched their tents on the plains of Elis, Olympic contenders were housed in a specially designed colony. This village, covering an area of 331 acres, was entered through an archway leading to five miles of streets, laid out with lawns and gardens, serving 550 two-room houses each accommodating four men. In addition, there were larger buildings divided into kitchens and dining rooms where teams were provided with meals prepared by their own chefs. There were also bath houses and massage rooms; a complete hospital; a Post Office; a bank; a regular bus service; and an open air amphitheatre where, every evening, competitors could see films of the events that had taken place earlier in the day.



Cachet used on mail posted in the Olympic Village Post Office.

The Opening Ceremony of the Games of the X Olympiad was performed in the great Stadium at Los Angeles on the 30th July, 1932, in the presence of 100,000 people. There were nearly 2,000 athletes from 38 nations in the parade, led by Greece and followed by the other participating countries in alphabetical order. The Games were formally opened by Charles Curtis, Vice-President of the U.S.A. on behalf of President Hoover.

During the fortnight that followed there were 135 competitions in 14 branches of sport. The Marathon was won by Juan Zabala of the Argentine; Ellen Preis won the Fencing for Austria; Bob Pearce of Australia retained his title in the Single Sculls; while Duncan McNaughton, of Canada, deprived the U.S.A. of the High Jump for the first time in modern Olympic history.

In the athletic events, 11 gold medals were won by the U.S.A. out of a total of 23 awarded. Finland with three, and Great Britain and Ireland with two each, were the only other countries to win more than one. T. Hampson won the 800 metres for Great Britain in a new world record time; and T. W. Green won the newly-instituted 50,000 metres walk, also for Great Britain, in the phenomenal time of 4 hours, 50 minutes and 4 seconds.

The Irish successes were in the Hammer Throw, won by P. O'Callaghan, and in the 400 Metres Hurdles, won by R. M. N. Tisdall in 51.8 seconds, which would have set a new Olympic record if he had not knocked down the final hurdle.

In the Olympic Fine Arts Competitions the gold medal for Architecture was won by John Hughes, of Birkenhead, for his designs and plans for a stadium and recreation ground for the City of Liverpool.

The Closing Ceremony took place on the 14th August and was even more impressive than the Opening Ceremony. The enormous stadium was packed to overflowing to witness the presentation of the awards for Alpinism won by two Germans for the unprecedented feat of surmounting the Matterhorn from the north. The final parade of flags and standards followed. Then the Olympic Flag was lowered and formally transferred to the custody of Los Angeles, where it was to remain until the next Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936.



Rubber cancellation used on board the U.S.S. Richmond during preparations for the Olympic Games.

III OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

THE THIRD OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES took place at Lake Placid from the 4th to the 13th February, 1932. The venue was in the heart of the Adirondack Forest at an altitude of 2,000 feet. Seventeen nations nominated a total of 364 entrants for the 14 regular events on the programme, besides 12 teams that were entered for the Sled Dog Race. There were also demonstrations of Curling and Women's Speed Skating.

Of the 14 Gold Medals awarded, the U.S.A. won six, Norway won three, and Austria, Canada, Finland, France and Sweden won one each.

One of the most thrilling events was the Two-Man Bobsleigh competition won by Stevens and Adams of the U.S.A. Bobsledding was only one year old in the U.S.A. when the Winter Games were held at Lake Placid, yet the Americans took Shady Corner, scene of a nasty accident only a few days earlier, at nearly 60 miles an hour to win in fine style.

The U.S.A. also proved supreme in the Speed Skating events but had to give way to the North Europeans in the 18,000 Metres Ski Race, in which the Swedes finished first and second, with Finland and Norway sharing the next seven positions.

The Ice Hockey Final was fought out between the U.S.A. and Canada. The game was full of thrills and although extra time was played in the hope of reaching a decision, the result at the end of three extra periods was two goals all. The Olympic title was awarded to Canada, therefore, on goal average.

Throughout the Winter Games the only countries that failed to secure a place in the first six were Great Britain and Japan. Nevertheless, the British team of lady figure skaters did very well, taking the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th places. Megan Taylor and Cecilia Colledge, who took the 7th and 8th places respectively, were only 11 years old and were greatly admired by the packed audiences in the indoor arena. It will be remembered that Sonja Henie, of Norway, was herself only 11 years old when she was placed 8th in the Women's Figure Skating event at Chamonix during the Olympic Winter Games of 1924, prior to winning the title at St. Moritz in 1928 and retaining it at Lake Placid in 1932.

FIRST DAY ISSUE OF
III Olympic
Winter Games



LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
JANUARY 25, 1932
CACHET SPONSORED BY C. OF C.

Special cachet sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and applied to some mail posted on the First Day of Issue of the Olympic Winter Games stamp.

1932 (25th January) 2c. Perf. 11. 1932 (15th June) 3c. and 5c. Perf. 11 x 10½. Rotary recess printed under Government contract by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. On unwatermarked, soft-wave, grey-white paper.



(38) Ski-jumper



(39) Sprinter



(40) Discus Thrower

NORMALS

53 (38) 2c. (carmine) 51,102,800
Printed from plates 20815 to 20826

54 (39) 3c. (violet) 168,885,300
Printed from plates 20864, 20865, and 20906 to 20909

55 (40) 5c. (blue) 52,376,100
Printed from plates 20868 to 20871. Plates 20866 and 20867 were prepared but not put to press.

Note: There are no known varieties of catalogue status.

VIGNETTES

Winter Games at Lake Placid



Block of Four of the 3c. value precancelled for use in DEKALB, ILLINOIS. All three values are known to have been precancelled for a large number of towns in various states, many of them by favour. Numerous attempts have been made to list them. The author's attempt appears at the end of this Part on the X Olympiad. He has only listed those officially recorded and those in his own collection. He invites comments.



- 116 (V54) English
- 117 (V54) German
- 118 (V54) French
- 119 (V54) Spanish

Note: The above are blue on white paper with the Olympic Rings in the true colours.



120 (V55) Black, Grey and Red

- 121 (V56) Horizontal Vignette (46mm. x 31mm.) Multi-coloured picture of Bobsleigh and Swiss Coat of Arms. With the wording: "A.S.B.T.-S.S.S.V.-1932." Perforated.



124 (V59) Yellow and Black

- 125 (V60) Vertical Vignette (38mm. x 63mm.). Similar design to 123 (V58) but much larger and imperforate.

VIGNETTES AND SEALS

Olympic Games at Los Angeles



122 (V57) Blue on White Paper
a. on Grey Paper



126 (V61) Multicoloured



123 (V58) Multicoloured



- 6 (S6) Red and Blue
a. Brown-Red and Blue
b. With a cross in each corner
c. With small "c" at top
d. With small "c" at bottom

Note: All are rouletted in squares except c. and d. which are imperf.



- 7 (S7) Multicoloured with Gold Border
- a. With White Border
 - b. With Cross-hatched Background



127 (V62) Red and Blue on White



128 (V63) Black, Red and Blue



129 (V64) Black and Gold



130 (V65) Red-Brown and Yellow



- 131 (V66) Red-Brown and Yellow
- a. "Come to Los Angeles"
 - b. "Los Angeles invites you to California"
 - c. "Oneonta Military Academy"
 - d. "H. D. Didding"

- 132 (V67) Horizontal Vignette (95mm. x 72mm.) Multicoloured picture of Discus Thrower on Winged Globe with Scroll and Coat of Arms. Imperf.

- 133 (V68) Horizontal Vignette (44mm. x 25mm.). Upper half of Athlete in Blue with the words: "Confederacion Argentina de Deportes," etc. Perforated.



- 134 (V69) Green, Blue and Yellow
a. With "R's 1\$ 000" and on thicker paper

- 135 (V70) Horizontal Vignette (36mm. x 28mm.). Statue of Discus Thrower in Green with the wording: "Olympia Fondet-5 ore-Til Forderfor danske," etc. Four lines of text. Perforated.



136 (V71) Red and Blue



137 (V72) Blue and Gold

- 138 (V73) Horizontal Vignette (100mm. x 32mm.) with the wording: "Werbt für die Olympia-Expedition der deutschen Leichtathleten," etc. Black on Gold. Imperforate.



139 (V74) Multicoloured



140 (V75) Red, Blue and Black



141 (V76) Green

142 (V76) Brown



143 (V77) Red, Blue and Bronze

- 144 (V78) Vertical Vignette (22mm. x 28mm.) with the word "NORWAY" at the top between the flags of the U.S.A. and Norway. The main design shows an old Sailing Ship and a Palm Tree with the words "Xth OLYMPIAD—Los Angeles, 1932" underneath. Red and Green. Rouletted.



- 145 (V79) 10 Gr. Dark Blue and Light Blue
a. Dark Blue and Green-Blue
146 (V79) 20 Gr. Dark Brown and Deep Yellow
147 (V79) 50 Gr. Dark Blue and Green

- 148 (V80) Vertical Vignette (34mm. x 41mm.). Swiss Footballer and Athlete; five rings and the words: "1932—LOS ANGELES." Blue and Gold. Perforated.



149 (V81) Multicoloured



150 (V82) Blue, Red and Yellow

- 8 (S8) Oval Seal (26mm. x 18mm.) in Bronze relief. Fencers and the words: "Xth Olympiad—1932—Los Angeles—Cal."



9 (S9) Red, Blue and White Embossed

- 151 (V82) Horizontal Vignette (35mm. x 27mm.) with the words: "SOUVENIR—Xth OLYMPIAD—LOS ANGELES" on a tablet between two columns. Black and Gold. Imperforate.



152 (V82) Multicoloured



153 (V83) Multicoloured

Note: These are but two from a series of 60 Vignettes (19 vertical and 41 horizontal). Each carries a different view of California. The series is rare. If ever listed fully, they will be catalogued as a. b. c., etc., under the above general classifications.

- 154 (V84) Horizontal Vignette (57mm. x 34mm.) with the wording: "Los Angeles welcomes you to California" at bottom right. Hurdler jumping over the words "OLYMPIC GAMES 1932" above. Also winged foot. Black and Orange. Imperforate.



10 (S10) Multicoloured

- a. Cuba
- b. Belgium
- c. Guatemala
- d. Columbia
- e. Palestine
- f. Egypt
- g. Ireland
- h. Arabia
- i. Chile
- j. Peru
- k. Tibet
- l. Bolivia
- m. Paraguay
- n. Uruguay
- o. Argentine
- p. Persia

Note: These seals have been listed as suggested for 152 (V82) and 153 (V83). They were printed in Germany in complete sheets by "L & B."



155 (V85) Green and Red on Yellow

- 11 (S11) Triangular Seal (140mm. x 98mm.) with the wording "1932—Los Angeles" under the U.S. Olympic Arms. Multicoloured. Imperforate.

- 156 (V86) Horizontal Vignette (63mm. x 39mm.) with the wording: "ABERDEEN—HOQUIAM—GATEWAY TO THE OLYMPICS" and a steamship in harbour. Multicoloured. Imperforate.



- 157 (V87) Red, Blue and Black
a. "The Willmore . . ."

- 158 (V88) Horizontal Vignette (58mm. x 34mm.) and the wording: "Olympiad Rally—Sunshine Headquarters" on a round, winged shield. Red and Blue. Imperforate.



12 (S12) Red, Blue and White Embossed

- 159 (V89) Horizontal Vignette (50mm. x 32mm.) with the wording: "Stop at San Diego, California" with Goddess of Good Fortune and a Spanish Lady. Multicoloured. Imperforate.

- 160 (V90) Horizontal Vignette (56mm. x 34mm.) with the wording: "Welcome—San Francisco invites you to California, etc.," and man with scroll. Multicoloured. Imperforate.

161 (V91) Vertical Vignette (28mm. x 39mm.) and the wording: "Los Angeles Harbour—San Pedro— Welcomes You, etc.," with a sailing ship.

162 (V92) Horizontal Vignette (40mm. x 31mm.) with the wording: "Stop at the Ambassadors Hotel, etc.," and two coats of arms. Black and Yellow. Imperforate.

163 (V93) Vertical Vignette (27mm. x 59mm.) and the wording: "X Olympiade—Los Angeles— Einziger Offizieller—Zeitmesser Omega" with runner and watch. Multicoloured. Perforated.



164 (V94) Multicoloured

165 (V95) Vertical Vignette (90mm. x 94mm.) with the wording: "Guasti Giulii say JULIE inc." and Coat of Arms and Runner. Black on Yellow Paper. Imperforate.



166 (V96) Red, Black and White

OLYMPIC PHILATELIST

is a duplicated News Sheet which has been published regularly every month since May, 1963. It contains up to date news on the study of old Olympic Games issues as well as the latest information on current and forthcoming issues. It also reports and illustrates new postmarks, machine cancellations, cachets, seals and vignettes. It is, in fact, a regular supplement to

A PHILATELIC HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Previous issues have included the following articles: Dates In Japanese Olympic Postmarks . . . Problems Of Arrangement . . . Postmarks of the 1948 Olympic Games . . . The Sacred Olympic Flame . . . IX Olympic Winter Games at Innsbruck . . . The U.S.S.R. and the Olympic Games . . . Verso Tokyo 1964 . . . The Vexed Question of Completion . . . etc., etc.

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1932 OLYMPIC GAMES PRE-CANCELS

<i>State and Town :</i>	<i>In Author's Collection :</i>	<i>Otherwise Recorded :</i>	<i>Type and Varieties :</i>	<i>State and Town :</i>	<i>In Author's Collection :</i>	<i>Otherwise Recorded :</i>	<i>Type and Varieties :</i>
ALABAMA				Oakland ...		5c.	U.120
Florence ...		5c.	U.120	Pacific Palisades		5c.	U.121
Roanoke ...		5c.	U.120	Paso Robles ...		2c.	U.121
Sheffield ...		5c.	U.53	Perris ...		3c.	U.46
				Perris ...		3c.	5c. U.122
				Pico ...		3c.	5c. U.88
				Point Loma ...		5c.	U.121
				Pomona ...		3c.	5c. U.122
				Porterville ...		3c.	5c. U.121
				Redondo Beach		5c.	U.121
				San Fernando ...		5c.	U.121
				San Jose ...		5c.	U.53
				Santa Maria ...		5c.	U.15
				Santa Monica ...		5c.	U.121
				Santa Rosa ...	5c.	2c. 3c.	5c. U.53
				Torrance ...		5c.	U.120
				Upland ...		5c.	T.1
				Whittier ...		2c.	U.120
				COLORADO			
				Denver ...		2c.	T.5
				Denver ...		5c.	T.6
				Denver ...		5c.	T.8
				Paonia ...		3c.	5c. U.82
				Pueblo ...		5c.	U.1
				CONNECTICUT			
				Danielson ...		5c.	U.85
				Danielson ...		5c.	U.121
				Derby ...		5c.	U.48
				Hartford ...	5c.	5c.	U.1
							5c. Also Inv.
				Middletown ...		3c.	5c. U.121
				Naugatuck ...		5c.	U.12
				New Britain ...		5c.	U.121
				New Britain ...	5c.	5c.	T.6
				Norwich ...		5c.	U.120
				Plainville ...		5c.	U.121
				South Norwalk	5c.	5c.	U.9
				Thomaston ...		3c.	5c. U.121
				Waterbury ...	5c.	5c.	U.9
				Watertown ...		5c.	U.53
				West Cheshire ...		5c.	U.83
				DELAWARE			
				Clayton ...	2c.	3c. 5c.	T.4
				Newark... ..		3c.	U.44
				Newark... ..		5c.	U.122
				Selbyville ...		3c. 5c.	U.82
ARIZONA							
Douglas ...		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.120				
ARKANSAS							
Fort Smith ...		5c.	U.10				
Fort Smith ...		5c.	U.48				
Helena ...		3c.	U.75				
Salem ...	5c.						
CALIFORNIA							
Alameda ...		3c. 5c.	U.1				
Anaheim ...		2c. 5c.	U.75				
Anaheim ...		5c.	U.120				
Arlington ...		2c.	U.87				
Auburn ...		5c.	U.122				
Baldwin Park ...		5c.	U.121				
Bell ...		3c.	U.75				
Berkeley ...	5c.	5c.	U.14				
Berkeley ...		3c. 5c.	U.51				
Campbell ...		5c.	U.120				
Cloverdale ...		5c.	U.121				
Corona ...		3c. 5c.	T.1				
Covina ...		5c.	U.122				
Downey ...		5c.	U.82				
Elsinore ...	2c. 3c.	U.82					
Garden Grove	2c.	U.86					
Garden Grove		3c.	U.121				
Glendale ...		5c.	U.10				
			5c. Also Inv.				
Hollywood ...		5c.	U.8				
Hynes ...	2c.	U.46					
Hynes ...		3c. 5c.	U.122				
Kingsburg ...		5c.	U.121				
Los Angeles ...		3c. 5c.	U.13				
Los Angeles ...		5c.	T.6				
Moneta ...		5c.	U.122				
Monrovia ...		5c.	U.87				
Monrovia ...		5c.	U.120				
Oakland ...	2c. 3c.	U.47					
Oakland ...		3c.	U.87				

State and Town : *In Author's Collection :* *Otherwise Recorded :* *Type and Varieties :*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington ... 5c. 5c. U.16

FLORIDA

Apopka... 3c. 5c. U.122

Gainesville ... 2c. U.73

New Port Richey 2c.

GEORGIA

Atlanta ... 5c. T.13

Macon ... 5c. U.12

Rome ... 5c. U.122

HAWAII

Honolulu ... 3c. 5c. U.87

Honolulu ... 3c. 5c. U.120

IDAHO

American Falls... 5c. U.83

Kellog ... 5c. U.120

Melba ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Meridian ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Murphy... 2c. 3c. 5c.

ILLINOIS

Aledo ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Anchor ... 2c. 5c.

Aurora ... 3c. 5c. U.82

Avon ... 2c. 5c.

Bardolph ... 2c. 5c.

Biggsville ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Bourbonnais ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Buckingham ... 2c. 3c.

Chicago... 3c. T.39

Chicago... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Chicago Heights 5c. U.78

Coatsburg ... 2c. 5c.

Colchester ... 2c. 5c.

Danville ... 5c. U.120

Decatur... 5c. U.1

Dekalb ... 3c. U.10

Des Plaines ... 2c. U.86

Dunlap ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

East Lynn ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Elgin ... 5c. T.7

Fairview ... 2c. 5c.

Freeport ... 5c. U.12

Good Hope ... 2c. 5c.

Granville ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Herscher ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Joliet ... 3c. 5c. U.44

State and Town : *In Author's Collection :* *Otherwise Recorded :* *Type and Varieties :*

Kankakee ... 3c. 5c. U.53

Kankakee ... 5c. U.120

Kempton ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

La Prairie ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Manteno ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Melvin ... 2c. 5c.

Ohio ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Princeville ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Reynolds ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Rio ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Rockford ... 5c.

Rock Island ... 5c.

Sciota ... 2c. 5c.

Seaton ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Sheffield ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Sibley ... 2c. 5c.

Sparta ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

3c. Inverted

Speer ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Sterling ... 5c. U.10

5c. Also Inv.

Stockland ... 2c. 5c.

Swan Creek ... 2c. 5c.

Techny ... 3c.

Tiskilwa ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Toulon ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Wataga ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Wellington ... 2c. 5c.

Winnetka ... 3c. 5c. U.120

Woodhull ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Woodland ... 2c. 5c.

Wyand ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Wyoming ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

INDIANA

Auburn ... 5c. U.120

Bloomington ... 5c. U.121

Cedar Lake ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Columbus ... 5c.

Crawfordsville ... 5c. U.121

Elkhart ... 5c. U.10

Elkhart ... 2c. 3c. U.73

Elkhart ... 5c. U.120

Glezen ... 5c. T.1

Hagerstown ... 3c. U.121

Hebron ... 2c. 3c. 5c.

Jasper ... 3c. 5c. U.122

Logansport ... 3c. 5c. U.53

Logansport ... 3c. U.85

Losoutville ... 5c. U.121

<i>State and Town :</i>	<i>In Author's Collection :</i>	<i>Otherwise Recorded :</i>	<i>Type and Varieties :</i>	<i>State and Town :</i>	<i>In Author's Collection :</i>	<i>Otherwise Recorded :</i>	<i>Type and Varieties :</i>
Lowell ...	2c. 3c. 5c.			Salina ...		5c.	U.122
New Albany ...		5c.	U.10	Tescott ...		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.120
New Castle ...		3c.	U.1				
Nor'n Manchester		5c.	U.121	KENTUCKY			
Richmond ...		3c.	U.14	Ashland ...		5c.	U.120
Saint Joe ...		3c.	U.121	Elkton ...		5c.	U.82
Seymour ...		5c.	U.120	Newport ...		3c. 5c.	
Terre Haute ...		5c.	U.86				
Terre Haute ...		5c.	U.121	LOUISIANA			
Union City ...		5c.	U.121	Gueydam ...		5c.	U.120
Wabash ...		3c.	T.2	Shreveport ...		5c.	U.15
				Shreveport ...		5c.	U.86
IOWA							
Amamosa ...		2c.	T.14	MAINE			
Bettendorf ...		5c.	U.121	Calais ...		3c.	U.88
Charles City ...		2c.	U.48	Eastport ...		5c.	U.120
Charles City ...		5c.	U.58	Fairfield ...		2c.	T.2
Charles City ...		5c.	U.59	Fairfield ...		2c.	U.44
Charles City ...		5c.	U.121	Fairfield ...		5c.	U.121
Dubuque ...	5c.	5c.	U.120	Farmington ...		2c.	U.45
Dubuque ...	5c.			Farmington ...		2c.	U.88
Grinnell ...		2c.	5c. U.120	Fryeburg ...		5c.	U.120
Independence ...			5c. U.121	Kennebunk ...		3c. 5c.	U.121
Iowa Falls ...		2c.	U.121	North Berwick		2c.	U.121
Lamont ...		2c.	U.121	Old Town ...		3c.	U.120
Luana ...	2c.			Springvale ...		3c.	U.121
Mason City ...		3c. 5c.	U.53				
Mason City ...		3c. 5c.	U.121	MARYLAND			
Maxwell ...		3c. 5c.	U.120	Baltimore ...		2c. 5c.	T.16
Nashua ...		3c. 5c.	U.122	Baltimore ...		5c.	T.19
Nora Springs ...		3c. 5c.	U.121	Baltimore ...		5c.	T.22
Portsmouth ...	2c. 3c. 5c.			Brentwood ...		5c.	U.121
Sheffield ...		3c. 5c.	U.121	Elkton ...		5c.	U.120
Sioux City ...		5c.	U.1	Hagerstown ...		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.45
			5c. Also Inv.	Salisbury ...		5c.	U.10
Waterloo ...		5c.	U.10				
KANSAS				MASSACHUSETTS			
Beverly ...		2c.	U.120	Amherst ...		3c.	U.120
Concordia ...		3c. 5c.	U.53	Andover ...		5c.	U.120
Concordia ...		3c.	U.121	Ashby ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Fredonia ...		5c.	T.1	Avon ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Hutchinson ...		2c.	U.58	Beverly ...		2c.	U.51
Hutchinson ...		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.85	Brewster ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Hutchinson ...		5c.	U.121	Canton ...		2c.	U.88
Kansas City ...		5c.	U.121	Chelmsford ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Newton ...		2c.	U.82	Chicopee ...		2c.	U.82
Osawatomie ...		5c.	U.53	Dalton ...		5c.	U.10
Saint Mary ...		2c.	U.44	Danvers ...		5c.	U.120
Salina ...		5c.	U.88	East Bridgewater	2c. 3c. 5c.		

<i>State and Town :</i>	<i>In Author's Collection :</i>	<i>Otherwise Recorded :</i>	<i>Type and Varieties :</i>
Easthampton ...	5c.		
East Pepperell ...	2c. 3c. 5c.	3c.	U.121
East Templeton		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.121
East Walpole ...	2c. 3c. 5c.	2c.	U.58
Fall River ...		2c. 5c.	U.48
Gloucester ...		5c.	U.13
Great Barrington		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.121
Groton ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Haverhill ...		5c.	T.1
Holbrook ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Holliston ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Indian Orchard		3c.	U.121
Millis ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
North Amherst		3c. 5c.	T.2
Northbridge ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Norwood ...		5c.	U.53
Pinehurst ...	2c.		
Provincetown ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Randolph ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Raynham ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
S. Ashburnham	2c. 3c. 5c.		
South Lancaster		5c.	U.83
South Lancaster		5c.	U.121
Stoughton ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Taunton ...		3c.	U.120
Townsend ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Uxbridge ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Wakefield ...	5c.	5c.	T.2
Walpole ...		5c.	U.121
West Medway ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Winchendon Springs ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Worcester ...	5c.	2c. 3c. 5c.	U.10
Wrentham ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Whitinsville ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
MICHIGAN			
Albion ...		3c. 5c.	U.82
Bellevue ...		2c.	U.53
Benton Harbor		5c.	U.5
Berrien Springs		5c.	U.121
Casnovia ...	2c.		
Coldwater ...		2c. 5c.	U.85
Coldwater ...		2c. 5c.	U.121
Custer ...	2c. 5c.		
Dearborn ...		5c.	U.87
Dowagiac ...		3c. 5c.	U.53
Dowagiac ...		3c.	U.120
Fenton ...		5c.	U.122
Ferry ...	2c.		

<i>State and Town :</i>	<i>In Author's Collection :</i>	<i>Otherwise Recorded :</i>	<i>Type and Varieties :</i>
Fremont ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Galesburg ...		2c.	T.4
Galesburg ...		2c.	U.53
Galesburg ...		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.121
Hancock ...		5c.	U.120
Holton ...	5c.		
Jackson ...	5c.	5c.	U.51
			5c. Inverted
Kalamazoo ...	5c.	5c.	T.1
Kaleva ...	2c. 5c.		
Mayville ...		2c.	U.53
Mesick ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Montague ...	3c. 5c.		
Newberry ...		3c.	U.48
Ovid ...		3c. 5c.	U.122
Rockford ...	3c. 5c.		
St. Joseph ...		5c.	U.86
Saline ...		2c.	U.82
Sand Lake ...	3c. 5c.		
Sault Ste. Marie		2c.	U.59
Scottville ...	3c.		
Shelby ...	3c.		
South Haven ...		5c.	U.121
Sparta ...	3c. 5c.		
White Cloud ...	3c. 5c.		
Wyandotte ...		5c.	U.85
Wyandotte ...		5c.	U.121
MINNESOTA			
Albert Lea ...		5c.	U.48
Albert Lea ...		5c.	U.121
Canby ...		5c.	U.122
Fergus Falls ...		5c.	U.121
Grand Rapids ...		5c.	T.4
Grey Eagle ...		5c.	U.86
Hastings ...		5c.	U.73
Litchfield ...		5c.	U.53
Mankato ...		5c.	U.12
			5c. Also Inv.
Minneapolis ...		5c.	U.14
Owatonna ...	2c.		U.60
Owatonna ...		3c.	U.120
Park Rapids ...		5c.	U.121
St. Cloud ...		5c.	U.60
St. Paul ...		3c. 5c.	T.16
St. Paul ...		3c.	T.17
Stillwater ...		5c.	U.85
MISSISSIPPI			
Meridian ...	5c.	5c.	U.120

*State
and Town :* *In Author's
Collection :* *Otherwise
Recorded :* *Type and
Varieties :*

MISSOURI

Carthage ...			5c.	U.10
Chaffee ...		2c.	3c. 5c.	U.120
Clinton ...			3c.	U.75
Elmer ...	2c.	5c.		
Hannibal ...			5c.	U.120
Independence ...			5c.	T.1
Kansas City ...		2c.		T.13
Lebanon ...			5c.	U.120
Linneus ...	2c.	5c.		
New Cambrai ...	2c.	5c.		
Odessa ...		2c.	3c.	U.88
Purdin ...	2c.	5c.		
Rutledge ...	2c.	5c.		
Saint Joseph ...		5c.	5c.	U.10
Saint Patrick ...	2c.	5c.		
Sedalia ...		2c.	3c. 5c.	T.1
Sedalia ...			3c. 5c.	U.120
Springfield ...			5c.	T.4
				5c. Also Inv.
Thayer ...		5c.		
Troy ...			5c.	U.122
Williamstown ...	2c.	5c.		

MONTANA

Arllee ...	2c.	3c.	5c.
Billings ...			5c.
Froid ...	2c.	3c.	5c.
Saint Ignatius ...	2c.	3c.	5c.

NEBRASKA

Chester ...	2c.		3c. 5c.	U.47
Chester ...			3c. 5c.	U.87
Deshler ...		2c.		U.82
Lincoln ...		5c.	5c.	T.7
Minden ...		2c.		T.3
Minden ...		2c.		T.4
North Platte ...			3c. 5c.	T.3
North Platte ...	2c.	2c.		U.58
Oak ...			3c. 5c.	U.48
Wisner ...			5c.	T.1

NEVADA

None recorded

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Candia ...	2c.	3c.	5c.
Claremont ...			5c.
Claremont ...			5c.

*State
and Town :* *In Author's
Collection :* *Otherwise
Recorded :* *Type and
Varieties :*

Franklin ...				5c.	U.120
Goffstown ...	2c.	3c.	5c.		
Lebanon ...				5c.	U.120
Manchester ...			2c.		T.7
Newmarket ...				5c.	U.121
North Conway...			2c.	3c. 5c.	U.121
Newport ...				3c.	U.120
Peterboro ...			2c.		U.121
Peterborough ...			2c.	3c.	U.121
Plymouth ...			2c.		U.120
Suncook ...	2c.	3c.	5c.		
Tilton ...			2c.		U.1
Woodsville ...				5c.	U.77

NEW JERSEY

Arlington ...				5c.	U.121
Bloomfield ...				5c.	U.121
Bound Brook ...				5c.	T.5
Bradley Beach ...				5c.	U.121
Butler ...				5c.	U.88
Camden...				5c.	T.10
Camden...		5c.		5c.	U.2
Camden...				5c.	U.44
Camden...		5c.		5c.	U.122
Clifton ...				3c.	5c. U.16
Clifton ...				3c.	5c. U.120
Dover ...				3c.	5c. U.52
East Orange ...				3c.	5c. U.86
Edgewater ...				3c.	5c. U.121
Franklin ...				3c.	U.47
Hacken Sack ...				5c.	U.44
Hacken Sack ...				5c.	U.121
Hightstown ...				5c.	U.86
Hoboken ...				5c.	T.5
Hoboken ...				5c.	U.47
Jersey City ...				3c.	5c. T.6
Jersey City ...				5c.	U.1
Jersey City ...		5c.		5c.	U.18
					5c. Inverted
Manville ...				5c.	U.120
Maplewood ...				5c.	U.121
Morris Plains ...				5c.	T.1
Morris Plains ...				5c.	U.121
Netcong ...	2c.				
New Brunswick			2c.		T.6
New Brunswick				3c.	5c. U.85
Newton...				3c.	5c. T.1
Newton...				5c.	U.122
Passaic ...				3c.	5c. U.75

<i>State and Town :</i>	<i>In Author's Collection :</i>	<i>Otherwise Recorded :</i>	<i>Type and Varieties :</i>
Passaic ...		3c.	U.82
Paterson ...		3c. 5c.	U.44
Perth Amboy ...		3c. 5c.	U.86
Red Bank ...		2c.	U.76
Red Bank ...		5c.	U.120
Rosemont ...		3c. 5c.	U.120
Sergeantsville ...		3c. 5c.	T.1
South Amboy ...		5c.	U.121
South Bound Brook ...		5c.	U.121
South River ...		3c. 5c.	T.4
South River ...		5c.	U.53
South River ...		3c. 5c.	U.86
South River ...		3c. 5c.	U.121
Trenton ...		3c. 5c.	U.75
Union City ...		3c. 5c.	U.53
Vincentown ...	5c.		
Westfield ...		5c.	U.85
Westwood ...		2c. 5c.	U.120
Woodbury ...		5c.	U.120

NEW MEXICO

None recorded

NEW YORK

Addison ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Alfred ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Almond ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Almyra ...	5c.		
Angelica ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Ashville ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Auburn ...	2c. 3c.	2c. 3c. 5c.	U.12
Belfast ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Bolivar ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Boonville ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Canasonarie ...		3c.	U.48
Carthage ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Cassadaga ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Clarksville ...	2c. 5c.		
Cobbleskill ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Cohoes ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Coldwater ...		2c.	U.121
Cornwallville ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Courtland ...		5c.	U.12
Croghan ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Delmar ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Dolgeville ...		3c. 5c.	U.43
Dryden ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Dunkirk ...		5c.	U.48
East Randolph...	2c. 3c. 5c.		

<i>State and Town :</i>	<i>In Author's Collection :</i>	<i>Otherwise Recorded :</i>	<i>Type and Varieties :</i>
East Worcester	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Edmeston ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Elmira ...	5c.	5c.	U.2
Endicott ...	5c.	5c.	U.1
Frewsburg ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Friendship ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Glens Falls ...	5c.	5c.	U.13
Granville ...		2c.	U.121
Greenville ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Groton ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Guilford ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Harford...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Harrisville ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Hempstead ...		2c.	U.14
Heuvelton ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Ilion ...		5c.	U.54
Ilion ...		5c.	U.122
Ithaca ...		5c.	U.6
Jamaica ...	5c.	5c.	U.10
Johnstown ...		3c.	U.87
Lakewood ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Lindley ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Lily Dale ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Lockport ...		3c.	U.87
Lockport ...		5c.	U.120
Long Island City	5c.	5c.	U.8
			5c. Inverted
Lyons Falls ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Madrid ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Mamaronek ...		5c.	U.53
Mamaronek ...		5c.	U.121
Maryknoll ...		5c.	U.121
Mayville ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Middletown ...		5c.	U.86
Mohawk ...		5c.	U.120
Morley ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Natural Bridge...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Newark...		5c.	U.12
New Bremen ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Newtownville ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Nigara Falls ...		5c.	U.15
Nineveh ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Niskayuna ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Norwich ...		5c.	U.1
			5c. Also Inv.
Norwood ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Oak Hill ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Odessa ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Oneida ...		5c.	U.14

*State
and Town :* *In Author's
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Varieties :*

Oswego ...	2c.	3c.	5c.	2c.	3c.	5c.	U.54
Painted Post ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Palmyra...					5c.		U.120
Poplar Ridge ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Port Leyden ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Portville ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Potsdam ...				3c.	5c.		U.120
Ravena ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Rensselaer Falls	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Richburg ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Savona ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Schenevus ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Scio ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Selkirk ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Sherrill ...				2c.			U.14

2c. Up &
Down

Sherrill ...				3c.			U.82
Sherrill ...					5c.		U.120
Sinclairville ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Stockton ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Utica ...			5c.		5c.		U.1
Van Etten ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Waterford ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Waverly ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Westerlo ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Westfield ...	2c.	3c.	5c.		5c.		U.121
West Point ...					5c.		U.121

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville ...				2c.	3c.	5c.	U.12
Greensboro ...	2c.			2c.			U.3
Hickory ...					5c.		T.2
Hickory ...					5c.		U.82
Kannapolis ...				3c.	5c.		U.48
Raleigh ...	2c.			2c.	5c.		U.5
							5c. Also Inv.

NORTH DAKOTA

Butte ...		3c.	5c.				
Cooperstown ...					5c.		U.17
Denhoff...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Kugni ...				3c.			U.82
Marmarth ...				3c.			U.120
Mercer ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Plaza ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Rolla ...				3c.			U.122
Washburn ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Wilton ...		3c.	5c.				

*State
and Town :* *In Author's
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Varieties :*

OHIO

Chilligothe ...						5c.	U.53
Elyria ...						3c.	U.122
Greenville ...						5c.	U.48
Massillon ...			5c.			5c.	U.53
Mount Vernon					2c.		U.48
Painesville ...						5c.	U.53
Perrysburg ...						3c.	U.53
Perrysburg ...						3c.	U.48
Sidney ...						2c.	U.55
Steubenville ...						5c.	U.59
Troy ...			5c.			5c.	U.12

OKLAHOMA

Cushing ...					2c.		U.120
Enid ...					2c.	3c.	5c.
Okmulgee ...						2c.	U.120
Tulsa ...	2c.		5c.	2c.	3c.	5c.	U.16
							3c. Inv. Only
							5c. Also Inv.

OREGON

Boring ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Carlton ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Delake ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Eagle Creek ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Portland ...					3c.		T.4

PENNSYLVANIA

Altoona ..						5c.	U.43
Ambridge ...						5c.	U.120
Corry ...						3c.	U.122
Easton ...			5c.	2c.		5c.	U.1
East Stroudsburg						3c.	5c.
Elkland ...	3c.	5c.					
Emaus ...					3c.		U.82
Emaus ...					2c.	5c.	U.122
Erie ...			5c.			5c.	U.1
							5c. Also Inv.
Honesdale ...						3c.	U.53
Knoxville ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Ligonier ...	2c.						
Lockhaven ...						5c.	U.121
Mifflinville ...	2c.	3c.	5c.				
Mount Carmel						3c.	5c.
Mount Carmel						5c.	U.121
Norristown ...						5c.	U.45
Norristown ...						3c.	5c.
Norristown ...						3c.	5c.
North Wales ...					2c.	3c.	5c.
Oaks ...						5c.	U.122
Philadelphia ...					2c.	3c.	T.27

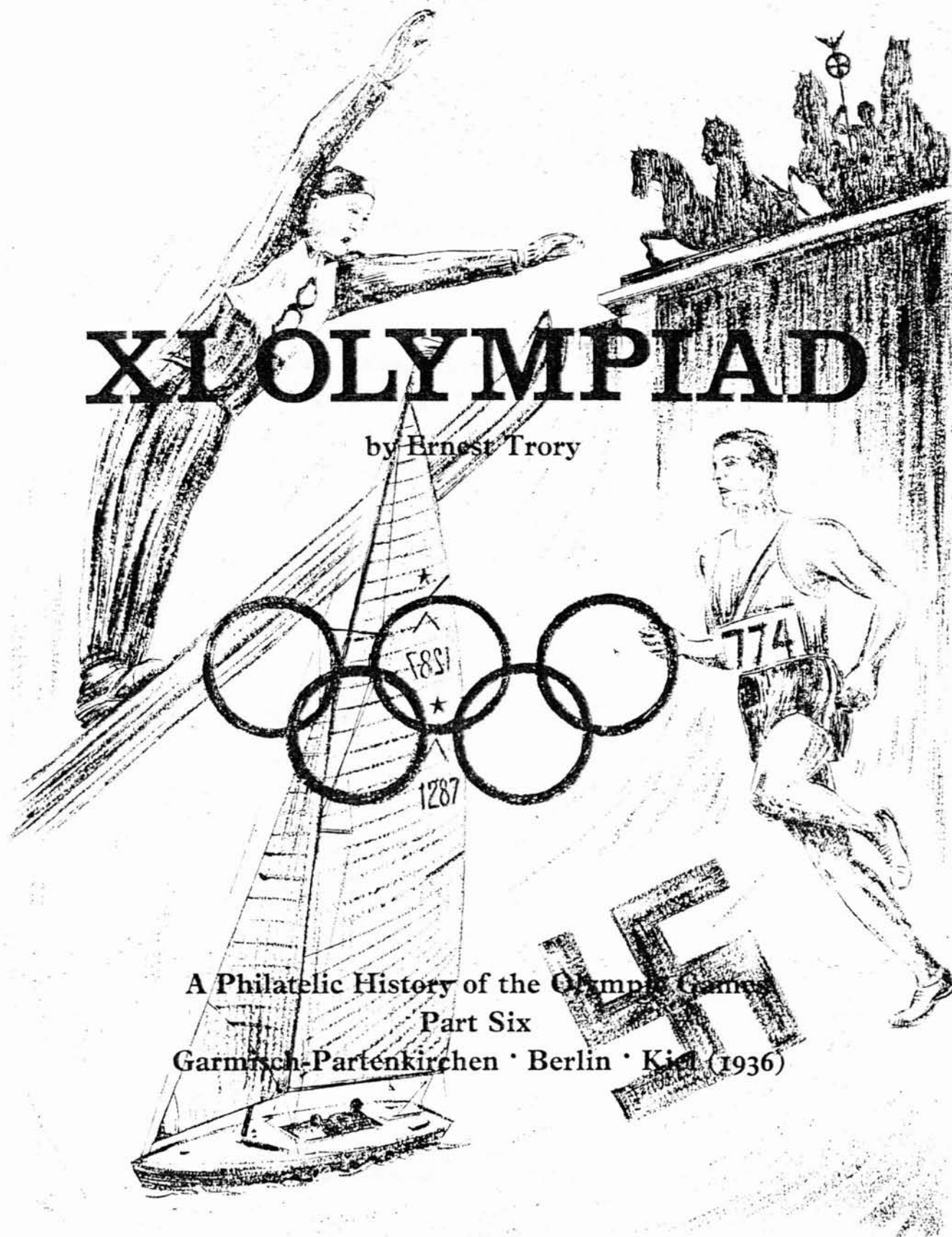
<i>State and Town :</i>	<i>In Author's Collection :</i>	<i>Otherwise Recorded :</i>	<i>Type and Varieties :</i>	<i>State and Town :</i>	<i>In Author's Collection :</i>	<i>Otherwise Recorded :</i>	<i>Type and Varieties :</i>
Philadelphia ...		5c.	T.40	TEXAS			
Phoenixville ...		3c. 5c.	U.45	Amarillo ...			5c. U.120
Phoenixville ...		5c.	U.58	Beaumont ...		3c.	U.14
Ridgway ...		5c.	U.120	Dallas ...	3c.	2c.	T.4
Schuylkill Haven		5c.	U.121	Paris ...		3c. 5c.	U.12
Stroudsburg ...	2c. 3c.	5c.	U.53	Vernon ...		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.122
Stroudsburg ...	2c.		U.121				
Titusville ...	2c.		U.48	UTAH			
Tyrone ...		5c.	U.51	Brigham ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Ulysses ...	2c. 3c. 5c.			Provo ...		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.122
Washingtonville	2c. 3c. 5c.						
Warren ...		3c. 5c.	U.122	VERMONT			
Westfield ...	2c. 3c. 5c.			Barre ...		3c. 5c.	U.82
Wilkes Barre ...	5c.	5c.	U.5	Barre ...		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.120
Woolrich ...		5c.	U.120	Bennington ...		5c.	U.121
Wyncote ...		3c. 5c.	U.120	Bradford ...		3c. 5c.	U.120
York ...		3c.	T.5	Brattleboro ...		3c.	U.58
				Essex Junction...		2c. 3c. 5c.	T.2
PORTO RICO				Newport ...		2c.	U.120
San Juan ...		5c.	T.2	Orleans ...		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.120
				Richmond ...		3c.	U.48
RYUKYU				Rutland ...	5c.		
ISLANDS				St. Johnsbury ...		3c.	T.15
Pascoag...		5c.	U.75	Swanton ...		2c.	5c. U.53
Pawtucket ...		5c.	U.85	Townshend ...		2c.	5c. U.121
Slatersville ...		5c.	U.121	Woodstock ...		2c. 3c.	T.1
Warren ...		5c.	U.122	Woodstock ...		3c.	U.53
				Woodstock ...		2c.	U.86
SOUTH				VIRGINIA			
CAROLINA				Danville ...		5c.	U.120
<i>None recorded</i>				Lynchburg ...		3c. 5c.	U.14
				Madison Heights		5c.	U.85
SOUTH				Marion ...		5c.	U.50
DAKOTA				Narrows ...		5c.	U.46
Mitchell ...		3c.	U.120	Newport News		3c. 5c.	U.83
Tyndall ...	2c.		T.5	Norfolk ...		3c. 5c.	U.12
Watertown ...		3c.	U.85	Petersburg ...		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.12
Watertown ...		5c.	U.121	Richmond ...	3c. 5c.	3c. 5c.	U.12
				Richmond ...		2c.	U.76
TENNESSEE				Richmond ...		2c.	U.82
Bristol ...	2c.		U.46	Rustburg ...		3c. 5c.	U.120
Campaign ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		U.45	Sweet Briar ...		5c.	U.121
Campaign ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		U.120				
Cleveland ...	2c.		U.10	WASHINGTON			
Kingsport ...		5c.	U.121	Almira ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Lebanon ...		5c.	U.120	Auburn ...		3c.	U.122
Madison ...	2c.		U.32	Brewster ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Memphis ...		5c.	T.2	Clayton ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Memphis ...	5c.	5c.	U.12	Clayton ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Morristown ...		5c.	T.2	Colbert ...	2c. 3c. 5c.		

<i>State and Town :</i>	<i>In Author's Collection :</i>	<i>Otherwise Recorded :</i>	<i>Type and Varieties :</i>	<i>State and Town :</i>	<i>In Author's Collection :</i>	<i>Otherwise Recorded :</i>	<i>Type and Varieties :</i>
Colville ...	2c. 3c. 5c.			Elderon... ..	2c. 3c.		
Cwehglis ...		5c.	U.120	Embarrass ...	3c.		
Everett	3c.	5c.	U.120	Fond du Lac ...		5c.	U.10
			3c. Inverted	Fond du Lac ...		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.121
Grand Coulee ...	2c. 3c. 5c.			Gillett	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Greenacres ...	2c. 3c. 5c.			Gratiot	2c.		
Kettle Falls ...	2c. 3c. 5c.			Greenleaf	5c.		
Leavenworth ...	2c. 3c. 5c.			Grimms	3c.		
Manson	2c. 3c. 5c.			Hartford		3c.	U.10
Mead	2c. 3c. 5c.			Hatley	2c. 3c.		
Okanogan	2c. 3c. 5c.			Jamesville ...		5c.	U.87
Olympia		5c.	T.1	Jamesville ...		3c. 5c.	U.121
Opportunity ...		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.121	Kellnersville ...	2c. 3c.		
Oroville	2c. 3c. 5c.			La Grosse		3c.	U.12
Otis Orchards ...	2c. 3c. 5c.			Lily	2c. 3c. 5c.		
Port Angeles ...		2c.	U.53	Lyons		2c.	5c. U.120
Raymond		3c.	U.44	Manitowoc ...		2c. 3c. 5c.	T.3
Republic	2c. 3c. 5c.			Manitowoc ...	2c.	2c.	U.74
Seattle	2c.	5c. 2c. 3c. 5c.	T.8	Menasha		3c. 5c.	U.120
Seattle		3c. 5c.	T.10	Menomonie ...		5c.	U.53
Seattle		2c. 3c. 5c.	T.12	Merrill		5c.	U.120
Seattle		5c.	U.14	Negnah		5c.	U.16
Spokane		5c.	U.5	Neilsville ...		5c.	U.121
Twisp	2c. 3c. 5c.			New Richmond		5c.	U.121
Winlock		3c.	U.54	Oshkosh	5c.	5c.	U.10
				Phlox	5c.		
				Polar	2c.	5c.	
WEST				Portage		3c.	U.120
VIRGINIA				Porterfield ...		3c.	U.45
Huntington ...		3c. 5c.	U.15	Port Washington		3c.	U.53
			5c. Also Inv.	Port Washington		5c.	U.121
Moundsville ...		5c.	U.121	Racine		5c.	U.88
				Ripon		2c.	5c. U.52
WISCONSIN				Ripon		2c. 3c. 5c.	U.122
Barrboo		2c.	U.25	Sun Prairie ...		5c.	U.121
Beaver Dam ...		5c.	U.121	Thiensville ...		3c.	U.48
Beloit		3c. 5c.	U.52	Thiensville ...		3c.	U.121
Bowler	2c.	5c.		Two Rivers ...		3c.	U.74
Burlington ...		5c.	U.85	Two Rivers ...		3c.	U.121
Caroline	2c. 3c. 5c.			Waupun		5c.	T.4
Cudant		3c.	U.88	Waupun		5c.	U.120
Cudant		5c.	U.120	West Bend ...		5c.	U.121
Cumberland ...		2c.	T.1				
Denmark	2c.			WYOMING			
Deforest		5c.	U.121	None recorded			

XI OLYMPIAD

by Ernest Trory

A Philatelic History of the Olympic Games
Part Six
Garmisch-Partenkirchen · Berlin · Kiel (1936)



A PHILATELIC HISTORY OF THE
OLYMPIC GAMES

Part Six
THE XI OLYMPIAD

Special Limited Edition
of 500 copies only
of which this is No.
1st January 1970

SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

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XI OLYMPIAD

INTRODUCTION

It was the original intention of the International Olympic Committee that the Olympic Games of 1916 should be held in Berlin. The decision was taken at Stockholm in 1912, just prior to the Games of the Vth Olympiad. Under the secretaryship of Dr. Karl Diem, a stadium was erected at Grünewald which was officially dedicated to the Kaiser in 1913.

But in August 1914, Europe was plunged into war; and instead of competing for Olympic medals in friendly rivalry, the athletes of the world were locked in a grim struggle resulting in the deaths of many of the most promising.

After the Armistice, Germany again turned her attention to sport, opening up playing fields and athletic tracks all over the country. Such was the zeal and efficiency of the Germans in their anxiety to succeed in the world of athletics that in October 1931 the International Olympic Committee awarded the Games of the XIth Olympiad to Berlin.

Almost immediately, the Germans set up an organising committee and examined the possibility of enlarging the Grünewald Stadium by extending it over the adjoining racecourse. In the event, it was decided not to proceed with this proposal. Instead, the German Government acquired nearly 300 acres of land for conversion into a gigantic Sports Park with a Stadium seating 100,000 spectators and a swimming pool with accommodation for 18,000.

It was also decided to accommodate all the male competitors and team managers in a specially constructed Olympic Village at Döberitz, about sixteen miles from the centre of Berlin. No less than 140 buildings were planned, including 38 dining halls, a number of small shops and a cinema. The women competitors were to be lodged in the Friesen-Haus which was within walking distance of the Main Stadium and Swimming Pool.

The Opening Ceremony was scheduled to take place on Saturday the 1st August 1936, but in the meantime there was also the organization of the Olympic Winter Games to think about. These, of course, were due to be held some six months earlier at Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

IV OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

Preparations for the Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen were as thorough as those for the main events to take place in Berlin the following August, and everyone was full of praise for the housing arrangements.

A great deal of attention had been paid to pre-Olympic publicity and in this the German Post Office had played its part with the introduction of a machine cancellation advertising the Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen as early as 1933. This machine cancellation remained in use at least from the 1st August 1933 until the 8th February 1936. At the same time there was a Meter Frank in use at the office of the Bürgermeister in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Later a machine cancellation depicting a ski jumper was used in over a hundred towns throughout Germany, and three stamps were issued in 1935.

During the Winter Games two round handstamps were used at various post offices in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, one of which was reserved for the Press. We illustrate these with full details on subsequent pages.

The Winter Games were declared open by Herr Hitler before an enormous crowd, some twenty-eight nations taking part in the Ceremony. It was unfortunate that the Olympic salute given by the British team in the March Past should have been mistaken for the Nazi salute which was similar, and that the commentator should have announced "the British greet the German Führer with the German salute". According to the report of the British Olympic Association, "nothing was further from their minds".

Altogether, 757 competitors took part in the Winter Games. Norway headed the list of successes with 7 Gold, 5 Silver and 3 Bronze medals, followed by Germany with 3 Gold and 3 Silver. Sweden was the only other country to win more than one Gold medal. She gained 2 Gold, 2 Silver and 3 Bronze. Finland, Austria, U.S.A., Great Britain and Switzerland had one Gold medal each, and nine countries had none.

The only dispute that remained unresolved at the end of the Winter Games was the controversy that arose between the International Ski Federation and the Olympic Committee regarding the amateur status of ski teachers. The International Ski Federation considered it illogical to exclude ski teachers as professionals and admit amateurs who had been trained at State expense. So they wrote to the Olympic Committee refusing their support for the 1940 Olympic Winter Games unless their own ruling was adopted. In their Official Report of the Olympic Winter Games, the British Olympic Association pointed out that "ski-ing events are cheaper to organize and arouse more interest than the other winter sports" and thought it "unlikely that any country would be prepared to undertake the Winter Games without them". They concluded that "there seems therefore little chance that the Winter Olympics will ever be held again".



Bobsleigh run at Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

STAMPS AND VIGNETTES ISSUED TO PUBLICISE THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

1935 (25th Nov.) Designed by Max Eschle and Recess Printed. Wmk. Swastikas. Perf. 13½ x 14.



41) Ice Skating



(42) Ski Jumping



(43) Bobsleighbing

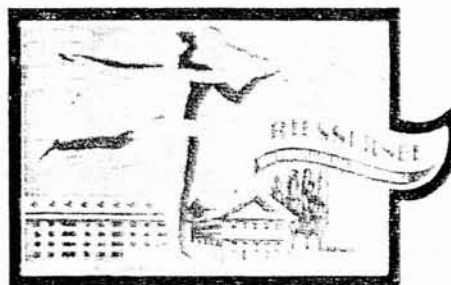
NORMALS

- 56 (41) 6 pf. + 4 pf. (green)
 57 (42) 12 pf. + 6 pf. (carmine)
 58 (43) 25 pf. + 15 pf. (ultramarine)

Note: There are no known varieties of catalogue status



167 (V97) Multicoloured



13 (S13) Blue and Gold

- 167 (V97) Multicoloured. With German text on a violet background and without a printer's imprint.
 168 (V97) As above but with English text.
 169 (V97) Multicoloured. With German text on a violet background and with "Printed in Germany - Imprimé en Allemagne" in bottom margin.
 170 (V97) As above but with English text.
 171 (V98) Multicoloured. With German text, the last three lines being on an uninterrupted blue background, and "Printed in Germany etc." in bottom margin.
 172 (V97) As above but with English text.
 12 (S12) Round Seal with text "IV Olympische Winterspiele 36 - Garmisch-Partenkirchen" in circle and five Olympic Rings. 36mm. in diameter. Black and Gold.
 173 (V98) Rectangular vignette. 48mm. x 64mm. Imperf. With the words "Februar 1936 Olympia" and Ski Jumper. Multicoloured.
 13 (S13) Embossed Seal. Rectangular. 41mm. x 32mm. With the words "Olympia - Bobbahn und Natureis - Stadion 1936 Riessersee etc." in three lines. Imperf. Blue and Gold.



172 (97) Multicoloured

20 (P15)

- a. As illustrated.
- b. As above but with a "2" after "Garmisch-Partenkirchen" in the date ring.
- c. As above but with a "2" after "Garmisch-Partenkirchen", the letter "a" at the bottom of the date ring.



Note: Type a. is known used in 1933 and 1934; type b. is known used in 1935; and type c. in 1936.



21 (P16) is known used from the following towns:

1. Aachen 1/*V
2. Aachen 5
3. Altona (Elbe) 2/f
4. Bautzen 2/a
5. Berlin NW 7/mb
6. Berlin NW 7/mo
7. Berlin NW 7/mp
8. Berlin SW/a 11 b
9. Beuthen (Oberschl.)/***
10. Bielefeld 2 (Hbf)/p
11. Bochum/*1 II
12. Bonn/**a
13. Braunschweig 1/a
14. Braunschweig/*1b
15. Bremen 5/s
16. Bremen 5/z
17. Bruchsal/***
18. Dessau 1/*I
19. Dortmund 1/b
20. Dresden A 24/IV
21. Dresden A 24/*
22. Dresden A 28
23. Elbing 2/f
24. Erfurt 3/k
25. Erlangen-2/**
26. Frankfurt (Main) 1/a
27. Frankfurt (Main) 1/c
28. Frankfurt (Main) 2/i
29. Fürth (Bayern) 2/***
30. Garmisch-Partenkirchen 2/o
31. Garmisch-Partenkirchen 2/*
32. Giessen 2/*IV
33. Greifswald 1/g
34. Hagen (Westf)
35. Halle (Saale) 3/v
36. Halle (Saale) VI

37. Hamburg 1/a
38. Hamburg 1/c
39. Hannover 1/ns
40. Insterburg 2/**
41. Karlsruhe (Baden) 2/i
42. Karlsruhe (Baden) 2/1
43. Kassel 7/q
44. Kiel 1/gg
45. Koblenz 2/*II
46. Kolberg (Ostseebad) 1/*II
47. Krefeld 2/u
48. Landau (Pfalz) 2/**
49. Leipzig C2/Messestadt bi
50. Lübeck 1/aa
51. Magdeburg BPA 7/n
52. Mannheim 2/I
53. Meissen 1/*R
54. M. Gladbach 1/r
55. München/*21
56. Münster (Westfalen) 2/*III
57. Neustadt Hwardt/**
58. Nürnberg 2/a**
59. Obersdorf/***
60. Oppeln II/**
61. Pforzheim 1/cc
62. Pforzheim 1/o
63. Pforzheim/00
64. Potsdam 1/*n
65. Recklingshausen 2
66. Regensburg/*2*
67. Saarbrücken 2
68. Saarbrücken 2/ac
69. Saarbrücken 2/Ortsbez.
70. Solingen 1/**
71. Solingen 1/m
72. Stettin 1/*V
73. Stuttgart 9/b
74. Stuttgart 9/f
75. Tilsit 1/*n
76. Trier/A
77. Trier/II
78. Schleswig 1/*i
79. Wesermünde-Geestemünde 1/**
80. Wiesbaden 1/*a
81. Wiesbaden 1/8
82. Wuppertal-Elberfeld 1/P
83. Wuppertal-Elberfeld 1/r
84. Zittau/***

Note: All the above are with the single ring postmark. Letters, figures and asterisks etc. after the oblique stroke appear in the lower half of the date ring. See for example No. 13 as illustrated.



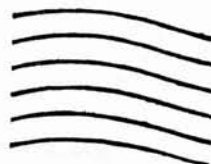
10. Berlin 017/b
11. Berlin 017/g
12. Berlin SW11/a-b
13. Breslau 1/n
14. Cottbus 1/m
15. Chemnitz 1/**
16. Darmstadt 2/k
17. Duisburg-Hamborn 1/q
18. Dresden A 28
19. Herford/k
20. Kassel 7/f
21. Kassel 7/g
22. Kassel 7/q
23. Köln 1/a
24. Königsberg (PR) 1/bb
25. Königsberg (PR) 5/a
26. Landshut (Bay) 2/b
27. Ludwigshafen (Rhein) 1/a
28. Mannheim 2/**]
29. Rostock 1/g
30. Würzburg 2/a

22 (P16) is known used from the following towns. All with the double ring postmark.

1. Bautzen 2/a
2. Berlin C2/di
3. Berlin C2/du
4. Berlin-Charlottenburg 2/ag
5. Berlin N4/ar
6. Berlin N4/w
7. Berlin NW7/mb
8. Berlin NW7/mp
9. Berlin NW7/mu

Note: Machine cancellations of this type used from Köln seem always to be in blue ink.

22 (P16)a As 22 (P16) but with the skier and text on the right-hand side. Known only for Berlin-Charlottenburg 2/bd.



23 (P16) This is a continuous machine cancellation with a single ring postmark followed by six wavy lines. It is known used only from the following towns.

1. Erfurt/*3k
2. Ingolstadt 1/**
3. Kiel 1/gg
4. Mülheim (Ruhr)**



23 (P19) A hitherto unrecorded Meter Frank in red.

24 (P17) A further Meter Frank in red is also known used from Garmisch-Partenkirchen during 1935 with the following wording: "IV Olympische Winterspiele 1936 - Bürgermeister Garmisch-Partenkirchen". With the five Olympic Rings.

CANCELLATIONS USED DURING THE IVth OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

- 25 (P18) Machine cancellation (with only two lines of text beneath the skier) as used only from Garmisch-Partenkirchen from the end of 1935 to the end of the period of the IVth Olympic Winter Games.



- 26 (P19) Handstamp used only during the IVth Olympic Winter Games at the main Post Office in Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

- 27 (P20) Handstamp used only at Press Post Office at Garmisch-Partenkirchen during the Winter Games.

Note: A special Registration Label is known of the "Garmisch-Partenkirchen 2" type, overprinted "Olympia Skiftdion" in mauve. A special cachet (34mm x 13mm) is

also known to have been used in mauve, with the Olympic Rings, the date "6-16.11.1936", and the words, "IV Olymp. Winterspiele Garmisch-Partenkirchen".



- 18 (PS7) Special postcard with impressed stamp (6 pf. + 4 pf.) in sepia, issued to publicise the Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen and to raise funds to finance the events.
- 19 (PS7) Similar card to the above but with impressed stamp (15 pf. + 10 pf.) in reddish-brown.

Note: These cards were first issued on the 25th November 1935.

MACHINE CANCELLATIONS USED IN GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN
AFTER THE IVth OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES



- 28 (P21) a. Garmisch-Partenkirchen 2/*
b. Garmisch-Partenkirchen 2
c. Garmisch-Partenkirchen 2/a
d. Garmisch-Partenkirchen 2/b

Note: This Machine Cancellation was in use at least from the 4th June 1936 until the 2nd May 1937 as illustrated. The author has an example dated the 3rd September 1938 which does not appear to have the asterisk; and one dated 30th September 1939 with a "b" instead of an asterisk. The latter is especially interesting as being still in use after the outbreak of the Second World War.

- 29 (P22) a. Garmisch-Partenkirchen 2/b
b. Garmisch-Partenkirchen 2/-
c. Garmisch-Partenkirchen 2/a

Note: The author has an example of this postmark dated 17th July 1942 with the letter "b". It is known to have been used as early as the 19th November 1941. He has further examples dated the 16th October 1947 and the 23rd March 1949 with the letter "a". This is known to have been used from the 8th February 1946 to the 11th June 1947. All these are interesting as having been used during the war and during the subsequent occupation.



- 30 (P22) With double ring date stamp used from (136) Garmisch-Partenkirchen 2 with the letters "aa" from 1949 to 1951.

Note: The author has examples dated the 26th October 1949 and the 14th November 1950. It is said to have been still in use on the 5th September 1951.

- 31 (P23) a. (136) Garmisch-Partenkirchen/aa
b. (136) Garmisch-Partenkirchen/a

Note: With double ring date stamp and different design but still showing the Olympic Rings (though very much smaller) at the foot of the Ski Jump. The author has copies dated the 18th August 1958 and the 18th March 1959. It is said to have been used with "aa" from 1955 onwards. After 1959 the Olympic rings appear to have been dropped.



BERLIN 1936

The Opening Ceremony took place in the afternoon of Saturday the 1st August. Almost from dawn the streets of Berlin were filled with spectators to whom information was relayed through loudspeakers hanging from lamp-posts. The Stadium was packed, and on the top of the towers flanking the Marathon Gate, a military band was posted. It was a burst of music from this quarter that heralded the arrival of Adolf Hitler.

Entering the Stadium, followed by members of the International Olympic Committee, Hitler paused to accept a bouquet from a small girl and, amidst a thunderous roar of welcome from the crowd, took his seat in the stand. The band played "Deutschland über Alles".

Then followed the raising of the flags of the fifty-three nations taking part, to the tolling of the ten-ton Olympic Bell specially cast for the occasion. Writing of these events some twenty years later, Harold Whitlock, who won a gold medal for his victory in the 50 kilometres walk a few days later, remarked, "On the day of the Opening Ceremony we first saw the full military mood of the German people, with Brownshirts, police and military everywhere, and to crown it all the Hindenburg airship circling closely overhead. The Stadium seemed immense—the track some forty feet below the outside ground level, beautifully laid out as we marched past the saluting base on which Hitler and his entourage were standing".

The French team, giving the Olympic salute, received a tumultuous welcome. The British team, determined not to be misunderstood this time, settled for "eyes right" and were met with a stony silence. The German team, nearly five hundred strong and dressed completely in white, was the most spectacular sight in the parade.

At last the Führer declared the Games of the Eleventh Olympiad open; the Olympic Flag was hoisted and, to a salvo of artillery, the doves of peace were released. An Olympic Hymn, specially composed by Richard Strauss, was sung by a German choir with the composer conducting. Then all eyes turned towards the Eastern Gate to await the arrival of the Olympic Flame.

At noon on Monday the 20th July, an Olympic Torch had been lit at Olympia. This was the first time the ceremony had been performed. It was lit from the rays of the sun reflected in the bowl of a giant magnifying glass and carried in relays, from torch to torch, through Athens, Delphi, Salonika, Sofia, Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna and Prague to Berlin.

In all, more than three thousand torch-bearers had carried the Olympic flame, in holders manufactured and donated by Krupp of Essen, some two thousand miles. Now, through the Eastern Gate, came the last of these athletes to the cheering of the crowds. After half a lap of the track, he ran up the steps at the western end of the Stadium and ignited the brazier of Olympic fire that was to burn throughout the Games.

When the cheering had died down, Spiro Loues, the Greek winner of the Marathon at the Olympic Games in 1896, presented Hitler with an olive branch brought from Olympia. Then, with flags dipped, the Olympic oath was taken; after which a message from Baron Pierre de Coubertin was relayed over the loud speakers from a gramophone record. Finally, the Hallelujah Chorus was sung and the teams filed out of the Stadium. The Opening Ceremony was over.

Of the Games themselves much could be said. Those present will always remember the gallant effort of the diminutive Murakoso of Japan in the 10,000 metres who led the field for so many laps, only to be beaten into fourth place at the very end. Some will remember the Peru "incident" as it was called, when the whole Peruvian football team withdrew from the competition after winning their match against Austria and being told it would have to be replayed because the crowd had invaded the playing field. But history will remember Jesse Owens, the negro runner from the U.S.A. who won four gold medals in the 100 metres, 200 metres, long jump and 4 x 110 relay, all Olympic records.

Postal publicity for the Olympic Games began early throughout the territory of the Third Reich, especially in Austria where machine cancellations urging people to contribute towards the Olympic Funds were in use

in 1935. Throughout 1936 numerous business houses, as well as government offices, used slogans on their franking machines to advertise the Games in Berlin. In addition, nearly three hundred post offices used a machine cancellation advertising the Olympic Games in Berlin from the 1st to the 16th August 1936, with the five Olympic Rings and the Brandenburg Gate in the design. Several towns also advertised the "Ausstellung Deutschland" and the "Dietrich-Eckart-Bühne" in the same way.

There were numerous cancellations commemorating the Olympic Torch Relay and the Olympic Flight of the Airship Hindenburg. Besides an issue of eight Olympic Games stamps, and numerous seals and vignettes, special handstamps were in use throughout the Games for the cancellation of mail posted at the many special post offices set up at venues.

All of these items are listed, many with illustrations, in the pages that follow.



Baillet Latour and Adolf Hitler.

MACHINE CANCELLATIONS USED IN AUSTRIA TO PUBLICISE
THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN BERLIN



SPENDET FÜR DEN
ÖSTERREICHISCHEN
OLYMPIA FONDS

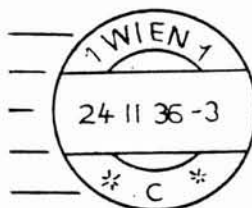
32 (P24) With lines above and below the slogan, is known used from:

- a. Graz 1/*
- b. Klagenfurt 2/* R *
- c. Linz 2/* R *
- d. Salzburg 2/* R *

32 (P24)a With text as 32 (P24) but boxed and on the left of the dated part. Only known used from Innsbruck 2.

33 (P25) With no lines above or below the slogan, but with five short lines to the left of the date stamp, is known used from:

- a. 1 Wien 1/* C *



SPENDET FÜR DEN
ÖSTERREICHISCHEN
OLYMPIA FONDS



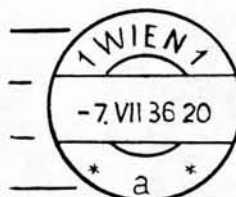
KAUFET
OLYMPIA-LOSE

34 (P26) Known used from:

- a. Graz 1/*
- b. Klagenfurt 2/* R *
- c. Linz 2/* R *
- d. Salzburg 2/* R *

35 (P27) Known used from:

- a. 1 Wien 1/* a *



KAUFET
OLYMPIA-LOSE



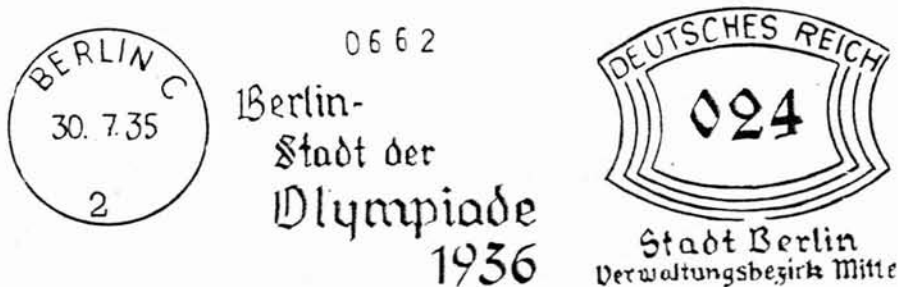
KAUFET
OLYMPIA-LOSE

36 (P28) Known used from:
a. Innsbruck 2/* a *

There was also a postcard issued for the "Österreichischen Olympia Fond".



37 (P29) 1



37 (P29) 2

37 (P29) Shield Type with the words "Deutsches Reich" above the value. All with single circle date-stamp.

1. Berlin C/2
BERLIN Stadt der OLYMPIADE 1936 DER OBERBÜRGERMEISTER
2. Berlin C/2
Berlin- Stadt der OLYMPIADE 1936 Stadt Berlin Verwaltungsbezirk Mitte
3. Berlin-Charlottenburg 1
Berlin Stadt der Olym-piade 1936 Stadt Berlin Bez. Bügerm. Charibg.
4. Berlin- Reinickendorf-Ost 1
Berlin- Stadt der Olympiade 1936 Stadt Berlin Bezirksverwaltung Reinickendorf
5. Berlin-Spandau 1
Berlin- Stadt der Olympiade 1936 Stadt Berlin Verwaltungsbez. Spandau
6. Berlin Spandau 1
Besuch das zwischen Olympiadorf und Reichs-sportfeld gelegene historische Spandau Stadt Berlin Verwaltungsbez. Spandau
7. Berlin W/35/RDV
Besucht Deutschland das Land der Olympischen Spiele 1936



37 (P29) 7



38 (P30) 6

38 (P30) Swastika Type with the words "Deutsches Reich" below the value. With single circle date-stamp.

1. Berlin-Charlottenburg 2
XI. Olympiade Berlin 1936
2. Berlin-Köpenick
Zur Olympiade merk dirsgenau; Die Rudrer kämpfen in Grünau Stadt Berlin Verwaltungsbez. Köpenick
3. Berlin-Lichtenberg 1
Berlin Stadt der Olympiade 1936 Der Bezirksbürgermeister Verwaltungsbez. Lichtenberg
4. Berlin-Pankow
Der Bezirksbürgermeister des Verwaltungsbezirks Pankow der Stadt Berlin Berlin-Stadt der Olympiade 1936
5. Berlin-Schöneberg 1
As above but with a different type setting.
6. Berlin SW/68
FLIEGT nach Deutschland dem Land der Olympischen Spiele 1936 Deutsche Lufthansa
7. Berlin W/35
1936 Berlin Stadt der Olympiade Der Bezirksbürgermeister des Verwaltungsbezirkes Tiergarten der Stadt Berlin
8. Berlin W/57
Wording as above.

9. Berlin NW/87
Wording as No. 8.

10. Berlin SW/61
Berlin-Stadt der Olympiade 1936 Der Bezirksbürgermeister Verwaltungsbezirk Kreuzberg
11. Berlin-Weissensee
Stadt Berlin Bezirksamt Weissensee Berlin Stadt der Olympiade 1936

39 (P30) As previous list but with double circle date-stamp.

1. Berlin C/2
Berlin Die Stadt der XI. Olympiade Olympia Verkehrs-u. Quartieramt
2. Berlin SW/768
Denkt an die Olympischen Spiele 1936! Reichssportverlag SW 68. Charlottenstr. 6
3. Berlin W/8
Konnt nach Berlin zur Olympiade 1936
4. Mannheim 2
Ausstellung Deutschland Berlin 1936 18.7.-16.8. Am Kaiserdam.



Denkt du die
Olympischen Spiele
1936!
Reichssportverlag
Berlin SW 68. Charlottenstr. 6



39 (P 30) 2



OLYMPIA-POSTWERTZEICHEN
AUSSTELLUNG-DRESDEN 1936

1.-16. AUG.



39 (P30) 4

4. Dresden Ausstellung
OLYMPIA-POSTWERTZEICHEN
AUSSTELLUNG-DRESDEN 1936
1.-16. AUG. "DIE BRIEF-MARKE"

Note: The following have been recorded but not identified as to type of Meter Frank:

40 (P31) Greek Border Type with "Deutsches" above the value and "Reich" below, and single circle date-stamps.

1. Berlin NO/55
Stadt Berlin Verwaltungsbezirk
Prenzlauer B rg. Berlin-Stadt
der Olympiade 1936.
2. Berlin SW/68
FLIEGT zu dem OLYMPISCHEN
SPIELEN nach Berlin Deutsche Lufthansa.

1. Berlin-Grünau
OLYMPIA REGATTEN 7.-14.8.1936
Berlin GRUNAU.

2. Weiden (Oberpfalz)
Serienwerbeplatte für Berlin.

3. Berlin-Charlottenburg/9
Deutschland Ausstellung Berlin
1936 18.7.-16.8. gemeinnützige
Berliner Ausstellungs-,Messe-und
Fremdenverkehrs G.m.b.H.

41 (P32) With Eagle above value and "Deutsche Reichs-post" beneath, and single circle date-stamp.

1. Berlin SW/68
TOBIS FILMVERLEIH G.M.B.H.
OLYMPIA Die filme den Olympischen
Spielen Berlin 1936 Gestaltung:
Leni Reisenstahl.

4. Berlin W/62
Philopfia Werbeschau 18.-22. Aug. 1936

2. Bochum 1
Bochum die Heimat der Olympia Glocke
sehenswerte Industriestadt

42 (P33) RIO DE JANEIRO
AGOSTO 1936 IX. OLYMPIADA BERLIN
BANCO GERMANICO DA INFORMACDES.

43 (P34) NEW YORK
To Germany for the Olympics.



TOBIS
FILMVERLEIH G.M.B.H.

OLYMPIA
Die filme von den Olympischen Spielen Berlin 1936
Gestaltung: Leni Riefenstahl



41 (P32) 1

MACHINE CANCELLATIONS USED IN GERMANY TO PUBLICISE
THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN BERLIN



44 (P35) as illustrated, is known used from the following towns:

1. Aachen 5
2. Altona (Elbe) 2/f
3. Aue (Sachs.)
4. Baden-Baden 1/* *
5. Bad Kreuznach 1/p
6. Bad Reichenhall 1/p
7. Bad Reichenhall 2/* *
8. Bamberg 2/a
9. Berlin-Charlottenburg 2/ag
10. Berlin-Charlottenburg 2/u
11. Berlin-Friedenau/az
12. Berlin SW 11 ab
13. Berlin SW 11/b
14. Berlin SW 19/a
15. Berlin C 2/di
16. Berlin C 2/dn
17. Berlin C 2/dp
18. Berlin W/G 9 G
19. Beuthen (Obersehl)/* *
20. Bielefeld 2 (Hbf)/S
21. Bochum 1/* II
22. Bonn/* * a
23. Bremen 5/s
24. Bremen 5/z
25. Bremen 1/z
26. Chemnitz 1/* *
27. Chemnitz 2/b
28. Darmstadt 2/k
29. Dortmund 1/b
30. Dresden N 6/bb
31. Dessau 1/* I
32. Duisburg 1/u
33. Düsseldorf 1/* III
34. Düsseldorf 2/* II
35. Emden (Ostfriesland)/*
36. Eisenach 2/f
37. Elbing 2/f
38. Erlangen 2/* *
39. Essen 1/II
40. Frankfurt (Main) 1/c
41. Frankfurt (Main) 1/ma
42. Frankfurt (Main) 2/b
43. Frankfurt (Main) 2/e
44. Frankfurt (Main) 2/* * i
45. Frankfurt (Oder) 2/* *
46. Fürth (Bayern) 2/* *
47. Gera/* * c
48. Gera 4/* q
49. Glauchau 2
50. Göttingen 2/* g
51. Göttingen 2/q
52. Gießen 1/* *

53. Goslar/* * h
54. Greifswald 1/* g
55. Hamm (Westfalen) III/* *
56. Hamburg 1/a
57. Hannover 1/x x
58. Hannover 1/sn
59. Heidelberg 1/p
60. Hirschberg (Riesengeb.) 9
61. Hof (Saale) 2
62. Ingolstadt 1/* *
63. Jena 1/* m
64. Karlsruhe (Baden) 2/I
65. Köln 1/b
66. Köln 1/g
67. Kolberg (Ostseebad) 1/* II
68. Krefeld 2/u
69. Königsberg (Pr.) 5/a
70. Lahr (Baden)/* * *
71. Landau (Pfalz) 2/* *
72. Leberkusen I.G. Werk/e
73. Leipzig C 2/bk/Messestadt
74. Lesum-Burgdamm (Unterweser)/* *
75. Lübeck 1/aa
76. Magdeburg BPA 7/m
77. Magdeburg BPA 7/n
78. Magdeburg BPA 7/II
79. Mainz 3/* v
80. Mannheim 2/* I *
81. Meissen 1/* k
82. Mittweida
83. München-Gladbach 1/* r
84. Münster (Westf.) 2/* a
85. Münster (Westf.) 2/* III
86. München 2/III
87. Neumünster/* * *
88. Nordeney/* b
89. Nürnberg 2/* *
90. Oldenburg (Oldenbg.)/* * *
91. Oppeln 1/a
92. Oppeln 1/* * III
93. Pirmasens 2/a
94. Potsdam 1/* II
95. Pörsneck 1/* III
96. Regensburg 2/* *
97. Rosenheim 2/* *
98. Siegen 1/b
99. Schweinfurt 1
100. Schwerin (Mecklenbg.) 1/*
101. Stettin 1/b
102. Stettin 1/c
103. Stralsund 2/* II
104. Stuttgart 9/a
105. Stuttgart 9/b
106. Stuttgart 9/e
107. Stuttgart 9/f
108. Tilsit 1/* n
109. Traunstein/* * *
110. Travemünde-Geestemünde/a
111. Trier 2/a
112. Weiden (Oberflaz) 2/a
113. Wesermünde-Geestemünde/a
114. Wuppertal-Elberfeld 1/r
115. Wuppertal-Elberfeld 1/f
116. Zittau/* * *

45 (P35) As above but with Swastika in the date-stamp.
Only used from Münich.

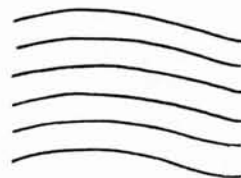
1. München 1/Hauptstadt der Bewegung.
2. München 2/Hauptstadt der Bewegung.



46 (P35) as illustrated (with double ring postmark), is known used from the following towns:

1. Aschaffenburg 2/a
2. Bamberg 2/a
3. Bayreuth 2/a
4. Bautzen 2/a
5. Berlin C 2/di
6. Berlin C 2/dn
7. Berlin C 2/dp
8. Berlin C 2/du
9. Berlin C 2/dv
10. Berlin C 2/dy
11. Berlin C 2/nv
12. Berlin-Charlottenburg 2/ag
13. Berlin-Charlottenburg 2/bc
14. Berlin-Charlottenburg 2/ng
15. Berlin-Charlottenburg 2/u
16. Berlin C 17/pp
17. Berlin N 4/ab
18. Berlin N 4/ah
19. Berlin N 4/ai
20. Berlin N 4/al
21. Berlin N 4/am
22. Berlin N 4/an
23. Berlin N 4/ar
24. Berlin N 4/at

25. Berlin NW 7/mc
26. Berlin NW 7/mm
27. Berlin NW 7/mn
28. Berlin NW 7/mp
29. Berlin O 17/oo
30. Berlin O 17/pp
31. Berlin SW 11/ab
32. Berlin SW 11/b
33. Berlin SW 19/a
34. Breslau 1/n
35. Breslau 2/a
36. Breslau 3/a
37. Breslau 3/u
38. Coburg 1/a
39. Cottbus 1/m
40. Dessau 1/n
41. Dresden A 1/f
42. Dresden A 16/hh
43. Fulda/b
44. Fulda/Z
45. Frankfurt (Main) 1/ma
46. Fürth (Bayern) 2/a
47. Fürth (Bayern) 2/b
48. Fürth (Bayern) 2/c
49. Hamburg 1/a
50. Herford/k
51. Hof (Saale) 2/a
52. Kassel 7/f
53. Kassel 7/q
54. Köln 1/a
55. Köln 1/d
56. Köln 1/g
57. Königsberg (PR) 1/bb
58. Königsberg (PR) 5/a
59. Königsberg (PR) 8/a
60. Landshut (Bayern) 2/b
61. Nürnberg 2/a
62. Nürnberg 2/c
63. Pirmasens 2/a
64. Rostock 1/g
65. Schweinfurt 1/k
66. Würzburg 2/a
67. Würzburg 2/b



47 (P35) as illustrated (with single ring postmark and six wavy lines), is known used only from:

1. Münster (Westf.) 2/II a
2. Saarbrücken 2/ae

During the Games of the XIth Olympiad in Berlin, an exhibition of German cultural life and national products was held at the Exhibition Hall on the Kaiserdamm. This was considered an integral part of the Olympic Games and an Olympic handstamp was used on all mail posted at the Exhibition Post Office. See page 28. Various machine cancellations were used throughout Germany to advertise the Exhibition.

48 (P36) as illustrated (with single ring postmark) was used from the following towns:

1. Altona (Elbe) 2/f
2. Berlin C 2/dm
3. Berlin C 2/dn

Ausstellung
DEUTSCHLAND
Berlin 1936
18.7. - 16.8.
Am Kaiserdamm



4. Berlin C 2/di
5. Berlin N 4/ar
6. Berlin SW 11/ab
7. Berlin O 17/* 2
8. Breslau 2
9. Chemnitz 1/* *
10. Duisburg 1/u
11. Düsseldorf 1/* 1

12. Frankfurt (Main) 1/uc
13. Hannover 1/sn
14. Leipzig C2/Messestadt/bk
15. München/Hauptstadt der Bewegung 2/a
16. Stettin 1/b
17. Ulm (Donau) 1
18. Wuppertal-Barmen 1/* a

Ausstellung
DEUTSCHLAND
Berlin 1936
18.7.-16.8.
Am Kaiserdamm



49 (P36) as illustrated (with double ring postmark) is known used from the following towns:

1. Berlin C 2/di
2. Berlin N 4/ar
3. Dresden A 25/ma
4. Dresden A 28
5. Königsberg (pr) 5/b
6. Mannheim 2

50 (P37) as illustrated (with single ring postmark) is known used from the following towns:

1. Berlin-Charlottenburg 2/v
2. Berlin-Friedenau/az
3. Berlin NW 7/mb
4. Berlin W 9/hh
5. Bremen 5/z
6. Breslau 1
7. Dresden N 6/bb
8. Essen 1/st
9. Frankfurt (Main) 2/b
10. Hamburg 1/a
11. Hannover-Linden 1/g
12. Helgoland/b
13. Köln 1/b
14. Krefeld 2/u

BERLIN 1936
Ausstellung
DEUTSCHLAND
18.7.-16.8.
Am Kaiserdamm



15. Magdeburg BPA 7/n
16. München/Hauptstadt der Bewegung 1/a
17. München/Hauptstadt der Bewegung 6/a
18. München/Hauptstadt der Bewegung 23/a
19. Stuttgart-Feuerbach 1

BERLIN 1936
Ausstellung
DEUTSCHLAND
18.7.-16.8.
Am Kaiserdamm



51 (P37) as illustrated (with double ring postmark) is known used from the following towns:

1. Berlin NW 7/mc
2. Berlin NW 7/mm
3. Berlin NW 7/mn
4. Berlin O 17/oo
5. Berlin O 17/pp
6. Duisburg-Hamborn 1/q
7. Königsberg (Pr) 1/bb

52 (P37) similar to the above but with wavy lines is known used only from Saarbrücken 2/ae.

53 (P38) as illustrated (with double ring postmark) is known used only from:

1. Berlin C 2/du
2. Berlin O17 /pp

Dietrich-Eckart-Bühne

auf dem Reichssportfeld 2; 16. August 1936





53 (P38)

A special postmark with the wording "Olympic Torch Procession - Olympia-Berlin" (in Greek as illustrated) was used at Olympia for one day only on the 20th July 1936 to commemorate the beginning of the first Olympic Torch relay of the modern era. 5,000 pieces of mail received this postmark, of which only 96 were registered. Souvenir cards posted before and after the 20th July received the ordinary Olympia handstamp.

One lot of the mail posted in Olympia on the 20th July was addressed to the Olympic Village in Berlin and so received the special Olympic Village handstamp (see page 18) as an arrival mark. A few covers, originally addressed to Patras, were re-addressed to the Olympic Village on arrival and had extra stamps added for the additional journey. They arrived in Athens on the 10th August and were put on the Piraeus-Larissa train on the same day. During the course of the journey, they received the appropriate T.P.O. postmark. On arrival at the Olympic village in Berlin, they were unable to be delivered as the addressee (who was also the sender) was still in Patras. So they were stamped "Nicht zu ermitteln" and also received the scarce "Berlin Olympisches Dorf" straight line cachet, and returned.

Nicht zu ermitteln

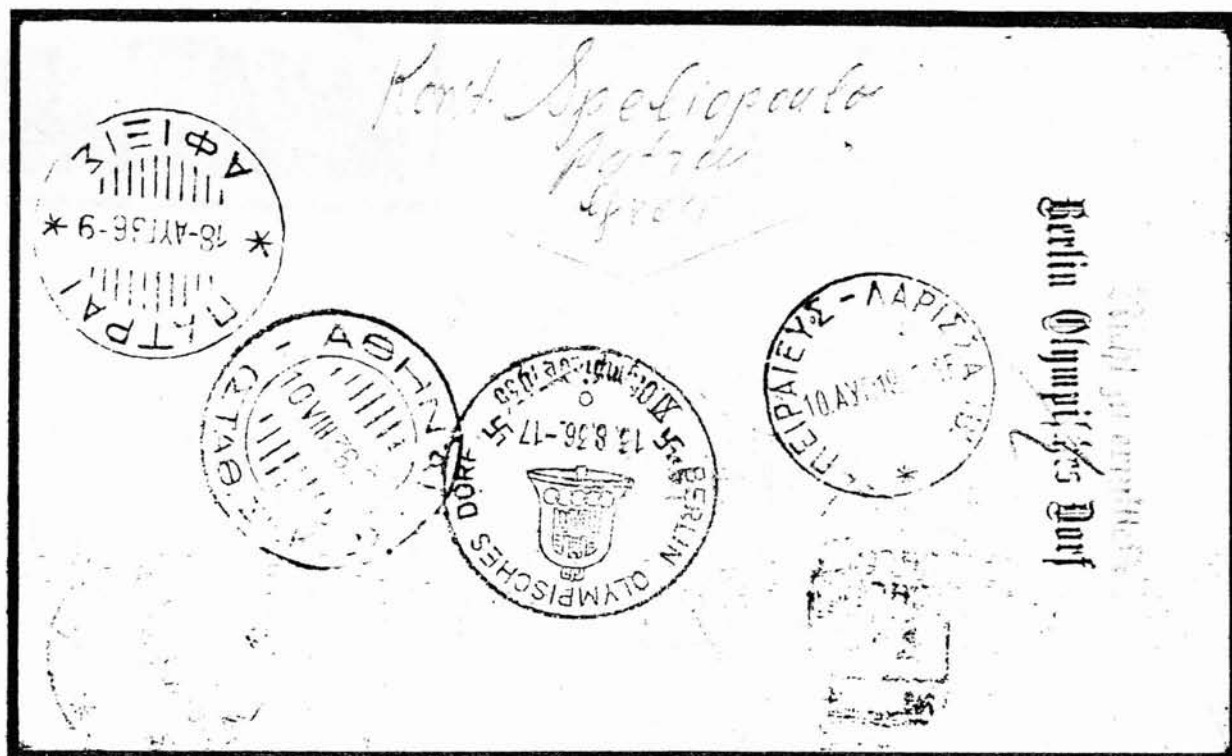
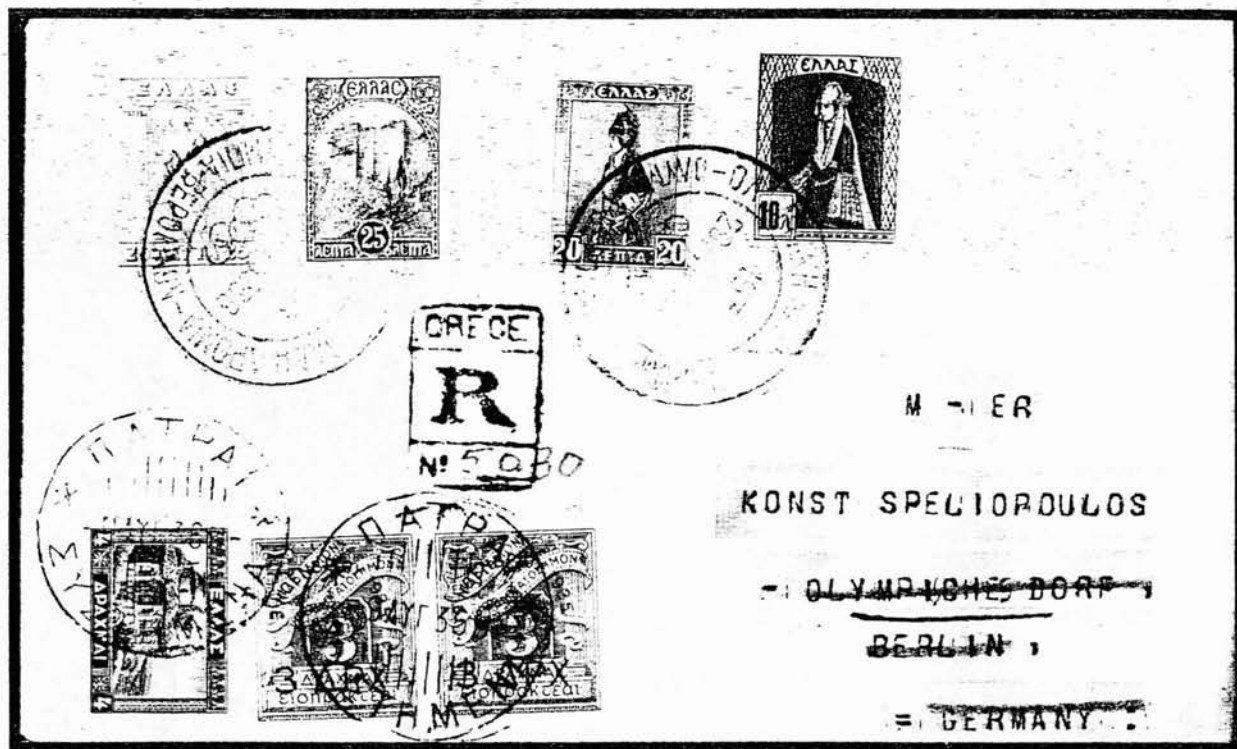
Berlin Olympisches Dorf

On the return journey they were postmarked with the Larissa-Piraeus T.P.O. postmark, arriving back in Patras on the 18th August for return to sender. One of these covers is illustrated, front and back, on the next page.



54 (P39)

The Olympic Torch arrived in Vienna at 8 p.m. on the 29th July, the event being commemorated by the use of a special postmark on the one day only and the publication of a souvenir postcard, both illustrated on this page.



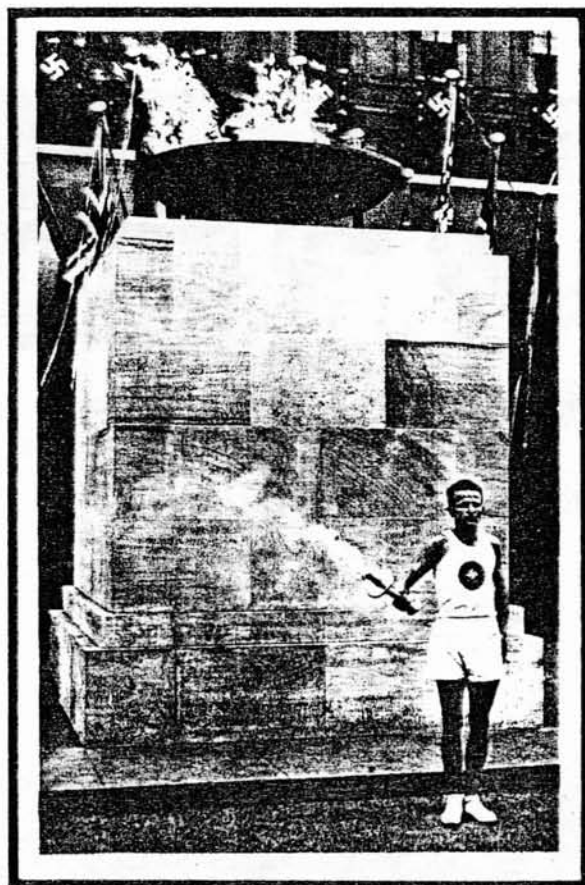
Front and back of a letter sent from Olympia to Patras and subsequently re-addressed to the Olympic Village in Berlin, with many interesting postmarks and cachets as described on the preceding page.

On the 31st July, the Olympic Torch passed through Hellen-
dorf (near Dresden) and this was commemorated with
another Souvenir Postcard. Special cachets were used on
mail posted in Hellen-
dorf on this one day but only the
normal postmark was used as illustrated.

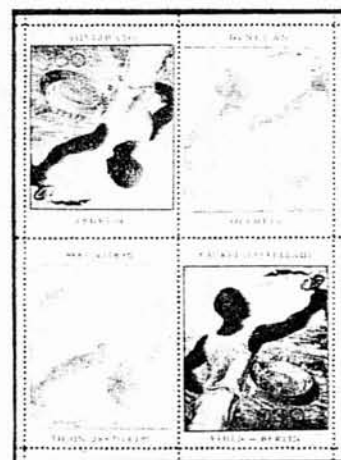


There was also a variation of the cachet illustrated above
right, with smaller Olympic Rings and the date above.

Olympia-Fackel-Lauf 1935
Athen - Hellen-
dorf - Berlin



The last torch runner.



- 174 (V99) Black and Blue with the words "Denkt an
Olympia."
- 175 (V99) Black and Blue with the words "Vergesst nicht
Berlin 1936."
- 176 (V99) Black and Brown with the words "Fackel-
staffellauf Athen-Berlin".
- 177 (V99) Black and Brown with the words "40 Jahre
Olympiade".

*Note: These vignettes were issued in blocks of four (as above)
se-tenant and tête-bêche.*

A special Olympic Flight of the Airship Hindenburg was made on the 1st August 1936, the first day of the Olympic Games, carrying mail between Frankfurt (Main) and Berlin. The mail was stamped with a Special Cachet in VIOLET to commemorate the event. The cachet is also known in ORANGE but this is extremely scarce.

The stamps on this mail were cancelled with the normal "Flug und Luftschiffhafen - Frankfurt (Main) - RHEIN-MAIN" handstamp dated the 1st August 1936 and timed at 3 a.m. These handstamps also have a small letter, presumably to identify the counter clerk handling the various batches of mail. The letters run from "a" to "h" and specialist collectors try to complete a collection of the whole range used in conjunction with the special Olympic Flight cachet.

On arrival in Berlin, the mail was backstamped with the normal "Berlin Zentralf Flughafen" handstamp, sometimes with the letter "a" but more commonly with the letter "c". These handstamps are also dated the 1st August 1936 but timed at 4 p.m. Examples are known stamped on the front of the mail instead of the back.

The author has in his collection, a card with the special Olympic Flight cachet but with the stamps cancelled with a "Luftschiff - Hindenburg" handstamp which is believed to have been posted on board the Airship Hindenburg. The card is addressed to Frankfurt (Main) and has a different "Berlin Zentralf Flughafen" arrival mark although with the same date and the same time of arrival.



The author also has three covers in his collection, posted abroad to catch the Olympic Flight. The first of these was flown from the Dutch East Indies on the 25th July and arrived in Germany in time to be taken on the Olympic Flight to Berlin, after which it presumably finished its journey to Holland by normal air mail services. The second cover was posted in Rotterdam on the 28th July, catching the Olympic Flight at Frankfurt (Main) for Berlin, to which city the cover is addressed. The third cover was posted at Mauren in Liechtenstein on the 29th July and travelled from Frankfurt (Main) to Berlin on the Olympic Flight. It was returned to Mauren on the 3rd August.



STAMPS ISSUED TO COMMEMORATE THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN BERLIN

1936 (9th May). Designed by Max Eschle and Recess Printed. Wmk. Swastikas. Perf. 13½ x 14.



(44) Gymnastics



(45) Diving



(46) Football



(47) Javelin



(48) Torch Relay



(49) Fencing



(50) Rowing



(51) Show Jumping

NORMALS

- 57 (44) 3 pf. + 2 pf. (brown)
- 58 (45) 4 pf. + 3 pf. (slate-blue)
- 59 (46) 6 pf. + 4 pf. (green)
- 60 (47) 8 pf. + 4 pf. (vermillion)
- 61 (48) 12 pf. + 6 pf. (carmine-red)
- 62 (49) 15 pf. + 10 pf. (claret)
- 63 (50) 25 pf. + 16pf. (ultramarine)
- 64 (51) 40 pf. + 35pf. (bright violet)

Note: There are no known varieties of catalogue status.

These eight stamps were also issued in the form of Miniature Sheets (illustrated on the next page). Four of the values

were issued in booklets in two different *se-tenant* strips of five, illustrated below in reduced size. On the next page but one, readers will find greatly reduced illustrations of the complete sheets from which the booklet panes were cut. With the aid of all these illustrations, specialist collectors will be able to ascertain whether *se-tenant* pairs come from miniature sheets, booklet panes, or from booklet sheets before being cut into panes. *Se-tenant* pairs and strips from booklet sheets, in such arrangements that they could not have come from booklet panes, are considered as very desirable items. Covers with such stamps (from the author's collection) are illustrated on page 24.



The booklets themselves were issued in two different types, the scarcer being distinguishable by a diagonal band of dark red across the face and postal information in four languages inside.

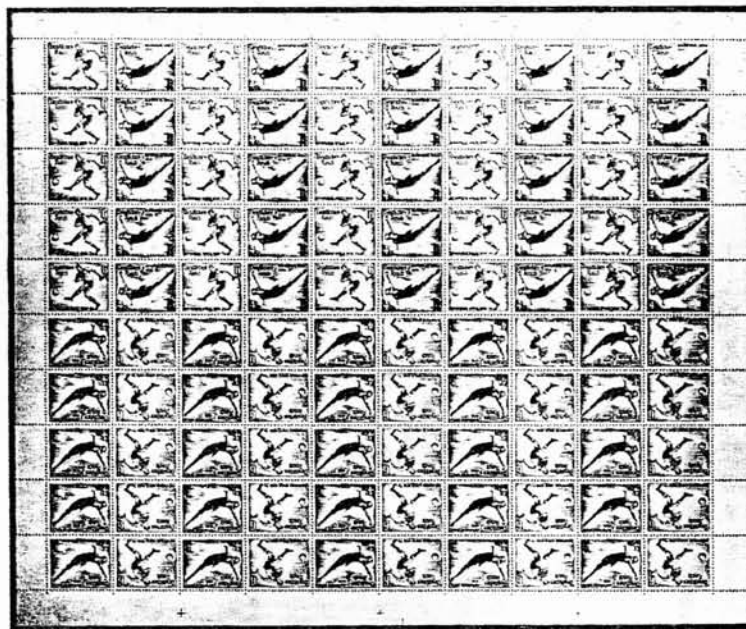
The Miniature Sheets exist printed on thicker paper caused by joins. They are also known imperforate, but these are of considerable rarity. Minor varieties also exist on some of the stamps in the Miniature Sheets.



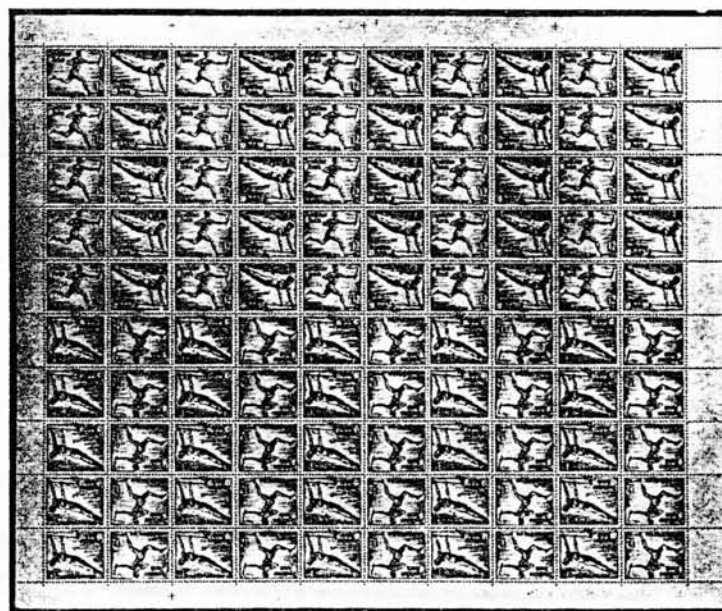
MINIATURE SHEETS



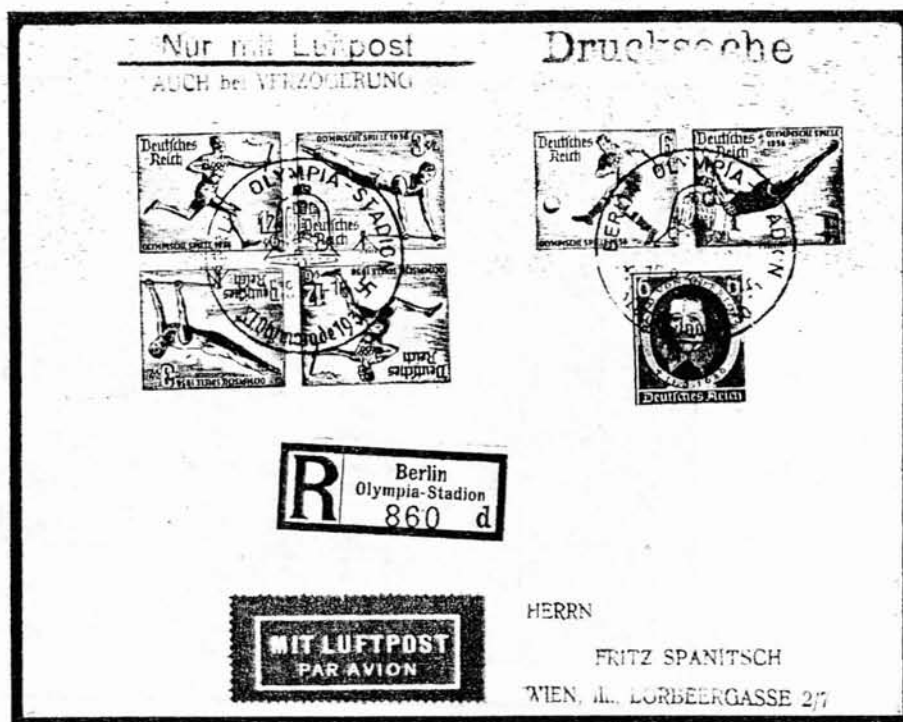
BOOKLET SHEETS



Footballer and Diver



Torch Runner and Gymnast



Note the block of four Olympic Games stamps (se-tenant and tête-bêche) from the middle two rows of booklet sheet.



Note the se-tenant strips of three, obviously taken from the original booklet sheets.

SEALS AND VIGNETTES ISSUED FOR THE BERLIN OLYMPIC GAMES

In order to publicise the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936 a number of seals and vignettes were issued, many of them scarce, some of them extremely rare. All those that are

known at the time of going to press are listed below for the benefit of specialist collectors who regard these items as an essential part of their collections.



(V99)

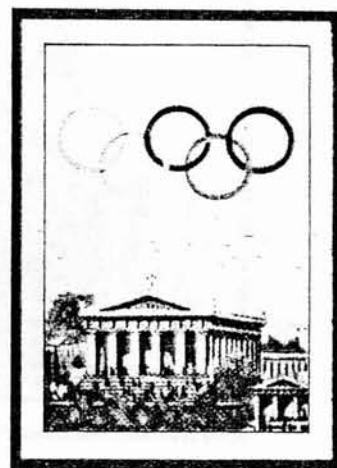


(S14)



(S15)

- 14 (S14) As illustrated. Red and white.
- 15 (S15) Design as illustrated with wording in Croatian. Red and white.
- 16 (S15) With wording in Czech.
- 17 (S15) With wording in Danish.
- 18 (S15) With wording in Dutch.
- 19 (S15) With wording in English.
a. With "Printed in Germany" at the foot.
- 20 (S15) With wording in Estonian.
- 21 (S15) With wording in Finnish.
- 22 (S15) With wording in French.
- 23 (S15) With wording in German.
a. With thick red and thin white border.
- 24 (S15) With wording in Hungarian.
- 25 (S15) With wording in Italian.
- 26 (S15) With wording in Japanese.
- 27 (S15) With wording in Norwegian.
- 28 (S15) With wording in Polish.
- 29 (S15) With wording in Portuguese.
- 30 (S15) With wording in Spanish.
- 31 (S15) With wording in Swedish.



(V100)

Set of twelve vignettes issued for the "Album Nestlé, Peter Cailler, Kohler, a propos des Jeux Olympiques".

- 177 (V100) As illustrated. Multicoloured. Depicting a reconstruction of the Temple of Zeus at Olympia.
- 178 (V101) Horizontal. Depicting Ancient Greek Runners.
- 179 (V102) 1896. The Stadium in Athens.
- 180 (V103) 1912. The start of the Marathon at Stockholm.
- 181 (V104) 1920. The Opening Ceremony at Antwerp.
- 182 (V105) 1924. Taking the Olympic Oath at Paris.
- 183 (V106) 1928. The Ski Jump at St. Moritz.
- 184 (V107) 1928. Hoisting the Olympic Flag at Amsterdam.
- 185 (V108) 1932. The Olympic Village at Los Angeles.
- 186 (V109) 1936. Releasing the Doves of Peace in Berlin.
- 187 (V110) 1936. Ceremony for Winners in Berlin.
- 188 (V111) 1936. The Olympic Fire in Berlin.



- 189 (V112) As above with wording in German.
- 190 (V112) As above but with wording in English.
- 191 (V113) As above but 33mm x 53mm and without printer's imprint. Wording in German.



- 192 (V114) As above.
- 193 (V115) As above but with the wording "SPORT IN GERMANY".

- 32 (S16) Round Seal showing Torch Runner between Acropolis and Brandenburg Gate.
- 194 (V116) Upright vignette 23mm x 32mm (imperforate) with "Olympische Spiele Berlin 1936" and BOXER. Brown and Yellow.
- 195 (V117) As above but with POLE VAULTER. Red-brown and Grey.
- 196 (V118) As above but with SHOT PUTTER. Red and Green.
- 197 (V119) As above but with JAVELIN THROWER. Red-violet and Green.
- 198 (V120) As above but with DISCUS THROWER. Blue and Green.
- 199 (V121) As above but with HURDLER. Green and Rose.
- 200 (V122) As above but with HIGH JUMPER. Blue and Yellow.
- 201 (V123) As above but with GYMNAST. Brown and Rose.
- 202 (V124) As above but with RELAY RUNNER. Brown and Green.
- 203 (V125) As above but with SPRINTER. Blue and Rose.
- 204 (V126) As above but with FENCER. Red and Rose.
- 205 (V127) As above but with HANDELSSPORTLER. Brown and Yellow.
- 206 (V128) As above but with CYCLIST. Brown and Grey.
- 207 (V129) As above but with YACHT. Blue and Bright Blue.
- 208 (V130) As above but with HOCKEY. Dark Green and Grey.
- 209 (V131) As above but with DIVER. Blue and Grey.
- 210 (V132) As above but with TRAMPALINE. Red and Blue.
- 211 (V133) As above but with ROWER. Green and Blue.
- 212 (V134) As above but with KUNSTLAUF. Dark Green and Grey.
- 213 (V135) As above but with FOOTBALLER. Blue and Green.
- 214 (V136) As above but with SKI JUMPER. Brown and Blue.
- 215 (V137) As above but with WRESTLER. Green and Yellow.
- 216 (V138) As above but with HORSE JUMPER. Brown and Green.
- 217 (V139) As above but with YACHT. Blue and Bright Blue.

Note: These vignettes are also known perforated but they are very rare thus.

- 33 (S17) Round Seal showing the Olympic Bell and the words "Gegossen vom Bochumer Verein - läutet sie die Olympiade ein".
- 218 (V140) Vertical vignette 47mm x 66mm. Imperforate. Showing woman with wreath and horse racing. With the words "München - Olympia Sommer 1936 - Das Braune Band von Deutschland 26. Juli 1936 - 500 Jahre Deutsche Pferderennen in München - Ausstellungen - Festspiele - Sport - Bunte Nächte - Schach-Olympia". Silver, Yellow and Blue.
- 219 (V141) Vertical vignette 40mm x 50mm. Perforated. With the words "Das Braune Band von Deutschland im Olympia Jahre - Muenchen - Riem - 1936. Internationale Riemer Woche 19.26.29. Juli". Red-brown.
- 34 (S18) Oval Seal showing Athlete's Head with Laurel Wreath and the words "KAISERS KAFFEE-GESCHAFT". Gold, Grey and Black.
- 35 (S19) Round Seal showing the Brandenburg Gate with the words "H. Bahlsens Keksfabrik A. - G. Hannover. Sport-Grüsse. Berlin 1.16. Aug. 1936". Red and Black.

- 36 (S20) Vertical Seal 40mm x 58mm in blue and white showing a pair of scissors and two lions with the wording: "Im Jahr Olympiade 1936".
- 37 (S21) Vertical Seal 41mm x 46mm in red and white showing the Olympic Rings with the wording: "Besuchen sie die Olympischen Spiele - Berlin 1936 - 1.-16 August und die Berliner Innenstadt".
- 220 (V142) Vertical vignette 36mm x 32mm. Showing a Runner and a Stopwatch. With the words "XI. Olympiade 1936 - OMEGA - Offizieller Zeitmesser". Perforated. Multicoloured.
- 221 (V143) Vertical vignette 36mm x 52mm. Similar to previous vignette but with the wording "OMEGA - Compteur Officiel".
- 222 (V144) Vertical vignette 39mm x 48mm showing two lions with the words "In Jahre der Olympiade 1936 - L. F. (Loden Frey in München)". Blue and White.

VIGNETTES ISSUED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

- 223 (V145) Vertical vignette 26mm x 49mm. Perforated. Showing a Runner and the Sun. With the words "IX Olimpiada - 10 Crtos. - Berlin 1936 - Comitè Olimpico Argentino". Blue and Black -
- 224 (V146) Vertical vignette 25mm x 33mm. Perforated. Showing the five Olympic Rings and the words "20 Centavos 20 - Comitè Olimpico Chile. Olimpiada Berlin 1936". Multicoloured.
- 225 (V147) Vertical vignette 14mm x 21mm. Perforated. Showing an Athlete with Flag and Wreath. With the words "Norge - Olympiaden 1936". Multicoloured.
- 38 (S22) Seal in the shape of a shield showing five Olympic Rings. With the words "Für den Österreichischen Olympiadefonds". Red on White.
- 39 (S23) Large Round Seal with wording in white on a blue background: "Függetlenség - Berlin 1936" and the Olympic Rings.
- 40 (S24) Horizontal Seal 50mm x 40mm in purple and white showing a picture of Vodenicar Stjepan with the wording (in Croatian): "XI. Olimpijske Igre 1936". Note that this seal is numbered "61" and may be one of a series.
- 226 (V148) Vertical vignette 36mm x 49mm. Perforated. Showing a rowing boat with the words "Olympia 1936 Berlin - Schweiz. Ruderverband Federation Suisse - des Societes d'Aviron". Yellow and Blue.
- 227 (V149) Horizontal vignette 33mm x 21mm. Perforated. Showing an Athlete holding a palm in his left hand and leading a horse with his right. With the words "10 GR. - 1936 - POLACY NA XI OLYMPIADE". Yellow and Green.
- 228 (V149) As above but 20 Gr. Yellow and Red.
- 229 (V149) As above but 50 Gr. Pink and Dark Violet.
- 230 (V150) Large vertical vignette 42mm x 66mm. Perforated. Red, white, light blue, dark blue and grey. With the wording: "From Overseas via Bremen to the Olympic Games".
- 231 (V151) Vertical vignette 34mm x 38mm in red, white, blue, yellow, black and green showing the flags of Czechoslovakia and the International Olympic Committee. With the wording: "Československý Olympijský Výbor".

Note: There were also a number of matchbox labels showing a swimmer poised for the start of the race with the word "Olympia" at the top and either "Solo - K.S.I." or "Solo - B.F.I." at the bottom. Many varieties exist. Rampacher lists these as having been produced in 1948 but Pourrat says they are 1936.



(V140)



(V141)



(V149)

- 54 (P38) as illustrated with the words "BERLIN OLYMPISCHES DORF" is known used from the 27th May to the 22nd August 1936 with the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s and u; sometimes with the cachet also illustrated on this page.
- 55 (P38) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN AUSSTELLUNG-DEUTSCHLAND" is known used from the 18th July to the 17th August 1936 with the letters a, b, c, d, e, f and g.
- 56 (P38) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN-GRÜNAU REGATTABAHN" is known used from the 23rd July to the 16th August 1936 with the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, p, r, s and t.
- 57 (P38) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN INT. SPORTSTUDENTEN-LAGER" is known used from the 23rd July to the 17th August 1936 with the letters a, b, c, d and e.
- 58 (P38) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN OLYMPIA-REITERPLATZ" is known used from the 27th July to the 17th August 1936 with the letters a, b, c, d, e and f.
- 59 (P38) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN OLYMPIA - SCHWIMMSTADION" is known used from the 27th July to the 17th August 1936 with the letters a, b, c, d, e, f and g.
- 60 (P38) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN OLYMPIALAGER HEERSTRASSE" is known used from the 27th July to the 18th August 1936 with the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i and k.
- 61 (P38) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN OLYMPIA - STADION" is known used from the 27th July to the 17th August 1936 with no letter and with the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w (known in two different positions), x, ab, ac, ad, ae, af, ag, ah, ai, al, am, an, ao and ap; sometimes with the Reichsportfeld cachet also illustrated on this page. There was a pneumatic post in use at the Stadium Post Office which is distinguishable by the use of a time code giving the hour and minutes instead of just the hour.
- 62 (P38) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN OLYMPIA - STADION (PRESSE)" is known used from the 27th July to the 17th August 1936 with the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i and k. There was also a Pneumatic Post in use at this Post Office with the time code in hours and minutes.
- 63 (P38) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN OLYMPIA - PRESSEHAUPTQUARTIER" is known used from the 27th July to the 18th August 1936 with the letters a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i and k. On the 27th July, the handstamp with the letter "k" was in use for some hours with the incorrect spelling "qartier" instead of "quartier".
- 64 (P38) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN DEUTSCHLANDHALLE" is known used from the 1st to the 16th August 1936 with no letter and with the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i and k.
- 65 (P38) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN K.d.F. - STADT" is known used from the 1st to the 17th August 1936 with the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k and l.
- 66 (P38) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN FAHRBARES POSTAMT" is known used from the 1st to the 16th August 1936 with the letters a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q and r.
- 67 (P38) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN INT. KANULAGER MÜGGELSE" is known used from the 1st to the 16th August 1936 with the letters a, b, c, d, f, g and h.



(P38)

Note: The hyphenated number after the date refers to the time. In the case of the Pneumatic Post, the smaller figures after the hour refer to the minutes past the hour.



Cachet used in the Olympic Village at Döberitz.



Cachet used in the Reichsportfeld, Berlin.

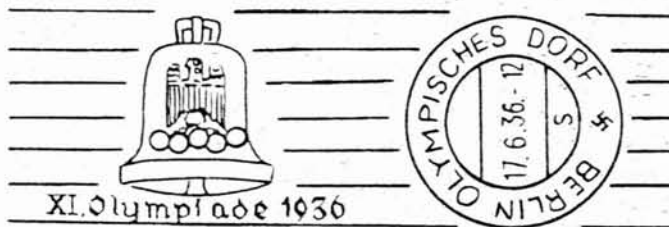


Another cachet used in the Reichsportfeld.

Other cachets known to have been used include:

- Round (32mm diameter) K. d. F. Stadt.
- Round (39mm diameter) Intern. Zeitlager des D.K.V.
- Oblong (32mm x 50mm) Olympia Regatten Grünau (in red).
- Oblong (30mm x 48mm) Berlin Stadt der Olympiade.
- Oblong (28mm x 36mm) Olympia-Lager Berlin Döberitz (in blue).

Special Registration Labels also exist for most of the post offices listed in the previous column.



(P39) Continuous Hand Roller Stamp

68 (P39) as illustrated is known used from the 27th May to the 22nd August with the letters s and t.

69 (P39) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN GRÜNAU REGATTABAHN" is known used from the 23rd July to the 16th August 1936 with the letter o.

70 (P39) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN OLYMPIA STADION" is known used from the 27th July to the 17th August 1936 with the letter y, z and AA.

71 (P39) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN OLYMPIALAGER HEERSTRASSE" is known used from the 27th July to the 18th August 1936 with the letter l.

72 (P39) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN OLYMPIA PRESSEHAUPTQUARTIER" is known used from the 27th July to the 18th August 1936 with the letter b.

73 (P39) as illustrated but with the words "BERLIN INT. KANULAGER MÜGGELSE" is known used from the 1st to the 16th August 1936 with the letter e.



20 (PS8) Special postcard with impressed stamp (6 pf. + 4 pf.) in sepia issued to publicise the Olympic Games in Berlin and to raise funds to finance the events.

21 (PS8) Similar card to the above but with impressed stamp (15 pf. + 10 pf.) in reddish-brown.

Note: These cards were first issued on the 15th June 1936.



74 (P40) as illustrated (with a single ring postmark) is known used from the following towns:

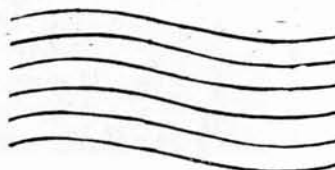
1. Aachen 1/* V
2. Aachen 5
3. Berlin C 2/dn
4. Bielefeld 2 (HBF)/s
5. Bielefeld 2 (HBF)/g

6. Bremen 5/s
7. Dortmund 1/b
8. Düsseldorf 1/* 1
9. Duisberg 1/u
10. Essen 1 * 1
11. Frankfurt (Main) 1/b
12. Hannover 1/* *
13. Hannover 1/sn
14. Karlsruhe (Baden) 2/a
15. Kiel 1/gg
16. Kiel 1/II
17. Lübeck 1/aa
18. Stettin 1/a
19. Stettin 1/b
20. Stettin 1/c
21. Stettin 1/g
22. Stuttgart 9/a
23. Stuttgart 9/f
24. Trier 1 a
25. München 2/Hauptstadt der Bewegung (with swastika)

75 (P41) as illustrated (with a double ring postmark) is known used from the following towns:

1. Altona (Elbe) 1/i
2. Frankfurt (Main) 1/ma
3. Köln 1/g
4. Ludwigshafen (Rhein) 1/a

Note: The Köln 1/g postmark is always in blue.



76 (P42) as illustrated (with a single ring postmark and six wavy lines) is known used from the following towns:

1. Kiel 1/gg
2. Saarbrücken 2/ae



- 22 (PS9) Special postcard with impressed stamp (6 pf.—4 pf.) in sepia issued to publicise the yachting events in Kiel and to raise funds to finance the organization.

- 23 (PS9) Similar card to the above but with impressed stamp (15 pf.—10 pf.) in reddish-brown. See bottom of page 32.

Note: Proofs of the above are known with the perforated word "Druckprobe" (74mm x 9mm).

HANDSTAMPS USED AT KIEL DURING THE YACHTING EVENTS



(P43)

- 77 (P43) as illustrated is known used with the following letters:

- a. Olympic Harbour Post Office
- b. Air Port Post Office
- c. Head Post Office
- d. Olympic Harbour Post Office
- e. Railway Station Post Office
- f. Air Port Post Office
- g. Head Post Office



(P44)

- 78 (P44) as illustrated is known used with the letters a and b.



(S21)

37 (S21) as illustrated,

230 (V150) Horizontal vignette 80mm x 37mm. Imperforate. Showing a plane and the words "Olympia 1936 - Segelflüge auf der Wasserkuppe. Wandert über das grüne Band der Rhön-über FULDA in die Rhön". Green and Red.

231 (V151) Vertical vignette 38mm x 54mm. Showing a sailing ship and the words "Set Sail for Sayville - July 6-12 1936 - Star Class Yachts Olympic Eliminations for United States and Possessions - Sayville L.I.N.Y. - Center of Summer Sports and Social Life". Red, Blue and Black.



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