THE COLLECTORS CLUB

# PHILATELIST

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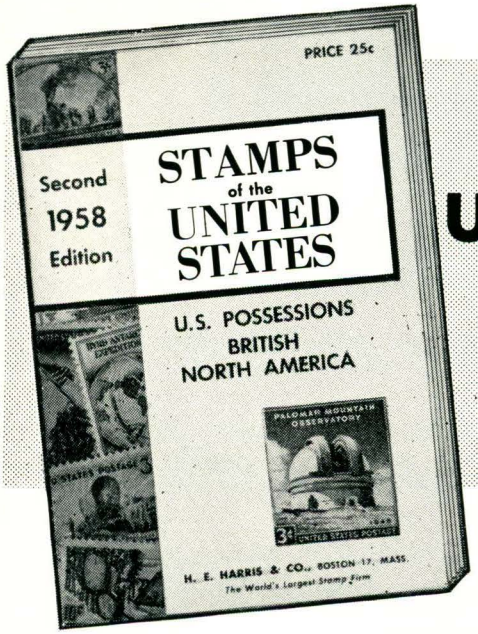
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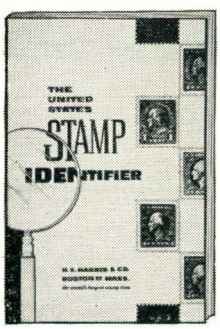
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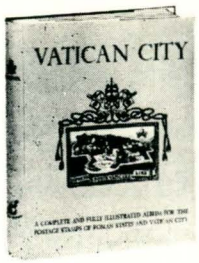


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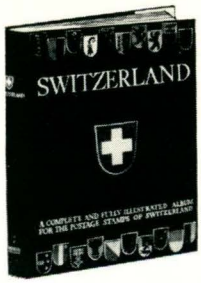
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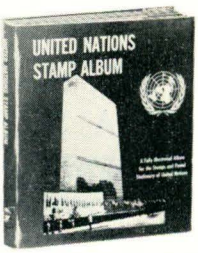



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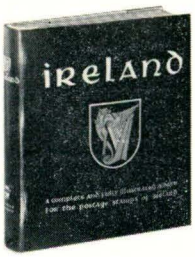
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## *Editorials*

### Where Are The Successful Speculators?

The good or evil of speculating with stamps will not be debated in this column. Some people seem to want to gamble with new stamp issues. Many popular stamp weeklies cater to their wishes by running a market advice column. It is irrelevant if a dedicated philatelist thinks that such tipster writings are harmful or not.

The essential point is to learn just how successful the philatelic speculator has been. One should do some inquiring. First of all, what about those giving market advice? Have they made handsome profits through their own stamp buying? One advising others how to make money should have done it for himself.

Furthermore, right here in New York City are some of the most successful philatelic professionals in the world. They have made money through stamp dealing and philatelic auctions. They know the philatelic market. Ask them how much they have made by gambling with new issues? We did, and not one told us that he has made one red cent out of speculation.

One of the most successful stamp dealers told us that he had speculated with new issues about six times in the past fifteen years. His first venture was very profitable. But he took all his profits and invested them in other issues. As a result, he lost not only all of his original purchase, but much more. Therefore, he decided about five years ago to forego speculation and devote all his time to his regular business, stamp dealing.

Another highly successful dealer stated that it has been his experience that handling the newest stamps is not too profitable. Present-day costs resulting in high overhead expenses limit the margin of profit on new issues. He is satisfied to allow the inexperienced amateur to speculate, thus having the latter carry a stock in which the dealer's funds are not frozen.

Now what about the prominent collectors of today? Are they speculating with current stamps in quantity? All whom we asked said that they were not. They were putting their stamp funds into seasoned stamps, not in quantities of the very modern issues when placed on sale.

There seems to be no question but that in this country there is much activity in stamp speculation. Another article has just been read maintaining that money put in U. S. commemorative stamps have proved a better "investment" than in stocks, bonds, or real estate. We shall not argue this, although we violently disagree.

Personally we know of people in our community, who have expensive homes and drive Cadillacs. They made their money in Wall Street, business or real estate. Where are those who live like this and made their money through gambling with stamps? We do not know where they are; do you?

There is no reason to keep silent if one became rich through stamp speculation. There is no stigma attached to this. What matter if riches were gained speculating in stocks, grain, any other commodity, real property, or postage stamps? But it just so happens that no one has pointed to a beautiful home or a luxurious yacht and said:

"He made his money by speculating with stamps."

## Philately and History

Philately's development seems to be broadening. It is true that it is a slow, gradual process but in the distant future a newer and better concept of philately is perceived. Up to recent years, the majority of informed philatelists have generally concentrated their studies upon the stamp. Its printing and production techniques were the core of their interests. But some of those spending time studying philately have come to realize that a very essential part of our knowledge of stamps and other philatelic material have been missing. This is the historical background. A lack of such knowledge has tended to restrict philately.

It is surprising to note how seldom historians have mentioned the postal services. There are thousands of books written upon a country's political, social and economic development. Yet seldom, if ever, does one find reference to a country's postal service. It is a fact that of all the many services that a government renders, the one which touches everyone is the post office. Therefore, no treatise upon a country's history is complete that omits mention of its postal communications.

As for philately, a competent study of any stamp cannot just be limited to the stamp itself, if a comprehensive knowledge is sought. A philatelic student must know something of the history of the country and the time when a particular stamp was issued. Many pertinent examples could be offered, but to better illustrate the point, one instance will be used.

The stamp and covers of the Confederate States of America have become popular. Even the top authorities on Confederate philately admit that, despite some excellent books on this specialty, much remains to be still learned. But these same philatelists graphically realize that the pursuit of knowledge is limited without acquaintance with the history of this period. Much philatelic material will remain meaningless unless one is aware of the historical and political events during the time that these Confederate stamps were used.

However, a most important factor to consider is the essential blending of philatelic and historical knowledge. No article should appear in a magazine like this or any other with the name "philatelist" or "stamps" that is exclusively history, but devoid of any philately. One will find, as we progress, that the philatelic studies in print will include a proportionate mention of history to better acquaint the reader with his understanding of the stamps in which he is interested.

No set of rules or regulations can be devised for an individual's guidance. Competent philatelic scholarship rests upon the ability of an individual. He will have the "feel" to know exactly how much history is required to be given, along with his detailed exposition of the study of the stamp itself. One person has aptly called this "humanizing philately", a term that is well-conceived.

It is trite to say that the success of any movement or society depends upon progress. Yet many collectors may not perceive the advance that is taking place in philately. Among the evident progressive steps developing within philately is this trend to include some history along with our studies of stamps. As this continues to blossom more fully, philately will have overcome one of its greatest handicaps—lack of appreciation and understanding among the non-collecting public. Our knowledge will not be so limited that only keen philatelists, few in number, will read and enjoy philatelic writings. This is the actual manner by which philately can justly earn the title "educational". It shall reveal a neglected phase of our heritage overlooked by historians—the postal service. Unless we know how a society developed and maintained its communication service, our knowledge of this social group is that less comprehensive. Philatelists and historians have a much closer bond than either group presently realizes.

# LIBERIA

## The First Pictorial Issue

By C. W. WICKERSHAM

The picturesque stamps of Liberia's First Pictorial Issue were engraved by Waterlow in London and issued in 1892. These were the first Liberian stamps that were printed by the line-engraved process, the earlier issues all having been lithographed. While the "Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalog" describes the issue as that of 1892-96, this includes certain stamps of different denominations, but of similar designs, that came out in 1896 or 1897. These latter were the 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 30c denominations that were unknown to the 1892 issue, with which alone this article treats.

The 1892 stamps were of various designs and colors, were perforated 15 with the exceptions hereafter noted, were all engraved and included a number of minor varieties. With a few exceptions, the outstanding minor varieties are not listed in leading catalogs, which indeed are not at all consistent in their listings. For instance, the variety of the $1 imperforate between (horizontal pair) is catalogued, while similar varieties known in all other denominations, including both the higher dollar values, are not mentioned.

For this reason it seems worth while to describe the stamps and to list all known varieties, including those of color, printing and separation. All are included in the writer's collection and have been shown at the Collectors Club.

Preliminarily it may be mentioned that all twelve denominations are known imperforate. All are also known imperforate between (vertical pairs) with one possible exception, and as already stated all are known imperforate between (horizontal pairs), but only the $1 being listed in catalogs in this condition of separation.

The color errors or varieties are confined in one catalog to the 1c and 2c, although two other catalogs each list a total of four.

Let us describe the individual stamps and their varieties.

### 1c and 2c

The design is the same for both these denominations. The star is doubtless a symbol similar to that in the Liberian flag. (See Fig. 1).

The colors are vermilion for the 1c and blue for the 2c. However, each is known in the color of the other. The varieties are as follows:

1c vermilion; 1c blue (error; both perf. 15); a. imperforate; b. vertical pair imperforate between; c. horizontal pair imperforate between.




Fig. 1. 1c and 2c, horizontal pairs imperforate between.

2c blue; 2c vermilion (error; both perf. 15); a. imperforate; b. vertical pair imperforate between; c. horizontal pair imperforate between.

Imperforate plate proofs of both denominations are known — the 1c in red brown and the 2c in orange vermilion.

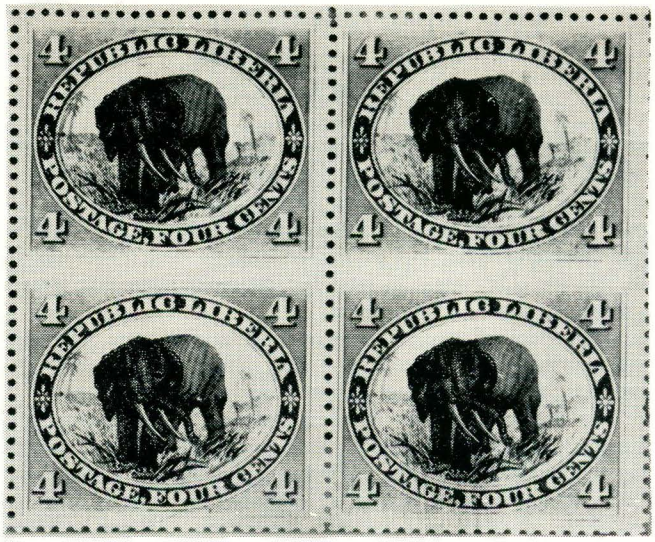



Fig. 2. 4c Block of four imperforate between (vertical pairs).

## 4c green and black

This stamp pictures an African elephant in black against a white and black oval. The rest of the stamp is green except for the white lettering and decorations. (See Fig. 2). Incidentally, the African elephant is larger than the Indian elephant, usually seen in the circus and carries far heavier ivory. However, there are a number of sub-species of the African elephant, some of which, especially in West Africa, are smaller than the great animal of Central and Eastern Africa. The source of this portrayal appears to be unknown.

The 4c is one of the three denominations of this issue that is also found with the center inverted (See Fig. 3), the others being the 8c and the $5. There is one other bi-colored 1892 stamp, namely the $1., but it is not known with inverted center so far as the writer has been able to ascertain.

The varieties of the 4c are as follows:

4c green & black, perf. 15; a. center inverted; b. imperforate; c. vertical pair imperforate

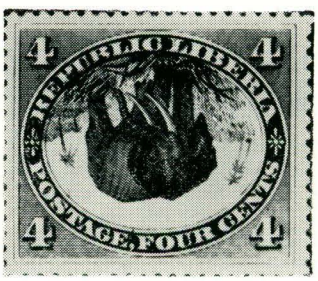



Fig. 3. 4c with inverted center

between; d. horizontal pair imperforate between. Bi-colored plate proofs are known in black and maroon. They are imperforate.




Fig. 4. Block of vertical pairs of the 6c imperforate between.

## 6c blue green

Here the design is a palm tree, supposed to be an oil palm *(borassus)*, in a framed oval (See Fig. 4).

Palm oil is one of the Liberian products that is important as an export. It is said that the design of this stamp, as well as the 8c and 12c, are taken from Buttikofer's book on Liberia. Buttikofer was a Swiss who travelled in Liberia in the 1880's. The book appeared in 1890.[1]

1. See Stamps, May 8, 1943 (Article by Ben Hamilton, Jr.).




Fig. 5. Horizontal pair of the 8c imperforate between.




Fig. 6. 8c with center inverted and 8c with center sideways.

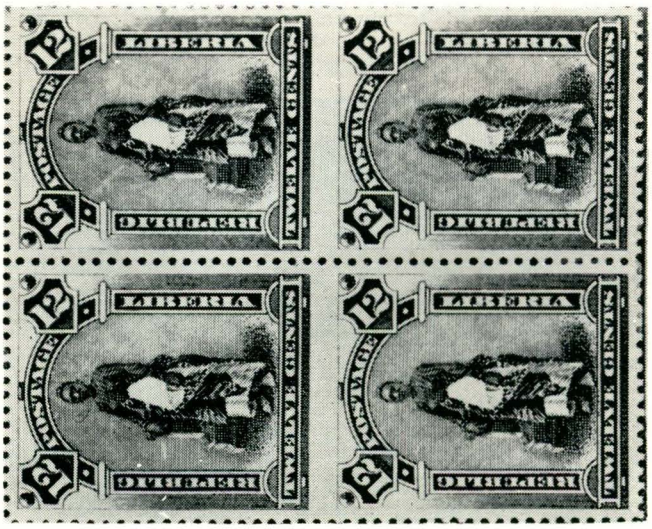



Fig. 7. Block of the 12c consisting of two vertical pairs imperforate between. Shown vertically.

The varieties of the 6c are, 6c blue green, perf. 15; a, imperforate; b, vertical pairs imperforate between; c, horizontal pair, imperforate between. A lighter shade of color than normal is also known, as well as an imperforate plate proof in brown.

## 8c brown and black

The design of this interesting stamp consists of a portrait of President Johnson in black in an oval on a large brown shield and panels (See Fig 5). The small letters are dates of the inauguration and termination of the Presidency of Mr. Johnson, i. e. "1884" and "1892". President H. R. W. Johnson is said to have been the son of one of the early settlers, and the first native born Liberian to become president.

Mr. Johnson had served in several positions in Government before becoming president. He was first elected in 1884 and continued in office by re-election until 1892. His portrait appears again on the $5 denomination of this issue.

Two especially interesting varieties of this stamp occur (See Fig. 6). One is the inverted center already referred to and the other is with the center portrait sideways. Singles of the former, one unused and the other used, with a Monrovia cancellation, are in the writer's collection together with a single and pair showing the center portrait sideways—certainly a somewhat unusual error of printing. This latter is not listed in any of the three leading catalogs.

Hence the varieties of this stamp are as follows:

8c brown and black, perf. 15; a. center inverted; b. center sideways; c. imperforate; d. vertical pair imperforate between; e. horizontal pair imperforate between. The variety with center sideways is extremely rare. Imperforate bi-colored plate proofs of the normal stamp in green and black are known.

## 12c rose red

The design is a full length picture of a native woman, stated to be in "full dress",[2] a mode of dress not permitted in New York or London, even Paris. This native woman is probably a Kruwoman or one of the Vai tribe. Hamilton [1a] says that while comely in youth,

1a. Ibid.
2. See Scott's Catalog, 1958, Vol. II, p. 683.




Fig. 8. (Top) Block of the 16c imperforate.

Fig. 9. (Bottom) Pair of the 16c greenish blue error.

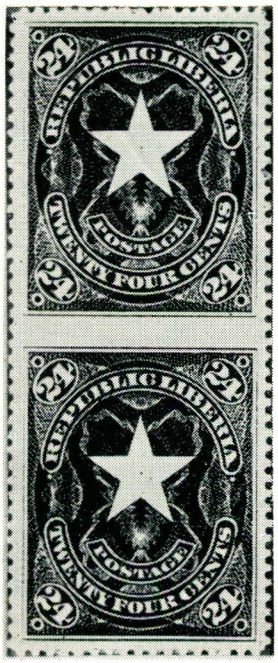



Fig. 10. Vertical pair of the 24c imperforate between.

they are not so sightly generally, have unrefined costumes and tend to exhibit steatopygy (steatopygia), a word which most of us will have to look up in the dictionary.

And there is another variety, this time a shade or color. Of the two full sheets of 20 in the writer's collection, one is the catalogued rose red, but the other is a plain rose, a quite different shade.

The varieties of the 12c are therefore as follows:

12c rose red, perf. 15; 12c rose, perf. 15; . imperforate; b. vertical pair imperforate between; c. horizontal pair, imperforate between. Imperforate plate proofs in purple or reddish violet are known.

## 16c lilac

The main design of the 16c is a coat of arms, surmounted by an elephant, with the flags of Liberia projecting from each upper corner of the shield (See Fig. 8). In very small capital letters in color on the ribbons under the shield appears the inscription "The love of liberty brought us here." This is the national Liberian motto. Doubtless it is a reference to

the colonization of Liberia by freed slaves from the United States in the 1820's. There is some question whether the design shows the official coat-of-arms or seal of the country which was adopted when Liberia became independent over a hundred years ago. The elephant may or may not have been in the original. Also there is a question whether the dove should carry a scroll or a letter in its bill. This is a point of minor interest considering the small size of the bird as portrayed.[3]

This stamp is also found in a greenish blue color, an error of color which is not mentioned in the Scott catalog.[4]

One catalog also lists the 16c in dull purple, a shade which has not been seen by the writer.[5]

The varieties are therefore the following:

16c lilac, perf. 15; 16c dull purple; 16c greenish blue (both perf. 15); a, imperforate; b, vertical pair imperforate between; c, horizontal pair imperforate between. The separation varieties in the writer's collection are all in the lilac color. A plate proof imperforate in darkish olive green is known.

## 24c deep green on yellowish paper

Here the design goes back to the star as the central *motif*, but with different surroundings than those of the 1c and 2c. (See Fig. 10).

Aside from the usual separation varieties it may be noted that the stamp is found in a lighter shade of green. This is the color of a full sheet of 20 in the writer's collection. The paper appears to be the same shade of yellowish or cream as that of several stamps including blocks and pairs in the dark green color also in the collection.[6]

To sum up, the varieties of this stamp may be listed thus, i. e. 24c deep green on yellowish (both perf. 15); a, imperforate; b, vertical pair imperforate between; c, horizontal pair imperforate between. Plate proofs imperforate in dark bluish green on light yellowish or cream are known.

## 32c greenish blue

The design is similar to that of the 16c, with the coat-of-arms being the principal motif. The lettering and panels are somewhat differently arranged. (See Fig. 11). Here again, as in the case of the 16c, we have a color error which is not listed in the Scott catalog. While the ordinary color of this stamp is greenish blue, the error is in lilac. The shade of the latter is practically the same as that of the 16c lilac, while the greenish blue stamp is of practically the same shade as the 16c error. Moreover, there is a further variety of the 32c, namely the bluish green, entirely distinct from the ordinary greenish blue, as is shown by a full sheet of 15 in the writer's collection.[7]

Once more we find the usual three varieties of separation. All that have been seen are in the ordinary greenish blue color. We should therefore list these stamps thus, i. e. 32c greenish blue, 32c bluish green, 32c lilac (error of color), all three perf. 15; a. imperforate; b. vertical pair imperforate between; c. horizontal pair imperforate between.

Imperforate plate proofs in deep blue are known. (See Fig. 13).

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3. For a more detailed account, see Stamps, May 8, 1943 p. 187-88, by Ben Hamilton, Jr.
4. In Stanley-Gibbons Catalog, Part III, 1954, the color is stated to be greyish blue (p. 405); and in Minkus, 1958, it is described as slate blue green (p. 1036).
5. Stanley-Gibbons, no. 79a.
6. Stanley-Gibbons Catalog refers to green on yellow and deep green on pale yellow, idem.
7. The Stanley-Gibbons catalog describes these as 32c greyish blue, 32c greenish blue (separate varieties) and 32c dull purple (error of color), *idem*. In Minkus they are given as slate blue green and turquoise blue (varieties) and as lilac (error), *idem*.

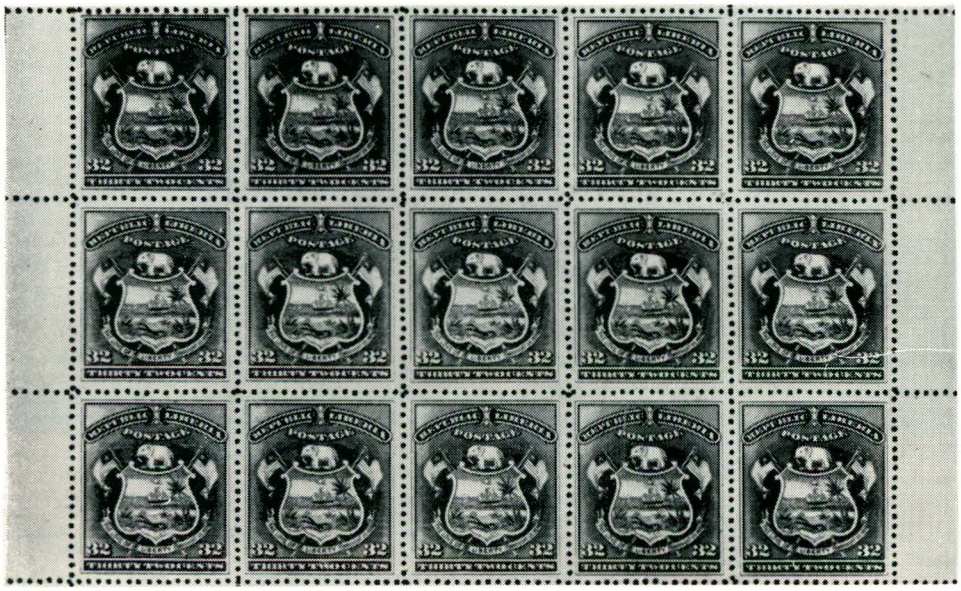


Fig. 11. Full sheet of the 32c bluish green variety.



Fig. 12. (Top) Horizontal pair of the 32c imperforate between.

Fig. 13. (Bottom) Pair of plate proofs of the 32c.

## $1 blue and black

This striking stamp shows a hippopotamus coming out of the water to feed. As he is in black and the rest of the stamp partly white and partly a shaded blue, the hippo is given striking prominence. Leviathan seems to be coming out of the depths, but one may suspect that he is in fact the smaller hippo of the African West Coast, rather than the much larger animal of Victoria Nyanza or the Zambesi River.



Fig. 14. Full sheet of 10 of the $1. Shown vertically.

This Liberian animal is known to science as the Pigmy Hippopotamus, and weighs about 300 pounds when mature. The big hippos weigh fourteen times as much.[8] The artist, however, has apparently given the animal, which is largely a nocturnal feeder, two small tusks protruding downward, whereas a hippo's tusks point outward or upward. Close examination of the design shows that these "tusks" are really the stems of trees beyond the hippo.

The figure "1" appears against the blue background in each upper corner. (See Fig. 14).

This stamp is also found in a different color, namely ultramarine and black. In fact the latter may be as common or even more common than the blue. The separation varieties color in the writer's collection are all ultramarine, as are two more full sheets.

At last we have reached a stamp, the only one of the whole issue, where catalogs have listed a separation variety, namely a horizontal pair, imperforate between. As this and the other two separation varieties, i. e. the imperforate and the vertical pair imperforate between are found in all the other denominations of this 1892 issue, it is certainly worth while to record their existence here.

The $1 has not been seen by the writer in a vertical pair imperforate between. It is the only exception and there is no particular reason to think that it does not exist. The evidence is simply negative.

The writer inclines to list the varieties of this stamp accordingly, viz. $1 ultramarine and black, perf. 15; $1 blue and black, perf. 15; a. imperforate; b. vertical pair imperforate between (possible); c. horizontal pair imperforate between (a and c ultramarine and black; b not seen or examined). Imperforate plate proofs are known in brownish maroon, a color closely like that of the plate proofs of the 6c mentioned above, but with a little more maroon.

## $2 brown on yellowish

The design of the $2 is much like that of the 24c, but with an outer frame or panel decorated with scrolls at the four outer corners. The star is again the central and outstanding theme. A similar background of decorative network, and similar inscriptions except for the denomination appear. The paper is slightly different in color than the 24c, being almost a light buff, rather than yellowish or cream. No varieties are known to the writer other than those of separation.

8. Cf. Wild Animals of the World (Baker and Bridges), Garden City, p. 128.




Fig. 15. Block of four of the $1 ultramarine and black, imperforate.

It was doubtless the very small group of educated negroes, a fraction only of the total population, whose ideas were expressed in most of the functions of government, including the postal system, the design and use of stamps. The great bulk of the population was composed of uncivilized native tribes. Most of the educated negroes were descendants of the American freed men. Undoubtedly they influencd both artists and printers in this connection and Messrs. Waterlow in London engraved the stamps accordingly. The star, whether of Hope, Freedom or Liberty, would have a real meaning to them as a symbol of their country and its history. In any event, as we have seen, four out of the twelve values have the star, the central and most outstanding feature of the design.

The varieties of the $2 are these, namely: $2 brown on yellowish (or light buff) paper, perf. 15; a. imperforate; b. vertical pair imperforate between; c. horizontal pair imperforate between. An imperforate plate proof in green on the same yellowish or light buff paper is known.



Fig. 16. Full sheet of 10 of the $2.

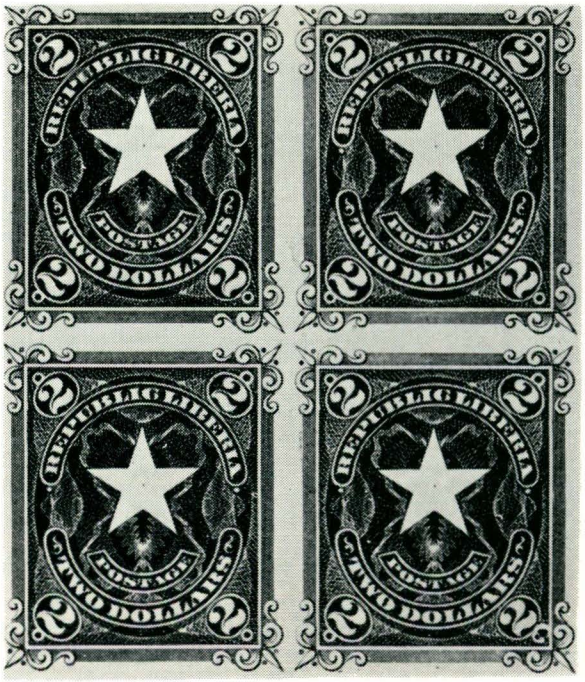



Fig. 17. Block of four of the $2 imperforate.

## $5 carmine and black

This stamp, which is the highest value of the issue, is probably also the rarest, certainly in blocks. The design is featured by a portrait of President Johnson, as in the case of the 8c, and while frame arrangement and details are somewhat different, in addition to the difference in color, the words of the inscription are the same, except for the value. (See Fig. 18).




Fig. 18. Full sheet of 10 of the $5.




Fig. 19. $5 with inverted center and Monrovia cancellation.

This stamp also gives us the third inverted center of the issue. We have already noted the inverted centers of the 4c and the 8c. An unused and a used copy of the $5 with center inverted are in the writer's collection. Fig. 19 is cancelled with a black Monrovia postmark..

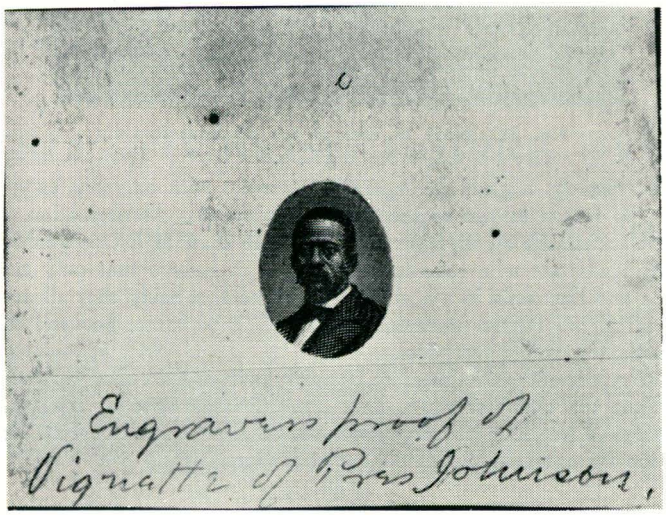



Fig. 20. Engraver's proof of the vignette of the $5.

The portrait of President Johnson was undoubtedly engraved from a photograph. The writer has the engraver's proof of the vignette. It is on a fairly thick cream woven paper. (Fig. 20).

This high denomination, the last of the issue, can be listed as follows, namely: $5 carmine and black, perf. 15; a. inverted center; b. imperforate; c. vertical pair imperforate between; d. horizontal pair imperforate between. Bi-colored plate proofs in blue and black, imperforate, are also known.

We can sum up our conclusions on this issue by saying first that while the 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents denominations are listed in the Scott catalog as part of a so-called 1892-96 issue, because of the similarity of design to the 8, 12, 16, 24 and 32 cents values, they were not part of the 1892 issue with which we are dealing here.[9]

9. The Stanley-Gibbons catalog lists them as part of their 1897 issue; *idem*, Minkus under his 1896-1905 heading. Scott gives 1896.




Fig. 21. Block of four of the $5 imperforate.

Secondly, the catalogs neglect the separation varieties with only one exception out of 35 or possibly 36. No reason known to the writer supports this discrimination. The true rule would seem to be to include all or eliminate all, rather than to list only one. The method adopted naturally leads one who consults the catalog to believe that only the $1 exists imperforate between and then only in a horizontal pair, the fact being that all are known in this condition, just as all are known imperforate and all imperforate between in vertical pairs with one and only one possible exception.

Finally, more errors and varieties of color are known to exist than appears in catalogs.

The size of the full sheets seems to have been misunderstood by some previous authors in the past or there have been printings not known to the writer. Full sheets of all denominations in the writer's collection show the following:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1c, 2c | Full sheet of | 60 | (6 x 10) |
| 4c | " " " | 60 | (10 x 6) |
| 6c | " " " | 40 | (5 x 8) |
| 8c | " " " | 30 | (5 x 6) |
| 12c, 24c | " " " | 20 | (4 x 5) |
| 16c, 32c | " " " | 15 | (3 x 5) |
| $1 | " " " | 10 | (5 x 2) |
| $2, $5 | " " " | 10 | (2 x 5)[10] |

The writer hopes that these notes may serve to attract attention to the interesting and beautiful stamps of the issue, as well as to correct some errors of the past and give an accurate list of the known varieties, which the standard catalogs should use if consistency is their rule.

10. The stamps of the 1892 and 1894 issues with the "official" and "O. S." overprints are in full sheets of the same size as the corresponding denominations of the issue described in this article, with two possible exceptions in each. These are the 32c and $1 of the 1892 officials, and the 1c and $5 of the 1894 officials, which I have not been able to check.

# Uncommon Uses Of Common Stamps

At the suggestion of some members, this journal will run a regular feature of showing covers with common stamps, which because of their exceptional usage are very scarce.

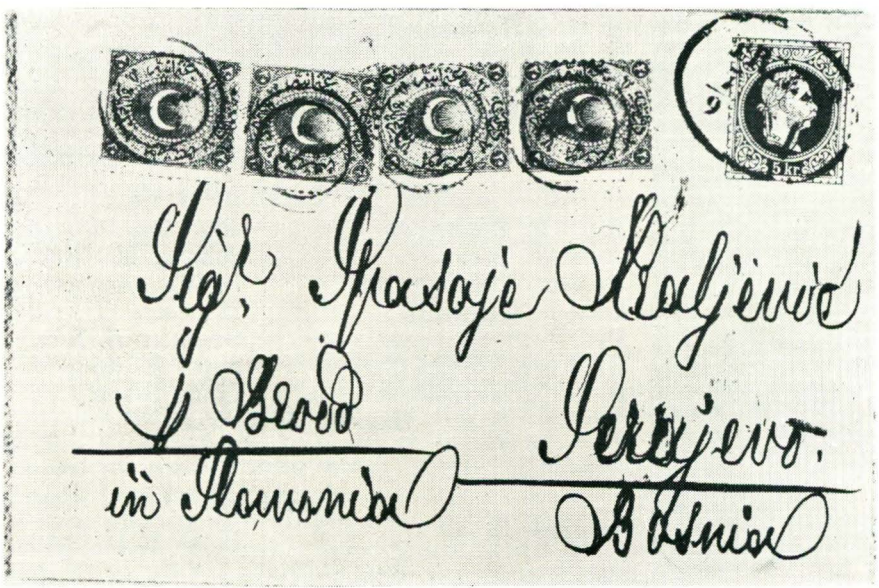
You may own such material. Then it is hoped that you will send it to The Editor, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

A set of "ground rules" are stated for your guidance. These are as follows:

1. Covers rather than rare postmarks or cancellations on stamps will be shown, because an entire cover generally offers a fuller, more complete and interesting story.
2. *Common* stamps will be confined to all stamps that catalog in Scott for $10. or less. Thus the more inexpensive a stamp, the more fascinating it will be when showing an exceptional usage on cover.
3. Covers from both the 19th and 20th century, both United States and foreign, will be shown and described. This includes air mails, special delivery, postage dues and all special service stamps.
4. Only stamps listed in "The Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue".
5. When sending covers for illustration in this column, explanatory notes must be included.
6. The editorial board of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST reserves the right to select what shall be published.

## AUSTRIA — TURKISH EMPIRE (BOSNIA)

### Cover From Trieste to Sarajevo in 1868




The cover illustrated above bears the Austrian 5 kr. stamp of 1867 (Scott 29) to pre-

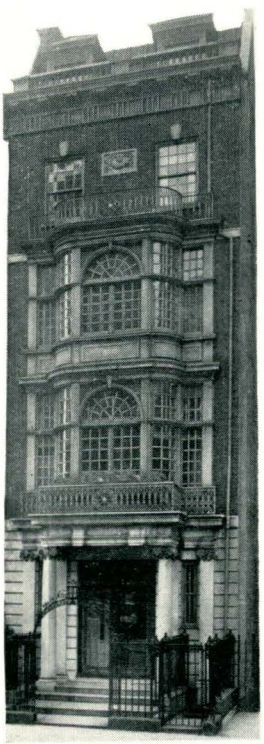
pay the postage from Trieste to Slav-Brood. This stamp is cancelled Trieste September 7, 1868. Also, the cover bears four Turkey 20 para stamps (Scott 9) for postage in the Bosnian (Turkish) territory and they are cancelled with the blue double-circle Sarajevo postmark.

At that time Bosnia was a part of the Turkish Empire. No postal agreement existed between the Austro-Hungary Monarchy and Turkey. Letters mailed from the Monarchy to Bosnia usually were sent to a business agent in Slav-Brood to be forwarded across the river, Sava. Then in Bosnian Brood, where Turkish stamps had been available, these were affixed to the mail.

Many covers from Vienna and Trieste addressed to Sarajevo have been seen, but all have Turkish stamps only. This is explained by the previously described method of handling the mails.

Letters going in the opposite direction sometimes had, besides the Turkish stamps to pay the postage to the border, Austrian stamps, which prepaid all postal fees to destination in advance. Austrian stamps were available at the Austrian Consular post offices in Bosnia.

All the stamps on the illustrated cover are priced in the catalog for a few cents. However, the combination and usage makes this cover most unusual and a particularly desirable item for the specialist. *(M. R. Rasic)*



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# FRENCH COLONIES

## THE GENERAL ISSUES
## (With Special Notes On Their Use in Guadeloupe)

By ROBERT G. STONE

*(Continued From Vol. 37, Page 297)*




Fig. 36. Military franchise cover from Saint Claude, Guadeloupe, to France, 1883; the use of the 15c Ceres (t.n.) for this mail was characteristic from Guadeloupe during the period 1878-83, after which the 15c Sage was typical. Note "Corr. d'Armees" postmark at right; the regulation Commander's endorsement is on back.

### Multiples

Used strips up to 6 or 7 and blocks of 4 are not very scarce, except of the 15c (t. n.) and the 80c. The blocks of four are generally regarded as worth from five to ten times a single. A considerable number of rather large used strips and blocks, especially on cover (and even of the 80c), are known. From Guadeloupe, for example, blocks of 8 and 10 of the 5c, for the 40c and 50c rates, are characteristic. A block of 110 of the 25c Type III from New Caledonia is mentioned by Bouvet.[1]

But any mint multiples over a pair are rare for values other than the 1c and 5c. The mint block of four 15c (t. n.) is extremely rare; that of the mint 80c is not so rare but is traditionally very much prized by general collectors of classic imperforates. Blocks larger than 4 (if they exist at all) are extremely rare mint, except for the 1c (pane of 150 known), 5c, and 25c (a block of 25 known).

## Quantities Printed and Their Distribution

The appended Synoptic Table continues the estimates of quantities as for previous issues. There is not a single printing of this Issue for which any records have been found as to the quantities printed.[2] However, for three values of the 1872 printing Bouvet found an official document giving the quantities *requested* by each colony for that year; and except for the 5c we can safely assume that these are very nearly if not exactly the same as the quantities actually furnished (—see Table herewith):[2]

*Stamps Requested by the Colonies for 1872*[12]

| Colony | 5c* | 25c | 40c |
|---|---|---|---|
| Martinique | 51,000 | 90,000 | 30,000 |
| Guadeloupe | 15,000# | 60,000 | 30,000 |
| Reunion | 42,000 | 72,000 | 108,000 |
| Guiana | 6,000 | 9,000 | 6,000 |
| Senegal-Gorée | 4,500 | 21,000 | 6,000 |
| St. Pierre-Miquelon | —— | 3,000 | 4,500 |
| Gabon | —— | 6,000 | 4,500 |
| Mayotte-Nossi Bé | 3,000 | 6,000 | 4,500 |
| Tahiti (Oceanie) | 3,000 | 15,000 | 9,000 |
| New Caledonia | 1,500 | 12,000 | 4,500 |
| India | 12,000 | 15,000 | 6,000 |
| Cochinchina | 75,000 | 120,000 | 30,000 |
| Totals | 213,000 | 429,000 | 243,000 |

* The 5c figures for 1872 are the original requests of the colonies received by the Ministry before its decision to omit 10c and 20c stamps from the printing (see Chapter II). Bouvet computed that the quantity of the 5c actually ordered by the Ministry was, in order to make up for the omission of 10c and 20c, probably about three to four times greater than the original requests. This seems to be borne out by the observed frequency of the 5c 1872 stamps (very blue paper) . We have the same opinion and accordingly adopt Bouvet's estimate of 800,000 printed of the 1872 5c. But the increase over original requests was evidently much greater proportionately in some colonies and much less in others, as it depended on how many 10c and 20c they had requested. Note that Senegal's was increased from 4,500 to 78,000. We estimate 100,000 were shipped to Guadeloupe.

In addition Demougeot has published some figures from the Senegal archives showing the quantities of each denomination shipped to Senegal and Gorée combined in each calendar year from 1873 to 1876, as follows[23] (1873 figures imcomplete?):

| Printing Year | 1c | 5c | 10c (t.n.) | 15c (s.n.) | 25c | 30c | 40c | 80c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1873 | -- | 78,000 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 1874 | 4,500 | 60,000 | -- | 24,000 | 21,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 4,500 |
| 1875 | 3,000 | 45,000 | -- | 45,000 | 21,000 | 21,000 | 12,000 | 3,000 |
| 1876 | 1,500 | 12,000 | 51,000 | --? | 48,000 | 36,000 | --? | --? |

For the rest of the figures, i. e., the missing ones, it is a very difficult task to give estimates since there are so few pegs of fact to guide us in making inferences pertaining to such a long period of time. Nevertheless we find some reassurance in the fact that we were able to reconcile and harmonize most of the available observations and opinions of collectors with the evidence provided by catalogue prices and extrapolations from preceding and following years for which records are extant. At many points the estimate represents but the merest guess, albeit an educated one quite plausible and consistent with others. The trends, ratios and orders of magnitude may not be in very great error, even though the actual quantities be off by many thousand. Overprinting took only about 88,330 Ceres:—26,480 of the 30c, 41,000 of the 40c, and 20,850 of the 80c; mostly in Guiana (30c) and Reunion (40c and 80c).

*Guadeloupe.*—The following abstract table of totals printed and totals sent to Guadeloupe reveals a pattern similar to that for the Eagles and 1871 Issue (see Chapters I and II) when allowance is made for the differences in the number of years over which the various stamps were used.:

| Denomination | Total Printed | Sent to Guadeloupe |
|---|---|---|
| 1c | 2,000,000 | 290,000 |
| 5c | 3,500,000 | 500,000 |
| 10c (t. n.) | 800,000 | 110,000 |
| 15c (s. n.) | 1,540,000 | 270,000 |
| 15c (t. n.) | 250,000 | 75,000 |
| 25c | 2,030,000 | 280,000 |
| 30c | 800,000 | 110,000 |
| 40c (1872-75) | 990,000 | 130,000 |
| 80c | 300,000 | 5,000 |
| Totals | 12,210,000 | 1,770,000 |

The rather minuscule quantity of 80c sent to Guadeloupe is striking—we have already remarked on it under "Entires". The large proportions of both 15c's that went to this colony probably reflects their relatively extensive use on internal correspondence. It will be noted that the ratios of total Guadeloupe supplies to total printed were 1:4.5 for the Eagles, 1:5.4 for the 1871 Issue, and 1:6.8 for the 1872-76 Issue. A possible reason for the decreasing proportion taken by Guadeloupe over the years could be the rapid expansion in area, population and trade in some of the newer colonies such as Indochina, West Africa, and New Caledonia. Moreover, a number of the other colonies did not start to use the Eagles to any great extent, if at all, until 1863 or 1864 or even later. The ratios seem to be borne out by the observed relative frequencies of stamps and covers used from the various colonies. However, the estimates of Guadeloupe's proportion of the stamps may be a little too high for the Eagles and a little too low for the 1872-76 Issue, the 1871 figures being based essentially on actual records.

SYNOPTIC TABLE OF THE 10 TC-10 TN ISSUE OF GENERAL ISSUES OF FRENCH COLONIES AS USED IN GUADELOUPE

| Printing No. | Paris Print. Date | Denomination & Color of Stamp: Bouvet's colors in ( ) | Color of the Paper: Background tint (teinte du fond) Bouvet's colors in ( ) | Impression | Quantities: Estimates in ( ) Total No Printed | No Sent to "GPE" | Coefficients of Scarcity: Mute Lozenge | "GPE" Lozenge | Dated Pmk | "P.P." In Box |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **1 CENTIME** | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 21.4.73 | Deep Olive-Green | Pale Blue | Poor | (600,000) | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 | 16.3.74 | Strong " " | Light Blue | Fine | (600,000) | (90,000) | 2 | — | 2 | –? |
| 4 | 10.5.75 | Olive-Green | Pale Greenish-Blue | Worn; Def. | (850,000) | (80,000) | 3 | — | 2 | –? |
| | | Light Olive-Green (vert bronzé) | " " " | | | | 3 | — | 2 | –? |
| 5 | 4.4.76 | Dark " " | Light Blue; Very Light Blue | Fine | (750,000) | (120,000) | 8 | — | 2 | — |
| | | Olive-Green | Very Light Blue | | | | 4 | — | 1 | — |
| 3 | (1874) | Var: Line of Color 1-2 m.m. Outside of Top Frame-Line | | | (30,000) | (3,500) | 40 | — | 40 | –? |
| | | | Total | | (2,000,000) | (290,000) | | | | |
| | | **5 CENTIMES** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 25.5.72 | Deep Green (vert sombre) | Turquoise (azurée foncé) | Very Fine | (800,000) | (100,000) | 5 | 20 | 15 | 150 |
| | | Strong Yellow-Green | Greenish-Blue | | | | 3 | 15 | 10 | 100 |
| 2 | 21.4.73 | Yellow-Green | Pale Blue | Fine | (700,000) | (150,000) | 2 | –? | 2 | 50 |
| 3 | 16.3.74 | Green | Very Pale Blue | Dull | (900,000) | (50,000) | 10 | –? | 5 | 150 |
| 4 | 10.5.75 | Yellow Yellow-Green | Pale Yellow Green | Very Worn | (600,000) | —? | –? | — | — | — |
| 5 | 4.4.76 | Yellow-Green | Very Pale Gray-Blue; Whitish | Fine | (500,000) | (200,000) | 20 | –? | 1 | — |
| | | Light Yellow-Green | Very Pale Yellow-Greenish | | | | –? | –? | 20 | — |
| 5 | (1876) | Variety: Watermarked Paper (Lacroix Frères) | | | (18,000) | (5,000) | –? | –? | 40 | — |
| | | | Total | | (3,500,000) | (500,000) | | | | |
| | | **10 CENTIMES (T.N.)** | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 10.5.75 | Strong Yellow-Brown | Deep Rose-Pink; Rose-Pink | Fine | (350,000) | (50,000) | 5 | –? | 2 | –? |
| 4 | 4.4.76 | Yellow-Brown | Light Pink; Pale Pink | Fine | (450,000) | (60,000) | –? | 100 | 1 | — |
| | | | Total | | (800,000) | (110,000) | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **15 CENTIMES (S.N.)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 25.5.72 | LIGHT YELLOW-BROWN (BISTRE-BRUN) | PALE BROWN; WHITE (VERY RARE) | WORN | (486,000)[1] | (60,000)[1] | 2 | 20 | — | 30 |
| 2 | 21.4.73 | STRONG YELLOW-BROWN (BISTRE-ORANGE) | PALE YELLOW | VERY WORN | (500,000) | (120,000) | 1 | —? | — | 30 |
| | | YELLOW-BROWN | " " | | | | 1 | —? | — | 30 |
| 3 | 16.3.74 | BRILLIANT YELLOW-BROWN (BISTRE-JAUNE) | VERY PALE YELLOW | DEFEC-TIVE | (550,000) | (30,000) | 2 | — | — | 60 |
| | | OCHRE (ORANGE-OCHRE?) | " " " | | | | 20 | — | — | —? |
| 3 | (1874) | VARIETY; "BOURBON NOSE" | | | (10,000) | (2,000) | 50 | — | — | —? |
| 2-3 | (1873-4) | VARIETY; DOUBLE FRAME LINES (CL* 141) | | | (3,500) | (700) | 3,000 | — | — | — |
| | | | TOTAL | | (1,540,000) | (270,000) | | | | |
| | | **15 CENTIMES (T.N.)** | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 10.5.75 | BRILLIANT YELLOW-BROWN (BISTRE-JAUNE) | WHITISH | FINE TO WORN | (130,000) | (25,000) | —? | — | 2 | 160 |
| | | YELLOW-BROWN | VERY PALE YELLOW | | | | —? | — | 2 | 160 |
| 5 | 4.4.76 | YELLOW-BROWN (BISTRE-BRUN) | PALE YELLOW; LIGHT YELLOW-BROWN | FINE TO W. | (120,000) | (50,000) | —? | — | 1 | — |
| | | | TOTAL | | (250,000) | (75,000) | | | | |
| | | **25 CENTIMES** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 25.5.72 | DEEP BLUE (TYPE I, PL. 2, 4TH STATE) (STRONG TO LIGHT BLUE) | WHITE | WORN, DEF. | (429,000)[1] | (60,000)[1] | 3 | 20 | — | —? |
| 2 | 21.4.73 | BLUE (TYPE I, PL. 2, 9-10TH STATE) (STRONG TO LIGHT BLUE) | WHITE | " | (800,000) | (60,000) | 2 | —? | 5 | —? |
| 3 | 16.3.74 | BLUE (TYPE I, PLATE 3) (STRONG TO LIGHT BLUE) | WHITE | FINE TO WORN | (500,000) | (70,000) | 1 | — | 2 | —? |
| 4 | 10.5.75 | BLUE (TYPE III, PLATE 7) (DARK TO LIGHT BLUE) | WHITE; YELLOWISH (JAUNÂTRE) | " | (250,000) | (40,000) | 20 | — | 3 | —? |
| 5 | 4.4.76 | GRAYISH BLUE (TYPE III; PLATE 8?) | WHITE | WORN | (250,000) | (40,000) | 30 | — | 2 | —? |
| 1 | (1872) | VARIETY: "GRAND CASSURE" | CL* 141-150A, 4TH STATE | | (1,430) EACH | (200) EACH | 50 | —? | — | —? |
| 2 | (1873) | VARIETY; "GRAND CASSURE" | CL* 141-150A, 9TH STATE | | (1666) " | (200) " | 50 | —? | 200 | —? |
| 5 | (1876) | VARIETY; PAIR, OLD & NEW | CLICHÉS, SE-TENANT | | (5,000) | (1,000) | —? | —? | 100 | —? |
| | | | TOTAL | | (2,030,000) | (280,000) | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **30 CENTIMES** | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 21.4.73 | BROWN | PALE YELLOW | FINE | (300,000) | (50,000) | 1 | —? | 5 | —? |
| | | LIGHT BROWN | VERY PALE YELLOW | | | | 1 | —? | 5 | —? |
| | | PALE BROWN | " " " | | | | 1 | —? | 5 | —? |
| 3 | 16.3.74 | PALE YELLOW-GRAY (BISTRE-GRIS) | PALE GRAYISH-YELLOW | OILY | (200,000) | (30,000) | 2 | — | 2 | —? |
| | | LIGHT " " | " " " | | | | 3 | — | 3 | —? |
| 4 | 10.5.75 | LIGHT GRAY-BROWN (BISTRE-BRUN CENDRÉ) | PALE YELLOW | FINE | (150,000) | (25,000) | 2 | — | 2 | —? |
| 5 | 4.4.76 | DEEP BROWN (BRUN-OLIVE) | " " ; WHITISH | DULL | (150,000) | (5,000) | —? | — | ? | — |
| | | BROWN | WHITISH | | | | —? | — | 20 | — |
| | | | TOTAL | | (800,000) | (110,000) | | | | |
| | | **40 CENTIMES** | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 | (1872-5) | (SEE CHAPTER II, SYNOPTIC TABLE) | TOTAL | | (990,000) | (130,000) | | | | |
| | | **80 CENTIMES** | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 21.4.73 | LIGHT ROSE | VERY PALE ROSE | FINE | (80,000) | —— | — | — | — | — |
| | | ROSE | " " " | | | | — | — | — | — |
| 3 | 16.3.74 | LIGHT ROSE | " " " | DULL | (90,000) | —— | — | — | — | — |
| | | ROSE | " " " | | | | — | — | — | — |
| 4 | 10.5.75 | DEEP ROSE | " " " | DULL | (130,000) | (5,000) | —? | — | 1 | —? |
| | | | TOTAL | | (300,000) | (5,000) | | | | |

NOTES: (1) The quantities of the first printing of the 15c(s. n.) and 25c are for amounts requested by the colonies, but it is believed that the quantities actually shipped of these were the same. The quantities in parentheses are estimates.

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   b) Also the parts of this series listed as references 3f to 3r under Chapter I of the present article.
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   Pouic: *ibid.*, 31 Oct. 1954, p. 357.
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# CHAPTER IV.

# THE SAGE ISSUE, 1876-1880 (SCOTT'S NOS. 24-45)

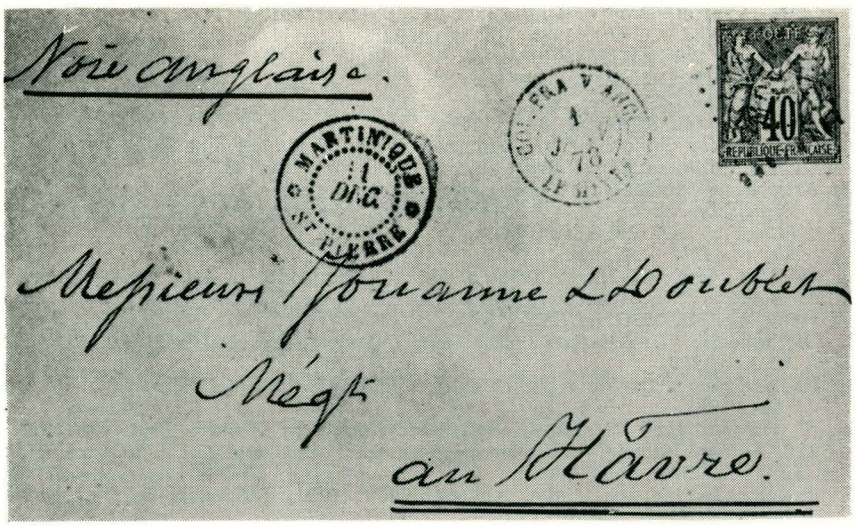



Fig. 37. Letter from Martinque to France, December 1877, franked with 40c Sage stamp; this was the usual stamp for prepaying the 40c UPU rate from this colony, as the 40c Ceres stocks were exhausted by late 1876. (Collection of Ralph Holtsizer).

## The Design [1, 3]

In the Spring of 1876 a new design-type of French stamps appeared. About a year later the new type was supplied to the colonies. This indicated that the policy begun in 1871 was still in force: again the colonial stamps were distinguished from those of France only by their lack of perforation. The Minister of Colonies had preferred to have a distinctive colonial design, so that the stamps could then be issued perforated. But the need for economy overruled. The decision that the colonies would have to use the new French stamp design was made not later than October 1876 and possibly as early as May.

The change in type of the French stamps had resulted from a suggestion made in 1875 during the Parliamentary debate on the budget for 1876, that the Ceres stamps should be replaced by ones with a less "political" motif. It was J. A. Sage's design which won the




Fig. 38. Cover from St. Pierre-Miquelon, 12 January 1879, to Newfoundland, the 35c UPU rate being franked with 15c gray and 20c brown Sage stamps; the 3c blue Newfoundland stamp of 1877 (Scott no. 39) was added apparently because the postal clerks in NFld or the sender in St. Pierre were misinformed about the rates — the UPU rate had only gone into effect for Nfld on 1 Jan. 1879. The 15c gray Sage is a very rare stamp used in SPM.

contest subsequently held by the Ministry of Finance. After some considerable alterations requested by the Ministry had been made, the design was turned over to the Bank of France, which had contracted as of January 1, 1876, to manufacture the future types of French postage stamps. (The Mint continued printing Ceres stamps until July, as the Bank could not get its production started immediately.)

The second prize in the contest of 1875 went to a design by Chaplain. It is known in a modified form as an essay (1876?) for a proposed colonial issue, which did not materialize at that time (see illustration in Maury[3] and it was actually adopted later as the vignette on the French pneumatic post cards of 1878-99.

The new type, usually in France termed "Sage" after the name of the designer, consisted of two allegorical figures, one of Peace and the other of Commerce, holding hands from opposite sides of a large world-map globe (—whence the designation "Peace and Commerce type" sometimes given by English speaking collectors). A certain pleasing symmetry and grace in this pseudo-classical conception do not manage to hide the banality of its sentiment and some awkwardness of details. The Sage stamps are regarded by many as among the more tasteless of *French* emissions. But the colonials being imperforate, make a neater appearance than the perforate French ones, and they are certainly more fetching than the dismally cluttered Dubois and Group types which succeeded them. Such esthetic merit as the artist's original painting[2] could claim was depreciated by revision and redrawing, by its overreduction to the size of the stamp, by the coarseness and lack of gradations in the engraving, and by the dark paper tints. (As Maury[3] aptly put it: "the original Sage painting was but a memory".)

This unhappy result can be readily understood in light of the procedure followed by Mouchon, the engraver: A copy of the Sage revised (accepted) painting was made on the same scale but as a line drawing, so that the engraver could visualize his task more easily; this drawing was photographically reduced to 6 cm high and engraved in *taille-douce*. A proof of this recess engraving was photographically reduced to the stamp size and copied in relief engraving on a soft-steel block. The style of engraving used by Mouchon for this stamp—wide-spaced lines and deep cuts—offered some economies when printing large runs with fast mechanical presses, in that the plate-wear would not erase the relief of the clichés

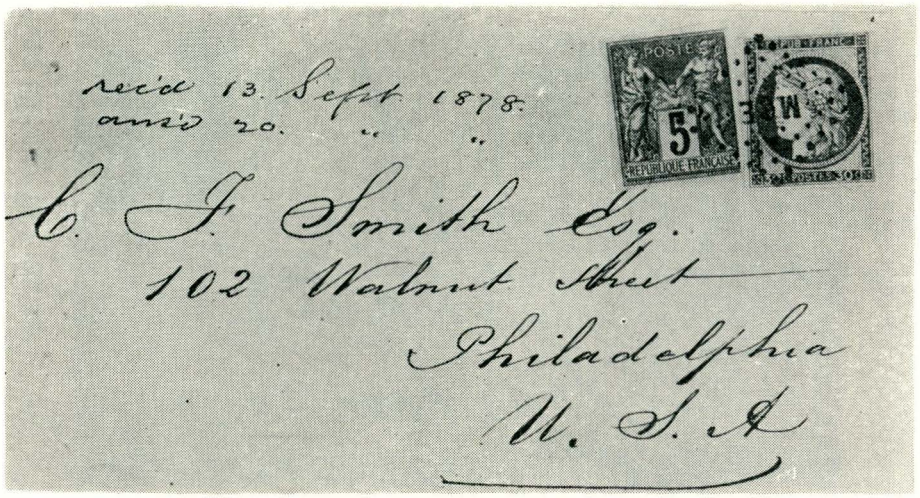



Fig. 39. Cover from Martinique with mixed franking of Ceres and Sage stamps to prepay the 35c UPU rate to USA, Sept. 1878. This cover has the scarce British packet agency postmark for Martinique on the back (very late date for this), which accounts for the lack of the French MQE postmark on the front. (Collection of Ralph Holtsizer).

so rapidly as with finer engraving. Examining the die proofs, one is impressed with Mouchon's skill in meeting such requirements, even though they might be destructive of certain artistic values.

## Printing [3, 4, 5]

The stamps were surface printed at the printery of the Bank of France in Paris. Most of the printing was accomplished with electrotype plates made by various modifications of the old "galvanoplastic" method of the Mint. But some of the stamps were printed from plates consisting of settings of stereos and/or of copper coin-press transfers. The inexperience of the Bank in stamp manufacture led to a number of misfortunes in the beginning, as shall be seen.

*The Die Types.*—Two master dies (or rather, two states of one engraving) were used, traditionally designated Type I and Type II in their once-presumed order of preparation. The Types are distinguished by several details, primarily by the position of the fine inscription at bottom left, "J. A. SAGE INV." This in Type I has the "N" of "INV." located beneath the "B" of "REPUBLIQUE" and in Type II has it beneath the first "U" of "REPUBLIQUE". The explanation of these Types and of their priority in engraving and use has always seemed to be the most important as well as the most interesting question about the Sage issues. Marconnet, Maury[3] and others gradually pieced together the now well-known story (confirmed in 1952 by the Académie de Philatélie[5,6]) as to how the die (with hole for numeral plugs) in the form Mouchon first engraved it (Type II) was cracked during a hardening operation; how from this die a transfer (having a blank space for the numeral) and a re-transfer were made, on the latter of which the cracked lower-left part of the design was filed off and reëngraved, the "J. A. SAGE INV." inscription being expanded and shifted somewhat to the right of its previous position (Type I); how a gutta-percha mold (Type II) had foresightedly already been made for each denomination from the original die (with numeral plugs) before it was damaged; and how plates were then made from both the "original" (Type II) and "retouched" die (Type I). Thus the old supposition that Type I represents the original state of the die proved to be erroneous. (However, apparently the earliest Sage *printings* were of Type I).

*Construction of Plates.*—The process of making the plates was much more complex than for previous French issues. At least three and possibly four methods were used:—




Fig. 40. Cover from Reunion addressed to France, December 1878, the 35c UPU rate franked with combination 5c plus 10c plus 20c. This rate was customarily franked with such combinations, as the 35c Sage was little used in Reunion and then only after the 35c rate went out and from the smaller post offices. (Collection of Louise Clémencon).

(1). There was a *new* method, applied only to some early Type I plates, as follows.[5] After Mouchon's retouched die was hardened, a transfer (matrix) in a coin press was taken from it onto a soft-steel block. After hardening this was used to make 16 relief transfers on steel. On them the numerals were engraved. These reliefs were then hardened and constituted the set of one to several working dies for each of 16 denominations. From each of these dies, wrote Mouchon in his famous letter to Maury[5], copper matrices were made (number not specified) "into which type metal was poured". This latter remark is open to several interpretations, leading to different conclusions as to how the plates were made. We had been inclined to believe, following the interpretation of Dr. Chase[5], that Mouchon meant that type metal was used to back the copper matrices. On the otherhand, S. G. Rich has lately published his view (following Dr. Munk's) that Mouchon meant that stereotypes were cast from the matrices.[16] Mouchon then goes on to say that "— — thus were obtained movable clichés [*types*] of which the plates were assembled for printing". If we go on Dr. Chase's interpretation it is necessary to further assume that, first the working die for each denomination was used to strike the required number of copper clichés for a plate, i. e. 150 or 300, by single transfers with the coin press, and that then these matrix (recess) clichés were individually backed with type metal and used as moulds to make an equivalent number of movable-cliché electros, which were assembled in groups-of-50 to make up the plates. Because of the vagueness of Mouchon's language, a decision on this problem must rest on other grounds. Some light is provided by material in the Postal Museum in Paris, viz., the set of good copper recess-matrices, one for each of 13 of the 16 denominations (three more matrices are now lost though galvanos made from them exist). The existence of these matrices would seem to support Mr. Rich's interpretation, else one would expect to find more than one matrix of each denomination preserved. Mr. Rich has studied the French

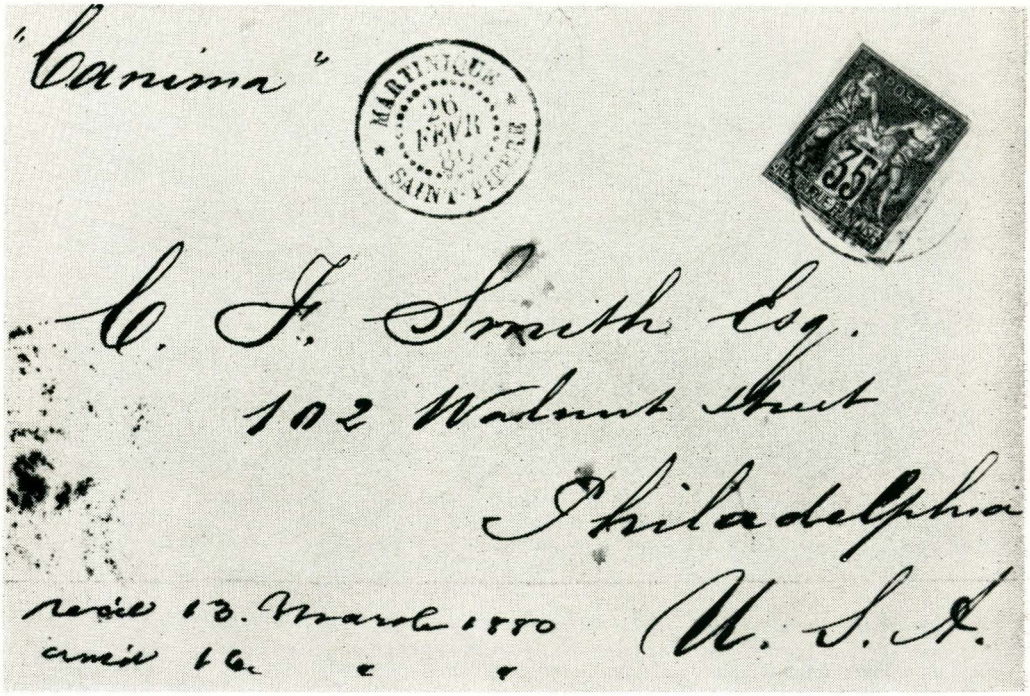



**Fig. 41. Cover from Martinique to USA, February 1880, with 35c Sage stamp, rare on cover. The 35c UPU rate to US was in force from April 1879 to Sept. 1881. Note the "Saint" of "St. Pierre" is spelled out in the postmark — a rare type.**

Sage stamps to see if he can find typical stereo impressions. He offers in evidence[16] numerous examples of "rough prints" of early Type I 5c, 15c, 25c, and 30c (and perhaps of some Type II's also) having many irregular breaks in the background lines but without the thickening caused by wear. The writer, after examining some of these stamps, is not fully convinced that a clear-cut distinction between stereo and electro prints can be made, nor that the rough print could not have been produced by electros also. Further study should be given to this matter. In any case, the early Type I movable-clichés plates, whether stereos or electros, tended to wear out rapidly. They were largely replaced by the end of 1876 or during 1877 with Type I plates composed of large 50-subject galvanos and by Type II plates of large galvanos.

(2). From late 1876 until about 1880, some additional Type I plates were made, but by means of 50-subject electros.[5] In this case, probably 25 copper recess-matrices of a given denomination were assembled in a group of 5x5, which was used to duplicate electros (three times in succession) into 50-subject relief galvanos. The required recess matrices were obtained from the working dies by means of the coin press. These matrices may have been newly made ones, or they may have been unused or used ones left over from early 1876 (that is assuming such clichés were used for moulding the movable clichés of the early Type I plates, as suggested under method 1 above). Most of the early Type I dies, clichés, stereos and electros were apparently too worn for further use after 1877 or mid-'78 (—though a few *new* matrices, and plates therefrom, were made in 1898-1900). This perhaps explains why, except for the little-used 75c, no Colonies Type I stamps were printed after 1878.

(3). A third method of plate construction accounted for all the Type II plates.[5] The first step in this was to make one or several electrotyped copper clichés (in relief) of each

denomination (16 in all) from the 16 gutta-percha moulds which so fortunately had been taken off the original unhardened master-die, i. e., before it was cracked. (The numerals had been engraved on movable brass plugs inserted into a hole cut through the master die). To give them strength these clichés were then individually mounted, some on steel blocks, some on small brass sheets or screwed onto brass blocks. Thus mounted they served as working dies from which by the usual electrotype process (using for the moulds gutta-percha, or perhaps in later years, wax) plates of 150 or 300 subjects were made, composed at first (1876) of groups-of-50 movable clichés and later (1877?-) of 50-subject galvanos. Thus in this method the Bank returned essentially to the same method as followed by the Mint during 1853-76.

At least one of the early (1876?) settings of single-subject clichés for a 25c plate contained about equal numbers of both Type I and Type II clichés interspersed. Whether all the Type I's in this setting were clichés obtained by the coin-transfer, the electro, or the stereo method is not known; but the example of the two Types se-tenant seen by the writer (photo in *Fr. Col. Phil.* #91, THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, March, 1957), is what Mr. Rich classes a rough stereo print of both stamps. (These are not to be confused with the 5c and 10c Sage plates of 1898-99 which had adjacent *galvanos* of Types I and II, from which only gutter pairs can show the two Types se-tenant.)

The master die of Type II had a hole for numeral plugs whereas that of Type I did not. This is the reason why the numeral space on the master-die proofs is white in Type II and solid color in Type I.* It is said that the repeated hardenings in the transfer process for Type I's caused the final clichés of that Type to be somewhat distorted and very slightly smaller than those of Type II, though the difference is hardly measureable on the stamps. Also the numerals of a given denomination differ slightly between Type I and Type II. Since the numerals of the Type II working dies were not hardened, they could be retouched at a later date, after they had been used for some time in making plates; this was actually done to the 35c at least, but probably not before the colonial printings had ceased (1880).

*Priority of Use of the Types.*—In the absence of any pertinent official documents, it was a matter of debate for many years whether Type II or Type I of French stamps were printed and issued first. However, the cancellations indicate that for each value printings of Type I appeared in France sooner than those of Type II by a month up to several years or more. (This was the observation which long ago suggested the incorrect notion that Type I die was engraved first). Thus it would appear that imminent failure of the Type I dies led early to the use of the Type II's, as implied by Mouchon.[5] The first Sage printing for the colonies had Type I's for six denominations and Type II's for the other six; as these were all delivered on the same date (26 Dec. 1876) there is no question of priority in Type for the Colonies.

*Occurence of Types Among Various Issue.*—This matter of the Types largely of only incidental or secondary interest to the study of the colonial Sage stamps, because with two exceptions the colonials appeared well after their Metropolitan counterparts and, again except for two values, in only one or the other Type. For convenience we have compiled in the Table on page 28 the data on the complex distribution of the Types with respect to denomination, date of printing, date of earliest cancellation, for French and for colonial stamps both issued and unissued. The Granet reprints of 1887 are not listed as they are all in Type II (—the Type I printing material having been too worn). In case of the colonial stamps two dates are given, the first being that of the printing and the second that of the earliest reported cancellation in *any* colony (— in some colonies it was much later than in others). For the French stamps the dates of printing are not known.

* Henry Jervis (*Amer. Phil.*, Aug. '56; *Stamp Coll.*, Sept. '56) reports proofs of Type I with white numeral space; if not spurious these must be from a die altered after use for plate construction.

TABLE OF THE OCCURRENCE OF SAGE STAMPS ACCORDING TO THEIR TYPES
TYPE I HAS THE "N" UNDER "B"; TYPE II HAS THE "N" UNDER "U"

| DENOMINATION | TYPE | FRENCH STAMPS ISSUED, PERF. – EARLIEST USE | FRENCH STAMPS NOT ISSUED, – IMPERF. (1) | COLONIES STAMPS ISSUED, IMPERF. – DATE PRINTED | COLONIES – EARLIEST USE (3) | COLONIES NOT ISSUED, IMPERF. – DATE PRINTED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1c | I | NOV. 8,'76 | 1876-78 | DEC. 26, 1876 | SEPT. 1877 | — |
| | II | JUNE 16'77 | 1877-80; 1900 | FEB. 1, 1878 | JUNE 1878 (3) | — |
| 2c | I | AUG. 17,'76 | 1876-78 | — — — | — — | — |
| | II | SEPT. 14,'76 | 1877-80 | DEC. 26. 1876 | JUNE 1877 (3) | — |
| 3c | II | JUNE 1, '78 | 1877-80; 1900 | — — — | — — | 1880 (1878 ALSO?) |
| 4c | I | NOV. 30,'76 | 1876-78 | DEC. 26, 1876 | JUNE 1877 | — |
| | II | SEPT. 16,'77 | 1877-80; 1900 | FEB. 1, 1878 | JUNE 1878 (3) | — |
| 5c | I | MAR. 27,'76 | 1876-78 | — — — | — — | — |
| | II | DEC. 4, '76 | 1876-77; 1900 | DEC, 26, 1876 | JUNE 1877 | — |
| 10c | I | AUG. 20,'76 | 1876-78 | — — — | — — | — |
| | II | DEC. 6, '76 | 1877-80 | DEC. 26, 1876 | MAY 1879 (3) | — |
| 15c | I | MAY 4,'76 | 1876-78 | — — — | — — | — |
| | II | OCT. 14,'76 | 1877-80 | DEC. 26, 1876 | DEC. 1877 (3) | — |
| 20c | I | JUNE 20,'76 | 1876-78; 1900 | — — — | — — | — |
| | II | NOV. – '84 | – – ; 1900 | DEC. 26,'76 (2) | MAY 1877 (3) | — |
| 25c | I | MAY 13,'76 | 1876-77; 1900 | — — — | — — | — |
| | II | JULY 21,'76 | 1877-80 | DEC. 26, 1876 | APRIL 1877 (3) | — |
| 30c | I | JUNE 11, '76 | 1876-78 | DEC. 26, 1876 | ? 1878 | — |
| | II | JUNE 22, '81 | —— | — — — | — — | — |
| 35c | II | JUNE 1, '78 | 1877-80 | DEC. 11, 1878 | ? 1879 | — |
| 40c | I | APRIL 15,'78 | 1876-78 | DEC. 26,'76 (2) | APRIL 1877 | — |
| | II | NOV. 15,'81 | 1877-80 | — — — | — — | — |
| 75c | I | JUNE 20,'76 | 1876-78 | DEC, 26, 1876 | JULY 1877 | — |
| | II | MAR. 13,'77 | —— ; 1900 | — — — | — — | — |
| 1 FR. | I | SEPT. 15, '76 | 1876-78 | DEC. 26, 1876 | JUNE 1877 | — |
| | II | SEPT. – '77 | 1876-77 | — — — | — — | 1880? |
| 5 FR. | II | JUNE 1, '77 | 1877-80 | — — — | — — | — |

NOTES: (1) DATES OF EARLIER UNISSUED FRENCH STAMPS REFER TO THE PERIOD IN WHICH CORRESPONDING COLORS OF THE PERFORATED STAMPS WERE ISSUED (SEE YVERT & TELLIER SPEC. CAT (4)).

(2) THESE COLONIAL STAMPS ARE ONES ISSUED PRIOR TO CORRESPONDING FRENCH ONES.

(3) EARLIEST USE OF THE LATER PRINTINGS OF THESE TYPES, MADE IN DIFF. COLORS, WAS: –

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1c TYPE II BLACK, | PRINTED 1.2.'78 – JUNE '78 | 20c TYPE II RED, | PRINTED 28.1.80 – ? 1880 |
| 2c TYPE II BROWN, | " 1.2.'78 – JUNE '78 | 25c TYPE II BLUE, | " 1.2.78 – ? 1878 |
| 4c TYPE II BROWN, | " 1.2.'78 – JUNE '78 | 25c TYPE II BLACK, | " 11.12.78 – 20 MAY '79 |
| 10c TYPE II BLACK, | " 1.2.'78 – MAY '79 | 25c TYPE II YELL. BROWN | " 28.1.80 – MAR. '80 |
| 15c TYPE II BLUE, | " 11.12.'78 – JAN '79 | | |

*(To Be Continued)*

# AUSTRIA

## Catalog of the Pre-Stamp Postmarks

**Part V**

*(Continued from Vol. 37, Page 286)*

By EDWIN MUELLER

**1516. TABOR (B) O**
**a. sL [v. Tabor]** 1821 ($50_2$)
**b. iL–e** 1836 (60) [⟶ c]
**c. iL–ey** 1836 ($40_2$) [2]
**d.* RDs–f** 1849 (30)

**1517. TALLYA (U) * I**
**A. RL [V. TALLYA]** 1793 ($125_2$)
**a. R2Ox** , red 1829 ($70_3$)
**b. soO** 1832 ($50_2$), red 1837 ($40_3$)
**c.* RDb–f** 1848 (35)

**1518. TAPIO GYÖRGYE (U) * II, † 1833**
**a. RL [T. GYÖRGYE]** 1833 (85)

**1519. TAPIO SZELLE (U) * 1833**
**a. RO [T. SZELE]** 1845 (70)
**b.* RDb–f** 1850 (85)

**1520. TARNOPOL (G) * II**
**a. ROw** 1824 ($85_2$) ⟶ **aa. ROw–(R)** 1840 ($100_2$)
**b.* RL–R** 1834 (20) [4] [⟶ c]
**c. RL–Ry** 1841 ($30_2$)

**1521. TARNOW (G) + I**
**A. RoB [VON TARNOW]** 1799 ($100_5$) [= a]
**a. RoB [VON TARNOW]** 1818 ($85_3$) [⟶ b]
**b. RB [VON TARNOW]** 1821 ($50_2$) [⟶ c]
**c. RL [VON TARNOW]** 1833 ($50_2$)
**d. sL** 1833 (40)
**e. RL** 1834 (40), green 1835 ($50_2$) [2]
**f. RO** , red 1835 ($35_2$)
**g. RB** 1835 (50)
**h. RL–R** 1840 (20), red 1837 ($25_2$), blue 1838 ($20_2$)
**i.* RLb–f** 1848 (35)

**1522. TARVIS (K) * II, It**
**a. RL** 1824 (50)
**b.* RL–R** 1838 (35)

**1523. TAUS (B) * 1. 2. 1842**
**a.* IL–I** 1842 (40), blue 1844 ($35_2$)

**1524. TAXENBACH (S) * 1. 10. 1848**
**a.* RDb–f** 1848 (100)

**1525. TELFS (T) * II, Ba**
**a.* RL** 1812 (70) [2]
**b.* RDo–R** 1842 ($60_2$)

**1526. TELTSCH (M) * 1. 8. 1836**
**a. RL** 1836 (50)
**b.* IL–I** 1839 (35), red 1849 ($50_2$)

**1527. TEMERIN (Ws) O**
**a.**
**b.* RDs–f** 1850 (100)

**1528. TEMESVAR (Tb) O**
**A. rL** 1767 ($100_3$)
**B. eL [v. Temeswar]** 17.... ($70_4$), red 1781 ($40_5$) [2]
**a. sOc** 1818 ($30_2$), red 1843 ($35_3$)
**b.* IL–I** 1842 (10), red 1843 ($25_2$)

**1529. TEPLITZ (B) O**
**a. sL** 1825 (60)
**b. RE** 1831 ($50_4$)
**c. RE [FRANCO/TEPLITZ]** 1832 ($70_5$)
**d. RB** 18.... (50), red 1836 ($40_2$)
**e.* iL** 1837 (40)
**f. RwB–Ry** 1838 ($35_3$), red 1839 ($40_4$)
**g. RL–R [TÖPLITZ]** , blue 1841 ($50_2$)
**h.* RL–R** 1848 (15), blue 1843 ($20_2$), red 1845 ($25_2$) [2]

**1530. TEREGOVA (Bm) * I**
**a.***

**1531. TERESCHENY (Bu) * II**
**a.**
**b.* RL–(r)** 1850 (125)

**1532. TERNYE (U) * II, † 1830**
**a.**

**1533. TESCHEN (Sch) O**
**a. ROb** 1818 ($50_2$)
**b. RO** 1829 (35), red 1837 ($40_2$) [2]
**c. sO–fy** 1838 ($30_2$), red 1838 ($40_3$), blue 1842 ($35_3$)
**d.* sL–I** 1840 (15), blue 1849 ($20_2$)
**e.* IL–I** , red 1844 ($20_2$)

**TET:** see **Teth**

**1534. TETENY (U) *I**
**a.** RL 1818 (70)
**b.** RLm 1827 ($85_2$)
**c.** RO 1830 (60)
**d.*** RDb-f 1850 (85)

**1535. TETH (U) *I**
**a.** RL [TET] 18.... (85)
**b.** RL 1837 (60)
**c.*** RDb-f 1848 (50)

**1536. TETSCHEN (B) *1838**
**a.** RL-r 1839 (35), blue 1844 ($40_2$)
**b.*** RL-r [TETSCHEN A/D ELBE] , blue 1848 ($25_2$)

**1537. TETSÖ (U) *1836**
**a.** RL 1836 (60)

**T. GYÖRGY:** see **Tapio Györgye**

**1538. THERESIENFELD (Nö) *1.7.1844**
**a.*** IL-I 1849 (50)

**1539. THERESIENSTADT (B) *1.12.1838**
**a.*** IL-I , blue 1848 ($30_2$)

**1540. THEUSING (B) *1.4.1842**
**a.*** IL-I 1842 (60)

**1541. THORDA (Sb) O**
**a.** RL [TORDA] 1834 (85)
**b.*** RL-(R) 1840 (60) ⟶ **ba.*** RL 1846 (70)

**1542. THURAN (U) *1.2.1845**
**a.** RB 1845 (85)
**b.*** RDb-f 1847 (60)

**1543. THURDOSSIN (U) *1.2.1845**
**a.** IL 1845 (85)
**b.*** RDb-f 1849 (70)

**1544. THUROCZ ZSAMBOKRETH (U) O, † 31.1.1845**
**a.** rL [Th. Zsambokreth] 1824 (100)
**b.** RB [TH. ZSAMBOKRETH] 1824 (70), blue 1830 ($85_2$) [⟶ d]
**c.** RBx [TH/ZSAMBOKRETH] 1829 (85), green 1828 ($85_2$)
**d.** RL [TH. ZSAMBOKRETH] 1838 (60)
**e.** nR2B [Th. ZSAMBOKRET] 1841 ($85_8$)
**f.** RB [THUROCZ] 1842 (70)

**1545. TIMERSDORF (St) *II**
**a.** sO [Timers/-dorf] 1849 (70)
**b.*** RoB 1850 ($85_2$)

**TIRNAU:** see **Tyrnau**

**1546. TISCHNOWITZ (M) *1.7.1838**
**a.*** sL-I 1838 (50)

**1547. TISZA-UJLAK (U) *1836**
**a.** RLx [v. TISZA UJLAK] 1836 ($60_2$) [2]
**b.*** RDb-f 1848 (60)

**1548. TLUMACZ (G) *I, † 31.10.1832**
**a.** RO [TLOMACZ] 1826 (100)

**1549. TLUSTE (G) *II**
**a.** RL 1834 (60)
**b.*** RL-R 1839 (50)

**1550. TOBITSCHAU (M) *1.4.1850**
**a.*** RDs-f 1850 (125)

**1551. TOKAY (U) O**
**A.** RL [V. TOKAY] 1752 ($60_4$) [= a]
**a.*** RL [V. TOKAY] , red 1806 ($50_3$)
**b.** RoO [V. TOKAY] 1831 ($70_3$), red 1832 ($85_4$)
**c.*** RDb-f [TOKAJ] 1847 (35), green 1848 ($40_2$)
**d.*** RO 1850 (85)

**1552. TÖKE-TEREBES (U) *1830**
**a.** RL 1842 (70)
**b.*** RDb-f 1850 (85)

**1553. TOLNA (U) O**
**a.** RoB 1819 ($85_2$)
**b.** RoB 1823 ($70_2$) ⟶ **ba.*** RoB-(I) 1850 ($85_2$)
**c.*** IL-I 1844 (40)

**TÖPLITZ:** see **Teplitz**

**1554. TOPOLYA (Ws) *II**
**a.*** ROx 1823 (100)
**b.** IL-I 1845 (50)

**TORDA:** see **Thorda**

**1555. TORNA (U ) *1849**
**a.*** IL 1849 (85)

**1556. TORNALLYA (U) *I**
**a.** ROd 1818 ($70_2$)
**b.*** RDb-f 1848 (40)

**1557. TÖRÖK SZENT MIKLOS (U) *II**
**a.** R2B [T. SZ. MIKLOS] 1836 ($70_2$)
**b.*** RDb-f [TÖRÖK SZ. MIKLOS] 1848 (50)

**1558. TOTH-KOMLOS (U) *II**
**a.*** ROd 1829 ($50_2$), red 1838 ($60_3$)
**b.*** RL [TOT-KOMLOS] 1850 (85)

**1559. TOVARNIK (Ks) *II**
**a.** ROd 18.... ($100_2$)
**b.*** IL-I [TOWARNIK] 1850 (85)

**1560. TÖVIS (Sb) *II**
**a.** RL 18.... (100) [⟶ b]
**b.*** RL-R 1843 (70)

**TOWARNIK:** see **Tovarnik**

**1561. TRAISKIRCHEN (Nö) *1.2.1840**
**a.*** RL-R 1840 (40), blue 1849 ($50_2$)

**1562. TRAU (D) * II, It, Fr**
**a.**
**b.*** **IL–I** 1850 (85)

**1563. TRAUNKIRCHEN (Oö) * 15. 4. 1850**
**a.*** **RDs–f** 1850 (125)

**1564. TRAUTENAU (B) * I**
**a. sL [V. Trautenau]** 1821 ($50_2$)
**b. RL** 1829 (50)
**c. RL–f** 1832 (35) [⟶ e]
**d. nROap** 1834 ($125_8$)
**e.*** **RL–R** 1840 (20)
**f. eL** 1842 (40)

**1565. TRAUTMANNSDORF (Nö) * 1. 8. 1847**
**a.*** **RDb–f** , blue 1850 ($60_2$)

**1566. TREBITSCH (M) * 1828**
**a. RL [V. TREBITSCH]** 1830 ($60_2$) [⟶ b]
**b. RL** 1839 (50)
**c.*** **sL–I** 1841 (40)

**1567. TREBNITZ (B) * 1. 6. 1846**
**a.*** **RDb–f** 1846 (60)

**1568. TREFFEN (Kr) * I, Fr**
**a.**
**b.*** **RL–R** 1842 (70)

**1569. TREMBOWLA (G) * 1. 8. 1842**
**a.*** **RL–R** 1842 (70)

**1570. TRENCHIN (U) * II**
**a. RB [TRENTSIN]** 1821 (70), red 1818 ($70_2$)
**b. R2O** 1820 ($60_2$) ⟶ **ba.*** **R2O–(r)** 1845 ($40_3$)

**TRENTO:** see **Trient**
**TRENTSIN:** see **Trenchin**

**1571. TRIEBEN (St) * 1. 4. 1850**
**a.*** **RL–R** 1850 (85)

**1572. TRIEBITZ (B) * 1. 9. 1845, † 1849**
**a.**

**1573. TRIENT (T) O, Ba, It**
**A. RL [DA TRENTO]** 1770 ($85_4$), red 1798 ($70_5$) [= a]
**B. sL [v. Trient]** 1784 ($60_4$), red 1785 ($70_5$) [= d]
**a. RL [DA TRENTO]** 1811 ($100_2$)
**b. Ro2B [DA TRENTO]** 1815 ($50_3$), red 1812 ($40_4$)
**c. RL [TRENTO]** 1814 (15), red 1814 ($25_2$) [4]
**d. sL [v. Trient]** 1821 ($40_2$)
**e. RE [TRENTO]** 1833 ($35_2$)
**f. sB [Trento]** 1836 (25), red 1835 ($25_2$)
**g.*** **sL–I [Trento]** 1839 (8)
**h.*** **RL–I** 1839 (5), red 1839 ($6_2$)
**i.*** **rL–I** 1840 (8), red 1850 ($12_2$)

**1574. TRIESCH (M) * 1. 11. 1842**
**a.*** **IL–I** 1850 (70)

**1575. TRIEST (Kü) O, Fr**
**A. RB [VAN TRIEST]** 1752 ($175_4$) [2]
**B. eL [Von Triest]** 1782 ($50_4$)
**C. RL [V. TRIEST]** 1784 ($60_4$), violet 1798 ($85_5$) [= c]
**a. RL [TRIESTE/ILLYRIE]** , red 1810 ($50_3$)
**b. RL [P. P./TRIESTE/ILLYRIE]** , red 1811 ($70_4$)
**c. RL [V. TRIEST]** 1819 ($20_2$), red 1813 ($25_3$), blue 1822 ($25_3$), green 1822 ($30_3$) [2]
**d.*** **RO [V. TRIEST]** 1819 ($5_2$), red 1823 ($10_3$), blue 1834 ($8_3$) green 1837 ($12_3$) [3]
**e. RL–Ry** 1829 ($20_2$), blue 1827 ($25_3$), red 1830 ($30_3$)
**f. RoO [V. TRIEST]** 1828 ($8_3$), red 1833 ($10_4$) [2]
**g. RDo–Ry** 1837 ($5_3$)
**h.*** **ROo–Ry [TRIEST/FRANCO]** , red 1837 ($3_5$)
**i.*** **rDo–Iy** 1841 ($4_3$), red 1841 ($6_4$)
**j.*** **RDs–Ry** 1847 ($3_3$)
**k. IL–I** 1848 (25)

**1576. TROFAYACH (St) * 1. 8. 1847**
**a.*** **RL–R** 1847 (35), blue 1850 ($50_2$)

**1577. TROPPAU (Sch) O**
**A. eL [v. Troppau]** 1787 ($85_4$) [= b]
**a. ROdx** 1819 ($30_2$)
**b. eL [v. Troppau]** 1830 ($40_2$)
**c. sL** 1832 (15), blue 1834 ($25_2$) [2]
**d.*** **RL–R** 1839 (10)
**e.*** **sL–I** 1840 (8), blue 1840 ($12_2$) [2]
**f.*** **sL–R** 1849 (6), red 1841 ($15_2$)

**TRÜBAU:** see **Mährisch Trübau**
**TSABA:** see **Bekes Csaba**

**1578. TSCHEITSCH (M) * II**
**a.**
**b.*** **RL–R** 1850 (70)

**1579. TSCHERNEMBL (Kr) * 1. 1. 1850**
**a.*** **RL–R** 1850 (125)

**1580. TSCHERNOSCHIN (B) O**
**a. sL** 1836 (70)
**b.*** **RL–R** , blue 1850 ($85_2$)

**T. SZELE:** see **Tapio Szelle**
**T. SZ. MIKLOS:** see **Török Szent Miklos**

**1581. TÜFFER (St) * 17. 9. 1849**
**a.*** **RL–R** , blue 1850 ($70_2$)

**1582. TULLN (Nö) * 1. 6. 1839**
**a.*** **sL–I** 1839 (40)

**1583. TURKA (G) * 1. 1. 1846**
**a.*** **RL–R** 1846 (85)

**1584. TURNAU (B) *1.8.1837**
**a.* sL–I** 1840 (40), blue 1850 ($60_2$)

**1585. TÜRNITZ (Nö) *I**
**a.* ROo [POST TÜRNITZ]** 1835 ($60_3$)

**1586. TUSCHKAU (B) *1.9.1841**
**a.* RL–R** , blue 1850 ($85_2$)

**1587. TWENG (S) + II, Ba, † 31.5.1843**
**a.**

**1588. TYHUTZA (Sb) *II**
**a.***

**1589. TYRNAU (U) O**
**A. RB [v. TYRNAU]** 1753 ($125_4$)
**B. RL [v. TYRNAU]** 1757 ($60_4$), red 1758 ($70_5$) [3]
**C. RL** 1776 ($100_3$)
**D. RB** 1789 ($85_3$)
**a. sL [Tyrnau in Ungarn]** , red 1818 ($85_3$)
**b. sL [Tyrnau in Ung.]** 1819 ($85_2$), red 1818 ($70_3$) [⟶ c]
**c. sL** , red 1819 ($100_2$)
**d. RoO** , red 1819 ($50_3$), yellow 1824 ($70_3$) [3]
**e. RO** 1830 (40), red 1820 ($40_2$), yellow 1823 ($60_2$) [7]
**f. rO** , yellow 1825 ($85_2$)
**g. rL** 1825 (100)
**h. RsO [TYRNAU/Franco]** , red 1830 ($50_3$) [⟶ m]
**i. RO–Ry** 1833 ($35_2$), red 1830 ($40_3$) [⟶ j]
**j. RL** , red 1839 ($60_2$) [⟶ k]
**k. RL–Ry** 1840 ($30_2$), blue 1840 ($40_3$) [⟶ l]
**l.* RL–R** 1843 (50)
**m. RsL [TYRNAU/Franco]** 1846 ($30_2$), red 1845 ($40_3$)
**n.* RDb–f [TIRNAU]** , blue 1847 ($15_2$), green 1847 ($20_2$)

**1590. TYSMIENITZ (G) *1836**
**a. iB [Tysminitz]** 1837 (125) [⟶ b]
**b. iL [Tysminitz]** 1837 (85)
**c. RC–R** 1839 ($60_2$)
**d.* RL–R [TYSMENITZ]** , blue 1850 ($70_2$)

**U. BROD:** see **Ungarisch Brod**
**U. DRAUBURG:** see **Unterdrauburg**
**U. HRADISCH:** see **Ungarisch Hradisch**

**1591. UHRZITZ (M) *1838**
**a. sO–(s) [Uhrzitz/Franco]** 1846 ($70_2$)
**b.* sL–(s)** 1848 (60)

**UJHELY:** see **Sator–Alja Ujhely**
**UJ VERBASZ:** see **Neuverbasz**

**1592. ULLITZ (B) *15.4.1845**
**a.* RL–R** 1845 (100)

**1593. ULMA (Bm) *II**
**a.***

**1594. UNGARISCH BROD (M) *1819**
**a. RL [V. HUNGRISCHBROD/ST. WISCHAU]** 18.... ($100_3$)
**b.* sL–I [U. Brod]** 1845 (25)

**1595. UNGARISCH HRADISCH (M) *1818**
**a. RO [HRADISCH]** 1825 (40) [2]
**b. RL [HRADISCH]** 1839 (35)
**c. RL–R [HRADISCH]** 1844 (50)
**d.* RL–R [U. HRADISCH]** 1845 (30), blue 1850 ($40_2$)

**1596. UNGVAR (U) *II**
**a. RL [UNGHVAR]** 1815 (50), red 18.... ($70_2$)
**b. RO** 1820 (50), red 1815 ($50_2$), green 18.... ($60_2$) [⟶ c]
**c. RL** , red 1843 ($50_2$)
**d.* RDb–f** 1847 (30), green 18.... ($40_2$)

**1597. UNKEN (S) + II, Ba**
**a. RL [R. 4 UNKEN]** 1815 ($125_2$)
**b.* RL–Ry** 1844 ($70_2$) [⟶ c]
**c.* RL–R** 1850 (85)

**UNSMARCK:** see **Unzmarkt**

**1598. UNTERBERGEN (K) *1.5.1842**
**a.* RL–R** 1842 (25)

**1599. UNTERDRAUBURG (K) *II**
**a. RL [U. DRAUBURG]** 1818 (60)
**b. RE [UNTER/DRAUBURG]** 1835 ($100_4$)
**c.* RL–R** 1839 (30)

**1600. UNTERGRÜNBURG (Oö) *15.5.1840**
**a.* RL–Ry** 1840 ($50_2$)

**UNTER HAAG:** see **Haag**
**UNTER SANCT VEIT:** see **Wien, City Post**

**1601. UNTERTHAUERN (S)**
**a. + II, Ba, † 31.3.1845**

**1602. UNTERZEYRING (St) *7.4.1849**
**a.* RDb–f** , blue 1850 ($85_2$)

**1603. UNZMARKT (St) O**
**a. sB [Unsmarck]** , red 1823 ($40_2$)
**b. sB** , red 1828 ($60_2$)
**c.* sL–I** 1839 (25), red 1842 ($30_2$)
**d. sL–(f)** , red 1849 ($70_2$)

**1604. USTRZYKI (G) *1.5.1833**
**a. ROo [USTRZIK]** 1834 ($100_2$)
**b.* sL–I** 1840 (60)

**1605. VADKERT (U) *II**
**a.** RO [POST/WADKERT] 1825 ($85_2$)
**b.*** RDb-f 1850 (100)

**1606. VAG TEPLA (U) *1.9.1849**
**a.*** RL-(R) 1849 (70)

**1607. VAG UJHELY (U) *1828**
**a.** sLc [Waghuihely] 1828 ($100_2$)
**b.** RL [W. UIHELY] 1832 (70)
**c.*** IL-I [V. UJHELY] , green 1846 ($35_2$)
**d.*** IL-I 1850 (85)

**1608. VAJA (Sb) *II, †1827**
**a.**

**1609. VALASZUT (Sb) *II**
**a.***

**1610. VALE PUTTNA (Bu) *II**
**a.**
**b.*** IL-I 1850 (150)

**1611. VAMOSFALVA (U) *II**
**a.** IL [V. FALVA] 1830 (100)
**b.*** RDb-f 1850 (125)

**VAN .....: see .....**

**1612. VARANO (U) *1.6.1846**
**a.*** RDb-f 1846 (60)

**VARASDIN:** see **Warasdin**
**VARASDORF:** see **Warasdorf**

**1613. VAROSLÖD (U) *II**
**a.** R2O 18... ($100_2$)
**b.*** RDb-f 1847 (50)

**1614. VASAROS-NAMENY (U) *1836**
**a.** RL [VASAROS-/NAMENY] 1839 (70)
**b.*** RDb-f 1848 (50)

**1615. VASVAR (U) *I**
**a.** ROcx [WASVAR] 1821 ($70_2$)
**b.*** RDb-f 1848 (60)

**1616. VECSE (U) *II**
**a.** ROd 1822 ($70_2$)
**b.*** RDb-f 1848 (50)

**1617. VEGLES (U) *I, †1818**
**a.**

**1618. VEGLIA (Kü) *1820**
**a.** RB [VELIA] 1833 (100)
**b.** RL , red 1834 ($85_2$)
**c.*** sL-I 1846 (60)

**1619. VELDEN (K) *I, Fr**
**a.** sL 1828 (60)
**b.*** RL-R 1843 (35)

**1620. VELEJTE (U) *II**
**a.** ROd 1825 ($85_2$)
**b.*** RDb-f 1850 (100)

**1621. VELENCZE (U) *I**
**a.** RL 1820 (70) [3]
**b.** rL 1835 (85)
**c.** ROx 1836 (70)
**d.*** RDb-f 1850 (85)

**VELIA:** see **Veglia**

**1622. VERA (Ks) *I, †1849**
**a.** RO [WERA] 1836 (125)
**b.** IL-I 1844 (100)

**VERBASZ:** see **Neuverbasz**

**1623. VERBOVECZ (Ks) *II**
**a.** RO 1830 (85)
**b.*** RDb-f 1850 (100)

**1624. VERBOVSKO (Ks) *I, Fr, †1824**
**a.**

**1625. VEREBELY (U) *I**
**a.** RO 1836 (60)
**b.*** RDb-f 1847 (40)

**1626. VERGORAZ (D) *1828**
**a.**
**b.*** RL-R [VERGOVAZ] 1850 (125)

**1627. VERLICA (D) *1.1.1847**
**a.*** RL-R 1847 (100)

**1628. VERÖCE (Ks) *15.8.1849**
**a.*** RDs-f 1849 (85)

**VESPR(EM):** see **Wesprim**
**V. FALVA:** see **Vamosfalva**

**1629. VICHODNA (U) *I**
**a.** ROb [VIHODNA] 1826 ($85_2$)
**b.*** RDb-f 1850 (100)

**1630. VIDOVETZ (Ks) *II, †1818**
**a.**

**VIHODNA:** see **Vichodna**
**VILAGOS(VAR):** see **Villagos**

**1631. VILLACH (K) O, Fr**
**a.** RL [VILLACH/ILLYRIE] 1818 ($20_2$), red 1812 ($50_3$) [2] [⟶ b]
**b.** RL 1826 (6) [2] ⟶ **ba.** RL-(R) 1837 (5), red 1842 ($15_2$) [2]
**c.*** sL-R 1840 (4), red 1846 ($10_2$)
**d.*** RDb-f , blue 1847 ($6_2$), red 1850 ($12_2$)
**e.*** EDb-f 1848 ($50_2$)
**f.*** eDb-f , red 1849 ($40_3$)

**1632. VILLAGOS (U) *1.5.1840**
**a.** RB [VILAGOSVAR] 1840 (100)
**b.** RB [VILAGOS] 1843 (85)
**c.*** RDb-f 1847 (50)

**1633. VILPIAN (T) *1.7.1843, †1850**
**a.**

**1634. VINTEL (T) *I, Ba**
**a.** IL [VINTEL R.4] 1812 ($85_2$)
**b.*** RL-R 1850 (60), blue 1850 ($50_2$)

**1635. VISINADA (Kü) *1.8.1841**
**a.*** RL-R 1841 (70)

**1636. VIZSOLY (U) *II**
**a.** RL 1834 (70)
**b.*** RDb-f 1850 (100)

**1637. VLEDENY (Sb) O**
**a.***

**1638. VOECKLABRUCK (Oö) O, Ba**
**a.** RL [R.4 VOEKLABRUCK] 1812 ($50_2$) [⟶ c]
**b.** RL-Ry 1820 ($50_2$)
**c.** RL [VOEKLABRUCK] 1829 (60)
**d.** RL 1830 (30), blue 1845 ($40_2$)
**e.*** RL-Ry [VÖCKLABRUCK] 1841 ($25_2$), blue 1843 ($25_3$), green 1844 ($30_3$) [2] [⟶ f]
**f.*** RL-R [VÖCKLABRUCK] 1841 (50)

**VOELKERMARKT:** see **Völkermarkt**

**1639. VOINIC (Km) *II, Fr**
**a.***

**1640. VOITSBERG (St) *1.8.1849**
**a.*** RL-R 1849 (70)

**1641. VOITSDORF (Oö) *1.8.1842**
**a.*** IL-I 1842 (100)

**VOLDERS:** see **Volters**

**1642. VÖLKERMARKT (K) *II**
**A.** eL 1787 ($150_3$)
**a.** RB 1828 (50)
**b.** R2B 1834 ($40_2$)
**c.*** RL-R [VOELKERMARKT] 1838 (25)

**1643. VOLOSCA (Kü) *10.9.1849**
**a.*** RDs-f 1849 (125)

**1644. VOLTERS (T) *I, Ba**
**a.** RL [VOLDERS R.4] , red 1813 ($150_3$) [⟶ b]
**b.** RL [VOLDERS] 1828 (85)
**c.*** RD-R 1850 ($70_2$)

**VON .....: see .....**

**1645. VORAU (St) *15.9.1849**
**a.*** RDs-f 1849 (85)

**1646. VORCHDORF (Oö) *15.10.1849**
**a.*** RDs-f 1849 (100)

**1647. VORDERNBERG (St) *I**
**a.** RL 1826 (60)
**b.*** RL-Ry 1839 ($30_2$) [⟶ c]
**c.** RL-R 1846 (25)

**1648. VÖRÖSVAR (U) O**
**a.** RB [WÖRÖSVAR] 1830 (85)
**b.** RB 1830 (60)
**c.** RL-Ry 1846 ($60_2$) [⟶ d]
**d.*** RL-R 1850 (85)

**1649. VÖSLAU (Nö) *1.6.1843**
**a.*** IL-I 1843 (40)

**1650. VRAGNA (Kü) *1820**
**a.**
**b.*** IL-I 1843 (85), red 1840 ($100_2$)

**V. TEPLA:** see **Vag Tepla**

**1651. VUCINIC SELLO (Ks) *II, Fr**
**a.** RLo [VUCINICHSELO/ILLYRIE] 1827 ($100_3$), red 1827 ($125_4$)
**b.*** RDb-f 1850 (100)

**V. UJHELY:** see **Vag Ujhely**

**1652. VUKA (Ks) *II**
**a.**
**b.*** IL-I 1850 (125)

**1653. VUKOVAR (Ks) O**
**a.*** ROdx [WUKOVAR] 1819 ($50_2$)
**b.*** RDb-f 1848 (50)
**WADKERT:** see **Vadkert**

**1654. WADOWICE (G) *II**
**a.** RL 1818 (40), red 1837 ($50_2$) [2]
**b.** ROd [WADOWITZ] 1818 ($35_2$)
**c.** RL-ry 1833 ($50_2$)
**d.** RCm-ry 1833 ($35_3$)
**e.*** RL-R 1840 (15), red 1838 ($20_2$)

**WAEHRING:** see **Wien, City Post**
**WAGUIHELY:** see **Vag Ujhely**

**1655. WAGSTADT (Sch) *1.9.1839**
**a.*** IL-I 1842 (30), green 1842 ($30_2$), blue 1839 ($40_2$)

**1656. WAIDHOFEN (Nö) *1828**
**a.** ROb [WAIDHOFEN A.D.I.] 1829 ($25_2$)
**b.** RE [WAIDHOFEN A.D. IPS] 1836 ($20_4$) [⟶ c]
**c.*** RE-f [WAIDHOFEN A.D. IPS] 1839 ($15_4$) [2]

**1657. WAIDHOFEN (Nö) *1.11.1833**
**a.** RO [WAIDHOFEN/A.D.T.] 1833 (30)
**b.*** sL-I [Waidhofen a/Th] 1840 (15), blue 1841 ($20_2$), green 1846 ($20_2$)

**1658. WAIDRING (T) *II, Ba**
**a.** RL [WAIDRING R.4] 1813 ($100_2$)
**b.** RL 1818 (70)
**c.*** RD-R 1842 ($60_2$), blue 1850 ($85_3$)

**1659. WAITZEN (U) * II**
**A. eL [v. Waitzen]** , red 1784 ($100_5$)
**a. rL [v. Waitzen]** 1809 ($70_2$)
**b. RL [WATZ]** 1812 (60)
**c.* RL** 1822 (40), red 1846 ($50_2$) [5]
**d.* RDb-f** 1847 (30)

**1660. WAIZENKIRCHEN (Oö) * 15. 2. 1848**
**a.* RDb-f** 1848 (60)

**1661. WALLACHISCH MESERITSCH (M) * 1. 4. 1842**
**a.* IL-I [WALL./MESERITSCH]** 1842 (50)

**1662. WALLAY (U) * II**
**a. ROd** 1832 ($85_2$)

**1663. WALTERSDORF (St) * 15. 9. 1849**
**a.* RL-R** 1849 (125)

**1664. WAMMA (Bu) * II**
**a.**
**b.* IL-I** 1850 (150)

**1665. WARASDIN (Ks) O**
**A. eL [v. Warastin]** 1783 ($85_4$)
**a. sL [v. Varasdin]** 1820 ($70_2$)
**b. RO** 1827 (50)
**c. RsO [WARASDIN/Franco]** , red 1835 ($70_3$)
**d. RL-Ry** 1844 ($35_2$)
**e.* RDs-f** 1850 (60), blue 1850 ($60_2$)

**1666. WARASDORF (U) O**
**a.* RO [VARASDORF]** 1828 (70)
**b.* RDb-f** 1850 (85)

**WARASTIN:** see **Warasdin**
**WASVAR:** see **Vasvar**
**WATZ:** see **Waitzen**

**1667. WARNSDORF (B) * 1836**
**a.* RL-r** 1847 (25), blue 1850 ($30_2$)

**1668. WEICHSELBURG (Kr) * 1. 7. 1848**
**a. RL-R [WEICHSELBERG]** 1848 (150)
**b. RL-R** 1849 (60)

**1669. WEICKERSDORF (Nö) * I**
**a. RL** 1832 (70)
**b. eL-(r)** 1843 (70)
**c. rL-(r) [Weikersdorf]** 1845 (50)
**d.* RDs-f** 1850 (85)

**1670. WEIDENAU (Sch) * 1829**
**a. RL** 1834 (60)
**b.* sL-I** 1841 (35)

**WEIKERSDORF:** see **Weickersdorf**

**1671. WEIPERT (B) * II**
**a. RL** 1822 (50)
**b.* RL-R** 1841 (30)

**1672. WEISKIRCHEN (M) * II**
**a. RrL-e [V. WEISKIRCHEN/in Maehren]** 1819 (85)
**b. RsOm [WEISKIRCHEN/in Mährn]** 1829 ($60_2$)
**c.* rL-r** 1843 (25)

**WEISKIRCHEN:** see also **Banat Weiskirchen**

**1673. WEISSENBACH (Oö) * 16. 2. 1850**
**a.* RDs-f** 1850 (150)

**1674. WEISSENKIRCHEN (Nö) * 10. 2. 1850**
**a.* RDs-f** 1850 (125)

**1675. WEISSKIRCHEN (St) * 15. 4. 1850**
**a.* RD-f [WEISSKIRCHEN/in STEYERM.]** 1850 (100)

**1676. WEISSWASSER (B) * 1836**
**a.* RL-(f)** 1850 (85)

**1677. WEITERSDORF (Oö) O**
**a.***

**1678. WEITERSFELDEN (Oö) * 16. 2. 1850**
**a.* RL-R** 1850 (85)

**1679. WEITRA (Nö) * 1837**
**a. RO** 1839 (70)
**b.* RL-R** 1842 (25)

**1680. WEITZ (St) * 1. 1. 1843**
**a.* IL-I** , blue 1850 ($60_2$)

**1681. WEKELSDORF (B) 1. 11. 1839**
**a.* RL-(f)** 1840 (40), blue 1845 ($50_2$)

**1682. WELS (Oö) O**
**a. RO** 1827 (35)
**b.* RLo-Ry** 1839 ($20_3$), red 1839 ($40_4$) [2]

**1683. WELSBERG (T) * 1. 11. 1841**
**a.* RL-R** 1841 (85)

**1684. WELTRUS (B) * 1. 4. 1839**
**a.* sL-I** 1843 (60)

**1685. WENDRIN (Sch) * II**
**a.**
**b.* RDs-f** 1850 (100)

**WERA:** see **Vera**

**1686. WERBOWA (Km) * II**
**a. ROdx [WERBOVA]** 1834 ($85_2$)
**b.* IL-I** 1850 (125)

**1687. WERFEN (S) + II, Ba**
**a. RL [R. 4 WERFEN]** 1812 ($85_2$)
**b.* RL-Ry** 1841 ($50_2$)

**1688. WERGINMOST (Km) * II, Fr**
**a.**
**b.* IL-I** 1850 (150)

**1689. WERNSTADT (B) *1. 2. 1850**
**a.* RDs-f** 1850 (125)

**1690. WERPOLIE (Km) *II**
**a.**
**b.* IL-I** 1850 (150)

**1691. WERSCHETZ (Tb) *I**
**a.* ROd** 1818 ($40_2$)

**1692. WESPRIM (U) *I**
**a. IL** 1818 (60) [2]
**b. rL [Weszpr.]** 1831 (40)
**c. RL-r [VESZPR.]** 1835 (60) [2] [⟶ e]
**d. rL [Weszprem]** 1841 (50)
**e. RL-f [VESZPR.]** 1845 (70)
**f. RL-r [VESZPREM]** 1848 (40)
**g. RL-R [WESZPRIM]** 1848 (50)
**h.* RL-r** 1850 (85)

**WESSELI:** see **Wessely**

**1693. WESSELY (B) O**
**a. sO** 1827 (60)
**b. RoO** 1837 ($40_2$) ⟶ **ba. RoO-(fy)** 1839 ($40_3$)
**c.* RrL-r [WESSELY in Böhmen]** , blue 1839 ($50_2$)
**d.* ILx** , red 1839 ($35_2$), blue 1850 ($30_2$) ⟶ **da. IL-(fy)** , blue 1843 ($35_3$)

**1694. WESSELY (M) *15. 5. 1849**
**a.* RL-R [WESSELI/IN MÄHREN]** 1849 (85)

**WESZPRIM:** see **Wesprim**

**1695. WEYER (Oö) *II**
**a. RB** 1826 (70) [⟶ b]
**b. RL** 1831 (50)
**c.* RL-Ry** 1839 ($30_2$)

**W. FEISTRITZ:** see **Windisch Feistritz**

**1696. WIELICZKA (G) *II**
**a. RsOp [K. K. P. S./Wieliczka]** 1825 ($70_8$)
**b. sL-R** 1840 (35)
**c.* IL-I** 1846 (20)

*In order to make this Catalog as complete as possible,* collectors are requested to report unlisted postmarks or unlisted colors as well as earlier years of use to Edwin Mueller, 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

**1697. WIEN (Nö) O**
**A. eB [V. Wienn]** 1751 ($100_4$) [⟶ D]
**B. iB [V. Wienn]** 1752 ($125_4$) [⟶ C]
**C. iL [V. Wienn]** , red 175.. ($150_5$) [⟶ E]
**D. eL [Wienn]** 1753 ($125_3$)
**E. iL [Wienn]** 1755 ($100_3$), red 1754 ($125_4$)
**F. RBx** 1782 ($100_3$)
**G. eL [Von Wien]** 1782 ($30_4$)
**H. RL** 1787 ($70_3$)
**a. ROc** 1818 ($12_2$) [2]
**b. ROb** 1818 ($15_2$)
**c. RL [V. WIEN]** 1818 ($12_2$)
**d. RoO** 1819 ($15_2$)
**e. RL** 1819 (1), red 1820 ($2_2$) [5]
**f. RO** 1822 (3) [2]
**g. RLb** 1826 ($10_2$)
**h. RIL [WIEN/FRANCO]** 1830 ($20_2$)
**i. R2B [WIEN/FRANCO]** , red 1833 ($15_4$) [⟶ j]
**j. RL [WIEN/FRANCO]** , red 1834 ($12_3$)
**k. RL-R** 1834 (6)
**l.* RL-I** 1837 (4)
**m.* sL-I** 1849 (12), red 1837 ($1_2$)
**n.* IL-I** 1837 (1), red 1848 ($3_2$) [3]
**o. RrDo-R [WIEN/FRANCO]** , red 1838 ($6_4$)
**p.* GB-R** 1850 (60)

**WIEN:** see also **Wien, City Post**

**1698. WIEN FILIALE (Nö) *1849**
**a.* RL [K. K. FIL. BRF./AUFG. AMT]** 1849 ($15_2$)

**1699. WIEN REICHSTAG (Nö) *22. 7. 1848, † 31. 10. 1848**
**a. RO [REICHSTAGS/POSTBUREAU/IN WIEN]** 1848 ($100_5$)

**1700. WIENER NEUDORF (Nö) *II**
**a. ROb [NEUDORF]** 1818 ($25_2$)
**b.* rL-I [W. Neudorf]** 1841 (30)

**1701. WIENER NEUSTADT (Nö) O**
**a. ROb [W. NEUSTADT]** 1818 ($15_2$)
**b. RL [W. NEUSTADT]** 1828 (10) [2]
**c. RL-Ry [W. NEUSTADT]** 1836 ($12_2$) [⟶ d]
**d. RL-R [W. NEUSTADT]** 1837 (8), green 1837 ($10_2$)
**e.* IL-I [W. NEUSTADT]** 1839 (5), blue 1848 (6)
**f.* sL-I [W. Neustadt]** 1848 (3), red 1839 ($5_2$)

**1702. WIESELBURG (U) O**
**a. ROb** 1818 ($25_2$)
**b. sL [v. Wieselburg]** 1819 ($40_2$), red 1821 ($50_3$)
**c. RO** 1832 (35)
**d.* RL** 1844 (50) [2]
**e.* RDb-f** 1847 (40)

**1703. WIESENBERG (M) *15. 4. 1848**
**a.* RL-R** 1848 (70)

**1704. WIGSTADTL (Sch) *1. 2. 1841**
**a.* RL-R** 1845 (60), green 1845 ($60_2$)

**1705. WILDENSCHWERT (B) *1. 6. 1846**
**a.* RDb-f** 1850 (60), blue 184.. ($50_2$)

**1706. WILDON (St) *1837**
**a.* sO** 1839 (50)
**b. sL-I** 1850 (40), green 1840 ($40_2$), blue 1848 ($50_2$)

**1707. WILDSTEIN (B) *15. 6. 1844**
**a.* IL-I** 1850 (70), blue 1849 ($60_2$)

**1708. WILFERSDORF (Nö) *II**
**a. ROb** 1818 ($40_2$)
**b. RoO** 1829 ($50_2$)
**c. RL** 1838 (40)
**d.* IL-I** 1840 (50), blue 1845 ($40_2$)

**1709. WILHELMSBURG (Nö) *15. 10. 1838**
**a.* sL-f** 1850 (70)

**1710. WIMPASSING (U) O**
**a. sO [Wimpas-/sing]** 1821 (50)
**b.* RL-Ry** 1844 ($60_2$) [⟶ c]
**c.* RL-R** 1848 (50)

**1711. WINDISCH FEISTRITZ (St) O**
**a. sL [Wind. Feistritz]** 1832 (60)
**b.* RL-R [W. FEISTRITZ]** 1839 (30), blue 1841 ($40_2$), green 1841 ($35_2$), red 1843 ($30_2$)

**1712. WINDISCH GARSTEN (Oö) *1. 8. 1842**
**a.* IL-I** 1842 (40)

**1713. WINDISCH-GRAZ (St) *1. 12. 1838**
**a.* RE-f** 1838 ($35_4$), red 1849 ($50_5$)

**1714. WINDISCH LANDSBERG (St) *1. 12. 1840**
**a.* RL-R [W. LANDSBERG]** 1840 (40)

**1715. WINKOWCZE (Km) *II**
**a.* sO [Win-/kovcze]** 1819 (50)
**b.* IL-I** 1843 (40)

**1716. WINTERBERG (B) *1. 1. 1838**
**a.* IL-R** 1843 (35)

**1717. WIPPACH (Kr) O, Fr**
**a. RB** 1834 (85)
**b. RL-R** 1839 (25) [2]

**1718. WISCHAU (M) *I**
**a. RL [V. WISCHAU]** 1824 ($60_2$)
**b. sO** 1831 (50)
**c. sL** 1834 (35) ⟶ **ca. sL-(f)** 1834 (40)
**d. IL** 1837 (30) ⟶ **da. IL-(f)** 1840 (25)
**e. sO [Franco/Wischau]** 1841 ($40_2$), blue 18.... ($60_3$) ⟶ **ea. sO-(f)** 1847 ($50_2$), blue 1847 ($40_3$)
**f.* RDb-f** 1849 (30)

**1719. WISOWITZ (M) *1. 12. 1841**
**a.* IL-I** 1847 (70)

**1720. WISZNIA (G) *II**
**a. RO** 1835 (60)
**b.* RL-R** 1837 (40)

**1721. WISZNICZ (G) *1. 9. 1844**
**a.* IL-I** 1844 (60)

**1722. WITTINGAU (B) O**
**a. sL** 1818 (85)
**b. sO** 1823 (50)
**c. sOb** 1832 ($40_2$) ⟶ ca. **sOb-(f)** 1834 ($40_2$)
**d.* RL-R** 1835 (25), blue 1849 ($30_2$), green 1850 ($30_2$)

**W. LANDSBERG:** see **Windisch Landsberg**

**1723. WLASCHIM (B) *1. 1. 1840**
**a. rL** 1840 (60)
**b.* RL-r** 1844 (50)

**W. NEUDORF:** see **Wiener Neudorf**
**W. NEUSTADT:** see **Wiener Neustadt**

**1724. WODNIAN (B) *I**
**a. ROb** 1838 ($50_2$) ⟶ **aa. ROb-(f)** 1840 ($60_2$)
**b.* RL-R** 1840 (35)

**WOERGEL:** see **Wörgl**

**1725. WOLFSBERG (K) *II**
**a. rL [Wolfsberg/Unterkärnten]** 1820 (85)
**b. sLc** 1831 ($50_2$)
**c. IO** 1832 (40)
**d.* RL-R** 1841 (15), red 1849 ($25_2$)

**1726. WOLKERSDORF (Nö) O**
**a. ROb** 1831 ($40_2$)
**b.* RL-R** 1841 (30), blue 1843 ($40_2$)

**1727. WÖLLAN (St) *1. 3. 1842**
**a.* RL-I** 1850 (85)

**1728. WÖRGL (T) *II, Ba**
**a. RL [WOERGEL R. 4]** 1813 ($100_2$)
**b. IL** 1826 (70)
**c. IO** 1832 (50)
**d.* RL-R** 1840 (35)

**WÖRÖSVAR:** see **Vörösvar**

**1729. WOTTITZ (B) O**
**a. sL** 1820 (60)
**b. RL** 1824 (50)
**c.* rL–ey** 1839 ($40_2$) [⟶ d]
**d.* rL–e** 1843 (35)

**1730. WOYNICZ (G) *I**
**a. rL [Von Woynicz]** 1822 ($150_2$)
**b. sL** 1835 (60)
**c.* RL–R** 1841 (40), blue 1849 ($50_2$)

**1731. WSETIN (M) *1.12.1841**
**a.* RL–I** 1841 (35)

**W. UIHELY:** See **Vag Ujhely**
**WUKOVAR:** See **Vukovar**

**1732. WÜRBENTHAL (Sch) O**
**a. RL** 1830 (40)
**b.* RL–R** 1841 (25), red 1840 ($40_2$)

**1733. WURZEN (Kr) *II, Fr**
**a. sLc** 1831 ($70_2$)
**b.* RL–R** 1840 (40)

**1734. XUTALOQUA (Km) *II, Fr**
**a. RO [XUTALOQVA/IN ILLYRIEN]** 1836 ($100_2$)
**b.* RL–R** 1850 (100)

**1735. YBBS (Nö) *1.8.1840**
**a.* RL–R** 1840 (25), green 1847 ($30_2$), blue 1848 ($30_2$)

**1736. ZABLOTOW (G) *1.11.1832**
**a. RO** 1832 (100) [⟶ b]
**b. RL** 1839 (85) [⟶ c]
**c. RL–s** 1841 (60)
**d.* RL–R** 1846 (50)

**1737. ZAKANY (U) *II**
**a. ROo** 1819 ($70_2$)
**b.* RDb–f** 1848 (40), red 184.. ($50_2$)

**1738. ZALA LÖVÖ (U) O**
**a.* RO** 1834 (60)
**b.* RL–R** 1846 (50)

**1739. ZALATHNA (Sb) *1.9.1845**
**a.***

**1740. ZALESZCZYK (G) +I**
**a. RO** 1827 (70)
**b. RL–R [ZALESCZYK]** 1834 (50) [⟶ c]
**c. RL [ZALESCZYK]** 1838 (40)
**d. IL–s** 1845 (40)
**e.* RL–s** 1849 (50)

**1741. ZALOSCE (G) *1.7.1835**
**a. sL** 1838 (100)
**b.* RC–R** 1843 ($70_2$)

**1742. ZAM (Sb) *31.7.1845**
**a.***

**1743. ZAMLEKAU (B) *1.12.1842**
**a.* IL–I** 1842 (70)

**1743X. ZAMOSC (G) +I, † II**
**A. RSkp** , red 1768 ($150_{10}$)
**B. RSap** , red 1776 ($125_{10}$)

**1744. ZARA (D) *II, It, Fr**
**a.* RL** 1829 (40), red 1806 ($60_2$)
**b. RLa [ZARA/CENTRO DEL DIPART./DI DALMAZIA]** 1808 ($100_2$)
**c. RL [ZARA/ILLYRIE]** 1810 ($70_2$)
**d. RL [P.P./ZARA/ILLYRIE]** 1812 ($85_3$)
**e. RB** 1831 (60), red 1823 ($40_2$)
**f. RO** 1834 (30)
**g. RL [ZARA/FRANCO]** , red 1837 ($50_3$)
**h.* RL–I** 1839 (12), blue 1847 ($15_2$)
**i.* sL–I** , red 1839 ($20_2$), blue 1847 ($25_2$)
**j.* IL–R** , red 1841 ($15_2$)

**1745. ZATOR (G) +I, † II, **1.8.1840**
**A. ROap** 1782 ($175_8$)
**a.* RC–R** 1840 ($60_2$)

**1746. ZAUCHTL (M) *1.4.1849**
**a.* RL–R** 1849 (85)

**1747. ZBARAZ (G) *II**
**a. RO** 1833 (70), red 1835 ($85_2$)
**b.* RC–R** 1840 ($50_2$)

**1748. ZBOROW (G) *I**
**a. RO [ZBOROW/IN/GALIZIEN]** 1839 (85)
**b.* RL** 1844 (60)
**c.* rL–R** 1846 (50)

**1749. ZDIBY (B) *1.1.1835**
**a.* sL–(f)** , blue 1849 ($70_2$)

**1750. ZDITZ (B) O**
**a. sL** 1833 (50), red 1831 ($60_2$)
**b.* RCo–r** 1846 ($50_6$)

**1751. ZELIZ (U) *I**
**a. RL** 1835 (70)
**b.* RDb–f** 1847 (35), blue 1848 ($40_2$)

**1752. ZELL (S) *1.10.1848**
**a.* RDb–f [ZELL AM SEE]** 1848 (85)

**1753. ZELL (Oö) *29.11.1849**
**a.* RD–f [ZELL/i.OB.OEST.]** 1849 (175)

**1754. ZELLNITZ (St) *1.10.1847**
**a.* RDb–f** 1847 (70)

**1755. ZEMENDORF (U) *1838, † 31.5.1849**
**a.**
**b. RDb–f** 1848 (125)

**1756. ZENGG (Km) O, Fr**
**a. RL [SEGNA/ILLYRIE]** 1817 ($85_2$), red 1812 ($85_3$)
**b. RL [SEGNA]** 1814 (70)
**c. RL [ZENGG/IN MILLIT.]** 18... ($100_2$), red 1824 ($100_3$)
**d. RO** 1833 (70)
**e. R2B [ZENGG/FRANCO]** , red 1837 ($50_4$)
**f.* R2B-ry** , blue 1845 ($20_4$)

**1757. ZERHOWITZ (B) O**
**A. RLm [V. CZERHOVITZ]** 1767 ($150_5$)
**a. sL [Zerhovitz]** , red 1828 ($85_2$)
**b. sL** 1837 (50)
**c. sO** 1844 (60)
**d.* RDb-f** 1850 (70)

**1758. ZERMANIEN (Km)**
**a. * II, † 31. 1. 1821, ** 15. 12. 1849**
**b.* RDs-f** 1849 (150)

**1759. ZIAROSCHITZ (M) * 1820, † 1833**
**a.**

**1760. ZILAH (Sb) O**
**a. nI2B [SZILAY]** 1833 ($100_8$)
**b.* RL-(R)** 1839 (50) ⟶ **ba. RL** 1841 (60)

**1761. ZIRL (T) * II, Ba**
**a.**
**b.* RDo-R** 1849 ($85_2$)

**1762. ZISTERSDORF (Nö) * 1. 4. 1840**
**a.* sL-R** 1840 (70)

**1763. ZLABINGS (M) * 1. 3. 1850**
**a.* RL-R** , blue 1850 ($85_2$)

**1764. ZLIN (M) * 1. 11. 1848**
**a.* RL-R** 1848 (60)

**1765. ZLOCZOW (G) + I**
**a. RO** 1830 (85), blue 1832 ($100_2$)
**b.* RL-R** 1834 (30) [2]
**c. RL** 1836 (50)
**d. RO [ZLOCZOW/IN/GALICIEN]** 1836 (70)
**e. IL** 1838 (40)

**1766. ZMIGROD (G) * 1. 8. 1849**
**a.* RC-R** 1849 ($100_2$)

**1767. ZNAIM (M) O**
**a. ROb [ZNAYM]** 1828 ($25_2$) [2]
**b. RoO [ZNAYM]** 1831 ($30_2$)
**c. RL-r** 1838 (10) [2]
**d.* RDb-f** 1847 (8)

**1768. ZOLKIEW (G) * II**
**a. RL** 1828 (50) ⟶ **aa. RL-(Iy)** 1839 ($60_2$) ⟶ **ab. RL-(R)** 1839 (40) [⟶ c]
**b. RoOp** 1836 ($100_5$) ⟶ **ba. RoOp-(R)** 1840 ($85_5$)
**c. RL-I** 1839 (35) [⟶ d]
**d. RL-f** 1841 (30) [⟶ e]
**e.* RL-R** 1843 (25)

**1769. ZOMBOR (Ws) * II**
**a. ROd** 1820 ($50_2$), red 18... ($60_3$)
**b. RDb-f** 1847 (35)
**c.* RB** 1847 (30)

**1770. ZSEBELY (Tb) * I**
**a. ROd [SCHEBEL]** 1823 ($60_2$)
**b.* RDb-f** 1847 (30)

**1771. ZSOLNA (U) * I**
**a. ROb [SILLEIN]** 1823 ($50_2$)
**b.* RDb-f** 1847 (25)

**1772. ZUCKMANTEL (Sch) O**
**a. sL** 1837 (50) ⟶ **aa. sL-(f)** 18... (60)
**b.* RDb-f** 1850 (70)

**1773. ZURAWNO (G) * 15. 1. 1849**
**a.* RL-R** 1849 (100)

**1774. ZWETTL (Nö) * I**
**a. ROb [ZWETTEL]** 1829 ($50_2$)
**b.* sL-R** 1840 (30)

**1775. ZWICKAU (B) * 1. 8. 1838**
**a. RL** 1838 (40)
**b.* RL-R [ZWIKAU]** 1840 (25), blue 1848 ($30_2$)

**1776. ZWITTAU (M) * II**
**a. RL [ZWITAU]** 1821 (60)
**b. sL** 1835 (35)
**c.* RL-f** 1844 (20), green 1844 ($25_2$)

**1777. ZWITTAU BAHNHOF (M) * 1850**
**a.* RL-R [BAHNHOF/ZWITTAU]** 1850 ($85_2$)

**1778. ZWODAU (B) * I, † 1833**
**a. rL [Von Zwodau]** 1833 ($125_2$)

## MANUSCRIPT TOWN MARKINGS

*Forerunners of postmarks or used due to temporary unavailability of a postmark or cessation of use of postmarks (1790 to 1817). Such markings must be in a handwriting different from that of the address. Town names ("Von .... ", "De .... " or similar) written by the sender (writer of the address) are not considered to belong to this category.*

**1801. Before 1851:** ($100_2$), red, blue or green ($150_3$)

**1802. 1751 to 1789:** (40), red, blue or green ($75_2$)

**1803. 1790 to 1817:** (25), red, blue or green ($40_2$)

**1804. 1818 to 1850:** (15), red, blue or green ($25_2$)

*(To be concluded in the next number)*

# BOOK REVIEWS

*The Postal History of the Kingdom of Westphalia under Napoleon 1807-1814,* by Carroll Chase and Henry A. Meyer. 47 pages, 11 maps and 76 postmark tracings. No price given.

Napoleon founded the Kingdom of Westphalia on July 7, 1807, after defeating Prussia in the battles of Jena and Auerstaedt on October 14, 1806 and Russia on June 14, 1807 in the battle of Friedland. The crumbling of Napoleon's empire also brought an end to the Kingdom of Westphalia late in 1813 or early in 1814. The study deals with the postal history of this short-lived kingdom. It should be of equal interest to students of French as of German postal history.

The study is divided into six parts:

1. A historical resume.
2. A review of the literature known to the authors.
3. The postal history in general.
4. Eleven maps, five of which are historical, the others postal historical.
5. Four pages with tracings of postal markings.
6. Table of the post offices and postmarks of the Kingdom of Westphalia.

As one expects from these two well-known philatelists and writers, it is a very thorough study. For instance, the table of the post offices and postmarks lists each office so far known, department or state to which it belongs and its duration; every postmark so far noted, described by type, dimension etc., also its earliest known date. There is also an attempt to give the value of all the markings.

A pioneer study like this can never be complete, also some inaccuracies may creep in. The authors realize this full well. One may quibble about some of the listings or the pricings. But all that does not detract from the overall excellence of this study.

*(Herbert J. Bloch)*

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*A General of the Post Office, 1677-1682* by Thomas Gardner. Edited by Foster W. Bond. Published by The Postal History Society (1958).

This note on the general post office of England is a report to the Duke of York, later James II, to whom Charles II has granted the revenues of the Post Office. As edited by Mr. Bond, it makes a mimeographed booklet of seventy pages (typewriter size) with three illustrations reproduced by the same process. Publication has been undertaken by The Postal History Society in the number of 150 copies.

The foreword by Mr. Bond provides an excellent background for the document itself. Here are to be found authoritative statements as to rate, postmaster's compensation deliveries, routes, pacquet boats and postmaster's duties. A section on foreign mail gives insight into the handling of international mail at the end of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Bond and The Postal History Society have rendered a valuable service in making this document available to all students of postal history, expecially to those, interested in the British Post Office, who live at great distances from the British Museum.

*(Dr. Philip Grabfield)*

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*The New American Stamp Catalog, 1959 Edition, Minkus Publication, Inc., New York, N. Y., 253 pages plus introduction, over 1500 illustrations. Price $3.00.*

This is the fifth edition of the "New" American catalog. In addition to the specialized listings of all United States stamps and postal stationery, this catalog has similar listings

*(Continued on Page 50)*

# THE CLUBHOUSE

## Stamp Widow's Ball

The Governors of The Collectors Club are sponsoring a dinner dance known as "The Stamp Widow's Ball" in honor of our members' long suffering wives, who have tolerated our neglect of them because of our hobby these many years. The date is *February 6th.* The place, the College Room and the East Ballroom of the *Hotel Astor, New York, N. Y.* Invitations have been sent to resident members, but all members are more than welcome. Therefore, we are placing this notice in the *C. C. P.* so that any out-of-town member, who will be in New York or its vicinity on February 6th and who wishes to attend, should contact Stanley Rice, 22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y. for tickets ($12.50 per person).

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Meeting of November 5, 1958

*British Empire Competition*

The final portion of the 1958 Program of Meetings had to be re-arranged because of the death of *Mr. Paul W. Savage,* who was scheduled to exhibit Sarawak on December 3rd and the illness of Mrs. John. D. Dale, who had been planning to show her classic issues on November 5th. The Program Committee, therefore, had to move ahead the meeting of December 17th and then arrange two substitute programs for the December meetings.

Despite these last-minute changes, the wall frames of the Meeting Hall were full when the members exhibited competitively selected pages of the *British Empire.* It had been previously determined that for the British Empire all stamps cataloged by Scott or Gibbons would be eligible. There were seven exhibits entered in competition, plus three shown and lectured upon but not in the competition. President Harrison D. S. Haverbeck appointed from the audience, three members of the Board of Governors to judge the competition, viz: Messrs. *George E. Burghard, Albert H. Higgins and Malcolm G. O'Reilly.* The exhibits and speakers were as follows:

*Leeward Islands by Dr. Irwin Yarry.* In two frames this display emphasized cancellations and postal history. The earlier period was represented by pre-adhesive stamp covers including some outstanding items from the Codington correspondence. Many stamps were shown including an unusual unused multiple piece of the 1890 issue showing the misplaced duty plate marking. The Sexagenary Issue with double overprints was displayed.

The later issues of Edward VII and George V featured a study of cancellations selected to show the postal history of the Leeward Islands. However, the earlier stamps also were exhibited with interesting numeral, manuscript and then circular dated cancellations to show as comprehensively as possible the postal development in these West Indian islands.

Many in the audience were pleased to view the next exhibit, because it was by a younger member, who had been rather reticent to display and speak upon his newest specialty, *Brunei* with *Mr. Howard Lee,* the exhibitor. He started with the 1924 issue and then concluded with the later issues. Mr. Lee had separated the 1924-37 issues into wet and dry printings, demonstrating how one could distinguish them. Also, he pointed out retouches and perforation varieties. With this basic knowledge, it was then shown that only certain issues later could have been overprinted during the Japanese Occupation, while others bearing these occupation overprints must be counterfeits. This exhibit too included some more interesting cancellations of Brunei.

*Bermuda* George VI (Scott design A25) stamps first issued in 1938 were shown by *Mr. Fred Kahn.* Since these higher denominations were used for fifteen years with various different printings during the war years especially, this exhibit featured the characteristics on the stamps that enable one to distinguish the many printings. With enlarged photographs,

clear art work and descriptive notes pointing to constant flaws and plate varieties, this exhibit represented a good example of philatelic studies applied to printings.

*George V Colonial Issues* with emphasis on the key and duty plate printings comprised the showing and talk by *Mr. Paul P. Lindenberg*. His stamps were selected to demonstrate that the same key plate had been used for fifteen colonies. Also, he has identified some 26 duty plates used in the same service.

*Sports on British stamps* were exhibited by *Mr. Ira Seebacher*. He featured the errors with the overprints on the 1948 Olympic Games Issue for Morocco Agencies, Bahrain and Muscat. Next came a large selection of 1929 Canadian Bluenose stamp with a die proof, pairs showing imperforate and part perforated varieties and covers showing the 50c postally used. The Hurling stamp of Eire, the controversial St. Kitts set where the proceeds of sale went to the Cricket Grounds and a few from Newfoundland rounded out this topical display.

*The Interpostal Seals of Egypt 1864-91* were excellently displayed and explained by *Mr. Ernest A. Kehr*. He traced the background, history and postal uses of these seals in Egypt. Unused copies, cancels and covers were shown. These also were plated showing that there are seventeen different printings identified. A most interesting story concerned the Jaffa seal. These seals are not cataloged, although Mr. Kehr believes that all evidence shows their proper postal use, deserving a catalog listing as official stamps. But under present circumstances, these seals, when obtainable, do not bring fancy prices. However, when Israeli philately mushroomed into popularity, this created a demand for the Jaffa seal, because of its Palestine connection. To supply the greatly increased demand, a counterfeit was made. Mr. Kehr indicated how the counterfeit could be spotted because it did not fit into the identified printings. A scarce proof sheet originally in the King Farouk collection that was sold at auction a few years ago completed this exhibit and talk. Mr. Kehr was most convincing. Many in the audience wondered why with this evidence, the catalogs still do not list these Interpostal Seals as postal paper of the Government of Egypt.

*Early Great Britain* was exhibited by *Mr. Edwin E. Elkins*. This collection was familiar to many in the audience, because it has been exhibited often in the last few years in regional, national and local stamp shows. Selections of the Penny Black of 1840 perhaps highlight this exhibit. Some showpieces from the Caspary and King Carol of Romania collections were displayed. An early use of the Bishop Mark, an original Rowland Hill letter, ship letters and other historical material are featured items that deserve mention.

The three *non-competitive* showings were:

*British With An American Connection* by *Miss Ethel Harper,* Assistant to the Chairman of the Philatelic Foundation. Selected were pre-adhesive stamp covers of the American Colonial period as early as 1717, an American Bishop Mark of 1767 and various ship routings to America for England. Also a 1794 soldier's letter from the British fort at Detroit (which was maintained until the ratification of Jay's Treaty in 1796) routed via Quebec, Canada and Halifax N. S. to England. A particularly interesting letter was from Mexico to London England, via New York bearing one of the very few known examples of the New York British Postal Agency datestamp of 1842. A few covers, via Wells, Fargo Co. and other express companies from British Columbia, completed this interesting exhibit.

*1919 Newfoundland Alcock-Brown Flight covers* were shown by our editor, *Henry M. Goodkind*. In recent years some faked Alcock-Brown First Trans-Atlantic Flight covers were discovered in England. One of these clever fakes was in the frame, alongside a genuine one. Mr. Goodkind included his published notes from the "Aero Philatelist Annals" that clearly identifies the fake post markings and cancellations applied to a genuine stamp to simulate one of the few covers that flew across the Atlantic Ocean from St. John's, Newfoundland to Ireland in June, 1919. Incidentally, the genuine Alcock-Brown cover exhibited was an outstanding one, since it had been identified in A. Whitten Brown's own handwriting as having been in the mailbag.

*President H. D. S. Haverbeck* showed two frames of cancellations of Hong Kong including the sunburst, IPO markings, foreign and Treaty Port cancels. Also exhibited were Wei-Hai-Wei, British Naval Base, and Port Edward cancels.

After a lengthy deliberation, the judges announced the following choices:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FIRST | *Leeward Islands* | Dr. Irwin Yarry |
| SECOND | *Bermuda Geo. VI* | Fred Kahn |
| THIRD | *Great Britain* | Edwin E. Elkins |

The judges regretted that because of the rules established in advance defining "British Empire" to stamps with either a Scott or Gibbons catalog listing, Mr. Ernest A. Kehr's wonderful presentation and talk was not eligible. This technicality was in no way a reflection on the Egypt exhibit that so many in the audience found fascinating.

It was a rather long evening. However, the exhibits were most diversified touching upon almost every phase of philately from the 18th century postal history to modern topical collecting. The exhibits were well presented. The material had a wide geographical range from England to Brunei. *(M. G. O'R)*

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Meeting of November 10, 1958

*Hong Kong*

Before one of the largest audiences of 1958, *Mr. George E. Burghard,* a member of the Board of Governors of The Collectors Club, displayed and lectured upon one of the most extensive one country showings ever placed in the frames of this club's meeting room, the stamps and postal history of Hong Kong. Many of the resident members, who regularly attend our meetings, were pleased to see a number of out-of-town members in the audience. Among those attending was Vice Admiral George C. Dyer of Annapolis, Md., who had known Mr. Burghard for some time, but only through correspondence.

At the outset, Malcolm G. O'Reilly, Co-Chairman of *The Stephen G. Rich Memorial Fund* briefly spoke upon the purpose of this memorial, explaining why out of many suggestions for a memorial to Mr. Rich, the decision was reached to re-do The Collectors Club Meeting Hall, because "Steve" had practically made this his "second home". Mr. O'Reilly further explained that support was wanted from many friends of Mr. Rich, rather than from a few who could afford more generous contributions.

The Hong Kong exhibit and lecture was divided into three parts:

1. *Adhesives*—General Issues 1862-1937.
2. *Pre-adhesive markings* of Hong Kong and post-adhesive cancellations.
3. *Treaty Ports*—Pre-adhesive markings and post-adhesive cancellations.
    a. Original Treaty Ports—1842.
    b. Japanese Treaty Ports—1858 Treaty of Yedo.
    c. Later Treaty Ports—1858 Treaty of Tientsin.
    d. Quasi Treaty Ports.
    e. Honorary Treaty Ports.

The lecture commenced with the showing on the screen of a map of the China coast with all the Treaty Ports, Macao, Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan and the Philippines. Mr. Burghard went to considerable pains to acquaint the audience with the geographical background and historical developments in order that all could later better follow the postal history and stamps of Hong Kong. He began in 1557 with the first foreign trading post in the Far East, which was Macao, settled by the Portuguese. The East India Company came upon the scene in 1634 and started trading with the Chinese in Canton. Almost at once friction developed, which has lasted until this day. There grew a rivalry for trade with the Chinese between the Portuguese and the British. The former sided with the Chinese and took every occasion to have themselves favored, by planting seeds of distrust among the Chinese towards the British.

In 1654 England under Cromwell made a treaty with Portugal that allowed the British to use Macao as a base of operations in trading with the Chinese.

In 1834 Lord John Napier was sent from England to negotiate a new agreement with the Chinese because the old East India Company arrangement had expired. It was during this period of negotiation that Lord Napier established a British postal system in Canton in

1834. At this point two covers (folded letters) were shown, one postmarked 1834, the other 1835 with a red "China" handstamp.

The Opium War of 1839 was fully described because it was the outcome of this that led to the British occupation of the Island of Hong Kong on January 26, 1841. This Opium War was ended by the Treaty of Nanking of August 26, 1842, whereby its terms ceded Hong Kong to the British Crown and at the same time established five Treaty Ports, viz: Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai.

The pre-adhesive stamp period's beginning in Hong Kong is dated in August 24, 1841, when the British Governor, Johnson, opened the first post office. The earliest dates seen with British postal markings are 1842, none before this year being known as yet. Then, in 1844, the five Treaty Ports established postal agencies in the British Consulates and started the pre-adhesive stamp period from these places. More Treaty Ports came upon the scene. In 1858, the Treaty of Tientsin set up six more and in the same year the Treaty of Yedo established three more Treaty Ports in Japan, i. e., Kobe, Nagasaki and Yokohama.

Further backgrounds were dealt with in order to explain the postal routes and Hong Kong's currency when the first stamp issues were introduced. A second map of Europe and Northern Africa, including the Red Sea, Suez and the Mediterranean Sea was shown on the screen to indicate the first mail routes between Hong Kong and England, before and after the Suez Canal was opened.

The first part of this exhibit was a most comprehensive showing of the stamps. It is regretted that a complete description cannot be given, but only some of the highlights. The printing, production, perforating and gumming of the stamp issues was fully treated. For instance, to show the printing, a complete sheet of 240 stamps divided into four panes of 60 each from the 1902 issue was exhibited. Mr. Burghard pointed to the gutters, control and plate numbers, the consignment letter and sheet marking to demonstrate that all issues from the first in 1862 had been prepared and printed in this manner.

We now list the outstanding items in chronological order:

1862. Unwatermarked. Mint block of four of the 8c and 18c, mint block of nine of the 2c.

1863. Crown C. C. Mint block of twenty four of the 2c, 4c, 8c, plus a complete pane of sixty of the 12c. Blocks of twenty four of the 24c, the 30c vermilion shade, 48c dull rose, a shade not recognized or known for many years. Two of the three known mint blocks of four of the 18c lilac and one of the 96c olive bistre, which is the only recorded block of four.

1870. 4c perforated 12½ instead of 14, watermark Crown C. C. Two unused singles plus two of three covers known to exist. One of these rare perf. 12½ stamps on cover had lain unrecognized in the collection until April 1958. For years, Mr. Burghard had this piece in the cover section of his collection featuring the postmarkings and rates. Then knowing the individual characteristics of the 12½ perforation holes, he spotted the rare stamp for the first time less than a year ago. This cover is dated November 22, 1870. Mr. Burghard has reported this to the "Stanley Gibbons Catalogue", so that the date of the perf. 12½ in this catalogue, which has been 1874 since 1912, will be corrected to 1870.

1874. Postal Fiscals (Revenues authorized for postal use because of a shortage of the high denominations.

1876-77. Provisionals (due to currency and postal rate changes). Two blocks of four, used and unused of the 16c on 18c and a single with wide spaced "n" and "t" of "cents". Mint pair of the 28c on 30c mauve.

1877. Post card stamps (sold only with stamp affixed to card). The "3c" on 18c was sold out. Changed overprint to THREE, on 5c on 18c. Shown unused and used on card.

1880. Provisionals. Four covers—5c/8c, 5c/18c, 10c/12c, 10c/24c. Inverted surcharge. Three used copies of the 5c on 8c orange; and a single of the 5c on 8c with double surcharge.

1882. Mint block of four of the scarce 10c dark green.

1891. Provisionals. Complete platings (60 positions) of the 7c on 10c green with the 14c on 30c mauve showing all defects antique "t", etc. Also pane of sixty of the 14c on 30c

cancelled-to-order, the only such complete pane said to exist. Seven singles, 7c on 10c, double surcharge.

1891. Jubilee Issue. Plating with such material showing the six different printings. Block of six unused of the second setting and a mint complete pane of sixty of the third printing. Also mint blocks of 48 of the second and third printings. Double overprints, two used copies of Types I and II with the vertical overprint plus unused single with horizontal overprint.

1897. The postal forgery of the overprint "one dollar" on 10c purple red caused the new 1898 issue of ONE DOLLAR on 96c gray black. Unused and used copies.

1898. 10c on 30c green, complete mint pane of 60 having the six constant varieties and the wide-spaced "10" on position 12. Mint block of 22 showing large Chinese surcharge. Only recorded cover franked with a single 10c and 30c without Chinese surcharge.

Throughout the display of adhesive stamps, Mr. Burghard explained that the reason for the provisionals had been due to either currency changes, shortages or compliance with U.P.U. regulations. The standard design for Hong Kong stamps was described with the significance of the lettering, designs and Chinese characters. Incidentally, Hong Kong means "Fragrant Harbor". Futhermore, the speaker cited the fact that of the many British Colonies that issued stamps, Hong Kong was the most economical, in that from 1862 through 1902 all stamps were held to thirteen basic denominations.

*20th Century*

1903-10 Edward VII issues complete in mint singles and block of four, showing printing method with two plates—duty and vignette—shown by jubilee lines.

1911-21—2c Broken Crown variety.

1911-37 George V. All complete in mint singles and blocks. Also, the major printing and paper varieties.

1935 Silver Jubilee. Plate varieties like extra flagstaff.

*Pre-Adhesive Covers*

For the audience's convenience, these were shown enlarged on the screen from slides. The outstanding items were:

1842 "Post Office Hong Kong" a large circular red marking, the first Hong Kong postal marking.

1842 "Hong Kong Post Office" Royal Arms red marking. This is the first departure mark used in 1842-43 from Hong Kong.

Cover-1843. Hong Kong to Bristol, England, dated November 12, 1843, "INDIA", from the master of the ship "Ruby."

1845. "Per Yoreshun Boat" circular red mark. This is a new find of a cover from the private mail boats operated by British merchants between Canton, Hong Kong and Macao.

1846. Another new postmark discovery. Black oval "Western Line Boat."

1862. First Killer sent from London, B62, October 14, 1862. Shown on and off cover in blue, black, black and blue and red ink.

62B used to cancel supplementary mail. Shown on and off cover—also on registered letter to London cancelling 12c on $10 Rose Postal Fiscal—very rare.

H62, 2H62, and the 7 pointed star. Shown on singles.

At the Postal Convention of November 1, 1867 the United States agreed to convey mails from Hong Kong to San Francisco and deliver them inland at a rate of 8c per ½ ounce, provided the letter was stamped on the face with a special circular date stamp "Hong Kong-PAID ALL" in red. Shown were four covers including one from Foochow and a 1 ounce letter with 16c or double rate.

*Treaty Ports*

Since prepayment of mail from the Treaty Ports was made compulsory in 1858 and starting in 1864 all mail had to use stamps of Hong Kong, the killers of the various Treaty

Ports were included in the final portion of this showing.

To illustrate, a very interesting map was thrown on the screen showing all the Treaty Ports with drawings of the Killer cancellation assigned to each. Outstanding in the frames were:

*Original Treaty Ports 1842*

Amoy. Preadhesive circular red date date stamp on cover August 5, 1861. Same stamp used to cancel adhesives before "A1" arrived.

Cover to Manila, Philippines, April 10, 1865 with B2.

Cover to Spain, September 10, 1865.

"A1" Killer on 3c on 16c—Postcard to Germany, December 29, 1879.

"A1"—on 5c/18c—on Native cover, July 17, 1880.

"D27"—on 4c+12c-CC on letter to Britain, August 2, 1878.

"D27"—Registered letter to U. S. A., August 23, 1883.

Canton. Preadhesive cover December 25, 1834 from Canton to Bath, England. Received London, June 22, 1835. "CHINA" in red.

Cover Canton Februrary 24, 1835 to Scotland. Marked London, July 7, 1835. Also 1/6 and "INDIA LETTER / PORTSMOUTH" in black. "CHINA" in red.

Red—"Canton Paid" March 11, 1852 from Honolulu to Batavia via Manila, Hong Kong and Canton.

"C1" blue Killer on 24c on cover October 13, 1875 to Belgium.

Foochow. 1862 Preadhesive cover to New York via Marseilles and London with "Paid" boxed and "3" red markings. Red—"Foochow-Foo-China."

"F1" cover September 8, 1880 to London, England on 10c/24c Provisional.

Ningpo. Cover to England. Ningpo circular date stamp on face. January 26, 1881 "N1" in black on pair of 5c/18c Provisionals.

Cover to England. "N1" in blue. September 5, 1870. Marked "via Marseille" but rerouted via Brindisi. 32c rate. Stamped in black "Insufficient Paid for Brindisi Route." 3d deficient. 6c to make the 38c rate via Brindisi.

Shanghai. Preadhesive cover to Bombay, India July 5, 1880 with Hong Kong boxed "Paid." First—"Shanghae" double broken circle datestamp red.

Cover to England. "Shanghai-PAID" c. d. s. in red. February 7, 1863.

Cover to Boston. February 4, 1862. "Shanghae-PAID" in red with serif letters. Locally made.

First "Shanghae" c. d. s. in black. Used to cancel adhesives before "S1" arrived. Nine singles with "B62" superimposed. Pair and two singles without "B62" in blue. Two singles with Shanghae c. d. s. in blue plus "Amoy PAID" c. d. s. in red.

Cover to London. "B62" superimposed, black. April 22, 1863 (one of three covers known).

*Sunburst* (attributed to Shanghai for Japanese mail).

Blue on nine singles, and pair 4c.

Black on nine singles with B62 superimposed.

Also shown in blue plus "Amoy PAID" in red, in black plus Shanghae c. d. s. and in black framed by heavy black ring.

On cover Shanghai to Yokohama November 2, 1864.

On cover Yokohama to Shanghai. May 27, 1865.

(Proves the "sunburst" was applied at Shanghai as Yokohama did not have cancellator in 1865).

*Japanese Treaty Ports 1858*

Yokohama. "Y1" violet on cover September 3, 1872 to Italy. "Too Late."

Nagasaki. "N2" blue on single copies of 2c, 4c, 8c, 12c, 16c and 30.
Same on cover to England, October 2, 1876.
"N2" black plus "S1" on cover May 2, 1877.

Kobe-Hiogo. "D30" black on single copies of 2c, 8c, 12c, 24c, 30c, 48c and 16c. This is the rarest of the Killer cancellations.

*Later Treaty Ports 1858*

Hankow. "D29" on cover to France. Hankow circular date stamp August 16, 1881.
Same on cover to Scotland, May 31, 1879. "S1" superimposed. Also blocks of four 5c/18c and 2c C. C.

Kiungchow-Hoi How. "D28" on copies of 8c, 5c/8c, 5c/18c, 10c/12c, 10c/16c, 28c/30c, 10c/24c.
"Kiung Chow" circular date stamp used rarely to cancel adhesives. Shown on 8c, 5c/8c/5c/18c, 10c/12c and on 12c with D28 superimposed. Only copy known.
Large oval date stamp with Kiung Chow around bottom and date in center. Shown on 5c blue and 10c green. This is the rarest of all Treaty Port cancellations.

Swatow. "S2" on cover to Hong Kong August 26, 1880 franked with 5c/18c. Also strip of four of 12c C. C.
On cover to Hong Kong April 11, 1885 on pair of 10c green.

Anping-Tainan. Anping circular date stamp in black. Shown on four singles, pairs 2c rose, 5c blue, block of four, 5c blue.
On cover to England July 29, 1889 from H. B. M. Consulate Tainan, G. M. H. Playfair. The only recorded cover with the "Anping" date stamp.

*Macao*

*Pre-Adhesive Stamp Covers*

1844 Crowned oval "Paid at Macao" red. Two Known.

1846 "Correio-Macao-Maritimo" red oval. New Find. And 1852, March 27, Manila to Canton via Macao, black.

1849, April 21, Macao to Gibraltar-"Correio-Macao" black.

*Covers with Adhesive Stamps*

1871, February 6, from Portuguese Postmaster, Macao to Lisbon, Portugal with £ 6-8-0 postage prepaid by fifteen pairs and single (31 stamps) of 96c. Cancelled "B62" Hong Kong through British Post Office with British Macao circular date cancel on face and "Pago am Macao" crowned double lined circle-black. (Contents of this cover was the Macao postmaster's report to the Ministry of Communications In Lisbon, Portugal).

Wei Hai Wei—

"Liu Kung Tau"—"Post Office"—. Rubber date stamp—in violet.

On cover to Glastanbury-4c-ca.13 Dec. 1899.

On Registered postal stationery letter to London July 4, 1901. "Port Edward-Wei Hai Wei" Rectangular stamp in violet.

1905, February 8. Pair of 2c green Victoria stamps on post card to England.

1906, March 26. Edward VII postal stationery Wei Hai Wei to Shanghai. Registered letter.

Bangkok—

1883-85 Bangkok date stamp in black, five singles and pair 8c C. C. Block of ten of 10c mauve with "U. S. Legation-Bangkok" handstamp.

1864, July 27. Labuan to New Zealand via Hong Kong with three 8c (one missing) for 24c rate to New Zealand. "B62" blue.

Cover-1868, August 15 Manila to London. Philippines circular date stamp. Franked with pair of 8c plus single 48c C. C.—cancelled "B62" upon arrival at Hong Kong.

From the above selected listings, one receives a good impression of the extent of the material shown. It was a very long exhibit and lecture. Mr. Burghard had gone to great pains to have the audience follow his talk with the aid of enlargements flashed on the screen.

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At the Board of Governors meetings held in October and November, 1958 the following new members were elected:

4559 Norbert Berger, Geneva, Switzerland. Collects Classics, Covers.
4560 James U. Smith, Jr., Louisville, Ky. Collects Pan-American Exposition Issue, Gold Coast, Ghana.
4561 Mac L. Ricketts, St. Petersburg, Fla. Collects Nepal, Tibet, Indian States, General Asia.
4562 Maj. Frederick H. Campbell, Camp Lejeune, N. C. Collects Japan, Topicals, Bureau Issues.
4563 Richard Bartels, Berlin-Grunewald, West Germany. Collects Guatemala, Costa Rica, (Scadta) Colombia.
4564 Stanley C. Jersey, Oak Park, Ill. Collects Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice, Postal History.
4565 C. C. Chan, London, England. Collects Postal History, 19th Century British Commonwealth.
4566 Sydney E. Goldie, San Francisco, Calif. Collects United States and British America.
4567 Dr. John M. Lockie, Brandon, Canada. Collects British West Indies, 20th Century Great Britain.
4568 Charles E. Roach, Camden, N. J. Collects British Empire.
4569 Dr. Alexander Levine, Jersey City, N. J. Collects Austria 1867; No. 1's of the world, Lombardy Venetia stampless.
4570 Dr. Jerome Beller, Courtland, Va. Collects United States, Canada, Israel, Trieste, United Nations.
4571 Admiral Jesse G. Johnson, Norfolk, Va. Collects United States Jamestown Issue, Trans-Ocean flight covers.
4572 Mrs. Charles Morgan, West Hempstead, N. Y. Collects Togo, Jockey Club Envelopes, United Nations.
4573 John F. Pierce, New York, N. Y.
4574 George Edward Hargest, Worcester, Mass. Collects United States to 1890.
4575 J. A. L. Franks, London, England.
4576 Reimers A. Peters, Phoenix, Ariz. Collects Arizona, New Mexico and Texas Covers, Russia, Canada, Mexico.
4577 Richard Koopman, West Hartford, Conn. Collects United States, Israel.

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## The Library Want List

Although since this feature was started, the response has not been great to the publication of our library's wants, it has been sufficient to warrant its continuation. Recently a non-member, Dr. E. Bowman of Haifa, Israel sent us several missing numbers of the German publication, "Deutsche Zeitung fur Briefmarkenkunde", in response to the want list published in the May 1958 number of this magazine. In his letter of transmittal Dr. Bowman expressed the pleasure it afforded him to feel that he had a share in the Collectors Club library.

This has been a development that surprised us. It was anticipated that only Collectors Club members would respond to our appeal for missing books or numbers of periodicals. It afforded the Library Committee great pleasure to see that non-members manifest their interest in helping to maintain the highest standards for our library. The constant use of

the library by the public along with their expressed interest in its maintenance and growth is not only something in which all the Collectors Club members can gain satisfaction, but it reflects favorably upon the spirit of philately as a whole.

It is hoped that by the continuation of publishing *the Library Want* List in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST that more assistance will come from our own ranks.

*Malcolm G. O'Reilly, Chairman Library Committee*

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## COLLECTORS CLUB LIBRARY
## WANT LIST

*British West Indies Study Circle Bulletin,* London, England. Nos. 3, 4 and 5, October 1954, January and April 1955.

*India's Stamp Journal,* Bombay, India. Volume 16, No. 10, October 1953.

*Philatelic Exporter,* London, England. March 1953.

*Nordisk Filateli med Frimarks-Bladet,* Stockholm, Sweden. Volume 19, No. 10, December 1955.

*El Eco Filatelico,* Pamplona, Spain. Volume 10, Nos. 192, 204-209, 1954.

*German Postal Specialist,* Yeadon, Penna. Volume 6, No. 3, March 1955.

*Bulletin of International Society for Japanese Philately,* Winnipeg, Canada. Volume 1-4, 1946-1949.

*Costa Rican Philatelist,* Washington, D. C. Volume 4, No. 1, Mar.-Apr. 1955.

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The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Auction Catalogues and Prices Realized of R. B. Yardley Sales. Numbers 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Gift of Mr. Solomon Almann.

*United States RF (French) Overprints 1944-45 on Air Mail Stamps and Stationery* by Henry M. Goodkind. Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund of The Collectors Club. Gift of the author.

*Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution 1957.* United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

*Philatelic Societies Year Book 1958-1959.* Publication of the British Philatelic Association, London, England.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Walter B. Feeney.

*Jaarverslag Nederlands Postmuseum 1957.* Nederlandse Postmuseum, 's-Gravenhage, Netherlands. (Dutch)

*'U. S. P. S.' Notes on United States Watermarked Postage Stamps* by Winthrop S. Boggs. Reprint from The London Philatelist. Gift of the author.

Official Program 72nd Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

*The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Tibet* by H. D. S. Haverbeck. Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund of The Collectors Club. Gift of the author.

Philatelic Journals and Auction Catalogues. Gift of Mr. Alan R. Fernald.

*Stanley Gibbons' Simplified Stamp Catalogue 1959.* Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England..

*Speciale Catalogus van de Postzegels van Nederland 1959.* Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelhandelaren. Gift of Mr. Johannes de Kruyf. (Dutch)

One year's subscription to *Deutsche Zeitung fur Briefmarkenkunde (DBZ).* Gift of Dr. George Camnitzer.

*Newfoundland A Summary of the History and Development of Britain's Oldest Colony from 1497 to 1939.* Compiled and published by R. H. Tait. Gift of Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs.

*A Handbook for Travellers in Japan* by Basil Hall Chamberlain and W. B. Mason. Published by John Murray, London, England. (1894) Gift of Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs.

*The Official Guide of the Railways and Steam Navigation Lines of the United States, Porto Rico, Canada, Mexico and Cuba, August 1948.* Published by National Railway Publication Company, New York, N. Y. Gift of Mr. Harry A. Holman.

*The Story of Paper* by Dard Hunter. Published by Natural History. Gift of Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs.

*A Philatelic History of the Olympic Games, Part Two,* by Ernest Trory. Publication of Crabtree Press Ltd., Brighton, England.

*Les Poincons "Semeuses" du Musee Postal,* Volume I and II, by Pierre de Lizeray. Publication of Le Bulletin Philatelique du Midi, Montpellier, France. Gift of Mr. Nathan Hals. (French)

*Timbres de France* by Pierre de Lizeray. Publisher, Le Bulletin Philatelique du Midi, Montpellier, France. Gift of Mr. Nathan Hals, (French)

*The Postal Cards of Czechoslovakia (1945-1957).* Compiled by Wolfgang Fritzsche. Published by Kenneth Woodbury, Sr., West Warwick, R. I. Gift of the publisher.

*The Mystery of the Missing Mark* by Edmond Tolkowsky. Reprint from the Bulletin of the Postal History Society. Courtesy of Major A. E. Hopkins.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

*The Philatelist's Album for American and Foreign Postage Stamps.* J. W. Scott & Co., New York, N. Y. (1870). Gift of Mr. Allen H. Seed, Jr.

*Album Timbres-Poste,* Paris France. (1890). Gift of Mr. Allen H. Seed, Jr.

*Early Channel Islands Postal History* by William Newport. Published by the Channel Islands Specialists' Society, Sidcup, Kent.

*Stamp Collectors' Annual 1959.* Edited by Tom Morgan. Harris Publications Ltd., London, England.

*Stanley Gibbons' "Two Reigns" Postage Stamp Catalogue 1959.* Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of The Aero Philatelists.

*Bolaffi Catalogo dei Francobolli Italiani 1959.* 4th Edition. Publisher, Societa Culturale Opere Tipografiche, Torino, Italy. (Italian)

*London Date Stamp Codes* by W. G. Stitt Dibden. Published by The Postal History Society. Gift of the Society.

## BOOK REVIEWS

*(Continued from Page 40)*

for the United States Possessions and administrative Responsibilities. A complete listing of the postal emissions of the United Nations are included in the catalog. Although these items are symbolically international in design, their use is limited to a post office in New York City. Therefore, this listing is appropriate in the American catalog.

The illustrations in the *New American Stamp Catalog* are not too clear and while adequate for identification, they leave much to be desired. This necessitates many enlargements for proper differentiation when stamps are similar and otherwise would be difficult to classify. It is a tribute to the understanding of the editors that the enlargements are there and, where necessary, diagrams to illustrate the text.

Two very useful charts are included in this edition of the American Catalog. Both provide for easier location, by catalog number, of stamps of similar design which are only dissimilar in perforation or watermark. One is for the 1908-1921 issues and the other chart is for the 1922-26 series. Additional information about the stamps and expansion of the biographical data on the presidents also is featured in this fifth edition.

*(Malcolm G. O'Reilly)*

## 1959 MEETINGS PROGRAM

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January 7th | — | *THURN & TAXIS*—Arthur Salm |
| January 14th | — | *ANNUAL MEETING* |
| January 21st | — | *Forerunners & Mandate Period of PALESTINE*—Sol Rozman |
| February 4th | — | *COMPETITION OF FIRST ISSUES OF THE WORLD* —Open to all members |
| February 18th | — | *UNITED STATES LOCALS*—John R. Boker, Jr. |
| March 4th | — | *CEYLON*—Lawrence L. Shenfield |
| March 18th | — | *LIBERIA in sheets and large blocks*—Lt. Gen. C. W. Wickersham |
| April 1st | — | *CHINA*—Richard W. Canman |
| April 15th | — | *ANNUAL COMPETITION*—Open to all members |
| May 6th | — | *PHILATELIC SYMPOSIUM*—Malcolm G. O'Reilly, Moderator |
| May 20th | — | *SIDNEY F. BARRETT MEMORIAL*—Exhibition and Lecture by his Dealer friends |
| June 3rd | — | *BRITISH EMPIRE*—British Empire Study Group |
| | | SUMMER RECESS |
| September 16th | — | *STEPHEN G. RICH MEMORIAL*—Lecture on Material bequeathed to The Collectors Club—Malcolm G. O'Reilly |
| October 7th | — | *TIBET*—H. D. S. Haverbeck |
| October 21st | — | *EXHIBITS BY PAST PRESIDENTS* |
| November 4th | — | *PHILATELIC FOUNDATION NIGHT*—Stanley B. Ashbrook Records |
| November 18th | — | *AIR MAIL PROOFS*—John J. Britt |
| December 2nd | — | *BADEN*—Herbert J. Bloch |
| December 16th | — | *GRAF ZEPPELIN Stamps and Covers*—Henry M. Goodkind |

## BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Due to a great demand for back numbers of this magazine, many old issues are no longer available. A list of those on hand appears on Page XIII with the advertisements.

Many back numbers on this list are in very short supply, only one or two copies still being in stock. Anyone planning to fill in his file should check this and order now.

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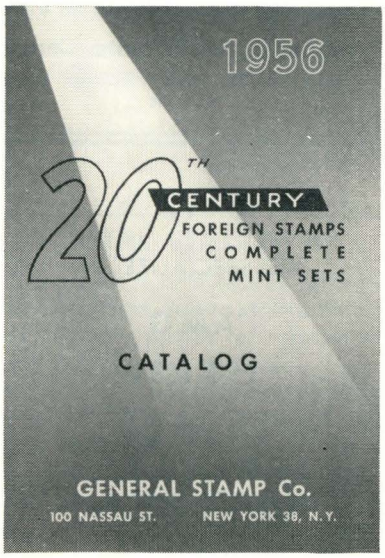
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# EXOTIC ITEMS FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANTIGUA | 1862 | 6d blue–green, compound perf. S. G. 3, B. P. A. Certificate mint (Cat. £55) | $112.00 |
| | 1863 | 1d vermilion S. G. 7 but Imperf. used | 84.00 |
| | 1884 | ½d brown, Wmk. C. A. Perf. 12, the rare colour trial | 84.00 |
| ARGENTINE | 1862 | 5 centavos, fine used pair with the rare Maritime "O. M." cancellation | 84.00 |
| AUSTRIA | 1852/54 | 9 Kreuzer Tokay roulette, superb | 112.00 |
| BARBADOS | 1852/55 | blue paper ½d yellow–green S. G. 1 used | 25.00 |
| | | As above but superb used pair | 79.00 |
| | | ½d blue–green S. G. 2 mint corner block of four | 70.00 |
| | | 4d brown–red S. G. 5 mint block of four | 14.00 |
| | | 1d deep blue S. G. 4 used pair | 28.00 |
| | | 2d greyish–slate S. G. 4a mint block of four, Wmkd. "T. H. Saunders and Co." | 112.00 |
| | 1860 | White paper ½d green S. G. 7 mint block of four | 235.00 |
| | | As above but mint single | 56.00 |
| | | As above, but superb used pair | 56.00 |
| | | 6d deep red, superb used on cover | 84.00 |
| | | 1/– brown–black mint pair B. P. A. certificate | 67.00 |
| | | Pin. Perf. 1d pale blue S. G. 14 fine used with perfs. all sides | 28.00 |
| | | 1d deep blue S. G. 15 used | 14.00 |
| | 1870 | Large Star ½d green S. G. 43 mint | 8.50 |
| | | Large Star ½d yellow–green S. G. 43b mint | 44.00 |
| | 1873 | Large Star 6d pair, Imperf. between S. G. 60a mint | 210.00 |
| | 1878 | 1d on 5/– unsevered pair showing Type B and Type A se–tenant reading up. Very rare | 420.00 |
| | | 1d on 5/– Type C reading down, superb used on cover | 1,000.00 |
| | 1898 | ¼d to 2/6 blue paper complete mint set | 100.00 |
| BERMUDA | 1856 | strip of six G. B. 1d S. G. 14 used on Officer's letter from H. M. Cornwallis sattioned at Dockyard | 210.00 |
| | 1856 | red C. D. S. "Hamilton Bermuda Sep. 18 1856" on Entire | 84.00 |
| | 1865/72 | 1d rose–red S. G. 1 mint block of eight | 42.00 |
| | 1873 | 1/–, Perf. 14x12½, S. G. 1a, strip of three, Imperf. between | 490.00 |
| | | 3d on 1/– S. G. 13b fine used | 70.00 |
| | | 3d on 1/– S. G. 13 fine used | 28.00 |
| | 1883/96 | 1d dull rose S. G. 22 superb mint block of eighteen | 126.00 |
| | 1900 | Postal Stationery Card ½d and 1d surcharged "One Penny" unused | 112.00 |
| | | Die Proof of Dockyard Vignette only | 42.00 |
| BELGIUM | 1849 | 10c grey–brown S. G. 1 fine used | 7.00 |
| | | 10c brown S. G. 2 fine used | 8.40 |
| | | 20c blue S. G. 4 | 4.25 |
| | | 40c carmine S. G. 36 superb mint (Cat. £75) | 140.00 |


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| SALE THREE | — | BRITISH COMMONWEALTH (Part One) - April 6, 7, in London |
| SALE FOUR | — | GERMAN STATES (Part One), ITALIAN STATES - April 12, 14, 15, in New York |
| SALE FIVE | — | OLD GERMAN STATES - May 11, 12, in London |
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