THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

Volume 38, No. 3

May, 1959

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Annual Subscription Rates: — $7.50 for non-profit institutions; all others $10.00. Free to all members. Individual copies — $2.00 each.

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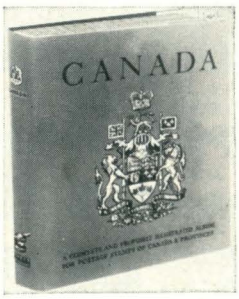
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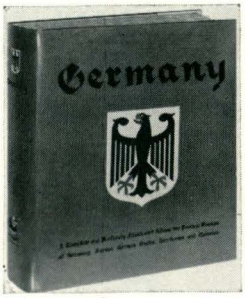
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Editorials

Less Accent On Youth

Many adult stamp collectors sincerely believe that it is most essential for philately to do everything to encourage and guide the young ones, because from these ranks come the future philatelists. This is a sound idea with which no one should quarrel. However, it has received so much attention that the general picture of stamp collecting has suffered to its great detriment.

This is the consequence. The great majority of people incorrectly picture philately as a transient pastime of one's youth. Whereas in fact, philately's greatest following all over the world lies with adults.

For example, this club had a special low-cost membership for juniors for many years. It was discontinued because so few had availed themselves of this privilege. The same is probably true of all the other stamp clubs and societies. The proportion of junior members is very small.

By all means, both as individuals and as a group, all of us should offer the young collector all the guidance and encouragement possible. As a matter of fact, too few are rendering such an important service. But at the same time, all of us must try to change the public's opinion of stamp collecting. It is not a simple hobby. It goes far beyond the enjoyment of just filling blank spaces in a stamp album. The real philatelists are mostly all adults—men and women in industry, medicine, law, education, artists, scientists, banking and all the other fields of endeavor. Philately can offer youngsters pleasure, but its value to mature people is its greatest asset.

The general picture of philately should parallel that of the collector of paintings and art. The public knows the leading art collectors as respected adults in the community. Youngsters are not known as art collectors. There is no reason why philately should be different.

Philately's Great Safety Record

Those responsible for this magazine have been just as distressed as all the other philatelists over the number of thefts from stamp collectors and dealers in the past years. Back in 1956, these columns offered some comments with an editorial called "Crime Prevention." This still seems to be the factor to stress, although we hope to see every robbery solved with the thieves arrested and convicted for American philately's success and welfare.

However, more precautions must be taken to prevent this stealing. Looking back to those thefts at philatelic exhibitions, one must admit that the valuable material on display

was not properly protected. This still seems not to receive the required attention. We have personally visited many stamp shows in the last few years where the condition of the frames and glass were such that a theft could occur without too much difficulty. Fortunately, no robbery took place despite the lack of proper precautions.

Philately has been spoiled by its wonderful record. Millions of dollars worth of stamps are handled every year in the most casual manner. The United States must have at least a hundred stamp shows every year. Philatelic material is borrowed, is left with a dealer or loaned by a dealer to a collector on trust. The small percentage of loss is remarkable.

Recently we had a talk with a top insurance agent, whose firm insures the stamp collections of many collectors and dealers. Several of his clients had been the unhappy victims of robberies that have been well publicized. However, he emphasized that the percentage of loss was exceedingly small. In fact, it has been so small that he suggested some remarks in this magazine about this exceptional record of safety. We agree that few philatelists truly appreciate this remarkable record.

Obviously crimes make the headlines. When a great international philatelic exhibition receives, displays and returns to the owners millions of dollars worth of stamps with practically no losses, this is not news. Consequently, all of us tend to overlook the healthy general picture to become unduly disturbed over a series of robberies. With better precautions, it is not beyond the realm of possibility to have the past great safety record nearly perfect.

Different Than Reported

All the events in which collectors participate are always pictured as huge successes. Seldom has a stamp club meeting, regional exhibition, first day of issue ceremony, philatelic convention, or a banquet been described in anything but glowing terms. The attendance always sets a record, the speeches are scintillating and a banquet was a crack affair. It is presumed that most who describe such events in print cannot assume the role of an accurate reporter, but must write kind words whether the truth or not.

In actual practice, those who attended the various kinds of philatelic affairs know that there are frequent failures. Yet no one reports this. But in our opinion a more frank and open account would do American philately a lot of good.

First of all, too many stamp club meetings are badly conducted. Many in the audience are ill-mannered. The invited speaker is not accorded the attention he deserves. The whole performance, especially on the part of those in a position of responsibility, is a shoddy one. If the aftermath is laudatory press notices, then no one can anticipate an improvement in the meetings that follow.

The same applies to stamp exhibitions poorly staged, badly managed and with mostly second or third grade philatelic material on display.

It is an exceptional experience to attend a philatelic affair or a banquet where the main speaker could be praised. More times than can be remembered the speaker, usually a non-philatelist but a government official, drones on and on for hours. His speech resembles the old-fashioned "Fourth of July" oration. All philatelic references are either fuzzy or completely absent. Yet these speakers are the carefully selected attraction for the sale of banquet tickets. The end result is that outside of a small hard core, who would attend under any circumstances, the majority stay away from further philatelic affairs. Followed by the usual flattering press notices, the Committee in charge cannot wait to plan for a similar dinner next year. So mediocrity tends toward perpetuation.

Philately and philatelists in America must take more pride in their events. Even if the usual stamp show or dinner is staged by only a few hard-working volunteers, no praise should be bestowed, if not warranted. Since stamp collectors have and will continue to stage some philatelic events of high quality, those of a poor grade should not receive equally good notices.

(Continued on Page 133)

HAWAII

Numeral Centennial

By J. F. WESTERBERG

This year, on the first day of August, it will be 100 years since the people in Hawaii had to give up free mail and start paying postage on inter-island letters. In commemoration of this event, it might be appropriate to review some of the incidents that led up to the issuing of the first inter-island stamps, now known to collectors as *the Hawaiian Numerals.*

The first attempt to levy postage on inter-island mail was made in 1846. A rate of 6 cents per letter was called for in one of the organic acts of that year. But this provision was effectively nullified by another that enabled the minister of the interior, Keoni Ani (John Young), to certify, year after year, all inter-island mail as free.

After Keoni Ani's death in 1857 the postmaster, Joseph Jackson, set in motion the drive for inter-island postage that finally won out. In his report to Lot Kamehameha, the new minister of the interior, Jackson recommended that 2 cents per half ounce be charged on all inter-island mail and that postage stamps be used to prepay these charges. The minister of the interior, in turn, presented Jackson's recommendation to the legislature, then at work preparing the Civil Code.

It became apparent at once that there would be opposition:

House of Representatives

Dec. 29, Twenty-first Day- . . .

ORDER OF THE DAY

The House went into Committee on the Civil Code, Judge Richardson in the Chair. The consideration of the Post Office Law was resumed.

Section 398, imposing a two cent postage on all inter-island letters, was, on motion of Mr. Austin, stricken out.

In the House of Nobles, however, the section was referred to the joint committee of conference for further consideration.

Outside the legislature, the two leading newspapers came to grips. The *Pacific Commercial Advertiser,* in a long editorial probably written by its editor, Henry M. Whitney, defended free mail. *The Polynesian,* in another editorial, presumably written by its editor, Charles Gordon Hopkins, replied in favor of inter-island postage.

The gist of Whitney's argument was that free mail tended to "elevate" the native Hawaiian "in the human scale" and that the expense of carrying out paid postage would greatly outweigh the receipts.

Hopkins caustically rejected the idea that letters then circulating among the natives were in any way "elevating". To his mind the main objective was to improve the postal service even though it might entail added expense to the government.

In the meantime, the two houses of the legislature had settled their differences and passed the controversial measure.

The Civil Code, of which the new postal regulations were a part, was approved by the king on May 17, 1859. Section 1492 read: "This code shall take effect and become the law of the land, on the first day of August, A. D. 1859."

Joseph Jackson now had to provide postage stamps at once. It was obvious that he could not hope to get stamps from the United States in time. There was also a widespread belief that inter-island postage could not be enforced. So Jackson decided to have provisional stamps printed in Honolulu.

He went to the man who had the contract to do all job printing for the government. He was Henry M. Whitney, who at the time had a big job on his hands printing the Civil Code. It was a curious circumstance that the man, who objected so strenuously to inter-island postage, now had to print the stamps for it. Whitney dug up some old battered type, and the first Hawaiian Numerals were soon on their way to outlying post offices in time for the opening day.

As it turned out, the dire forebodings of Whitney and the other advocates of free mail did not materialize. "The experiment of requiring postage on inter-island letters has gone into operation", gloated the *Polynesian* on August 6, 1859, "and to judge by the rate at which the stamps are bought by the natives, so far from being a burden or a damper on their correspondence—as was predicted by our contemporary with its usual discrimination of cause and effect, and its usual appreciation of the Hawaiian character—it has served as an incentive to writing, and a token of respectability on a small scale. The two cent stamp is decidedly a fashionable institution."*

●

Plating the 2 Cent Black Numeral of 1859-60 and 1862

The 2 cent black Numeral of 1859-60 and 1862 listed in Scott's catalogue as No. 16 is probably the most difficult stamp to plate of all the Hawaiian Numerals. Unlike most of the other Numerals, No. 16 was printed several times in a series of press runs and in no two of them were the stamps exactly alike. So instead of having to deal with only one plate of ten stamps, we have to consider the possibility of having to reconstruct as many as five plates in order to adequately classify the many typographic varieties of No. 16 that are known to exist.

This requirement is understandable when we consider how the Numerals were produced. They were printed by letterpress from moveable type that could shift or be reset by the printer whenever the type form was taken off the press and unlocked. We can be sure that the form *was* unlocked from time to time during the period when No. 16 was being printed, because certain changes were made by the printer that could have been made only on the composing stone between press runs. We have no way of knowing why these changes were made, but we do know that individual pieces of type matter were lifted out of the form and later reset in a different location.

The first press run of No. 16 was probably printed near the end of the year in 1859. (See Fig. 1) This was followed by two press runs in 1860. Early in 1861 a supply of regular 2 cent stamps arrived from Boston. These stamps (Scott's 27 and 28 pale rose) superseded the provisional Numerals until the stock became so low that Postmaster General Alvah Clark had to re-issue the 2 cent Numeral in 1862. There could hardly have been many 1860 Numerals to fall back upon because the Honolulu post office had been looted in July 1861. So more Numerals were printed in 1862 from the same type setting that had been used in 1860.

These 1862 stamps were not all printed on grayish or grayish white paper as the 1860 stamps had been. A limited quantity was printed on greenish blue paper. The stamp on this greenish blue paper (Scott's No. 14) is very useful for our purpose because it identifies the typography of the last press run in 1862. All we have to do in order to plate the last press run of No. 16 is to select one copy of each border type that matches the corresponding type in the No. 14 plate.

*For a more complete account of the period preceding the inauguration of inter-island postage see "Prelude to the Hawaiian Numerals", *The Pacific Historical Review* (Univ. of California Press) vol. XV, no. 3, September 1946, by the author.

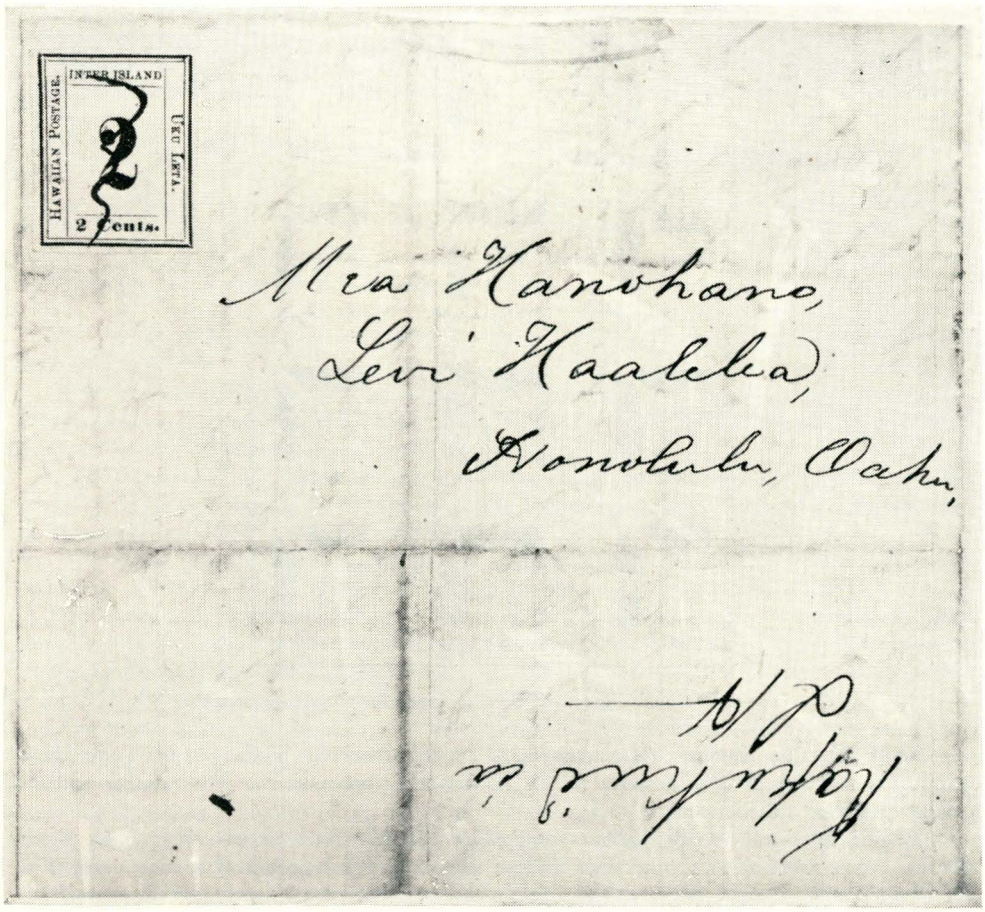


Fig. 1. This copy of No. 16, type V, is on a folded letter from Kailua, Hawaii, written December 22, 1859. The letter may have been mailed later, but it is still a good indication that the first press run of No. 16 could have been printed late in 1859. A certain period of time would certainly have had to be consumed in sending the stamps from Honolulu to the island of Hawaii.

To plate the varieties of No. 16 that do *not* match No. 14 is a far more difficult undertaking. In the first place, we have to find enough varieties to complete several plates. The printer did not relocate type in every one of the ten border types so in some of the positions the stamps changed very little from one press run to another. The type, however, was free to shift slightly whenever the type form was taken off the press and unlocked. Such shifts are particularly noticeable in the corners where the border rules did not always meet in exactly the same way in all press runs. (Fig. 2). One has to be careful, however, in appraising a corner. A wide gap can be due to a weak impression or to a lack of ink on the type metal at that point. A closed corner can be the result of too much ink in a part that would normally show a gap.

After finding enough varieties of each border type, the next problem is to find in what sequence they were printed so that each variety can be assigned to its proper plate. We have to follow this precedure because there are not enough multiples in existence to actually show what stamps belong in the same press run. The only recourse is to seek a reasonable hypothesis. This, we think, can be done by interpreting the typographic evidence of each border type separately.

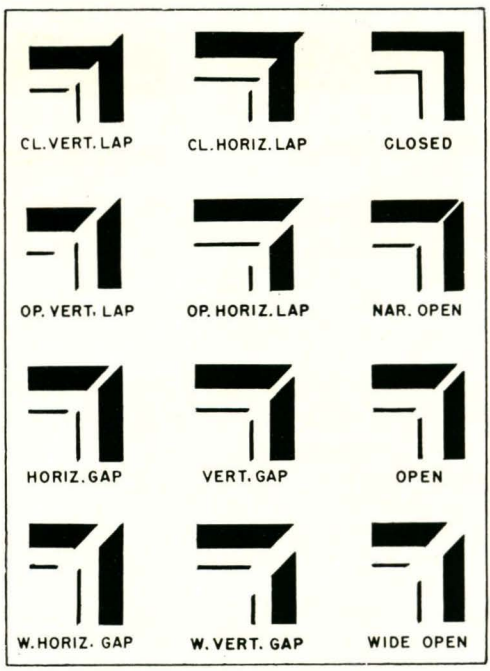


Fig. 2. Various types of corners and their nomenclature.

Fortunately, no changes were made in the position of any border type. Type III is in position 1. Type I is in position 3. In all the other positions the type number and the position number are the same.

In order to find as many varieties as possible for this study we have to rely on photographic copies from various collections and on illustrations in books and auction catalogues. For that reason we shall not attempt to segregate the varieties according to the paper on which they were printed. That is something that will have to be worked out in the future.

The Ten Border Types And Their Varieties

Type IX

Type IX can be identified by the two narrow vertical lines on the right that spread apart at the bottom. The innermost line is somewhat thicker in the middle than it is at either end.

This border type deserves to be considered first because more significant changes took place in this type than in any other border type in the ten set form. Nearly all of the changes had to do with type matter that was relocated by the printer. Such changes are significant because they would have had to be made on the composing stone between press runs. Every change is a record of a new press run.

At the very beginning the printer made the most noticeable change of all. He raised the large numeral. In order to do this he would have had to lift out 8 points of space above the numeral so that the numeral could be moved up. The space would then have to be re-inserted below the numeral to fill the gap. It must be kept in mind that blank paper on the stamp represents type metal too.

There are three varieties with the raised numeral so a choice has to be made between them. We have selected for the first press run the variety with a space below the line "2

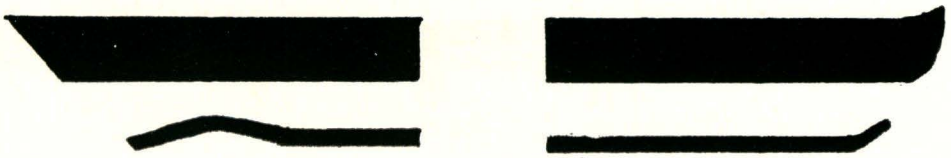


Fig. 3. Top border rule no. 1 (TBR-1) showing the characteristic feature of the original top rule in type III. This rule was exchanged with the one in type II before the middle of the year in 1860.

Fig. 4. Top border rule no. 2 (TBR-2) showing the characteristic feature of the original top rule in type II that was exchanged with the one in type III.

Cents." because that was the condition of type IX when the preceeding 2 cent light blue stamp was printed.

For the next press run we have selected the raised numeral variety with no space either above or below the line "2 Cents." This feature, that was accomplished by relocating a lead, does not tie in with any of the printings before or after.

The third raised numeral variety is logically the one with a space above, but not below, the line "2 Cents.", because that is the condition found when the raised numeral was restored to its normal position in the next press run.

We come now to a fourth press run representing the 1862 re-issue of the 2 cent Numeral. Here the large numeral is back to its normal position. There are two varieties of this stamp and the question arises whether or not these two varieties represent two press runs in 1862. In the first variety the line "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE." is about the same length as it was in the previous press run. In the other variety the line has spread so that the end of the line is opposite the top of "INTER ISLAND".

For a line to spread like this, a certain amount of type metal would have to be missing in order to allow the line to spread. We are inclined to believe that a quad fell out and was not replaced. It is rather unusual, we believe, for type to fall out during the printing operation, but printers have told us that it does happen now and then. We could, therefore, assign the last two varieties of type IX to the same press run were it not for certain unsettling evidence in some of the other border types.

So far we have based each press run on evidence that type matter was lifted out of the form and relocated. There is no such evidence of two press runs in 1862. There is

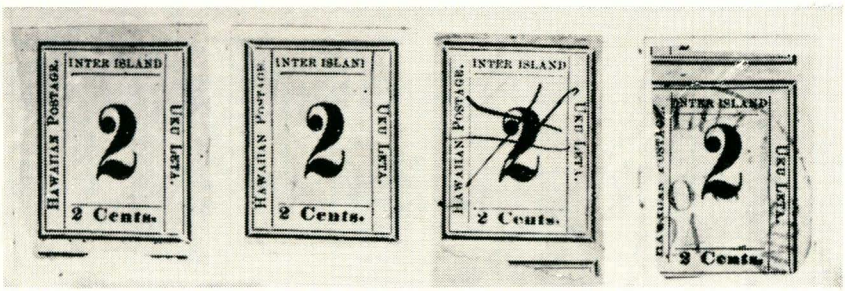
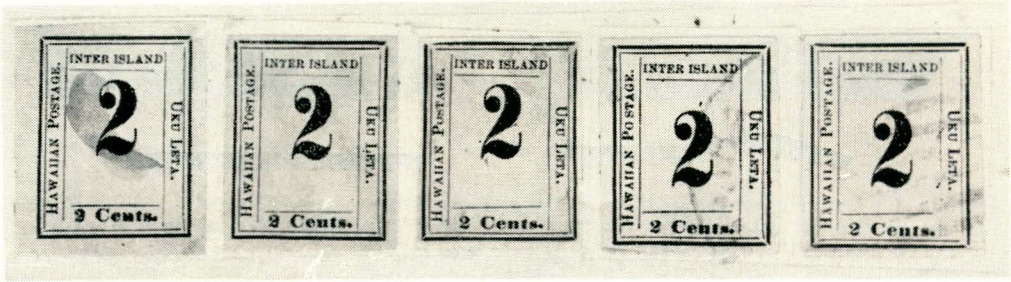


Fig. 5a. A type III variety showing a portion of the adjoining type I stamp below. This fragment shows that the adjoining stamp was open in the upper left corner. This is a feature of the type I variety in the third press run and it ties the type III variety to the same press run.
Fig. 5b. The 'ISLANI' error of type III. The slanting 'I' of 'INTER' places it in the fourth press run.
Fig. 5c. An 1860 variety of type I showing a portion of the adjoining type V stamp below. This fragment reveals that one variety of type V not only has an open vertical lap in the upper right corner but that it also is an 1860 variety. The upper right corner of the type I stamp is not completely shown. A portion of the corner has been torn off.
Fig. 5d. An 1860 variety of type IX from the first press run. The adjoining fragment of type VII reveals that the type VII variety in the first press run must have a closed vertical lap in the lower right corner.



TYPE IX

First press run Plate A 1859	Second press run Plate B 1860	Third press run Plate C 1860	Fourth press run Plate D 1862	Fifth press run Plate E 1862

evidence, however, of other changes that strongly indicate that the type form was unlocked and the type put away for safe keeping before all of the 1862 stamps had been printed.

So for the present, we shall assume that there *were* two press runs in 1862 and that No. 14 was printed in the last press run.

Type III (position 1)

In type III the "O" in "POSTAGE" is smaller than the other letters (wrong type font).

The original top border rule (Fig. 3) was used only in the first two press runs. In the third press run this border rule was exchanged with the one in type II (Fig. 4).

The earliest variety is probably the one in which there is no nick in the bottom border rule below the letter "t". In all the other varieties this nick is present to some degree.

The stamp selected for the third press run has a horizontal gap in the lower right corner. A significant fragment of the adjoining type I stamp is shown in Fig. 5a.

In the fourth press run the upper left corner has a fairly wide gap and the "I" of "INTER" is slanting. The "ISLANI" error (faulty inking) seems to have taken place in this press run. (Fig. 5b)

The fifth press run, of course, is represented by the stamp that matches No. 14.

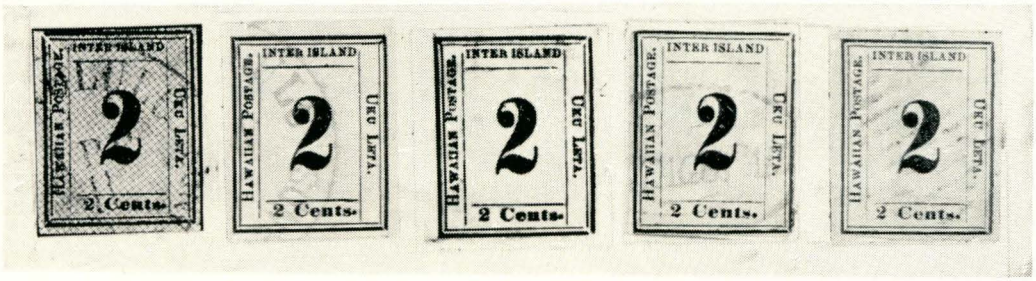


TYPE III (position 1)

Plate A	Plate B	Plate C	Plate D	Plate E

Type II

The most prominent identifying feature of No. 16, type II, is the missing space above "INTER ISLAND".



TYPE II

Plate A	Plate B	Plate C	Plate D	Plate E

There are two varieties with the original double rule above "INTER ISLAND". (Fig. 4) The earliest variety is probably the one with a gap in the upper left corner since no other variety of type II has this feature.

In the third press run the top rule was exchanged with the one in type III (Fig. 3). The stamp shown here is from a folded letter dated July 5, 1860. This is a strong indication that the last press run in 1860 may have taken place before the middle of the year.

In the fourth press run (which it is assumed took place early in 1862) the printer centered "2 Cents." There are two varieties with this feature. In the stamp that matches No. 14, the upper right corner is closed and there is a break in the line above the period after "POSTAGE". In the early 1862 variety there is a gap in the upper right corner and there is no break in the line above the period.

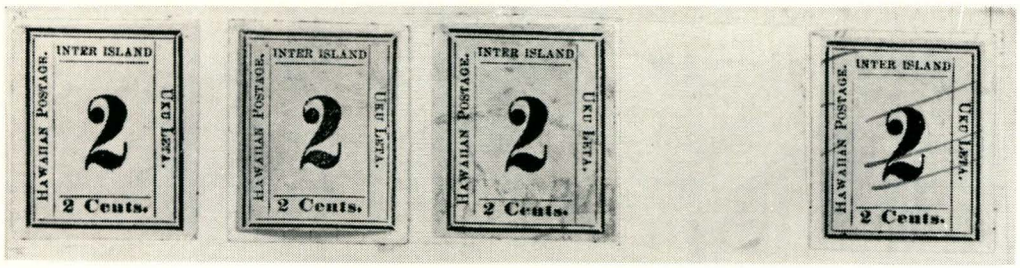
Type I (position 3)

The "flat back" numeral identifies type I in this setting. Also the bottom of the numeral is lower than the period after "LETA."

The main feature of the 1862 variety that matches No. 14 is the bent rule above "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE." The other 1862 variety matches No. 14 rather well, but the rule above "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" is not bent.

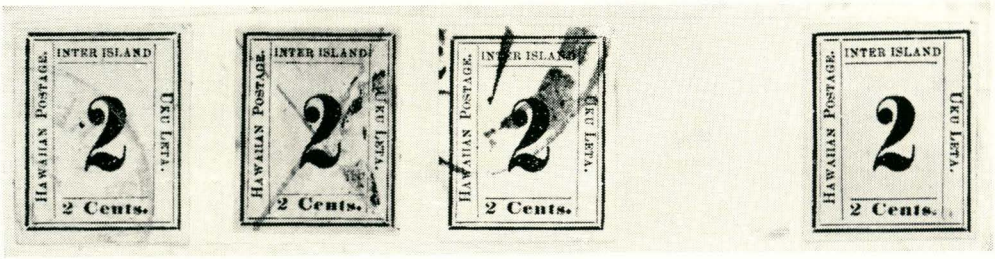
For the third press run (plate C) the choice was influenced by the evidence of the adjoining type V stamp. A portion of this stamp is shown in Fig. 5c.

The other 1860 varieties are listed tentatively as shown. According to this arrangement Crocker's horizontal pair[3] would be assigned to plate B.



TYPE I (position 3)

Plate A	Plate B	Plate C	—	Plate E



TYPE IV

Plate A	Plate B	Plate C	—	Plate E

Type IV

Type IV is identified by the nick on the outside of the left hand border rule above the letter "E" of "POSTAGE".

Both upper corners are closed in the two 1862 varieties. In the one that matches No. 14 the period after "Cents." is broken. In the other variety the period is not broken.

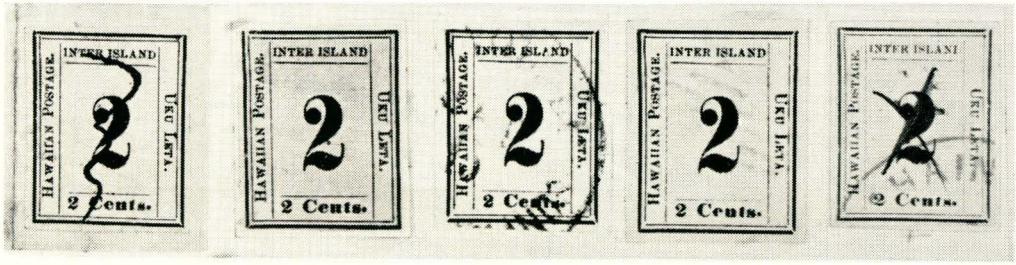
Our choice for the third press run is based on the evidence of a vertical pair, type II over type IV (Fig. 6).

The two other varieties are tentative selections for the first and second press runs. Their characteristics are summarized in the table at the end of this article.

For the third press run we have selected a variety that seems to match the type VI variety in a vertical pair, type IV over type VI, which is illustrated in the book "Hawaii.[6] This pair seems to belong in the same press run as the pair shown in Fig.6, type II over type IV, which is tied to the third press run by the evidence of its type II variety.



Fig. 6. A vertical pair, type II over type IV, from the third press run (plate C). In type II the top rule has been exchanged with the one in type III but the line "2 Cents" is still shifted to the right.



TYPE V

Plate A | Plate B | Plate C | Plate D | Plate E

Type V

Type V is identified by the left hand border rule. The inner line starts to bend above the letter "E" of "POSTAGE".

The upper right corner is closed in the first two press runs. The earliest variety, of course, is the one on the 1859 folded letter. The second variety has a wide horizontal gap in the upper left corner.

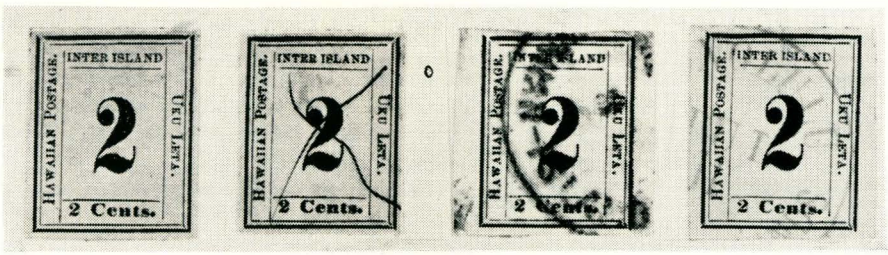
The variety that matches No. 14 has a horizontal gap in the upper right corner. In the third and fourth press runs the upper right corner is an open vertical lap. We know that one of these two varieties must be an 1860 variety (See Fig. 5c). The one that is closed in the lower left corner more nearly matches No. 14 so the one with a vertical gap in the lower left corner is probably the 1860 stamp.

Type VI

Type VI can be identified by the small hump in the line above the letter "S" of "ISLAND".

The outstanding feature of an 1862 variety is a vertical lap in both the upper left corner and in the lower right corner.

The status of the early 1862 variety shown here is not clear as yet because of the *open* vertical lap in the upper left corner. Competing for this spot is the type VI variety in a strip of three (Fig. 7). Here the vertical lap is *closed*. The two other types in the strip of three do not match No. 14. Consequently, the type VI variety cannot be a late 1862 variety even though it seems to match No. 14.



TYPE VI

— | Plate B | Plate C | Plate D | Plate E

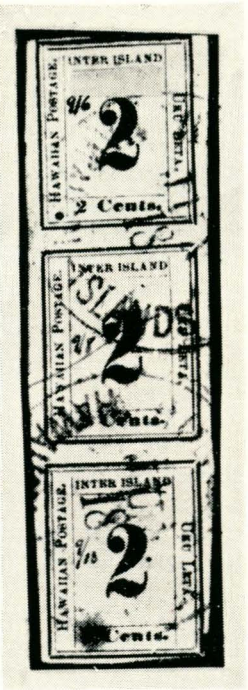


Fig. 7. This strip of three, type VI over type VIII over type X, indicates that there may have been an earlier press run in 1862 than the one in which No. 14 was printed. Type VI apparently matches its counterpart in the No. 14 plate but the other two types do not. There is no blob over "W" in type VIII and no blob in the lower left corner in type X.

A horizontal gap in the upper right corner is one feature of an 1860 variety. In the first press run the lower left corner should have a vertical gap. This is indicated by a fragment of type VI which is shown in the type VIII variety from a severed pair in Crocker's "PLATE VI". This severed pair is probably from the first press run because the type X variety of the severed pair conforms to the fragment of type X which is shown in Crocker's "PLATE C".[6] This fragment is joined to a variety of type IX which, as we have seen, belongs in the first press run. So far we have been unable to find an 1860 variety of type VI with the necessary vertical gap in the lower left corner.

Type VII

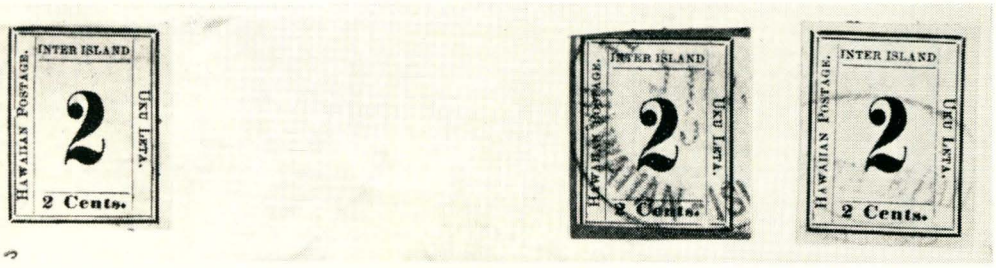
Type VII is identified by two small bumps in the line above "UKU LETA". One is above the first "U". The other is shown and slightly to the right of the period after "LETA."

The early 1862 variety shown here is a poor example but it is being used because it is from a pair. The companion stamp is an 1862 variety of type VII that does not match No. 14. Consequently, this early 1862 variety of type VII should also differ from No. 14.

This difference can be seen in the lower right corner which is open, whereas in No. 14 the corner is closed or almost closed. The open corner may not show up in the illustration because it is partly obscured by the cancellation.

In both 1862 varieties the lower left corner is closed. Consequently, any variety that is open in the lower left corner must be an 1860 variety.

We have selected for the first press run the 1860 variety with a closed vertical lap in the lower right corner. This choice is based on the evidence of Fig. 5d. There may be



TYPE VII

Plate A — — Plate D Plate E

other varieties that also have this vertical lap so for the present we shall leave the other two positions open.

Type VIII

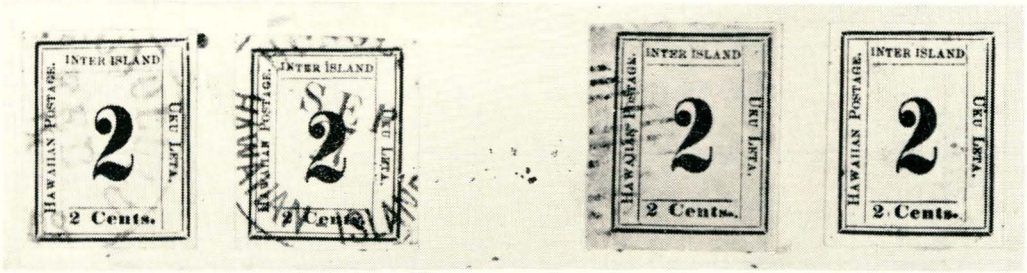
Type VIII can be identified by the raised letters "IN" of "INTER".

Here at one point the printer switched the two inside vertical rules. At first the longest of the two rules was under "UKU LETA". Later it was put under "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE". We still have to find out when the change was made. According to their cancellations, the two 1860 varieties shown here were mailed more than seven months apart yet there is very little difference between the stamps. Many more copies need to be examined before three distinct 1860 varieties can be selected.

In the 1862 varieties the period after "Cents." is broken, a feature that is found only in the variety that matches No. 14 is the blob in the double rule above the letter "W". This blob is missing in the type VIII variety in the strip of three (Fig. 7).

Type X

One feature of the 1862 varieties is a break in the line above "GE" of "POSTAGE". The gap is sometimes very narrow but it can be seen on close inspection. A mark found only in the variety that matches No. 14 is a blob inside the lower left corner. The early 1862 variety has a narrow gap in this corner and no blob. The type V variety in the strip of three (Fig. 7) is an example of this variety.



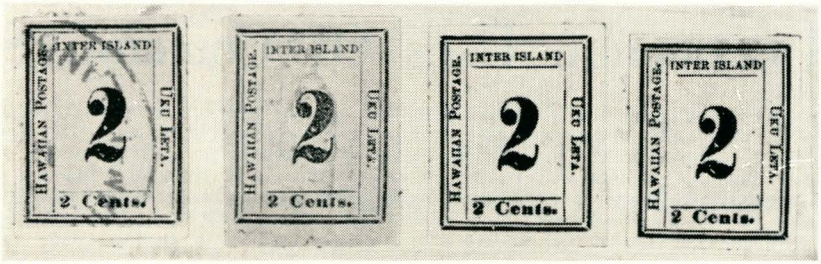
TYPE VIII

Plate A Plate B — Plate D Plate E

Position	Border Type	PLATE A 1859	PLATE B 1860	PLATE C 1860	PLATE D 1862	PLATE E 1862
1	III	TBR-1 UL nar. open. No nick in BBR.	TBR-1 UL closed. Nick in BBR.	TBR-2 UL closed. LR w.horiz. gap.	TBR-2 UL wide open. LR open. "1" slanting.	TBR-2 UL closed. LR open.
2	II	TBR-2 UL open. "2 Cents." offset.	TBR-2 UL closed. "2 Cents." offset.	TBR-1 UR horiz. gap. "2 Cents." offset.	TBR-1 UR horiz. gap. "2 Cents." centered.	TBR-1 UR closed. "2 Cents." centered. Break in line above "E."
3	I	UL closed. UR nar. open. LL horiz. gap.	UL vert. gap. UR open. LL horiz. gap.	UL vert. gap. UR vert. gap. LL closed.	UL vert. gap. UR closed. LL cl. vert. lap.	Bent rule above "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE."
4	IV	UL vert. gap. UR horiz. gap. LL vert. gap. LR cl. vert. lap.	UL closed. UR horiz. gap. LL vert. gap. LR op. vert. lap.	UL nar. open. UR nar. hor. gap. LL vert. gap. LR closed.	UL closed. UR closed. LL vert. gap. LR cl. vert. lap.	UL closed. UR closed. LL vert. gap. Period broken.
5	V	UL cl. vert. lap UR closed. LL closed. LR closed.	UL w. hor. gap UR closed. LL closed. LR closed.	UL closed. UR op. vert. lap. LL vert. gap. LR nar. open.	UL closed. UR op. vert. lap. LL closed. LR nar. open.	UL closed. UR horiz. gap. LL closed. LR nar. open.
6	VI	LL vert. gap.	UL horiz. gap. UR horiz. gap LL closed. LR cl. vert. lap	UL closed. UR horiz. gap. LL closed. LR cl. vert. lap.	UL op. vert. lap. UR closed. LL nar. open LR cl. vert. lap.	UL cl. vert. lap. UR closed. LL nar. open. LR cl. vert. lap.
7	VII	UL horiz. gap. UR nar. open. LL open. LR cl. vert. lap.			UL horiz. gap. UR open. LL closed. LR nar. open	UL horiz. gap. UR open. LL closed. LR closed.
8	VIII	Long rule under "LETA".	Long rule under "LETA".		Long rule under "HAW". Period broken.	Long rule under "HAW". Period broken. Blob over "W".
9	IX	Numeral raised. Space below "2 Cents."	Numeral raised. No space above or below "2 Cents."	Numeral raised. Space above "2 Cents."	Numeral normal. "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" normal length.	Numeral normal. "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" spread out.
10	X	UL nar. vert. gap. LL vert. gap. No break in line above "GE".	UL nar. vert. gap. LL closed. No break in line above "GE".	UL vert. gap. LL open. No break in line above "GE".	LL nar. open. Break in line above "GE".	LL closed, blob. Break in line above "GE".

Fig. 8. Proposed basis for classifying the typographic varieties of Hawaii No. 16.

A table like this can be revised from time to time as new varieties are found. Existing varieties can be moved, replaced or described differently whenever the need to do so arises.



TYPE X

—	Plate B	Plate C	Plate D	Plate E

According to the fragment of type X, which is shown in Crocker's "PLATE C", the first press run should be represented by a variety with a vertical gap in the lower left corner and a narrow vertical gap in the upper left corner. The early 1862 variety seems to meet this requirement but it does not meet the requirement of an unbroken rule above "GE". So far we have been unable to find a copy for the first press run that meets all the requirements.

Summary

Let us see, now, where we stand. We have found almost enough varieties to reconstruct five plates. Four of these represent clearly indicated press runs. The early 1862 press run is not based upon as firm evidence as the others, but the circumstantial evidence indicates that there could have been a press run either late in 1860 or early in 1862. The latter has been chosen as being the more likely choice because of the similarity to No. 14 in many of the types.

The sequence has been fairly well established in those positions where some of the type matter was relocated by the printer. Where the only changes to be seen were due to shifting type, the sequence can sometimes be worked out by a process of elimination. This, however, is not possible in every case.

Further evidence will be required and we feel confident that given this preliminary outline of the problem, collectors will in the future be able to fill in the gaps and make any necessary revisions that their findings will reveal.

The aim in all this is not to plate for the sake of plating alone, so much as it is to clarify the status of the many major and minor varieties of No. 16. Any collector with a few copies in his collection is entitled to know what he has and where it belongs.

References

1. "Chas. A. Wilson Collection of Hawaii", H. R. Harmer, Inc., Auction Sale Catalogue (New York), May 11, 1943.
2. "Alfred H. Caspary Collection, Sale 10", H. R. Harmer, Inc., Auction Sale Catalogue (New York), October 8, 1957.
3. Henry J. Crocker, *Hawaiian Numerals* (San Francisco, 1909), p. 44.
This is a horizontal pair of no. 16, type IV on the left and type I on the right. We can be sure that the stamps were cancelled on April 27th, 1860 and not in 1859 as Crocker was led to believe. The positions are reversed in this pair because each stamp is from a different position.
4. "Arthur Hind Collection, 11th Sale", H. R. Harmer, Ltd. (London), June 27, 1935.
5. The early dates of use also indicate that the severed pair is from the first press run. In the words of Crocker the two stamps "are on original covers and were mailed to the same party — one letter on January 24, 1860, and the next letter — on January 28, 1860." (Crocker, p. 49).
6. Henry A. Meyer, *compiler*, Frederic R. Harris, William J. Davey, John K. Bash and others, *Hawaii, Its Stamps and Postal History*, Philatelic Foundation (New York, 1948), p. 67.

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.

The purpose of this feature introduced in 1958 has not been completely understood by some members. "Uncommon Usage" is what seems to confuse. A freak use of a common stamp on cover does not qualify. Such odd usage ranks similar to stamps that are printer's waste or found with unusual perforations that do not achieve standard catalog recognition.

What our readers wish to see is a properly used cover having a common stamp that catalogs for little. But on cover this item's value is many times the standard catalog price for the stamp off cover, either unused or used.

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.

UNITED STATES

Hawaii (Sandwich Islands) to New Bedford, Mass.

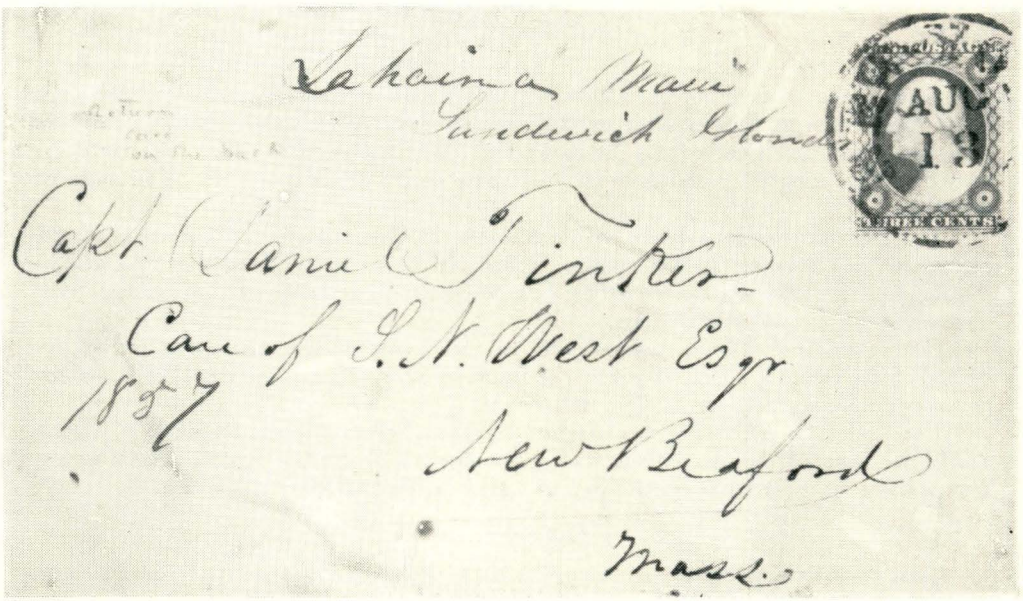


Photo by L. W. Giles

This illustrated cover bears a copy of the common U. S. 3c 1857 stamp. It is cancelled New York, N. Y. August 13, 1857 and the cover is addressed to New Bedford, Mass.

This originated in the then Sandwich Islands (now Hawaii) from the island of Lahaina, Maui as inscribed on the top of this cover to the left of the stamp. It was carried privately outside of the mails by ship—possibly sailing around the Horn. When it reached New York, the 3c stamp was affixed to this cover and mailed on to New Bedford, Mass.

Before me are auction catalogs of famous collections like Caspary, Admiral Harris, Tows, Knapp, Worthington, Seybold and many others, but I can find no similar cover to the one herewith illustrated. *(Emmerson C. Krug)*

FRENCH COLONIES

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

By ROBERT G. STONE

(Continued From Vol. 38 Page 28)

Plate and Sheet Layout.—The full plates were settings of either six groups of movable clichés or six galvanos, each group or galvano embracing two adjacent but separate panes of 25 subjects; thus the full plate totalled 300 subjects in all. The six groups-of-50 or six galvanos-of-50 were disposed three deep, side-by-side in two vertical columns.[4] The horizontal spaces between groups or galvanos equalled the height of one stamp, and the vertical space between the two columns was about 28 mm wide. The two columns could be separated, if desired, making half-plates of 150; and in some cases only a single half-plate was made. Individual panes consisted of 5 rows of 5 subjects each, the gutter *(intervalle)* between panes of the same group of 50 or of the same galvano being a little over half the width of a stamp. Spacing between clichés or subjects averaged 1.6 mm, ranging from 1 to 2 mm (— the variation is due mainly to use of movable clichés but there is also some variation from galvano to galvano).

In the smaller press runs the sheets were struck off by two successive operations from a half-plate (150), one impression beside the other. However, when printing thus from a half-plate the second operation was reversed in direction giving a tête-bêche or "wind-mill sails" arrangement *(en ailes du moulin)* of the two half-plate impressions. This "work and turn" method was less costly in make-ready and imposition than printing from full plates. Most if not all the Sage colonial stamps were printed that way. However, there are indications that even in the French Sage printings from full plates, the two half-plates were usually looked up in tête-bêche arrangement. The sheets of 300 were always divided (by the printery?) into half-sheets of 150 before being shipped to the postoffices. No full sheets of 300 are extant. (Thus inter-pane pairs are possible only from the same half-sheet; indeed the horizontal ones are known though rare.)

On the earliest printings (to 1878?) control marks were handstamped in the margins as in previous issues. From about 1877 or 1878 on they punched in the outer sheet margins to the side of each pane a set of large holes *(trous)* in the form of an arc between two triangles. It has long been asserted in France that these took the place of the handstamped control marks. However, S. G. Rich has a hypothesis that these holes were made expressly for inserting the half-sheets in postoffice binders and that the tête-bêche printing of the half-sheets was done to bring the wider outside margin (needed for the holes) always on the left side of the half-sheet. We admit that the idea of the holes being control marks seems implausible, but French sources[4,17] indicate existence of some right-hand sheets which implies half-sheets with holes in the *right* margin. So the question remains open. On the other hand, Maury (Col. T.-P., March 1900) in reporting on a visit to the plant where the French stamps were printed, described how the accounting officer verified the paper stock by perforating the margins of all sheets instead of using the former "Contrôle/T. P." handstamp which was too easy to imitate. He also stated the perforations, however, were made either in the left *or* right sheet margins.

Not to be confused with these large holes are the rows of about 20 small holes along right and left margins of all full sheets, made by pins holding the sheets for the gumming operation.



Fig. 42. Cover from Port-Louis, Guadeloupe, 1882, 25c yellow-brown Sage prepaying the "universal" UPU rate. This 25c stamp was predominantly used for this rate from Guadeloupe during 1880-82; prior to that the 25c Ceres was used and afterwards the 25c Dubois.

Sequence of Printings.—It is generally assumed that all the colonial Sage stamps were printed from plates which had already been used and/or were used later for printing French stamps. Although the history of the individual plates is virtually unknown, we judge that a number of plates of each value must have been made in order to accomplish the extensive French printings without more evidence of wear than is found. In some instances the colonial printings may have been run from brand new plates; this was certainly the case with the 20c Type II and the 40c Type II, as these were printed for the colonies years before they were issued in France.

The practice begun in the 1860's of printing annual supplies of stamps against the requirements compiled by the Ministry from the various colonies, was continued throughout the period of the Sage issue *(Dépeche Ministeriel,* 18 June 1876). Because the Ministry of Colonies continued to forward as heretofore its stamp orders to the Mint rather than direct to the Bank of France, Dr. Bouvet[1] was able to recover from the archives of the Mint some basic information about dates and sizes of the colonial printings. (Data of this type was not preserved in the archives of other Ministries nor of the Bank of France and hence is unobtainable for the French Sage stamps). The records indicate that there were only four general colonial Sage printings, ranging from December 1876 to January 1880, plus two special or supplementary printings (for St. Pierre-Miquelon and Senegal) in 1879. The order for the December 1876 printing was sent to the Mint on 18 October 1876.

In comparing the dates of printing (completion of manufacture by the Bank of France) with the earliest known dates of use in various colonies[9] one is struck by the generally long delay in issuing the stamps to the public; usually it was 5 or 6 months, but in some cases amounted to 1, 2, or even 5 years! While somewhat earlier-dated cancels will undoubtedly



Fig. 43. Front of local letter mailed from and addressed to Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, 1879, at the 10c rate franked with 10c black Sage stamp. This rate is extremely rare on cover (corresponds to "drop-letter" in US).

turn up, we are nevertheless dealing with a real phenomenon that calls for explanation. In certain colonies at least (and this includes Guadeloupe), large stocks of the Ceres and some Napoleons were remaining in 1877 when the first Sage appeared (see Chapters II and III). It is tempting to conclude that the existence of these stocks led the officials to temporarily withhold the Sage from sale. A difficulty with this hypothesis is that the lags continued through all four Sage printings, though less for the last two, and could have been rendered unnecessary after the first printing merely by reducing the subsequent orders for reprintings. Also we recall that in Guadeloupe, for example, the Ceres 1872-76 stamps were generally put on sale immediately after receipt from Paris even though large supplies of the 1871 Issue were still on hand. However, the second Sage colonial printing (Feb. 1, 1878) was very much smaller than the first one. This fact can be taken to reflect a cut-back in orders in view of the overstocking. In certain colonies the placing on sale of several of the denominations may have been deferred because they were very little needed, there being no common rates for them at the time of issue. This problem obviously must be treated separately for each colony; with regard to Guadeloupe we shall return to it later.

Denominations.—It will be noted that 2c, 4c, 35c, 75c, and 1Fr. denominations appear in the general issues for the first time with the Sage. The order for the 1876 printing originally included 5Fr stamps. As plates for that denomination in the Sage design had not yet been prepared, the order was changed to substitute additional 1Fr stamps. However, later, after the 5Fr Sage had been issued in France (1877), the colonies never ordered any. (It is very questionable whether there would have been sufficient need for them even in 1876). The dropping of the 1Fr denomination and substitution of the 75c in 1878 was decided only by a lack of usable 1Fr French plates at the time the print order went in. But in the last two printings the 75c was retained in lieu of the 1Fr, even though new 1Fr plates were then available. The reason for this was probably inertia, but perhaps it was on account of the general lowering of the foreign postage rates in 1878-79. In 1880, 3c yellow, 3c gray (1878?), and 1Fr. (Type II) stamps apparently were prepared for the colonies but not issued, possibly because the colonies refused to order them. A few of the Type II 1Fr. unissued stamps "leaked" to some places in the colonies as several are known[9] cancelled at Hanoi in the 1880's and also one at St.-Pierre, Reunion, in 1891;[15] a pane of 25 of them was even sold at the St.-Pierre-Miquelon post office![15]



Fig. 44. Two local letters of Martinique, one franked with the 20c red-on-green Sage stamp (from Gros Morne), the other with two 10c black Sage stamps. The letter with the 20c stamp was actually sent from Tracée, a large plantation settlement which did not have a postoffice, but which was on the postroad; the sender paid the courrier in cash and wrote "franche" at the upper left, and the stamp was put on at the next postoffice.

Paper and Gum

The Sage issues were printed on papers rather thinner on the average than those of preceding issues,[10] but otherwise quite variable, sometimes semi-transparent and brittle, sometimes thick and porous. The paper is of a white stock, on the printing side of which a background color was typographed with a block prior to printing the stamps (—a thin line was left white down the middle of the sheet as a guide for the cutting operation). This method of coloring the paper was adopted by the Bank of France in preference to the old method of the Mint because of the flexibility and economy in not having to order the paper far in advance in separate lots for each denomination. The colorless varnish applied to the paper of previous issues was no longer used. The color block extends some 8-11 mm beyond the marginal stamps of the sheet but not to the edge of the sheet. Some sheets were color printed on both sides (that on the back by accidental set-off from the printing roller) or were overinked so that some of the color penetrated through on the thinner papers; in



Fig. 45. Strip of three of the 2c green on a piece of the "Gazette Officielle des Iles de St. Pierre et Miquelon" for 1 March 1879; one stamp of 2c has been cut off, the rate being 8c for such printed matter sent to a foreign country (UPU), probably Nova Scotia in this case. The covers, circulars, or newspapers with the printed-matter rate are very rare from any colony.

other cases the transparency of the paper (and gum) makes it seem to be partly colored through.

The gum is smooth or slightly cracked and transparent (it sometimes even makes the stamp design visible from the back), but under the lens a streaked or pebbly effect is noticeable. As a rule the gum extends to the edge of the sheet. It is very doubtful[10] that any sheets were sent from Paris ungummed, as claimed by some cataloguers[9], but the sheets did sometimes stick together under tropical conditions and these, if not destroyed (as possibly in case of the 25c black[10]), may have been degummed and regummed, or sold ungummed, in the colonies.

Colors

With only four printings, each of them containing some intentional color changes, there are fewer shades to deal with than in the case of the Eagle and 1872-76 issues. The hue of those colors used for more than one printing was apt to vary noticeably, as in the 2c, 4c, 5c, 20c, and 75c. Otherwise the shades result from more or less subtle variations in chroma or brightness, or in the paper tinting. Assignment of shades (and even of some of the color changes) to particular printings must in many cases be very tentative, because the colonial Sage have not yet been carefully studied from this point of view. However, Bouvet[1] has expressed some opinions as to the colors or shades of the printings, and we have usually followed him, especially on the more difficult points. Also the lag in issuance, discussed

above, greatly complicates the problem:—one has to consider the chances that later printings were actually used before or as soon as the earlier ones (most probable for the 2c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, and 75c).

The several color changes in given denominations of this issue merely followed the corresponding changes in French stamps; in fact the Colonies had to follow all the French color changes.

The length of the Sage series posed a difficulty in meeting the administration's aim of having each denomination in a distinctive color; there were 15 stamps to share only seven major spectrum hues! It was decided, therefore, to print all the 1-10c values in green, trusting that the large size of the numerals would obviate any confusion. But this proved to be hard on the postal clerks, so in 1878 it was managed to give each value a different color by introducing some papertints differing in hue from the stamp color. Some of the 1878 changes came about because the letter rates in France were being lowered and the administration desired to retain (as done since 1850) the blue color for the stamp having denomination equal to the basic domestic letter rate. As a result the colonies had to follow the shift of blue from the 25c to the 15c, even though the basic internal letter rate was not lowered in the colonies at that time (—in fact the internal rate in the colonies remained at 20c from 1859 to 1878-86). The new 25c black was printed on such a dark red paper that cancellations on it were being overlooked; soon (1879) it was changed to yellow, requiring the French 3c yellow to be reissued in gray. Along with the 1878 color changes it had been decided to change the 20c from brown to red on green, presumably to avoid confusion with the 2c and 30c; however, only the colonial 20c was actually changed to red on green at that time, the French 20c not being printed again until 1884.

When the color was the same as that of the contemporary French stamps, as was usually the case, the shade on the colonial approximates that of the French stamps printed at about the same time. However, in two cases the colonial stamp was, for the given denomination, in a Type *and color* which did not appear in the Metropolitan issue until several years later: viz., the 20c Type II and the 40c Type I (see Table under "Printing", above).

Some of the second (1878) printing of the 75c are said[12] to have been printed with an "aniline" (i. e., fugitive) ink having a peculiar bright or light rose hue. We believe this is not a faded color, but merely the appearance of the scarce copies printed on pale or very light (instead of very pale) rosy paper. A deep rose-red shade of the 75c of 1880 (3rd printing), called "currant" *(groseille)* by the French, is much sought for. Perhaps the most remarkable shades are the deep brownish-red 20c and the deep green 5c.

Minor Varieties

Aside from the differences between Type I and II, no constant die or plate varieties are recorded for the colonial Sage. On the otherhand, one encounters many worn impressions in which the background and other lines are fuzzy and broken in many places; a broken "B" in "Republique" on the 2c green is well-known, but the very worn and defective examples such as those in which the fine engraver's inscription at bottom becomes quite eroded and illegible (mostly Type IIs) have not been seen on the colonials. It is among the 20c of 1880, 10c of 1878 and 30c of 1876 that one is most apt to find the worn impressions; of these, only the 30c could be from the worn stereos or coin-transfers. Variations in inking and in dirtiness of the plates are marked and may be confused with wear effects. The pairs of Type I and Type II se-tenant are not known of colonial Sage.

Private perforations of all denominations are cited, again supposedly from Cochinchina and very dubious. The stamps (of all values) overprinted by letterpress with the word "Spécimen" (diagonally up from left to right) came from placards originally displayed in the postoffices of Cochinchina to inform the public of the available issues.[9] Essays of unissued overprints reading "MADAGASCAR" and "ANNAM ET TONKIN" on 15c Sage in various colors corresponding to those of the French or colonial 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 25c were catalogued by Marconnet; presumably they are extremely rare.

Many French Sage (1c-40c) are frequently found with reversed roll-transfer impressions (set-offs) of the design printed on the back.[4] Maury noted this also on a 15c blue imper-



Fig. 46. Pair of 4c brown-lilac Sage on envelope used to send prices current from Martinique to US, Nov. 1879 (8c UPU printed-matter rate).

forate Sage. However, it is not a colonial stamp but printer's waste of French printings—we have seen the 20c brown likewise.

The varieties of French Sage with background color printed on back as well as front, are not reported on colonials, but might exist. Double prints are printer's waste.

Forgeries

The rare colonial colors of the 15c and 25c are imitated by cutting the perforations off French stamps and adding margins, washing off the French cancels and other schemes. The 25c black exists in complete counterfeit, with fake cancel (mostly of "Papeete").[10] This stamp presents difficulties in distinguishing it from French proofs, imperforates and reprints as well as from the forgeries. The very thorough study by Bouvet should be consulted for guidance.[10] He notes that some Granet reprints (1887) of the 25c black have been given false or philatelic colonial cancels—the stamp was used only at a few offices between May 1879 and February 1880 (see below). 1Fr. stamps with fiscal pen cancels washed off are sometimes offered as mint. We have seen a bisected 1Fr. on piece with fake New Caledonia cancellation.

Obliterations and Postmarks

Lozenges of most colonies are unknown on the Sage issue, dated postmarks having officially replaced lozenges in July 1876; however, in Guadeloupe a few small offices continued to use lozenges after 1877, some offices in Martinique to 1879, in Mayotte to 1880, and several offices in Reunion until the later 1880's. The dated postmarks found on the Sage are mainly of three or four standard colonial types in use between 1865 and 1866 (see Langlois and Bourselet[18]). A considerable variety of the French paquebot cancels are also seen (mostly on the 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40c and 1 Fr). Even French and exceptional Algerian postmarks are known[9]. (From March to July, 1880, numbers of covers with 20c brown and 25c ultramarine colonial Sage were mailed at St. Germain-les-Belles, France, and delivered without being charged due.) As to the diagonal handstamp "SÉNÉGAL", see Chapter V.

Quantities shipped to various colonies are known only for the two small supplementary printings (see "Quantities Printed—"). Even published philatelic observations bearing on the scarcity of each stamp in each colony are very fragmentary.[1,19] Judging from the cancellations,[1,10,21,13,19] there is hardly one of the Sage (except perhaps the 5c and 20c) which certainly went to all colonies (same ones as received Ceres issue), and several of them are known to have been sent to only a few colonies; thus the 25c blue went only to Senegal,

Mayotte, Nossi-Bé and New Caledonia; and the 25c black only to New Caledonia, Mayotte and Nossi-Bé. The accompanying Table sets forth the Sage distribution and uses by stamp and colony as far as we have been able to determine from the scanty literature[1,10,11,19] and limited personal observation; the uses marked "X" are not necessarily therefore very rare or non-existent. To sum up the situation, however, it is probably safe to say that most of the stamps are from perhaps half of the colonies rare or non-existent; only the 5c green, 15c blue, 20c brown, 25c ultramarine, 35c, and 40c even approached a universal use.

TABLE OF RELATIVE SCARCITY OF COLONIAL SAGE ISSUE IN VARIOUS COLONIES, ETC.

COLONY	1c GR.	1c BLK	2c GR.	2c BR	4c GR.	4c BR.	5c GR.	10c GR.	10c BLK.	15c GR.	15c BL.	20c BR.	20c GR.	25c YEL.	25c ULT.	25c BLUE	25c BLK.	30c BR.	35c YEL.	40c ORG.	75c ROSE	1 FR. OLIVE
GUADELOUPE (LOZ)	N	C	S	C	S	C/O	VS	AE	C	N	C/L	C	C	C	AE/L	AE/L	AE/L	AE/O	C/O	N	S/L/O	AE
MARTINIQUE (LOZ)	C	AE	C	AE	C	C	C	C	C	VS	R	C	C	N	C	NAE	N	C	C	C	VS	S
GUIANA	VS	X	R	R	VR	X	VS	R	X	VR	R	S/L	X	VS	S	N	N	R/O	R/O	S/O	S/L/O	C/O
ST. PIERRE & MIQ	VR	VR	VS	N	VS	R	S	S	N	R	VS	S	VS	C	S	N	N	VS	R/O	R/O	S/O	R/O
GABON	E	X	X	X	X	VR	R	X	G?	X	VR	VR/L	G?	N?	VS	N	N	L/AE	L/AE	R	L/AE	X
SENEGAL(& GORÉE)	VR	VR	VR	R	VR	VR	VS	NAE	S	VR	C	C	N	N	S/L	VS/L	N	N	S	C	C/L	S
REUNION (LOZ)	C	N	C	C	C/L	VR	C	C	N	R	C	C	C	NAE	C/L	N	NAE	S/L/O	S/O	C/L/O	S/L/O	S/L/O
MAYOTTE (LOZ)	VR	X	X	X	X	X	VR	G?	X	VR	G?	R	X	VS	N?	R	R	S	C	C	S/L	VS
NOSSI-BÉ (LOZ)	X	X	X	X	X	X	G?	G?	G?	VR	G?	G?	G?	R	E	R	R	VR	X	S/O	X	X
COCHIN CHINA*	VS/L	AE	VS/L	VS/L	C	VS/L	S/L	C/L	R/L	S	C/L	C	N	N	C/L	N	N	C/L	C/L	C/L	S/L	C/L
INDIA (LOZ)	VR	S	VS	N	VS	S	VS	VS	X	C/L	N	C/L	N	N	S	N	N	VS	C/O	C/O	X	X
NEW CALEDONIA	R	R	VS	S	R	R/O	C	C	C	VS	S	C/O	VS	S	VR	VS	R	C/O	C/L/O	C/O	S/O	C/L/O
OCEANIA	X	X	X	VR/L	E	R/L	E	G?	VR	X	G?	VR	X	S	VS	N	NAE	X	VS/O	C/O	X	VS/O
FR. PAQUEBOT	X	X	AVR	AS	AVR	AVR	AVS	AS	AS	AR	AS	AS	AS	AVR	AC	AVR	N	AVR	AVR	AS	AVR	AR
FRANCE	N	N	AE	N	N	N	AR	N	N	N	N	AR	N	N	AR	N	N	AE	N	N	N	N
ALGERIA	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	NAE	N	N	N	N	N	AE	N	AE	N	N	N	N	N	N
MADAGASCAR	L/AE			L/AE			L/AE	L/AE				L/AE			L/AVR						L/AE	
GUINEA																					L/VR	L/AE
SOUDAN																					L/VR	

NOTES: G? = THESE VERY LIKELY ISSUED BUT NO REPORTS HAVE COME TO OUR ATTENTION.
* = MOST DENOMINATIONS PROBABLY USED IN ANNAM, TONKIN & CAMBODIA AS WELL.
(LOZ) = LOZENGES STILL USED TO SOME EXTENT IN THESE COLONIES ON SAGE STAMPS

The 1Fr found extensive fiscal use (pen cancel) in Indochina and New Caledonia during the 1880's.

The number of post offices was of course greater than in former times; and in that sense at least a greater variety of cancellations should be found on Sage than on preceding colonial issues.

In view of the need for documentation, the Sage offer opportunities of wide scope and interest for the pure cancellation student. Unfortunately, philatelic "cancelling to order" became a common practice in the colonies during the 1880's and many late stocks of Sage met this fate. For example, cancels of "D'Zaoud'Zi" (Mayotte), dated 1 May 1881, are frequent on the 40c and 1Fr.[1] Several counterfeit postmarks are reported.[19]

Most of the stamps are rather scarcer mint than used, though many catalogues fail to indicate this in general. Cataloguers do agree in listing as *much* rarer mint the 10c green, 20c brown, 20c green, 25c ultramarine, blue, and yellow, and the 40c; because these were among the most-used denominations, probably few of them remained in postoffices by 1885. In addition, certain small printings (1879 supplementaries, e. g.) of otherwise common stamps are practically unobtainable mint.

Guadeloupe.—Because the duration of use of Sage stamps in Guadeloupe cancels found on them are few. However, postmarks of many small offices are frequently seen on the 10c, 20c and 25c. Mostly the Guadeloupe postmarks[13] are of Types E, F, and K of Langlois and Bourselet;[18] the odd Type G with misspelling "Gouadeloupe" (1885-) is very rare on this issue. Lozenges of Pointe-a-Pitre ("GPE"), Moule, Capesterre, Sainte-Anne and Grand-Bourg may be found exceptionally.[13]

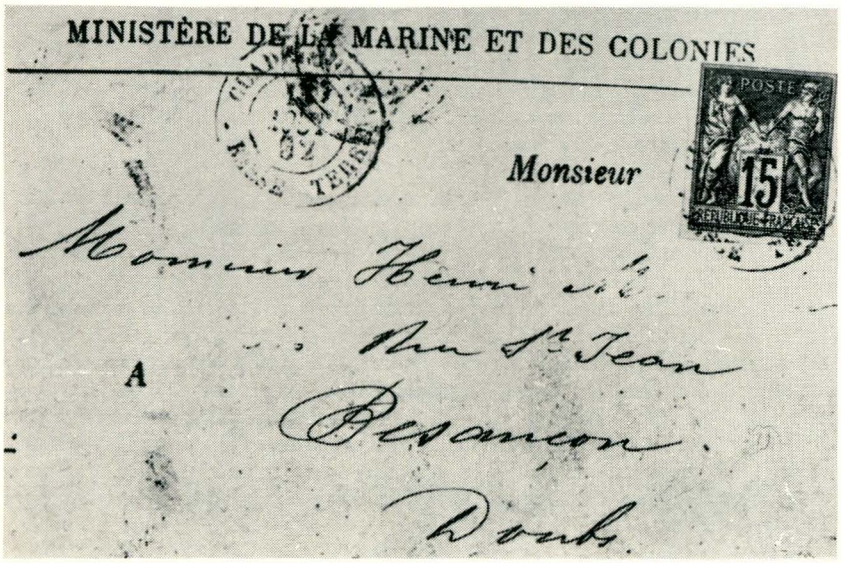


Fig. 47. Military franchise cover from Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, to France, 1882, franked with 15c blue Sage; the endorsement of the sender's Commander is on the back, as required by regulations in order to enjoy the reduced rate. The 15c Sage was extensively used for this rate in Guadeloupe from 1882 to 1886, when the 15c Dubois began to be used. Up to 1883 the 15c Ceres was generally used (overstocked).

Entires

Owing to the relatively short periods during which so many of the Sage were current and to the often small printings, as well as to the fact that after 1880 commercial archives (or at least the covers) were not saved so generally as before, entire letters and covers are scarce and even for some common denominations really rare. This is a fact not widely appreciated as long as the Sage issue remains unpopular. In this connection, it should be noted that a larger proportion of the Sage printings than of previous issues (except possibly the Eagles) has remained in the mint state; and that only a small part (less than 3%) of the Sage was later overprinted (see "Quantities Printed"). With the above points in mind, a perusal of the quantities printed (Table below, and appended Synoptic Table) will convince one that Sage covers should be just as desirable if not more so than Eagle and Ceres covers.

Sage covers show much less use of multiples and combinations that in case of previous issues, for the foreign postage rates were now more generally matched by the stamp denominations. The 15c and 20c internal letter rates and the 25c foreign letter rate (UPU) are the commonest.[14] Through influence of the UPU, French and colonial foreign rates were reduced from 1876 to 1879 in several steps (see Appendix to Chapter I). As a result the 40c and 35c (or 30c) stamps in succession each had a short period of predominant use for *foreign* rates; after them (1881-) the 25c rate prevailed, but in a short time the Sage was superseded by the Dubois Issue (1881). Thus, covers with even the regular foreign frankings and their corresponding denominations are considerably scarcer than one might expect. We consider the frankings and rates of this early UPU transition period to be the most interesting phase of colonial Sage postal history; a great deal remains to be learned about it, the details differing from colony to colony.[14]

The formula postcards of Cochinchina, French Colonies, Guadeloupe and Reunion were sold with the 10c Sage stamps affixed, but only for a brief period and are mostly quite rare thus.

Guadeloupe.—The commonest frankings[14] from Guadeloupe are:—

8c printed-matter (circular) rate: 4+4; 2+2+2+2
10c postcard and local rates: 10c
15c military and inland-letter rates: 15c; 10+5
20c internal letter rate and postcard rates: 20c; 10+10
25c UPU foreign-letter rate: 25c (yellow); 20+5 (Ceres or Sage)
35c UPU foreign-letter rate: 35c
50c double foreign-letter rate: 25+25 (yellow)
75c triple foreign-letter, and registration rates: 25+25+25 (yellow); 75c France and other colonies

The 40c rate[14] to France and other colonies (1876-78) was franked only with Ceres stamps, or sometimes a pair of 20c Sage, the 40c Sage being one of those not supplied to Guadeloupe because of the large stocks of Ceres carried over. In fact, of the Sage frankings listed above, only the 8c, 20c, and 40c rates, are seen prior to 1879 or 1880. The 35c rate to UPU countries is a particularly scarce franking. Mixed frankings with Ceres stamps have been discussed under that Issue. Combinations of Sage and Dubois issues are noted throughout the 1880's but are very rare on commercial covers because single stamps were available to frank most rates. Combinations with the definitive issues of Guadeloupe (1884, 1887-92) (as well of other colonies) are commoner but usually philatelic. The formula postcards of Guadeloupe were sold or used with the 10c Sage stamps affixed during the years 1879-81.

Multiples

Even pairs are rare of 15c gray mint, the 25c blue, 25c black, and mint 25c yellow. Strips are generally scarce and very rare of the 15c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 75c—not even known of the 25c black. The blocks of four of the 15c gray, 20c brown mint, 25c blue, 25c black, and 25c yellow are very rare, more so mint then used—the 25c black is not recorded in a used block. Of other values blocks are more or less scarce, and while generally commoner mint, the 5c, 20c, 25c ultramarine and 40c blocks seem to be somewhat more frequent used. Specialists have long noted the existence of many fine mint blocks of the 2c third printing and of some large blocks of the 1Fr. cancelled in Guiana (—from gold shipments?). Mint panes of 50 of a number of values are known—for example, the Dwight Collection contained panes of 2c green, 20c green, and 35c—and a block of six of the mint 25c black!

Guadeloupe.—Multiples cancelled in Guadeloupe prior to 1885 are in general not common, except for the low denominations. Most of the used blocks are dated late and obviously of philatelic origin. We note frequent pairs of the 1c, 4c (8c rate), 20c and 25c. The 1c and 2c were often used there in strips of three and four but few have escaped the scissors.

Quantities Printed and Their Distribution

Quantities made of each value in the December 1876 and January 1878 general printings and in the two supplemental printings of 1879 are known from the documents uncovered by Bouvet.[1] Concerning the last two general printings (Dec. 1878, Jan. 1880) nothing is definite, for we can only make vague inferences from the perplexing and often scanty philatelic evidence. In the appended Synoptic Table the estimated quantities represent a reconciliation of Bouvet's and of our own impressions with prices in various catalogues, and where necessary made consistent with known tendencies in previous printings and issues as well as with later overprintings. The great disparity in quantities between the first and second printings is surprising. Evidently the first printing was much larger than required for one year's use. Either the colonies overestimated their needs for 1877 or the Ministry ordered an overage for reserve. After the small issue of January 1878, there must have been an increased requirement for 1879. However, neither of the last two general printings seems to have approached the first in size, and the 1880 printing was probably for most values even smaller than the December 1878 one. Bouvet was uncertain whether the 10c black and 20c brown were included in the December 1878 printing; we have assumed they were, as it seems consistent with the general pattern and other facts. In our reckonings of the quantities from observed scarcity we have allowed for the moderate numbers of the 30, 35, 40, 75c and 1Fr,

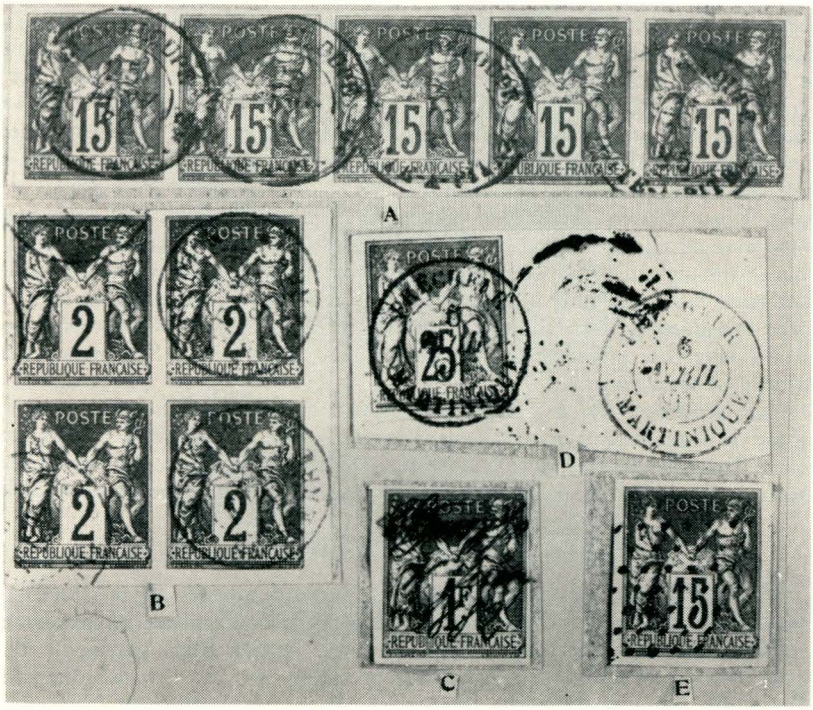


Fig. 48. (a) Strip of five 15c Sage blue used in Guadeloupe, 1886, a very rare multiple.
(b) Block of four 2c brown, cancelled Reunion 1890, probably philatelic as are nearly all used Sage blocks (collection of Louise Clémencon).
(c) 1Fr. Sage with pen cancel for fiscal use in Indochina, 1882.
(d) 25c ultramarine Sage postmarked "Précheur, Martinique", one of the towns destroyed by the Pelée eruption of 1902; the 25c ultramarine was usual stamp for prepaying the 25c rate in Martinique 1879-82.
(e) 15c blue Sage with very late use of lozenge of a small post office of Guadeloupe — only lozenges of Reunion and Martinique are common on Sage issue.

stamps that were overprinted in the colonies (see Tables below). Note, however, that over a third of the 30c were overprinted and, therefore, it should be the rarest *denomination* in the set. An unknown quantity of the 1Fr. denomination was used for fiscal purposes in several colonies.

Except for the two supplementary printings no figures on quantities sent to individual colonies have been discovered in the archives. The quantities overprinted in each colony are of interest in this connection (see Table herewith), as they suggest that certain colonies were much overstocked: Reunion, St. Pierre, and New Caledonia seem to have had large excesses of the 30, 35, and 40c, which values corresponded to the short-lived transitional U. P. U. overseas rates (see "Entires").

Estimated Sage Quantities Overprinted:

Reunion	192,000
St. Pierre-Miquelon	76,200
New Caledonia	59,250
Guadeloupe	30,000
Guiana	18,800
Tahiti	5,850
India (fiscals)	10,000
Nossi-Bé	300
Total	392,400

Guadeloupe.—Consumption of Sage in Guadeloupe commenced relatively late because large stocks of Ceres and Napoleon stamps remained on hand, as we have noted before. For the same reason the 1c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 40c, and 1Fr. of the first printing were not ordered by this colony, nor the 2c, 4c, 15c, 20c, 30c, and 40c of the second printing. This explains why Guadeloupe took so much smaller a proportion (1:10.4) of the Sage issue than it did of the preceding colonial issues (1:4.5-1:6.9); also the proportions of the 5c, 10c, and 15c taken were abnormally small (see Table below):—

Finally, from 1880 to 1883 nearly all the Sage printings which had been supplied to Guadeloupe were on sale concurrently. In the latter year the use of the Dubois Issue became predominant, although the 15c Ceres and Sage continued to meet all needs for that denomination until 1886. In early 1884 the 30c (which had never been put on sale), and 35c Sage stocks remaining on hand in the colony (probably about 10.000 of each) were overprinted. We note that the 25c yellow brown of 1880 was the only Sage stamp which was used primarily in Guadeloupe.

Very rare accidental use of the 25c ultramarine, the 40c, and the 1Fr., none of which were stocked at Guadeloupe, occurred there because these stamps were on sale at nearby Martinique. Examples of the 25c blue and the 25c black-on-red reported with Guadeloupe cancels dated in the 1890's are, of course, entirely philatelic[10] and of no postal significance.

The Granet Reprints, 1887

In 1887 the Minister of Posts, M. Granet, ordered reprints of certain French and colonial stamps to be made for presentation purposes.[3,4,9] They are all imperforate and usually without gum, only some of the Sage and Eagle reprints being gummed. They were printed from new plates using the original dies or clichés; the early writers disagree on the size of the sheets, but recent opinion follows Maury in stating that the Eagle, Ceres and Napoleon reprints were in sheets of 12 (4x3, wide spaced), and of 25 for the Sage (5x5 small margins, without white sheet borders). The paper and shades, especially of the paper tints, differ from the originals—though some shades are very similar to the original. The paper tinting was probably done only by the face color-block method. Impressions of the Eagle, Ceres, and Napoleon reprints are very good, but the Sage are all from worn clichés. It is said that the reprints give a characteristic yellow fluorescence under the ultraviolet lamp. The paper is generally thinner than used for the original printings, except for the Sage perhaps.

Of the colonies, the Granet reprints definitely include only the Eagle series. However,. the reprints of the 1c Napoleon laureated, the 10c (s. n.), 20c and 25c Ceres, and of most of the Sage series, being in colonial colors and imperforate too, have been considered by some people as reprints of the colonial stamps. There is really no logic in this view, for the entire reprint series is imperforate and all the colors are found in French stamps. Even the few reprint shades, which happened to resemble colonial shades, are also found in the French shades. A point is sometimes made of the fact that the Sage reprints include the denominations and Types prepared for the colonies but not issued to them (3c and 1Fr. Type II), although these also existed in the issued French Sage. Actually, the main factor in determining which Sage were included in the reprints was the availability of usable dies or clichés—by 1887 the Type I material was rather badly worn so all the reprints were by necessity or choice made with Type II material. This had the anomalous result that some of the Granet Type II's are in colors which in the originals existed only in Type I.

The Granet reprints are generally much scarcer than the mint French originals. In case of the Sage Granet, there is a chance of confusing them with the unissued imperforates of French Sage (both Types) put out for specimen purposes during 1876-1904,[4] which are even scarcer. Some of the latter may also be difficult to distinguish from the mint colonials, though in most cases the Type, paper, or shade[10] is different (see Table of The Occurence of Sage Stamps by Types, under "Printing"). The very rare "Regents" proofs are fine impressions on thick paper.[10]



Fig. 49. Block of four of the 40c, with sheet margins from lower left corner bearing the oval control mark in blue; this was not used on Sage printings after 1876 or '77. (Collection of Leo Goerth).

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14. R. G. Stone: "The Postage Rates of French Colonies", *Amer. Phil. Congr. Yearbook,* 1958.
15. *L'Écho de la Timbrologie,* 1904, p. 351.
16. S. G. Rich: "The Type Sage Stamps of France", *13th Amer. Phil. Congress, Dec. 5-7,*

1947, Detroit, pp. 127-139; "The Rough Stereotype 1876 Printing of Type Sage Stamps", *Collectors Club Philatelist,* vol. 35, no. 2, March 1956, pp. 135-138, 152.
17. G. Bertrand: *Mémorial Philatélique,* Vol. VI-2.
18. See references 18, 20, 24, 25 and 27 to Chapter III.
19. O. de Pomyers: *Les Précurseurs des Colonies Francaises.* G. P. F., Paris, 1935; *Les Premiers Timbres des Colonies Francaises,* Aubigny-sur-Ner, 1957.

SYNOPTIC TABLE OF THE SAGE (1876-80) ISSUE OF GENERAL ISSUES OF FRENCH COLONIES AS USED IN GUADELOUPE.

Printing №	Paris Print. Date	Type	Denomination & Color of Stamp	Color of the Paper (Background Tint)	Quantities Estimates in ( ) Total № Printed	Quantities Estimates in ( ) № Sent to GPE	Coefficients of Scarcity Dated Pmk	Coefficients of Scarcity Lozenge Mute	Coefficients of Scarcity Lozenge "GPE"
			1 CENTIME						
1	26.12.76	I	Green	Very Pale Green	174,000	—	—	—	—
2	1. 2.78	II	Black	Light Gray-Blue	618,000	(100,000)	1	25	—
3	11.12.78	II	Black	Light Bluish Gray	(200,000)	(75,000)	1	35	—
4	28.1.80	II	(Jet) Black	Very Light Gray (thin paper)	(200,000)	(50,000)	2	—	—
				Total	(1,192,000)	(225,000)			
			2 CENTIMES						
1	26.12.76	II	Deep Green	Pale to Very Pale Green	535,500	(60,000)	2	50	—
2	1. 2.78	II	("Van Dyke") Brown	Pale Yellow-Brown	15,000	(—?)	—?	—?	—
3	11.12.78	II	Reddish-Brown	" " "	(450,000)	(100,000)	1	25	—
4	28.1.80	II	Deep Reddish-Brown	Pale Yellow-Buff	(75,000)	(15,000)	5	?	—
				Total	(1,075,500)	(175,000)			
			4 CENTIMES						
1	26.12.76	I	Light Green	Pale to Very Pale Green	631,500	(60,000)	2	50	—
2	1. 2.78	II	Dark Brownish-Lilac	Pale to Very Pale Lilac Gray	48,000	—	—	—	—
3	11.12.78	II	" " "	Very Pale Bluish Gray	(400,000)	(90,000)	1	25	—
4	28.1.80	II	Deep " "	Very Light Gray-Blue	(200,000)	(40,000)	2	50	—
				Total	(1,279,000)	(190,000)			
			5 CENTIMES						
1	26.12.76	II	Green	Very Pale Green (crême)	976,500	(— ?)	—?	—?	—?
2	1.2.78	II	Light Green	Pale Yellow-Green	171,000	(10,000)	3	75	?
3	11.12.78	II	Emerald Green	Very Pale Grayish-Green	(500,000)	(— ?)	—?	—?	—?
Supp.	18.5.79	II	Green	Light Green	9.000	—	(St. Pierre & Miq. Only)		
4	28.1.80	II	Deep Green	Green	(400,000)	(30,000)	1	?	?
				Total	(2,056,500)	(40,000)			
			10 CENTIMES						
1	26.12.76	II	Green	Very Light to Pale Green	695,050	—	(1000)	—	—
2	1.2.78	II	Black	Pale Grayish Lavender	129,000	(25,000)	2	?	250
3	11.12.78	II	(Jet) Black	Light " "	(200,000)	(40,000)	1	?	250
				Total	(1,024,050)	(65,000)			
			15 CENTIMES						
1	26.12.76	II	Deep Brownish-Gray	Very Pale Gray ("gris d'acier")	229,500	—	—	—	—
2	1. 2. 78	II	" " "	Very Pale Bluish-Gray	42,000	—	—	—	—
3	11.12.78	II	Light Blue	" " Blue-Gray	(325,000)	(—?)	—?	—?	—?
Supp.	18.6.79	II	" "	" " " "	12,000	—	(St. Pierre & Miq. Only)		
Supp.	15.9.79	II	" "	" " " "	30,000	—	(Senegal Only)		
4	28.1.80	II	(Deep) Blue	Pale Blue-Gray; Light Gray	(125,000)	(35,000)	1/6	35/?	300/?
				Total	(763,500)	(35,000)			
			20 CENTIMES						
1	26.12.76	II	Reddish-Brown	Pale Yellow (-Brown?)	871,500	(175,000)	1	5	50
			Light Lilac-Brown	Pale Yellow-Buff			3	15	150
2	1. 2.78	II	Brown-Red	" " "	103,000	—	—	—	—
			Deep Brownish-Red	" " "					
3	11.12.78	II	Reddish-Brown	Very Pale Yellow-Buff	(300,000)	(50,000)	1	?	?
			Dark Reddish-Brown	Light Yellow-Buff			5	?	?
4	28.1.80	II	Deep Brick Red	Grayish Yellow Green	(600,000)	(150,000)	3	?	?
			Brick Red	Yellow Green; Light Yellow Green			1	?	?
				Total	(1,874,500)	(375,000)			

			25 CENTIMES						
1	26.12.76	II	ULTRAMARINE	WHITISH	958,500	—	(300)	—	(300)
2	1.2.78	II	(LIGHT) BLUE	PALE GRAY-BLUE	135,000	—	(1000)	—	—
3	11.12.78	II	BLACK	GRAYISH RED ("LACQUE ROUGE")	(20,000)	—	—	—	—
SUPP.	18.6.79	II	DEEP YELLOW-BROWN	VERY LIGHT YELLOW	15,000	—	(ST PIERRE & MIQ. ONLY)		
4	28.1.80	II	DEEP TO MOD. YELLOW-BROWN ("OCHRE")	LIGHT YELLOW	(200,000)	(125,000)	1	—	—
		II	YELLOW-BROWN	PALE YELLOW			2	—	—
				TOTAL	(1,328,500)	(125,000)			
			30 CENTIMES						
1	26.12.76	I	LIGHT BROWN	VERY PALE BROWN	238,500	(10,000)	(800)	—	—
2	1.2.78	I	BROWN	PALE BROWN	57,000	—	—	—	—
				TOTAL	295,500	(10,000)			
			35 CENTIMES						
3	11.12.78	II	DARK VIOLET	STRONG YELLOW	(200,000)	(20,000)	3	—	—
4	28.1.80	II	" "	DARK YELLOW	(350,000)	(50,000)	1	—	—
				TOTAL	(550,000)	(70,000)			
			40 CENTIMES						
1	26.12.76	I	RED ORANGE	PALE YELLOW	1,306,500	—	—	—	—
		I	DEEP RED ORANGE	VERY LIGHT YELLOW	231,000	—	—	—	—
				TOTAL	1,537,500	—			
			75 CENTIMES						
1	26.12.76	I	(DEEP) CARMINE-ROSE	VERY PALE ROSE	133,500	(10,000)	1	—	—
2	1.2.78	I	(BRILLIANT) ROSE ("ANILINE")	" " " ; PALE ROSE	60,000	(5,000)	2	—	—
4	28.1.80	I	(DEEP) CURRANT-RED ("GROSEILLE")	" " "	(50,000)	(5,000)	2	—	—
				TOTAL	(243,500)	(20,000)			
			1 FRANC						
1	26.12.76	I	OLIVE	VERY PALE OLIVE	598,500	(—?)	(400)	—	(400)
			WEAK OLIVE ("BRONZE GREEN")	" " "					
				TOTAL	598,500	(—?)			

Note: The scarcity factors in parentheses are for accidental usages.

(To Be Continued)

EDITORIALS (Continued From Page 104)

We must begin to discriminate. We must not blindly lump everything together for the same treatment simply out of consideration of not wishing to hurt the feelings of a few well-intended persons.

If we continue to report everything as a huge success, we shall only keep on fooling ourselves. The attendance at the run-of-the-mill stamp club meeting or exhibit is disappointingly small. Those in charge know this. The only possible way to attract more is to improve our philatelic affairs. Unless we are prepared for honest criticism, we shall continue with the same fare that with rare exceptions pleases only a handful. A stamp club cannot hope to entice the top philatelists to join in their activities unless a proper reception is planned. The guest speaker should have his expenses taken care of besides his transportation arranged and paid for. Those who continually disrupt a meeting should be cautioned. In a similar sense, if a club plans an exhibition hoping to have it a success, it should not undertake it unless more than one or two experienced philatelists will volunteer for the work. No exhibit is better than a poor one even if it receives complimentary press notices.

Too many critical remarks reach us about the number of poorly run philatelic affairs. Too many interested collectors complain. So the new policy should commence at once to praise only those who deserve it. A poorly-run affair by a stamp club or a national society in practice engenders more ill than good will. Philately will perform a great service for its own welfare if it discontinues the present practice of reporting all events with praise. More factual reporting may hurt the feelings of a few egotists, but it will satisfy the great majority who found fault with a poorly managed affair. If it is desired not to pan, then only those events that came off well should be reported. Lack of mention may be an equally effective means to improve our philatelic activities.

THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of January 21, 1959

Palestine, The Forerunners

The speaker and exhibitor for this meeting, *Mr. Sol Rozman,* of New York, N. Y., was invited to display a portion of his extensive collections after the Exhibition celebrating the tenth anniversary of the State of Israel (ISPEX). The Rozman collections were so outstanding that Mr. Louis Stich, as Chairman of the Program Committee, invited this philatelist to come before the members of this club.

With such vast holdings as seen at ISPEX 1958, it was easy for Mr. Rozman to fill every frame in the Meeting Room. The exhibit selected showed almost exclusively postal history and usage by material with stamps on or off covers, but with significant cancellations.

Mr. Rozman commenced his lecture with some remarks that greatly impressed the audience. They are now quoted substantially as he said them:

"We are now living in an age of hot and cold wars, of revolutions in many parts of the world, of Sputniks and Atlas missiles and of faster-than-sound Jet planes. With the world moving at such a fast pace, one hesitates to stop and think of the past, fearing that the future might pass him by to make him a 'has-been'. It is, therefore, really a pleasure and privilege to stand here before a group of philatelists, who because of a common interest in stamps, have learned to relax—and, more remarkable, not only to think of the past, but even be interested enough to make a study of the past. We are fortunate, because without the past, there can be no good future. I personally sometimes think that far too many today—and this includes world leaders—have forgotten the past in planning for the future. So with this picture of world chaos before us, I believe that it is very appropriate to present the philatelic foreruners of Palestine, a very small place on this planet, that was the birthplace of religion and morality, as most of us know."

Before speaking upon the material in the frames, Mr. Rozman decided that it would be helpful for the audience to be supplied with some background, especially those events that bear an important influence upon the philatelic history.

Palestine (Holy Land or Canaan) is a small country on the Mediterranean Sea about 120 miles long and 50 to 60 miles wide. It is the Mecca of religion and morality and thousands of books have been written about it. Palestine is a mountainous country with many famous caves, some of which are mentioned in the Bible, such as Machpelah where Abraham buried his wife and later he himself was laid to rest there. Its mountains are famous. The highest is Mt. Herman over 9,000 feet; the most famous Mt. Sinai, where Moses received the tablets and Mt. Moriah, where Abraham brought Isaac for the sacrifice, where Solomon and Herod built temples and where Mohamed received the Holy Koran from Allah. Palestine also has lowlands, the Dead Sea being the lowest in the world, 1250 feet below sea level.

Therefore, Mr. Rozman passed among the audience a clay tablet from the year 2250 B. C. of the Ur Dynasty. The first time Palestine or Canaan is mentioned in the Bible is when the Lord told Abraham to leave Ur and go to Canaan. Also a few very old maps were displayed, one especially received comment because it showed the waterways between the East and West, indicating the extreme importance of Palestine, located at the foot of the Mediterranean, the entrance for all trade and traffic between Europe and Asia.

Coming down to more modern times, there were no post offices, as we know them, established before 1840. Before this messages were carried in earlier times by couriers between a Sultan and persons of importance in rank or wealth. In the mid-19th century, several foreign powers, such as Austria, France and Russia had maintained post offices in Turkey under the so-called "Capitulation Privileges." But Turkey, even without a post

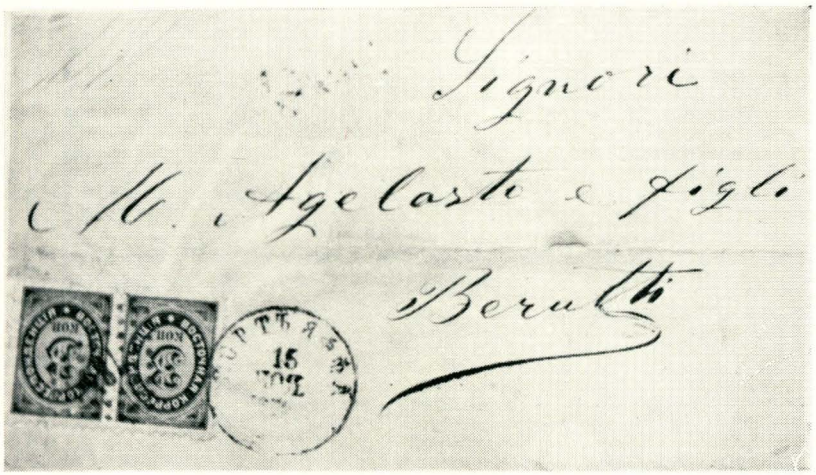


Fig. 1.

office of her own, had not been happy with this arrangement. In 1862 Turkey started her own mail system and by 1876 the foreign post offices were requested to leave. They refused and this resulted in an edict forbidding Turkish nationals to use the foreign post offices. When the Orient-Express was opened in 1888, Turkey forbade foreign post office mail on this train. However, France and Austria retaliated by refusing to accept Turkish mail on their ships, which covered most of the Mediterranean ports. This forced Turkey to yield, and, except for a few small incidents, foreign powers handled the mail until World War I started.

Meanwhile from 1862 to 1900, important roads were constructed in Palestine for travel and mail delivery. Some of these roads connected Jerusalem-Jaffa (1862), Jerusalem-Hebron (1890), Jerusalem-Jericho (1895) and Jaffa-Gaza (1900).

With this background, the material in the frames was discussed. First, came covers and cancellations from the Egyptian Post Office, which was established in 1871. Mr. Rozman showed the Jaffa seals. Outstanding was a stamp of Egypt with the rare 1871 Jaffa cancellation. Along with this he also exhibited a forged cancellation.

The Russian Post Office was represented with some outstanding material. The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation in 1774 permitted Russia to open a post office in Palestine. This was in done in 1852 and remained until 1914. In 1857 after the Crimean War, Russia organized an extensive mail service between Jerusalem, Jaffa and Odessa via "R. O. P. I. T." (Russian Co. For Navigation and Trade). Exhibited were pre-adhesive stamp covers one with a "boxed Jaffa PP" marking as early as 1852. The Russian Levant issues were shown complete.

One cover franked with a pair of the 3k. of Russia of the 1868 issue for use in the Turkish Empire had these stamps cancelled with the "784" diamond-shaped marking and to the right a scarce Port Jaffa cancellation dated November 15, 1871. (See Fig. 1). This cover was addressed to Beirut. A later cover to Brooklyn, N. Y. was franked with a block of four of the 10 para of the 1900 issue. The stamps are cancelled Jerusalem May 6, 1906 with also the Brooklyn, N. Y. arrival mark on the front dated June 7, 1906.

With the 1909-10 overprinted issue were two outstanding covers, although the speaker apologized that they were philatelic. Nevertheless, they have much to recommend them because the postal use of the high denominations of this issue is seldom seen. One cover with the "Jerusalem" overprints is cancelled April 25, 1910, going to Braunschweig, Germany via registered mail. The cover with the complete set of "Jaffa" overprints is cancelled Jaffa July 24, 1910 also went via registered mail to Braunschweig, Germany.

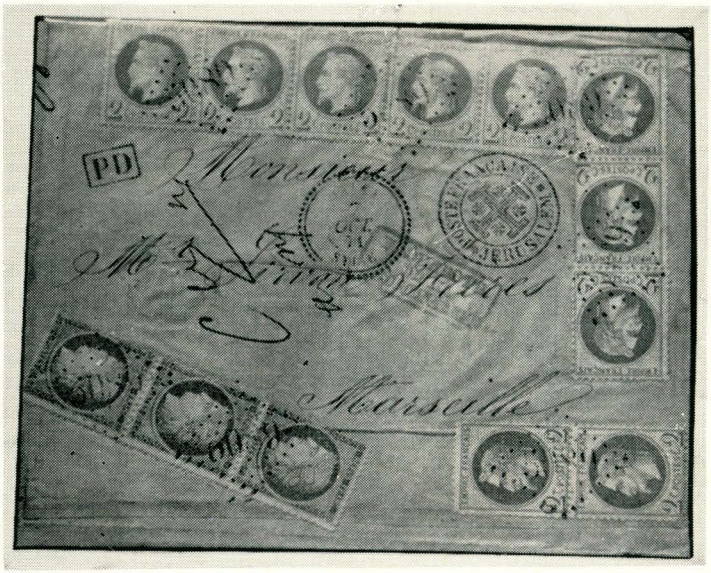


Fig. 2.

The French Post Office opened in Jaffa in 1852. The well-known "Jerusalem Cross" was shown and explained. France used her own stamps until 1885. First used was a canceller with a number in a dotted square. Then after 1876, when France joined the U. P. U., she changed to a circular cancellation with town and date. Many examples from this period were shown as well as the issues of the French Offices in Levant after 1885.

One cover that attracted much attention was a cover addressed to Marseille, France franked with a pair, one strip of three and another of five of the 2c red brown 1863-70 issue of France. Also affixed is a strip of three 20c dull blue stamps 1870-73 issue. All 13 stamps were cancelled with the then current large numeral obliterator (5089). The cover shows the Jerusalem "Cross" marking (showing that the cover originated in Jerusalem) and a Jaffa, Syria, October 7, 1871 postmark. In addition, it bears the rectangular "P. D." (Postage Due) marking and a rectangular Paquebot red postmark, reading "Paquebots de la Mediteranee" (Paquebot Service of the Mediterranean). (See Fig. 2).

Another scarce cover in the French group was one addressed to M. M. Rothschild & Son, London. It is franked in the lower left corner with the 40c orange and in the right with a 20c blue on bluish stamp of the 1862-71 issue of France. The numeral killer "5089" cancelled the stamps. This cover also has these postmarks—The Jerusalem Cross; Jaffa, Syria dated August 24, 1863; Par. An. V. Suez, September 3, 1863; Amb. Mars 2 and London, E. C. Paid September 6, 1863—all on the front. On the back are the Transit postmarks of Alexandria, Egypt, August 25, 1863 and another of Paris, France dated September 3, 1863.

The German Post Offices in Palestine opened in 1898 after a visit of Kaiser Wilhelm II. All the German Offices in Levant stamps were shown. A post card cancelled Jaffa October 25, 1898—an early postal use—with 20 para and a 1 piastre stamp of German Offices in the Turkish Empire stamps (Scott 9 and 10) of the 1889 issue was described in detail because it also bears the Dortmund, Germany November 1, 1898 arrival mark, which is a very fast mail service. Covers showing different town cancellations, registered mail use plus official mail and Post Office seals comprised the group.

The Italian Post Office opened in 1908. One cover showed a combination use of Italian and the 1908 issue of Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire stamps cancelled May 28, 1909 Jerusalem. A second cover cancelled Jerusalem February 22, 1913 to Austria with

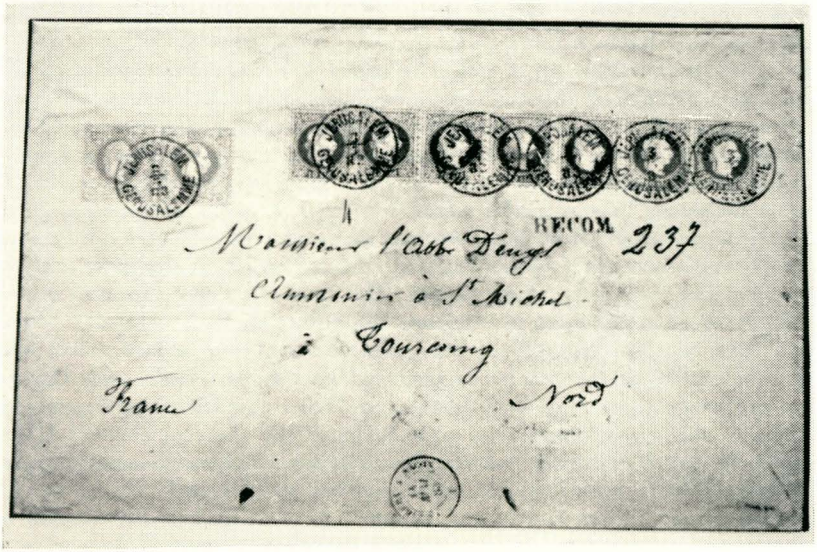


Fig. 3.

the Jerusalem overprinted stamps of the 1909 issue and another cover with the "J & V Florio & Co." black cancellation were the ones of major interest in this group.

Now described was the Austrian Post Office. This post office opened in 1852 in Haifa and Jaffa, and in 1859 in Jerusalem. The stamps were first issued in 1864. Austria was the most active of all the foreign countries. Her steamship lines gave the best service in the Mediterranean. Austria handled the most mail because many merchants came to Palestine and contacts had to be maintained. Some covers with Austrian Levant stamps are very scarce, both as to the stamps franking them and their usage. There was one with a strip of three and a single of the 2 soldi Lombardi-Venetia (Perf. 14) of 1863 issue cancelled March 5, 1863 and another with two pairs of the same stamp perforated 9½. Outstanding was a commercial cover, (See Fig. 3) sent by registered mail from Jerusalem to France on May 3, 1883 and franked with a strip of seven of the 10 soldi and a pair of the 50 soldi Lombardi-Venetia stamps.

And finally, a great range of Turkish Post Office covers and cancellations were discussed. The exhibitor sought to concentrate upon scarce cancellations from smaller places. Many Turkish cancels seldom seen were on exhibit.

After Mr. Rozman's lecture was concluded, Messrs. Haverbeck and Stich added some comments upon the extreme scarcity of some Russian and Austrian covers that the speaker had described with far too much modesty. This meeting concluded with the presentation of the Certificate of the Collectors Club to Mr. Rozman.

Meeting of February 4, 1959

First Issues of the World — Member Competition

This evening saw an unusual competition that proved most pleasing to the large group of members and guests in attendence as well as posing a difficult problem to the five judges chosen by President Haverbeck to decide upon the winners. Comprising the first issues of the world, the competition brought out no less than sixteen entrants that filled every frame in the meeting room. Three of the exhibits, those of the Philatelic Foundation, Miss Ethel Harper and Mr. Herbert Rosen, were not for competition.

President Haverbeck chose Henry M. Goodkind, George E. Burghard, Albert H. Higgins, Leon Walters and Herman Schloss as judges. Winners were to be determined

on the basis of completeness, presentation and philatelic knowledge. Each exhibitor was given five minutes to discuss his entry.

First of the evening's speakers was *Miss Ethel Harper,* appearing for *the Philatelic Foundation* which displayed material from *the Samuel Israel Collection of Cuba.* The exhibit, comprising the first postage stamps of Cuba, issued under Spanish Dominion in 1855, included sheets of the ½ real blue green, the 1 real gray green and the 2 real carmine as well as blocks and covers of these values. Use of the Y¼ overprint, both wide and narrow was shown. Of special interest in this section was the Y¼ overprint wide and narrow used together in pair on piece. Reference was also made to postal forgeries which were also shown. *This exhibit was not for competition. Miss Harper* succeeded herself with still another exhibit which was not in competition. She showed a frame made up of *the recent English Regionals* from Scotland, N. Ireland, Wales and the Isle of Mann. Represented by blocks, singles and first day covers, they earned the right to be included in the exhibit by being the first stamps ever issued for these regions. In accordance with English postal custom no names appear on these stamps to identify either government or region. However, such symbols as the Welsh dragon, the Scottish thistle and the flax plant of Ulster make them easy to locate. Of interest was the fact that seven different artists interpreted the single Dorothy Wilding portrait of the queen used for these isues.

Martin J. Taub's first issue of Israel, presented for him by Mr. M. Groden, followed. This rather complete exhibit showed a large variety of items, many of them quite unusual. Among them were the rare Eretz Israel and Yehunda essays, a unique cover, one of two known showing the complete first set with tabs and serial numbers and containing Tel Aviv cancels. There were tab blocks, imperfs, color varieties, shades as well as a set of high values, imprinted plate blocks which came from a sheet which was the only one of its kind ever found intact.

Ernest A. Kehr's rapid fire discussion of *the first issue of Egypt* engaged the audience next. Mr. Kehr managed to discuss printing methods, the history of the Egyptian Post Office and the salient points of his exhibit in the short time allotted to him, and managed to discuss them well. He showed the basic designs, the color varieties, some rare bisects, errors and an extremely rare first day cover, the only one known from the first issue. Mr. Kehr pointed out that the early Egyptian stamps, handled by Italian printers who were hard put to tell one value or design from another, were quite prone to plate errors. Tete beche, inverts and other forms of printing errors are fairly common.

The Penny Blacks of Great Britain, shown by *Edward E. Elkins* were next in line. There were many interesting covers in these two frames, one with a strip of four and two blues franking it. Mr. Elkins showed a block of twelve which is quite unusual and may be the only one of its size in this country. He also displayed an item autographed by King Carol of Rumania, copies of the penny black from the scarce plate, No. 4 and a rather unusual cover which was a Mulready turned inside out and then used again with a penny black to pay the postage.

Winthrop S. Boggs presented *the first issue of Afghanistan,* a collection that took him thirty years to accumulate and research. He showed 3 unused copies from plate A, which is almost unknown in this condition, his strip of three being the only one of its kind. He showed many unusual pieces on cover, some with the scarce blue cancels. He also showed a reconstructed plate. This exhibit, one of the best in existence, was truly remarkable.

Panama's first issue was described in some detail by *John N. Myer.* He pointed out that Scott was wrong in its classification in regard to those stamps printed on thick paper. In reality these are the first printings. Professor Myer discussed the various printings, settings and cancellations of these stamps. In addition to showing what was almost a complete sheet of this issue, he displayed various covers with handstamps and pen cancels from the various post offices of the period. Professor Myer concluded his talk by showing actual records from the official archives of Panama relating to the printing and issuance of these stamps.

Col. John F. Rider exhibited *the first issue* of Trans-Jordan which consisted of eight denominations of Palestine overprinted "East of Jordan." The overprints were applied by a woodblock, resulting in breakage in a number of the settings. He showed the extremely rare position 96 of which ten copies are known, commercially used covers, which are very scarce and other examples of this interesting issue.

Max Bass showed a mixture of first issues. He displayed stamps from Central, South and North America. Among the more interesting stamps shown was a U. S. cover of 1842 franked with a City Dispatch Post stamp, a fine St. Louis Bear, a Pony Express cover and others. South America was represented by Argentina #1. Ecuador #1, Chile #1, and by Bolivia #1 on cover, a block of six from the same country, and a cover with an unusual ship cancel. Costa Rica and Guatamala were also present.

A fine exhibit was shown By *Harry Heymans* comprising *the first issue of the Dutch East Indies.* Mr. Heymans showed these stamps in various positions and strips as well as on cover. He pointed out that all of these stamps were printed from two plates. Among the various covers he showed was a rare ship cancel, a Chinese cover and many rare town marks.

Moving to the other side of the world, *Mr. Michael Miller* of Baltimore, Md. showed *the first issue of the Danish West Indies.* These stamps, issued in 1855, were made in Denmark and shipped to the islands by boat. In transit they became damp, stuck together and had to be soaked apart, causing many sheets to be regummed. The new gum was brown or yellowish in contrast to the original white gum. A long controversy ensued as to who had done the regumming. Mr. Miller believes he has at last solved the mystery and can prove where, when and who applied the two different gums found on those stamps soaked apart. He showed scarce covers and a sheet of plate #2 as well as a reprint of the almost impossible to find sheet of plate #1. It was a pleasure to have Mr. Miller make this presentation, as it was his first talk before this club in 17 years.

President H. D. S. Haverbeck came up with a truly unique display of the extremely rare *Sind District Daks.* This was the first stamp issued in Asia, the first stamp issued in India proper and the first time these stamps had been shown at the club. These unusual stamps were issued in 1852 and embossed by De La Rue in sealing wax. Almost no perfect copies are known. Mr. Haverbeck showed one. He also showed in addition to the red, which was probably the first of these odd stamps, the blue on white wove paper, the lilac and the white. He pointed out that the cancels used on these stamps were adopted for the first all-India issues. The Sind Daks are the epitome of all classic rarities, shown almost as infrequently as they are found.

Nathan Hals carried the audience to *New Hebrides* with a comprehensive display of the first issue of that Condominium. He pointed out that one post office handled both the British and French stamps used on those islands and that many covers come with the stamps of both governments franking a single cover. Often they bear a mixture of cancellation and language. The first stamps were those of Fiji, obliterated by colored bars applied in one step to an entire sheet of 120. There are seven values with nine major catalog numbers because of a difference in the watermark on the ½d and 1s. These were printed on both single CA and multiple CA watermarked paper. Used copies are scarce except for local rates and inter-island rates.

Mexico put in an appearance when *Dr. Abner I. Weisman* showed an interesting study of the 2 real, yellow green of 1856. Dr. Weisman pointed out three characteristic cracks in the plates as evidenced on the stamps. Tracing these progressive breaks indicates that there were a number of plates used to produce the 2r. Dr. Weisman also discussed the Mexican Postal District system and the surcharges they used on this stamp. Fifty-five of each are needed for a complete set of them.

Vice-President *Louis Stich* showed a fine collection of *Lombardy-Venetia* on cover, mounted to show on small maps above the covers the route over which each have traveled. There were many scarce and unusually interesting cancels, high value combinations and rare town marks. Outstanding among these was a 15c plus an additional registration of 30c

not often seen.

Last of the exhibitors was *Mr. Herbert Rosen,* whose showing was *not for competition.* Mr. Rosen discussed the famous controversy between Chalmers and Rowland Hill regarding the origin of the postage stamp. He showed some early English and Colonial revenues all issued long before 1840. Each was in the form of an adhesive and had remarkable resemblance in design and background characteristics to the first issue of Great Britain. These stamps, it would seem, cast some doubt as to the true origination of the first adhesive stamp and should make an interesting piece of research when thoroughly explored.

Faced with this diverse and almost universally fine material, the judges had a difficult time in selecting the winners. Chairman Goodkind said that he regretted that all of the exhibits could not have been given an equal award. Their decision, reached after a lengthy discussion, was as follows:

FIRST:	Winthrop S. Boggs	*Afghanistan*
SECOND:	Michael Miller	*Danish West Indies*
THIRD:	John N. Myer	*Panama*
HONORABLE MENTION:	Dr. Abner I. Weisman	*Mexico*
HONORABLE MENTION:	Ernest A. Kehr	*Egypt*

(Ira S. Zweifach)

Meeting of February 18, 1959

United States Local Stamps

One of the most entertaining and informative evenings at the Collectors Club in several years occurred on the above date when *John R. Boker Jr.* addressed a well-attended group on the subject of United States Local stamps along with his personal experiences in this field. Mr. Boker commenced his lecture by describing how he had received a telephone call about twenty five years ago from the late George B. Sloane, whom he had known since he was a young man. This stamp dealer had come across a pre-adhesive stamp cover mailed in 1844 from Hale & Co. by *Boker & Co.,* marked "Mailed late for mail today". Obviously Mr. Boker was happy to pay $4.00 for this item and thus began a collection of U. S. Locals that now is recognized as one of the very best in this field. Shortly thereafter he bought a cover with a Brady & Co. Local stamp tied to it. The address of this Post was 97 Duane Street, New York City, making another item in this field of great personal interest for Mr. Boker because Brady & Co. was located right next door to Boker & Co. It was these two first acquisitions that stimulated the great interest of Mr. Boker to go deeply into this specialty.

Before going to the frames to describe his covers on exhibit, Mr. Boker spoke upon some of his own ideas in connection with the U. S. Local stamps. He reminded us that many of these Posts were one or two men enterprises, some of which flourished successfully for years, while many gave up after a short time. A man would establish a Post by announcing this in a newspaper or distributing handbills in the neighborhood, place a few post boxes in convenient places and issue a stamp. Surviving stamps from some small Local Posts are not known.

There were two kinds of Local Posts. In the first category are the City Posts that confined their operation to the carriage of mail within the city boundary and usually did not compete with the government. The other was the Independent Mail carriers, who transported mail between cities in direct competition with the government, and whose services most often were cheaper and faster than the government's. Mr. Boker proceeded to describe the basic difference between Local and Carrier stamps. A Local means a Post operated at the owner's own risk and without government sanction. A Carrier was a Post run by employees designated by the United States Government and operating with its permission. Carriers were nominated by the local postmasters and appointed by the Post-

master General. Under the Act of 1836 each Carrier was supposed to be required to operate under a $2000 Bond. These Local and Carrier services flourished in the period prior to 1860 because there was a great need for them. The government had not developed its postal system.

The fee system for separate pick-up and delivery ceased after June 30, 1863 by the Act of 1863. Prior to that time, however, many Local Posts had been legislated out of business by the Act of 1845, which abolished the Independent Mails by making it illegal for a private carrier to carry mails on a Postroad. "Postroads" included railroads and waterways where the government operated a mail service (Act of 1851 and Act of 1861). A few private carriers like Hussey and Boyd defied this edict and continued to operate.

Mr. Boker read a most interesting letter written by Mr. James W. Hale of the Hale & Co. in 1887 to a collector, who was inquired if Mr. Hale still possessed any of his "Local" stamps. He replied; *"I do not see why my stamps are called 'Locals' when they carried mail often over 1,000 miles"*. This observation could be applied to other Posts like Pomeroy and the American Letter Mail Co. It has been suggested that perhaps a better name for these stamps, now broadly called "Locals", might be *Private Posts* because that in effect is what they were. Another possibility would be to divide the present U. S. Local stamps into City Posts, Independent Mails and Supplementary Mails.

Next Mr. Boker covered the matter of rarity in this specialty. In the field of U. S. Locals, when one speaks of a *rare* stamp this means that *at most three copies are known,* often only two and sometimes unique. There are at least thirty Local Posts where only one copy has survived. When there are seven or eight copies known from one Post, then this is considered a reasonably common Local stamp. The reason for such extreme scarcity lies primarily in the fact that many Posts did not operate long, did not do much business nor issue many stamps, perhaps in some cases only several hundred. Only when commercial houses patronized a Local Post were these stamps issued in great quantity and thus are reasonably common now. In this category fall the stamps of posts like Boyd of New York, Blood of Philadelphia and Hussey.

The matter of cancellations and postmarks on covers with U. S. Local stamps was well dealt with by Mr. Boker. He properly mentioned in the first place that often one finds a Local stamp on cover but where the stamp is not tied. However, students of the U. S. Local Posts frequently can determine whether the stamp originated on a cover or if a stamp were stuck on later by some philatelic schemer to pass off such a manufactured item as one of the few scarce surviving pieces. Also Mr. Boker stressed the importance of differentiating between a cancellation and a postmark. A stamp is cancelled to render it unusable in the future, while a postmark was applied merely for informative purposes. Many Private Posts did not have their own cancelling devices, but some such as Swarts, Brady, Clark, Whittelsey and Wyman did.

Mr. Boker next briefly touched upon the matter of counterfeits and reprints of U. S. Locals. Most all the counterfeits are crude imitations and today they do not pass the educated eyes of keen specialists in this field. Reprints offer a greater challenge, but comparison with the known genuine unmask these. Also there are phantoms creations of an ill-famed operator such as the late S. Allen Taylor. Nevertheless, such creations probably did not stem completely from such men's imagination. There probably was an original from some long-lost Post that may have served as the model or inspiration. As for reprints made some years after these Posts had been discontinued, an oldtime dealer like J. W. Scott did not regard his transactions in such merchandise as disreputable. Since most stamps were so rare, by selling reprints of them at a fraction of the price an original, Mr. Scott felt that he was satisfying the demands of many collectors. The consequences almost proved fatal. So much confusion between the genuine article and the imitations arose that for many years the collecting of U. S. Locals practically disappeared from the philatelic scene. But in this century, new students probed into a study of these stamps, bringing forth information that separated the wheat from the chaff. Thus the collecting

of U. S. Local stamps was avidly pursued by great American collectors like the late Alfred H. Caspary and others.

Concluding all these highly informative prefatory remarks, Mr. Boker then turned to the covers placed in the frames. We shall not attempt to report all that was remarked about each piece, but shall only record some of the highlights as follows:

D. O. Blood & Co., Philadelphia, Penna. Mr. Boker's covers traced the early history of this post and then carried through up to 1861. The 1843 stamp portraying a man stepping over the Merchants Exchange, which was slightly modified in 1845 and 1848, seems to bear great significance. The U. S. Post Office was located in the Merchants Exchange Building, so that the design implies that Blood's service was far more rapid than the government's. As a matter of fact, it was.

Boyd's City Express, New York, N. Y. The first stamp of 1844 with the exception of the Spence & Brown stamp is the largest in size of all Local stamps. Mr. Boker believes that the reason behind this was to allow this Boyd adhesive to be pasted over the stamp of Pomeroy & Co., which ran an Independent Mail Service between Buffalo and Albany, N. Y., and Albany and New York City in 1844 for three months. Boyd and Pomeroy had a working agreement whereby the former would provide for the local New York City delivery. Another rare Boyd stamp shown was the 1861 gold on white. This private post demonstrated its initiative by issuing such a fancy, appropriate stamp probably for special use on wedding invitations, Valentines and similar social events.

New York City Despatch Post. The history of this Post that commenced in 1842 as a Private one but was later taken over by the government and run as a Carrier service has been recorded, so that it need not be repeated here. Mr. Boker showed some of the rare ones on cover, the buff stamp, of which only five or six copies are known and the unique yellow.

Cook's Dispatch, Baltimore, Md. One of the few known covers surviving from this Post, which Mr. Boker has in his collection, came from the collection of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Boker considers this cover one of the finest items in the highly-publicized collection of F. D. R.

Jefferson Market P. O., New York, N. Y. This is a very rare Post that only was in business in 1850. Of the 2c blue stamp only two copies are known. Mr. Boker showed a wonderful cover with this stamp addressed abroad. As for the 2c pink stamp, only three copies are known and Mr. Boker displayed one that is perhaps in the best condition.

Stamps on cover from some of the smaller and scarcest Posts often are unique. Mr. Boker showed the 1c blue of *Bury's City Post, New York, N. Y.;* the 1c rose of *the East River Post Office, New York, N. Y.,* ½c on 1c of *Mason's New Orleans City Express* and other outstanding pieces from this historical period in U. S. philately.

The exhibitor impressed his large audience not only with his deep fund of knowledge, but with his philatelic acumen in seeking and then securing material in the finest possible condition, the mark of a real philatelic connoisseur. *(J. Wm. Middendorf, II)*

Meeting of March 4, 1958

Ceylon, The Pence Issues

The March 4th meeting at the Collectors Club was devoted to a showing of the pence issues of Ceylon by *Lawrence L. Shenfield* who became interested in these classic stamps three years ago. As Mr. Shenfield remarked, his philatelic reputation has been more closely associated with the stamps of the Confederate States which he collected for many years. But the beauty of Ceylon stamps and the difficulty of finding very fine examples captured his fancy and the pursuit began. In presenting his collection, the speaker first outlined the history of the "pence" Ceylon and the rates of foreign postage, then showed on a large map the successive paths across Egypt, which were the overland links of the water routes

from the Far East from 1838 to 1888 when the Suez Canal provided the final all water way for mail to Europe. Finally, the stamps and covers were discussed in detail.

The beautiful island of Ceylon, a British Colony since 1802 up to its separation in 1948 as a self-governing dominion, was always an important British base in the East. Known today as a large tea producer, it became important in tea only since about 1877 when blight destroyed its great coffee plantations. Then fortunately tea was found to thrive on the high slopes of its central mountains. In 1857 when the first stamp of Ceylon appeared, the island was prosperous, although its roads were primitive and local mail was transported by runners. Colombo and Galle, principal ports, were ports of call for many steamers of the Eastern trade routes.

Postal rates were revised in 1854, so that the colony at last decided to request stamps, years after other British colonies had begun to use them. The first plan in May, 1854 was to surcharge the 1d. black of Great Britain with new values, but the Crown Agent denied this request. Finally after long political wrangling, he ordered Perkins, Bacon to design and produce the 1d., 2, 5, 6 and 10d., and the 1 shilling stamps. At about the same time, Thos. De La Rue were ordered to design and produce the ½d. lilac stamp for local posts, and the 1 and 2d. envelope stamps. Deliveries in Ceylon began in March 1857. The 6d. on blued was issued April 1, 1857, the 5d., 10d., 1/ on July 2; the 1d. on blued and white, and the 2d. on August 24. The ½d. lilac on blued and the envelope values were issued in October of 1857.

Apparently even this galaxy of values and colors, all of the same basic design with Coyrtould's famous drawing of the Queen's head beautifully displayed, did not fill Ceylon's requirements. Consequently, Perkins, Bacon were ordered to prepare five additional denominations which were delivered in late 1858, along with the rest of the envelope values to 2 shillings. The adhesives were issued on April 23, 1859—viz: 4d., 8d., 9d., 1/9., 2/—all of octagonal design transformed from the 6p. Tasmania design, but with the Queen's head from the Ionian Islands' design inserted. Conflicting color tones were a problem, so an ingenious scheme was devised—denominations printed in similar color were to be of different design—example, the 1d. blue rectangular, and the 2/ blue, octagonal. Only the 1/ stamp in its fugitive, changeable dull violet had no counterpart.

Plate make-up of all denominations was identical—20 rows of 12 stamps on handmade paper of varied thickness, deckle-edge, and watermarked large star to each stamp.

Ceylon now had thirteen stamp values, more than any other Colony, yet its postal rate structure was not too complicated. Principal single rates were to England: via Southampton, 6d.; via Marseilles, 9d.; to India, China, Hong Kong, Australia, New Zealand, 5d.; West Indies, 1/ via London. All rates per ¼oz. There were no 4d. or 8d. single rates, but there were 1/9 and 2/ rates for heavy letters to England. Only 9,800 9d. stamps were sent to Ceylon, so that they are very scarce on cover, the 9d. rate continuing to be made up of several different denominations on most letters. In fact, one of the charms of Ceylon covers is the multiple combination of different values used to total the required rate. Most of Ceylon's correspondence was with England or India, but covers are known to Africa, Trieste, Ionian Islands and America. In 1861 the perforation of all values began.

The Killer used exclusively was an oval of diagonal bars in black (a very few known in red). There were many varieties of the Killer, differing in the thickness of bars, but more particularly in their numbers—ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen bars. Town cancels of the port cities were very seldom struck on the face of covers, never covered the stamps, and were in black in 1857-59 and red generally thereafter. Some small towns always used black. As was the custom in the East, affixed stamps were often crossed with "stamped" in manuscript or by handstamp to prevent pilferage by native servants.

The ever more convenient links trans-Egypt, vital to the Far East mail route, were marked by the progressive building of railroads connecting Suez with Cairo and Alexandria. Before 1856 when the Alexandria to Cairo rail line was completed, the mail took two and one-half days from Alexandria to Suez via canal, the Nile and a desert camel trail from

Cairo to Suez. After 1856 and up to May, 1859 the time was shortened to less than two days, still using the desert trail. After May, 1859 when the railroad from Cairo to Suez replaced the desert trail, transit was made in one and one-half to two days. And in 1869 when the new rail line Suez-Ismailia-Benha connected with the old 1856 line north of Cairo, the transit time was reduced further. Contrary to general belief, the Suez Canal, although open to traffic in 1869, was not used for mail transit until 1888 because, earlier, steamer speed was held to 4 miles per hour and night transit was not permitted. The rail route via Ismailia to Alexandria was speedier to the Mediterranean, despite the fact that the locomotives were restrained to 27 m. p. h. because of road-bed conditions. From 1857-59 the average times for mail to reach London from Colombo or Galle were 34 or 35 days: via Marseilles and across France 30 to 33 days; to Southampton by sea 32 to 36 days—give or take a few days. After 1859, a few days were saved and by 1868, when the transit went via Marseilles, the trip usually was made in less than 30 days. During the Franco-Prussian War, the route trans-France was abandoned by Far East mails, so mail was routed via Brindisi and thence overland to England or continental points.

The collection shown by Mr. Shenfield included examples of practically every variety of the issued pence stamps of Ceylon off cover, including many mint copies. Notable among the imperforates were a used pair of the 6d. on blued, strips of the 1d.; two copies of the 4d.; the 5d. in a full range of shades, one mint; the 6d. deep brown; two 8d.; a 9d. of fine color; a 10d. most attractively cancelled; shilling values of good color and two bright two shilling examples. Among the perforates, a used block of four of the Star watermarked two shilling (the only block known); pair of the 4d. (Rough Perf.) used; an unused strip of four of the 9d. (Rough Perf.) and others. Sparking the large "C. C." issue was a strip of four of the 5d. used and a pair used. The 1867 small "C. C." issue showed a fine color range, used and unused, including multiples. Mr. Shenfield exercised great care to secure copies in the best possible condition.

The covers were outstanding. The unique piece was a front of cover bearing two wonderful 4d. imperf. plus 1d. paying the 9d. rate to England (kindly lent by another collector to show the use of 4d on cover). Another scarce cover showed an 8d. plus 1d also making the 9d. rate. The 9d. was shown on a cover face to England with 1d. and 2d. and forwarded with a 1d. Great Britain. There were two examples of the 6d. on blued on cover. A sheet margin with "circle" example of the 5d. imperf. to India was interesting.

The scarce 1/ rate to Barbados, the 2/ rate to Scotland, the double rate to India also were in the frames. Later issues showed the 10d. rate via Marseilles, effective after Oct. 1863. An example of the 1d. envelope stamp used locally in 1857 was shown; and a remarkable 10d. rate cover to London in January, 1865 carried a pair of the ½d. lilac, unwatermarked, together with three 1d. and a 6d. of the 1863 issue. The 1862 issue unwatermarked—the first work of De La Rue, after Perkins, Bacon lost the contract, was shown on two interesting covers—one from the famous Rev. Mooyaart find.

Mr. Shenfield related the story of how Penrose Julyan, the Crown Agent, took the printing contract away from Perkins, Bacon and awarded it to De La Rue in 1861, because the former had supplied cancelled-to-order examples of many British Colony stamps, including Ceylon pence values, to friends of Ormond Hill, the son of Rowland Hill of Penny Black fame. An 8d. brown perforated copy with this "cancelled" obliteration was shown through the courtesy of Mr. Gordon Harmer. Only six stamps of each of 62 Empire stamps were supplied gratuitously to Ormand Hill; examples are among the rarest of all Ceylon stamps, even though they are not postage stamps, but rather unofficial specimens.

A block of 24 of the proofs of the 6d. on blued, unwatermarked paper, illustrated the difficulty of finding copies not cutting into the design because of the extremely close and irregular spacing between the stamps, which characterized every plate of the Ceylon "pence" values. On the other hand, the transferring from the roll to the plate by Perkins, Bacon exhibited surprising skill; no important shifts are known—only several very minor ones—and no re-cutting to cover faint transfers was ever necessary. The only real difficulty this

firm experienced in producing Ceylon's stamps was the result of chemical reaction. The prussiate of potash in the ink of the first 6d. and 1d. issues, which when meeting with the alum in the gum while the sheets were damp, reacted to tint the paper the cobalt blue, so well known with the stamps of Britain, Cape of Good Hope, the early "Brittania" designs of the West Indies colonies and others. In later printings, the prussiate of potash, used to make the ink slightly fugitive, was removed from the formulas and this difficulty ceased.

When Ceylon currency was revised to 100 cents to a rupee in 1872, large remainders of the 1863-67 pence stamps came into philatelic hands. Large unused blocks of all values are still rather abundant, although of late years their popularity has increased. The great and extensive collection formed by Baron Anthony de Worms, dispersed in 1938, was the fountain-head of the majority of rare pieces and covers now known to collectors.

At the Board of Governors Meetings held in March and April, 1959, the following new members were elected:

4602 Stuart M. Lerner, Great Neck, N. Y. Collects British Empire, Trieste.
4603 William A. Katz, M. D., Flushing, N. Y. Collects Saar, Thurn & Taxis, Baden.
4604 Richard Ellis, New York, N. Y. Collects United States 1869, Liberia, Ireland.
4605 Harry Moller, Acton, Mass. Collects France, Mandates and Colonies.
4606 Alfred P. Cook, Ithaca, N. Y. Collects Canada, Newfoundland.
4607 Richard W. Hamilton, Darien, Conn. Collects United States, British Colonies, Korea.
4608 Hyman L. Moore, New Britain, Conn. Collects United States, Vatican, United Nations.
4609 Robin H. Mix, Waysata, Minn. Collects India Feudatory States.
4610 Alfred C. Wessmann, Port Washington, N. Y. Collects Great Britain and Colonies.
4611 Noel Goldblatt, Skokie, Ill. Collects signatures on stamps.
4612 Dr. Roberto Levi-Castillo, Guayaquil, Ecuador. Collects Austria, Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, Israel, Italy, Russia, Luxemburg, Holland, Poland, Vatican, Romania, Switzerland, Greece, Hungary, Turkey, Brazil.
4613 Stanley G. Paffrath, New York, N. Y. Collects Europe, United States.
4614 Harold Henry Eder, Cali, Colombia. Collects Latin America.
4615 Philip Harvey Wolfard, Fort Worth, Tex. Collects Belgian Congo.
4616 Donald O. Scott, Petaluma, Calif.
4617 Frank Duane Jenkins, Cabinas, Zulia, Venezuela. Collects Venezuela, United States.

COLLECTORS CLUB LIBRARY
WANT LIST

Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung, Bern, Switzerland. Volume 61, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8-12, January, February, March, May, June, August-December, 1948. Volume 62, Nos. 1-12, January-December, 1949. Volume 63, Nos. 2-7, February-July, 1950. Volume 64, Nos. 1-3 and 11, January-March and November, 1951.

The Precancel Optimist, Chicago, Ill. Volume 22, No. 7-8, March-April, 1949. (Whole No. 243)

Der Sammler-Dienst, Coburg/Bayern, Germany. Volume 6, Nos. 1-4, 8-15, 17-19, 22-24, 1955. Volume 7, Nos. 8-15, 17-26, 1956. Volume 8, Nos. 1-3, 9, 10, 12-24, 1957.

Le Marcophile, Paris, France. Nos. 22-24, July, September, November, 1950. No. 55, January, 1956.

The Postage Stamp, London, England. Volume 12, Nos. 296 and 305, 1913. Volume 13, Nos. 318 and 323, 1913.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

The Bureau Specialist, Bound Volume 29, 1958. Gift of Mr. George R. M. Ewing.

Egypt Royal Imperforate Printings, edited and published by George L. Lee, Bernardsville, N. J. Gift of the author.

Stamps of the United States, 1959, Second Edition. Publication of H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass.

Canada the War Tax Stamps by the War Tax Study Group, Hans Reiche, Chairman. Billig's Specialized Catalogues, Volume 9. Published by F. Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N. Y.

International Geophysical Year by A. M. Hodson. Publication of the American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Deutsche Luftpoststempel, compiled and published by Kurt Dahman, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Germany (German). Gift of Aero Philatelists.

A Bibliography of Recent General Books on Stamp and Coin Collection and the Postal Service, compiled by Phillip Rochlin. Reprint from the Philatelic Literature Review. Gift of the author.

Eisenbahn Karte von Deutschland. (circa 1850) Gift of Mr. Nathan Hals.

Chiu's Supplement, Volume 7, Nos. 4 and 5. Gift of Mr. A. Appleton Lane.

The Early Stamps of Venezuela by Lt. Gen. Corneilius W. Wickersham. Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund of The Collectors Club. Gift of the author.

Alfred H. Caspary Collection of Classic Issues of the World. Catalogues and Lists of Prices Realized. Three Volumes: United States, Confederate States and Hawaii; British Commonwealth; Foreign Countries. H. R. Harmer, Inc., New York. Gift of Mr. Bernard Harmer.

Topical New Issues. Topical Handbook No. 25a by O. Frank Freedner. Published by American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wis.

Philately of the Brussels International Exhibition by Marion Carne Zinsmeister. Publication of the Society of Philatelic Americans, Pompano Beach, Fla.

The Errors in the Control Numerals of the 10 Lepta Paris Print 1861 by Harilaos N. Binos. Published by Societe Philotelique Hellenique, Athens, Greece. (Greek, French, English)

The Official Souvenir and Yearbook of The Philatelic Sons of America 1896 compiled and published by Lewis Myers Lang and Elmer E. Althouse, Baltimore, Md. Gift of Mr. Louis Sloan.

Topical Digest No. 2. Topical Handbook No. 23. Published by the American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wis.

Speciale Catalogus van de Postzegels van Nederland 1951. Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelhandelaren, 's-Gravenhage, Neth. Gift of Mr. Bernard T. Aronstein. (Dutch)

Muller-Katalog Schweiz/Liechtenstein 1956. Ernst Muller, Basel, Switzerland. Gift of Mr. Bernard T. Aronstein.

Netherlands Handbook. National Philatelic Museum, Philadelphia, Pa. Gift of Mr. Bernard T. Aronstein.

A Catalogue of the Stamps of New Zealand 1855-1948 by Campbell Paterson. Published by Pim & Co. (N. Z.) Ltd., Auckland, N. Z. Gift of Mr. Bernard T. Aronstein.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman

Chiu's Supplement, Vol. 7, Nos. 6 and 7. Gift of Mr. A. Appleton Lane.

The Standard Canadian Plate Block Catalogue edited by F. E. Eaton. Published by K. Bileski, Winnipeg, Canada.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Mr. George F. Miller.

The Gunesch-Coda Standard Catalog of United States Bureau Issue Precancels. 6th Edition. January 1959. Richard J. Coda, Sr., Newark, N. J.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Frederick A. Brofos.

The Royal Philatelic Collection by Sir John Wilson, Bt. Published by The Dropmore Press Ltd., London, England. Gift of Mr. Warner H. Kiefaber.

Die Postsparkassenmarken von Russland in der Ukrainischen Volksrepublik, Sowie die Frage des Gebrauchs der Stempelmarken zur Frankierung edited and published by Dr. Seichter. Soltan, Hanover, Germany. Gift of the author. (German)

1958 Brussels International Fair by A. M. Hodson. Published by American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wis.

Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde: Reihe A Lieferung 3. Inhalt: Madagaskar 1889-1896 edited and published by Arbeitsgemeninschaft Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Frankfurt a M., Germany. Gift of the Society. (German)

The Irish Post Office 1638-1703 by T. V. Jackson. Reprint from the Bulletin of the Postal History Society. Courtesy of Major A. E. Hopkins.

Registered Mail of the Second Afghan War by Major Adrian E. Hopkins. Reprint from the Bulletin of the Postal History Society. Gift of the author.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Mr. Albert H. Higgins.

The Travelling Post Offices of the Gold Coast 1914-57 by Colin McCaig. Published by The Gambia, Gold Coast & Sierra Leone Study Circle. Gift of the author.

Philatelic Informant 1959 compiled by Mrs. Alma McLing. Van Dahl Publications, Inc., Albany, Oregon.

The Costa Rican Philatelist Vol. IV, Nos. 1 and 4. Gift of Mr. Allen H. Seed, Jr.

The Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia. Supplement to Fifth Edition, by Alec A. Rosenblum. Published by Acacia Press Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, Australia. Gift of Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs.

The Numeral Cancellations of the British Empire compiled by Rev. H. H. Heins. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England. Gift of the author.

Philately from Australia. Cumulative Index to Volumes I-X (1949-1958) by H. L. Chisholm.

Pan American Philatelist Vols I-III. Gift of Mr. F. B. Sellers.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Aero Philatelists.

Covers, Vol XVIII No. 12. Gift of Lt. Jerome C. Jarnick.

La Revue Aeropostale, Vol. 4, #17; Vol. 6, #26; also one year's subscription. Gift of Lt. Jerome C. Jarnick.

Le Monde des Philatelistes, Vol. 6, #60; Vol. 7, #69; Vol. 9 #89; also one year's subscription. Gift of Lt. Jerome C. Jarnick.

Neuer Ganzsachen-Katalog. 4 Lieferung edited by Walter Beckhaus. Published by Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Vereins, Berlin, Germany.

Journal of the American Stamp Club of Great Britain. Gift of Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs.

Far Eastern Stamp Bulletin Vol. 1, Nos. 1-11. Gift of Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

Scott's Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps 1959. Scott Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Courtesy of the publisher.

Early English Philatelic Literature 1862-1865 by P. J. Anderson and B. T. K. Smith. The Philatelic Literature Society, London. Gift of Mr. Emmett Peter, Jr.

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Correction

In the article "*Confederate States of America—Two Interesting Covers of Early Period of the Civil War* (the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. 37, No. 5), an error was made in explaining the markings on the illustrated cover (Fig. 2 on page 213). Instead of 1 Franc, 60 centimes collected from the addressee, as stated in the text, the addressee was charged 8 decimes, or about 15 cents, since the letter was rated as unpaid, and the rate to France at this period was 15 cents per ¼ ounce, prepayment optional. *(L. L. Shenfield)*

AUDITOR'S REPORT

CHIRNSIDE, ROBERTS AND LANGSTON
Accountants and Auditors
380 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

The Collectors Club
New York, New York

We have examined the Balance Sheet of The Collectors Club as of December 31, 1958 and the Statement of Operations and Surplus for the year then ended and have examined or tested accounting records of the Club to the extent we considered necessary.

It is the practice of the Club not to charge depreciation on the property and equipment or to record gifts other than contributions of cash. Except for this practice, the accompanying Balance Sheet and Statement of Operations and Surplus in our opinion present fairly the position of the Collectors Club at December 31, 1958 and the results of operations for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

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BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1958

CURRENT FUNDS:			
Cash — Current Funds			
Chemical Corn Exchange Bank	$ 3,387.70		
Bowery Savings Bank	5,270.01		
Petty Cash Fund	50.00	$ 8,707.71	
Bowery Savings Bank — Insurance Fund		400.00	
Due From Advertisers		128.15	
Prepaid Insurance		453.95	
Deposit with Post Office		25.00	
TOTAL CURRENT FUNDS			$ 9,714.81
CAPITAL FUNDS:			
House Replacement Fund:			
United States Government Obligations (Market Value $9,520.00)	$10,767.22		
Cash — Chase Manhattan Bank	913.74	$11,680.96	
Real Estate		65,058.07	
Furniture and Equipment		17,502.67	
Library		30,293.35	
TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS			124,535.05
OTHER FUNDS:			
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:			
United States Government Obligations (Market Value $5,695.00)	$ 6,476.87		
International Business Machines Two shares (Market Value $1,070.00)	519.00	$ 6,995.87	
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund:			
Cash — Manhattan Savings Bank		5,132.52	
Stephen G. Rich Memorial Fund:			
Cash — Bowery Savings Bank		637.00	
Life Membership Fund:			
Cash — Bowery Savings Bank		650.00	
TOTAL OTHER FUNDS			13,415.39
TOTAL ASSETS			$147,665.25

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Membership Dues Received in Advance	$ 426.15	
CURRENT FUNDS:		
Federal Income and Payroll Taxes Withheld from Employees	112.20	
Federal Insurance Contributions Payable	61.13	

RESERVES:			
For Contingencies	$1,000.00		
For Insurance	750.00		
For Anticipated Street Assessments	2,400.00		
For Unpaid Bills	225.00	4,375.00	
Surplus — Current Funds — Exhibit B		4,740.33	
TOTAL CURRENT FUNDS			$ 9,714.81
CAPITAL FUNDS:			
Investment in Capital Funds		$124,535.05	
TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS			124,535.05
OTHER FUNDS:			
FUNDS:			
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund		$ 6,995.87	
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial		5,132.52	
Stephen G. Rich Memorial Fund		637.00	
Life Membership Fund		650.00	
TOTAL OTHER FUNDS			13,415.39
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			$147,665.25

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND SURPLUS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1958

INCOME:			
Membership Dues		$ 16,213.93	
Interest — Savings Bank Account		270.01	
Contributions		1,865.25	$18,349.19
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Office		$ 3,166.00	
Club Activities		1,319.92	
House		6,930.00	
Library		2,364.02	13,779.94
			$ 4,569.25
COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST:			
Cost of Publishing		$ 7,421.50	
Less:			
Advertising	$2,276.45		
Subscriptions	289.30		
Sales	385.70	2,951.45	4,470.05
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES			$ 99.20
SURPLUS January 1, 1958		$117,495.22	
DEDUCT:			
*Transfer to Capital Funds		112,854.09	4,641.13
SURPLUS December 31, 1958			$ 4,740.33

*Transfer to adjust Balance Sheet to a Fund Basis

CLUBHOUSE CLOSING DURING JULY

Because the staff of the Collectors Club will be taking their vacations this year during the month of July, the Board of Governors has decided that it will be best to close the Clubhouse from July 3rd to July 31st. Therefore, any members visiting New York City during this period of time should please take notice.

The Clubhouse will be open during the summer months except for the above July dates on its usual schedule, and it is hoped that any non-resident member, who may be in New York City, will visit his Club. Also members may make this their philatelic headquarters during their stay. It is hoped that many will avail themselves of this privilege of membership.

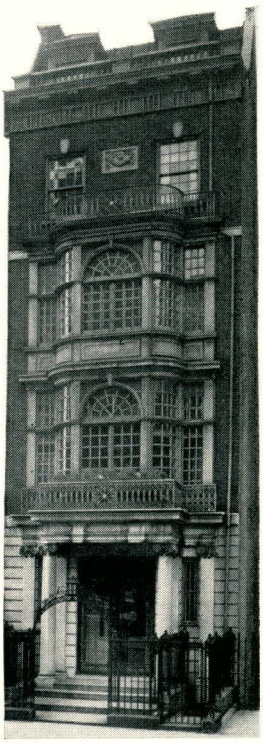
1959 MEETINGS PROGRAM

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*—Dedication of the new frames, exhibit of bequests and other appropriate services



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PHILATELIC LITERATURE

Over the years, **the Collectors Club** has published numerous Handbooks relating to almost every field of philately. Some have been sold out long ago, now only being obtainable at an auction sale at prices far above their original selling price.

See Page XII for the recently published books.

BOOK REVIEWS

Les Correspondances des Colonies Francaises Avec Timbres Des Émissions Générales: La Guadeloupe, by L. Dubus, P. Pannetier, and A. Marchand (of the Académie de Philatélie). 214pp., many illustr., paper bd., A Manchand, 7 Passage des Princes, Paris, France. (1958). Price ca. $8.50.

This book is the first of a series covering the use of the French Colonies general issues from each colony. The very succint preface explains that there are studies on the cancellations of the colonies and that there are extensive treatments on the stamps of the general issues; but collectors stimulated by these studies do not find in them much information on the variety of combinations of frankings and cancels on the correspondence bearing the general issues. The scarcity and value of these combinations varies greatly. It is the object of the authors to distinguish and catalogue them. This task could have been carried out in a manner very valuable to the relatively few specialists directly concerned with the subject without contributing anything of larger interest. But that is not the kind of work we have here.

True, we are offered a tremendous mass of new information on the postal history of Guadeloupe from 1850 to 1892, replete with texts of all the official documents. It is the method of analyzing, organizing, and presenting this data which makes this book a masterpiece, a high-water mark of modern French philatelic research. Every student of postal history and cancellations, especially those planning a large study for publication, can profit from a perusal of *La Guadeloupe.*

The authors faced a very complex and detailed subject, because they were considering the almost infinite combinations of four basic elements each changing with time: the postage stamp (denomination), the date-postmark or origin, and the killer or postmark cancelling the stamp(s). They solve this problem in a most concise, logical and complete manner. The design of the ingenuious tables shows the impact of clear and profound thinking such as we have not seen in any other work of this type. Careful planning is evident throughout, and the scheme is very clearly explained at the begining, with precise definitions of the terms and concepts to be used (—something lacking in all too many treatises on philately). The text is a marvel of conciseness without being cryptic or inadequate—there is not a wasted word.

One of the important original contributions in this work is the method of analyzing the cancellations. The numerous diamond-of-dot killers ("lozenges") used in Guadeloupe were so similar that it is often very difficult to distinguish them. The authors made photo enlargements of the lozenges, traced their essential characteristics, and reduced them to original size. Then they draw a pair of crossed lines representing the major and minor axes of one of the commonest lozenges, which cross is overlaid on the other lozenges permitting the minute differences to stand out. The postmarks, reproduced likewise from tracings, are analyzed by alignments of letters and pearls, breaks and other differences showing that there were often several dies of postmarks which heretofore were considered as one.

The scarcity of each combination is explained by a point system. These catagories and the points are in many cases theoretical (i. e., based only on the official decrees) because they are very rare used not yet reported on cover. No doubt some of the listings may prove to be non-existent and a few usages probably will be found for which one cannot account. But these are unavoidable limitations, and the authors plan an addendum to pick up later revelations.

Several extra dividends appear in the form of excursions beyond the strict confines of the stated subject, one being a study of the use of French stamps of the 1849 issue in Guadeloupe, another a study of the use of the very rare type set Guadeloupe postage dues of 1876.

One is struck by the fact that there is not a single reference to the philatelic literature. This seems quite justified because the authors have almost entirely based their work on acutal collections and on official documents, starting from "scratch" in other words. There is a table of contents but no index (which would be almost impossible to prepare for a work of this sort).

Finally, one cannot overlook the outstanding quality of paper and printing in this work. It is a real delight to the eye. The type though small is clear and graceful; there are practically no misprints; the illustrations, including a judicious selection of halftones of exceptional covers, are beautifully sharp. And the price is most reasonable for such a gem.

Here is a model philatelic study and a model of philatelic book production. *Bravos* for Messers Dubus, Pannetier, and Marchard! *(Robert G. Stone)*

"Egypt, Royal Imperforate Printings," by George L. Lee, Box 57, Bernardsville, N. J. 42pp., Illustr. Price $3.00.

George L. Lee began to build a specialized collection of the presentation, proof sheets, made by the Survey Department of Egypt for Kings Fouad and Farouk, almost immediately after the Revolutionary Government auctioned the confiscated royal properties to pay delinquent taxes. A rare enthusiasm coupled with the financial ability to acquire what he needed enabled Mr. Lee to attain a completeness which is enviable.

Philately was fortunate that Mr. Lee not only assembled everything he wanted, but had the foresight to make careful contemporary records of just what existed, and in what quantities. Ever since 1955, he has compiled data that were assembled to make this sensible, simple catalogue. Its tabular style lists, describes (in some cases, illustrates) and prices each of the 288 known varieties.

Prices may seem a bit high in places, but Mr. Lee states in his foreword, ". . . (these) should be discounted by 50% for retail . . ." That it is not very far off was demonstrated recently when seven lots were sold for about 80% of his figures at an auction where bidding was spirited.

Considering the scope of this catalogue, it may seem disparaging to call attention to faults but in the interests of accurate criticism they must be mentioned. It is unfortunate that Mr. Lee was not given a chance to read galley proofs, which might have enabled him to correct a few errors in thought and spelling of the foreword text.

For example, it says, ". . . in April, 1926, the printing of stamps formerly done abroad was turned over to the Survey Department . . ." Actually the decision to print stamps in Egypt was taken in 1925. The April, 1926 date is that on which the first stamps made by the Survey were placed on sale. The Palace where these stamps were auctioned is spelled, "Koubeth", whereas the accurate name is "Khoubba", or as the English say, "Koubbeh". There are other errors, but so obviously typos no mention of them will be made. *(E. A. Kehr)*

Stamps of the Russian Empire Used Abroad. Part 4, Uryankhai, Mongolia, China Proper, The Lyaotung Leasehold, by S. D. Tchilinghirian and W. S. E. Stephen. Published by the British Society of Russian Philately, 94, High St., Aberlour, Scotland. 96 pages with illustrations. Price, 30/- or $4.50.

The three previous sections have already been reviewed in this journal. The general remarks concerning the competence and high quality of scholarship made in previous reviews will apply also to this volume.

The most striking thing about the current part four is the excellent historical material to be found in it. There are many details regarding treaties, movements of merchants and armies that have not been available before in a philatelic text. These historical details make the intricacies of the postal services more understandable and meaningful. This search for the historical reasons for opening and closing of postal services has usually been impossible to the philatelist. The authors are to be congratulated for putting this background in simple form and placing it where it cannot be missed.

While the title indicates that there are four subdivisions to this book, in actuality, there are only two areas under consideration, the lands of the Mongol Hordes, Uryankhai (Tannou Houva, to philatelists) and Mongolia, and the services in China proper, including the Treaty Ports and the leasehold of Lyaotung, which includes Port Arthur Naval Base and Dalny (Dairen). The section covering the Mongolian lands is most comprehensive. It contains much information that this reviewer believes appears for the first time in print. This section of the book makes the postal arrangements in Mongolia and Tannou Touva comprehensible for the first time. It is our opinion that this book is bound to become the authority on this area.

The section on China proper and the Lyaotung Leasehold is the most comprehensive discussion of these post offices that has been published up to this time. It must be remembered that this section does not include Manchuria, which is yet to be published, or Sinkiang, which was published in part 3. When discussing the apparent breaking up of the Chinese sections with one of the authors, we were informed that this was necessary, not because of geographical reasons, but for reasons of cost. The authors wished to keep the price of each volume within reasonable costs. This reviewer suggests that owners of this entire series follow the practice of having the entire series bound as one volume.

Your reviewer unhesitatingly recommends this book to all Russian philatelists and to postal historians. As an example of clear, precise, informative philatelic writing the entire series is well worth having in your philatelic library, if it is still available. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Confederate Stamps, Old Letters and History by Raynor Hubbell (No date; No imprint). Illustrated, Clothbound. 67 pages plus 22 page Appendix. Price $5.00 directly from Raynor Hubbell, Griffen, Ga.

If you know Raynor Hubbell, no doubt, like this reviewer, you would have wagered that some day he would write a book about Confederate history and stamps. And if you knew he lived in beloved Griffen, Georgia, you would have made a side bet that the lore of the town and the folk who lived there in the 1860's would be in the book, properly bathed in nostalgia. You would have won all your bets. For Mr. Hubbell's pen has woven a rambling but readable true story—with the wartime doin's in Griffen the warp; Confederate stamps the woof—and embroidered the whole with battle reports, local biographies, diaries and treasured photographs.

Although a dealer in stamps of the Confederacy, Mr. Hubbell has a collection of his own of covers to and from Griffen. The reader is taken through his collection (or partly through) with the aid of photographs to illustrate the condensed history of the general issue stamps and brief mentions of provisionals, handstamped and other matters. No new philatelic facts are added to those already known. The meat in the diaries and letters quoted is pretty lean stuff, historically, although these good people were no doubt the backbone of Griffen, having fought and suffered for the cause.

But all in all, the reader will be glad Mr. Hubbell published the book. It breathes the affection of a gentle old gentleman for his adopted town (we learn he was born in Buffalo, N. Y. of all places!)—and its very trivialities bespeak his deep interest in the War years and papers relating to them. As you read it, you may sense on the tip of your tongue a very, very faint savor of the great charm of August Dietz's stories of the Confederacy. But old August was wise enough to avoid the stricture of having to relate the mundane history of stamps in the same piece. To the writer this is an important distinction. For it has become the custom among some who write of Confederate stamps to wave the magnolia blossoms so ardently that philatelic fact and research and new discovery are forgotten.

One small fault has trapped Mr. Hubbell, the author. He has dropped here and there a little ad, a trade prediction, a want list—for Raynor Hubbell, the stamp dealer. There are times for selling and times for telling. They seldom mix well, Raynor. The tone is very attractively printed, illustrated and bound. *(L. L. Shenfield)*

United States Stamps, U. S. Possessions, and British North America. Second 1950 Edition, 160 pages, nearly 2,000 illustrations including Americana, United Nations complete, and U. S. Stamp Identifier. Published by: H. E. Harris & Co., Catalog Department, Boston 17, Mass. Price 25c.

The Second 1959 edition of this catalog incorporates nearly 1000 up-to-the-minute price changes throughout its 160 pages. Illustrated, it tries to serve collectors as an accurate barometer of the current market.

Within the pages of this booklet are virtually all U. S. issues, postage, air mail, special delivery, revenue, telegraph, postage due envelope and postal cards. U. S. revenue stamp designs, because of the new law, are pictured in their entirety. United Nations are completely listed and priced. A specialty section features "Americana"—a selection of foreign stamps, honoring the United States. Also included in this market guide are the listings for all U. S. Possessions, Confederate States, Canada, Newfoundland and the Provinces. Specialties such as first day covers, plate blocks, booklet panes and mint sheets are among the many other attractions of the publication. The enlarged, valuable U. S. Stamp Identifier Section is again included. This booklet, therefore, is far more than a commercial price-list of a stamp dealer. It is well worth the nominal price of twenty-five cents.

Deutsche Luftpoststempel by Kurt Dahmann. 44 pages, illustrated, glazed paper cover. Published by Kurt Dahmann, Konstanzer Strasse 9, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Germany. Price DM5.

This booklet should interest two very active groups of collectors—the aero philatelist and the German specialist. It is a price listing in German currency of special air mail cancellations, postmarkings and cachets. The listings are done by cities. Written in German, the illustrations will assist one, using this booklet who is unfamiliar with the language.

London Date Stamp Codes by W. G. Stitt Dibdin. Published by The Postal History Society Limited. Edition of 100 copies. Paper bound, 27 pages and three plates of illustrations. Price 8/3 from the Society.

This is the sixth of the special series of publications which the Postal History Society has published during the past two years in a spirit of great optimism and even greater philatelic devotion. All six are of limited edition but of unlimited benefit to the postal history student. This is the second for Mr. W. G. Stitt Dibdin, the first being concerned with the Newspaper Branch "Killers", and, like the first it covers only one facet of the field of Great Britain's postal markings—a field which we associate with the author with almost the "togetherness" of "ham-'en-eggs". Hardly a journal of significance in the English language has not carried an article on the subject of British Postal History authored by Mr. Dibdin.

In this work Mr. Dubden correlates the work done by Messrs. Brumell and Byrne with that of his own, some of which has been written up previously, and compiles a very valuable reference work. The history of the development of the use of codes by the Post office in London is both readable and informative. The tabular listing of the various codes makes for easy checking, and the explanation of the codes could not be more concise, a well written, well edited, and well planned work. Unfortunately it may not be well received except by those who have tried to decipher the codes or who have a catholic interest in postal history. The price of this work is so modest that it becomes imperative for each postal historian to buy a copy, if only to show appreciation of the author's studies and the society's interest in his work. *(Malcoln G. O'Reilly)*

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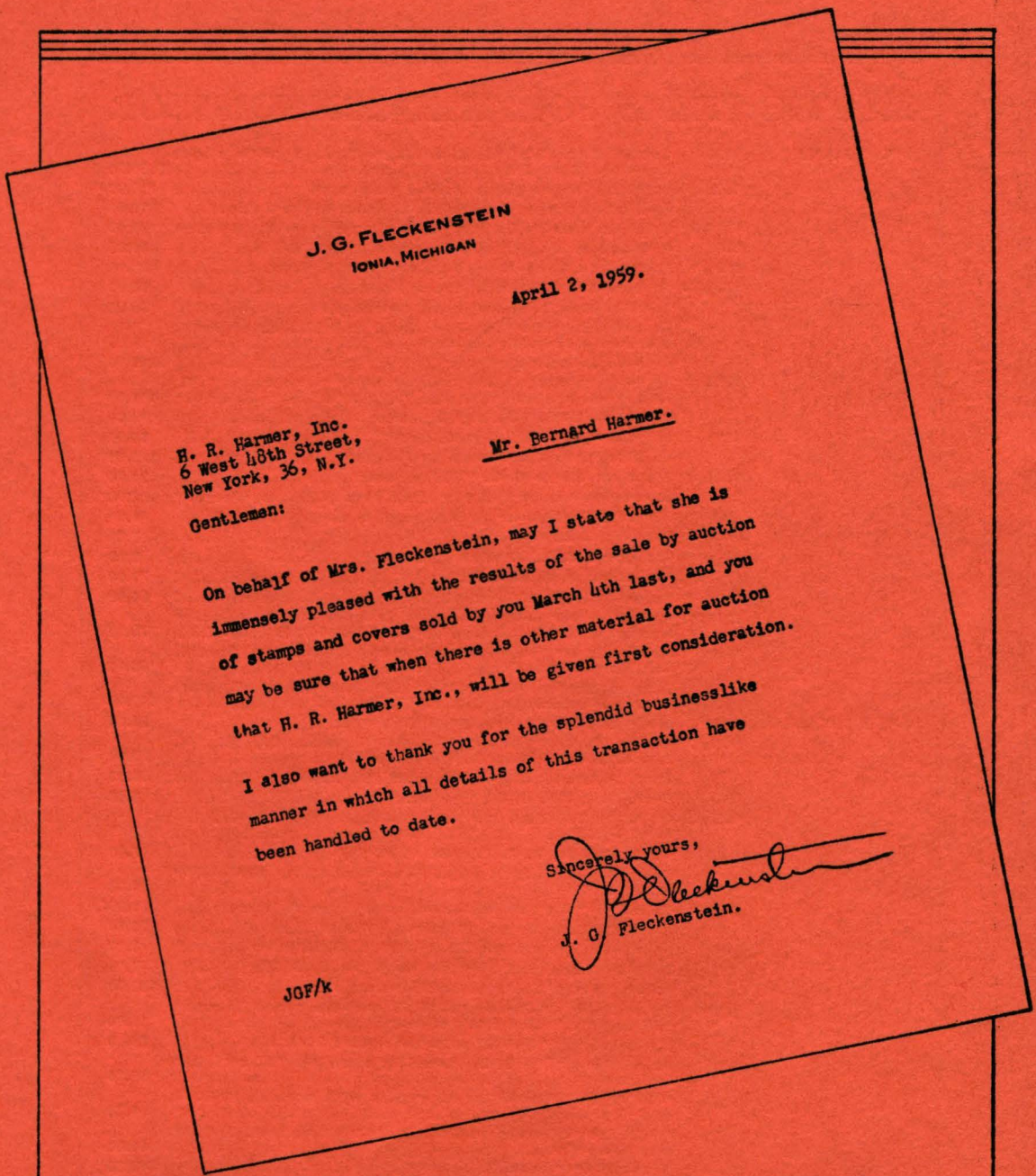
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