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The First Window Envelope

FINAL CHAPTER

By E. Tudor Gross

As the readers of this magazine will remember I have written three articles under the title of "The First Window Envelope." The last one, which appeared in the October number of 1943, seemed to close the subject. I did not feel that I would find anything more to add to what I had already published.

There were, however, two points that I had not been able to clear up. One had to do with the approximate date when the firm of Leeds and Franklin (at this time, the Brothers Leeds) went out of business, and the other was to be able to show an insurance policy, actually mailed, which had no envelope at all. Mr. Crane, the historian of the Ohio Farmers Insurance Co. of Le Roy, Indiana, had written me that "before 1870 it was his company's custom to mail out policies with no envelopes at all, simply affixing a stamp and writing the assured's name and address on the 'back' of the policy."

While I did not question this statement of Mr. Crane I have hoped for a long time to be able to find such a policy to prove that insurance companies at that time got along without envelopes. I have recently succeeded, and thru the kindness of Dr. Carroll Chase I secured a policy mailed July 20, 1855, from Glenn's Falls, New York, a photostat of which is reproduced on the next page.

It is obvious, in looking at the illustration, that this policy was folded like the letters in "stampless cover" days. A stamp was applied to insure mailing, and the postmark was put on by the local postmaster. Both the mailing and the receiving postmaster were free to read all about the fire insurance carried on the property of Mr. Stephen Rice, the assured, and they quite possibly did. But who cared in those days?

As my office has represented the Glens Falls Insurance Company of New York for a great many years, I sent this interesting policy to its vice president, Mr. H. W. Cowles, and asked him if he could tell me anything about the "Dividend Mutual."

Mr. Cowles replied that his company is the outgrowth of the "Dividend Mutual," which was formed in 1850, and on July 1st, 1864, it was reorganized as a joint stock company under the name of the "Glens Falls Insurance Company."

Mr. Cowles further states that while the town was known in 1855 as Glenn's Falls, it was later shortened to Glens Falls. He adds "this (cover) is very interesting to us and is one of the oldest policies of this Company that we have ever seen."

Thus, the cover above illustrated clears up one of the two points that had bothered me.

I still, however, lacked information as to when the firm of Leeds and Franklin "closed up shop." Naturally there was only one man who might be able to answer this question, although I had neglected to write him on this particular point.

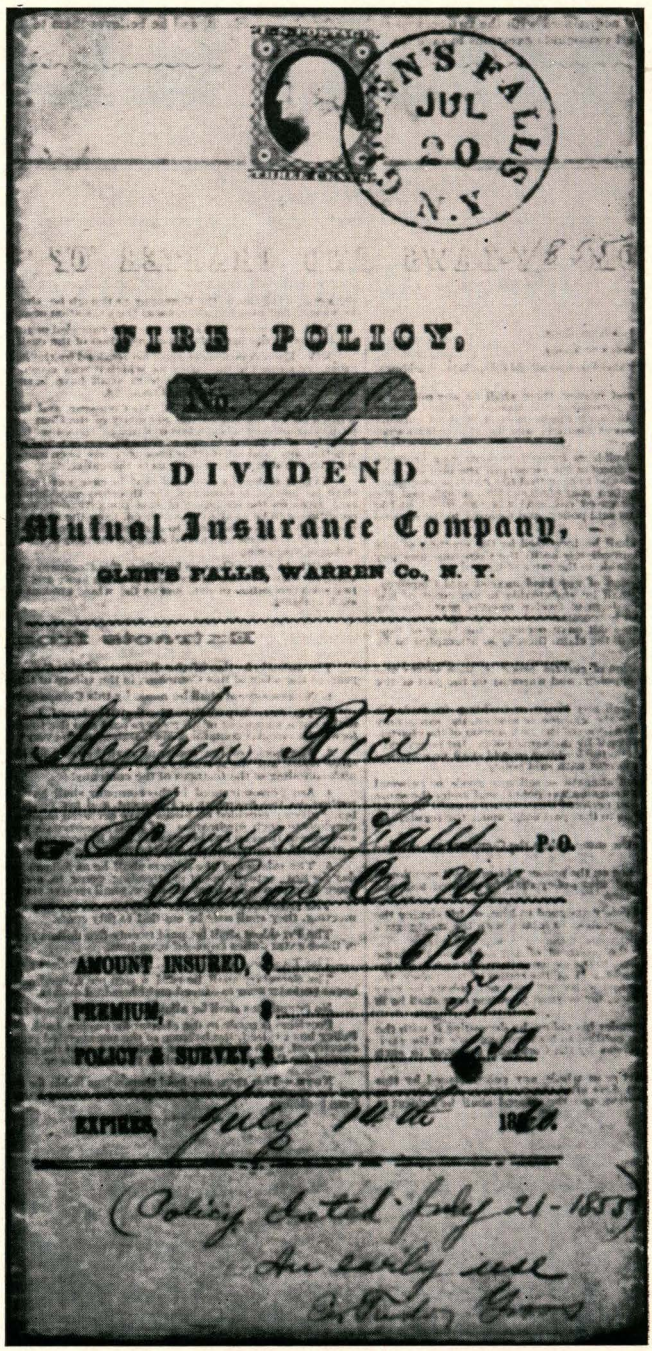


Fig. 31.
The Dividend Mutual Insurance Company Cover.

Since I made Mr. Morris E. Leeds' acquaintance we have exchanged Christmas cards, and this year, on December 22, 1943, he wrote me a very interesting letter, a part of which I quote:—

"I have now gone through all of Father's material and have found only one thing more in regard to the envelope incident. That adds almost nothing to what you have already had, but I am sending it on the chance that your eagle eye may detect some little thing that will interest you.

Between 1857 and 1859 my father took quite a trip in the western states, and apparently had various positions after his return, none of which was permanent. When he was courting my mother he sent her one letter giving a biographical sketch of his life, in which he says that after his return from the western trip he was variously but not permanently employed, but gives no dates. Quoting now from the letter

'I saw 47 No. Front was not likely to be what I intended & my brother Lewis being very desireous I should come over to New York & engage with him in the manufacture & sale of his patent envelope I concluded to try that which owing to various reasons not under our control did not prove a success. I lived with bro. at Flushing and enjoyed life **muchly.** Coming to Philadelphia . . . . I saw an advertisement . . . . for . . . . a first class accountant . . . . which resulted in an engagement . . . . I took the place immediately, closed the envelope business by correspondence and have been here since.'

The date at which he took the job in Philadelphia can be definitely fixed as about the 1st of February, 1863, because his letter of application is preserved and is dated January 29, 1863.

Very truly yours,
Morris E. Leeds."

On receipt of this letter I wrote again to Mr. Leeds, asking if his father's correspondence showed *to whom* the envelope business was sold, (if it *was* sold) presumably in January, 1863. He replied that there was nothing in his father's papers or letters to prove this, so to date I cannot make a positive statement.

I believe, however, from what I know of the history of this envelope venture, that the purchaser, if there was one, was Wm. P. Lyon, the man who produced the "Sanitary Commission" envelopes on November 19, 1862. Possibly Lyon still had hopes that the scheme would "come through," but I doubt if anyone else would have had the courage to tackle it.

It is possible, however, that the words "closed the envelope business by correspondence" meant that Barclay simply wound up the concern, disposed of what assets it had, and "called it a day." As the government had not accepted the idea back of these patent envelopes, I see no reason for anyone to continue to manufacture them. Consequently, I feel it is quite probable that the production of these envelope curiosities ceased in the early part of 1863. The fact that they are found used as late as July 3, 1865 does not prove that they were being manufactured then. The "stock on hand" may possibly not have been exhausted.

This letter also proves that Barclay Leeds lived for a time with his brother in Flushing, a point about which I was not sure until I received this last letter from Mr. Morris Leeds.

It should also be noted that this letter refers to the fact that Lewis Leeds requested his brother Barclay to come to New York and "engage with him in the manufacture and sale of his patent envelope." Again I reiterate that I do not believe these two brothers ever attempted to *manufacture* envelopes themselves. They had a patent for a particular type of envelope, but, aside from owning a machine which could produce these novelties, they were not versed in the making of envelopes. Consequently, I believe they resorted to a printer, Wm. P. Lyon, to produce the finished article from an apparatus supplied by them, and their profits would come from the royalties for the use of the patent itself.

The above constitutes what I trust is the final chapter on the "First Window Envelope." If any reader discovers anything new about it, please send the information or hitherto unreported covers to me so that I may make the record as complete as possible. I shall return all covers postpaid.

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Each year when the first half has been reached, The Collectors Club carefully checks its files of members and subscribers and removes the names of any who are delinquent in payment of their dues, or whose subscriptions have lapsed and not been renewed.

This is an obvious move, based on the high cost of producing the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST and its current group of handbooks. Those who have not brought their accounts up to date, therefore, will not receive the July issue.

It is hoped that members and subscribers reading these lines will cooperate with the Collectors Club in bringing their account up to date, assuring them of the magazines and handbooks, and saving a great deal of extra work in the removal of names from the mailing list and the subsequent replacement and mailing of back issues.

It is not quite the time for the announcement of future material scheduled for publication in the magazine proper and the supplementary handbook section, but it may be stated that some extremely fine research material has been completed and, in a few instances, is in the final stages, assuring readers of authoritative and varied material.

So, for those affected, be sure your dues are paid for 1944, or your subscription renewed, before June 30 at the very latest.

The Revenue Stamps of the Province of Quebec

By R. DeL. French

The Canadian provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, now Ontario and Quebec, early began to collect some of their revenue by means of adhesive stamps and still do. Next to California (1857) they were the first government sub-divisions in America to use this method. Other Canadian provinces followed; Manitoba in 1877, Nova Scotia in 1879, British Columbia in 1880, New Brunswick in 1884, the Yukon Territory in 1903, Alberta in 1906 and Saskatchewan in 1907. Alberta and Manitoba no longer use revenue stamps and Prince Edward Island has never used them. Thus the "state revenue" system was well established in Canada long before it became an accepted and general method in the United States.

In what follows I shall try to tell the story of the revenues of the Province of Quebec, in which I have lived for the past thirty-odd years. To simplify the treatment, I shall divide the issues into the following classes:

A—ISSUES BEFORE CONFEDERATION
B—QUEBEC PROVINCIAL ISSUES
a—Assurance License Stamps
b—Law Stamps
c—License Stamps
d—Prohibition Stamps
e—Registration Stamps
f—Stock Transfer Tax Stamps
g—Unemployment Relief Tax Stamps

A—ISSUES BEFORE CONFEDERATION

Ontario and Quebec, then called "Upper Canada" and "Lower Canada," started using revenue stamps in 1864. On October 1 of that year a series appeared bearing as part of the design a tablet to receive an appropriate overprint, so that the same basic stamps might be used for a variety of purposes.

The underlying legislation is the act of June 30, 1864, which provided that on the first of the following October, all court fees should be collected by means of stamps. In Lower Canada the only fees to which these stamps applied were a tax of one percent on all monies paid into court (12 Vict., Ch. 112, May 30, 1849) to be used for the upkeep of court houses and gaols, and a tax set by the Governor on

> "any proceedings had in any Court in any district of Lower Canada, and "upon the closing of inventories, assemblies of relations and friends, insinua- "tions and registrations in the offices of such courts, the appointment of curators "and tutors, affixing or taking off seals of sage custody, probates of wills or other "like matters, also upon any proceedings at or before the Courts of Commis- "sioners for the summary trial of small cases, and at the sittings of a Justice or "Justices of the Peace, Inspectors and Superintendents of Police, and Sheriffs, "respectively."
>
> (Cons. Stat. L. C., Sec. 32, Ch. 109)

This simplicity made a single series of law stamps overprinted "L.C." in red in the space provided all that was needed for Lower Canada. The more complicated fee system of Upper Canada required three sets, alike except for the overprints, which are "C.F." in blue for "Consolidated Fund," "F.F." in yellow for "Fee Fund" and "L.S." in red for "Law Society." With these we are not concerned.

The stamps themselves are steel-engraved, 29 x 50 mm., with figures of value in the upper corners. The central feature of the design is the figure of Justice, blindfolded and with sword and balances. The panel for the overprint is at the top centre. All values carry the inscription "LAW STAMP—CANADA." The dollar values have black centers.



Pre-Confederation law stamps of Lower Canada, cents values and dollars values, 1864.

Perforation is uniformly 12; I have not heard of any perforation varieties, except those obviously due to faulty work, of which there are many. There are at least four major paper varieties—thick opaque white wove; thin translucent white wove, through which the design shows; and two yellowish kinds otherwise like the white. There are two distinct shades, a clear yellow-green and a deep blue-green, pointing to at least two printings. The first is the commoner; used copies in blue-green are unusual, unused copies are less scarce.

The red "L.C." overprint is in Roman capitals about 6 mm. tall. Normally it is in bright carmine, but shades range from deep brown-red to almost vermilion. The periods after the letters are often misplaced and the whole overprint is frequently not centered in its panel. Sometimes one or both of the periods or parts of the letters are missing.

These stamps were engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York, and are very well executed. I do not know by whom the overprint was applied; the many irregularities suggest that it may have been done locally, though one would think it more likely that the bank note company did it itself. The makers' imprint in minute upper and lower case Roman letters appears in all four margins of the sheet. Often the imprint is shown on a single stamp because of faulty perforating.

This series was used by Quebec for over four years after Confederation (July 1, 1867) when the province assumed its present title. The stamps were finally demonetized on August 17, 1871, by proclamation of Sir N. F. Belleau, Lieutenant-Governor, dated July 15, 1871. They could be exchanged for stamps of the new series, but many were not or there were large stocks still in government hands, as mint copies are not uncommon even now, 73 years later.

The following check list covers all the varieties I know.

A Normal
B Raised period after "L"
C Raised period after "C"
D Raised period after both letters
E Dropped period after "L"
F Dropped period after "C"
G Dropped period after both letters
H No period after "L"
J No period after "C"
K No period after either letter

		Variety									
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K
10c	Green	★	★	★	★	★	★				
20c	Green	★	★	★	★	★	★			★	
30c	Green	★	★	★	★	★	★				
40c	Green	★	★	★	★	★				★	
50c	Green	★	★	★	★	★				★	
60c	Green	★	★	★	★	★	★			★	
70c	Green	★	★	★	★	★					
80c	Green	★	★	★			★	★			
90c	Green	★	★	★	★						
$1	Green and black	★	★	★	★		★				
$2	Green and black	★	★	★	★						
$3	Green and black	★	★	★							
$4	Green and black	★	★	★						★	
$5	Green and black	★	★	★	★	★	★				



Block of eleven Lower Canada registration stamps, 1867; unusual in such large blocks (Reduced).

The only other pre-Confederation revenue stamps of Quebec are the Lower Canada registration stamps issued on January 1, 1867, perhaps a few days earlier, as a circular to postmasters, who distributed them, is dated December 12, 1866. These were authorized by 29 Vict., Ch. 28, August 15, 1866, which set the schedule of fees at not more than

"On every will, marriage contract or donation,	$0.30
"On every deed or instrument effecting or evi-	
"dencing the sale, exchange, hypothecation or	
"mortgage of real property, for a sum in con-	
"sideration exceeding in value $4.00,	.30
"On every other deed or instrument,	.15
"On every search, with or without certificate,	.05"

The actual fees were to be fixed by order-in-council; actually they followed the above schedule.

These stamps were also engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York, and are 25 mm. square, perforated 12, with no varieties of perforation save those due to faulty work. There is not much variety in the stiff, lively, semi-translucent white wove paper on which they are printed. The design shows figures of value on an engine-turned background, surrounded by "REGISTRATION. LOWER CANADA" in a circular ribbon, with maple leaves in the spandrels. The colour is either a light brown-red or vermilion.

Out of 23 mint copies in my collection, only three could be called brown-red; used brown-red copies are much commoner. Since one might hazard a guess that mint copies would be more likely to be protected from the light than those on documents, the scarcity of mint copies of this shade might be construed as evidence that this shade is the result of the oxidation of the vermilion.

These stamps were demonetized by the Lieutenant-Governor's proclamation of July 15, 1871, just over two years after Confederation and the disappearance of Lower Canada as a political division.

Cancellations are usually in manuscript, consisting of initials, usually those of the registrar, and a date. Less common are the steel-stamp cancellations of the registry offices. Those I have seen have "REGISTRY OFFICE" and the registrar's initials in a circular ribbon, with the date in the center.

The check list for this issue is simple:

	Brown-red	Vermilion
5c	★	★
15c	★	★
30c	★	★

B—QUEBEC PROVINCIAL ISSUES

a—Assurance License Stamps

These were made necessary by 39 Vict., Ch. 7, December 24, 1875, which required that from May 1, 1876, every assurer, unless engaged in marine underwriting exclusively, should take out a license from the Revenue Office of the district in which he had his principal place of business. The license fee consisted in the payment of three percent of the premium on a policy of fire insurance, and one percent of the premium on any other kind of policy except a marine policy, which was exempt.

The stamps are 25 x 44 mm., inscribed "ASSURANCE—LICENSE—STAMP—QUEBEC—5 CENTS—FIVE CENTS" for all cents values, on a



Assurance license stamps, cents values and dollars values, 1876.

background of intricate engine-turning. The dollars values are similar, but the inscription reads "ASSURANCE—LICENSE—$5.00—STAMP—QUEBEC." Cents values are yellow-green and dollars are violet, with but few shades. The paper—only one kind is known—is a medium white wove. Perforation is regularly 12, but a few denominations are known perforated 12 x 11½.

This series was engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Co., Montreal, and the company's imprint appears in the bottom margin of the sheet in minute colourless upper and lower case Roman letters on a colored label. It may also appear in other margins; I have never seen a complete sheet and doubt if one exists. Cancellations are manuscript or the stamp of the underwriter.

This tax met with fierce opposition, both from underwriters and from the assured. A test case as to its legality was soon before the courts, which in 1877 declared it *ultra vires*. Thus the stamps were in use only for some period between 20 and 32 months; I do not know the exact date of the court judgement. From 1878 up to quite recently the Province redeemed at face all stamps presented to it, whether used or mint. Not so many years ago I myself presented a lot of these stamps, not worth preserving, to the local Revenue Officer. He was surprised and admitted that he knew nothing of the redemption arrangement, in fact had never seen the stamps before, and would not accept them on his own responsibility. However, he was instructed by the Provincial Treasurer to redeem them and I received my money.

Their short life and redemption value has made these stamps among the scarcest of our revenues. Values above $2 are really rare and are missing from most collections.

This is the check list:

		Perforation	
		12	12 x 11½
1c	Green	★	
2c	Green	★	
3c	Green	★	
4c	Green	★	
5c	Green	★	
10c	Green	★	
20c	Green	★	
30c	Green	★	
40c	Green	★	★
50c	Green	★	★
$1	Violet	★	★
$2	Violet	★	
$3	Violet	★	
$4	Violet	★	
$5	Violet	★	

b—Law Stamps

On August 7, 1871, the newly constituted Province of Quebec issued its first law stamps, which with some colour changes were in use for 41 years. These were authorized by 31 Vict., Ch. 2, February 24, 1868, which did not change the existing scale of fees, but did impose some additional ones:

"And all letters patent, commissions, licenses, certificates, and instruments "whatever, whether originals, exemplifications or copies, for or by reason of

"which such money payments are to be made, or which are in anywise con-
"nected therewith or relative thereto, shall be required to bear such stamps
"attached to or impressed upon them, as by such order provided."

These stamps are 24 x 40 mm., showing the familiar effigy of Justice. Public morality must have improved since 1864, for now the lady is not blindfolded. They were engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Co., Montreal, and are normally perforated 12, but with many varieties. Papers range from very thin, white or yellowish wove to heavy, soft wove. Cents values are shades of red from brick to orange, dollars are pale to very deep blue. The makers' imprint appears in minute colourless upper and lower case Roman letters on a coloured label; it may appear in all margins, but I have seen it only at top and bottom. There are no straight edges.



Post-Confederation law stamps; upper left, cents and dollars values of the design used with colour changes from 1871 to 1912; upper right, type of all denominations of the 1912 issue; lower left, type of "HONORAIRES—FEES" overprint of 1924; lower middle, first type of overprint under the Bankruptcy Act, and, right, second type of overprint, both of 1924. Note the various punched cancellations; see also Fig. 4.

Cancellations on these stamps are a study in themselves. They may be in manuscript or by rubber stamp in blue, violet, black or red. Since the stamps were used for the payment of many kinds of fees, there is a wide variety of these stamped cancellations—Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the Superior Court, Clerk of the Crown and Peace, Registry Office, Prothonotary's Office, Appeal Office, Peace Office, Police Office, etc.—for the various court divisions of the Province. Most commonly they come from Montreal or Quebec; cancellations from the smaller places—Kamouraska or Trois Rivieres, for example—are decidedly scarce.

From this series on, punched cancellations on law stamps are common. Unlike the practise in Saskatchewan, where each court town was assigned its own initial as a distinctive punch, there seems to have been no system in Quebec. The large number of types known—I have 100 or more in my collection—would suggest that each officer whose duty it was to cancel stamps bought a punch of a pattern to suit himself, so long as it was different from those of his fellows.

Punched copies rank with straight edges as of little value in the minds of many collectors. On the contrary, they make a fascinating collection, if only on account of their variety. There are letters—B, D, J, L, O. P, S, T and Y; arrows; daggers; bombs; keys, keyholes and keystones; butter paddles; chevrons; geometrical figures; squares, circles, ovals, diamonds, triangles, crescents, and trapezoids; card pips; crosses—Latin, Greek, Lorraine, patee and Maltese; trefoils, quatrefoils and cinquefoils; stars—Christian and Hebrew; hats—sombreros, bowler and "plug"; index hands; crowns and many not easy to describe.

A rather unusual cancellation is "PAID" in perforation. This seems to have been used only in Montreal. A still less common one, also peculiar to Montreal, is a perforated "½." I have always felt that it is likely that this latter had some special significance, but have heard of no theory which will stand critical examination. The most plausible is that this cancellation was also a surcharge, reducing the value of the stamp to one-half normal. When applied to some stamps, say the 30c, this theory is not unreasonable, for there is no 15c stamp and one may have been needed, but it fails to account for "bisecting" the $4, for example, as there were plenty of $2 stamps. My copies are also cancelled with handstamps, another reason for thinking the "½" may be a surcharge. Since these cancellations are dated from 1874 to 1879, there is not much probability that the problem will ever be solved.

The check list follows:

		Perforations.							
		12½	12	12½	11½x12	12x11½	12x12½	12½x12	Imperf.
		1879	–	1872	1873	1875	?	?	1887
					1887	1882			1890
		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
10c	Red	★	★		★	★			
20c	Red		★		★	★			
30c	Red		★	★	★	★	★		
40c	Red		★		★	★			
50c	Red		★		★	★			★
60c	Red		★		★	★			
70c	Red		★		★	★			
80c	Red	★	★		★	★		★	★
	a Imp. hor.			★					
90c	Red		★	★	★	★	★		
$1	Blue	★	★		★	★	★	★	★
$2	Blue		★		★			★	★
$3	Blue		★		★			★	
$4	Blue	★	★		★	★			
$5	Blue		★		★	★			

The need for higher values of law stamps having become apparent, $10, $20 and $30 denominations were added to this series in 1890. I do not know the exact

date of issue. Designs are the same as in 1871 and the stamps were also made by the British American Bank Note Co. There is only one perforation, 12, and paper and cancellations follow previous patterns.

The check list is a short one:

$10	Yellow
$20	Green
$30	Mauve

The following undated circular, issued early in 1893, explains itself:

"To the Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Various Courts, Registrars, "Stamp Distributors, &c., &c., of the Province of Quebec.

"Sirs:

"I am directed by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer to inform you "that, owing to the discovery that certain persons were cleaning and using a "second time cancelled law stamps, it has been decided to have a new issue "printed in different colours, as follows:—10c to 90c stamps, inclusively, in mauve "instead of red; $1 to $5 stamps, inclusively, in green instead of blue; $10 "stamps in blue instead of yellow; $20 stamps in yellow instead of green; $30 "stamps in red instead of mauve.

"You will go on using such stamps as may remain in your hands of the old "colours, until the supply of them is exhausted, but the Honourable the "Treasurer wishes you to examine carefully any stamps, especially in the old "colours, which may be presented to you to be affixed to documents, so as to make "sure that they have not already been used.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"A. Brosnan,

"Comptroller of Provincial Revenue."

I feel reasonably sure, from the evidence of the stamps themselves, that these new stamps were produced from the plates used for the previous issue. They were made by the British American Bank Note Co., and are perforated 12, with no variation. Paper is the usual medium wove. The accepted date of issue is May 19, 1893.

There is a very wide range of shades in the cents values of this series. Few show any signs of the "mauve" of the circular, but vary from pale grey to almost black. The $1 to $5 run from pale to deep yellow-green, with an occasional blue-green copy. The three high values are practically constant in colour.

Cancellations are as before; very few copies are unpunched and most of them are both stamped and punched.

The check list:

10c	Slate
20c	Slate
30c	Slate
	a Wmk. letters
40c	Slate
50c	Slate
60c	Slate
70c	Slate
80c	Slate
90c	Slate
$1	Yellow-green
	a Imperf. horizontally
$2	Yellow-green
$3	Yellow-green
$4	Yellow-green
$5	Yellow-green
$10	Blue
$20	Yellow
$30	Vermilion

One may surmise that the colour changes of the next issue, that of 1906, were made to avoid confusion, a rational theory. I have not been able to find any record of official orders in connection with these stamps. Except for colour changes and the dropping of the three high values, these stamps are the same as those of 1893. They were made by the British American Bank Note Co., and paper and perforation are the same as before.

The so-called "die varieties" of the 10c and 20c are, I think, merely the natural result of worn plates. Many more of these low values were used than of the higher denominations, and their plates might be expected to be the first to show signs of distress. These two values and the 30c are hard to distinguish from the stamps of 1893; the 1906 stamps are distinctly brownish, those of 1893, greyish. The 1906 40c, 50c and 60c are full black and the 90c has a purplish tone.

Most cancellations are combinations of handstamps and punching.

The $1 is much the scarcest denomination of this set. A study of the dates of cancellations shows that there must have been a large stock of the old $1 green stamps of 1893 left when the 1906 stamps were issued and that this stock was not retired, but used.

Since there are no minor varieties, the check list is straightforward:

10c	Light violet-brown
20c	Light violet-brown
30c	Light violet-brown
40c	Black
50c	Black
60c	Black
70c	Light blue
80c	Light blue
90c	Bluish-purple
$1	Carmine
$2	Light brown
$3	Orange
$4	Dark brown
$5	Carmine

A complete new series of law stamps appeared in 1912, bilingual and larger than the previous issues, 28 x 42 mm. They carry the familiar figure of Justice and the inscription "TIMBRE DE LOI—QUEBEC—LAW STAMP." All denominations are of the same design. They were engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa, on medium white wove paper. The early printings are perforated 12, the later ones 11—after about 1920.

During the twelve years that this series was in use without overprints, innumerable shades appeared. Cancellations are handstamps or punched, usually both. A new variety of cancellation is the "cash register" impression, almost universal after the introduction of these accounting machines in the court offices, which took place just before the overprinted stamps of 1924 appeared.

The check list:

		Perforation	
		12	11
10c	Yellow-green,	★	★
20c	Blue,	★	★

30c	Orange,	★	★
40c	Light brown,	★	★
50c	Black,	★	★
60c	Olive,	★	★
70c	Yellow-brown,	★	★
80c	Dark brown,	★	★
90c	Red-brown,	★	★
$1	Scarlet,	★	★
$2	Purple,	★	★
$3	Yellow-green,	★	★
$4	Grey-black,	★	★
$5	Blue,	★	★
$10	Violet-brown,	★	★
$20	Red-brown,	★	★
$30	Deep green,	★	★

A change in the Provincial accounting system in 1924 led to the appearance of two new series of law stamps, made by overprinting those of 1912, then in current use. The first overprint is "HONORAIRES—FEES" reading diagonally upward to the right in two lines of Gothic capitals, and in red on all denominations except the 30c and $1, on which it is in black.

There are two types of this overprint and two major varieties of each type. In addition, there are two perforations, 12 and 11, of each of these varieties, making a total of eight varieties in all. Not all denominations are yet known in all these varieties, though they may occur. If we use letters to designate the varieties, we have:

A—"O's" almost circular; "R's" with curved tails; "S's" tall and open; "F" of "FEES" under space between "N" and "O"; perforated 12.
B—As "A", but perforated 11.
C—As "A", but "F" under second "O"; perforated 12.
D—As "C", but perforated 11.
E—"O's" flattened ovals; "R's" with straight tails; "S's" shorter and wider; "F" under "NO"; perforated 12.
F—As "E", but perforated 11.
G—As "E", but "F" under "O", perforated 12.
H—As "G", but perforated 11.

I do not know who did the overprinting, but believe it was—and is, for the stamps are still in use—done by the makers.

There are many shades. Cancellations are generally the stamps of the court offices, cash register impressions or punches or combinations of these. I have occasionally seen all three on one stamp.

The check list follows:

		Variety							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
10c	Yellow-green,		★		★		★		★
	a Double overprint				★				
20c	Blue,		★		★		★		★
30c	Orange,		★		★		★		★
40c	Light brown,	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
50c	Black,		★		★		★		★

60c	Olive,	★	★	★		★	★		★
70c	Yellow-brown	★	★	★		★	★	★	★
80c	Dark brown,	★	★		★	★	★	★	★
90c	Red-brown,	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
$1	Scarlet,	★	★		★		★	★	★
	a Inverted overprint,				★				
$2	Purple,	★	★	★	★		★		★
$3	Yellow-green,	★	★	★	★	★	★		
$4	Grey-black,	★	★		★		★		
$5	Blue,	★	★	★	★		★	★	★
$10	Violet-brown,		★				★		★
$20	Red-brown,	★		★					
$30	Deep green,	★	★	★		★			★

Only one or two copies of the double and of the inverted overprint are known.

Some of the missing perforated 11 varieties (B, D, F and H) may yet turn up, but I do not believe we shall find many more of the perforated 12 varieties (A, C, E and G), as I think that this perforation had been pretty well superseded by the time these overprints were made.

The other 1924 overprint is that created under the Bankruptcy Act. For this the basic stamps are still those of 1912, overprinted either (A) "LOI DE FAILLITE—BANKRUPTCY ACT" or (B) "BANKRUPTCY ACT—LOI DE FAILLITE" in two lines of Gothic capitals, reading diagonally upward to the right. This overprint is in red on all values save the $1, on which it is in black. There are some minor variations in this overprint, but I have not been able to accumulate enough material to study them; these stamps are elusive.

Perforation may be either 12 or 11, so there are four varieties of each denomination possible. I do not know who made the overprint, but presume it was the work of the British American Bank Note Co.

Cancellations I have seen are either handstamps, the cash-register type or punches, usually a combination of the last with one of the other two. I think it possible that full sets of the perforated 11 varieties exist, though there are some denominations I have not yet seen; see my remarks in connection with the previous issue. There is the usual gamut of shades, and this is the check list:

		Overprint			
		A		B	
		Perf. 12	Perf. 11	Perf. 12	Perf. 11
10c	Yellow green,		★		★
20c	Blue,				★
40c	Light brown,	★	★		★
50c	Black,		★		★
$1	Scarlet,		★		★
$2	Purple,				★
$3	Yellow-green,		★		★
$4	Grey-black,		★		★
$5	Blue,	★	★		★

(To be concluded.)

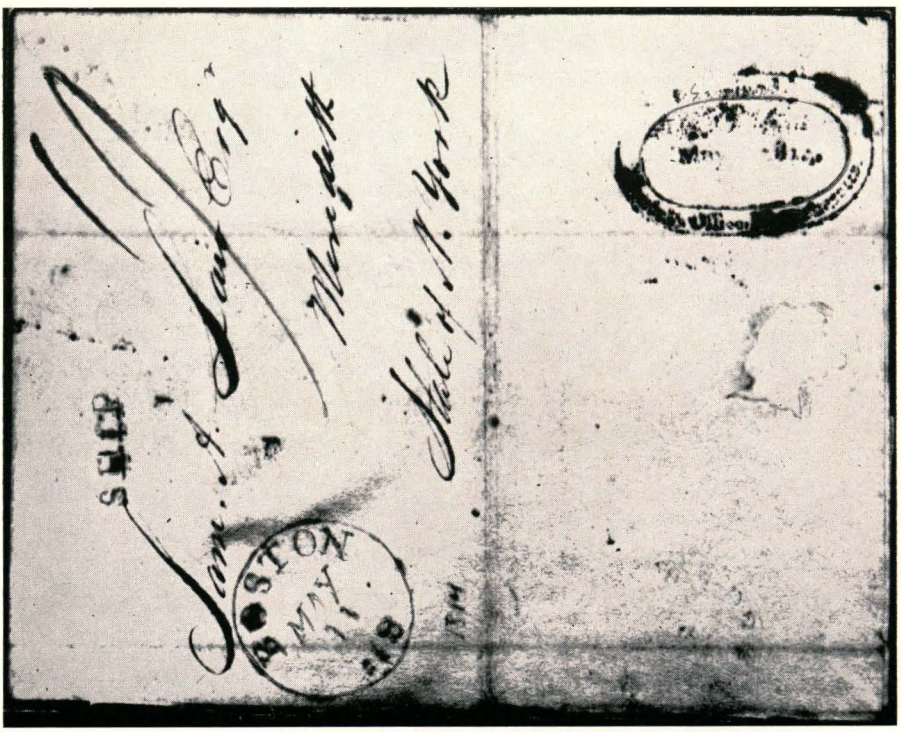
An Early Censor Mark—1814

By The Rev'd. William H. Tower.

July twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirteen, an American trader war-bound in Copenhagen wrote home regarding some business transactions that his brother had carried on for him and referred to conditions as he was finding them. England was at war with America and also on the Continent. Times were bad, a thousand times worse than they had been the year previous, and with small prospects of getting better. He had a considerable value of goods on his hands which he was unable to sell. If he could get together a small sum, he would return to America as soon as he could secure passage and seek refuge on the western frontier!

The letter addressed to "Sam A Law, Esq/Meredith/State of New York," was received in Boston, May 14 (?), the following year, ten months after it was written. The cover shows in manuscript the postal charge, "19;" is stamped as a "Ship" letter, and has the Boston postmark of "May 14 (?), Ms." The most interesting and striking thing about it, however, is the large black double oval stamping upon the reverse which, although partly illegible, it is possible to decipher and identify as a censor mark. Within the upper portion of the double oval the reading is "EXAMINED," while the lower portion, which can be read only with the help of a double glass, is safely deciphered as "MARSHALL'S OFFICE MASSACHUSETTS," with the date in the center of "MAY (?) 1814."

We have in this what is undoubtedly a censor mark, stamped on after examination at Boston, a mark that is thought by specialists to be the earliest censor mark known. The cover is in my collection, and has been seen and passed upon by Delf Norona, President of the War Cover Club and himself a war cover specialist and expert! According to Mr. Norona it is the "earliest known U. S. censored cover yet recorded." It would be interesting to know if anyone knows of an earlier mark of any war or Country!



England's College Stamps

By Henry Erdmann Radasch, M.Sc. M. D.

(Concluded from Vol. XXIII, No. 1, Page 21.)

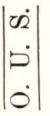
The Oxford Union Society

The debating societies supply and provide several outlets for political energy. Foremost of these is the celebrated Union, which numbers among its presidents Archbishop Tait, Bishop Wilberforce, Cardinal Flemming, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Rt. Hon. G. J. Goshem, Lord Dufferin and Lord Shelbrooke. This is partly a debating society and partly a literary club. It was established in 1829 to replace an earlier debating society.

From the Oxford University Handbook we have: "It is needless to say that outside colleges there are general University societies of large membership and elaborate organization. The most famous of these is the Union, which serves the double purpose of a club and of a debating society. It has its own building and grounds, where the usual amenities of a club are provided, and the debating hall forms a wing by itself. This is constructed on the parliamentary model, and the debates, which are held weekly during the term, are also parliamentary in plan and procedure. The Union, as everybody knows, has been the training-ground of many eminent British politicians, and it affords ample opportunity for aspiring statesmen and public speakers. The Presidency, (which is held for one term only) is considered a high undergraduate honour. The debates cover a great variety of subjects, predominantly but not exclusively political and are judiciously blended of the grave and the gay; and the speakers often include visitors who are distinguished in different departments of public life. A valuable feature of the Union, considered as a club, is its lending library, which is particularly rich in modern fiction and English History and Biography."

"The debating hall is large and benches run down both sides of it. Used as a reading room now, but every Thursday night at eight the papers are cleared away." (This is a description of 1753).

Davidson (1927) states, "The Union, too, is a great meeting place for men of all colleges, opinions, inclinations and temperaments. Here they may hear a debate on any question that is agitating the nation. They may lounge in the smoking-room reading a book, with pipe in mouth and a cup of coffee by side, or may play a game of billiards with a friend."



On the one Penny Reds from the issue of 1857 to and including the issue of 1881, the above overprint or underprint (on the back) may be found. These stamps were especially so printed for the use of the members of the Oxford Union Society. There is, apparently, nothing in the records of the Post Office indicating how this originated or by whose authority it was done. It is the only instance in which the Government permitted an overprint on the face of a stamp for private use. The permission was apparently given in 1857 and was withdrawn in 1870, after which time the overprint appeared on the back of the stamp, in some instances over the gum and in others under the gum. This overprint consists of the initial letters of the Oxford Union Society in capitals between the two wavy lines and usually reads up, although inverted or reading down examples occur.

These stamps were apparently prepared in the Government offices as there is no record in the minutes of the Society of an order to a local or other firm for this overprinting. When this ceased is not known except the issue of 1881 seems to be the last so treated.

Why this Society should have permitted this unique and unusual privilege is a mystery. When one realizes that most of the Cabinet members, men in high offices and the diplomatic corps are University men it is not difficult to conceive and believe that some one "slipped something over" and just ordered it done. As nothing was said the act continued.



Fig. 20. Oxford Union Society overprints. The four faced copies are of the 1857 issue and show the narrow spacing. The reversed copy shows the wide spacing on the back and under the gum.

It is said that the consumption of stamps in the Union was heavy and yet these items are very scarce and elusive, as many dealers in British stamps never heard of them, let alone saw any. The Union Society stamps the letters of its subscribing members and no doubt the number of such stamps used may have run into the high thousands. Still, they are scarce.

This overprint occurs in two sizes, narrow and wide. The narrow one measures 2½ mm. and occurs only on the face of the stamps. The wide one measures 3½ mm. wide, and occurs only on the backs, in some instances under the gum and in others upon the gum. In the latter case one must be careful in removing the stamp from the envelope or the overprint will be lost. The narrow spacing also occurs on the back. No doubt many stamps possessing the overprint on the gum have been lost through lack of knowledge and too-long soaking of the stamps.

These overprints occur on the following issues:

1857. In red on the face of the stamp, lines 2½ mm. apart. These "penny reds" have the stars in the upper corners. They were used as late as 1866 and perhaps later.

1864. In red on face and back of the stamp; on the later issues in bright carmine. It occurs on the face on the following plate numbers: 71, 72, 74, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106, 110, 112, 113, 114, 117, 119, 125, 133, 137, 139, 150, 156, 160, 205.

On the backs of this issue the overprint occurs both narrow and wide. The narrow occurs on plate numbers 134, 174, 199, 223.

The wide overprint is the commoner and occurs on plate numbers 107, 119, 124, 134, 136, 146, 150, 155, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166, 183, 197, 204, 205, 212, 213. In the last three the overprint reads downward.

1870. In red on the backs of the stamps, in both spacings, narrow with lines 2½ mm. apart and wide with the lines 3½ mm. apart. Plate numbers not mentioned.

1880. On the backs of the Venetian red stamps in carmine; narrow overprint lines 2½ mm. apart.

1881. In carmine on the back of the 1d. lilac (fourteen pearls) wide spacing lines 3½ mm. apart.

1881. In violet on the back of the 1d. lilac (sixteen pearls) narrow spacing lines 2½ mm. apart. This stamp seems to have been in use as late as May, 1885 and perhaps later.

These issues of O. U. S. stamps are the most unusual and also the most interesting in philately. How the Government was persuaded (or was it?) to permit the overprinting of its stamps for private use is difficult to understand. Advertising on the back has been a common procedure in some of the issues of Great Britain and its Colonies, but heretofore the face has been inviolate. It is also a mystery that while the Government suppressed the private College issues it permitted this overprinting.

Cambridge University

Cambridge University was founded in the twelfth century not long after the founding of Oxford University. The first College, however, was not established until 1284. This was Peterhouse. The founder was Hugh de Basham, Bishop of Ely. He took his scholars out of St. John's Hospital and established them independently in two Hostels next to the Church of St. Peter, hence the name Peterhouse.

The University is really an affiliation of about eighteen Colleges in which each College is independent in its work and government but all are subject to the University. Five new Colleges were established in the fourteenth century, four in the fifteenth, six in the sixteenth and then none until the nineteenth century (1800 and 1802).

Only three Colleges at Cambridge availed themselves of the privilege of issuing stamps for the messenger system and then not until 1882.

Selwyn College, 1882

Selwyn College was the last to be founded but it was the first to issue stamps and that upon the occasion of its opening. It was named in commemoration of Bishop George Augustus Selwyn, late Bishop of Lichfield and formerly Bishop of New Zealand. He died in 1878. The funds were raised by public subscription and the College was opened in 1882. It was modeled after Keble College of Oxford. The issue was made for simplicity and convenience in bookkeeping.

The design, a rather full and heavy one, consists of the College arms on a shield with a foliated label at the foot containing the inscription "SELWYN COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE" upon a diapered background. Surrounding this is a double-line vertical rectangular frame with the same (continued) diapered background. The design was engraved upon a copper plate and then transferred to the stone. Bellamy believes that the transfers were laid on the stone in blocks of six or more transfers.

The imperforate stamp measures 22 by 26 mm. and the design 19 by 22½ mm.; it is of vertical format.

The stamps were lithographed in black upon rose pink surface-colored thin paper, unwatermarked, chalky and porous. When examined on the back the designs shows through. The stamps have a glazed appearance. The gum is thin, yellowish and was applied before printing.

Even though the paper is porous it is not readily absorbent; the ink did not dry rapidly and as fresh sheets were piled upon one another offset prints appear upon the gum of the backs of some of the stamps. It is said that the ink did not soak through from the front. The writer would disagree with that statement as all of his copies show through in the exact form and size of the front design and while offsets may exist he believes that the thinness and character of the paper permitted the design to show through on the back. That has also been found to be a fact in connection with stamps of recent date. The stamps were printed in sheets of 480 imperforate.

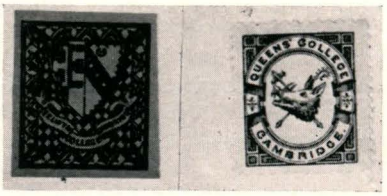


Fig. 21. A. Selwyn (Cambridge) College stamp. B. Queens' (Cambridge) College stamp.

The stamps were delivered to the College as singles, already cut, so that pairs and blocks are impossible. Bellamy states that they were cut by a guillotine or knife and several sheets at a time as margins are irregular and some of the stamps have the design cut into.

They were printed by W. P. Spaulding of Cambridge.

Value ½d.

Obliteration was by means of a penstroke or the initials of the sender.

Queen's College, 1883

Although the founding date of this College is given as 1446 it was really founded upon an earlier College. It is one of the oldest foundations of Cambridge University, it ranks eighth in founding. The real founder was Andrew Doket who called it the College of St. Bernard of Cambridge. It was refounded by Margaret, Queen of Henry VI, in 1448, and buildings were then started. In 1465 it was refounded by Elizabeth Widville or Woodville, Queen of Edward IV.

It was the second College of Cambridge to issue stamps for the messenger service. The supply was delivered in time for the October Term.

The rather overloaded but neat design was drawn by Mr. E. Tamperly, a Fellow of the College; it consisted of the College crest, a Boar's head with a crossed bishop's crozier and scepter (cross) within a divided oval band bearing the inscription "QUEENS' COLLEGE," in the upper half, and "CAMBRIDGE," in the lower half; there is an ornament between the two halves, one on each side. This oval touches the double-line rectangular frame. This was apparently engraved in line and transferred to the stone singly as the alignment is poor and the spacing irregular.

The stamps were supplied by W. P. Spaulding of Cambridge; they were lithographed in sheets of 96 (twelve by eight) on rather thick, unwatermarked, white wove paper in green (bright green to emerald) and perforated 12. Slight differences in shade are known. Bellamy states, "The lightest impressions on the sheet in his collection are Nos. 1, 14, 49 and 51; and the darkest are Nos. 44, 80, 92 and 94."

The stamp measures 21 by 25 mm. and the design 16½ by 21 mm.

Single copies are scarce but several sheets are known. Used copies on cover are unknown.

The paper was rather thick, white unwatermarked wove; the gum was thick, glossy and nearly brown.

The stamps were well perforated (11¾) first horizontally and then vertically by a single line machine but the outside rows were not perforated so that all of the marginal stamps appear imperforate on one side and the corner stamps on two sides. These are the *sheet margin* or *part perforate* stamps.

There are 9 collectible varieties according to perforations.

Queens' College of Cambridge differs from the same named College of Oxford in that two Queens were associated with its foundations, Queen Margaret and Queen Elizabeth (Woodville). The latter was persuaded by the Master to extend her patronage and to carry on her predecessor's foundation.

St. John's College, 1883

St. John's College was founded in 1511 by Lady Margaret (Countess of Richmond and Derby) mother of Henry VII in honor of St. John the Evangelist. She died a few weeks before the plans had been signed and sealed. After her death, Fisher, Bishop of Rochester and Chancellor of the University, carried on her plans to some extent.

She acquired the suppressed religious house, Hospital of St. John, which was founded in 1135. A charter was granted April 9, 1511. The buildings were completed in 1520. It is the twelfth College founded in Cambridge and the largest in members and in buildings. It was the third and last to issue messenger stamps. While it is stated that the stamps were issued for the October Term of 1883 they did not appear until January, 1884. This is coincident in issue with St. John's of Oxford.



Fig. 22. Lower left corner single and upper margin block of six St. John's (Cambridge) stamps.

The rather heavy design (from the woodcut in "Copper's Annals of Cambridge") consists of an eagle (St. John's) of three-quarters length, springing from a crown upon a ribbon label bearing the inscription "ST. JOHN'S" and "COLLEGE MESSENGER" in two lines. This is bounded by a double line rectangular frame with rows of pearls between the lines and with a central red dot. This line is broken in places by the extended wings and by the label. The background consists of close vertical white and vermilion lines.

The stamps measure 23 by 26 mm. and the design measures 21 by 23 mm.; it is of vertical format.

Transfers were made from the engraved plate to the stone singly and somewhat irregularly and certain minor varieties occur irregularly.

The stamps were lithographed in vermilion by W. P. Spaulding of Cambridge on white wove paper in sheets of 96 stamps (12 rows of 8) and perforated first horizontally and then vertically, with margins imperforate. Thus all of the outside stamps have one (corner stamps two) imperforate margin. These are *part perforate.* The margins are narrow so that the sheets must have been trimmed after gumming and perforating.

Value ½d.

Since completing the article the writer was fortunate in acquiring three full sheets and numerous defaced proofs. The sheets are those of St. John's, Keble and (the imperforate) Hertford Colleges.

The St. John's sheet consists of forty eight stamps arranged in six vertical rows of eight each. The sheet measures 150 mm. by 228 mm. The top margin measures 6 mm.; the left margin is absent as the perforations run along the edge of the sheet; the bottom margin is 2 mm. wide; the right margin starts at 3 mm. at the top and then the perforations slant right so that at the second row from the bottom they pass off the edge of the sheet so that the marginal stamps of these two last rows have an imperforate margin at the right side. All of the vertical perforations are not evenly spaced as they vary from 20 to 26 mm. apart at the top to 19 to 25 mm. at the bottom. They are not parallel to one another. The horizontal perforations vary from 25 to 27 mm. apart and are more nearly parallel to one another.

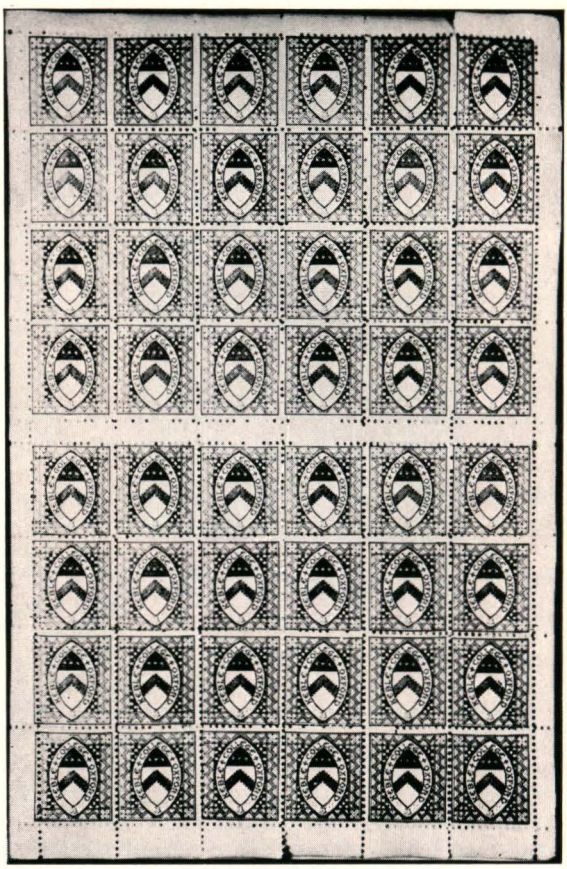


Fig. 23. Full sheet of Keble stamps (Emberlin print); two panes of 24 each. There is some indication of shades.

The Keble sheet consists of 48 stamps arranged in two panes of 48 stamps each. The top margin is 7 mm. wide; the left margin 6 mm.; the right margin is 7 mm.; the bottom margin is 7 mm.; the gutter between panes is 5 mm. wide. The vertical perforations vary from 20 mm. to 23 mm. apart at the top to 20 mm. to 21 mm. at the bottom. The horizontal perforations vary from 23 mm. to 26 mm. apart at the right to 24 mm. to 25 mm. at the left. The entire sheet measures 138 mm. by 218 mm.



Fig. 24. Full sheet of Hertford stamps imperforate. The so-called "Proof" sheet: this is in reality one of the "Reserve" sheets.

The Hertford so-called "Proof" sheet consists of thirty five well and evenly spaced stamps in one pane. The margins measure as follows: left 12 mm.; top 11 mm.; right 11 mm.; bottom 9 mm. The entire sheet measures 136 mm. by 216 mm.

The entire college order was printed at one time but only about 100 sheets were gummed and perforated; this left the remainder of the issue in the hands of the printer for future use and were then called "Proof" sheets. Apparently this reserve lot was never called for by the College.

This sheet shows numerous varieties and they will be described under 1, Hyphens; 2, Dots of colors; 3, Breaks.

1. Hyphens

Bellamy described the hyphenated form of HERT-FORD as occurring in stamp No. 28. If the sheet be examined it will be found also in Nos. 17 and 21. This conforms to the description given of one of the blocks of four described under the Hertford section. How Bellamy overlooked these two is a mystery. There are therefore three hyphenated varieties to the sheet.

2. Dots of Color

No. 8. A small dot of color before the "G" of COLLEGE and another after the first "E."

No. 9. Two dots of color after the "D" of HERTFORD.

No. 11. A small dot of color before "C" of COLLEGE near the lower line of the curved band.

No. 18. A small dot of color after "O" of COLLEGE. Also a small dot above the "period" after COLLEGE.

No. 20. A dot of color before the "H" of HERTFORD. The only one in the sheet. Two small dots before the "C" of COLLEGE; another small dot after the first "E" of COLLEGE. A dot over the "period" after COLLEGE.

No. 22. A small dot just before the last "E" of COLLEGE.

No. 26. A small dot and a small curl after the last "E" of COLLEGE. The lower part of the last "E" ends in a small curved arrow. A small dot after the first "E" of COLLEGE.

No. 30. A small dot after the "G" of COLLEGE.

No. 32. A small dot before the "C" of COLLEGE.

Whether or not all of these dots are constant is difficult to say without several sheets for comparison. Some seem to be constant as they have been mentioned in the section of HERTFORD in the description of the singles, pairs and blocks.

3. Breaks

Breaks occur in the lower curved line of the band containing the word "COLLEGE."

No. 9. A small break under the "E" of COLLEGE.

No. 13. A small break under the "G" of COLLEGE.

No. 20. A small break just after the "G" of COLLEGE.

No. 6. A large V-shaped, colored break after the last "E" of COLLEGE. This occurs just below the small curl and dot mentioned above.

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The Postmark Stamps and the Postal Cancellations of the Sardinian States

USED DURING THE PERIOD 1851-1863.

By ALBERTO BOLAFFI,

(Continued from Vol. XXIII, No. 1, Section I, Page 51.)

Translated by Dr. Dante S. Bolaffi.
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PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
370	MELE	'59	-	-	7	7	-		6	GE
371a	MELLE	P	▒	10	4	7	XI		5	CN
371b			ⓒ	29			XI			
372	MERCENASCO	'61	ⓒ	29	10	4	-		7	AO
373a	MERGOZZO	P	▒	10	20	6	VIII		9	NO
373b			ⓒ	29			VIII			
374	MEZZANA-BIGLI	'60	ⓒ	29	30	7	X		9	NO
375	MIASINO	'60	ⓝ	30	11	7	IX		9	NO
376a	MILLESIMO	P	▒	10	13	4	V	Blue in 1859.	12	SV
376b			ⓢ	7			V			
377	MIRABELLO	'60	ⓝ	30	24	7	IX		14	AL
377/I	MIRABELLO MONFERRATO	'63	-	-			-			
378a	MOJOLA	P	▒	10	11	6	X		5	CN
378b			ⓒ	29			X			
379	MOLINI DI TRIORA	'61	ⓢ	7			XI		8	IM
380	MOLINO DEL CONTE	'61	ⓢ	7	9		X			PV
381a	MOLLARE	P	▒	10	14	5	VII		12	AL
381b			ⓝ	28			VII			
382	MOLLIA	'62		-	5	3	-		9	VC
383a	MOMBARUZZO	P	▒	10	25	4	VI		12	AL
383b			ⓢ	7			VI		12	AL

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
384a	MOMBELLO	P	▩	10	27	5	VI	Double circle postmark known on the I issue.	14	AL
384b			◎	28			VI			
384/I	MOMBELLO MONFERRATO	'63	-	-			-			
385a	MOMBER-CELLI	P	▩	10	30	4	VI	Blue in 1861-1862	1	AL
385b			◎	7			VI			
386a	MOMO	P	▩	10	15	4	V		9	NO
386b			◎	7			V			
387	MONASTERO	'52	◎	7	17	6	VIII		13	TO
388	MONASTERO D'ACQUI	P	◎	29	14	7	XI	Blurred postmark between the middle of 1860 and the beginning of 1862.	12	AL
388/I	MONASTERO BORMIDA	'63	-	-			-			
389a	MONCALIERI	P	L	51	103	4	XII	Straight capitals line postmark on the I and IV issue.	13	TO
389b			▩	10			V	Double circle date postmark on the I issue.		
389c			◎	7			V	Two types of double circle postmarks. Type I has wide fat letters, type II has thinner letters. This latter is known from 1861 on.		

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
390a	MONCALVO	P	▒	10	40	4	IV	Two types of double circle date postmarks. Blue in 1854.	14	AL
390b			◎	7			IV			
391a	MONCENISIO	P	◎	7		6	-		13	TO
391b			*Lc.*	52			XII	Italics with capitals initial line postmark on the IV issue.		
392	MONCESTINO	'57	◎	29	8	6	X		14	AL
393a	MONDOVI'	P	▒	10	173	2	II	Two types of circular postmarks; type II has thinner letters.	5	CN
393b			◎	7			II			
393c			L	31			XII	Straight capitals line postmark on the IV issue.		
394	MONEGLIA	'57	◎	29	19	6	VIII		6	GE
395a	MONESIGLIO	P	▒	10	13	4	VI		5	CN
395b			◎	28			VI			
396a	MONFORTE	P	▒	10	21	5	VI		5	CN
396b			◎	28			VI		5	CN
396/I	MONFORTE D'ALBA	'63								
397a	MONGRANDO	P	▒	10	37	4	VI		14	VC
397b			◎	7			VI			
398a	FONTAFIA	P	▒	10	11	5	X		1	AL
398b			◎	28			X			
399a	MONTALTO	P	▒	10	11	6	X		8	IM
399b			◎	28			X			
399/I	MONTALTO LIGURE	'62								

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
400a	MONTALTO DI VOGHERA	'52	▩	10	13	5	VIII		1	PV
400b			ⓑ	28			VIII			
400/I	MONTALTO PAVASE	'63								
401	MONTANARO	'53	ⓑ	28	43	4	VI		13	TO
402a	MONTECHI-ARO	P	▩	10	20	4	V		1	AL
402b			ⓒ	7			V			
403	MONTEGROS-SO	'59	ⓒ	29	25	5	VII		1	AL
403/I	MONTEGRO-SO (ASTI)	'63					VII			
404a	MONTEMAGNO	P	▩	10	30	4	VI		14	AL
404b			ⓒ	7			VI			
405	MONTEU DA PO	'60	ⓒ	29	11	7	XI		13	TO
406	MONTEU ROERO						XI	Blue or black postmark.	5	CN
407	MONTE-ZEMOLO	P	*Lc.*	52	4	6	XII	Italics with capital initial line postmark known on the stamps of the IV issue.	5	CN
408	MONTICEL-LI-ALBA	'62	ⓒ	7	18	4	XII	Opened on June 1, 1862.	5	CN
409a	MONTIGLIO	P	▩	10	30	4	VI		14	AL
409b			▩	7			VI			
410a	MONTOGGIO	P	▩	10	36	7	X	Red between 1858 and 1863.	6	GE
410b			ⓒ	29			X			
411a	MONTU' BECCARIA	P	▩	10	32	5	VII		1	PV
411b			ⓑ	28			VII			

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
412a	MORETTA	P	▒	10	32	4	V		5	CN
412b			◎	7			V			
413a	MORGEX	P	▒	10	11	5	X		7	AO
413b			ⓝ	28			X			
414a	MOROZZO	P	▒	10	17	4	VI		5	CN
414b			◎	7			VI			
415a	MORTARA	P	▒	10	68	2	I		9	PV
415b			◎	7			I			
415c			◯	14			I			
416a	MOSSO SA MARIA	P	▒	10	15	4	V	Two types of double circle postmarks.	14	VC
416b			◎	7			V			
416c			L	31			XII	Straight capitals line postmark on the IV issue.		
417a	MURAZZANO	P	▒	10	20	4	VII		5	CN
417b			ⓝ	28			VII			
418	MURELLO	'56	ⓒ	29	16	7	XI		5	CN
419a	MURISENGO	'56	ⓒ	29	22	6	IX		14	AL
419b		'59	◎	7			VIII			
420a	NARZOLE	P	▒	10	26	5	VIII		5	CN
420b			ⓒ	29			VIII			
421	NEIVE	'61	◎	7	28		XI	Opened on May 1, 1851.	5	CN
422a	NERVI	P	▒	10	46	4	V		6	GE
422b			◎	7			V			
423a	NICHELINO	P	▒	10	10	7	X	Blue in 1863.	13	TO
423b			ⓒ	29			X			
424	NIELLA-TANARO	'56	ⓒ	29	20	6	XI		5	CN
425a	NIZZA-MONFo.	P	▒	10	54	4	IV		12	AL
425b			◎	7			IV			

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
425c			L	31			XII	Straight capitals line postmark on the II issue.		
426a	NOLE	P	▩	10	23	4	VIII		13	TO
426b			◎	29			VIII	Double circle postmark with large and fat letters.		
427a	NOLI	P	▩	10	47	4	VI		12	SV
427b			◎	7			VI	This postmark has smaller and thinner letters than usual.		
428a	NONE	P	▩	10	32	4	VII		13	TO
428b			◎	7			VII			
429a	NOVARA	P	▩	10	270	1	O	Circular postmark known on the stamps of the I issue.	9	NO
429b			L	31			XII	Known on the I issue.		
429c			*L*	54			XII	An italic capitals line postmark on two lines, dated September 19, 1852, is known on the I issue. Red circular postmarks known on the IV issue stamps applied to insured letters.		
429d		'53	◎	7			O			

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
429e		'55		14			0			
430a	NOVELLO	P		10	14	6	XI		5	CN
430b				29			XI			
431a	NOVI	P		11	112	2	VII	Straight capitals line postmark known on letters on arrival between 1853 and 1854.	6	AL
431b				10			0	A 20c of the Empire issue of France is known tied to cover (from French troops in Italy) by circular postmark NOVI dated August 1, 1859		
431c				7			0			
431d				14			0			
432	NUCETTO	'60		30	7	7	XI		5	CN
433a	NUS	P		10	22	5	IX		7	AO
433b				28	28		IX			
434a	OCCHIEPPO INFERIORE	P		10	15	6	VIII		14	VC
434b				7			VIII			
435a	OCCIMIANO	P		10	22	4	VI		14	AL
435b			*Lc.*	52			XII			
435c				7			XII			
436a	OGGEBBIO	P		10	9	6	X		9	NO
436b				29			X			
437a	OLEGGIO	P		10	79	4	III	Straight capitals line postmark on the De	9	NO

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
								La Rue stamps of Italy.		
437b			◎	7			III	This postmark has larger letters than usual.		
438a	OMEGNA	P	▩	10	15	4	IV		9	NO
438b			◎	7			IV			
439a	ONEGLIA	P	▩	10	122	2	O		8	IM
439b		'52	◎	7			O			
439c		'60	◎	14			O			
440a	ORBASSANO	P	▩	10	24	4	VI		13	TO
440b			◎	7			VI			
441a	ORMEA	P	▩	10	48	4	V		5	CN
441b			◎	7			V			
442a	ORNAVASSO	P	▩	10	15	4	V	Blue in 1861	9	NO
442b			◎	7			V			
443a	ORTA	P	▩	10	10	4	V		9	NO
443b			◎	7	-	-	V			
444	ORTONOVO	'60	Ⓒ	29	23	7	X		6	SP
445	OSASCO	'60	Ⓝ	30	8	7	XI		13	TO
446	OSASIO	'60	Ⓝ	30	12	7	XI		13	TO
447a	OTTIGLIO	P	▩	10	21	5	X		14	AL
447b			Ⓓ	28			X			
448	OTTOBIANO	56	Ⓒ	29	25	6	X		9	PV
449a	OTTONE	P	▩	10	12	4	VIII		1	PI
449b			*Lc.*	57			XII	Red italics with capital initial line postmark on the IV issue.		
449c			Ⓓ	28			VIII	Red in 1857.		
450a	OULX	P	▩	10	16	4	V	Pen cancellation on the IV issue. Blue postmark between 1855 and 1861.	13	TO

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
450b			◎	7			V			
451a	OVADA	P	▩	10	65	IV	II	Black or red diamonds postmark.		
451b			L	31			XII	Straight capitals line on the IV issue.		
451c			◎	7			II			
452a	OVIGLIO	P	▩	10	28	5	VIII		1	AL
452b			ⓞ	28			VIII			
453	OZZANO	'59	◎	29	15	7	XI		14	AL
453/I	OZZANO DI ROBBIANO	'63	-	-			-			
454a	PAESANA	P	▩	10	64	4	IV		5	CN
454b			◎	7			IV			
455	PALAZZO	P	-	-	9	6	-		7	AO
455/I	PALAZZO CANAVESE	'63	-	-			-			
456a	PALESTRO	P	▩	10	24	4	IX		9	PV
456b			ⓒ	29			IX			
457a	PALLANZA	P	▩	10	29	3	V		9	NO
457b			◎	7			V	Two types of circular postmarks; type II is known from 1860 on.		
458	PALLANZENO (OSSOLA)	'56	ⓒ	29	4	6	X		9	NO
459a	PAMPARATO	P	▩	10	25	5	VIII		5	CN
459b			ⓞ	28			VIII		5	CN
460a	PANCALIERI	P	▩	10	27	4	VII		13	TO
460b			◎	7			VII			
461	PARCO (Reale)	'57	-	-		7	-			
462a	PARELLA	P	▩	10	4	6	IX		7	AO

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
462b			ⓒ	29			IX			
463	PAVONE	'52	ⓑ	28	26	5	X	Blue in 1857, 1859, 1860.	7	AO
463/I	PAVONE CANAVESE	'63	-	-			-			
464a	PEGLI	P	▩	10	41	4	V		6	GE
464b			ⓒ	29			V			
465	PELLA	'60	ⓒ	29	5	7	X		9	NO
466a	PEROSA	P	▩	10	18	4	VIII	This post office was changed in Class in 1860.	13	TO
466b			ⓑ	28			VIII			
466c			ⓒ	7			VIII			
466/I	PEROSA ARGENTINA	'63	ⓒ	7			IX			
467a	PERRERO	P	▩	10	4	4	IX		13	TO
467b			ⓑ	28			IX			
468	PERTENGO	'57	ⓒ	29	11	6	X		14	VC
469	PESSINETTO	'57	ⓒ	29	4	7	XII		13	TO
470a	PETTINENGO	P	▩	10	12	4	VIII		14	VC
470b			ⓒ	29			VIII			
471a	PEVERAGNO	P	▩	10	67	4	VI	This post office was changed in Class in 1858.	5	CN
471b			ⓒ	29			VI			
471c			ⓒ	7			VI			
472a	PIANA	P	▩	10	9	6	X		12	SV
472b			ⓒ	7			X			
472c			*Lc.*	58			XII	Italics with capital initial line postmark on the IV issue.		
472/I	PIANA (Acqui)	'63	ⓒ	29			XI			
473a	PIANEZZA	P	▩	10	21	4	VII		13	TO
473b			ⓒ	7			VII			

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
474	PIEDICA-VALLO	'60	ⓐ	30	22	4	X		14	VC
475	PIEDIMU-LERA	'53	ⓒ	29	4	6	X		9	NO
476a	PIEVE DEL CAIRO	P	▩	10	33	4	V	Blue in 1859 and 1863.	9	NO
476b			ⓞ	7			IV			
476c			L	31			VII	Straight capitals line postmark on the I and II issue.		
477	PIEVE D'ONEGLIA	'60	ⓞ	7	30	3	V	Blue in 1861-62; seldom blue in 1863.	8	GE
478	PIGNA	'60	ⓞ	7	32	5	IX		8	IM
479a	PINASCA		▩	10	29	6	IX	This post office was changed in Class in 1863.	13	TO
479b			ⓐ	28			IX			
479c		'63	ⓞ	7			X			
480a	PINEROLO	P	⌀	11	154	2	VII	Circular postmark on the I issue.	13	TO
480b			▩	10			0			
480c			ⓞ	7			0			
480d			ⓑ	14			0	The single circle postmark with indication of the hour is known from 1855 on and has larger inscriptions than No. 480c.		
480e		'55	L	31						
481	PINO TORINESE	P	ⓒ	29	19	7	XI		13	TO

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
482a	PIOBESI	P	▩	10	23	7	IX	Blue gray in 1861 Blue in 1861.	13	TO
482b			◎	29			IX			
482/I	PIOBESI TORINESE	'63	-	-			-			
483a	PIOSSASCO	P	▩	10	37	7	VII	Blue in 1851. Blue and black in 1857.	13	TO
483b			◎	29			VII			
484	PISCINA	'57	◎	29	10	6	IX		13	TO
485a	PIVERONE	P	▩	10	16	6	IX		7	AO
485b			◎	29			IX			
486a	POIRINO	P	▩	10	64	4	V	Two types of circular date postmarks.	13	TO
486b			◎	7			V			
487a	POLONGHERA	P	*Lc.*	59	16	7	IX	Italics with capitals initial line postmark in 1854,1858,1859.	5	CN
487b		'57	◎	7			X			
488a	PONT CANAVESE	P	▩	10	46	4	V			
488b			◎	7			V			
489a	PONTECURONE	P	▩	10	27	6	VII	This post office was changed in Class in 1861.	1	AL
489b			◎	29			VII	Blue in 1861.		
489c			◎	7			VII			
490a	PONTEDASSIO	P	▩	10	12	6	VIII		8	IM
490b			◎	29			VIII			
491	PONTEDECIMO	'55	◎	7	38	4	VI	Two types of circle date postmarks; type	6	GE

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
								II is known from 1859 on. An italics line postmark is known on the De La Rue stamps of Italy.		
492a	PONTE-GRANDE	P	▒	10	26	4	IV	Circle postmark on the I issue	9	NO
492b			◎	7			IV	Blue through 1862.		
493a	PONTESTURA	P	▒	10	21	4	VII		14	AL
493b			ⓓ	28			VII			
494a	PONTI	P	▒	10	10	6	X		12	IM
494b			ⓒ	29			X			
495a	PONT S. MARTIN	'59	◎	29	8	6	X	This postmark has the indication of the month in French.	7	AO
495b		'61	◎	7			VI			
496	PONZANA	'60	ⓡ	30	6	7	XII		9	NO
497a	PONZONE	'52	▒	10	34	2	VII	Circular postmark on the I issue.	12	AL
497b			ⓓ	28			X			
497c		'63	◎	7			X			
498a	PORNASSIO	P	▒	10	13	6	IX		8	IM
498b			ⓒ	29			IX			
499a	PORTACO-MARO	P	▒	10	18	5	VII		1	AL
499b			ⓓ	28			VII			
*500	PORTE	'60	ⓡ	30	8	7	XI		13	TO
501a	PORTO MAURI-ZIO	P	▒	10	60	3	I	Two types of circular postmarks; type II	8	IM

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
								known from 1861 on.		
501b			◎	7			I			
502	POZZOLO FORMIGARO	'59	◎	29	38	6	VIII		6	AL
503a	PRA	P	▩	10	41	7	VII		6	GE
503b			◎	29			VII			
503c		'56	◎	7			VII	This postmark has an accent on the "A" from 1856 on.		
504a	PRAZZO	P	▩	10	3	5	X		5	CN
504b			◎	28			X			
504c			*Lc.*	52			XI			
505	PREDOSA	'57	◎	29	13	7	XI	Italics with capital initial known on the IV issue.	1	AL
506a	PRELA'	'52	▩	10	9	5	XI		8	IM
506b			◎	28			XI			
507	PREMOSELLO	'56	◎	29	15	6	X	Blue in 1856,	9	NO
508a	PRE' ST. DIDIER	P	▩	10	8	4	VIII	Pen cancellation known in 1851.	7	AO
508b		'54	◎	7			VIII			
509a	PRIERO	P	▩	10	11	5	VIII			
509b			◎	28			VIII		5	CN
510	PRIOCCA	'56	◎	29	21	6	X	Blue in 1857, 1858, 1859.		
511a	PRIOLA	P	▩	10	16	6	IX		5	CN
511b			◎	29			IX			
512	QUAGLIUZZO	P	L	31	5	6	-		7	AO
513	QUARONA	'60	◎	29	7	7	XI	This postmark has small letters	9	VC
514	QUINTO	'61	◎	7	17	4	XI		6	GE

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
515a	RACCONIGI	P	▩	10	104	4	II	Circle postmark on the I issue.	5	CN
515b			◎	7			II	Two types of circle date postmarks; type II is known from 1858 on.	5	CN
516a	RAPALLO	P	▩	10	100	4	III	This postmark has large and well spaced letters.	6	GE
517a	RECCO	P	▩	10	45	4	V		6	GE
517b			◎	7			V			
518a	REVELLO	P	▩	10	56	4	V		5	CN
518b			◎	7			V			
519a	RIVA DI CHIERI	P	▩	10	31	5	VII		13	TO
519b			◎	28			VII			
520a	RIVALTA	P	▩	10	20	4	XI	This post office became a Comunal Distributory after 1858.	12	SV
520b			◎	28			XI			
520c		'58	◎	29			VIII			
520/I	RIVALTA BORMIDA	'60	◎	7			-			
521a	RIVANAZZANO	P	▩	10	23	6	VIII		1	PV
521b			◎	29			VIII			
522a	RIVARA	P	▩	10	16	4	VII		13	TO
522b			◎	7			VII			
523a	RIVAROLO	P	▩	10	63	4	V		13	TO
523b			◎	7			V			
524a	RIVAROLO DI GENOVA	P	▩	10	69	4	V		6	GE

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
524b			◎	7			V			
525a	RIVOLI	P	▩	10			V			
525b			◎	7			V			
526	ROBAS-SOMERO	'56	◎	29	5	7	XI		13	TO
527a	ROBBIO	P	▩	10	40	4	V		9	PV
527b			◎	7			V			
528	ROBELLO	'59	◎	29	13	6	X		1	AL
529a	ROBILANTE	P	▩	10	26	6	XI		5	CN
529b			◎	29			XI			
530	ROCCA	'60	◎	29	5	5	XI		9	NO
530/I	ROCCA PIETRA	'63	◎	7			XI			
531a	ROCCA D'ARAZZO	P	▩	10	21	5	VIII		1	AL
531b			◎	28			VIII			
532a	ROCCA DE'BALDI	P	▩	10	26	6	X		5	CN
532b			◎	29			X			
533	ROCCA DI CORIO	'56	◎	29	27	7	X		13	TO
534	ROCCAFORTE	'61	-	-	12	4	-		13	AL
534/I	ROCCAFORTE DI MON-DOVI'	'63					-			
535a	ROCCAVER-ANO	P	▩	10	21	5	VIII		12	AL
535b			◎	28			VIII			
536a	ROCCAVIONE	P	▩	10	24	5	VIII		5	CN
536b			◎	28			VIII			
537	ROCCHETTA CAIRO	'61	-	-	7	4	-	This post office became a Postal Distribution on May 1, 1861.	6	SV
538a	ROCCHETTA LIGURE	P	▩	10	10	5	IX	Blue in 1863.	6	AL

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
538b			ⓓ	28			IX			
539	ROCCHETTA DI VARA	'62	ⓒ	7	20	4	X	This post office became a Postal Distribution in April or May 1862.	6	SP
540	RODDI	'61	ⓒ	7	12	4	X		5	CN
541a	ROMAGNANO	P	▩	10	24	4	V	Pen cancellation in 1862.	9	NO
541b			ⓒ	7			V			
541c			L	31			XII	Straight capitals line postmark known on the II issue.		
542	ROMANO	'57	ⓒ	29	25	6	X		7	AO
542/I	ROMANO CANAVESE	'63	-	-			-			
543	RONCO	'60	ⓒ	7	13	7	IX		7	VC
543/I	RONCO BIELLESE	'63	-	-			-			
544	ROSASCO	'58	ⓒ	29	21	6	XI		9	PV
545a	ROSIGNANO	P	▩	10	27	5	VIII		14	AL
545b			ⓓ	28			VIII			
545/I	ROSIGNANO MONFERRATO	'61					IX			
546	ROSSIGLIONE	'57	ⓒ	29	40	7	XI	This postmark is generally illegible; it must not be confused with ROSSIGLIONE of Nice County.	6	GE
547	ROSTA	'60	ⓡ	30	8	7	XII		13	TO
548	SAGLIANO	'60	ⓡ	30	15	7	XI		14	VC
549	SALA	'59	ⓒ	29	11	6	-	The Distribution of this post office was discon-	14	AL

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
								tinued between April and August 1, 1862.		
549/I	SALA MONFERRATO	'63	-	-			-			
550a	SALBERTRAND	P	▩	10	13	6	IX		13	TO
550b			◎	29			IX			
551a	SALE	P	▩	10	56	4	V		1	AL
551b			◎	7			V			
551c		'62	L	60			X	Straight capitals line postmark known on the IV issue.		
552a	SALICETTO	P	▩	10	15	6	X		5	CN
552b			◎	29			X			
553a	SALUGGIA	'57	▩	10	38	6	VIII		14	VC
553b			◎	29			VIII			
554a	SALUSSOLA	P	▩	10	21	4	VI		14	VC
554b			◎	7			VI			
555a	SALUZZO	P	▩	10	158	3	O	Blue between 1858 and 1861.	5	CN
555b		'53	◎	7			O			
555c		'55	◎	14			O			
555d			L	31			XII	Straight capitals line postmark known on the IV issue.		
556a	SAMPEYRE	P	▩	10	46	4	VI	Blue in 1862.	5	CN
556b			◎	7			VI			
557	S. BARTOLOMEO (di Chiusa)	'61	◎	7	5	4	XI	This post office became a Postal Distribution between August and September, 1861.	5	CN

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
558a	S. BENIGNO	P	▩	10	33	4	VII		13	TO
558b			◎	7			VII			
559a	S. DAMIANO	P	▩	10	79	4	IV	Double circle postmark known on the I issue. Blue in 1851, 1854,1855,1857.	1	VC
559b			◎	7			IV			
559/I	S. DAMIANO FERROVIA		S.F.	-			XI	Double circle postmark with lower "S.F." (Strade Fer- I and IV issue.		
560	S. DAMIANO D'ASTI		-	-		4	-		13	AL
561a	S. DAMIANO DI CUNEO	P	▩	10	30	4	VII		5	CN
561b			◎	7			VII			
561/I	S. DAMIANO MACRA	'63	◎	7			VIII			
562	S. FRANCESCO AL CAMPO	'63	◎	7	21	4	-	New name acquired by the VAUDA S. MORIZIO Post Office after January 11, 1863.	13	TO
563a	SANFRONT	P	▩	10	46	5	VII		5	CN
563b			◎	28			VII			
564a	S. GERMANO	P	▩	10	38	4	IV		14	VC
564b			◎	7			IV			
564/I	S. GERMANO VERCELLESE	'63	-	-			-			
565	S. GILLIO	'61	◎	7			X	This Postal Distribution ceased in August, 1862.	13	TO

(To be continued.)

The Brazilian Military Postal Labels

By José Kloke and Stephen G. Rich.

This article consists of two portions: a translation of Mr. Kloke's article on the subject, from *Die Postmarke*, Vienna, No. 276, Nov. 30, 1932; and additional information gathered from various sources by Mr. Rich. Its purpose is to present as fully as possible the entire situation with regard to these labels and their status, with perhaps some indication of what a modern judgment upon them might be.

PART 1

By Mr. Kloke, *translated by* Mr. Rich.

For many years almost all the catalogues have listed Brazilian military stamps, which are alleged to have been used in the war of 1865-70 with Paraguay. These are rectangular labels, on glazed paper in various colors, with the inscription "Exercito em operaçoes contra o Paraguay," in four lines, boxed. Ottoni Vieira, who brought out the first historical catalogue of the stamps and postal stationery of the Empire of Brazil, as far back as the end of the last century, decided that these are actually real stamps. He had seen them personally on numerous letters, which had come from the theatre of war in Paraguay., on which they were the sole franking.

No convincing basis for doubting this general judgment had come to me. But I was unwilling to collect the unused labels, which were offered in the stamp trade. Who could give me even the slightest guarantee that they had not been made at the handiest print shop in need of business?

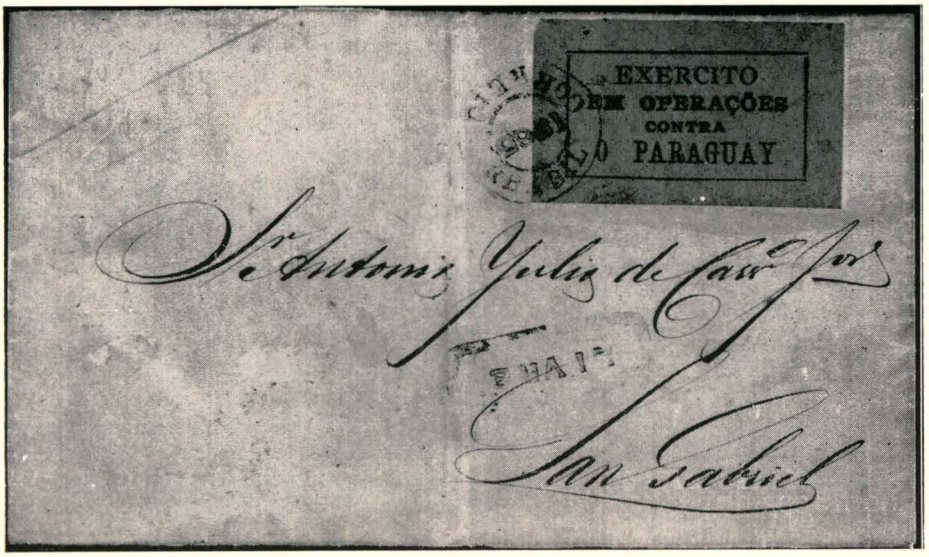
Some years ago, a Brazilian philatelist wrote an article on these labels, in which he voiced the same point of view as I had always held. He claimed that the unused labels had no more value than waste paper sold by weight. I had nothing to bring forward, nothing at all, against this judgment. But I was not in agreement with other opinions which he stated in his article. He claimed that the labels had never been used at all on letters: that the whole matter was no more than a speculative production. He told us that the labels were presented to the government by the owner of a print shop in Rio, in order to be used as "stamps" by the soldiers in the field; but they remained in Rio.

These original opinions called forth violent contradiction, as might have been expected.

The very next number of the same journal, in which the article just mentioned had appeared, included another one, in which a collector from the state of Minas communicated that he had seen letters from the seat of war, with these labels, owned by various families who had kept them as relics and souvenirs of the great war. He cited names and dates, thus making the report wholly trustworthy. Other protests, from collectors who had been in the hobby as early as the end of the war with Paraguay, followed this one. Mr. Vieira likewise stated that he had seen the labels on letters from Paraguay; and all the other older collectors say the same. Busying myself with solving the contradiction, I found difficulties in locating certain documents which surely had existed. Before I had these, I did not wish to mix in the fight.

There were now two groups, which were obstinately clinging to their opposing opinions.

One of the last of the published statements included the report of an officer, who had served through the entire war with Paraguay, to the effect that he knew



of no "stamps" from the entire war against that country. In these earlier years, I was finally able to publish the results of my investigation on the contradiction.

The story of the printing office proprietor in Rio, who is said to have presented the labels to the government, has no historical value. Nothing is known of it—but "if it isn't true, it is cleverly invented." The labels were used, beyond all doubt. As far as can be determined, they went into service only in the last days of the war, at a few places in the theatre of war.

The old officer previously mentioned, could rightly and authoritatively say that he had known nothing of special military stamps in Paraguay. In fact, these labels were not postage stamps. They served only to show that the letters came from the war area. They were called "stamps" for the first time by over-enthusiastic collectors. In those days, more than 60 years ago, people were already eager for new issues. A complete general collection included only a few thousand stamps. People saw the labels on letters from the front, which had no other franking; hence they were stamps.

There is indeed printed evidence that the situation is as I now describe it.

Ottoni Vieira writes, in his catalogue: "The stamps have actually served to frank correspondence coming from Paraguay, since I have seen them on letters." Thus Mr. Vieira has seen the labels on letters which came from Paraguay, and from that fact he concludes that they are stamps. But that is a snap judgment, as I shall show. Of course, as a scholarly investigator, he hunted in the archives at Rio, in the hope of finding something that might explain the issuing of these stamps. It happened, however, that he sought in vain.

I have never sought for a decree or postal order that announced the introduction of these so-called "stamps." The establishment of postal rates and the allowing of free mail, were always matters handled by the legislature, and not by the postal administration. A Postmaster General might issue new stamps; might decide what values the issue is to include. But the stamps must be used as the postal rate laws prescribed. By and large, letters from the war with Paraguay are without these labels; and not one carries a postage stamp. The arrangements would therefore appear to have been made by law, at the start of the Paraguayan war, either on the basis of an older enactment that took account of the possible outbreak of war, or by a special enactment for the war with Paraguay.

It appears that free carriage of mail was established by Article 5 of Law No. 1246, of June 28, 1865. This article reads:

"The administration is empowered to provide carriage free of postage, for the correspondence of the officers and men of the army and navy, and likewise for correspondence addressed to these."

The administration applied this authorization without delay, so that all letters from the front were carried without stamps, and bore the postal marking FRANCO (free). Ottoni Vieira noticed this marking, present on the letters with the labels which he took for stamps. "Franca, c'est a dire affranchie." But that is a clumsy misunderstanding. Franca means "franche" or "franc du port" and not "affranchie." (Franca means "franked" or "free of postage payment," not "postage paid"—Translator). A letter is *free* when it does not require any stamp, and "franked" or *made free* when it has been provided with the required stamp.

We further have an official explanation by Postmaster General Luiz Plinio de Oliveira, December 1, 1866, which reads:

"Cartas francas sao as, que estad isentas de porte, coms as de—on para os officiaes e mais pracas does corpos em operaçoes no Paraguay." ("Free letters are those which are without postage being paid, as those from or to the officers and men of the armies operating in Paraguay.") Of course it did not occur to the legislature to change the law passed in 1865, and to provide for the payment of postage on soldiers' letters when the war might end, or to prescribe the use of any labels.

It may turn out that these labels were a gift. Those who had them and wished to use them, stuck them on letters. They are often found on the back, as seals.

These labels were never stamps and could not be stamps. The old collectors fooled themselves, in putting them into their collections as stamps. God only knows whence come the unused labels, for which Yvert quotes the lovely price of 450 francs.

PART 2

By Mr. Rich.

The Brazil Soldiers' Letter labels were first reported, as far as could be ascertained in the Collectors Club Library, in *The Philatelist* (London), Vol. 3, page 55, May 1869. Their nature is not gone into, and evidently they were uncritically accepted. The 1869 report date clearly shows that they probably were not distributed to soldiers until towards the end of the Paraguayan war.

Mr. Vieira's catalogue appeared in English translation in the *Philatelic Journal of America*, Vol. 11, 1894, with the Soldiers' Letter labels reported on page 208 of the May, 1894 number. The misinterpretation of "Franca" is not corrected in the translation.

Melville's "*Phantom Philately*," 1923, pp. 44-45, discusses these labels, but gives us no clue to their nature and does not inform us how to tell the genuine from counterfeits which he implies exist.

Mr. Vieira reports several varieties of this label:

1. "Esquadro Bloqueadora ao Paraguay," 3 lines in an oval 45x24 mm.
2. "Exercito em Operacoes contra o Paraguay," 4 lines in rectangle. These are the ones discussed by Mr. Kloke.
3. "Armada em Operacoes contra o Paraguay," 4 lines in rectangle.

Various minor variations are also listed, as well as many papers of various colors, thick, thin, glazed, etc.

He further says that these were "postmarked Franca" in a box, on arrival in Rio de Janeiro. He further mentions some specially printed free envelopes for the army (on white) and the navy (on blue) of this same period, which he says he had seen *used* as well as unused.

The labels were listed in Gibbons' catalogue at least as late as 1917, but are not found in the 1940 edition. At least as early as 1907 they had vanished from the Scott catalogue, if they ever were listed therein. Yvert lists them, only the "Exercito" rectangles, as recently as 1938, on fifteen different papers, all priced at 550 francs unused, unpriced used. No purpose is served by tracing their listings further by a year-by-year survey of the catalogues, and hence these few notes must suffice. Gibbons 1917 reports only the Exercito and Armada rectangles, with statement that the labels were printed by a stationer in Rio, distributed free to the troops, and allowed to frank letters to any part of Brazil.

The Brazil labels at once invite comparison with the two most conspicuous similar cases, the "Commando Brief" labels of 1899 issued by Orange Free State during the Anglo-Boer War, and the French 10 centime stamps overprinted "F. M." for soldiers' use in 1901 and later. Superficially, all three would seem similar in purpose and use. Actually, there is vast difference.

The O. F. S. labels, according to an article *(Stamp Collector's Fortnightly,* Vol. 7, 1901-02, p. 205) by Mr. A. Hochapfel, who made them under direct military authorization, were official franking labels for soldiers' mail. They bear cancellations of the localities of use, and are known from thirteen localities, all at the front at the dates of use. We further know that unused copies are those captured when General Piet Cronje's camp was taken.

The French F. M. stamps, Scott Nos. M1 to M9, in use at least 1901 to 1939, although they are postage stamps in form, with a face value, represent an issue of free postage in stated amounts at regular intervals to the drafted men of the standing army. The treatment of them by Maury (Histoire des Timbres-Poste Français, 1907, pp. 563-566), which is followed by Munk (Kohl Handbook, Vol. 2 pp. 735-736), makes this nature clear.

The Brazilian labels clearly are without the same standing as either of these.

Dr. Munk, in the Kohl Handbook (Vol. 1, pp. 401-402 and translation, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Oct. 1940, p. 313), accepted uncritically the standing given them by earlier listers, and stated that they had franking value.

However, it is clear that this presumption must be abandoned, and the labels recognized as not even on the edge of the real group of *stamps.* This does not in the least weaken their interest to the collector of war covers, since such labels indicating soldiers' letters are definitely most unusual.

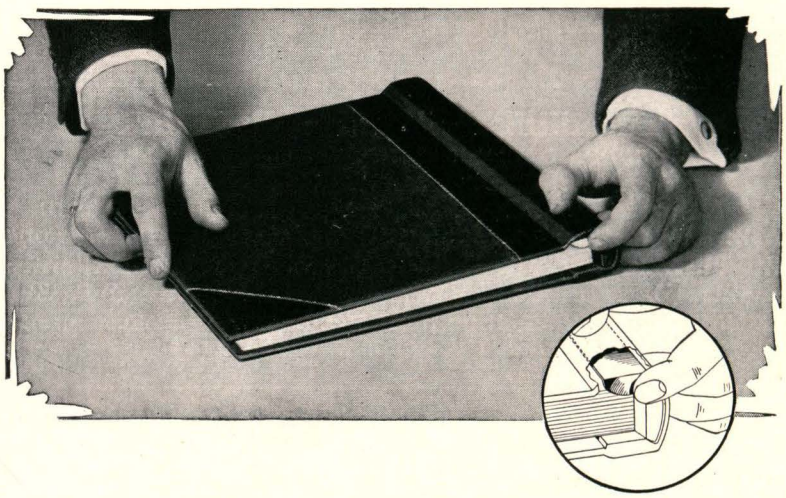
An article by some collector who has (or has access to) records of material from this war, giving illustrations of the various labels as used, and of the special envelopes, might well be of material aid. It may well turn out, for example, that what we read of in Vieira as an oval label for the navy may be, as Munk states, a postmark (or, as we use the term today, a *cachet* in the American sense) struck perhaps on slips of paper also and then affixed. Information as to dates and places of use and destinations of letters, collected together from the published papers mentioned by Mr. Kloke and from various collections, might well yield us much help. Mr. Kloke unfortunately fails to give us the loci of the articles, in his paper as published in 1932. The possibility that the boxed "Franca" mark was applied in places other than Rio de Janeiro, whether also used there or not, might repay investigation by the use of such actual material.

The attention of Brazil collectors is invited to this philatelic problem, on which the present writer cannot make further contribution save by aiding in making contacts with collectors informed on the French F. M. stamps and by supplying the little further available information on the Orange Free State labels. Such comparative study may perhaps yield new viewpoints for understanding the Brazilian labels.

The information we now have indicates that the Brazilian labels were used, but had no franking value; that apparently large numbers of unused copies found their way into the stamp trade; that the labels were neither authorized, necessary, nor speculative; and that their actual origin remains as yet unreported. Covers with them are among the choicer war covers of all history.

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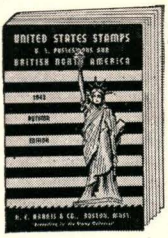
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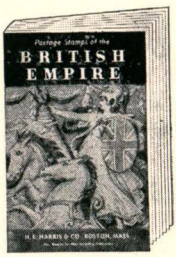


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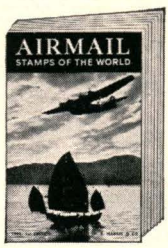
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U326A	.30	.25
U327	.26	.25
U327A	.26	.25
U328	.32	.28
U328A	.32	.28
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U329A	.20	.17
U331	.20	.17
U332	.35	.30
U333	.30	.25
U334	.65	.60
U335	.40	.35
U338	1.85	1.40
U338A	1.85	1.40
U339	1.85	1.40
U339A	1.85	1.40
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ESTATE OF

JACQUES A. KOERPEL, Deceased

Philatelic Adviser to
THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

CONSULATE-GENERAL
of the
REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA
25 Beaver Street
New York, N. Y.

April 5, 1944

Mr. Henry Pearlman
Attorney for the Estate of Jacques A. Koerpel,
11 West 42nd Street, Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.

Dear Sir: **Re: Estate of Jacques A. Koerpel**

In answer to your query, please be advised that in 1938 the Republic of Liberia issued a series of Airmail Stamps of various denominations.

Thereafter the Republic of Liberia decided to commemorate the First Trans-Atlantic Flight between the United States and my Country, which was publicized to take place in 1941, and so with the knowledge, advice and cooperation of the late Jacques A. Koerpel, who as you know, was the sole Philatelic Adviser to the Republic of Liberia, the said 1938 Airmail Stamps were overprinted with the following black letters and numerals:

"First Flight
LIBERIA - U. S.
1941",

and those Stamps that were of the face value of less than fifty (50) cents were surcharged to that amount.

Owing to other events interfering, the said flight was delayed until 1942, and said 1938 Airmail Stamps were again overprinted so as to strike out the year 1941 with two black bars, thus, "1941".

You exhibited to me a number of sets of ten stamps each of the said 1938 Liberian Airmail Stamps, with the first overprinting, (without the black bars across the year 1941) which were found among the effects of the late Jacques A. Koerpel, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding I have identified the said stamps by signing my name across the back of one set thereof and thereby give notice to you that neither the Republic of Liberia, nor its Philatelic Agency, has or makes any claim against the said stamps in the possession of the Estate of said Jacques A. Koerpel.

[SEAL]

Very truly yours,
(Signed) WALTER F. WALKER,
Liberian Consul-General.

For information concerning the foregoing stamps communicate with:

HENRY PEARLMAN

Attorney for the Estate

11 WEST 42nd STREET **NEW YORK CITY**

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