THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

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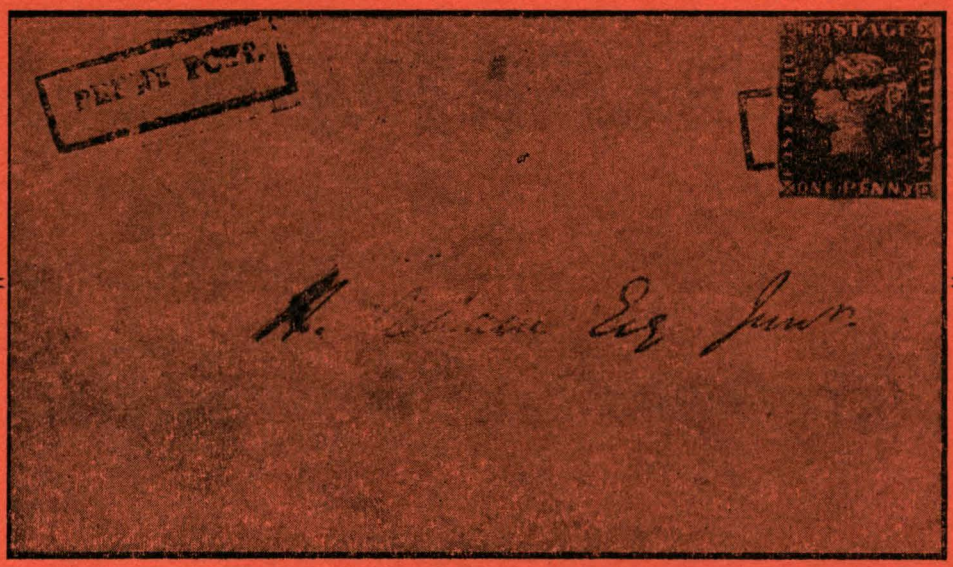
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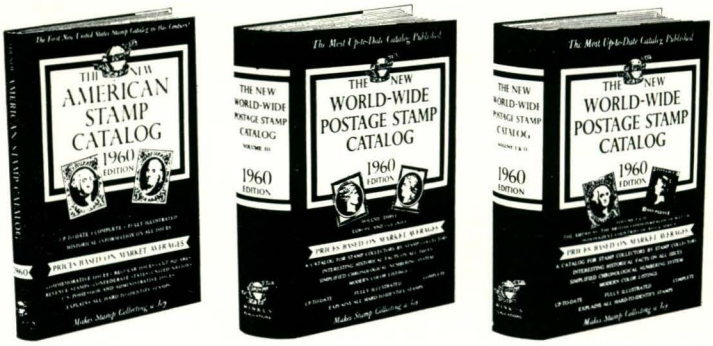
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Heiman To Sell Taylor 'Mexico'

Irwin Heiman, 2 West 46th Street, New York City, has been authorized to offer the fabulous J. M. Taylor Collection of Mexico at auction in the Spring of 1960.

This collection has a long and colorful history. Much of the material therein was assembled by Mr. Taylor's father, Mr. E. M. Taylor, prior to 1925. Many individual stamps can be traced back to collections such as those of Ferrari, Schmeckpeper, and other equally well-known early Mexican specialists. It will be noted that some of the finer pieces have not seen the market in more than thirty-five years.

In more recent times, the collection was awarded a gold medal at the Fipex Exhibition. It is filled with items of exceptional interest only a fraction of which can be described. The collection begins with a small group of choice stampless covers including two signed by Mexican presidents, and a number bearing postmarks of various Texas communities used prior to the establishment of the Texas Republic.



There follows the first issue of Mexican stamps, that of 1856, which is replete with selected multiples, cancellations, scarce districts, splits, plate varieties and covers. Among the specific items of exceptional interest are mint blocks of nine of the four and eight reales values from "Maravatio" district. A mint block of sixty of the two reales value from the same district is noted, as well as a complete sheet without overprint of the half real value. Another choice item is a strip of five of the eight reales value with "Papantla" cancellation. The 1861 issue is of similar content, containing multiples of all values including a large mint strip of the eight reales green from "Queretaro" district.

The 1864 issue, printed by the American Bank Note Company is represented by covers originating in the Schmeckpeper collection. All values on cover are included, the one peso being particularly oustanding.

The "Eagle" issue of 1864–66 follows a similar pattern. An excellent selection of the three centavos value is available, including two pairs, a copy on laid paper, and several of the scarcer consignment numbers in used condition. A cover from "Lagos" bearing seven copies of the eight reales values is noted, as well as a strip of five of the same value off cover. The collection includes a mint sheet of the one-half real denomination and a mint block of eighty of the four reales, both without overprint.

The "Maximilians" are marked by the presence of complete or reconstructed sheets of all lithographed values. A copy of the very rare seven centavos engraved used is particularly noteworthy. A number of attractive strips and a fine range of extraordinary covers will be certain to attract the attention of the knowing.

The "Gothic Mexico" emissions of 1867 are fully represented including covers and multiples of the high values. An exceptional range of provisionals is noted. Several "Chiapas" covers are available including the rare quarter of the eight reales. All values of the Campeche provisionals are represented, a pair of the twenty-five centavos on cover being particularly outstanding. A cover bearing a copy of the unlisted "Cuantla" provisional is especially interesting.

The 1868 issue continues in equal quality. Featured items are complete sheets of the six and twelve centavos, the twelve and fifty centavos color errors and a nice range of the one-hundred centavos brown, including two covers and a copy printed on both sides.

The 1872 issue includes two full sheets of twenty-five centavos value, one with "La Croix" watermark. A pair of the one-hundred centavos on laid paper and a single of the six centavos will certainly attract attention, as will the unused block of ten of the fifty centavos blue error with "Papel Sellado" watermark.

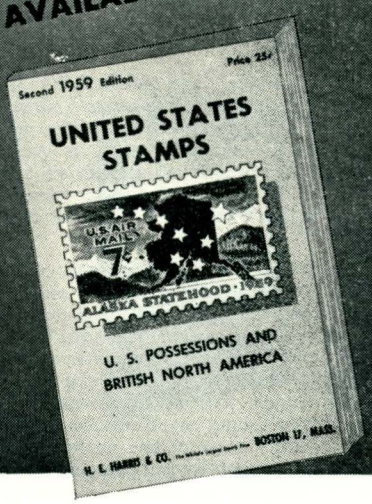
The later issues are equally well represented. Several "Porte de Mar" and "Juarez" covers are present. Mint and used copies of the five and ten peso values of 1892 are included, together with the particularly rare five peso stamp of 1897 with "eagle and RM" watermark. The collection ends with a selection of hand-picked items from the Revolutionary and modern periods.

While not included in Mr. Taylor's main collection, a large quantity of less expensive stamps, collection remainders, stock-books and covers will provide elements of interest for all collectors of Mexico.

Mr. Heiman has arranged with Col. C. S. Hamilton of Washington, D. C., and Mr. John K. Bash of New York to prepare a "reference work" auction catalogue for this sale for which a charge of $1.00 will be made, refundable to successful bidders. Reserve your copy now. Write directly to **Irwin Heiman, 2 West 46th Street, New York 36, N. Y.**

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Editorials

The Aims of Stamp Exhibits

The staging of a stamp exhibition, whether a local, regional, national or international one, requires hard work and money. In philately, only a small percentage are willing to slave as volunteers, while even a smaller proportion of collectors come forth to lend financial support to any worthy philatelic endeavor. Then why the paradox that there are so many stamp exhibits staged every year? If you inquire about the reason why so many collectors want stamp shows, the usual answer is to publicize stamp collecting and make propaganda for new collectors.

This is not the answer. Now let's prove it.

The desire to collect stamps is instinctive in the sense that it is born from within and comes not from outside influences. Go ask any of your stamp collecting friends why he started. Seldom, if ever, will the reason be that one started to collect because of another's persuasion.

Furthermore, if one goes to stamp exhibitions and observes those in attendance, he will find that very few non-collectors have come to view the exhibits. Those that do generally have some interest in stamps, no matter how slight.

One cannot influence people to collect stamps as with a public advertising campaign such as soap flakes, cigarettes or automobiles. Notice how few children follow in their parents' footsteps in philately. Our offspring certainly are exposed to it from birth. Many usually have a small collection put aside for the day when our youngsters will want to collect. However, this seldom happens.

A stamp exhibit can be staged under the delusion that it is creating recruits for stamp collecting by securing new collectors, but the real reason for our stamp shows lies in the opportunity it offers philatelists to reveal their accomplishments. The propaganda value is found only in the influence exerted upon newer collectors, who are afforded the chance to view other collections for their own guidance.

Most of us secure our stamps along with a great sense of personal satisfaction. The usual way of acquisition is by purchase from a dealer, who has influenced a collector to buy a particular item. With the seller's praise in mind after purchase, only a few are content to bury their possessions. The majority wish to have others admire their achievements. The end result is a desire to display to others, preferably by exhibition.

If it is accepted that the paramount aim of a stamp exhibit is the opportunity it offers to philatelists to show their achievements, then we must not clutter a stamp show nor place too much emphasis upon a recruiting campaign for stamp collecting. In the latter category fall first day sales, beauty contests, door prizes and similar gimmicks that attempt to draw a large public attendance.

The trouble has been that most stamp exhibits have been a potpourri of a drum-beating publicity campaign mixed in with a desire to display fine collections. If you stress the former, then you must neglect the latter. However, if a stamp exhibition is actually wanted, then most all of the attention must be given to philately.

At this point, we can hear some saying, "Yes, but with a real philatelic show, you will not get a great attendance and the show will be a financial failure." Where did this idea originate? Is it really so? It has been repeated so often that we accept it as a fact. But why not try a real philatelic exhibition? If there are millions of collectors in America, the only matter required is to see that word is spread to stamp collectors so that they know about it.

Now nothing has been said about the participation of the commercial element in a stamp exhibit because this is *not stamp collecting,* but rather stamp business. An exclusive stamp dealer's show is a bourse. Here collectors come to buy, dealers to sell. After purchase, then what? Bury our acquisitions in a shoe box or afford collectors an opportunity to display what they have accomplished with their purchases? There should be no argument against dealers' bourses. Personally we enjoy them and admit that they are an integral part of the overall philatelic picture. But there might be a danger if a hobby permits the commercial element to dominate, as trends now point.

Philately is broad, far broader than many realize. The trouble is that a stamp exhibit tries to cover too much ground. There is a place for a dealer's bourse, a promotional show and a high-level philatelic exhibition. We must decide what we wish to accomplish, and then adhere to this plan. With proper planning and financing, success will result. However, if only a few volunteers work, while we hope to have some "angel" with a fat wallet appear like the good fairy to bail us out, then the show will probably be a flop. But Broadway and Hollywood demonstrate time and again that failures do not mean the end of the theatre and movies. So it should be with stamp exhibitions.

Stamp Collector and Philatelist

The terms "stamp collector" and "philatelist" are employed synonymously by the great majority of writers, and others who have occasion to refer to members of the stamp collecting fraternity. In the estimation of many, these words express no dissimilar shades of meaning, and are used indiscriminately. Would it not tend to the dignity of philately, if some restrictions were placed against what is now the seemingly accepted usage of these forms, and should not their applications be in some respects limited?

It appears reasonable to understand that the term stamp collector is an all-embracing one; it includes all collectors, ranging from the neophyte to the one most advanced. In contradistinction, however, all stamp collectors are not necessarily philatelists, for philatelist signifies something more than mere stamp collector; there is an added honor implied by "philatelist," that is lacking in "stamp collector."

A liberal definition of stamp collector might be based on the following lines: one who regards the gathering of postage stamps solely as a source of pleasure and who observes a method in their arrangement: while a philatelist is one who collects postage stamps, not only for the pleasure involved, but also, for their possibilities of affording in varying degree, a theme for study or research.

Usually there is no distinction made between these two terms and they are used by haphazard and in a manner that indicates a lack of reflection on the parts of those who employ them. Though it is admitted that it is, perhaps, a subject of trivial importance whether "stamp collector" and "philatelist" are utilized without strict regard for their exact meaning, it would be just as well to accredit them with their proper berths.

When referring to a young person, say seven or eight years of age, who gathers postage stamps only because other boys have collections, it is scarcely fair to denominate him a philatelist; yet many exhibit the lack of judgment as to call him such, while perhaps, in another instance the same person making reference to one who possesses a collection of mag-

nificent proportions, would designate him a stamp collector. While all philatelists are primarily stamp collectors, it is best to confer the more sounding appellation of philatelist whenever it may consistently be done.

There should be a distinction drawn between the mere stamp gatherer and he who collects and considers his stamps worthy of studious attention. A difference should be observed between the youth with a collection of less than a thousand, and the man of ripe years with albums containing stamps to the number of ten thousand. Let the first named be a stamp collector and the latter a philatelist.

It is conceded that the size of one's collection exerts no especial bearing; the person with comparatively few stamps may be as true a philatelist as the one with many thousands; it depends on most part *how* stamp collecting is regarded, whether one be a philatelist or stamp collector. Many of us who collect stamps simply for the pleasure of gathering and arranging them are well content to be known only as stamp collectors, and when addressed as philatelist we feel a trifle unworthy of the title. Then too, some who are fully deserving of the honor borne by the word "philatelist" prefer to classed as stamp collectors.

While these remarks may be accounted as words on a subject of little moment and it may be asked in the words of Shakespeare, "the citizen of the world: What's in a name? that which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet;" yet it might obviate some perplexity in the minds of the uniniated and others, if a strict adherence to the real meaning of "philatelist" and "stamp collector" were observed whenever they are used; especially, in writing. So, in speaking of the one who gathers stamps for no other reason than that it furnishes a pleasant amusement or recreation, and who makes no pretense of regarding philately in its deeper sense, he should be called a stamp collector. The philatelist is the one who looks upon philately as a field for study and thought, in addition to its pleasure.

Distinguish between "philatelist" and "stamp collector"; do not confuse the terms, at the same time remembering they are not, strictly speaking, synonymous.

(Editor's Note): **Written over 65 years ago!** By C. E. Severn in the "Philatelic Journal of America" (Nov. 1893, pp. 191-2).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Standard Definitions

May I congratulate you on your splendid editorial on the use of standard Definitions in philately. Anyone who has collected and studied stamps is often frustrated by the loose use words have, and by the fact that often different persons use them to mean different things. Such a set of definitions should be universally applauded.

In my own field precisely such a situation had arisen owing to the rapid growth of technology. Finally the professional society appointed a committee which standardized terminology, much to everyone's delight, even though there are always a few who will object to any one specific definition. Not to have accepted standard definitions is to invite chaos.

Serge A. Korff
Professor of Physics
New York University, New York, N. Y.

Exhibits and Exhibitors

I read your editorial in the March, 1959 issue of your magazine with great interest. Inasmuch as I am a collector and have exhibited at many stamp shows, and am also the

organizer of a stamp exhibition myself, please permit me to make some comments on this matter.

I would first like to say that I appreciated the statements you made in this article, especially with regard to people who collect one trophy after another. As you know, I myself have won many prizes, but once I have received a leading prize at an exhibition sponsored by a certain club, I feel a little hesitant about entering this collection in the same show the next year. This was one of the reasons why, in the last year, I only exhibited at three shows. I had never exhibited at two of these shows before, and I asked to participate in the third. It is my own personal feeling that once I have won a prize for one particular collection at one particular exhibition, this is sufficient. Fortunately, I have many collections so that I am able to exhibit different material at the same shows sponsored by the same clubs for consecutive years. I believe that this is an exceptional case, however, because most collectors have only one or two collections. What can they do? After winning a first prize or grand award, should they just step out of the picture completely and forget about competitive exhibiting? If such is the case, I believe interest in our hobby would decrease tremendously.

In my own opinion, the fault does not lie with the collector but with the clubs who arrange these exhibitions. First of all, let's be very frank. A club depends on the sale of frames to cover the expenditures of its convention. Therefore, the gentleman in charge of the sale of frames calls on his own friends and members to try to get their support by selling them as many frames as possible. If someone has already received an award at a previous exhibition, he would be very reluctant to lend his support again this year. On the other hand to draw visitors to the show so that they may become members of the organization, the exhibition must have some attractions. Therefore, the gentleman in charge of the show wishes to get some outstanding collections of general interest, which have already received high awards. The drawback is that, in this case, collectors who cannot compete with the big prize winning exhibits, will never receive awards and this will discourage some philatelists from entering their collections.

I believe that the fault lies mostly with the exhibitions themselves, and it is my own personal opinion that when collections have already received high awards at an exhibition and are displayed again the next consecutive year, these collections should not be entered into competition but should be placed in a special category. Of course, I know some of the organizations follow this procedure already, but just what are they doing? They give these collections a big play, but in most cases, the owner receives only a thank you note, and in a few cases, a certificate but never a token of his participation. To properly prepare a collection for exhibition purposes includes many expenditures, such as mailing, etc. and in some cases, the cost of the frames must be paid. It seems to me that to go through all this and not receive anything at all, whereas a mediocre collection entered into competition receives a beautiful award or trophy, is not exactly right either. Therefore, the exhibition committees must see to it that the collections entered on a non-competitive basis receive tokens of appreciation automatically.

Stamp exhibitions are important in our hobby and everyone likes to take part in them, regardless of whether it is a big international show or a small local event. If these clubs would stop to consider the feelings of the individual collector, many improvements could be made which would foster interest in philately and the club's activities in particular.

Herbert Rosen
Industrial Exhibitions Inc.
New York, N. Y.

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 XIV for the recently published books.

HAITI

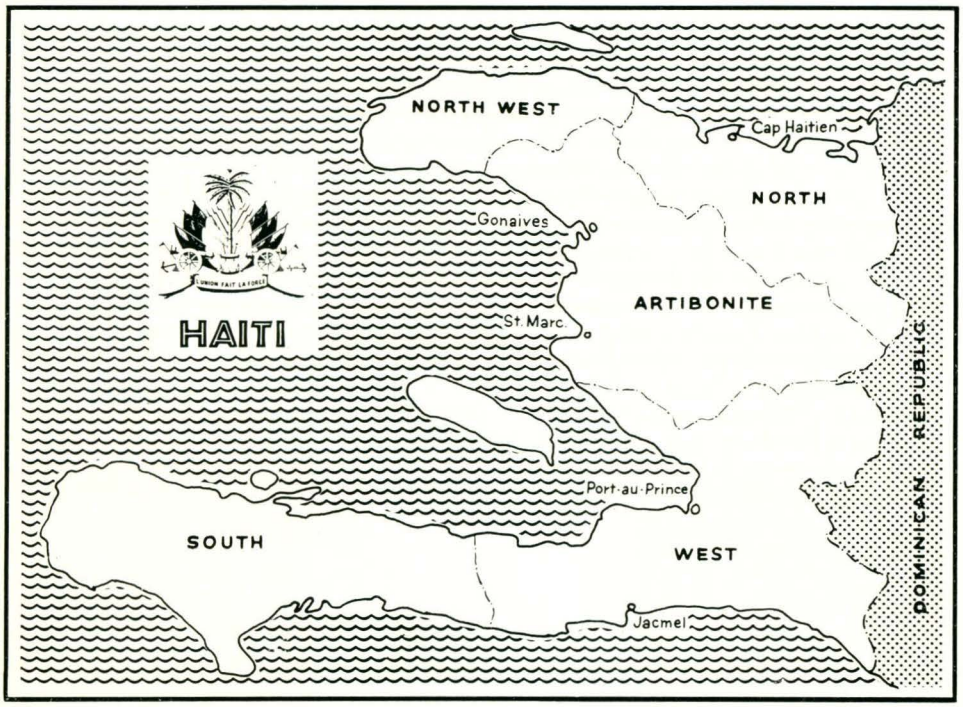
The 1889 Black Handstamp Of Cap-Haitien

By SAMUEL DALSIMER

Haiti issued her first stamp in 1881 during the presidency of Louis Felicité Lysius Salomon. (Fig. A) Nevertheless, there are a few stampless covers dated as late as 1889 sporting a circular black handstamp in place of the adhesive stamps then current and in wide use.

This black imprint, about 24mm. in diameter, carries the wording "HAITI/POSTES/ CAP HAITIEN" (See Fig. 1) It is a puzzling mark and we cannot be positive about its use. One thing is certain: it is a reminder of the turbulence and violence that seems continually to characterize Haiti's fascinating political history. Delving into this history, and piecing together the available evidence, leads to the conclusion that this mark was created for use as a provisional postage prepayment during the short existence of a revolutionary government in northern Haiti at Cap-Haitien. (See map). It successfully performed its function by carrying mail to a number of foreign ports. The government, that "issued" it, was *"La Republique Septentrionale"*, formed in protest to the election of Légitime on December 16, 1888.

The story starts with Haiti's President Salomon, a man not quite as wise as his biblical namesake. As his first term came to a close in 1886, he forced through a revision



Map of Haiti drawn by hand



Fig. A Louis Felicité Lysius Salomon

of the constitution to permit him to serve a second term of another seven years. As one writer, J. C. Dorsainvil, put it, rather mildly, "This was an error because in spite of his (Salomon's) many speeches, the country was weary of the government."

In actual fact, a serious conspiracy was brewing against a second term by the octogenarian, half-blind Salomon. Suspicious and uneasy, he exiled two political friends, one of whom was Francois-Denis Légitime (Fig. B), the man who was to follow him as President. The precaution was in vain. Disaffection had grown into rebellion, and on August 5, 1888, General Séide Thélemaque, Commander of the garrison at Cap-Haitien in the North, revolted with his men. Salomon, in an unusual burst of perception, saw the handwriting on the wall and fled to Paris five days later, where he died soon after.

On August 18, 1888, General Thélemaque marched on and occupied Port-au-Prince in the South with his troops of the North and the Artibonite Valley. There he set up a provisional Government composed of General Boisrond-Canal, as President, and F. D. Légitime, E. Claude, C. Archin, W. St-Amand, and F. Hyppolite, who thereupon ordered a Presidential election.

Two men vied for the office: General Légitime, very popular in the South and West, now returned from exile, and General Séide Thélemaque himself, who because of his role



Fig. B Francois-Denis Légitime



Fig. C Florvil Hyppolite

in the anti-Salomon revolution, had a great following in the North. Three Southerners had recently been President, so the North, this time, urgently wanted one of its own sons, a struggle for sectional power not unfamiliar in our country.

Political passions burned so high that on September 28, 1888, a quarrel broke out in the streets of Port-au-Prince between the partisans of Légitime and of Séide. The presidential palace, attacked by the Northern troops, was loyally defended by Generals Prophete, Guerrier and Momplaisir, but in the fracas, Séide himself was killed.

Two Northern members of the provisional Government suddenly resigned. One of them was Hyppolite, (Fig. C) destined to play a major rôle in later events, who gave as his pretext that he was returning to Cap-Haitien for "reasons of health."

In the middle of October, the Constituent Assembly met in the Capital again. This time all the Northern deputies absented themselves. Nevertheless, the Assembly, having the necessary quorum, named Légitime, the man Salomon exiled, as head of the Executive (October 16) and two months later called him definitely to the Presidency of the Republic (December 16).

The unrest which had hung like a dark cloud over the North since the death of their hero, Séide Thélemaque, burst into lightning with Légitime's election of December 16th. The important cities of Saint-Marc, Gonaives, Cap-Haitien, and Port-de-Paix, revolted against Légitime. Even in the South, Jacmel followed the example of the North.

While Jacmel was soon retaken by Légitime, the North, inflamed by a "Revolutionary Committee" of bright and energetic men, almost immediately set itself up as a separate state, and with Florvil Hyppolite as President, named itself The Northern Republic *(La Republique Septentrionale)*. Thus the two regional heroes, Hyppolite in the North, and Légitime in the South, were formally aligned against each other.

President Légitime had the superior means of attack and defense always offered by a capital, as well as the enthusiasm, verging on fanaticism, which he inspired in his people.

Honest, well-educated, moderate, he had been an able administrator in peacetime. As Minister of Agriculture under Salomon he created the first Agricultural and Industrial Exposition in Haiti (1884). In August 1888, prior to the elections, he presented the program



Fig. I

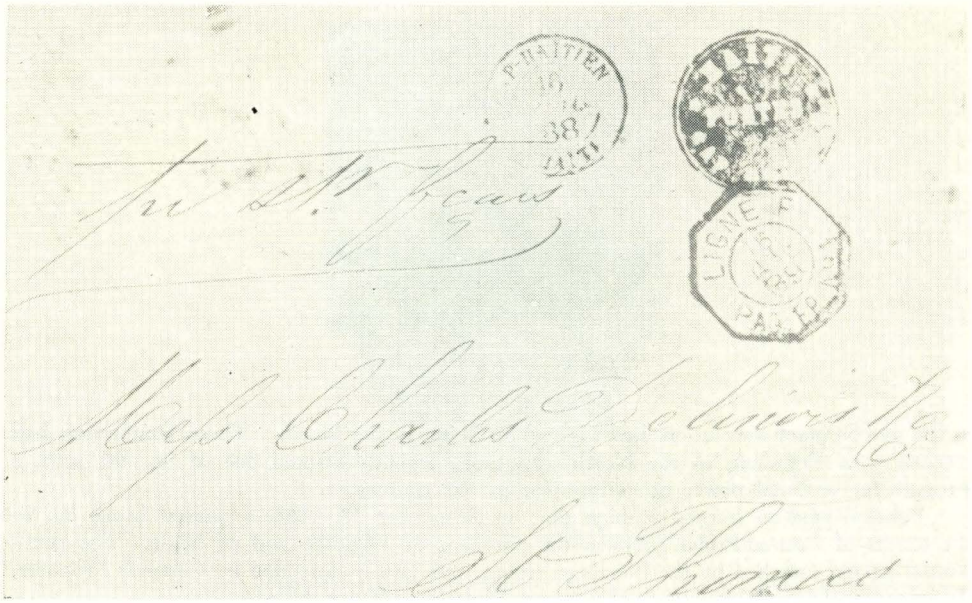


Fig. 2

which he said he would put into effect if elected. His ideas have merit even today. They included creation of a bank to encourage agricultural loans; irrigation projects for the major valleys; progressive decrease of export taxes; laws to protect children and the aged and a rural school development program, including practical teaching of agriculture.

At the start of the revolt, victory by the "Légitimistes" or the government forces loyal to Légitime seemed assured. His Generals, carrying the fight to the North and the Artibonite, occupied Verrettes, Le Trou and other strategic towns. At one point, the revolutionaries were confined solely to the three cities of Saint-Marc, Gonaives and Cap-Haitien.

But suddenly, as seems so often to happen in the volatile affairs of Haiti, a series of unexpected defections and tragic misfortunes befell Légitime. Prophéte, his Minister of War, and Piquant, his Minister of the Interior, retreated from their positions for no apparent reason, in a movement that smacked of treason. In the South, General Antoine Simon openly went over to the enemy. In the West, General Dardignac, Légitime's firmest adherent, was killed at Cap-Rouge. This series of setbacks quickly opened the West to invasion by Hyppolite's men and soon even Port-au-Prince was besieged. Almost overnight, Légitime's cause was lost. He fled into exile on August 22, 1889, a President who really never had a chance to serve his people or to put his program into effect.

As usual, a new provisional Government was set up at Port-au-Prince, with Hyppolite's army imposing strict discipline on the uneasy and probably confused people. A new Constituent Assembly was found, this time, at Gonaives, which revised the Constitution once again and on October 9, 1889 proclaimed Hyppolite President of Haiti for a term of seven years. Once again everything was legitimatized by the forms of governmental procedure, the approved and proper method for those who attain power illegally.

It is during the period covering the last few months of Légitime's ill fortunes and the early months of Hyppolite's presidency that most of the known covers with the black handstamp are dated, that is, from the period of the "Northern Republic" in July to December, 1889.

It is the writer's opinion, that *all* covers with this handstamp, even those dated a

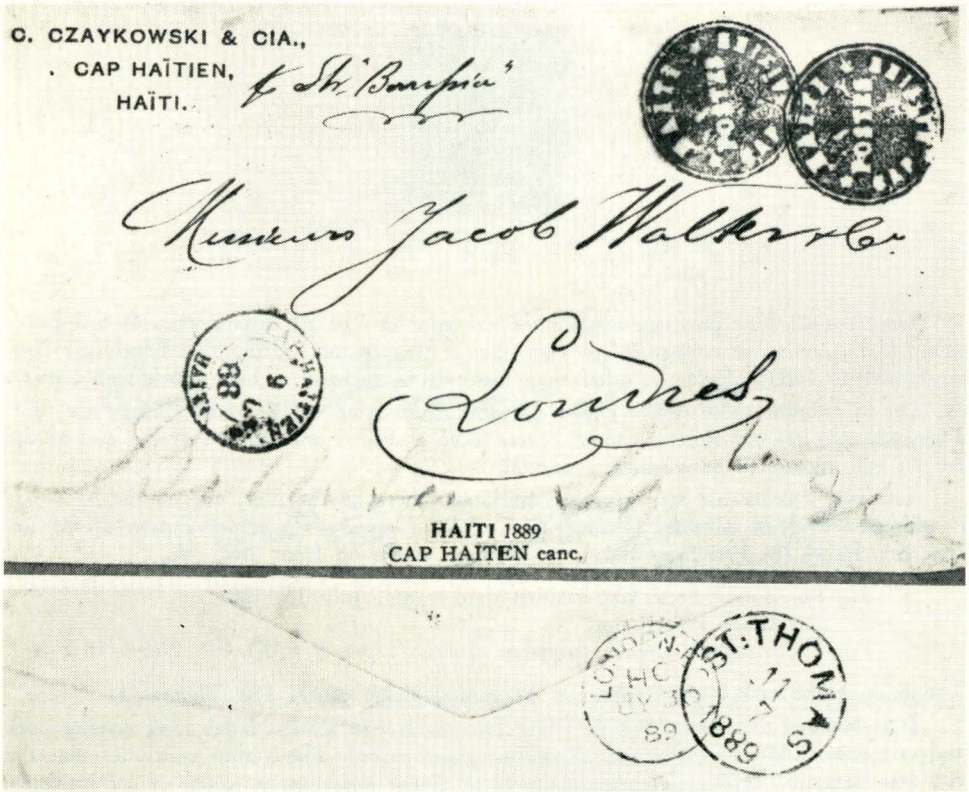


Fig. 3 The two receiving marks on the back of the cover are shown at the bottom. (Photo by Boutrelle)

year earlier, in "1888", and the one dated "1881" in the author's collection, are *covers actually used in 1889* during the short existence of the revolutionary *Northern Republic* and the few months following, and that the handstamp is, in fact a "provisional" created by this revolutionary government.

That it was provisional seems fairly certain. Kohl says: "Undoubtedly this (i. e. the handstamp) was purely an emergency measure caused by the fact that toward the middle of 1889 the supply of postage stamps ran out in the North occupied by Hyppolite". This German book points out that since this measure had not been reported to the Universal Postal Union, French postal authorities in Le Havre, insisted on collecting postage for delivery of letters on which it appeared, while authorities at St. Thomas and occasionally at New York, did not. The Kohl Handbook does not, however, say it was the product of a revolutionary government, but the result of a shortage of postage stamps. While this is possible, it seems reasonable to assume that a nationalistic desire to avoid the use of those postage stamps that bore the legend "Republique d'Haiti" or the picture of the despised President Salomon would characterize the attitudes of a revolutionary government such as the "Republique Septentrionale".

The handstamp is a crude affair, not nearly as well made as the somewhat similar oval handstamps of the 1840's (Fig. 6), with all the appearance of a quickly-made job.

As we have said, some of these handstamp covers bear the date "1888"—all in the month of July. If the date of "1888" is correct, it means they were mailed without postage stamps *prior* to Thelemaque's revolt (August 5, 1888), before our records show that disorders took place, and at a time when the Salomon issue of 1887 as well as the perforated issue of 1882 were in common use throughout Haiti. This seems unlikely.



Fig. 4

Nevertheless, how does one explain the existence of "1888" datemarks with this handstamp if the author is correct in his view that it was created during the *Republique Septentrionale* of 1889? Evidence other than historical is at hand to help provide an answer.

Let us examine those covers known to the author dated *before* 1889. There are four. There are two key or "Rosetta Stone" covers listed as No. 2 and No. 12 at the end of the article, and illustrated in Figures 2 and 3.

The Fig. 2 cover has four separate markings: three on the face, one on the back. It is addressed to *Mess. Charles Delinors & Co., St. Thomas* with an inscription at the top "par Str. fcais" (by French steamer). The three marks on front are:

1. The double-circle Cap-Haitien date stamp, July 16, 1888.
2. The Black Handstamp.
3. The octagonal French paquebot cancel, "Ligne F/PAQ. FR. No. 1/16/?/89".

The mark on the back is the circular St. Thomas receiving cancel, "St. Thomas/22/7/1889".

It is obvious that *something* is wrong here, with two marks dated 1889 on the back and one dated 1888 on the front, all on the same cover. The author concludes that the two date stamps of 1889 are correct, in the belief that it would be too much of a coincidence to find *incorrect* date stamps both on the French packet boat *and* in the St. Thomas post office. It is easier to accept the theory that the post office at Cap-Haitien, in the disorders of the revolutionary new Northern Republic was just plain incorrect.

The other cover (Fig. 3), listed as Number 12 in the table at the end of this article contains almost the identical discrepancy. This is a cover in the collection of Max Bass from the firm of C. Czaykowski & Cia., Cap Haitien, addressed to Mess. Jacob Walter & Company, London. It was marked to go by Steamer *Boniface*. It is a particuarly fine item since it contains a *double strike* of the black handstamp. The double handstamp is unique in the author's experience.

The dating, however, is our main concern. The circular Cap Haitien date cancel on the face shows the day number "9"; the month is almost blank; what looks like a reversed "J"—possibly for *JUIL—(JUILLET)* is discernible; but the year is clearly "88".

On the back we find two receiving cancels: one for St. Thomas, nice and clear, "11/7/1889"; and the other for London, equally clear, "JY30/89." Again, the obvious conclusion seems to be that the Cap Haitien date stamp was either broken, or the correct date was not available.

It is also interesting to note that the other known "1888" mark, from Robson Lowe's article, shown on cover addressed to Paris, is *dated July 16, 1888,* exactly the same day as the St. Thomas or No. 2 cover. No backstamp or receiving cancel is mentioned.

As to the "1881" example (No. 3 in the list), this is a piece, dated May 10, 1881, or *about two months before the issuance of Haiti's first stamps* (Fig. 5). All other examples seen by the author of genuine pre-stamp covers *with strikes of the French-type double circle town and date stamp* (extremely scarce, by the way) also bear the amount of postage collected, in manuscript. This piece does not. The author can only conclude that the Cap-Haitien post office was wrong again.

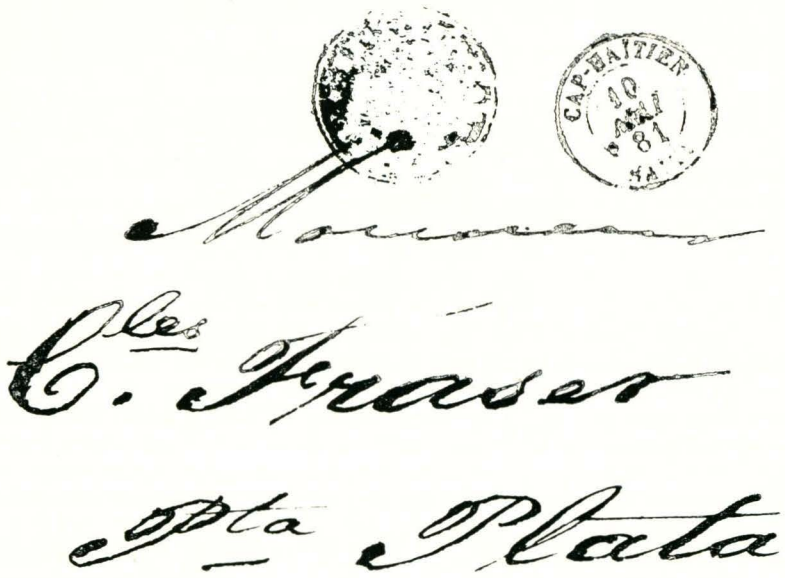


Fig. 5

An examination of the cover listed as No. 9, from Leon Montes' collection broadens our perspective a bit further. This is a cover with the black Cap-Haitien handstamp, dated December 13, 1889, from Saint-Marc. It was addressed to *Monsieur J. C. Antoine, Avocat, Porte au Prince,* where it arrived as shown by the backstamp, December 14, 1889, one day later. The letter is still enclosed and is dated December 12, 1889. This cover is interesting for at least three reasons. One—because it was *not* mailed from Cap-Haitien, like all the other known examples; two—because of its late dating; and three—because it is the only cover with this mark known to the author sent to a *domestic* address.

Kohl, in the passage quoted earlier, says that the reason the handstamp was used was due to a lack of postage stamps at *Cap-Haitien.* We might conclude from the Montes cover that a similar lack existed at Saint-Marc, a town in the Northern area about 185 Km. to the southwest of Cap-Haitien. However, we known that the Hyppolite revolt included Saint-Marc. The presence there of the black Cap-Haitien handstamp gives evidence to its use as a provisional of the *Northern Republic,* rather than merely as a local town mark for Cap-Haitien. Its late dating two months into the régime of President Hyppolite could indicate the continuing unwillingness to use the stamps of the Salomon administration.

Haiti's next issue did not appear until February 1891, the first "Palm Tree Issue. The fact that the cover is addressed to the capital, Port-au-Prince, indicates that normal relations between the North and the South had been resumed.

It would be interesting to compare the mark on this cover with the others from Cap-Haitien to see if there are any noticeable differences that would show that there were more than one such stamp. Such an examination will have to await a trip to Haiti, where the cover resides.

Two other pieces of circumstantial evidence should be mentioned. Used copies of the Salomon head stamps of 1887 are plentiful. Yet the author has never seen a copy cancelled at Cap-Haitien in the year 1889. He has seen one for February 1888, (the 2c). If there are extant copies of this issue cancelled at Cap-Haitien from July through December 1889, the theory that the circular black handstamp represented a provisional of the Northern Republic replacing the stamps of the national regime, might not hold up. However, a



Fig. 6

search of many copies of this issue has failed to reveal the Cap-Haitien cancel during this period.

This is further substantiated by a note in the "Brief-Marken-Zeitung" of October 15, 1889, actually written during the period under discussion; "During the revolution following President Salomon's abdication. . . in Port-au-Prince, the capital, known stamps were used, while in the North, then in rebellion, a cover with a black cancel was used for more than a month. Whether they had no other stamps, or whether they were unwilling to use those with Salomon's portrait, I am not able to say". (The illustration with this note is the same as Fig. 1).

The final point is contained in a fragment of the late Dr. C. W. Hennen's unpublished manuscript on the stamps of Haiti. Among his notes on the 1887 Salomon issue is the following paragraph:

> "Stamps surcharged R: S (see Fig. 4) are attributed to the Northern portion controlled by General Hyppolite. They signify REPUBLIQUE SEPTRIONALE. This group went so far as to order paper money from the Homer Lee Bank Note Company of New York and proof sheets of four values are known".

If Hennan is correct, the Northern Republic seemed to have had some rather serious plans for staying in business. It not only issued a provisional stamp in the more conventional sense, but actually ordered money for the short-lived republic. Further, the stamps overprinted R: S are mentioned both by Kohl and in the previously quoted contemporary article in the "Brief-Marken-Zeitung", as *an overprint of the Northern Republic.*

To sum up, the author believes that the black handstamp was created for use as a provisional during the revolutionary government of *La Republique Septentrionale* in 1889, regardless of any prior dates shown in the town-cancel date stamp.

To date the author has been able to trace only 13 covers with this mark. The Kohl Handbook is correct when it says, "They doubtless possess special value for collectors." If readers have Haitien covers with the black Cap-Haitien handstamp in their collections, the author would be pleased to know the dates and other markings on them.

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Histoire du Peuple Haitien, Dantes Bellegarde, 1953, pp. 191-198.
Histoire d'Haiti, Stephen Alexis, 1942, Deschamps Edition, pp. 158-166.
Manuel D'Histoire D'Haiti, J. C. Dorsainvil, 1949, pp. 267-275.
Kohl Handbook, p. 262, (Sellers' translation).
Brief-Marken-Zeitung, October 5, 1889.

COPIES KNOWN TO THE AUTHOR
OF BLACK CIRCULAR CAP-HAITIEN HANDSTAMP OF 1889

	Source	*Circular Date Stamp*	*Address*	*Other Dating*
1.	Robson Lowe article, August 1959	July 16, 1888	Paris	——
2.	Author's Collection	July 16, 1888	St. Thomas	1. Ligne F 1889 2. Backstamp: St. Thomas (July?) 1889
3.	Author's Collection	May 10, 1881	Pta. Plata	——
4.	Crouch Articles in Stamp Lover, 1908, 1933	August 5, 1889	?	——
5.	Author's Collection	August 22, 1889 (The day Legitime fled)	Pta. Plata	August 25, 1889 Pta. Plata
6.	Tows Sale Catalog	1889 (Not illus.)	St. Thomas	
7.	Tows Sale Catalog (Also DeCoppet)	Not given, (Not. illus.)	New York	(U. S. 10c due)
8.	Tows Sale Catalog	Not given, (Not. illus.)	New York	——
9.	Montes book (P. 121)	December 13, 1889 (From St. Marc)	Port-au-Prince	Backstamp: Port-au-Prince December 14, 1889
10.	Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung, June 3, 1909	a. Not given b. November 5, 1889	a. St. Thomas b. St. Thomas	a. Backstamp: b. 10/8/89
11.	Sellers' Collection (NB: Not same as #4 above)	August 5, 1889	St. Thomas	Backstamp: August 10, 1889
12.	Bass Collection (Double strike)	7(?)/9/1888	London	Backstamps: 1. St. Thomas, July 11, 1889 2. London, July 30, 1889

SAM DALSIMER, who is making his debut as a COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST author, is another Cornell University graduate with a serious interest in philately. His main specialty is Haiti. He has written prevously on Haitian stamps for "the Pan American Philatelist" and "Stamps." A few years ago, he contributed greatly to making the exhibit and lecture on Haiti here at a regular Collectors Club meeting a successful event.

Mr. Dalsimer is an advertising executive, being Vice President and a member of the Executive Committee, the Grey Advertising Agency, New York, N. Y. Also he devotes time to philanthropic work as Vice President of the Program Division of the Anti-Defamation League. He and his family reside in Neponsit, Long Island.

Book With Prominent Philatelists' Autographs Found

At the February 1959 meeting of the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club, a resolution was passed directing the Executive Secretary, Mrs. Pritchett, to keep a Guest Book recording the names of all non-resident members and visitors, who come to visit 22 East 35 Street, New York City.

Just a few months after this innovation began, one of the Governors, Ezra D. Cole, chanced to find an old Guest Book in an inaccessible draw in the library. The very first entry in this old book was *October 14, 1926* by Mr. and Mrs. F. Hugh Vallancy, Sidcup, Kent, England, the famous British publisher. After this followed many signers, ending with May 1947, when the Centenary of the First United States Postage Stamp was being celebrated by the International Philatelic Exhibition (CIPEX).

It was surprising to note the signatures of many celebrated philatelists, a number of whom have passed on. Many signers fortunately are still active on the philatelic scene. All, who have looked at this old Guest Book, since it was found, have had a sweet attack of nostalgia. As people read off the names of those who signed in the earlier years, they start saying: "Remember, old 'A'? He was a character." Also among the living, it was surprising to note when some first visited the Collectors Club.

It seems certain that if we started with the first signer and mentioned every entry through the next ten years, many readers would enjoy fond memories. However, since this is impractical, we have taken the next best course by publishing this necessarily abbreviated list of some of the better-known philatelists, whose signatures are in this book.

1926

Frederic R. Harris, H. R. Harmer (London, England), Judge Emerson, Karl Koslowski, Delf Norona, Adolf Passer (Prague, Czechoslovakia), Emilio Diena (Rome, Italy), Robson Lowe (London, England), and Mrs. Alfred F. Lichtenstein.

1927

S. Chapman (England), W. S. Boggs, and Walter Rapaport (then in Vienna, Austria).

1928

Michael Miller, Edgar B. Jessup, Philip H. Ward, Jr., Eugene Klein, E. J. Lee (London, England), Percy de Worms (London England), and Louis Robbins.

1929

Emil Bruechig, Max O. Buser, Albert W. Claflin, James Starr and L. A. Davenport (Toronto, Canada).

1930

Harry Konwiser, Paul Wise, Robert Rubsamen (Mexico), Geoffrey Duveen (London, England), F. W. Kessler (then of Panama City, Panama), Peter G. Keller and Morton D. Joyce.

This list goes on and becomes most interesting especially when an International Philatelic Exhibition was held in New York such as the year 1936 (TIPEX).

Our old Guest Book will be on permanent display from now on in the library so that any member visiting the Collectors Club may study it, and should he have a few gray hairs, more than a few, little or no hair, the older members in particular will enjoy themselves, looking over this book of memories.

CANADA

Some Unofficial Obliterators Of The 1868-1898 Period

By WINTHROP S. BOGGS

The recent publication of two booklets on Canadian cancellations[1] is a welcome addition to the growing literature on the postal markings of British North America.

There is a vast field, however, that needs systematic study and classification, namely the unofficial obliterators of the Dominion used in the 19th Century. The unofficial obliterators are those devices which were not furnished by the Post Office Department at Ottawa, to cancel the stamps. These various markings were made or ordered from various sources by the individual postmasters, and, of course, vary greatly in form and design. Toronto, for example, has a number of Maple leaf designs that are most attractive.

During the years when studying Canadian stamps, we have acquired a number of photographs and sketches from various sources, and among them are some of these unofficial obliterators. A few of them herewith illustrated, and we urge Canadian specialists to endeavor to bring some order out of the mass of data available.

The first shown are a few from Toronto on the Large Queen stamps, arranged chronologically. It is possible that others examining their material may be able to find earlier dates than ours for these markings (Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4).

The Port Hope markings of 1869 (Fig. 5) is evidently a barred obliterator into which a plug has been inserted to replace the numeral(s) formerly in that place.

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(1). "The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada (Second Edition) by Alfred Whitehead", BNAPS 1959, and "Canadian Duplex Cancellations of the Victorian Era 1860-1902" by E. A. Smythies, C. I. E., F. R. P. S. L. CPSGB 1959.

"Large Queens" with Toronto Obliterations.

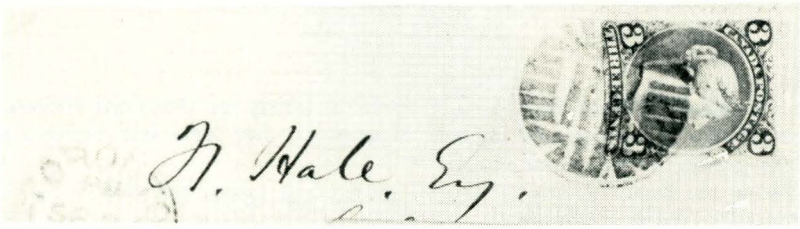


Fig. 1 September 1869.



Fig. 2 October 1869.

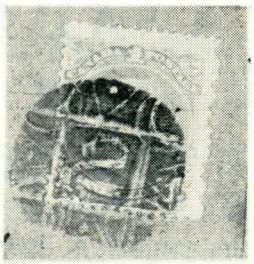


Fig. 3 January 1870.



Fig. 4 August 1870. Plate II stamps.



Fig. 5 August 1869.

On the Small Queens, there is an enormous variety of unofficial obliterations, as these stamps were in use not only for more than twenty five years, but during a period of tremendous growth in the postal system.

A few on the Small Queens are shown, arranged by towns, but there is no doubt that some types were used in a number of post offices.

Various other towns arranged alphabetically. On "Small Queens".

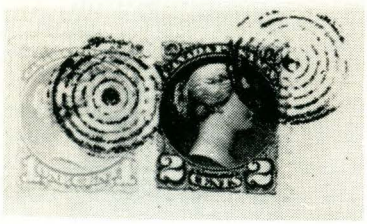


Fig. 6 Cayuga, Ont., September 1875. Probably carried over from the Provincial administration.

The Cayuga, Ont. (Fig. 6) doubtless is one of the concentric circles of the provincial period carried over for many years, and, therefore, might be considered an official obliterator, but its late use is unusual.

The two ring target (Fig. 9) is a type that was sold by the various firms that made these and similar devices, and no doubt can be found used from a number of offices.

The "BHJ"[2] of Port Carling (Fig. 11) illustrates one of a class of letter cancels. The initials are usually those of the postmaster or the name of the office. Of course, the initials "V. R." are obviously expressions of patriotic fervor.

The other illustrations need no comment.

(2). Initials of the postmaster B H. Johnson; known used as early as 1875 according to Jarrett.



Fig. 7 Danville, Que., April 1873.

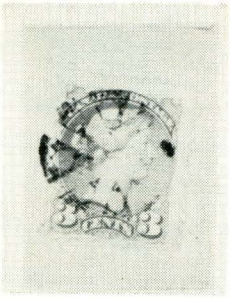


Fig.8 New Liverpool, Que., April 1873.

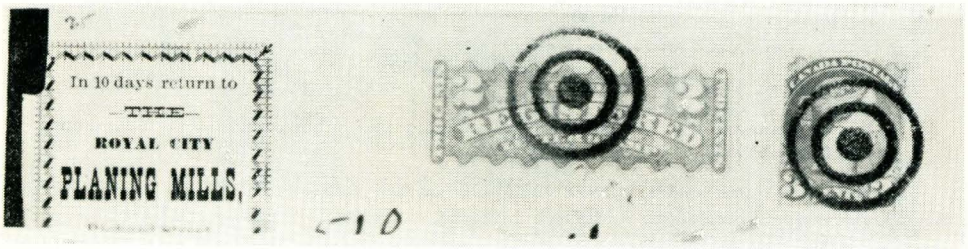


Fig. 9 New Westminster, B. C. August 1883. This is a common type and was no doubt used in a number of offices.

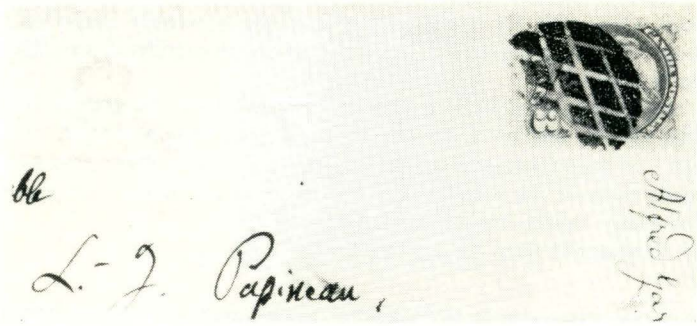


Fig. 10 Used in the Senate P. O., Ottawa, Ont., June 1871.

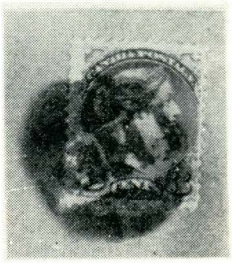


Fig. 11 Port Carling, Ont., "BHJ", November 1877. Jarrett notes 1875 usage.

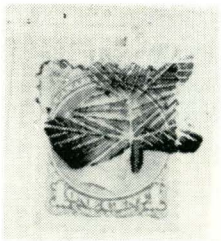


Fig. 12 Toronto, Ont. Date?

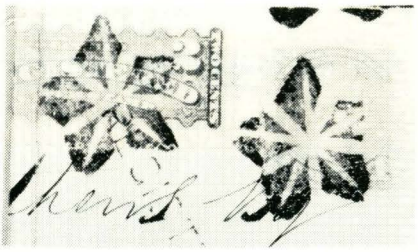


Fig. 13 Town? April 1873.

As mentioned previously, a systematization of this field is greatly to be desired, and the two societies interested in Canadian philately could well undertake a joint project in recording these unofficial obliterators. We would suggest that they be recorded according to type, and cross-indexed by towns, thus enabling a collector to quickly and correctly attribute a cancellation when working on a stamp off cover. Jarrett's fine book made a good start.

An attempt to solve the mystery of an air mail postal marking seen mostly on mail during World War II

THE O. A. T. POSTAL MARKING

By HENRY M. GOODKIND

This story begins with our curiosity about a postal marking that appeared on a few air mail covers received during 1944 from the French colony, Reunion. (Fig. 1). The recipient, a well-known aero-philatelist, kept one cover for his own collection and presented the second one to his long-time collector friend, the author. At first, slight attention was paid to the postal marking because our eyes focused mainly upon the stamps that at that time were seldom seen in the United States. It so happened that during the course of World War II, the special overprints of the *Free French* colonies were not appearing in America, especially from some the out-of-the-way places like Reunion. Later on we did notice this large oval O. A. T. marking, and one day Mr. Rice and the author had a discussion, wondering about its significance and meaning. But at that time, no strenuous attempts had been made to seek further knowledge.

In latter years, in some of the lesser stamp papers, references had been read about this O. A. T. marking, but the information supplied was quite sketchy. Also it did not satisfy us because there seemed to be better explanations than these articles offered. But we must admit we did nothing.

It was not until 1957 and 1958, when the author was compiling his research on the RF*

* *RF Overprints on United States Air Mail Stamps and Stationery (1944-45)*. (1958) Published by the Collectors Club, New York, N. Y. under the auspices of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund.

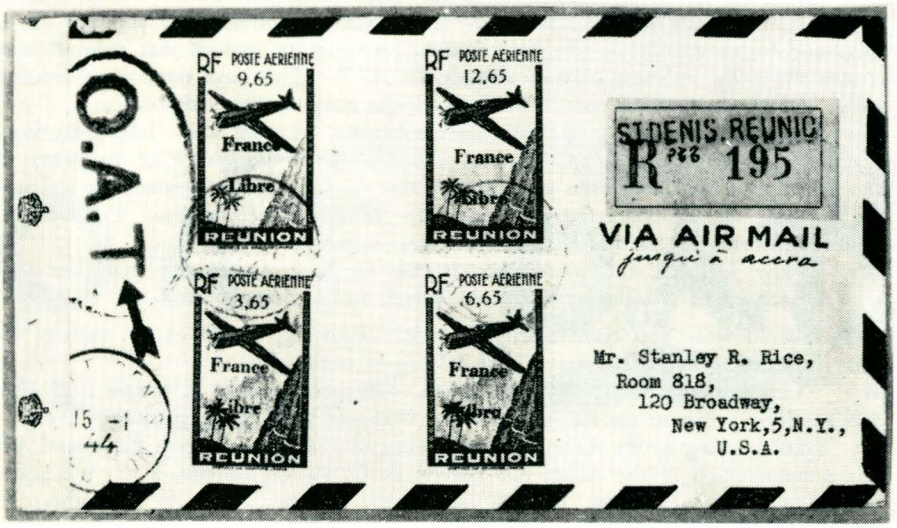


Fig. 1 An air mail cover from St. Denis, Reunion mailed on January 15, 1944 to New York, N.Y. with a Type F (see Fig. 3) O. A. T. marking. (Photo by Boutrelle)

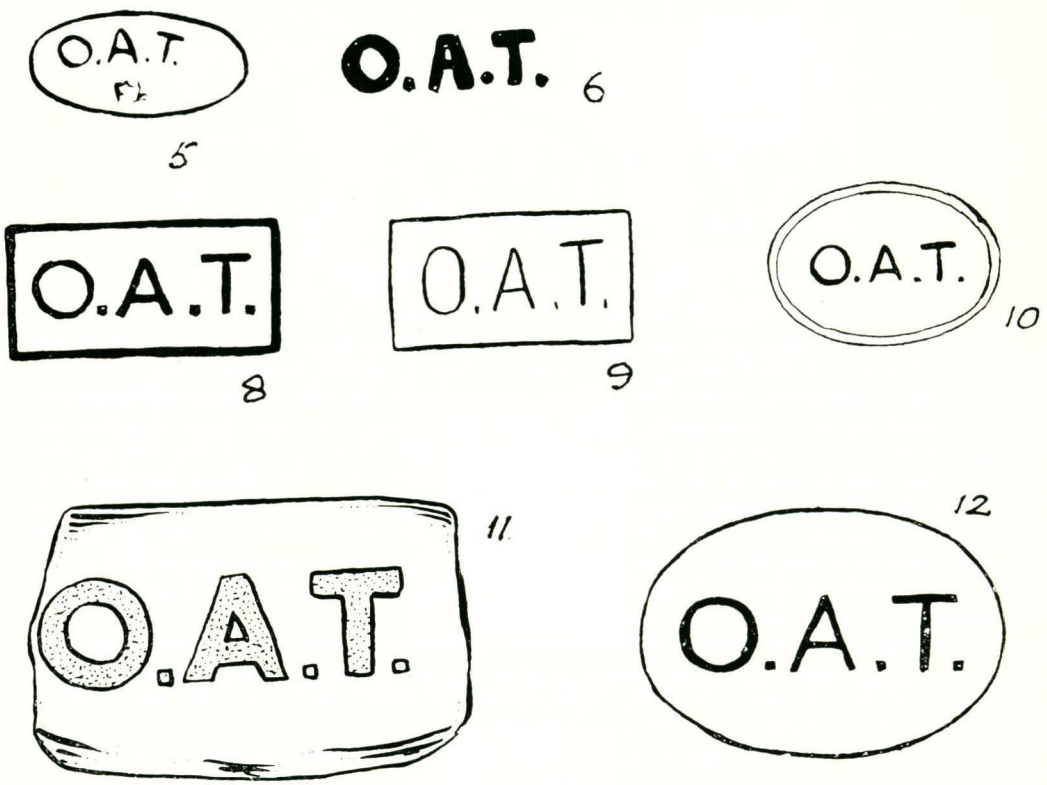


Fig. 2 The seven O. A. T. types as described by Dr. Gordon Ward of England.

overprint that really prodded us to do some investigation of this O. A. T. marking. Then after the RF handbook was published, we truly were challenged, because many, who read the RF book, incorrectly assumed that the author was an authority on military air mail markings and began writing to seek information. Among the queries that seemed in need of an answer was the meaning of these initials, O. A. T. Then and there we decided that we really "did not known our oats;" we should make some attempts to find out.

First we contacted some of the American collectors, who we knew had great interest in collecting military markings and covers. One was *Dr. Fred Brock* of Burbank, California. He replied that he too was mystified by this marking and suggested that we contact two in England, who he believed could supply the necessary information. This was done, and now the information as received from England is published.

Mr. Francis J. Field, the well-known British air mail dealer and publisher of the magazine, "Aero Field," besides being an old friend, wrote the following:

> "I could write you quite a lengthy article regarding the O. A. T. cachets which exist in a variety of sizes, formats and colours of impression.
>
> " 'Onward Air Transport' was applied as a rubber stamp at certain mail sorting and handling points in the last years of the War and until possibly early in 1946.
>
> "Mail carrying by the Allies was undertaken by the Air Transport Command, which was a combination of the Allied Air Forces, B. O. A. C., Sabena, K. L. M. and Air France pilots and machines. Certain routes were operated regularly and others when occasion demanded. Mails carried by air or surface means to certain main postal depots for the Air Transport Command were thus marked before being passed over for flight on the Air Transport Command system. Thus, French Colonial covers carried

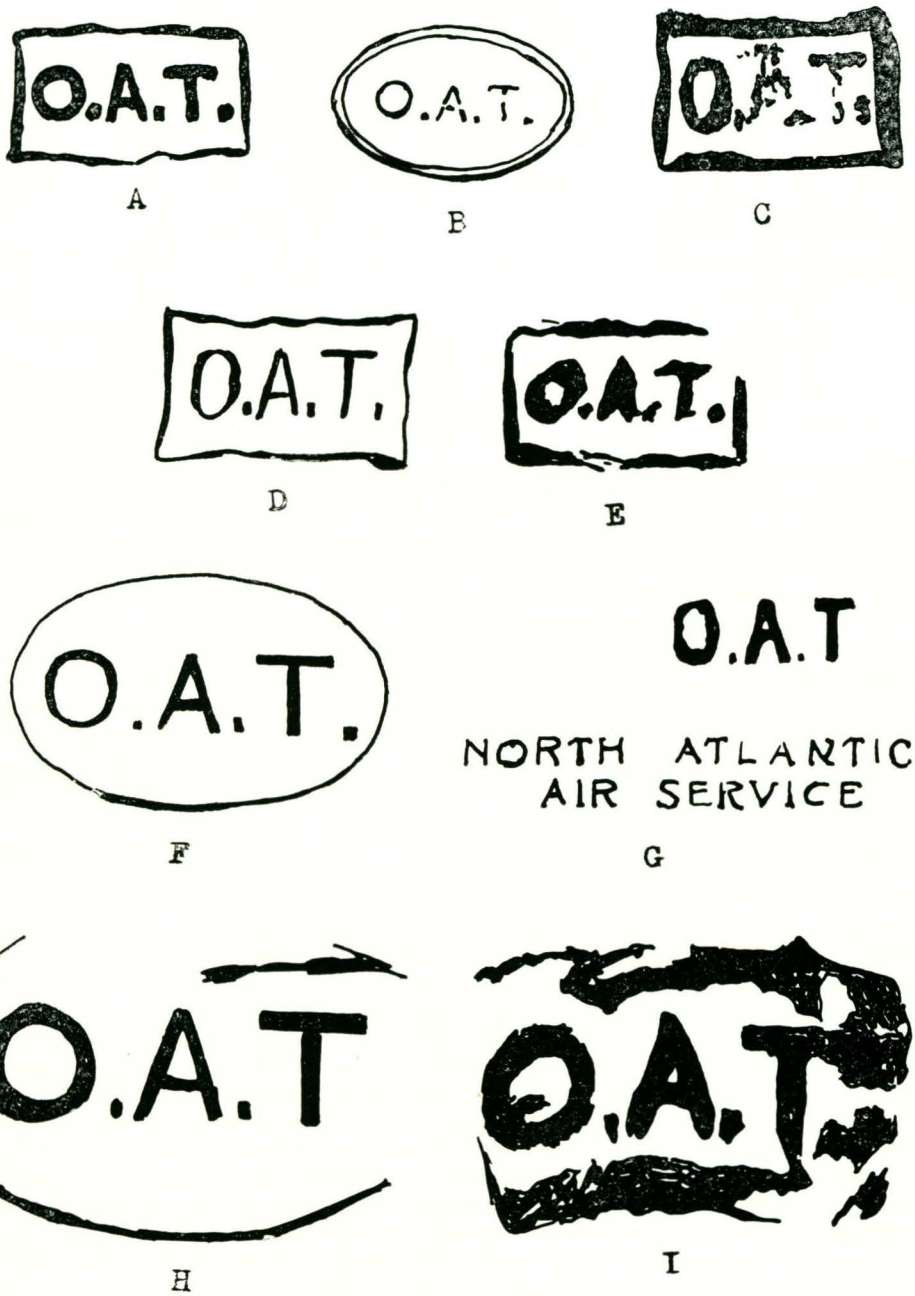


Fig. 3 The nine types of O. A. T. markings traced from covers studied.



Fig. 4 (Photo by Boutrelle)

by sea or any non-A. T. C. service would be transferred to the Air Transport Command operations at a headquarters in Australia or Ceylon at which point the O. A. T. cachet was applied. Gibraltar, Cairo and later Athens are examples of other staging points".

Dr. Gordon Ward, whom we had known through previous correspondence, sent us a copy of "the London Philatelist" (June and July 1950), wherein he had published a series of articles on "Minor Air Mail Markings," in which reference had been made to the O. A. T. cachet and in addition, he was kind enough to send us further information as follows:

"The letters O. A. T. were sometimes found on air mail letters posted during the war years, 1940 to 1945. They mean 'Onward Air Transmission' and these words are sometimes written in full on covers from the Netherland East Indies. I had also in my collection of these marks (since disposed of) a cachet which gave the words in full, but I cannot remember further details about it.

"There was good reason for these O. A. T. cachets. It often happened that air mail correspondence of value arrived by a feeder line at some station on a main air mail line, e. g. the European and far east lines, or transatlantic services. Such correspondence had to be noted (as to weight, value, etc.) and held until it could be forwarded. When this process had been effected, the letter was stamped O. A. T. and set aside for 'onward air transmission'. I believe that this is what happened but it is very difficult to obtain accurate information. It was not a post office job and Postmasters at Singapore, Egypt and other points have declared with no little emphasis that they know nothing of it.

"The collector will of course want to know where particular types of O. A. T. handstamps were used. In the accompanying illustration *(See Fig. 2 Ed.)* No. 5 is found on letters from North African towns, e. g. Tangier and Tetuan. No. 6 is on a letter from Tangier to Detroit. It is or was in the collection of George C. Meyer who kindly gave me a tracing of it. I have seen no other example. No. 7 occurs on letters from Addis Ababa. Nos. 8 and 9 were on letters from Norway to Hongkong—a long series, all marked with one or other. No. 10 seems to be another Tangier mark. It was on a letter sent from there to New Zealand.

"No. 11 probably shows the rarest of all such marks. I used to have two copies, both from the Norway-Hongkong series and they were evidently provisional handstamps cut out of a block of rather soft rubber.

"No. 12 is large, often in red, and is said to be used in Ireland on letters of transatlantic origin as well as those going in the opposite direction. It is at Foynes,

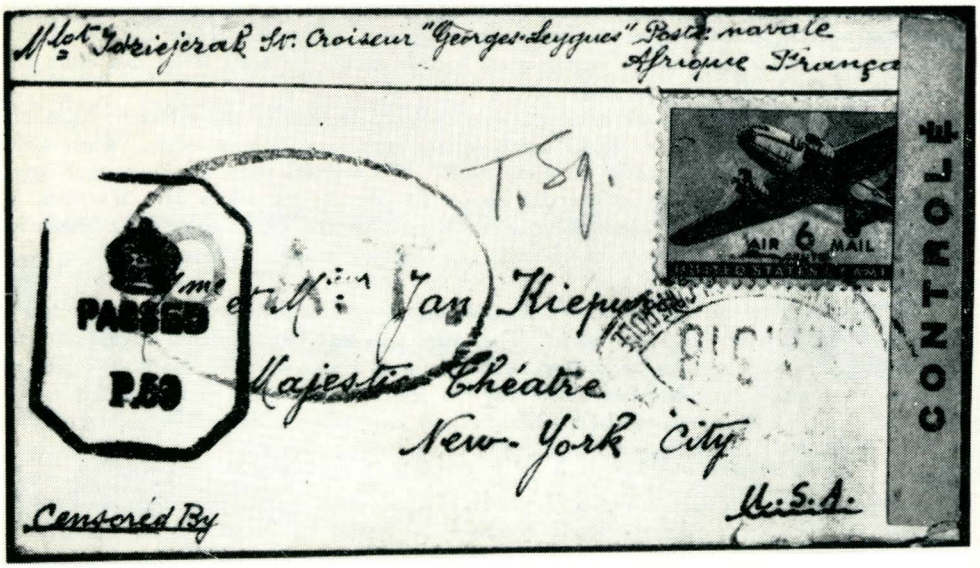


Fig. 5 The only U. S. stamp seen on a cover with an O. A. T. mark. This was mailed by a French sailor while serving with the combined Allied Fleet in Mediterranean waters during World War II.

according to Francis J. Field.

"It is not profitable to discuss O. A. T. markings without mention of another mark with a similar origin and usefulness. 'A. V. 2' is the number of an international form used in connection with air services. It is, in fact, the form upon which are entered the details already mentioned as invovling an O. A. T. mark, namely, such details as might be required to make it clear how much of the air mail fee was to go to each line or country invovled in carrying the letter.

"The Universal Postal Union meets every five years or so. It publishes a book setting out what has been agreed upon and gives many many details of the various A. V. forms required. It is well worth obtaining this report for the last 20 years or so.

"I have never succeeded in discovering what the letters 'A. V.' stand for. The O. A. T. and A. V. 2 marks seem never to have been used on the same airfield and there is still much to be discovered about them. I do not know of either mark used in the western hemispere".

Thus from these two authorative British sources there are two slightly different versions of the meaning of the O. A. T. initials. One said, "Onward Air Transport" and the other "Onward Air Transmission." The latter, according to Dr. Gordon Ward, seems to have better evidence to support it because Dr. Ward mentioned that he had seen it written out in full on some covers.

As far as we were concerned, this story should have ended here. Our curiosity had been satisfied by hearing from two Britishers as to the significance of this O. A. T. marking. But someone spread a tale that we were planning to publish an article on these O. A. T. marks in this magazine. We never had such an idea. In the first place, we are no authority on military or wartime postal markings so that it struck us as presumptive to assume such a role by breaking into print on this subject. Furthermore, at the time, we were deeply invovlved with the solution of some stamp problems and had no idea of being sidetracked to write an article on postal markings. Thus this report caught us by surprise.

As word spread about this O. A. T. article, we began hearing from Collectors Club members expressing their interest and in addition, some forwarded their material in the hope that it might be helpful for our writing. For instance, *Mr. Ernest H. Bellard* of

Cleveland Heights, Ohio sent us his collection of covers with O. A. T. cachets and we found our interest intensified by the inspection of such a collection. Then *Dr. Brock* of California sent us his material for examination, so that before we knew it we had quite an assortment of O. A. T. covers to study.

From the Bellard and Brock holdings, we attempted to classify the different types of O. A. T. markings to see if we could assign certain ones to a definite locale. This work disclosed a total of NINE entirely different types. We selected those markings that were hit the clearest on cover such as the one shown by Fig. 4 and asked *Mr. Murstein,* a draftsman, if he could copy these to have them suitable for illustration. The result is Fig. 3. These are actual reproductions from markings on cover. Where a marking was incomplete, it was so copied.

These nine different types of O. A. T. markings were found hit in different colors of ink—red, violet, purple, blue and black. The latter was less seen, perhaps marking black as the scarcest. Red and violet strikes were the most common. Of the nine types, a tabulation was made to determine which was the scarcest and those that appeared most. There were over 100 covers examined. Mr. Bellard also supplied us with a listing of the covers with O. A. T. markings in the collection of his friend, *Mr. Carl Sachs* of Columbus, Ohio.

As shown in the illustration Fig. 3, Types G, H and I seem to be the scarce ones. Type F seems to be the most common closely followed by Types B, A and D in this order. Without the examination of further material, we cannot claim that this tabulation is representative. It might be, but for those interested in this subject, further confirmation through the examination of more material is suggested.

Our final task was an attempt to make a census from the material loaned to us of the dates and countries of origin on covers with these O. A. T. markings. They were found originating from the following 26 countries:

Aden	Madagascar
Algeria	Malta
Angola	New Zealand
Australia	Northern Rhodesia
Belgium	Palestine
Ceylon	Reunion
Egypt	Southern Rhodesia
French Morocco	Spanish Morocco
French Somaliland (Djibouti)	Switzerland
Great Britain	Tangier
Iraq	Tunisia
Ireland	Union South Africa
Kenya	United States of America

Regarding the one cover seen with a U. S. stamp, this should be explained because the only one seen did *not* originate from Continental United States but probably from North Africa, a place like Casablanca in Morocco. It was mailed by a French sailor on board the Light Cruiser, "Georges Leygues" to the well-known singer, Jan Kiepura, Majestic Theatre, New York City (Fig. 5). From our experience and knowledge of the French Naval mail through our studies of RF overprints, we know that French sailors were allowed the same mailing privileges as those in our own Armed Forces. So if a French sailor during this World War II period wanted to write to America by air mail, he was permitted the use of the then current 6c air mail stamp. This cover is not dated either front or back. But by deduction, we would estimate that it was posted before May 1944. After then, the RF Control Marking for French Naval personnel using the United States air mail facilities began.

Studying the cancellation dates, the earliest one found with an O. A. T. marking was 1942 and this was from Aden. A few cancelled in 1943 were seen, coming from French

Morocco, Switzerland and Tunisia. Many more had a 1944 date, while the majority of the covers we examined were dated 1945. Six were found cancelled 1946, two 1947, three 1948, one 1949 and an O. A. T. mark was seen on one cover dated *1952* This latter in Dr. Brock's collection is an air mail registered cover flown from Tangier (British P. O.)

(Continued on Page 293)

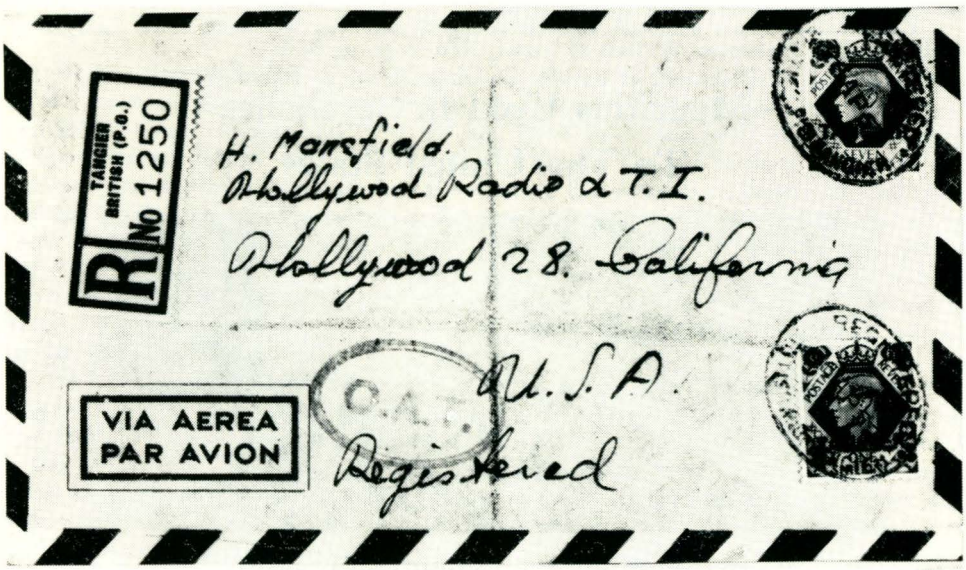


Fig. 6 Cover with O. A. T. cachet from Tangier (British).

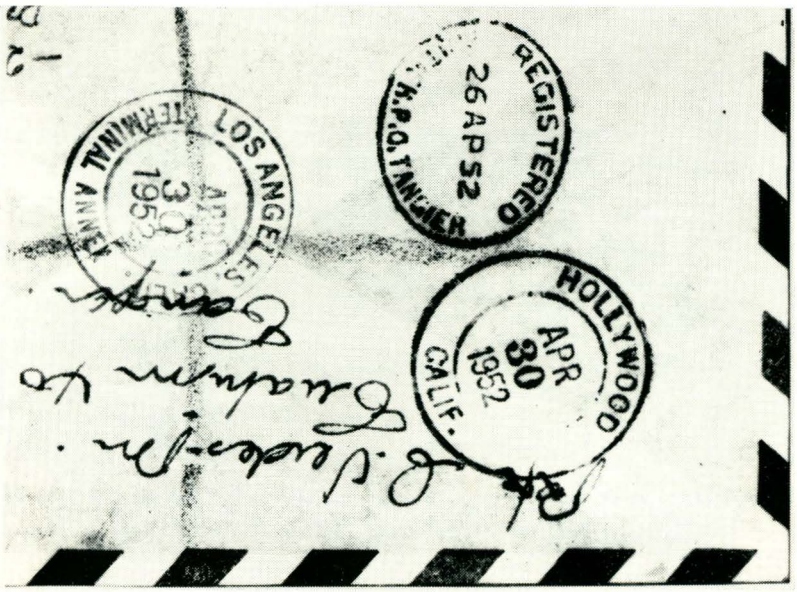


Fig. 7 A portion of the reverse of the Fig. 6 cover showing the three backstamps dated 1952.

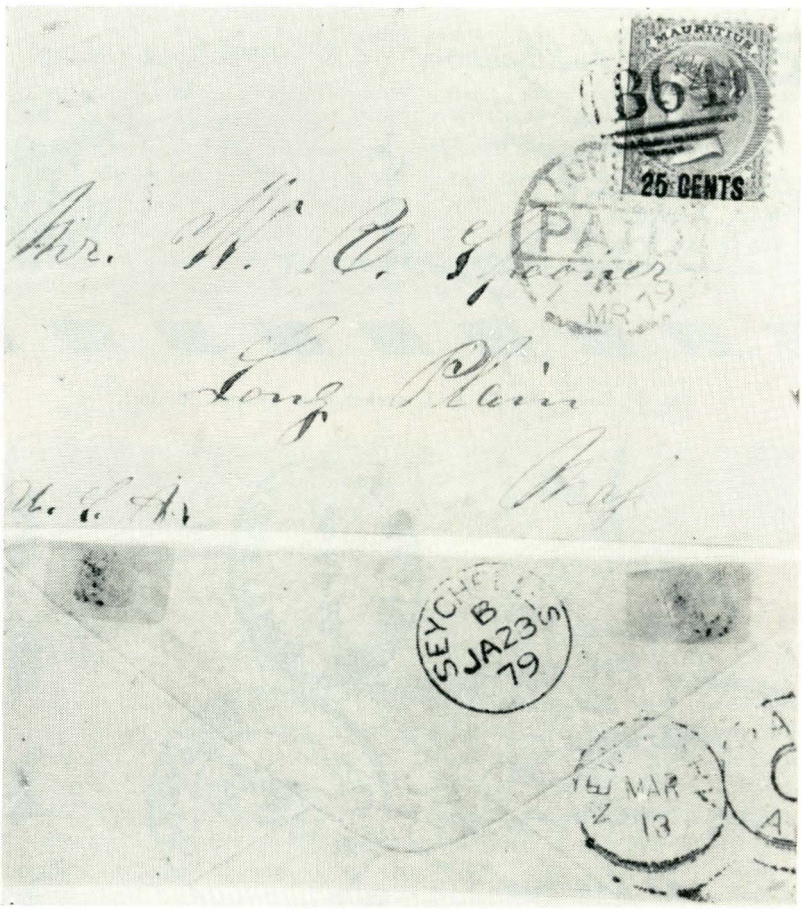
Uncommon Uses Of Common Stamps

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.

Mauritius Used In Seychelles To The United States



(Top:) The front of the cover and (Bottom): The reverse of the cover showing the three backstamps.

Photos by Boutrelle

(Continued on Page 293)

Another in the Series on the
Stamps of Indian Feudatory States

BIJAWAR

By H. D. S. HAVERBECK

Bijawar State is located in the Bundelkhand district of Central India, having an area of 973 square miles, containing 298 villages. Its geographical co-ordinates are: 24° 21′ 30″ and 24° 57′ North Latitude, and 79° 1′ 45″ and 79 57′ East Longitude. It has a population of approximately 115,000 people. The capital is Bijawar City. The State pays no tribute but maintains instead a contingent of 100 cavalry, 800 infantry, a battery of four guns manned by 32 gunners. The ruler is called Sawai Maharaja. He is a Bundela Rajput by caste. For services rendered to the British during the Mutiny, he received the right to perpetuate his line by adoption and a salute of 11 guns. The exercise of supreme criminal jurisdiction and the Title of Maharaja were granted to the Chief by Queen Victoria in 1866. As may be seen from these statistics, this was a relatively important state in spite of its size and population.

The first evidence of an internal postal system appears in 1935. On July 1st. of that year the first postage stamps were issued, being a series of five denominations, 3p, 6p, 9p, 1a, and 2as. The design is an oval portrait of the Maharaja, Sir Sarwant Singh Bahadur, in a floreate frame. The stamps are inscribed, "Bijawar State" at the top and "Postage" below the portrait. The denomination appears in English and Hindi numerals at left and right of "Postage". The denomination is also spelled out in Hindi and Urdu characters in panels at left and right of the central vignette. (See Figures 1-5).

The stamps were provided to the State government by Beerindra Kumar and Co. of Saharanpur. They are printed by typography in sheets of six (3x2) on unwatermarked white wove paper that was gummed before printing. The plate was made up of six individual stereo clichés locked in a printers forme. They are perforated 11. In the



Fig. 1. Entire sheet of the 3p.

following year, 1936, a second printing was made from the same clichés. There are some differences in the colors, but the major difference from the first printing was that instead of being perforated, they were rouletted 7.

In July of 1937, five more stamps were added to the series. These were: 4as, 6as, 8as, 12as, and 1 rupee. The designs are similar but larger in format. The portrait of the Maharaja is reproduced by means of a sixty point half tone screen. The denominations



Fig. 2. Entire sheet of the 6p.

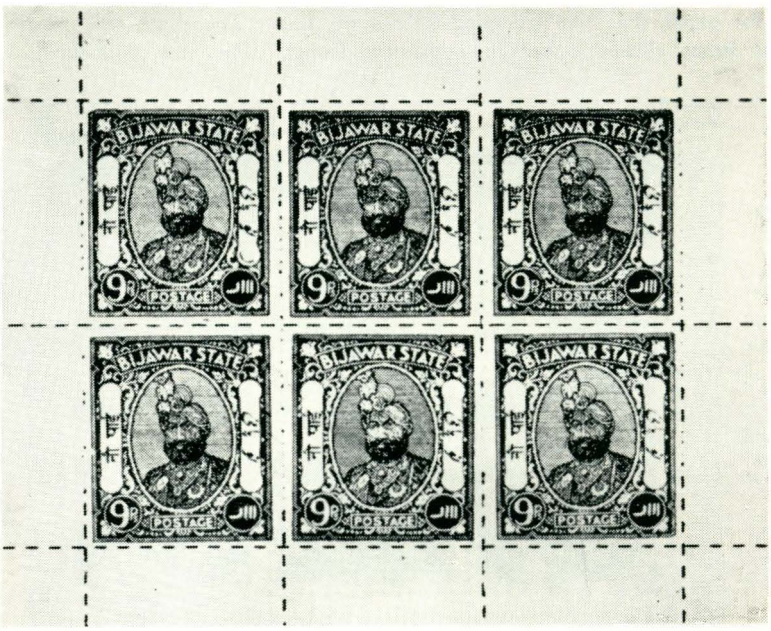


Fig. 3. Entire sheet of the 9p rouletted.

written in the side panel are Urdu on the left and Hindi on the right. (See Figure 6 for the details). It is not known who produced these stamps. They are lithographed on a soft white wove paper, in sheets of six (3x2). The gum was added after the printing. The perforation guages 9. There is one major error in this series. This is clearly illustrated in Figure 6. The Denomination in the left lower corner of position 2 on the plate of the 1 rupee stamp has the denomination expressed as 1 Rs. instead of 1 R.

In all three of these issues there are errors of perforation. The stamps may be found with both horizontal and vertical lines of perforation missing and also completely im-



Fig. 4. Entire sheet of the 1a.



Fig. 5. Entire sheet of the 2a showing variety "Imperforate Horizontally."

perforate. It is also possible to find copies tête-bêche. This is caused by two impressions of the plate being made on the same sheet of paper by a work and turn process. This means that after one impression was made the sheet of paper was taken off the press and replaced in the opposite way to receive the second impression of the plate. One of these double sheets is illustrated in Figure 7.

We have been able to determine something of the operation of the State postal system from details supplied by the Chief Minister of the State. There are five branch post offices



Fig. 6. Entire sheet of the 1R showing 1Rs in position 2. (Courtesy of Mr. C. T. Sturton).



Fig. 7. Example of work and turn double sheet.



Fig. 8. Type I. Cancellations.

in the State, each worked by a State employee in addition to his normal work. Four of these are conducted by revenue officials and the smallest one by a school teacher. In addition to the internal mails, the State post offices handle all mails received from British Territory. No extra charge is made on British Indian mails, but all letters delivered and despatched within the State are charged according to the British Indian postal rates. A number of runners are employed to carry letters and postal packets from the head post office in Bijawar City to the districts and then to the villages. Money orders are registered and insured letters are carried from the British post offices to the district branches in the same way. The runner system thus provides a regular link of dispatch and delivery between British and State post offices as well as between districts and villages within the State. Unfortunately, the information did not include a list of the operating post offices. From the evidence of the few cancelled copies of the stamps observed, it has only been possible to identify one post office, the one in Bijawar City itself.

Conditions in Bijawar, as described above, illustrate the complications of the Indian postal system, the State having its own services which co-operate with the postal service provided by the British Indian authorities. In some States, the local service and the central service overlap, with consequent wastage of effort, but in Bijawar, the two system seem to have been co-ordinated effectively.

It is not known at this time how long the State postal service continued to operate. The latest date observed for a used copy with a legible date was August 2, 1938. Perhaps some of our readers in India can supply this informations.

Up to this time of writing, only two types of cancellations have been seen. This first type (Fig. 8) has so far only been found on the first two issues. The second type (Fig. 9) has only been observed on the third issue. Used copies of all the stamps are rare, no covers, other than philatelic ones, have been encountered.



Fig. 9. Type II. Cancellation.



Fig. 10. Front and back of a cover, showing postal markings.

CHECK LIST:

July 1, 1935. Typographed on unwatermarked white wove paper, Perf. 11

1.	3 pies	Brown	c	RR
	a.	Imperforate	RRR	——
2.	6 pies	Carmine	c	RR
4.	1 anna	Blue	c	RR
5.	2 annas	Dark Green	c	RR
	a.	Imperf. between horizonally	RRR	——

1936. Typographed on unwatermarked white wove paper, rouletted 7

6.	3 pies	Dark Brown	s	RR
	a. Printed on the gummed side		RRR	——
7.	6 pies	Brown Red	s	RR
8.	9 pies	Violet	s	RR
9.	1 anna	Indigo	s	RRR
10.	2 annas	Dark Green	s	RR

Of all the above stamps multiple pieces 4N, covers RRRR

July, 1937. Lithographed on unwatermarked white wove paper. Perf. 9.

11.	4 annas	Orange	s	RR
	a. Imperf. between horizontally		RR	——
12.	6 annas	Lemon yellow	s	RR
	a. Imperf. between vertically		RR	——
13.	8 annas	Emerald Green	s	RR
14.	12 annas	Robin's Egg Blue	s	RRR
15.	1 rupee	Bright Violet	s	RR
	a. Imperf.			
16.	1 rupee (1Rs)	Bright Violet	R	RRR

Multiple pieces 6N, Covers U

O. A. T. Marking (Continued from Page 285)

to Hollywood, Calif. It is cancelled Tangier April 26, 1952 and backstamped Los Angeles and Hollywood, Calif. April 30, 1952. The O. A. T. marking is the Type B hit with purple ink. (See Figs. 6 and 7)

Finding these O. A. T. markings used in 1948 and 1949 and even as late as the above mentioned cover cancelled 1952 would show that the use of this marking continued long after World War II ended.

Before concluding, we would like to include a few remarks as to the nature of this article. Most all of the information came to us through correspondence and was not ours. Also the material studied, outside of one cover, was that of others. No pretention is made that this represents the final, authoritative study on this postmark. All we did was compile and at least get into the record what we had learned about the meaning of this O. A. T. marking. We hope that this might stimulate others, so that in the future some postmark specialist will go deeply into the matter of these air mail markings and publish the results of his work.

Mauritius (Continued from Page 286)

The stamps of Mauritius were used in Seychelles until 1890 because these islands were a dependency of Mauritius. About 55 different Mauritius stamps are known used in Seychelles and the key to this is the numeral cancel "B64".

On the cover illustrated is a common stamp, Mauritius Scott No. 55, used in Seychelles with the "B64" cancel. Also notice it is tied with a circular red London Paid March 1, 1879 cancellation. This by itself is an unusual use of this stamp on cover.

There is, however, another unusual matter with this item. One seldom finds a cover from the Seychelles to the United States as early as 1879. The back of this cover is also illustrated because it has the Seychelles c. d. s. January 23, 1879: New York, March 13 and New York "Paid All."

Furthermore, it should be pointed out that the catalogue value of a Mauritius stamp bears no relationship to this same stamp when used in Seychelles. *(George R. Wren)*

URUGUAY

Letter-Numeral Cancellations of Interior Post Offices

By ROBERT HOFFMAN

One of the attractive and convenient matters done for the student of Uruguay postmarks was the introduction of a new type of cancellation by the Postal Administrator, don Juan Penalva, at the end of 1882, which was put into general use according to a decree dated June 19, 1885 signed by Manuel Suarez. A complete register of all post offices and postal agencies, small, medium and large was established, assigning to each one a initial and number; the former indicates the Department in which it is located; the latter shows the chronological order of the establishment. These two indications are placed in an oval-shaped postmark, thus making each postal dispatch identifiable as to its origin.



Uruguay is now and since 1885 been divided into 19 Departments, (similar to states in the U. S. A.) including the Federal District of Montevideo, according to the following list with the identifying initial in parentheses:-

Montevideo (A), Salto (B), Paysandu (C), Rio Negro (D), Soriano (E), Colonia (F), San Jose (G), Canelones (H), Florida (I), Durazno (J), Tacuarembo (K), Cerro Largo (L), Minas (LL), Rocha (M), Maldonado (N), Artigas (Ñ), Rivera (O), Treinta y Tres (P), and Flores (Q).

There exist now in Uruguay about 1300 post offices and postal agencies in the interior of the country. The majority are a very small type of postal agency often located in a corner of an isolated grocery store, or a wayside inn out in sparsely populated country. These postal agencies have shifted around a good deal over the years. Very often, an agency located in a remote part of the interior was closed or suspended after operating for only a short time because of lack of postal activity, and transferred to a more convenient location near-by, under a different name. Of course, these changes made many of the postmarks from the more inactive offices, that went out of existence soon after they had been established, very scarce.

In collecting Uruguay postmarks, one must do original research in order to establish the names of the corresponding offices, present and/or past. The principal difficulty arises because of a complete lack of co-operation from the Postal Authorities at Montevideo. The present list is a product of many years of very tedious work endeavoring to compile as nearly as possible a correct and complete identification of the names of these 1300 interior post offices.. No doubt, the following list contains many errors and omissions. This could be substantially corrected and brought up-to-date, if the Uruguay Government decided to make their records available to philately. This list should replace an old one taken from French sources as long ago as 1908 and oddly enough just recently reprinted in "Billig's Philatelic Handbook, Volume XVI" without any additions or revisions.

The names given in parenthesis are former ones, that were changed several times

during the last 70 years, and the names of the post offices prior to their closing before 1946.

A new Post Office Guide is promised. This would permit us to register all changes from 1946 to 1959, and require extensive alterations in the present list that follows.

"B" — DEPARTAMENTO SALTO — Capital Salto

1. Paso del Tapado – (Cuchilla del Salto, Tapado)
2. Paso de la Laguna Arapey – (Estación Arapey del F. C. N. O.)
3. Itapébi – (Estación Itapébi)
4. Arapey – (Arapey Grande, Arapey–Valentin) (Costa del Arapey)
5. Paso Parque del Daiman – (Puntas de Valentin)
6. Paraje Mataojo – (Constitución, Mataojo)
7. Mataojo Chico – (Belén)
8. San Antonio – (Estación San Antonio del F. C. C. N.)
9. (Estación Palomas del F. C. N. O.)
10. Escuela de Agronomía – (Estación Santa Ana del F. C. N. O.)
11. Paso Potrero (Arerunguá)
12. (Carumbé, Valentin Chico, Vera, Veras)
13. (Sarandi de Mataperros, Mata Perros)
14. (Salto Ultima Hora)
15. (Salta Vecinal, Sopas, Paso de la Herrera)
16. Cerro Chato – (Colonia Lavalleja, Cololó)
17. Mataojo Grande
18. Sarandí del Arapey – (Sarandí, Sarandí de Mataporros)
19. (Estafeta Ambulante del F. C. N. O.)
20. Mataojito – (Guayabós, Puntas de Guayabós)
21. Laureles
22. Paso del Fiallo – (Paso Piagio, Cerro, Salto)
23. (Parada Maria)
24. (Cuchilla Salto, Costa Peirano)
25. Paso Piedras Arerungua – (Paso de las Piedras)
26. (Estafeta Ambulante del F. C. N. O.)
27. Paso del Cementerio – (Alcain del Arapey, Alcain)
28. Cuchilla Salto – (Paso de las Piedras del Arapey)
29. (Colonia Lavalleja)
30. Guayviyú de Arapey
31. Valentin Grande
32. Estación Arapey – (Parada Arapey)
33. (San Joaquin)
34. Paso del la Cadena – (Paso de la Cadena Laureles)
35. Cuchilla Salto – (Cuchilla Salto Laureles)
36. Sauce Chico – (Sauce Chico de Laureles)
37. Salto – (Salto Vecinal, Puntas Tangampá)
38. Rincon Valentin Chico – (Colonia Itapebí, Salto de Carbacho)
39. Rincon Valentin Grande – (Rincon de Valentin)
40. Picada Panta
41. Paso de Cañas – (Cañas Arerunguá)
42. Veras – (Vera)
43. Mataojo Chico
44. Colonia 18 de Julio – (Soldado Caballada, Saladero Caballada)
45. Perico Moreno – (Posa Perico Moreno)
46. Chacras de Constitución – (Espinillar)
47. Valentin Chico – (Zanja de la Isleta)
48. Escuela de Agronomía – (Salto, Estafeta Paso de los Toros a Salto)
49. Talas de Arapey – (Isla del Arapey)
50. Paso de la Herrería – (Mataojo)
51. Puntas de Cañas – (Cañas)
52. Posta Mugersa – (Sopas)
53. (Punta de Guaviyú de Arapey)
54. (Salto)
56. Salto
57. Corral de Piedras
58. Boicuá
60. Paso del Horno
62. Tangarupá
63. Salto Neuvo

64. Barrio Artigas
65. Barrio Hipódromo – (Hipódromo)
66. Zanja Honda –(Zanja Honda Itapebí)
68. Saucedo
69. Local Sopas
71. Salto
72. Salto
73. Salto
74. Dayman
76. San Antonia Chico

"C" — DEPARTMENTO PAYSANDU — Capital Paysandú —

1. Palmar de Quebracho – (Guaviyú, Paso de Guayabós)
2. Paysandú – (Agencia Fluvial)
3. (Paysandú U. H., Agencia Terrestre, Puntas de Ñacurutú)
4. (Palmer)
5. Nuevo Paysandú – (Saladero)
6. Parada Rivas – (Guayabós)
7. (Cuchilla de Haedo)
8. Queguay Chico – (Horqueta del Queguay, Pantanoso de Corrales)
9. (Quebracho, Cuchilla de San José y Horqueta del Queguay Chico)
10. (Tierras Coloradas, Capilla Vieja)
11. Horqueta de Queguay Chico – (Queguay Chico)
12. Curtiembre – (Puntas de Guayabós, Puntas de Buricagupí)
13. Molles Grandes – (Puntas de Molles Grandes)
14. Buricayupi – (Gualeguay, Puntas re Gualeguay)
15. Casas Blancas – (Colonia Porvenir)
16. Guayabós – (Paysandú Ultima Hora)
17. Paso de Andrés Pérez – (Santa Ana)
18. Celestino – (Puntas de Celestino)
19. Piedra Sola
20. (Cerro del Arbolito)
21. (Cerro de Itacabó)
22. Capilla del Carmen – (Molles Chico, Puntas de Molles Chico)
23. (El Cementerio, Paysandú calle 18 de Julio)
24. (Guayabós, Isla de Juan Tomás, Tres Arboles)
25. Bella Vista – (Puntas de Molles)
26. Porvenir – (Estación Porvenir, Puntas de Sacra)
27. (Puntas de San Francisco)
28. Sauce de Buricayupí – (Queguay Chico, Puntas del Sauce)
29. Paso de los Carros de Buricayupí – (Puntas de Gualeguay, Sauce del Queguay)
30. Tiatucurá – (Paso del Sauce del Queguay Grande)
31. Sauce del Queguay – (Paso de Soto, Costa de Soto)
32. (Paysandú, Horqueta del Queguay Chico)
33. (Puntas de Guarapirú)
34. (Puntas del Queguay Grande)
35. (Puntas de Sarandí de Soto, Punta de Soto)
36. Paysandú – (Quebracho)
37. (Estafeta a Rio Negro, Posta a Paso de los Toros, Estafeta del F. C. Midland)
38. Estación Queguay – (del F. C. Midland, Estafeta Queguay)
39. Agencia F. C. Midland – (Paysandú, Bella Vista, Buenavista)
40. (Estación Piñera del F. C. Midland, Estación Porvenir)
41. (Piedras Coloradas – (Parada de Piedras Coloradas)
42. (Algorta, Estación del F. C. Midland)
43. (Guichon, Guayabós, Parada del F. C. Midland)
44. (Chapicuy, Estación F. C. Midland)
45. Totoral
46. (Santa Ana, Cerro Maria Piqué)
47. Parada Esperanza – (Colonia Esperanza)
48. Paysandú – (Saladero Casa Blanca)
49. (Horquetas del Queguay)
50. Paysandú – (Tablada)
51. Parada Pandule – (Capilla Vieja)
52. Parada Daimán – (San Francisco)
53. (Baracuá)
54. Paso de Uleste – (Valdez)
55. Arroyo Negro

56. Pueblo Porvenir – (Colonia Porvenir)
57. Parada Chapicuy – (Chapicuy, Estafeta Chapicuy)
58. (Parada Eschemendy)
59. Paysandú
63. Parada Constancia – (Constancia)
64. Parada Eucaliptus – (Eucaliptus)
65. (Totoral, Arbolito)
66. Parada Criolla – (Estación Gloria)
70. Parada "La Criolla" – (La Criolla)
72. Cangüé
76. Paysandú
77. Colonia Ulmenau
78. Piedras de Sacra – (Paso de las Piedras)
79. Soto
80. Paysandú
81. El Tarugo
82. Araujó
83. Parada Etchemendi – (Paysandú)
84. Cerro Chato
85. Paso Las Cadenas
86. Buricayupí – (Puntas de Buricayupí)
87. Cangüé – (Colonia Cangüé)
88. (Tiatucurá)

"D" — DEPARTAMENTO RIO NEGRO — Capital Fray Bentos —

1. (Sánchez)
2. Cañitas
3. Fray Bentos (Porton de Haedo)
4. (Nuevo Berlin, Berlin)
5. (Paso de la Arena, Puntas de Averías)
6. Paso de la Laguna – (Laguna del Arroyo Grande)
7. (Puntas de Navarro, Paso Navarro, Gutierrez)
8. Retobadas – (Llovederas)
9. Sarandí de Navarro – (Cuchilla de Navarro)
10. Fray Bentos – (San Javier, Villa Independencia, Fray Bentos Ultima Hora)
11. (Las Flores)
12. (Km 188 – F. C. M. U., Bellaco)
13. Parada Liebig's – (Padura, Arroyo Grande Palmar)
14. (Coloradas, Paso del Sauce del Arroyo Negro, Arroyo Negro)
15. (Independencia, Puntas de Mataojo, Fray Bentos)
16. Estación Bellaco – (Puntas del Bellaco)
17. Estación Menafra – (Gonzalez)
18. (Santa Juana)
19. La Cruz – (Paso de la Cruz, Paso de la Cruz de Don Esteban)
20. Sanchez Chico – (Sanchez, Puntas de Sanchez, Fray Bentos)
21. (Estación Francia del F. C. Midland)
22. (Estación Merinos del F. C. Midland)
23. (Molles de Porrúa, Tres Arboles, Parada F. C. Midland)
24. Palmer – (Cerro Pelado, Rolor)
25. Tropezón – (B. de Mataojo)
26. (Paso de Balbuena, Balbuena)
27. (Pueblo Greco, Puntas de las Flores)
28. Tres Bocas – (Young, Puntas de Sanchez)
29. Sarandí – (Averías Grandes)
30. (Bellaco, Aduana)
31. Frigorifico Anglo – (Fray Bentos Ultima Hora, Saladero Liebig)
32. Paso de los Mellizos – (Puntas de los Mellizos)
33. (Gutierrez)
34. Fray Bentos
35. Colonia Inglaterra
36. Tres Arboles
37. (Estafeta Ferrocarril)
38. (Estación Haedo)
39. Fray Bentos
40. (Barra de Mataojo)
41. Isla Argüelle – (Retobada, Paso de Leopoldo)
42. (Francia)
43. (Tres Arboles, Estafets Ambulante Tres Arboles a Piedra Sola)
44. Retobadas

"E" — DEPARTAMENTO SORIANO — Capital Mercedes —

1. (Santa Catalina, Arroyo del Medio, Parada Santa Catalina)
2. Dolores – (Arroyo del Aguila, Aguila)
3. Corralitos
4. San Martin
5. (Lata del Perdido, La Lata)
6. Duraznito
7. Mercedes – (Perico Flaco)
8. Azotea de Vera
9. Chacras – (Chacras Mercedes, Arroyo Grande)
10. Palo Solo – (Paso de Lugo)
11. Paso de la Laguna
12. Perico Flaco – (La Laguna)
13. Sarandí – (Bizcocho, Puntas del Bizcocho, Bizcocho y Sarandí)
14. La Tabla – (Cuchilla Grande, Puntas del Perdido)
15. La Lancha
16. (Palmitas, Coquimbó)
17. Cabelludo – (Villa Soriano U. H.)
18. Soriano – (Mercedes)
19. Paso de la Arena – (Cololó)
20. (Juan Jackson, Arroyo Grande Perdido, Estación Juan Jackson)
21. Egaña – (Drabble, Estación Drabble, Monzón)
22. Mercedes (Ultima Hora)
23. (Drabble, Parada Risso, Cololó)
24. Paso Palmar (Vera)
25. Paso Correntino
26. Posta Bizcocho
27. Mercedes – (Maciel)
28. (Dolores, Villa Dolores)
29. Dolores – (Ultima Hora)
30. Espinillos – (Mercedes U. H. Puerto, Espinillo)
31. Puntas del Tala – (Tala)
32. Colonia Bella Vista – (Estafeta Fluivial Mercedes a Yaguari, Estafeta del Yaguarí)
33. Estación Bizcocho – (Estafeta Fluvial)
34. Arroyo Corto
35. Colonia Agraciada – (Casas Blancas, Costa del San Salvador, Colonia Agraciada)
36. Bequeló
37. Mercedes – (Ultima Hora)
38. Cañada de Nieto – (Puntas San Martin)
39. Arroyo Perdido – (Perdido)
40. La Lagunito – (Arroyo Grande, Arroyo Pelado)
41. Paso Coquimbó
42. Cañada Las Piedras – (Isletas)
43. Arroyo Santiago – (Arroyo Durazno)
44. Colonia Casa Blancas – (Cañada de Nieto)
45. Cañada Paraguaya – (Puntas de las Piedras de San Salvador)
46. Mercedes – (Costa C. de Nieto)
47. Cañada La Palma
48. Paso de Santa Emilia – (Paso del Molino de San Salvador)
49. Arroyo del Medio – (Paso de S. E. de San Salvador)
50. (Asencio, Mercedes)
51. Cañada Paraguaya
52. Arroyo Grande
53. Cardona – (Pueblo)
54. La Concordia
55. Mercedes
56. Puntas del Perdido – (Espinillo)
57. Parada Olivera
58. Agraciada – (Mercedes)
59. Puntas de Bizcocho
60. Cuchilla de San Salvador
61. (Mercedes)
62. Mercedes

(Continued on Page 307)

THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of September 16, 1959

Stephen G. Rich Memorial

The opening meeting after the 1959 Summer Recess was a night of mixed emotions at the Collectors Club. It was a Collectors Club night unlike any held before. The gleaming new frames that lined the walls of the newly refurbished meeting room were not filled with the usual lecture type material, but with mementos of Stephen G. Rich, a man whose far-ranging interests and unflagging enthusiasm for philately had done much for collectors all over the world.

There were those in the crowded room who were filled with nostalgia as incidents of bygone times were recalled with each anecdote related by the many speakers. There were those with feelings of pleasure, brought on by the sight of the new room and pride at what had been accomplished, realizing how close to Steve Rich's heart the new display frames were. There were those who mourned, but there was not one who did not admire the man whose memorial they had come to attend. And standing in the corner of that bright, shiny new room, with its coat of new paint, highly polished floors, magnificent new drapes and splendid chrome frames, lit by new fluorescent light, was a small shadowy figure, a half-burned down cigar stub in his mouth, a battered felt hat on his head and a smile of pleasure on his face. Perhaps those present could not see him, but it made no difference. Steve Rich was there, listening to the stories told about about himself, some amusing, some touching, some apocryphal, and enjoying every moment of it.

One could see, if one looked hard enough, the look of approval, as John J. Britt led off the proceedings by introducing Steve's beloved nephew, Joseph Rich and his wife, and Steve's life-long friend, Manfred Klingenstein and his wife. One could see the look of satisfaction as John Britt turned over the check for the Stephen G. Rich Fund to president Haverbeck. The club he had devoted so many years of his life to had achieved a little more, even though it had come about through his own passing.



The newly furnished Meeting Room filled to capacity as the meeting commenced.

(Photos by Boutrelle)

One could see his look of modest pleasure as Secretary, Herbert P. Woodward, read the following resolution passed almost a year before by the club's Board of Governors.

Resolution

Whereas, STEPHEN G. RICH departed this life on August 10th, 1958 after a lifetime of devotion to philately; and

Whereas, STEPHEN G. RICH was for many years a leader in the intelligent pursuit of the hobby bringing to philately his high qualities of leadership, selflessness, love and appreciation of all that is ethical and beautiful in stamp collecting; and

Whereas, STEPHEN G. RICH in the truest professorial tradition gave generously and graciously of his vast pedagogical talents to the fruitful advantage of all who shared his avocation; and

Whereas, we, his friends and fellow collectors, regret his untimely passing and desire to express our appreciation of his innumerable acts of personal friendship and general services to the hobby.

Now, Therefore, Be It And It Hereby Is Resolved—that the members of The Collectors Club do hereby record their deep regret of the sad occasion of the death of STEPHEN G. RICH, their deep appreciation of the great service rendered by him to The Collectors Club as a governor and officer and their sense of great personal loss for an esteemed associate, benefactor and friend; and be it

Further Resolved, that the members extend their sympathy to the family of STEPHEN G. RICH on this occasion of their great loss and direct that a copy of these remarks and resolutions be conveyed to his brother and to his nephew together with our condolences.

One could see the look of affection on Steve Rich's face as President Haverbeck presented a copy of the resolution bound in a leather book to his nephew.

Then, as Malcolm G. O'Reilly began his stint as Master of Ceremonies, one could feel Stephen G. Rich's presence grow stronger, the shadowy figure less shadowy, as the members and guests were taken on a tour of the frames and a tour of his philatelic life. There were such mementos as Steve's first stamp album given to him by his father, his first order to a stamp dealer, written at age 7, showing even then, his determination of character. He demanded a prompt reply. There were frames showing the many publications Steve had financed, edited and worked on, knowing they would produce almost nothing financially,

(See illustrations on Page 301)

Fig. 1 The framed Stephen G. Rich Memorial as displayed on September 16, 1959. At the left is one of his favorite Cape of Good Hope Triangles pages; in the center a photograph of Mr. Rich and at the right another favorite page of his, Poland No. 1. This will be permanently hung in the clubhouse.

Fig. 2 Mr. John R. Boker, Jr., Co-Chairman of the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Fund, speaking about his very long friendship with Mr. Rich.

Fig. 3 A part of the audience. Those identified from left to right: The Collectors' Club past president, Jacob S. Glaser, Mrs. Louise Hoffman, George E. Burghard, Mrs. Harry L. Lindquist, Stanley R. Rice, Henry M. Goodkind and Miss Agnes Burlingame.

Fig. 4 Malcolm G. O'Reilly (right), Co-Chairman of the Stephen G. Rich Memoral Fund, presenting the silver engraved plaque to be permanently affixed to the new frames indicating their dedication as a memory of Mr. Rich to H. D. S. Haverbeck, the Club's president.

Fig. 5 The club's Secretary, Herbert P. Woodward, reading the Board of Governors' Resolution before presentation to the Rich family. Seated (left to right): Mr. & Mrs. Manfred Klingenstein, one of S. G. Rich's oldest friends, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rich.

Fig. 6 Professor John N. Myer reminiscing about his many years of relationship with Mr. Rich.

but much philatelically. There were frames devoted to the innumerable autobiographies and glowing obituaries that appeared the world over at his death. There were frames showing examples from his favorite collections—his Cape triangles, his very favorite page with a photo of his wife, Joanna, his Poland No. 1, his French material, in fact, frames that showed every facet of Steve Rich's prolific philatelic interests.

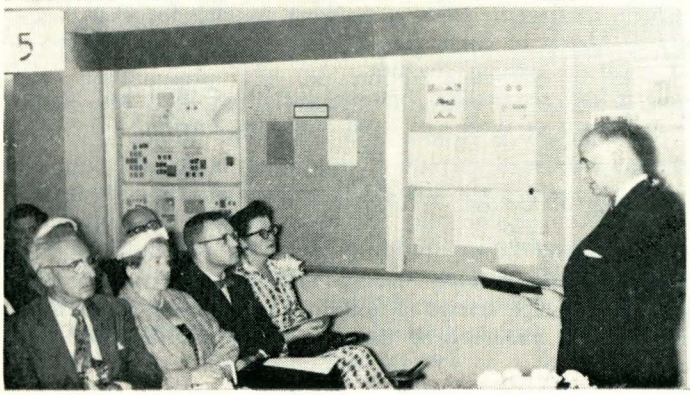
The speakers, all old friends, did even more to clothe the shadowy figure in the corner with solid flesh. John R. Boker, Jr. who was intimately connected with Stephen G. Rich through their mutual interest in precancel collecting, threw the spotlight on those early













days when precancels were considered little more than items to be thrown out. Through Steve, perhaps, came realistic catalog pricing according to centering and condition. He told of Steve's influence on the philatelic life in this country and the influence he had, although it was not always properly recognized.

Before introducing the next speaker, Mr. O'Reilly unveiled what many consider Steve's most deadly weapon—his typewriter. This was well timed because the friend about to be asked to speak had almost daily been on the receiving end. In fact, after Steve's death, an unfinished postal card was still in the machine. It started—"Dear "enry."

Henry M. Goodkind, after this introduction, reminded those present of how Steve had personally furnished and decorated the editorial offices of the "Philatelist" and catalog room known as the "Joseph S. Rich Room." He also pointed out the unusual circumstance of having both father and son each represented by a memorial room in the club. Editor Goodkind brought back to life his long editorial association with Steve anent THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. His description of him—his cautious wearing of both suspenders and belt, the worn briefcase from the Boer War, the battered felt hat and the smelly cigar brought the shadowy guest into clearer focus. To Editor Goodkind, despite the quixotic spirit in the typewriter, there was no more willing reporter than Steve—no one more unselfish—a man with the spirit of leadership and unselfish doing who stimulated others.

Harry L. Lindquist who was an unscheduled speaker, took the floor with many an amusing anecdote about Steve's penchant for writing controversial letters, his enjoyment of an intellectual battle, his true lack of personal animosity in spite of the bludgeoning phrases in his epistles. Mr. Lindquist's appraisal of the Rich character must have brought a gleam to the eye of the ever less shadowy guest of honor.

Manfred Klingenstein, Mr. Rich's friend from boyhood took the floor next with still more anecdotes about Steve and his many interests, bringing to light the Rich work as the prime mover in the New Jersey Federation of Stamp Clubs and the West Essex Club in particular.

A letter from Raoul Lesgor, founder of The France and Colonies Group, who could not be present because of illness, brought back Stephen G. Rich's great love for the stamps of France, especially French precancels and the Sage issues with their multitudiness varieties and chances for controversy, and his untiring and unpaid labor for this group's publication.

Closing the speaking session was Professor John N. Myer, the man whom Steve used as his ideal model of the philatelic scholar. In his belief, Mr. Rich's one purpose was to help improve philately, an intentional stimulation to that end, even though at times such stimulation could prove mighty irritating with his letters.

President Haverbeck in thanking the speakers must surely have brought an even greater glow of pleasure to the ghostly guest of honor when he recalled Steve's great kindness to young collectors in a personal anecdote illustrating how Steve had aided him when he was just a beginner in the hobby.

A brief address by Joseph Rich, the favorite nephew, thanking the club for what they had done, and a note of thanks by Master of Ceremonies O'Reilly to those that had contributed to the Memorial Fund ended the evening's business.

And in the corner, for awhile at least, the shadowy figure of Stephen G. Rich had come to life once more in the minds and hearts of those who loved him. *(Ira Zweifach)*

Meeting of October 7, 1959

Tibet

The program was presented by our president, H. D. S. Haverbeck. The subject of the lecture was the postal history and postage stamps of Tibet. The collection forms the basis of the handbook on Tibet recently published by the Club under the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund.

After some introductory remarks as to the nature of the country and of the people, the speaker approached the basic subject. He pointed out that the postal history as such was divided into three component parts: the posts operated by the Indian Empire and the Republic of India, the so-called British posts, the posts operated by the Chinese and the posts of the Tibetan Government.

The British posts commenced with the field post offices and postal agencies that accompanied the Tibetan Frontier Commission to Khamba-Jong in 1903. The semi-official "Tibet" overprint on Indian stamps was shown, as well as the various postal markings of the temporary and experimental post offices and the marks of the Khamba-Pong agency. The British posts continued with the marks of the Younghusband Expedition which entered Tibet in early 1904 and fought its way to Lhasa by August of that year. Shown in the frames were examples of the Field post office markings as well as those from the agency in Lhasa. The most outstanding piece in this section was a cover to Edinburgh, Scotland, from the Bailey correspondence showing the endorsement, "stamps not available" posted from Lhasa on the 26th of August, 1904.

After the treaty with Tibet was signed by Colonel Younghusband, trade agencies were established at Gyantse, Phari-Jong, Yatung and Gartok. The remainder of this section was devoted to the various markings and routings of the mails from these agencies. These were shown from the earliest ones down to the emergency post office set up in Gyantse after the flood in 1954. Mr. Haverbeck regretted that he was unable to show any of the marks from Gartok in Western Tibet. Accompanying the covers were several interesting photographs of the post offices and maps showing the postal routes.

The second portion of the lecture covered the Chinese posts. Shown was a cover from the Chinese Governor of Lhasa to the Maharaja of Nepal dated in 1890. This was carried by courrier as there were no postal markings on it. The Chinese post was established in 1910. The speaker showed several covers bearing ordinary Chinese stamps which were forerunners of the special issue of surcharged stamps made available early in 1911. These stamps were shown both unused and used. One of the outstanding features of this portion of the exhibit were the entire sheets of many denominations which for the first time have enabled the surcharge settings to be accurately identified. The postal markings of all the known Chinese post offices were displayed with all the types as illustrated in the Tibet handbook. Special attention was called to a cover addressed to the Director General of the Post Office of India showing all denominations except the 2 rupee stamp. This was a special device to apprise the Indian post office of the new stamps being used by the Chinese postal service. That this service was not recognized by the Indian post office is evidenced by the fact that all the covers bearing the Chinese stamps required Indian stamps in addition if they were directed outside of Tibet via India.

The final portion of the lecture was devoted to the stamps and postal service of the Tibetan government. These were first prepared in 1912 and were not stopped until recently. This was the most interesting portion of the study as it demonstrated what can be done with philatelic research from an out-of-the-way corner of the globe. It is there little known countries that provide a fertile field for the original study. Tibet philately and postal history is in the same position today as that of the United States or Great Britain 75 years ago, a wide-open relatively untouched field for the interested student.

The speaker showed the various issues in singles, blocks, covers including combination usages. He traced the history of the first issue, showing how it was developed from the drawings, proof impressions, essays into the finished product. He pointed out how the 4 trangka and 8 trangka stamps had been unknown to philatelists until 1941, how the 1 sang denomination had only been discovered by collectors in 1952. He was able to describe the plates and the method of printing from them. This same attention to detail was evident in the treatment of the 1932 series, which besides having all the fascination of the 1912 series can also be found in differing settings, proving that it was printed from separate clichés. The errors were shown as well as a representative group of the 1954 bisected

stamps on commercial covers. The various types of the official and unofficial perforations were also on display.

The postal history was most comprehensive. Examples of postal markings, from 1912 fret-work cancellations to the bilingual marks of 1932 were exhibited from all of the known post offices. The postal routes were marked out on a map and again photographs pointed up the pertinent facts regarding the carrying of the mails and the difficulty of the terrain. The mixed franking with both Nepali and Indian stamps was well represented.

In the final portion of the lecture, Mr. Haverbeck spoke about the official stamps and the radio-telegraph stamps. He pointed out that there was still much to learn about the official stamps. The catalogues give a tentative date of issue as 1950. But evidence exists that these stamps were seen as early as 1946. The true nature of the radio-telegraph stamps is still open to investigation. Whereas the official stamps have been found doing undoubted postal service, there is no evidence of the type of service that these stamps were supposed to perform. No used copies are known on forms, in fact, the few undoubted used copies have been seen, on favor envelopes only. These stamps also can be found cancelled with a seven wavy lines killer which is believed to indicate telegraphic use.

This program proved of great interest to the audience not only because of the stamps of a remote place as Tibet, but also for the reason that current events with Tibet, China and India made the exhibit and lecture so very timely. Mr. Haverbeck demonstrated once again his knowledge of the country, the stamps and the postal history.

COLLECTORS CLUB LIBRARY

WANT LIST

Filatelia Costarricense, San Joes, Costa Rica. No. 6, Apr.-June 1952.

Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philatelie, Driebergen, Netherlands.
Vol. 23, Nos. 4, 9, 10, 1946; Vol. 24, Nos. 2, 4, 1947; Vol. 25, Nos. 3, 12, 1948; Vol. 26, No. 6, 1949; Vol. 28, Nos. 4, 11, 1951; Vol. 34, No. 12, 1957.

La Revue Postale, Brussels, Belgium. New Series. Nos. 1-7, 1953-1955; No. 9, 1955; Nos. 12, 14-17, 1956; No. 26, 1958.

Philotelia, Athens, Greece. Vol. 28, Nos. 306-308, 1951; Vol. 30, No. 322, 1953.

The Seaposter, Belvedere, California. Vol. 15, Nos. 3-6, 1953; Vol. 16, Nos. 1-8, 1954.

The Great Wall, Canley Vale, N. S. W., Australia. Vol. 1, No. 2, 1957.

The London Philatelist, London, England. Vol. XXVII, No. 314, February 1918.

COMING 1959 MEETINGS

November 18th — *SELECTION OF AIR MAIL PROOFS*—John J. Britt

December 2nd — *BADEN*—Herbert J. Bloch

December 16th — *GRAF ZEPPELIN STAMPS AND COVERS*—Henry M. Goodkind

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook of the Postage Stamps and Envelopes of the Confederate States of America. 1959 Edition. Publication of The Dietz Press, Incorporated, Richmond, Virginia. Courtesy of the publisher.

Sanabria's Air Post Catalogue, 1959-1960. Publisher, Nicolas Sanabria Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Courtesy of the publisher.

France Postage Stamp Album. Minkus Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Gift of Mr. Jacques S. Minkus.

Italy Postage Stamp Album. Minkus Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Gift of Mr. Jacques S. Minkus.

The Early Postal History of Thailand by Paul P. Lindenberg. Reprint from I. T. R. S. Gift of the author.

Postage Stamp Catalogue of the Republic of China, 1878-1957. Published by The Directorate General of Posts, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China.

Harrison & Sons Ltd. Photogravure. Publication of Harrison & Sons Ltd., High Wycombe, Bucks., England. Gift of The Postal History Society.

Canadian Duplex Cancellations of the Victorian Era 1860-1902 by E. A. Smythies. Handbook of The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. Gift of the Society.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Aero Philatelists.

Reprints of Postal Adhesive Stamps and Their Characteristics by E. D. Bacon. Publisher, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, England. Gift of Mrs. Noel B. Fox.

United Nations Twelve Philatelic Years 1945-1957 by Marian Carne Zinsmeister. Published by Van Dahl Publications, Inc., Albany, Oregon. Courtesy of the publisher.

Les Tirages de Timbres-Poste de la Syrie et du Liban, edited and published by L'Association Philatelique du Liban, Beyrouth. Gift of Mr. Gordon H. Torrey.

The Boston Stamp Book, Vol. 4, No. 11. Gift of Mr. J. J. Klemann.

An Addendum to the Eighteenth Edition of Durbin & Hanes Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps 1892. Published by The Bogert & Durbin Co., New York, N. Y. Gift of Mr. J. J. Klemann.

The Postage Stamp Reporter, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1872. Gift of Mr. J. J. Klemann.

Steinway News, February 20, 1938. Gift of Mr. J. J. Klemann.

Philatelic Congress of Great Britain Year Book 1959, edited by Ernest F. Hugen. Courtesy of Major A. E. Hopkins.

Photostats. *Legal Opinions of U. S. Courts re: Counterfeits and Forgeries.* Gift of Dean Herbert P. Woodward.

Lincoln in Philately, edited and published by Randle Bond Truett, Washington, D. C. Gift of the author.

Les Marques Postales Belges de 1830 a 1914 by Jean Du Four. Editions de "La Revue Postale", Brussels, Belgium. Gift of the author. (French)

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Das Furstentum Liechtenstein im Spiegel seiner Postwertzeichen by Dr. Gerhard Dittrich and Dr. Bertrand Adams. Privatedruck des Ringes der Liechtensteinsammler", Kohn, Germany. Gift of the authors. (German)

Lafayette (Ind.) Journal and Courier. Souvenir Edition, Jupiter Balloon Aug. 17, 1959. Gift of Mr. Thomas A. Matthews.

Catalogue of Postage Stamps, American and Foreign, and U. S. Revenue Stamps 1863. Published by Sever and Francis, Cambridge, Mass. Gift of Mrs. Sue Jumper.

A Complete Cyclopedia of all the United States Revenue Stamps, Parts 1-5 1893, by Oscar Scarlett. William E. Scarlett, Publisher, Philadelphia, Pa. Gift of Mrs. Sue Jumper.

A New and Complete Catalogue of the Revenues of the United States, 1862-1902, edited by Charles A. Nast. Published by Geo. J. Carter, Brooklyn, N. Y. Gift of Mrs. Sue Jumper.

Scott's Standard Catalogue of Air Post Stamps, Fifth Edition, 1934. Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., New York, N. Y. Gift of Mrs. Sue Jumper.

The New American Stamp Catalog, 1960 Edition. Minkus Publications, Inc., New York, Courtesy of the publisher.

Müller-Katalog Schweiz-Liechtenstein 1960. Ernst Müller, Basel, Switzerland. Courtesy of the publisher.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Mr. Phillip Rochlin.

Specialise Berck Catalogue 1849-1960. France, Colonies Generales. Edouard Berck, Paris, France. Courtesy of the publisher.

Deutsche Marine-Schiffspost Handbuch und Stempelkatalog, 1 Lieferung by Capt. A. D. Fr. Crusemann. Poststempelgilde "Rhein-Donau" E. V., Dusseldorf-Oberkassel, Germany. Gift of Mr. Fritz Billig. (German)

Map Stamps of the World, edited by Allen H. Seed, Jr. Publication of the American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wis.

Supplement to The Island of Herm and its Local Stamps (Third Edition) by William Newport. Published by the author, Sidcup, Kent, England.

The Squared Circle Postmarks of Canada, Second Edition, by Alfred Whitehead. Published by The British North America Philatelic Society.

Edwin Mueller's Handbook of Austria and Lombardy-Venetia Cancellations 1850 to 1864 Issues. Section 4. Publisher, Mercury Stamp Company, New York, N. Y. Gift of the author.

The Essays, Proofs and Reprints of the first issued Postage Stamps of British India of 1850-55 by E. D. Bacon, M. V. O. Published by the Philatelic Society of India. Gift of Mr. Albert H. Higgins.

Zumstein Europa Katalog 1960. Zumstein & Cie., Bern, Switzerland. Courtesy of the publisher.

The New World-Wide Postage Stamp Catalog, Vols. I and II, 1960 Edition. Minkus Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Courtesy of the publisher.

Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part III, 1960. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. Courtesy of the publisher.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Vol. II, 1960. Scott Publications Inc., New York, N. Y. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Commonwealth Catalogue of King George VI Postage Stamps, Eigth Edition, 1960-61. Commonwealth Stamp Co., Liverpool, England. Courtesy of the publisher.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Aero Philatelists.

Scott's Specialized Catalogue of United States Postage Stamps, Second Edition, 1924. Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., New York, N. Y. Gift of Mr. Paul Lindenberg.

Compex 1959 Official Program. Combined Philatelic Exhibition of Chicagoland, Inc. Courtesy of Dr. James J. Matejka, Jr.

Collectors Club Bulletins and Programs 1939. Gift of Mr. J. J. Klemann.

Bulletin Philatelique du Midi. 27 issues 1952-1959. Gift of Mr. Pierre de Lizeray.

Bulletin Philatelique du Midi. 40 issues 1953-1958. Gift of Mr. Charles Neidorf.

Philately of New Hebrides by Nathan Hals. Manuscript. Gift of the author.

United States Postal Markings and Related Mail Services 1851 to 1861 by Tracy W. Simpson. Published by the author. Under Sponsorship of The U. S. 1851-'60 Unit No. 11 of American Philatelic Society. Gift of Mr. Morris Fortgang.

India's Stamp Journal, Vol. 10, Nos. 3 and 5. Gift of Mr. A. C. Stagg.

Stamps of the Russian Empire Used Abroad, Part V, Manchuria, Chinese Eastern Railway by S. D. Tchilinghirian and W. S. E. Stephen. Published by The British Society of Russian Philately, Aberlour (Banffshire). Gift of the authors.

At the Board of Governors Meetings held in September 1959 the following new members were elected:

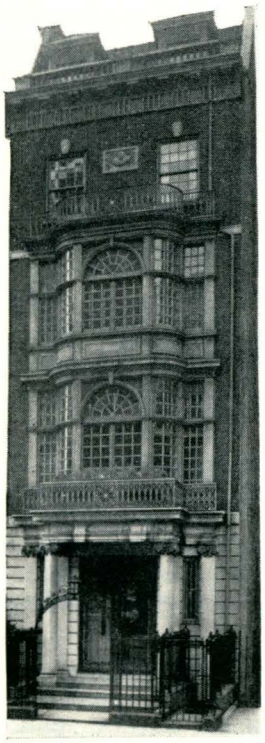
4654 Kenneth S. Sargeant, Eastbourne, England. Collects Postal History, Covers, Postal Markings, Philatelic Literature.

4655 Frederick L. Buck, New York, N. Y. Collects Liberia, Latin West Indies, Central America, South America, Canada.

4656 George B. Svenson, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio. Collects Great Britain, United States, United Nations, Israel, Vatican.

4657 Jose Roura, Caracas, Venezuela. Collects Venezuela.

4658 Gilbert Thiessen, Pittsburgh, Pa. Collects United States cancellations prior to 1920, Germany and colonies, cancellations of Schleswig-Holstein, Kiel.
4659 Edward M. West, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. Collects United States, Confederate Georgia.
4660 Alfred Whitehead, Doc. Mus., Amherst, Canada. Collects Canada.
4661 Paul Taubman, New York, N. Y. Collects Music in Philately.
4662 Frank Earle Crawford, White Plains, N. Y. Collects United States, Great Britain, Canada, Argentina.
4663 Norman S. Hubbard, Oceanside, N. Y. Collects Ethiopia, Albania.
4664 Melvin W. Schuh, Worcester, Mass. Collects 19th Century United States Postal Markings, Rates and Routings to Foreign Countries prior to U. P. U.



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75. Dolores (Palmas)
77. Colonia Larrañaga
78. Mercedes

(To Be Continued)

BOOK REVIEWS

United States Postal Markings and Related Mail Services, 1851-1861. A Catalog for Stamp Collectors. For use with a Supplemental Pricing Pamphlet. By Tracy W. Simpson. Published by the author; 66 Alvarado Road, Berkeley 5, California. $6.50 (including pricing pamphlet).

The decade 1851-1861 is regarded by many philatelists as one of the more outstanding in United States postal history. The westward expansion to the Pacific Coast, the gigantic strides in industry and commerce, the unceasing agitation for cheaper postage rates and the outbreak of the Civil War, all combined, generated a long series of postal laws, regulations, treaties and contracts, which, in turn, led to a seemingly endless array of new postal markings. It was this period primarily, that attracted the main interests of such students as Dr. Carroll Chase and the late Stanley B. Ashbrook, which brought them philatelic renown.

Now Tracy W. Simpson has authored a scholarly work, which to the surprise of many students, indicates the fragmentary nature of the previous efforts dealing with the period under consideration. Mr. Simpson has gleaned these fragments scattered in numerous sources (all fully credited), added the discoveries from his own research and produced what will surely be for years to come, the definitive work on United States postal markings and postal history of the decade that began with the issuance of our first one cent, three cent and twelve cent stamps and terminated with the demonetization of this series of stamps shortly after the firing on Fort Sumter and the first Battle of the Manassas. These later historical events also are reflected in the postal markings of the period. Adequate treatment is also accorded to the so-called "fancy" markings created by the whim and/or the artistic proclivities of the deputy postmasters.

Mr. Simpson achieves three basic purposes with this book. They are:

1. Postal Markings. The book lists some 2,500 different markings accurately divided into thirty-four classifications or chapters. Almost 1,500 of these, practically all traced by the author, are illustrated to scale in their respective groups. Here we have a vast, almost complete panorama of every type, shape and color used by the more than 28,000 post offices operating in the 1851-61 period. Markings found only on covers bearing adhesive postage stamps or on Nesbit stamped envelopes are listed in the book; markings found thus far on stampless covers exclusively are not considered.

2. Postal History. The author has delved into the postal laws and regulations, postmaster generals' reports, documents and newspapers of the times and has presented a scholarly report regarding the purpose and significance of each of the thirty-four groups of the markings. For example, this reviewer has never seen in print a more lucid interpretation of the multifarious and complicated U. S. Foreign Mail markings than in the section dealing with Transatlantic Mails. Mr. Simpson has deciphered what heretofore appeared to be cuneiforms and heiroglyphics. Thus all will agree, we are convinced, that knowing the story behind the markings makes for intelligent collecting that in turn brings us the most pleasure.

3. Catalog. Here for the first time in American philately an attempt is made to indicate the relative rarity of the markings of this period and to estimate the retail value that they add to a cover. Condition, naturally, is of no little importance in determining prices. Mr. Simpson has suggested a praiseworthy, (and workable) plan to place the subject of condition on a reasonably standard basis. A separate pricing pamphlet accompanies the book. By comparing the rarity number assigned to an individual marking in each chapter of the book with the same number in the corresponding chapter of the pricing pamphlet, the approximate retail value of the item may be determined. The pricing pamphlet will definitely obviate many pitfalls encountered by the typo—even the

more mature specialist and experienced dealer in their transactions. Price revisions naturally will be required as new information is unearthed, so it is for this most practical reason that the pricing pamphlet has been published separately. When necessary, a revised pamphlet may be published inexpensively so that the book itself will be up-to-the-minute for many years.

The quality and quantity of original research in "U. S. Postal Markings," 1851-1861 makes this a book which no serious collector of early U. S. stamps can afford to ignore. It is another excellent example of what a specialist can achieve in his chosen field.

The book is neatly produced in lithoprint form, bound in a hard-cloth maroon cover with gold-stamped lettering. It may be obtained from your stamp dealer or directly from the author, Tracy W. Simpson, who will upon request credit your dealer. *(Morris Fortgang)*

Les Marques Postales Belges De 1830 A 1914 by Jean Du Four, 370 Boulevard due Souverain, Brussels 16, Belgium. 70 pp. Illustrated. Indexed. Paper cover. Available from the author. Price not stated. (French)

According to the flyleaf only 500 copies of this booklet on 1830-1914 postal markings of Belgium have been printed. There are 280 illustrations, all very distinct, numbered and keyed to the text. Mr. Du Four's methods of handling this subject are both well-conceived and executed. He clearly differentiates between a cancellation (an obliteration that cancels a stamp) and a postmark (basically postal directions on the front or back of a cover).

The handy index at the end allows the user to quickly refer to any marking he wishes to seek. The booklet is divided chronologically into two parts, i. e.: 1830 to 1870 and 1870 to 1914. It commences with the pre-adhesive stamp forerunners. Then follows various divisions of markings such as Travelling Post Offices, Rural Agencies, Arrival Marks and so forth.

The second part treats the cancellations according to types such as circular cancels, slogans, and those used exclusively for printed matter. There is a chapter on control marks. The reader will find the exposition clear. We prefer this method to the one grouping postal markings geographically, that others have used.

The text is in French, but this should not deter any English-speaking philatelist interested in postmarks from consulting this very helpful booklet on Belgian philately.

(H. M. G.)

Stamps of the Russian Empire Used Abroad. Part V, Manchuria and Chinese Eastern Railway, by S. D. Tchilinghirian and W. S. E. Stephen. 94 pages and a Map. Published 1959 by The British Society of Russian Philately, 94 High St., Aberlour, Banffshire, Scotland. Price 30/- ($4.50).

The first four parts of this outstanding work have already been reviewed in past numbers of this magazine by this reviewer. Our remarks concerning the scholarship, the excellence of the writing and research, which are already on record in those previous reviews, need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that they still hold good for this new section.

This volume is concerned with the Russian post office in Manchuria. Included are the military, the sedentary offices, the railway post offices and those on the steamers. There is a wealth of historical material included which is very important for a proper understanding of the conditions under which the post operated. Also the geography of the area is very well shown on the appended outline map of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

This reviewer is particularly impressed with the great amount of detail presented about the post offices that were operated by the Russians in this area, both before and after the Russian Occupation. The research has also uncovered many offices which have not previously been recorded. The illustrations of the markings are most useful.

Included with the postal history material is a valuable section devoted to the stamps of the Harbin provisional issue of 1920. Little has been published about these stamps. It is also pointed out that besides the regular Russian stamps and those overprinted especially for the Chinese offices, stamps of the Kolchak Government of Siberia may also be found used along the lines of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The comment given about the handstamped "Kitai" overprints, supposed to have been used in the Priamur section in 1906-07, leaves this field still open to further study.

This book is particularly recommended to students of Chinese and Russian postal history. It casts a great deal of light on an otherwise obscure area. It is an outstanding work of research and well deserving of the attention of all serious students. The authors are to be congratulated upon this latest work which continues the best tradition of scholarship established in Part I and constantly maintained in the entire series as so far published.

(H. D. S. H.)

Das Furstentum Liechtenstein im Spiegel seiner Post-Wertzeichen by Dr. Gerhard Dittrich and Dr. Bertrand Adams. Private edition of the Liechtenstein Study Circle. Cologne, Germany, 1958. 71 pp. with Index. Paper cover. (German)

This nicely produced booklet on the stamps of Liechtenstein comes from Germany. It attempts to describe this small European principality from both a geographical and historical point of view by reference to specific postage stamps. The subtitle could read, "How to Visit Liechtenstein Through Its Postage Stamps." The plan is well carried out with the usual German efficiency and order.

There is one matter that is needed. Without a knowledge of the German language, one will not derive much benefit from this booklet. There are only a few of the many stamps issued by Liechtenstein illustrated and these are mostly the more recent ones. The book is almost all German text. American collectors interested in Liechtenstein's stamps might wish for an English translation. But this is easier said than done. If one does read German, however, he will enjoy this booklet. *(H. M. G.)*

United States Stamps, U. S. Possessions, and British North America. 1960 Edition; 160 pages, including Americana, United Nations complete, and U. S. Stamp Identifier. Nearly 2,000 illustrations. Price 25c post-free. H. E. Harris & Co., Catalog Department, Boston 17, Mass.

This new 1960 edition incorporates many price changes throughout its 160 pages. Illustrated and containing listings and prices on most all issues, it will serve collectors as an accurate barometer of the current market.

In comparing prices with those published a year ago, there have been some great increases in the U. S. 19th and earlier 20th century issues, both mint and used, especially the regular issues, commemoratives and air mails up to 1932.

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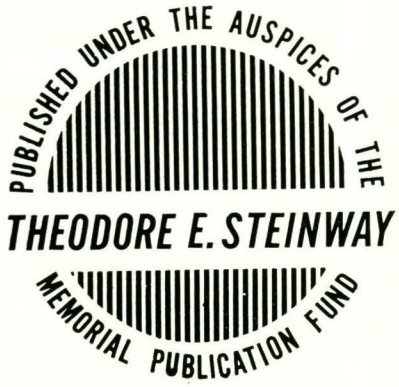
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