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Vol. XVIII. OCTOBER, 1939. No. 4.

Finland, 1866 (1871) 10 Penni, Color Error on Wove Paper—A Forgery

CARL E. PELANDER.

A translation of an article appearing in the Finnish magazine, SOUMEN POSTIMERKKILEHTI (January, 1939) and later reprinted as a handbook, with a German translation, by the authors, AGATHON FABERGE and E. A. HELLMAN. This English translation was made and is published with the author's permission.—ED.

(Research Conducted by AGATHON FABERGE and E. A. HELLMAN on the 10 Penni Color Error, Issued 1866 (1871), on Ordinary Wove Paper, Proves It a Forgery.)

INTRODUCTION

BEFORE presenting a Translation of this extremely interesting article written by Mr. E. A. Hellman, I feel that a few introductory remarks, explaining the printing methods as well as the cause for the Color Errors in the Serpentine Rouletted stamps, are necessary, so as to give the reader a fuller understanding of the thoroughness with which this research work has been conducted.

A change in design of the stamps of Finland was decided upon in a circular dated September 19th, 1859, issued by the Director of Posts, A. Gripenberg, which states in parts:—

> "There shall be introduced another and more convenient form of stamps of a design that has been adopted from the commencement of the year 1860 . . . . ."

These new stamps which to-day are so familiarly known to collectors as the Serpentine Rouletted Stamps, were engraved by C. M. Mellgren, who made a separate die for each value, each differing from the other in minor details.

The types from which these stamps were printed were of copper, fixed upon a lead base 15 mm. thick—they were separate and made up into plates consisting of two panes of fifty subjects each. Arranged into a steel frame, they were clamped together by means of a screw in the frame. The stamps were surface printed at the Senate Bureau of Printings, on tinted wove and vertically laid paper, varying in thickness from thin to very thick, and were gummed and separated by means of Serpentine Rouletting at the Karta Sigillata Kontoret.

During the period of the Serpentine Rouletted stamps, there were about one or two printings made each year. The plates after each printing were taken apart and each cliche cleaned separately. After being cleaned they were re-

assembled into their frames and placed aside ready for the next printing. It was in all probability during the process of cleaning that some of the cliches were mixed up and erroneously inserted into the wrong frames which accounts for the color errors and also the Tête Bêche variety.

The 5 and 10 penni Color Errors occured only in one printing, late in 1867, and were printed on thin vertically laid paper. 50,000 copies of both the 5 and 10 penni stamps were printed and in each half sheet of fifty stamps there were two errors. These errors were not discovered until late in 1868 when an English collector, the late Mr. Goldner, found copies of the 5 and 10 penni stamps in the wrong color. He wrote at once to the Finnish Postal Department regarding these stamps, with the result that the authorities immediately ordered all errors returned, and on March 4th, 1869 1,435 out of 2,000 copies of the 5 penni error were burned. On May 2nd, 1869, 1,000 out of 2,000 copies of the 10 penni error were similarly destroyed.

It was generally supposed that immediately upon the discovery of the color errors, corrections were made in the plates, yet it has been the general opinion of philatelists that the 5 penni plate was not corrected and that a printing of these stamps, with the erroneous 10 penni cliches in the plate was made in 1871, on ordinary wove paper.

These color errors on wove paper, as Mr. Hellman states, have been accepted as genuine for several decades and even today would enjoy that distinction, were it not for the splendid work done by Messrs. Faberge and Hellman.

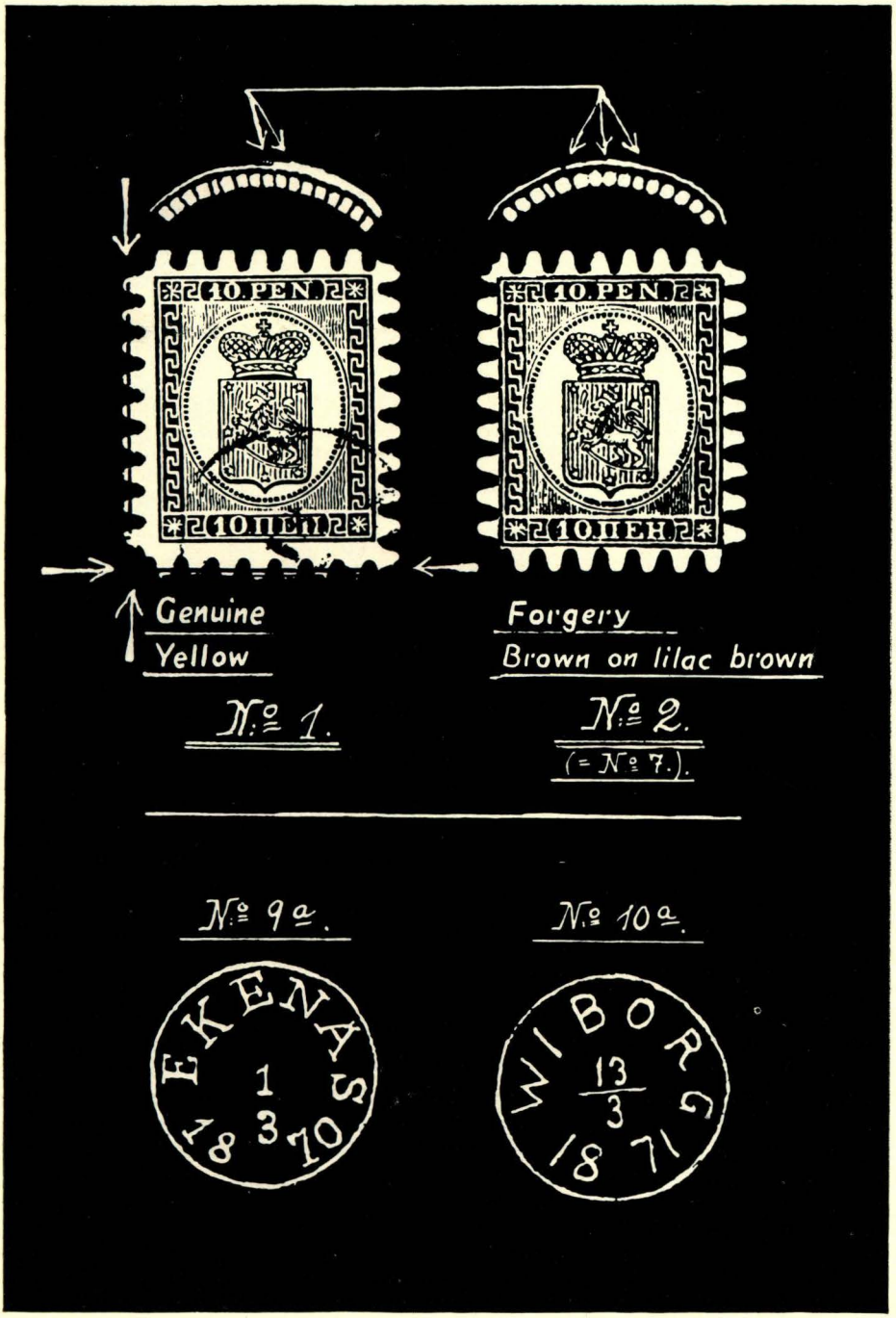
CARL E. PELANDER.

RESEARCH BY AGATHON FABERGE and E. A. HELLMAN on the 10 Penni Color Error, Issued 1866 (1871) on Ordinary Wove Paper, Proves it to be a Forgery.

Translated from Finnish by CARL E. PELANDER

Last fall, in receiving a shipment of Finnish postage stamps from a large London firm, I noted a surprising and remarkable stamp forgery, in a copy of the above named stamp. It was a beautiful and perfect copy, unused and without gum. The color of the stamp, however, differed slightly from the ordinary stamp, which probably was the cause for the unfavorable reaction against it—but as there are several shades of the 5 penni brown, there is a probability that similar shades existed in the color errors, and this, to some extent, alleviated my suspicion. Additionally misleading was the fact that these color errors, on both types of paper, the older issued in 1867 on laid paper as well as the later issue in 1871 on ordinary wove paper, are both listed and priced in all the best specialized catalogues. KOHL'S superb handbook, 11th edition (1928) is the only publication that is doubtful, mentioning that there exist many excellent forgeries of the 10 penni color error, but at the same time admitting that errors, either accidentally or on purpose were made.

The matter, no doubt, would have been left here, if I had not by accident met one of the foremost Finnish experts, MR. AGATHON FABERGE. Inquiring as to his opinion on this stamp, his unhesitating and emphatic reply was "All of the 10 penni color errors on WOVE PAPER are forgeries." Mr. Faberge further said that he owns six copies of this forgery. Of these, two are


10. PEN.
10 ПЕН
Genuine
Yellow
№ 1.
Forgery
Brown on lilac brown
№ 2.
(= № 7.).
№ 9a.
№ 10a.
EKENAS
1
3
1870
WIBORG
13
3
1871

used, one postmarked "EKENAS 1.3.1870" (plate 9 and 9a), 28 mm. in diameter; the other "WIBORG 13.3.1871" (plate No. 10 and 10a), 30 mm. in diameter. Only one (Plate No. 5) has gum. It is needless to say that both the postmarks as well as the gum are crude forgeries. Due to shortness of time Mr. Faberge had to discontinue the study of this stamp. However, he gave me all of the papers and material connected with the study and research he had made, requesting me to conclude this study and bring it into print. In truth, I found that MR. FABERGE'S study of this stamp had been quite extensive, and through him I also found out that another well known Finnish expert CONSUL KARL von FRENCKELL also had studied this stamp and come to the similar conclusions regarding these forgeries.

Before entering into the matter, I wish to mention the Auction Sale held at Zurich, May 25th to 30th, 1925, by E. Luder-Edelmann & Co. To this firm had been left for disposal the magnificent collection of Finland stamps formed by the late MINISTER OF STATE FRANZ UTHEMANN. In this collection was a used copy of the 10 penni color error on wove paper, and it is particularly noteworthy that the auctioneers knew this stamp to be a forgery. Their description in the auction-catalogue read as follows:—

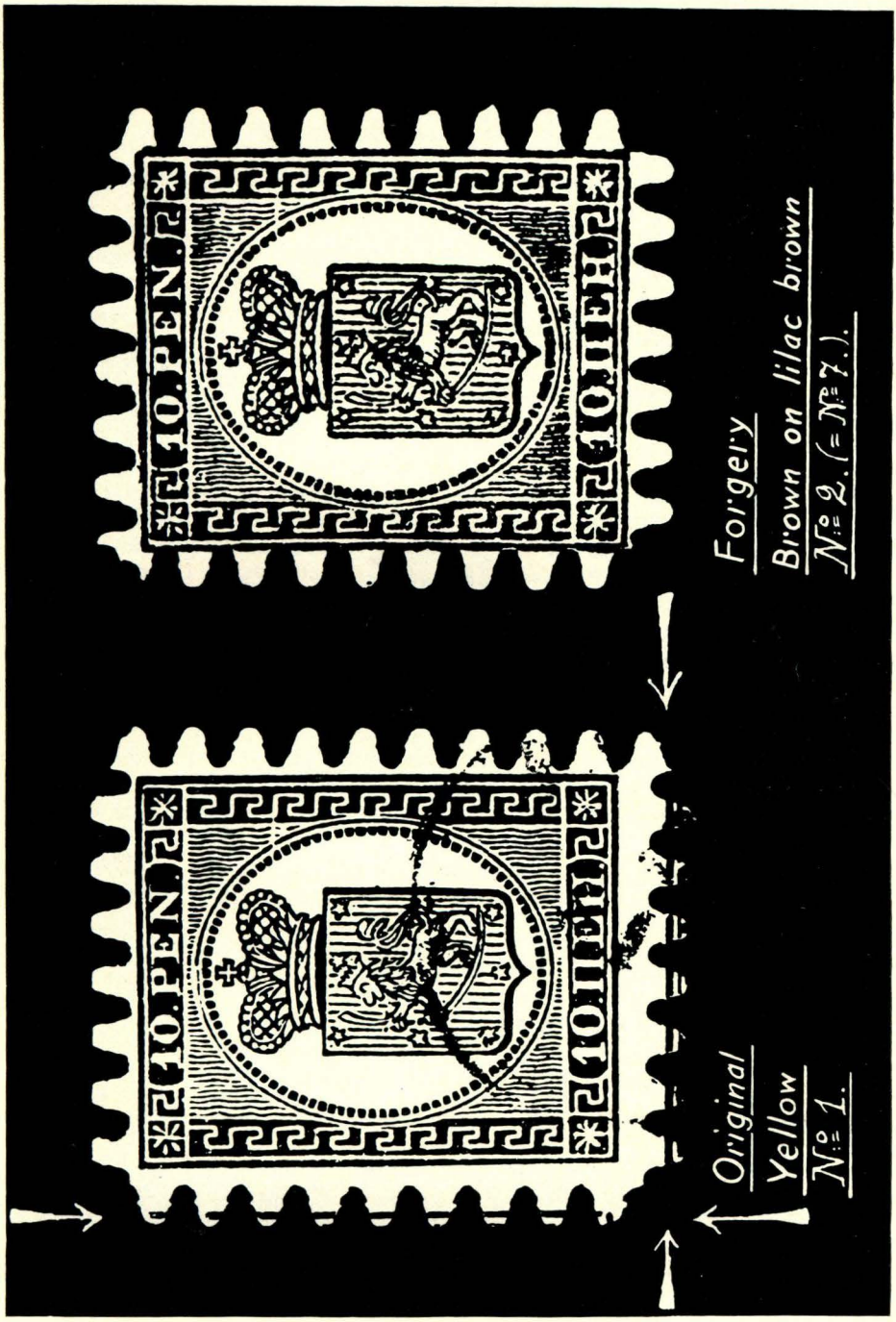
> "1571—Color error—Forgery, 10 penni brown on pale bluish lilac. This color error cannot exist on ordinary wove paper as this came only in use in 1871. The 5 and 10 penni Color Errors were issued in 1867 (on laid paper). The information in handbooks as well as catalogues, such as Yvert No. 7a and Scott No. 8c are incorrect. The herewith offered stamps, even though it carries the genuine mark of H. F. F. (Helsingfors Frimärkssamlare Förening) is a forgery. This is also clearly noted in the Cliche.
> 8B IIIa 750.....?"

The stamp in question, left for sale with this auction, was obliterated "Wiborg 1.3.1871", a similar type as shown on plate 10a, but without the line separating the date and the month. It had been marked with the H. F. F. specialized catalogue No. 8B III and Yverts catalogue price of 750 francs, but the value (indicating minimum or sales price) was only marked with "—.—?" and not with any specific sum, contrary to all other stamps in this sale.

This information was truly interesting. That a stamp, which was guaranteed genuine by a leading society of experts, and which at least once every year appeared in some foreign auction,—often with several genuine marks, should be a rank forgery.

If casually looked at and compared with the genuine stamp, one will hardly notice anything suspicious. The only thing that catches the eye is the color, but as I mentioned earlier in this article, the color of the 5 penni brown is very changeable, and for that reason, one may readily overcome this suspicion, especially so if the comparison for material is small. Now we have all of the seven forgeries, together with a large quantity of genuine 5 and 10 penni stamps, which in this case simplifies the matter. Of the seven forgeries in question, only two are of the same shade (plate 8 and 9). The others differ considerably in color which alone would establish them as forgeries, especially as the pale lilac shade is entirely unknown in this issue (plates 5, 6 and 7), there being no similar shade in the 5 penni value. Because of the fact that this forgery most often appears singly, the comparison must be made by other methods than that of the color, and for that reason I will now take them under closer scrutiny.

At first it seems very difficult to detect any difference between the genuine stamp and the forgery because one cannot depend on the small differences that occur in the plate. Plate flaws in these seven forgeries as well as in the genuine copies are so many that one may easily be misled. Close examination of the plate is surprising and out of the ordinary. The forgeries, no doubt, have been printed from a new plate, derived from the original plate. The technique used, leans to photographic methods, the type of work which has brought about the most


10 PEN
10 PEN
Forgery
Brown on lilac brown
No 2. (= No 7.).
Original
Yellow
No 1.

dangerous types of forgeries known to philately, some of which are herewith mentioned:

ANTIOQUIA (Colombia Republic) 1868—2½ and 5 cent values (Herr Schroder from Leipzig photo-forgery).
BOLIVIA—1866-68. Some values (Eberhards' forgeries).
BUENOS AIRES—1854. 3 and 4 peso values (SCHRODER).
MEXICO—1861, 8 reales, lilac.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (Spanish) 1855—5 cent red (SCHRODER).
SAXONY—1850. 3 pfenig (SCHRODER).

Forgeries by means of photographic methods have been fitted into other fields as well, for example: KLINGSTEDTS forgery of the 20 Fmk bank notes in 1920.

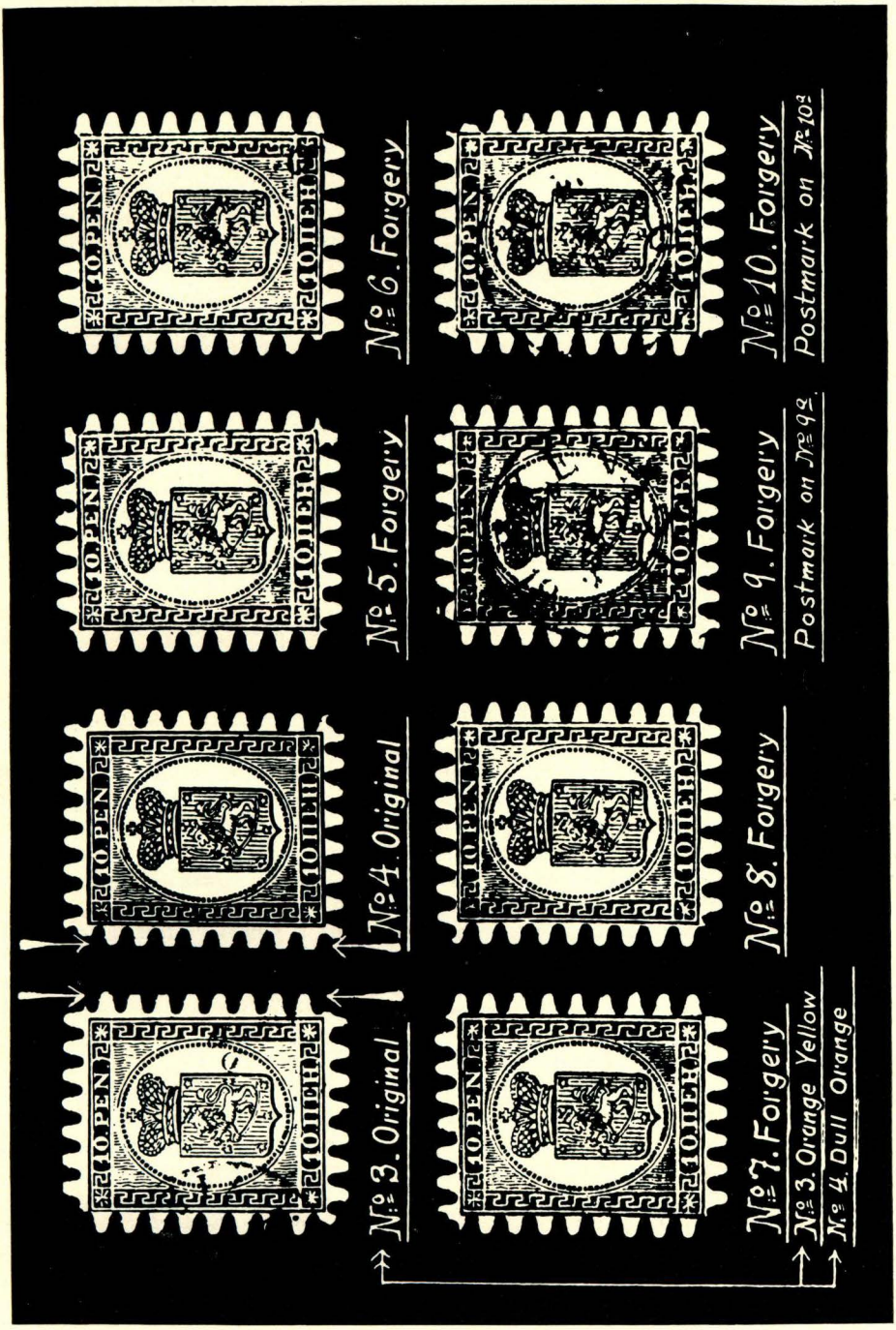
From the above examples, it can be proven that forgers have been able to use the photographic method only on white unwatermarked or lightly tinted papers. This method, therefore, does not leave in the plate any great difference "in the second generation" if one may use such a term. Only with strong enlargements can forgeries in single copies—by comparison with the genuine—have the various differences noted, such as rounding of the figures, sometimes slightly enlarged, e.g. the periods after the numerals and words in 10. and PEN. and also below in 10. and IIEH, that sometimes are too far away and sometimes join the figures. In other words if from this forgery in question a third "Photo-printing" was made and again a fourth and so forth, the picture would become blurred and the figures without shape. This is clearly noted in comparing the color errors with the genuine, and plates 1-10 bring out this evidence. Nevertheless, outstanding differences are few on which one can absolutely depend. Mentioned here are two of the greatest. The pearls in the Oval (Illustrations 1 and 2) in the genuine stamp are of even square type (note drawing above the stamps). In the forgeries they are less even and slightly rounded. The circular band outside the "pearl oval" in the genuine stamp is almost broken and directly to the right much thicker. In the forgery it is narrowish, and almost even all around and at the top left, clearly broken. An important distinguishing mark to be kept in mind is, that in the genuine stamps, *even well centered copies* show portion of the outline of the neighboring stamp (see plate 1, 3 and 4). This is not found in the forgeries (see plates 2, 5-10). On the strength of these observations, we may conclude that the forgeries were printed singly and not in sheets. In passing, it may be mentioned that the roulette on this forgery is almost 100% perfect and the centering, in all that I have seen, is good.

The paper of the forgeries deserve especial notice, because outwardly it is impossible to separate the type of paper employed in the genuine and the forgeries. For this reason I have consulted a CHEMIST, DR. OLLI ANTWUORINEN at the Central Laboratory in Helsingfors, and asked his opinion on this matter. For his experiments we submitted the forgery (plate 6) and a genuine copy of the 5 penni stamp that was closest to this type. The report of the laboratory findings is as follows:—

"CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINATION"

Director E. A. Hellman has submitted with us for examination two postage stamps, one of which according to his statement is a genuine 5 penni stamp from the year of 1871, and the other a suspected forgery of the color-error printing with face value of 10 penni. Genuine color errors should have been printed on the same type of paper as in the genuine 5 penni stamp. We have microscopically examined the fiber groupings in the paper used in these stamps, and there proved that the stamp, informed to be genuine, is of pure rag contents, and the stamp suspected to be a forgery, the paper contains an easily noted quantity of straw cellulose. These paper types are therefore not identical.

Moreover, we have proven that in the informed to be genuine postage stamp, the color is quickly dissolved from the paper when immersed in a solution of 1% Sodium Hydroxide and colors the solution heavily reddish. On the stamp suspected to be a forgery, the color-dye stands the effect of this solution fairly well. This proves that the color-dye with which these two stamps have been printed are not identical.


No. 3. Original
No. 4. Original
No. 7. Forgery
No. 8. Forgery
No. 5. Forgery
No. 6. Forgery
No. 9. Forgery
Postmark on No. 99.
No. 10. Forgery
Postmark on No. 103
No. 3. Orange Yellow
No. 4. Dull Orange

Further examination under a Surface-Illumination Microscope, of the reported genuine 10 penni stamp and the supposed forgery, we have come to the conclusion that the design of the supposed forgery is much less sharply defined and clearer than the impression of the advisedly genuine postage stamp. Therefore it is improbable that these stamps were printed from the identical plates.

Helsingfors, November 23rd, 1938.

(Seal)

Albert Backman Olli Ant-Wuorinen

* * * * *

It is to be mentioned that the thickness of the paper in the forgeries varies from 0.04 to 0.06 mm., the same that is met with in the correspondingly genuine stamps. Also, in the forgeries the tinting of the paper is a shade lighter than that shown in the genuine stamps. When under a quartz lamp the color of the forgery remains practically the same whereas in the genuine 5 penni brown stamp it appears darker in color.

The indentations of the forgeries deserve special notice inasmuch as they are identical with those of Type III, and in no-wise differ from the genuine. It is therefore very possible that the forger had access to the original rouletting disc and this, of course, leads to the thought that the instigator and possibly the maker of these forgeries is a native of the land of the stamps—Finland.

These forgeries in question are not the work of recent years, but date back several decades. These six forgeries, herewith illustrated, were acquired by MR. FABERGE for his own collection, according to his notes, in single specimens or with collections during the below mentioned years (the previous owner's name appears in parenthesis):

Stamp (Illustration No. 5) year 1902 (Vold. Jurgens)
Stamp (Illustration No. 6) year 1904 (Kirchner)
Stamp (Illustration No. 7) year 1907 (Mertens)
Stamp (Illustration No. 8 I) year 1903 (Salzer)
Stamp (Illustration No. 9 IX) year 1910 (Mertens)
Stamp (Illustration No. 10 IX) year 1910 (Mertens)

Because of these forgeries' continual appearances, we can come to two conclusions: 1) that a considerable number of these forgeries were originally printed, or 2) that they are continuously being made. The frequent appearance of these forgeries, in unused condition and without gum, brings about the fact, that in comparison the genuine color-errors, issued in 1867, are becoming real rarities, even in used condition, and in mint they are hardly obtainable.

This brings to our minds the question, why the 5 penni yellow, color-error, has not been forged? It is a much rarer stamp than the before mentioned 10 penni stamp, and would bring far greater profits to the forgers. The method employed in creating these forgeries gives us the answer; the yellow color is not easily suitable for this type of process as for instance the pale bluish lilac, which is a very suitable color and assures success.

From the conclusions of these experiments, I can join with Mr. Faberge in his statement "That only the 10 penni color-error on laid paper, issued in 1867, is genuine," whereas all of the copies I have seen of this stamp on ordinary wove paper have nothing in common with the genuine stamps, and are clearly made forgeries of a later date.

Even from this, one cannot with absolute certainty state that there are no genuine 10 penni color errors printed on wove paper, but judging from these examinations, their probability appears very slight.

In all instances, the distinguishing marks between the genuine and the forgeries are so clear, that to differentiate between them should not prove difficult for anyone.

E. A. HELLMAN.

The Pedigree of Rare Stamps

By Charles J. Phillips.

ABOUT 1926 the late Col. E. H. R. Green was talking to me one day about different matters that might be taken up by the Collectors Club. Among others which he said he would like to see started was to pedigree rare stamps. To trace their history back as far as possible, to name all the owners, and where possible the prices at which they had passed on each transaction.

Such a work, even on a very limited scale can only be carried out by someone who has been in touch with the great philatelists of the early days. Most of these have passed on, Moens, Hanciau, Legrand, Mount Brown, Viner, Westoby, Philbrick, Image, Pemberton, all have gone and in most cases their invaluable knowledge has passed away with them. Such men and many others were the pioneers of 1860 to 1880.

Then we come to the second generation among which I would group such men as Ferrary, Tapling, Bacon, Castle, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, Major Evans, W. T. Wilson and Hausburg. It is sad to see how most of these old friends have left us.

Personally I go back in stamps to about 1884 and knew most of the great collectors and many of their collections from those early days.

I am 76 years old now and think it advisable to publish such details as I have been able to find on the history of the greater rarities in the early 19th century stamps.

MAURITIUS. The "POST OFFICE" Stamps.

Luckily for those of us who like to get the true facts my dear old friend Major Edward B. Evans was stationed in Mauritius with his regiment for several years, leaving there in March 1879.

While in the island he was given full access to the archives of the Colonial Secretary and the various government departments.

Evans sent his early notes to the French Philatelic Society and they are published in their Bulletin.

After he came back to England he wrote a very full history of the Mauritius stamps which appeared in the *Philatelic Record,* Vols. II and III 1880 to 1882.

On September 20th, 1847 the Postmaster wrote to the Colonial Secretary that the stamps were ready for issue, 700 having been struck off. On May 2nd, 1848 the same to the same says "when first these labels were introduced 1000 were struck off."

Lady Gomm, the wife of the then Governor of Mauritius gave a ball on the night of September 30th, 1847 and I rather think it possible that the 300 extra stamps shown by this correspondence were required for the invitations to this ball as envelopes have been found containing such an invitation.

In June and September of 1899 J. B. Moens published, in "Le Timbre-Poste" a History of the twenty known specimens of the Post Office, Mauritius. This is translated and published in Part II of the "Stamps etc. of British Colonies in Africa" (Philatelic Society, London 1900) with additions by E. D. Bacon.

I am using these valuable notes of nearly forty years ago and endeavoring to bring them up to date.

As far as possible the stamps are listed in the order in which they were recorded.

G. Brunel in 1928 issued a pamphlet on Mauritius stamps 1847 to 1898 and uses the above facts with several errors which I will endeavor to correct.

MAURITIUS 1d. and 2d. POST OFFICE

Pedigree and Sale Prices Through the Ages of All the Known Copies

In the "Memoires du Congres Internationale des Timbrophiles tenu a Paris en 1878" I find the following:—

> "Until 1878 these two stamps were always considered as belonging to the second issue of Mauritius and we have to thank Major E. B. Evans, for the trouble he took in going through the archives of the colony, that we know they were issued before the 'POST PAID.' "

It is really very curious to note some of the errors made by the famous philatelists of the early days:—

Mr. Edward L. Pemberton in a letter to the *Stamp Collectors Magazine*, June 1st, 1865, writes as follows:—

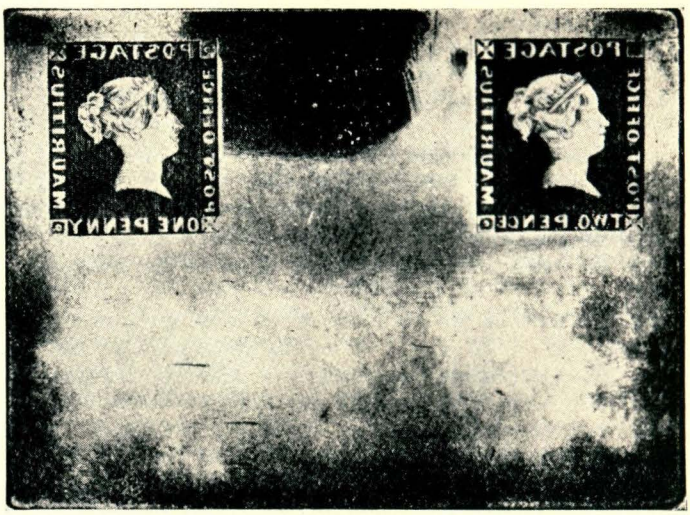
> "The native Mauritius were engraved . . . I believe in sheets of twelve stamps . . . Eleven of them have POST PAID on the left side, the twelfth has POST OFFICE".

Mr. Overy Taylor writing in the same magazine in 1865 says:

> "The native-made stamps are said to have been a provisional issue, manufactured to meet a temporary exhaustion of the 'Britannias' "!

So it went on with all kinds of wild goose statements appearing in the philatelic press of those early days.

In 1912 the little copper plate from which the two POST OFFICE stamps of Mauritius, were originally printed was acquired by Mr. David Field and by him sold to Mr. Sidney Loder.



Photograph of the Original Copper Plate (Actual Size).

It appears that this plate fell into the hands of some high official in Mauritius in early days, that it passed into the possession of his son, who kept in at his bankers' for a number of years and finally sold it to Field.



No. I and II.

The first Post Office known 1d. and 2d. received by J. B. Moens from Bordeaux in October, 1865. They were found by M. Coutures, who asked M. Gimet, a merchant at Bordeaux to send them to Moens. The stamps formerly belonged to a Mme. of Bordeaux who exchanged them with M. Coutures for two Montevideo which had a place in her Lallier album while the Post Office had no spaces provided.

The two stamps were used on the same cover and cancelled with the word PAID in a long box frame

The 1d. had the left upper corner defective.

On February 15th, 1866 Moens sold these stamps to Judge F. A. Philbrick who paid £20. 0. 0. for them after waiting six months to see if he could not get them for less.

In 1882 Philbrick sold his collection to Ferrary. At the auction sale of the Ferrary collection the two stamps realized 116,000 francs and were purchased by M. Burrus.



No. III.

In 1866 a 2d. unused was found in the correspondence of a big firm in the armament business in Bordeaux. It was acquired by Mme. Desbois, who is reputed to have had no less than 13 Post Office Mauritius pass through her hands. This one she sold to M. Lalanne.



No. X.

I am taking No. X. next as hereafter they passed on together.

In January 1870 Mme. Desbois sold to M. Lalanne a 1d. Post Office unused.

In July 1893 M. Piet Lataudrie, an avocat of Niort, France brought M. Lalanne's collection with two unused and two used Post Office. M. Latudrie com-

missioned M. Marcel Pouget to sell the unused. He wrote to me and offered me the stamps for £680. I offered them to Sir William Avery if he would give me £100 profit and pay my expenses to France, to which he agreed.

In 1909 Mr. Peckitt bought the Avery collection and passed these two stamps to Mr. Henry Duveen in exchange for his used 1d. and some cash.

In 1922 I sold the Duveen Mauritius collection to Mr. Arthur Hind.

In 1933, acting as agent for the Hind estate, I sold the balance of his collection (all except the U. S. stamps) to Mr. H. R. Harmer.

In June 1934 the two stamps were sold at auction in London, the 1d. for £2500. 0. 0. and the 2d. for £1500, the purchaser of the 1d. being Mr. de Silva of Ceylon and it is still in that collection. The 2d. was sold to a collector in Europe who got into difficulties. The stamp was sent back to London and resold to Tom Allen for £1350 0. 0.

No. IV.

A merchant at Port Louis, Mauritius, found among his old correspondence a letter sheet franked with two One Penny stamps, one POST OFFICE and one POST PAID, made a present of them, in March 1868, to M. Noirel, a collector of the same town. The specimens were heavily obliterated with parallel bars. In April 1870, M. Noirel sold his collection to M. Lionnet, who sent the POST OFFICE to M. Moens on July 27th at the price of 100 francs and on October 4th of the same year the stamp was sold to Baron Arthur de Rothschild for 500 francs.

Years later on, I do not know the date, Ferrary bought the Rothschild collection.

In 1921 at the sale of the Ferrary collection, this stamp realized 145,000 francs and was purchased by M. Theodore Champion.



No. V.

M. A. Rae, a collector of Port Louis, had a specimen of the 2d. given to him by M. Caunter about 1869. This is on a piece of a letter sheet addressed

Monsieur H. Caunter
Avocat au Port-Louis'

and is cancelled vertically by the word "PAID" in a long narrow rectangular frame. In 1889 Rae sold his collection to M. Charles Roussin of Paris, who sold the 2d. Post Office to M. Perrisin on November 20th, 1889 for 4000 francs. Perrisin sent the stamp to Whitfield King & Company to offer for sale at their stall at the London Philatelic Exhibition of May 1890. The price was £200. It was not sold and was returned to Perrisin who on June 10th, 1890 sold it to M. Dorsan Astruc for 3500 francs, taking a loss of 500 francs.

On July 5th, 1890 Astruc sold this stamp to M. Paul Mirabaud for 3750 francs.

After the death of Mirabaud the stamp was sold to George H. Worthington but I do not know who sold it or the price.

Mr. A. F. Lichtenstein bought the bulk of the Worthington collection and the stamp is now in his collection.

No. VI.

In November, 1869, Mme. Desbois sent an unused 2d. to M. Moens for 100 francs. Moens sold this on the 19th of the same month to Dr. A. Legrand for 250 francs. This stamp has a blue spot in the letters "AU" of "MAURITIUS".

In July, 1897 Dr. Legrand sold his collection to M. Theodore Lemaire, who sold the unused 2d. to M. Jules Bernichon for 24,000 francs. Bernichon in turn sold the same stamp to Mr. H. P. Manus of Amsterdam. After the death of Mr. Manus his collection was sent to Plumridge & Co., Auctioneers, London, who sold the 2d. Post Office for £1750 0. 0 to Mr. Tom Allen.

No. VII.

On January 3rd, 1870 Mme. Desbois sold M. Moens a 1d. and 2d. unused Post Office and a used 1d.

The used stamp was sold by Moens to Dr. A. Legrand for 250 francs.

In July 1897 Dr. Legrand sold his collection to M. Theodore Lemaire.

No. VIII and IX.

Mr. Moens sold the two unused mentioned in No. 7 to M. Perinelle on January 20th, 1870 for 1000 francs. Perinelle repurchased them in January, 1881 for 3000 francs and on the following February 15th sold them to Ferrary for 5500 francs.

The stamps were both sold in Ferrary's 6th sale, April 1923. The 1d. realized $9691.00 and the 2d. $3020.00 with the surtax and exchange of 6.79 cents to franc.

The 1d. was purchased by M. Theodore Chamion and still remains in his fine collection.

The 2d. was bought by Mr. Hans Lagerloef and presented to the Postal Museum in Stockholm, in 1927.

Mr. Nils Strandell in describing it says: "Tear through 'E' of 'PENCE,' clipped on two sides, tear through 'T' of 'POSTAGE' and very badly thinned."

No. XI and XII.

In January 1870 Mme. Desbois handed to M. E. Lalanne of Bordeaux, (in addition to the unused 1d. mentioned in number X) a 1d. and 2d. used. These three stamps appear to have been a gift for his help in selling a large number of old Mauritius stamps, from the correspondence of M. Borchard, a big firm in the armament business in Bordeaux, no less than thirteen copies of the POST OFFICE coming from this source.

The 1d. was obliterated with parallel bars, the 2d. with the word "PAID" in a rectangular frame, and the circular French obliteration "Pauillac 2 Janvier, 1848." The word "Paid" on this specimen is missspelt "PDAI."

In July, 1893, M. Piet Lataudrie bought M. Lelanne's collection and kept these two used stamps until June, 1896, when he sold them to M. E. Mors, of Paris, for £1520. The day after this purchase M. Mors was offered a profit of 6000 francs, but did not accept it. After the death of M. Mors these two stamps were purchased by M. Theodore Champion for the sum of 160,000 francs.

Mr. Champion later on sold the 1d. used to a private client, as he had secured an unused specimen.

No. XIII.

On September 16th, 1872, Mme. Desbois sent M. Moens a used specimen of the 2d., a little damaged at one of the corners, for the price of 100 francs.

This was at once sold to Baron Arthur de Rothschild for 600 francs and passed with his collection to Ferrary.

In 1921 on the sale at auction of the Ferrary collection this stamp was purchased by M. Burrus for 50,000 francs.

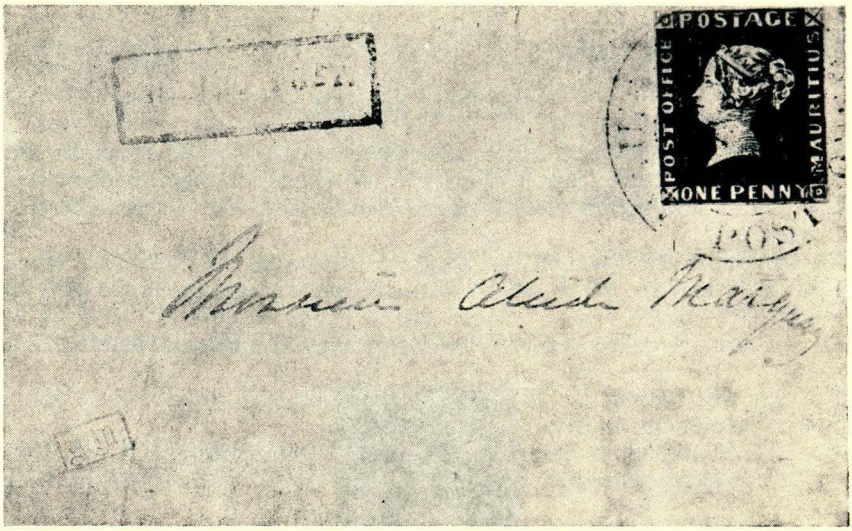
No. XIV.

In August, 1875, Mme. Desbois sent M. Moens a used 2d., which she had found in a collection she bought—Moens paid 300 francs.

M. Moens sold this specimen to Ferrary for 600 francs, who in 1886 exchanged it with Mr. T. K. Tapling for some Indian Native States stamps.

On Mr. Tapling's death in 1891 this stamp, and his entire collection, went to the British Museum.

This specimen is slightly defective, being damaged in one corner.



No. XV.

Major E. B. Evans, when in Port Louis, 1878, bought a collection of stamps from a professor of music, which contained a specimen of the 1d. on the entire envelope, which was valued at 750 francs. The stamp is obliterated with a large circular postmark, with the date "SE. 21. 47" and on the left the words "PENNY POST" in a narrow rectangular frame. The envelope is addressed to "Monsieur Alcide Marguay" and contained an invitation to the ball given by Lady Gomm, the wife of the then Governor of Mauritius. The ball was on 30th September 1847.

In 1884 Major Evans sold this envelope with the 1d. POST OFFICE, and other Mauritius stamps to Mr. T. K. Tapling. The Post Office was valued at £75.0.0. The balance of his collection of Mauritius stamps was sold, some years later, to my old firm, Stanley Gibbons Ltd. of London, and I found the remains of the collection when I purchased the Stanley Gibbons business and stock in June 1890.

On the death of Mr. Tapling in 1891 his collection was bequeathed to the British Museum.

No. XVI.

In January, 1897, M. Marcel Pouget of Bordeaux, secured a used specimen of the 1d. POST OFFICE for 4000 francs, out of the Schiller collection. It is

badly damaged along the left side. This originally came from Mme. Borchard, from whom M. Schiller had obtained it a number of years before.

In April, 1891 this was sold to M. Kirchner of St. Petersburg, Russia, for 10,000 francs. Kirchner did not like damaged stamps and sold it to Mr. Lentz of St. Petersburg for 8000 francs. He in turn sold it to Philip Kosack of Berlin for 6000 francs. Kosack sold it to Compte de Ramaix of Antwerp, who in 1920 sent it to Glendining & Co., Auctioneers, London.

It was purchased by F. B. Smith & Co., who sold it through Harmer Rooke & Company to Mr. Joicy, who in turn sold it to Mr. Cox of Dundee, Scotland.

Mr. H. R. Harmer kindly gives me the following later details of this much travelled stamp:

Dear Charlie,

In reply to your letter of the 27th of April, the information in regard to the badly damaged and repaired "Post Office" Mauritius is that it was sold by us when we handled the "Cox" (Scotch) collection some number of years ago.

It was offered as a repaired but genuine "Post Office" Mauritius, and realised £320. After the sale the purchaser sent it to the Royal Philatelic Society for a certificate, and although they did not say it was bad, they would not give a certificate of genuineness.

The sale was therefore, cancelled, and some month or two afterwards we sold it "as is" to a Dealer in Central Europe.

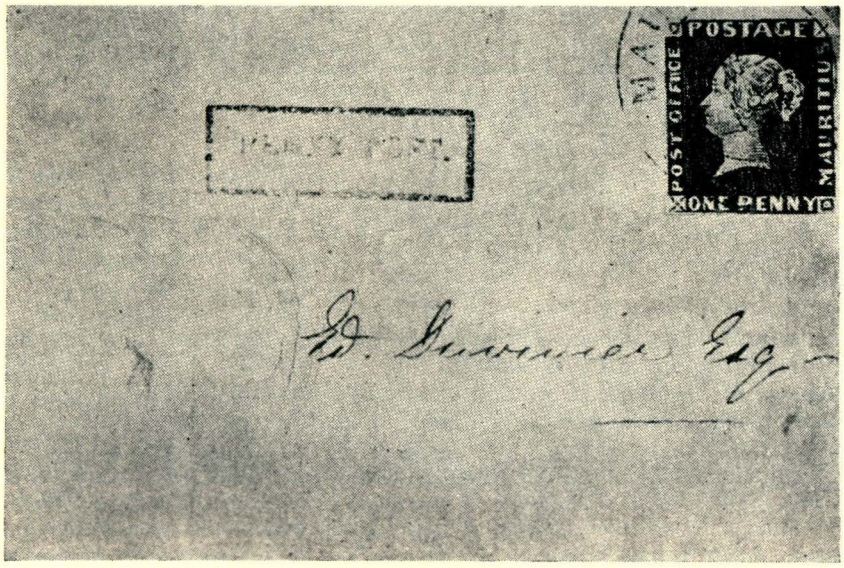
In the meantime the stamp has been handled in and out of Germany as a medium for currency smuggling, and was some few months ago offered in Köhler's sale, after having been previously offered in Mohrmann's auction.

In Mohrmann's auction is was reported as sold for an astronomical number of Marks, entirely unindicative of the value, but apparently the sale was not completed, and we also understand that when it was offered in Köhler's auction it was again unsold.

The rumour now is that it is one of a number of stamps seized by the German Police from one of the Dealers over there, under arrest for complicity in smuggling stamps and currency.

The trials of these people have in some instances taken place, and in others will probably do so some time in the next years.

As far as we are concerned, as the man we sold it to is an emigré from the country, it is perhaps better that no names should be mentioned, but if you call him an European Dealer, this will be accurate.

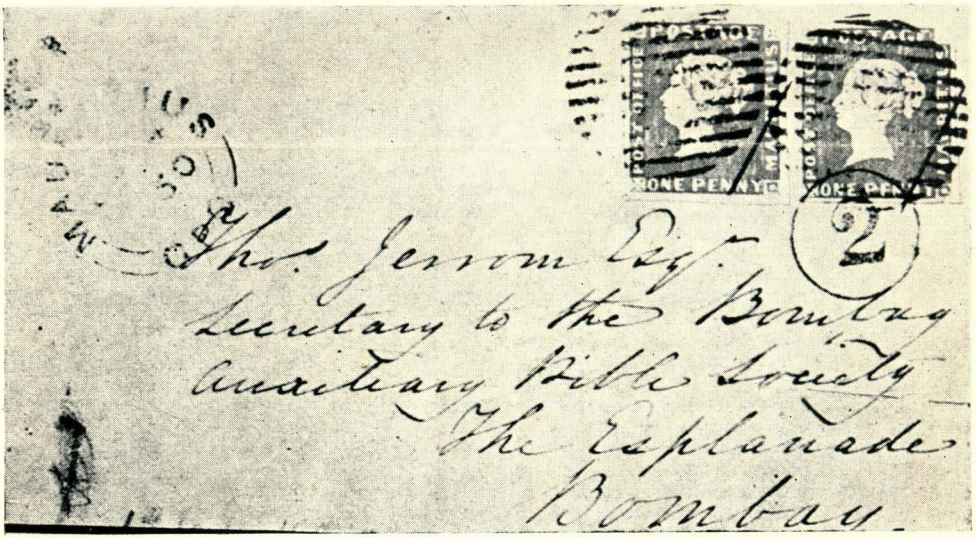


No. XVII.

In 1898 the niece of M. Edmund Duvivier, when destroying some old papers, found an envelope containing an invitation for her uncle, to the ball given in

1847 by Lady Gomm, wife of the then Governor of Mauritius. This was franked by a fine 1d. POST OFFICE postmarked with a large circular postmark, dated Sept. 21st, 1847.

This was sent to London and in February 1898 was offered to my old firm, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. for £1500.0.0. We could not pay that price and on March 30th, 1898 it was purchased by Mr. W. H. Peckitt for £750.0.0. Peckitt sold this to Lord Kintore for £1000. Later on Peckitt bought the Kintore collection and sold this 1d. POST OFFICE to King George V for £1200.0.0.



No. XVIII and XIX.

In 1897 a Mr. Howard, a parsee merchant of Bombay, bought in a local bazaar two superb 1d. POST OFFICE on a cover addressed to

Thos. Jessom, Esq.
Secretary of the Bombay
Auxiliary Bible Society
The Esplanade
Bombay.

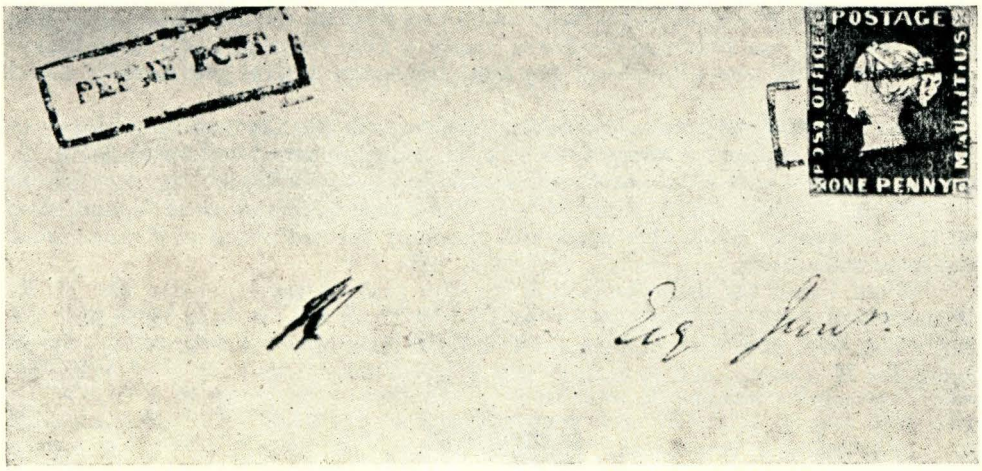
This is dated January 1st, 1850 (a very late use), is cancelled with a circle of parallel bars and a figure 2 in a circle. Howard paid £50 for this grand find. He went to London in 1898 and offered it to me for £2500.0.0. and after much dickering backwards and forward sold it on November 4th to W. H. Peckitt for £1620.0.0.

Peckitt sold it to Mr. Vernon Roberts for £1800.0.0. Later on Peckitt bought in back from Vernon Roberts for about £2000. and then he sold it to George H. Worthington for £2300.0.0.

Mr. A. F. Lichtenstein bought the bulk of the Worthington collection in 1917 and this superb cover still remains in his collection.

No. XX.

Mme. Duvivier having spoken of her good fortune in finding a "POST OFFICE" stamp, to another family, a member of which had also received an invitation to Lady Gomm's ball, a search resulted in the discovery of another envelope, addressed only "H.—Adam Esq. Jun," franked with a fine 1d. POST OFFICE dated postmark SE 21. 1847 and with PENNY POST in a narrow rectangle and "PAID" across the stamp.



This was purchased by M. Th. Lemaire, in the summer of 1899 for 17,000 francs and at the end of the same year was sold by him to Mr. W. H. Peckitt for 20,000 francs, who in turn sold it to Mr. Henry J. Duveen for 27,000 francs.

Later in the same year Peckitt, who had bought the Avery collection, made an exchange with Duveen and received back the 1d. on cover and some cash.

Peckitt then sold the 1d. to Mr. H. P. Manus of Amsterdam.

After the death of Mr. Manus his collection was sold at auction in London, by Plumridge & Co., this cover realizing £2400.0.0, the purchaser being Mr. Tom Allen.



No. XXI and XXII.

Early in 1903 a schoolboy in Marseilles found a few old stamps among his late father's papers. Among these was a 1d. and 2d. POST OFFICE used on one cover. They are tied together by the words POST PAID in a narrow rectangular frame. On the reverse is a circular postmark reading "Mauritius Post

Office October 4, 1847." Letter was sent via England and there is a "Ship-Letter-Plymouth" cachet on the back and a red English circular postmark. The letter travelled via Boulogne to Paris, where a blue circular Paris cancellation dated "Dec. 26" was added and the final Bordeaux arrival postmark is dated Dec. 28.

The schoolboy who found it went to Paris with friends and they sold it to M. Theodore Lemaire for about £1600.0.0. Lemaire promptly sold it to M. A. B. de L'Argéntière, a well known Parisian collector, for £1800.0.0.

Mr. A. F. Lichtenstein bought the L'Argéntière collection in 1917, and later on sold to Arthur Hind, this cover and the very fine collection of France from the same collection.

When I sold the Hind collection in 1933 (except the U. S.) to Mr. H. R. Harmer this cover was included in the Fourth Hind sale in June, 1934 and the cover was sold to Edgar Mohrmann & Co. of Hamburg for $27,500, acting as agent for M. Barrus, and it is now in that great collection.



No. XXIII.

In November, 1903 an old gentleman named James Bonar, residing at Hampsted, a northern suburb of London, in looking through his library found his old stamp collection which he had made when a boy at school in 1864.

Mr. Bonar sent his collection (this stamp was the only one of any value in it) to Puttick and Simpson, the auctioneers of Leicester Square, London, who included the rare stamp in their sale of January 12th, 1904.

This was a really superb 2d. POST OFFICE, dark blue, and with large margin all round, undoubtedly the finest unused POST OFFICE known.

The stamp was bought for £1450.0.0. by an agent for H. M. King George V and is still in the Royal collection.

No. XXIV.

In 1903 a college student who had seen the article in *Le Philateliste Francaise* describing the finding of the 1d. and 2d. Post Office (see No. XXI) found in some correspondence in Bordeaux a 1d. POST OFFICE on cover, not cancelled, the post mark just missing the corner of the stamp.

The envelope is addressed to Messrs. Duncan et Lurguy, Bordeaux, with a circular Boulogne postmark dated 27th Dec. 1847. In the upper left corner of the cover is written "by Mischief, via England."

This cover was shown at the Philatelic Exhibition in Mulhouse in 1903 and was bought by M. Theodore Lemaire for 30,000 francs.

Lemaire sold it to Philip Kosack for 40,000 francs. Kosack passed it on to the Reichpost Museum in Berlin, probably in exchange for German Colonial and other stamps.

No. XXV.

In 1917 M. Theodore Lemaire bought a 2d. POST OFFICE which was found in a box of miscellaneous stamps mixed up anyhow. It is not stated what he paid but was announced that the stamp was in a bad condition.

Lemaire sold this stamp in 1918 to a collector who would not allow his name to be published.

No. XXVI.

In 1907 I bought the famous collection of Mr. F. Breitfuss of St. Petersburg. In it there was a copy of the 1d. Post Office but I find no record of the condition or of the price for which I sold it. (See *S. G. M. J.*, Vol. 18, 1907, p. 14).

No. XXVII.

The 1d. POST OFFICE bought by Mr. Hans Lagerloef and by him presented to the Postal Museum in Stockholm in 1926 is cancelled with a narrow rectangle with an illegible word inside.

Mr. Nils Strandell in describing this stamp in the official catalogue of the Museum says: "1d. N. W. corner added, tear under 'E' of 'Postage,' tear into second 'F' of 'OFFICE,'' S. E. corner damaged and several thin spots."

The 1d. and 2d. POST OFFICE given to the Postal Museum, Stockholm, by Mr. Hans Lagerloef are kept in a small iron safe masoned into the wall of the Museum.

Mr. Lagerloef has not kept a record of the net price he paid for the 1d. and 2d. POST OFFICE, but he estimates it between $8000.00 and $12,000.00 for the two.

The 1865 Issues of Colombia

By John N. Myer.

ON August 25, 1864 a contract for a new issue of stamps (Scott Nos. 35, 37-44) was executed with Ignacio Medrano and Daniel Ayala, reading as follows:[1]

"CONTRACT

FOR THE FABRICATION OF STAMPS.

Ramon Mercado, Director-General of the National Postal Service, and Ignacio Medrano and Daniel Ayala, have executed the following contract, with the stipulations herein enumerated:

1st. Ignacio Medrano and Daniel Ayala bind themselves to supply to the Central Postal Administration, the necessary stamps for the carriage of the correspondence which is posted, both in said office and in the Postal Agencies, principal and subordinate, which are under its jurisdiction in the United States of Colombia;

2nd. To fabricate them with the legend "United States of Colombia," "National Posts." In the center the national escutcheon, and in the lower part the value of the stamp; of the design and dimension indicated by the Administration, and in the colors and values which follow:

Red	$1.—
Green	—50
Blue	—20
Violet	—10
Yellow	— 5
Purple	— 1

1 **Diario Oficial** No. 105, 1864, p. 379.

CONTRATO

para la construccion de estampillas.

Ramon Mercado, Director jeneral del servicio de Correos nacionales, e Ignacio Medrano i Daniel Ayala, hemos celebrado el siguiente contrato, bajo las estipulaciones que se pasan a espresar:

1.ª Ignacio Medrano i Daniel Ayala se comprometen a suministrar a la Direccion jeneral de Correos las estampillas necesarias para portear la correspondencia que ocurra, tanto en dicha oficina como en las Ajencias principales i subalternas de Correos, que están bajo su dependencia en los Estados Unidos de Colombia;

2.ª A construirlas con el lema de "Estados Unidos de Colombia," "Correos nacionales." En el centro el pabellon nacional, i en la parte inferior el valor de la estampilla; con el dibujo i dimension que se indiquen por la Direccion, i con los colores i valores que siguen:

Rojo	$ 1 —
Verde	— 50
Azul	— 20
Violeta	— 10
Amarillo	— 5
Púrpura	— 1

3.ª Las estampillas que les pida la Direccion deberán suministrárlas con la mayor puntualidad, siempre que sean avisados con quince dias de anticipacion. Si pasado este término no dieren cumplimiento al pedido que se les haga, se comprometen a pagar, por vía de multa, una suma igual al número de estampillas que dejen de suministrar;

4.ª Siempre que los señores Ayala i Medrano no den cumplimiento a la estipulacion anterior, quedan sujetos a la misma multa, salvo que la falta sea ocasionada por un caso fortuito e independiente de su voluntad, el cual será comprobado debidamente, a juicio de la Direccion;

5.ª Los señores Ayala i Medrano se comprometen a timbrar, para el año entrante de 1865, el número de doscientas cincuenta mil estampillas, del valor i clases que determine la Direccion. Si aparte del número que se fija, fuere necesario aumentarlo, quedan comprometidos a ello;

6.ª A costear una caja biclave para colocar las planchas que sirvan para el timbre de las estampillas, debiendo conservar la una llave la Direccion jeneral, i la otra los señores Ayala i Medrano;

7.ª En consecuencia, no podrán timbrar estampillas sin la presencia del Director jeneral de Correos, o del que tenga a bien comisionar al efecto, debiendo hacer uso de las planchas en el caso único de verificar los timbres;

8.ª A no construir sino el número preciso de estampillas que la Direccion les exija, sujetándose en caso contrario a las responsabilidades consiguientes por el fraude que se cometa.

El Director jeneral de Correos se constituye, en nombre del Gobierno, a pagar a los señores Ignacio Medrano i Daniel Ayala, en dinero sonante, la suma de dos pesos cincuenta centavos ($ 2-50) por cada mil estampillas que entreguen a la Direccion, sean de la clase que fueren, siempre que comprendan las de los colores i valores citados.

El presente contrato surtirá sus efectos desde que sea aprobado por el Poder Ejecutivo, i se estenderán dos copias de un mismo tenor, con insercion de la resolucion aprobatoria, que quedarán en poder de los interesados.

Bogotá, 23 de agosto de 1864.

R. Mercado.—Ayala i Medrano.

Bogotá, agosto 25 de 1864.

Aprobado.—M. MURILLO.—El Secretario de lo Interior i Relaciones Esteriores, ANTONIO M. PRADILLA.

3rd. The stamps requested by the Administration shall be supplied with the greatest punctuality, provided they are advised fifteen days in advance. If this time shall have passed and they have not filled the order made to them, they agree to pay, as a fine, a sum equal to the number of stamps which they neglect to supply;

4th. Whenever Señores Ayala and Medrano do not comply with the above stipulation, they shall be liable to the same fine, unless the default shall have been caused by accidental circumstances and beyond their control, which fact shall be duly ascertained in the discretion of the Administration;

5th. Señores Ayala and Medrano bind themselves to print, for the coming year 1865, the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand stamps, of the value and types which the Administration shall determine. If in addition to the number specified an increase may be necessary, they agree to supply them;

6th. To obtain at their expense a chest with two locks for keeping the plates used in printing the stamps, the Central Administration to keep one key, and the other Señores Ayala and Medrano;

7th. Consequently, they may not print stamps without the presence of the Director-General of Posts, or one whom he may designate for this purpose, and may use the plates only for the purpose of producing the stamps;

8th. Not to fabricate more than the exact number of stamps which the Administration requests, subjecting themselves in case of any contrary act to the liabilities consequent upon any fraud which is committed.

The Director-General of Posts agrees, in the name of the Government, to pay to Señores Ignacio Medrano and Daniel Ayala, in cash, the sum of two pesos fifty centavos ($2.50) for each one thousand stamps which are delivered to the Administration, of any denomination, provided that they are of the colors and values mentioned.

The present contract shall become effective from the time of approval by the Executive, and there are submitted two copies of the same tenor, on which are inserted the approving resolution, which shall remain in the possession of the interested parties.

Bogotá, August 23, 1864.

R. Mercado.—Ayala and Medrano.

Bogotá, August 25, 1864.

Approved.—M. MURILLO.—The Secretary of the Interior and Foreign Relations, **Antonio M. Pradilla.**"

In *Le Timbre-Poste* for March, 1865 Moens chronicled the 10 centavo and 1 peso stamps of this series, so that we may assume they were placed in use early in that year.

On April 26, 1865 the Congress passed a new basic law governing the postal service, which went into effect on April 29th upon the signature of President Murillo.[2] A decree in execution of this law was issued on May 26, 1865.[3] The Law of April 29, 1865 superseded the two previous postal laws of the stamp era: the Law of April 27, 1859,[4] in execution of which the Decree of July 23, 1859[5] was issued; and the Decree of November 27, 1861,[6] amended by the Decree of January 19, 1862.[7]

I should like to interpolate at this point an important fact bearing upon the question of the date of the first issue which I did not include in my article on that subject.[8]

Art. 29 of the Law of April 27, 1859 reads as follows:

"IF the system of stamps for the collection of postal fees is established, there shall be in each of the offices of this service a box which shall be open during the hours of the day in order that individuals who desire to deposit letters or printed matter therein at these hours may do so; . . ." (Capitals mine.)

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2 **Diario Oficial** Nos. 315-20.
3 **Diario Official** No. 338, 1865, pp. 1310-11.
4 **Gaceta Oficial** No. 2400, 1859, pp. 317-19.
5 **Gaceta Oficial** No. 2405, 1859, p. 349.
6 **Rejistro Oficial** No. 30, 1861, p. 127.
7 **Rejistro Oficial** No. 40, 1862, p. 167.
8 "Date of the First Issue of Colombia," **Collectors Club Philatelist,** Vol. XVII, No. 4, October, 1938, pp. 270-74.

Art. 99 of the Decree in execution of this law shows that by July 23d it had been decided to use stamps for this reads:

> "The collection of the postage on the correspondence and printed matter, as the case may be, shall be by means of stamps for the manufacture of which the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract with a person of recognized integrity, . . ."

Surely, the Congress would not have used the word "if" had the stamps already been placed in use. It is also significant that the contract for printing the stamps was executed with Señores Celestino Martinez and Brother on the 24th of July, the day after the issue of the above Decree.

The Postal Law of April 29, 1865 provided for the issue of five classes of special stamps in addition to regular postage stamps. First, it provided for the issue of a 2½ centavo stamp, triangular in form, to be placed on postal matter when it was desired to have it delivered by carrier to the addressee (Scott No. 36).

Second, it provided for the issue of distinctive stamps representing the surcharge ("sobreporte") or additional fee on mail to foreign countries with which Colombia had no postal convention (Scott Nos. J1-3).

Third, a registration stamp (Scott No. F1), registration being defined as "the recording of the name of the person to whom it is addressed in the way-bill or document with which the correspondence is dispatched from one office to another."

Fourth, an "annotation" stamp (Scott No. F2), this procedure being described as "making a notation in the books or documents of the office," in addition to registration in the document accompanying the correspondence.

Fifth, insured letter stamps or "cubiertas" (Scott Nos. G1 and G2), the 25 centavo adhesive being for letters without enclosure and the 50 centavo for those containing valuables.

The contract for printing the 1865 issue, of course, did not include these special stamps as they were not authorized until April 29, 1865. The carrier, registration, and annotation stamps were chronicled by Moens in August, the insured letter stamps in October, and the foreign surcharge stamps in December. But as I find no additional contract in the records for their printing I assume that they were considered as being automatically added to the contract when the Law of April 29, 1865 went into effect and, therefore, no new contract was necessary. It is interesting to note that no catalogue has ever correctly listed the carrier and foreign surcharge stamps, a fact which supports my contention that what philately needs is a study of official records.

The Mulready Reprints, Facsimiles, Counterfeits, Etc.

By H. E. RADASCH, M. D., F. R. P. S. L., A. P. S.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, page 120.)

A DESCRIPTION of the Mulready and its caricatures would not be complete without a reference to the so-called reprints, facsimiles, counterfeits and other uses. The word reprints is not well chosen and does not seem applicable, as the original plates or stones from which the original caricatures were made, were not employed in the making of the reproductions or so-called reprints. New ones were made to illustrate an article at a much later date (1868) and printings were made from these new stones and sold; all of the caricatures, however, were not copied, as will be mentioned later. A word to represent these later findings is hard to find. They are not reprints, neither are they facsimiles, nor are they counterfeits. Although they are fakes, I am sure they were not reproduced and sold with the intention of passing them off for the genuine article, as *one in the know* can readily detect them. Copies might be a better term, but again that does not really explain them. The novice would easily be misled and the writer at first, purchased these fakes as genuine from dealers who had innocently bought them.

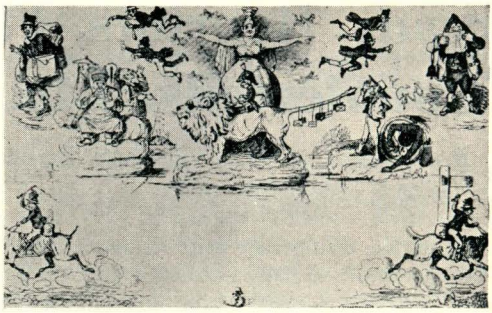
The word *reprint* implies the use of the original plates or stones at a later date and such reproductions might be official or unofficial; in the latter instance they might be reproduced with the intent to defraud and to pass them off as original printings.

In 1868, Moens, of Belgium, wrote an article concerning the 1840 caricatures and reproduced many of them. The lithographer, Deraedmaeker, printed many of these and these represent many of the *reprints* or *fakes*. At about the time of the Penny Post Jubilee (1890) a facsimile of the Mulready was printed but it was marked such and was not valid for postage, nor was it intended that it should be. Strange though it may seem, counterfeits of the Mulready were produced but the source seems unknown. It seems odd that they should have been counterfeited, as they were in use officially, such a short time. It seems that in this instance the intent was more to defraud the collector rather than the Government.

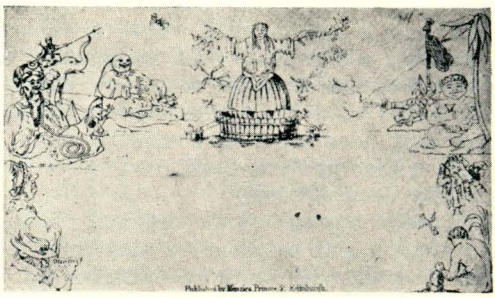
The design was also used for advertising purposes by a Philatelic Journal, by several stamp dealers and by a Philatelic Society. Some mention had been made of an Italian caricature but this is scarcely a Mulready caricature, as it appeared much later, even though it resembles the Mulready in form and make-up.

The printings made from the reproductions in the Moens' article (Le Timbre Poste, October, 1868) are readily distinguished from the original upon careful examination. The name of the lithographer, Deraedmaeker, appears in full, or his initials "F. D. R. LITHO." as they appear in one instance. He did not reproduce all of the caricatures. He reproduced the small Leech caricature, the Anti-Graham envelope, the Menzies, the six of the Southgate series, most of Fore's comic series and most of the comic envelopes illustrating Ocean Penny Postage, Religious and Political subjects. Some of the Southgate series appeared on both white and yellow papers and some on various shades of blue paper. He did not reproduce any of the Spooner, Ackerman or Hume series, apparently.

1. Leech's small caricature (Fore's Comic Envelope No. I.) was lithographed on white, laid paper in the form of an envelope. Deraedmaeker's name is along the lower margin toward the right of the center.



2. Leech's Anti-Graham envelope (Punch's) is lithographed on an envelope. The lithographer's name is in full under the lower left figures in small letters and rather indistinct. This was reproduced only in envelope form.



3. The Menzies reprint is on white, laid, watermarked paper, with the lithographer's name in small letters along the lower left border or margin. This is so small and indistinct as to be easily overlooked in a casual examination.



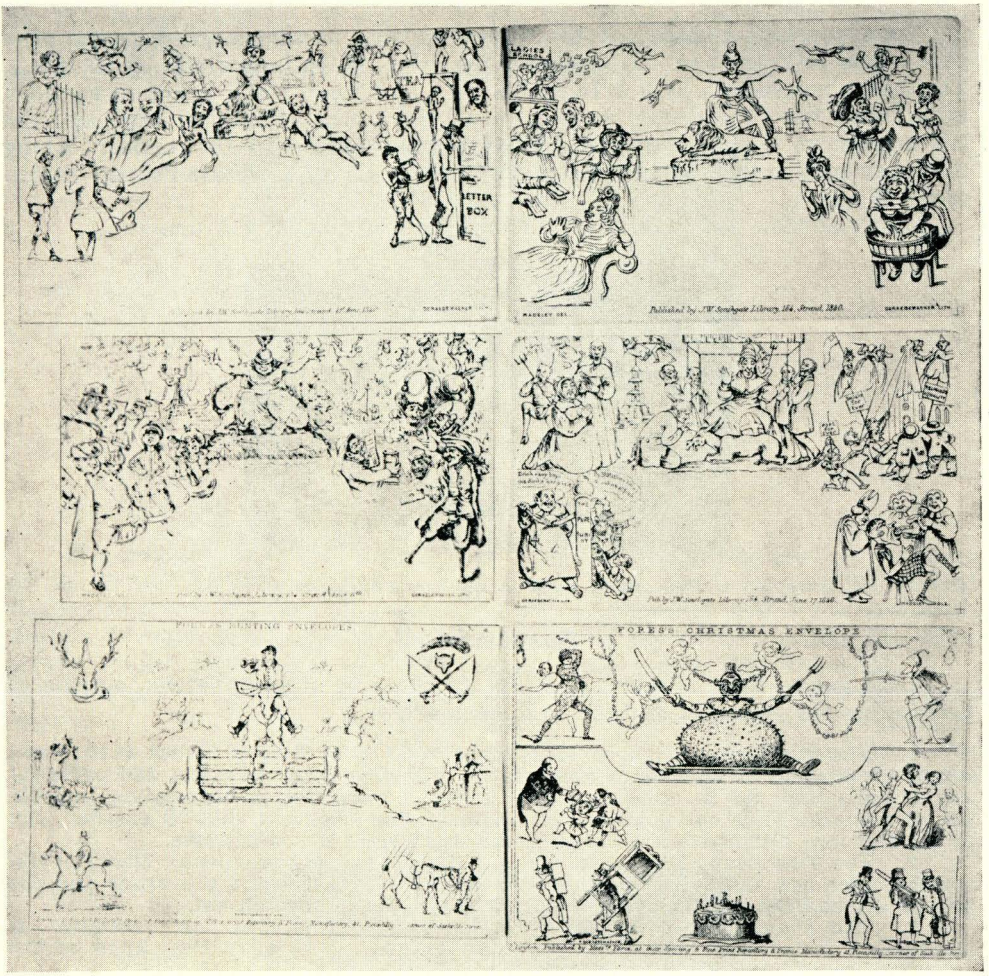
Southgate Series.

Major Evans states in his book that the "Southgate series of six are lithographed on yellow, laid paper". These also appear on white, laid paper, as the writer has some in his collection.

a. Lithographed on both yellow and white, laid papers. The name "DERAED-MAEKER, LITH." is clear and distinct in the lower right corner.
b. This is also illustrated on both yellow and white laid papers. The name is clear and distinct as in a.
c. Lithographed on both yellow and white laid papers. Same as b.
d. This seems to be lithographed only on the yellow laid paper.

e. Lithographed on both yellow and white laid paper. On the white envelope the name is in the lower left corner.

f. Lithographed on both yellow and white laid papers. The name is clear and in the lower left corner.



REPRINTS.

Southgates #1
Southgates #3
Fores #6

Southgates #2
Southgates #6
Fores #10

For some unknown reason Moens did not reproduce any of the Spooner, Ackerman or Hume series.

Of the Fore's series Evan's states "Fore's 4, 8, 10, the first of which I have only seen on yellow" would indicate, as far as he is concerned, 4 appeared only on yellow laid paper, while the others mentioned might have appeared on both kinds of paper. The writer possesses these three (4, 8, 10) on white, watermarked, laid paper but has not seen them on the yellow variety.

4. On white, watermarked, laid paper with the name "DERAEDMAEKER, LITH." in small print in the center bottom, above the regular inscription of Fore's establishment.

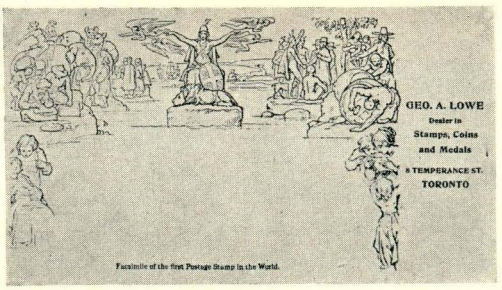
8. White, laid watermarked paper with the name as before in the lower left corner within the inner frame line.

10. White, laid, watermarked paper as in 8, in the lower left corner beneath the second figure carrying the chair.

Facsimile.

This envelope consists of fairly heavy, laid, unwatermarked paper of a pale cream or ivory tint. It measures 5½ by 3 15/16 inches (65 by 93 mm.). The design measures 5 by 3 3/16 inches (128 by 83 mm.) and is not surrounded by a frame line; the design extends to within 4 mm. of the left edge and the left margin on the right is used for the printed address of the sender. Along the lower margin there is an inscription—"Facsimile of the First Postage Stamp of the World".

Many of these were postally used franked with the current issues.



Facsimile Used as an Advertisement.

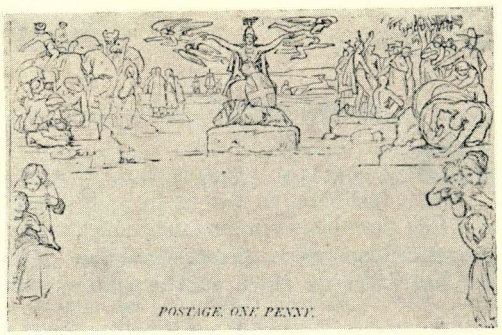
Counterfeits.

Both values were counterfeited. What could be gained thereby, outside of defrauding the collector, is difficult to comprehend.

1. The one Penny Black envelope measures 5 7/8 by 3 5/16 inches (149 by 84 mm.). It is easily recognized as abnormal as it is longer (by 14 mm.) and narrower (by 4 mm.) than the genuine envelope; also the frame line is incomplete, consisting of two side lines but none top or bottom. The design is slightly smaller, due to the fact that although of the same width, the height is slightly less.

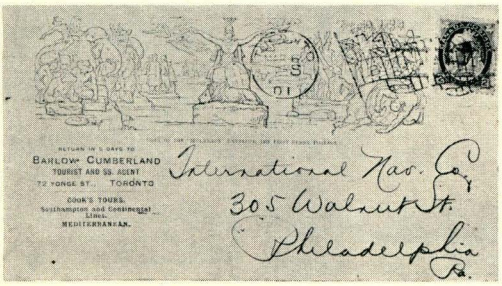
2. The Two Penny Blue envelope is a duplicate of the one penny black, except for the color and the value which is two pence. The names of the artist and the printer are omitted and the serial numbers of the original are absent.

3. This counterfeit of the two Pence envelope differs from the preceding. It measures 5 7/16 by 3 1/16 inches (138 by 78 mm.). As in 2. the names of the artist and printer are omitted.



Counterfeit of the One Penny Envelope.

About twenty-five years ago the Atlanta Stamp Club is said to have issued a Mulready design envelope on various colored papers. The author has been unable to obtain any definite information concerning this issue re the date, color, number printed etc. The envelope in his possession is of manila paper and measures 6½ by 3⅜ inches (165 by 92 mm.). The design frame measures 5 1/16 by 3¼ inches (129 by 82 mm.). It has the artist's and printer's names—"M. MULREADY, R. A." and "JOHN THOMPSON"—as on the original, and so represents a sort of copy of the original Mulready.

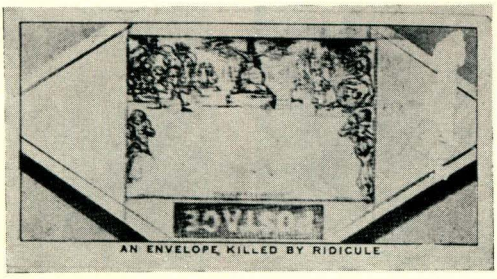


A Used Advertising Cover With Mulready Design.

For Advertising Purposes.

For several years (1864 to 1872) the Mulready design was used on the cover of the Stamp Collector's Magazine and since then has been used by several dealers as fronts for their business envelopes. At present one of the American dealers is using this design on the front cover of his auction catalogues. The writer has several of these envelopes postally used—1895, 1901 and 1923.

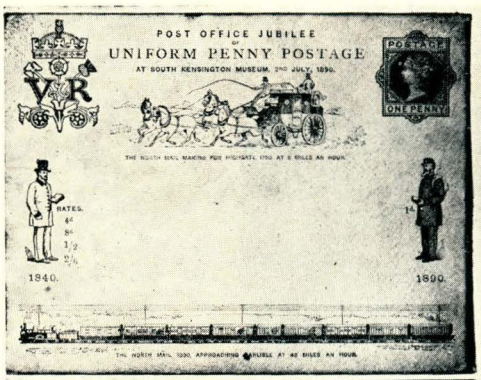
Recently an English tobacco company issued a series of souvenir cards, captioned—"Stamps Rare and Interesting". One of these cards was a reproduction, in miniature, of the Mulready envelope and was captioned—"An Envelope That Was Killed by Ridicule". It illustrates the envelope as cut from the sheet and unfolded.

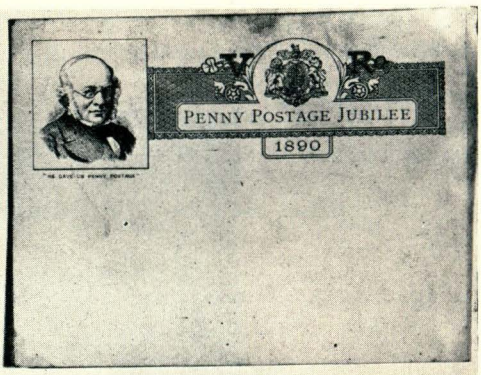


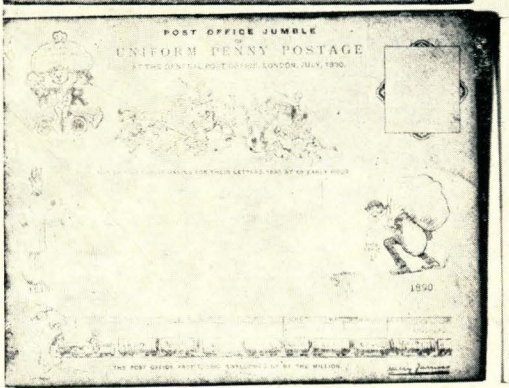
Reproduction of the Original Mulready as Appeared on a Souvenir Card of an English Tobacco Co.

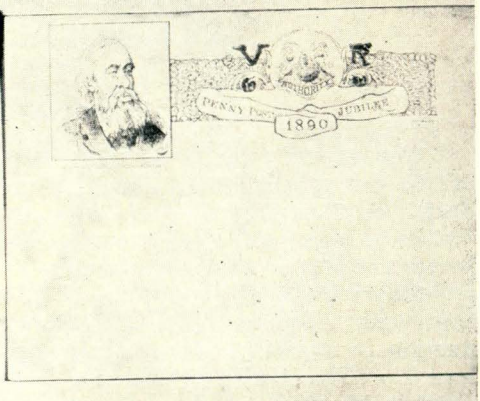
The Post Office Jubilee Envelope and Its Caricatures.

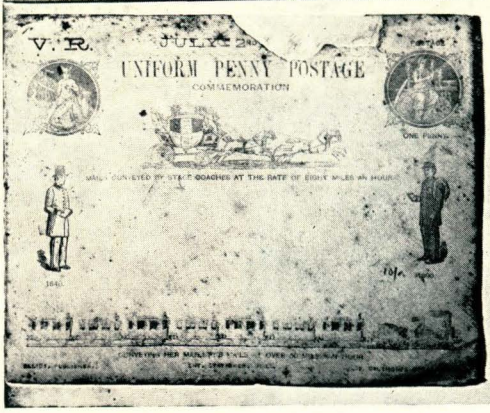
In 1890 the British Government issued an official envelope and card to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Penny Postage. This issue occurred in July, 1880. The envelope measures 5¼ by 4½ inches (132 by 105 mm.) and the card, 5 1/16 by 4 inches (127 by 102 mm.). Both are printed in blue.













Jubilee Card (Normal)
Furnis Caricature of the Envelope.
Elliots Caricature of the Envelope.

Jubilee Card (Normal)
Furnis Caricature of the Card.
Elliotts Caricature of the Card.

The upper right corner of the envelope bears a postage stamp reproduction of the Victoria head of one penny. In the upper left corner there is a crown supported by a shamrock, thistle and rose, ending in two foliated scrolls. At the top center is the inscription:

"POST OFFICE JUBILEE
OF
UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE
AT SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, 2ND JULY, 1890"

Below this is an early post coach and the words—"THE NORTH MAIL MAKING FOR HIGHGATE, 1790 AT 8 MILES AN HOUR". At the left side of the address space there is a postman in a uniform of the 1840 period, Prince Albert coat, high hat and—"Rates 4d., 8d., 1/2, 2/6. 1840". To the right is a postman in an 1890 uniform. The rates were then "1d.". Along the lower margin there is a locomotive with nine coaches and the inscription, "THE NORTH MAIL, 1890, APPROACHING CARLISLE AT 48 MILES AN HOUR".

The card is printed in blue and bears a likeness of Wm. Mulready at the upper left side in a rectangular frame, beneath which is the inscription—"HE GAVE US PENNY POSTAGE". To the right and filling the remainder of the top margin is a fancy design—a tablet with a lace-like background supporting a central circle containing a coat of arms and flanked on the left with the letter "V" and on the right with the letter "R". Below is a rectangular space with the inscription:

"PENNY POSTAGE JUBILEE
1890".

The author has these postally used, and cancelled at the South Kensington Museum. The cachet is in magenta and consists of a triple circle 34 mm. in diameter and "PENNY POSTAGE JUBILEE" around the top and "SOUTH KENSINGTON" around the bottom. In the center there is a large crown with the letters "V" and "R", left and right, and a ribbon design below the dates, "1840" and "1890". Beneath this is the date "2 JY. 90". This seems to be about the first example of a special cachet, so widely used today.

In the author's collection there is one of these envelopes with the card used during the Great War by a soldier. This was posted from "Field Post Office 50" on the 24th of May, 1916, to Bangay, Suffolk, England. It bears this field cancellation three times, is franked with a British two pence stamp and has a red pentagonal, "Passed by the censor Field 2334" cachet.

Caricatures.

It is surprising to note that this Jubilee envelope and card was caricatured by two artists, Elliot and Furnis. The author has in his collection the Furnis caricatures used and postally used and the autographed proofs of the envelope and card; also the Elliot envelope and card unused.

Furnis Caricature.

In the upper left corner is a caricature of three postmen supporting a large bag on their heads, which is marked "WE'VE TOO MUCH WORK TO DO-O". They are seated upon a truck, the wheels of which are marked "DAY WORK" and "NIGHT WORK" and the letters "W" and "R" right and left respectively. Beneath them is the word—"UNDER-PAID". In the upper right corner there is a rectangular space for the adhesive. Between this space and the figures is the inscription:

"POST OFFICE JUMBLE
OF
UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE
AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, JULY, 1890."

Below this inscription there is a post coach with a passenger seated atop waving an umbrella, then a hansom cab and many people afoot, apparently rushing to the post office and below this the inscription—"THE BRITISH PUBLIC MAKING FOR THEIR LETTERS, 1890, AT AN EARLY HOUR"—all in small type. Among the pedestrians there is a newsboy, his flyer announcing or bearing the inscription—"STRIKE POST OFFICE". Across the bottom there is a locomotive with nine cars marked "GOLD" and an inscription beneath—"THE POST OFFICE PROFIT, 1890, SWALLOWED UP BY THE MILLION"—in small type. In the lower left corner, in small type, the word "COPYRIGHT" and in the lower right the signature *(underscored)* "HARRY FURNIS". At the left of the address space there is a postman of the 1840 period, in a top hat and Prince Albert coat, daintily holding a letter between his thumb and first finger. This is marked "THIS STYLE 2/6". To the right of the address space there is another postman bending and perspiring under the weight of a large bag marked "THIS STYLE 1d" and "1890".

The card has the likeness of a bewhiskered individual in a rectangular frame beneath which is the inscription—"HE DID NOT GIVE US PENNY POSTAGE". This is in the upper left corner. To the right across the top there is a rectangular mass of letters bounded and held in by a row of heads. In the center is a grinning head 23 mm. in diameter with the word "AUTHORITY" forming the teeth. To the right and left of the head are the letters "V" and "R" respectively. Below the head are the words—"PENNY POS(TAGE COVERED) JUBILEE"; the date "1890" is beneath this. At the right "Copyright" is in small letters.

The envelope and card are printed by John Walker and Co., London. This appears at the upper part of the left back under the flap.

Elliot Caricatures.

In the upper left corner of the envelope there is a circular field in blue with a seated figure (Mercury?), wearing a winged helmet, his left arm resting upon a barrel and his left foot upon a cushion. In the background is an ancient high-prowed sailing vessel. Above the design are the letters "V" and "R". In the upper right corner is a similar design with a seated female figure, Clotho, and her distaff. To her right is a table and a torch and below a shield with a man's engraved head upon it; to her left another table with a vase and dish. On the floor at her feet there is a pair of scissors. Above the design is the word "POSTAGE" and below "ONE PENNY". Across the center top is the inscription:

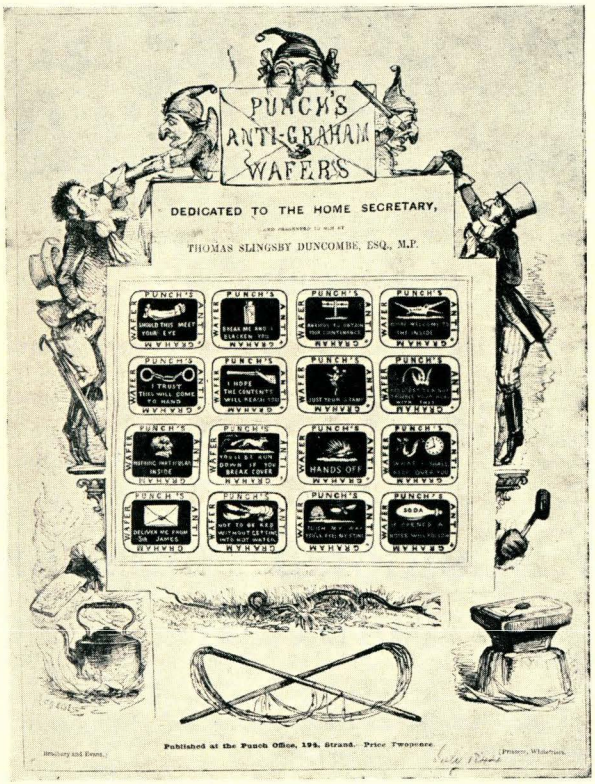
"JULY 2ND (1890?)
UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE
COMMEMORATION"

Below this is a stage coach facing right and going at full speed, with the inscription beneath—"MAIL CONVEYED BY STAGE COACH AT THE RATE OF EIGHT MILES AN HOUR". Across the bottom there is a locomotive with seven passenger coaches with a trainman seated on the top of each. The inscription beneath reads—"CONVEYING HER MAJESTY'S MAIL AT OVER 50 MILES AN HOUR"; at the left and below "ELLIOT PUBLISHER"; in the center "ENT. STATIONERS' HALL", and at the right "29 CALTHORPE STREET, W. C." To the left of the address space is a postman of the 1840 period, holding some letters in his right hand; to the right a postman of the 1890 period, also holding some letters in his right hand.

The card is quite different from the original. In the center top is a likeness of Mulready with "V. 1890 R." above it. To the left of his likeness are two steamships, below them the words "PENNY POSTAGE" between ornamental lines and "IN 1840 THE POSTAGE RATES WERE 4d. TO 2s.6d. FOR ORDINARY LETTERS. TIME OF TRANSIT—DAYS OR MONTHS". Fol-

lowing these words is a hand pointing to Mulready. To the right there are two more steamships and below, the word "COMMEMORATION" between ornamental lines and "IN 1890 THERE ARE SEVERAL DELIVERIES DAILY IN LONDON AND THE UNITED KINGDOM AT A UNIFORM RATE OF ONE PENNY".

Both the card and the envelope are in blue.



ANTI-GRAHAM WAFERS.
A Cartoon Appearing in Punch.

Anti-Graham Envelope.

The Anti-Graham envelope, described under the caricatures, while resembling the two pence envelope (being blue) is often mistaken as a caricature thereof. This was issued at a later date (1844) and for another purpose, and really comes under the head of Comic Envelopes. It is a cartoon or a lampoon on the then Home Secretary, Sir James Graham. Under his instruction private mail was opened (censored) at that time in order to trap individuals who wrote adversely of the Government or were, as then thought, to be plotting against the Government. This opening of private mail was not accepted meekly and it caused such a furore that Punch, through the editor, Mark Lemon, engaged Leech to draw a caricature, which the latter did. They were printed and sold July 13, 1844 but the caricature never appeared in Punch. In addition an Anti-Graham Wafer was printed to be pasted on private mail in order to attempt to discourage this tinkering. These wafers are exceedingly rare and the author was fortunate enough to obtain an original sheet which is herewith illustrated with a bit of cartooning. The reader will note that there are different quips and warnings on each of the wafers.



AN ANTI-GRAHAM CARTOON.
Appearing in Punch.

Before completing this article, the author wishes to call attention to and to apologize for an error of names in the first installment. In Vol. 18, p. 97, on lines 6, 15 and 20 in place of the name, Major Evans, the name should be H. Cole (later Sir Henry) and on lines 30, 43, 46, 49 and 52 the name should be R. Hill (later Sir Rowland). An unfortunate error of interpretation.

Some Additional Notes on the Mulreadys

We quote from a letter written to Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones, by J. Stelfox Gee, F.R.P.S.L., of Manchester, England, carrying some comments and valuable additional information on the Mulreadys.

My dear Mr. Lees-Jones,

I am exceedingly obliged to you for your very kind loan of the January and April numbers of the **Collectors Club Philatelist,** and was very glad to have the opportunity of reading the two articles on the Mulreadys and their Caricatures, also to know that Dr. Radasch is trying to interest the American collectors in their history.

He is slightly in error in his second paragraph of the January number, where he states "The earliest form of Government Postal Papers and prepaid postage is represented by the Mulready Envelope and Cover" (greatly as I should like it to be so) as the Wrapper issued by New South Wales in 1838 antedates them by 2 years, and while on the subject of the paper used, known as "Dickinson" paper, which he states "was made by the inventor Mr. Dickinson" for making thick paper by pressing two sheets together during the course of manufacture, and it was between two such sheets that he inserted the silk threads in 1830",—so far this is quite correct, but it was certainly not this thick paper which was used for the printing of the Mulready. In this 1830 process two cylinders, revolving in opposite directions were used, but in 1839 (at the time when Rowland Hill's proposals were very much to the front), Mr. Dickinson invented a process in which only one cylinder was required, forming one layer only of pulp on it. This patent, No. 8242, was described as a new mode of introding threads into the paper manufactured by machinery during the formation of the paper so that a certain number of threads may be inserted near to one side of the sheet and other threads be inserted at the same time nearer to the reverse side of it, in combination with which process it is also possible to introduce at the same time, other threads in the middle of the paper. It was the paper produced by the machine which was used for the Mulreadys.

The illustrations and descriptive matter referring to the Mulreadys are excellent as are also the Caricatures, and on these latter I am glad to be able to throw a little light—in the 2nd caricature illustrated, that of Hablot (not Halbot) K. Browne, "Phiz", who I think was of French parentage, Dr. Radasch refers to the pedestal upon which Britannia is seated, as seeming to be made of 6 crossed layers of table-knives inscribed on each of the exposed handles "FYN SEGALLAC WELL" BRANDEN VAST HODD. This inscription greatly puzzled me as it did Major Evans, but I found the solution in an old London Year Book (1838), which says "Dutch sealing wax," or wax with "BRANDEN WELL EN VAST HOOD" (Burn well and fast hold) impressed on each stick was formerly in great repute, but the legend having been constantly forged was no security against imposition. The best Dutch Sealing-wax usually sold in the shops of London is often worse than that which the inferior manufacturers stamp with the names of many stationers who prefer large profits to a good reputation. It was not an easy matter in 1826 to get a stick of sealing wax that would burn well and hold fast! So the pedestal is built up of sticks of sealing wax and not table knives!

Another little explanation is that of the curious signature of the "Punch" Artist John Doyle, who is responsible for one of the large sized Mulready caricatures. Many of the artists and cartoonists of that day (1840) did not sign their phrasings with their names, but as in the case of John Leach, used a "Totem", Leach's being a leech wriggling in a bottle. Doyle's mark was similar to others who doubled their initials. Doyle's being his initials repeated and a line drawn between, thus I D became with the line between  the old fashioned i being used for j.

I-D

With regard to the coloured varicatures of Mr. Spooner series of 6, the only coloured ones in my collection are Nos. 4 and 6. I have never seen any of the others coloured.

If you think my explanations would be of any interest to the Editor of the **Collectors Club Philatelist**, you are at liberty to send him whatever you think fit—I am not writing to you any carping criticisms, but am anxious to do anything to further the amount of interest in the subject which Dr. Radasch has given such an excellent send off. I see that he proposes later to deal with the Reprints, Gorgeries and Imitations—these I am greatly interested in and have a large collection of them, and if any such articles appear in the **C. C. P.**, I would beg of you to again extend your kindness to me by allowing me to see them.

Hoping that I have not wearied you with this long screed, but one is inclined to be longwinded when his particular and pet subject is broached.

With kindest regards, I am, dear Mr. Lees-Jones,

Yours ever sincerely,

J. SHELFOX GEE.

THE STANDARD CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD, 39th Edition. Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich, England. Price 5/-.

A volume of 918 pages and 7638 Illustrations, total number of stamps listed 69,109. An excellent low cost catalogue for those who are not interested in minor varieties, but desire a catalogue for price comparison with our American Catalogs.

BRIEFMARKEN-KATALOG ZUMSTEIN —EUROPA. 23rd Edition 1940. Price 64 francs, Swiss. Zumstein & Cie, Marktgasse 50, Bern, Switzerland.

The new edition of this well known catalogue of the stamps of Europe has just been received.

It consists of 662 pages with thousands of illustrations. Te text is in German and the prices are in Swiss francs.

A HUNDRED YEARS OF POSTAGE STAMPS, by Patrick Hamilton. Published by Peter Davies Ltd., 38 Bedford Street S., London W. C. 2. Price 8/6 net.

A well illustrated and beautifully printed volume of nearly 300 pages. It consists almost entirely of a compilation from numerous philatelic works and I find hardly any new material in it.

It starts with a short account of Rowland Hill's scheme and the introduction of the first postage stamp on May 6, 1840 and these are short chapters on such hacknied subjects as "Postage Stamp Designs," "Errors and Varieties," "The Hundred Most Valuable Stamps," etc. etc. It should prove a readable book for the novice.

The Railroad Postmarks of France

By Carroll Chase.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, page 229.)

ALGERIE

AFF ALG	Affreville (Alger) à Alger (Alger)
ALG AFF	Alger (Alger) à Affreville (Alger)
ALG BL	Alger (Alger) à Blidah (Alger)
ALG OR	Alger (Alger) à Oran (Oran)
BL ALG	Blidah (Alger) à Alger (Alger)
CONS MER	Constantine (Constantine) à La Mer
CONS PHI	Constantine (Constantine) à Philippeville (Constantine)
MER CONS	La Mer à Constantine (Constantine)
OR ALG	Oran (Oran) à Alger (Alger)
OR ORL	Oran (Oran) à Orléansville (Alger)
OR REL	Oran (Oran) à Relizane (Oran)
ORL OR	Orléansville (Alger) à Oran (Oran)
PHI CONS	Philippeville (Constantine) à Constantine (Constantine)
REL OR	Relizane (Oran) à Oran (Oran)

AN order dated October, 1876 modified and at the same time simplified the postmarks used by the courrier-convoyers. In the new handstamp the name of the station was omitted, the new ones showng the two terminal towns of the run. Thus each employee had but two handstamps, one for each direction, and he was no longer obliged to change them at each station. In fact all he had to do was change the date once a day, and, on many lines to change the figure indicating the trip, 1°, 2°, 3°, etc. The earliest date of use seen is January 29, 1877, for the line between Thiers and Clermont-Ferraud, so they were evidently put into use about that date.

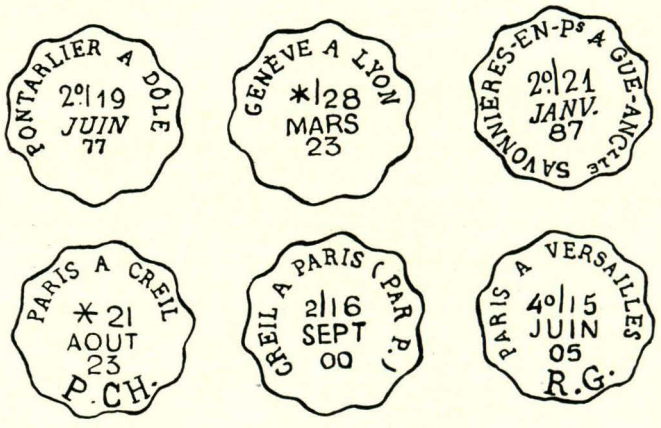


Fig. 50

The first type—referred to as Type I—is shown in figure 50. At the top in small Roman capitals you find the two terminal towns, below this at the left the number of the trip in the twenty-four hours—1°, 2°, 3°, etc., or a star for a single trip. At the right of this is the day of the month, below this the month in letters, and below this again the last two figures of the year-date. The month was at first indicated in slanting letters, but later in straight baton characters. A few long names are found abbreviated, the third postmark in figure 50 meaning "Savonnieres—Enperthois à Gué—Ancerville." Most of the postmarks of the

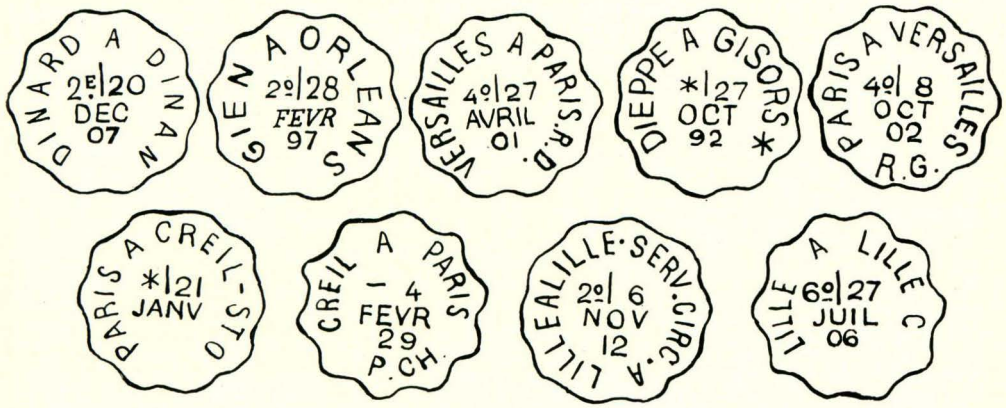


Fig. 51

line between Paris and Creil (Oise) indicated by which one of three routes between these two cities the convoyer passed; P C H meaning "Par Chantilly," P A R P meaning "Par Pontoise," while S T O means "Par St. Ouen"—the third appearing in the Type II postmarks. These indications may be found at the bottom of the postmarks or after the name of the second terminal town. The line between Paris and Versailles had various postmarks, some with the initials R. D. or R. G., meaning "Rive Droite" or "Rive Gauche"—right or left route. Again these may be found at the bottom of the marking or after the name of one of the terminal towns. These Type I postmarks are very popular and are noticeably rarer than the Types II or III.

The second type came into use about 1886—probably at the same time the Type I ambulants began to be changed to Type II. But these new postmarks came into use only when new lines were created, or when the Type I postmarks wore out. It is probable that a certain few of the Type I postmarks are still in use, at any rate they were a very short time ago. None have been made since 1886, so over fifty years of steady use speaks well for their fabrication. The two terminal towns are in black letters (without serifs), the month is still in letters and the diameter of the postmark is somewhat larger than with Type I. See Figure 51 for a few examples of Type II. These exist, though rarely with the month, in sloping letters. One postmark, at least "Dieppe A Gisors" exists with a star after the second terminal town name, while the Paris-Creil markings usually show an indication of the route. The R. D. and R. G. of the Paris-Versailles line are still found. A line starting from Lille, making a circuit around the city and returning to its point of departure, had two odd postmarks. One read "Lille A Lille" with a letter from A to D, and the other is "Lille A Lille Serv. Circ." with a letter from A to F. "Serv. Circ." means "Service Circulaire." I am not sure what the letters represent, but it is probable that each convoyer employed on this line had a letter to identify hm. Figure 52 shows what today might be called a "Maximum Card." The postmark shows the name of the line "Chatillon-Coligny à Nogent s/ Vernisson," while the card shows a photo of the mighty train running on this line.

1904 shows as do the ambulants, the creation of a new type called III. It is larger than Type II, though still in block letters. The month is however indicated in figures instead of letters and there is a star at the bottom of the postmark. Figure 53 shows some of these postmarks. The number of the trip runs from 1 to 7, with a star for the single trip. In a few of the postmarks the number of the trip is placed at the bottom of the postmark, or after the name of the second terminal town.

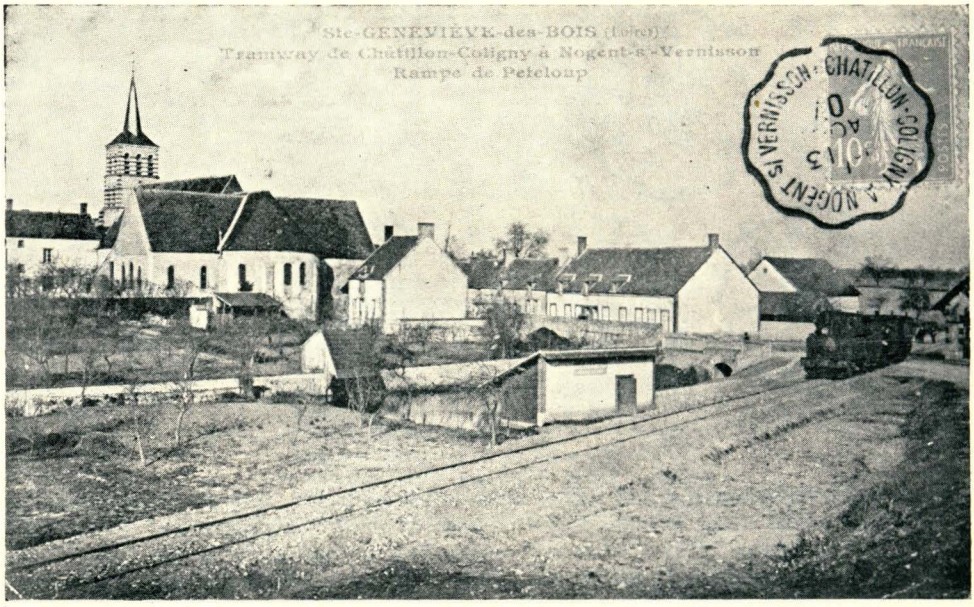

Ste-GENEVIÈVE-des-BOIS (Loiret)
Tramway de Châtillon-Coligny à Nogent-s-Vernisson
Rampe de Pelcloup
FRANÇAISE
CHATILLON-COLIGNY A NOGENT S/ VERNISSON
AC 13

Fig. 52

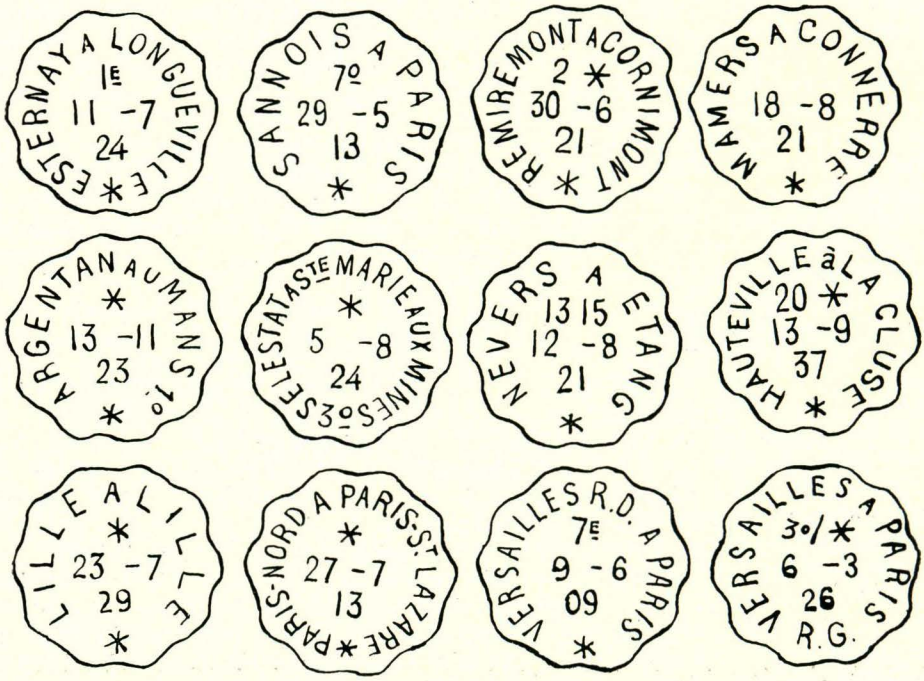

FESTERNAY A LONGUEVILLE
1E
11 -7
24
SANNOIS A PARIS
7e
29 -5
13
REMIREMONT A CORNIMONT
2
30 -6
21
MAMERS A CONNERRE
18 -8
21
ARGENTAN AUMANS
13 -11
23
7e
LES ESTATS STE MARIE AUX MINES
5 -8
24
3e
NEVERS A ETANG
13 15
12 -8
21
HAUTEVILLE à LA CLUSE
20
13 -9
37
LILLE A LILLE
23 -7
29
PARIS-NORD A PARIS-ST. LAZARE
27 -7
13
VERSAILLES R.D. A PARIS
7E
9 -6
09
VERSAILLES A PARIS
30
6 -3
26
R.G.

Fig. 53

A trial was made on several lines to indicate the time the train started on its trip. (See "Nevers A Etang" and "Hauteville A La Cluse"). 13.15 means 1:15 in the afternoon, and 18 means 6 in the afternoon, as all French timetables show the hours from 1 to 24.

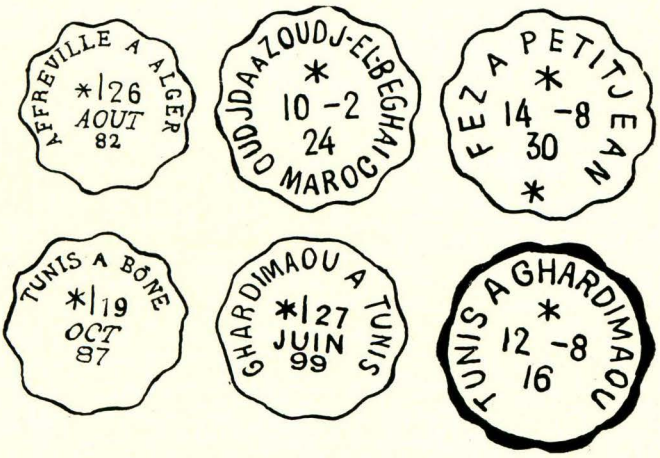


Fig. 54

The "Paris A Dijon A" postmark is one of a few showing a letter at the bottom, from A to F. The explanation is as follows. Some runs were very short and others very long, so to be fair to the employees, each one of six was given a letter which he always used. He had a different run, mixing long and short ones for each of six consecutive days, while the seventh day (like the Lord) he rested from his labors (see Figure 55). These are not common.

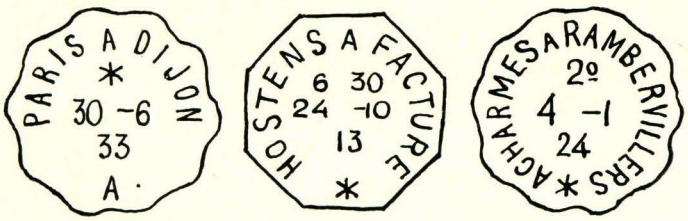


Fig. 55

The Paris-Versailles postmarks are still to be found with R. D. and R. G. The Lille A Lille marking no longer shows a letter, while another somewhat similar line came into existence—"Paris-Nord à Paris-St. Lazare," which ran from one Paris railroad to another and back after a trip out into the suburbs.

In Algeria the courrier-convoyers had successively Types I, II and III postmarks as in France. In Morocco Type III only was used, I believe, in two subtypes—with and without "Maroc" at the bottom of the postmark. In Tunis, I know of but Types II and III, the latter having a very odd frame, circular toward the center of the postmark but ondulated on the outside. There is however a Type I postmark "Tunis A Bône"—from the city of Tunis to Bône (Algeria) which may have been used on letters sent by boat rather than by railroad. See Figure 54 for examples. These are naturally much rarer than the same postmarks of continental France.

There are several errors known amongst the courrier-convoyer postmarks. One line, Hostens A Facture, was given an octagonal postmark exactly the same as used by the day service ambulants at that period. The other errors show misspelled names, of which there are several. The oddest is "Acharmes à Rambervillers." The town is Charmes and not Acharmes, but the man who made the postmark obviously fabricated the "Rambervillers A Charmes" first and then copied the "A" with the Charmes. See Figure 55.

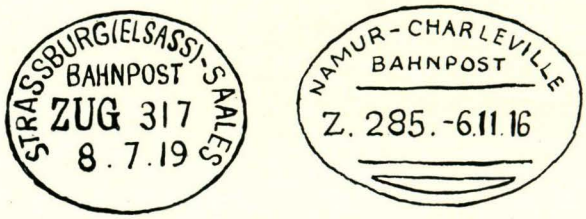


Fig. 56

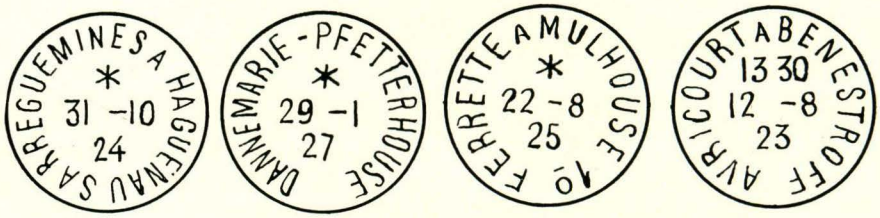


Fig. 57



Fig. 58

The armistice of November 11, 1918 did not stop the use of the oval German courrier-convoyer postmarks in Alsace and Lorraine. In fact they continued in regular use for several months, until the new French postmarks were ready to replace them. French stamps were almost always used, but during the first few days, or perhaps weeks after the armistice, the use of the German stamp was tolerated. These latter are great rarities, while used on French stamps they are scarce enough. See the postmark to the left in Figure 56. In the occupied parts of Belgium and northern France, the Germans created a few lines of courriers-convoyers for their own use, and to a small extent for the use of the population. These are all decidedly rare. The strictly Belgian lines don't belong in this article but the few which ran into France came under our consideration. For an example see the postmark at the right in Figure 56.

When the French got around to making the new postmarks for the lines in Alsace and in Lorraine, for some reason, instead of using the ordinary undu-

lated type, they made them circular, exactly like the present ambulated postmarks, except for the absence of a brigade letter. See Figure 57 for some typical examples. A few show the hour of the train, others the number of the run after the name of the second terminal town, while a very few have a dash instead of an "A" between the two town names.

Note must be made of three trial postmarks, all of which were in use but a very short time on a very few lines, hence being excessively rare. See Figure 58. The first appeared in 1894 and, as far as I know for three lines—Paris-Dreux, Versailles-Paris—R. G. and Caen-Lemans. The O in the postmark stands for "Ordinaire," meaning in the postoffice service, Trip. I have seen but four examples all dated in November, 1904. The second appeared in 1912. I have seen but three lines—Paris-Montargis, Paris-Verneuil-Chaumes and Mâcon-Lyons. These are the large circular postmarks. The third came in 1926 and again I know of but three lines, all in the department of the Nièvre—Clamecy-Toucy, Clamecy-Cosne and Clamecy-Tannay-Châtillon. These include the *number* of the train. If you see any of these don't let them slip by you.

There are few more general facts to note. These postmarks are almost always in black, though blue is not very rare. Violet, purple and even red is found, but these, especially the red, are most unusual. As with the ambulants a few lines have one terminus outside of France in a foreign city near the border. As will be understood certain courrier-convoyers make the same trip as an ambulant, but these employees in this case were on local trains making all stops. All courrier-convoyer postmarks are found cancelling the stamps from April 1st, 1876 on. They may also occasionally be found on the back of letters which were handled by more than one courrier-convoyer.

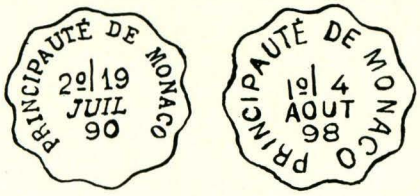


Fig. 59

The first and only list of these lines was made by Monsieur Langlois and appeared in *Le Postillon* from June, 1910 to September, 1912. Unfortunately these numbers are practically unobtainable. I have carefully remade this list, nearly doubling it, but it is far too long to print here. I have recorded about 2800 lines in France and seventy-odd in Algeria. All told about 3000 lines exist or have existed, or if the two directions are counted separately, we have about 6000. I hope someday to be able to publish this list as there is considerable interest in these attractive postmarks. France is, and more especially once was, a very close network of railroads, but a great many of the small lines have been replaced by the auto-buses and many more soon will be. So the moment is ripe to collect them. They are mostly very inexpensive and make a fine showing, especially when mounted with maps. The odd values and commemoratives stand out. For a few dollars one may have a representative lot.

One more note. Until about 1885 when Monaco first issued her own stamps —or about that date—all letters given to the courrier-convoyers at the Monaco railroad station received the French courrier-convoyer postmarks. This is true of a few letters even after that date. But about this time appeared the postmarks shown in Figure 59, the Type I to begin with and the Type II later. I haven't seen Type III but it may exist. These postmarks to be sure are Monagasque and not French, but were used by the French courrier-convoyers, so may be included here. They are not especially rare.

(To be continued.)

TRANSLATIONS FROM KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

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German South West Africa

(Deutsch-Sudwestafrika—Afrique Sud-Ouest Allemand.)

German Currency.—Map on p. 233.

Author, DR. MUNK.

Translation by DR. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, No. 3, page 243.)

OVERPRINTED STAMPS

With reference to Proofs of the following overprinted issue and the so-called Berne 1st issue with overprint A1, readers may be referred to the corresponding section on German New Guinea (p. 134 of the original. J. H. H. P.).

In Jan., 1897 the State Printing Office overprinted, in the first instance, 2 sheets of the 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50 pf. values for submission to the Imperial Post Office. These sheets had "Deutsch-Neu-Guinea", "Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika", "Marschall-Inseln", "Togo" and "Kamerun" overprinted in such a way that each horizontal row of stamps comprised two strips of five with the above mentioned overprints in the sequence given; twice in each row therefore a stamp with the overprint "Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika" occurs *se tenant* with one on its left with the overprint "Deutsch-New-Guinea" and one on its right with the overprint "Marschall-Inseln".

On these proof strips, of which a few museum specimens came on the market, the overprint A1 is diagonally at an angle of 45°; in the definitive issue (see below) the overprint is more steeply inclined, at an angle of 56°.

In Feb., 1897 the Universal Postal Union in Berne was supplied with 8 sheets of each value and in March 2 further complete sheets of each of the values, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 pf. were overprinted with Opt. A1. These all had the more upright overprint as in the case of the stamp subsequently issued for sale.

The overprinting of the Berne stamps is heavily impressed; the colour is gray-brown in the case of the 3 pf. stamps and pale orange in the case of the 25 pf. stamps. The original sheets are throughout left-hand panes with marginal imprint IIIA (see Pg. 295). Some 1,000 copies of these stamps, including even whole sheets, came on the market; a few Berne stamps have also been brought into the used category by philatelists having them either postmarked to order or even genuinely postally used.

The subsequently prepared proof-blocks of Dec., 1899, such as are described under German New Guinea, were not issued with overprint A1 in the case of G. S. W. A., but with the later overprint A2 *(q. v.)*.

1897 (about May-June). Postage stamps of the German Empire issue of 1889, with steeply inclined, black overprint of the name of the territory of usage, spelt in 3 parts "Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika."



1	3 Pf.	(a)	grey-brown
		(b)	bright brown, yellow-brown
		(c)	brown
2	5 Pf.		bright green, green
3	10 Pf.		carmine-rose, rose-carmine
4	20 Pf.		blue, deep blue
		Not issued in the territory of use.	
I	**25 Pf.**	**(a)**	**pale orange, heavy overprint (Berne printing)**
		(b)	**orange (shades, red-orange, dark red-orange), overprint heavy, light or moderate**
II	**50 Pf.**	**(a)**	**chocolate brown, heavy overprint (Berne printing)**
		(b)	**chocolate brown (shades), pale chocolate brown, overprint heavy or moderate (June 1898 ?)**

After the final consignment of non-overprinted stamps had been sent to G. S. W. A. on March 26, 1896 there was sent out from Hamburg on March 5, 1897 a consignment of Money Orders to the nominal value of 2,300 marks and on May 10 another to the value of 68,000 marks. It has not been definitely settled whether the new, overprinted, postage stamps were included with the March or with the May consignment.

From this first delivery 3 pf. stamps were not issued to all postal establishments. (At Hohewarte, as has already been mentioned, No. 1 was *never* issued), and for 50 pf. stamps the Protectorate had still to depend entirely on the non-overprinted German stamps.

The stamps Nos. 1-4 officially sent to, and genuinely used in, the protectorate have all, or very nearly all, fine or only moderately heavy overprints, as compared with the thick, heavily impressed overprints of the Berne printing.

On June 14, 1898 the Imperial Post Office agreed as a matter of principle, on representations from the State printing office, to a new overprint, A2, with "Deutsch-Südwestafrika" spelt in two parts, but, for the purely philatelic ends of the Imperial Postal Museum, there was, in the latter part of the same month, another printing made of Nos. 1-4 and I and II, amounting to 7,000 specimens (see below). Ostensibly, like the Berne printing, this had throughout a heavy overprint.

According to official information these "museum printings" were done between June 18th and the 30th, 1898. On July 1, 5,000 specimens were set aside by the Museum for exchange and sale purposes, and later a further 2,000, from "printer's waste" were added to this. From 1900 onwards most of these 7,000 stamps found their way from the museum into trade. This re-issue at the instance of the Imperial Postal Museum is called by Ohrt a "reprint" and not without justification. The plates for the new overprint were completed only after June 14, on which date two blocks, of six each of every denomination, were submitted to the Imp. P. O. for their approval. It is uncertain whether these blocks had the steep overprint (as eventually issued), or the diagonal overprint. In the latter case they would have to be termed "essays" not "trial printings", as the issued stamps have the steep overprint. Furthermore, very soon afterwards, viz., on July 20, 1898 the State Printing Works handed over a supply of stamps for the Protectorate, consisting entirely of sheets with the new overprint A2.

In any case the stamps of the supplementary museum printing are only of minor philatelic interest, like the Berlin post-war issues of stamps for the German colonies and offices abroad (which could at any rate be bought by any and every one at the Berlin counter). It is therefore of some importance, as in the case of the post-war issues, to describe the special characteristics by which single unused stamps of any denomination can be definitely allotted to the category of Berne printings, Museum printings, or regular issue, as the case may be.

This would be possible, at any rate for whole sheets or marginal parts of sheets if the printings sent to the colony had actually all had either light or medium overprints, and above all, if the stamps of the supplementary museum printings had truly all had heavy overprints. Then it would merely have been a case of distinguishing between the two groups of printings with heavy overprint—the first printing of February-March, 1897 on the one hand and the supplementary museum printings on the other. This is actually possible for most denominations, either by the shade of the original stamps, by differences in the kind of sheet employed for overprinting, or by the presence or absence of certain defects in the printing of the overprint on certain stamps of the sheet.

The *3 pf.* sheets of the Berne printing, for example, were all grey-brown in colour, whilst the 3 pf. stamps with heavy overprint from a later period were partly grey-brown, partly yellow-brown, and partly simple (dark) brown. Stamps of the two latter shades with heavy overprint must as a matter of course belong to the museum printing. The grey-brown Berne sheets have marginal imprint of Type IIIA (generally speaking, for all denominations of the Berne printing, only left-hand panes with marginal imprint IIIA were used, and the control mark, when such is present on left-hand panes, is always in violet) whilst grey-brown sheets, with heavy overprint, of the later museum printing have the marginal imprint of Type IIIB. (For illustrations of these marginal imprints see original, Vol. I, p. 905). Lastly all the 3 pf. sheets of the later period have defects in the overprint on certain stamps which are never present in the Berne printing.

In the case of the *25 pf.* denomination the differentiation of the Berne printing from the supplementary Museum printing is still easier. The latter shows various shades of orange to dark red-orange but never that particular pale orange shade which is so characteristic of the Berne printing. Also here again there is the use of different kinds of sheets and the absence in the Berne overprints of certain faults present in the museum printing, etc.

Conditions throughout, however, are not always so simple and unequivocal.

In the first place the overprint in the genuinely issued stamps is not always fine, it is sometimes medium heavy, and occasionally (in the 3 pf. denomination particularly) individual stamps may show a really heavy overprint. These stamps at any rate may show any gradation from fine to heavy overprint.

Other characteristics of the early printings of the genuinely issued stamps are (1) a defective "k" on stamp No. 22, (2) the head of the "r" flattened on No 66, (3) a slight defect in the upper loop of the "s" of "west" on No. 90. These defects, however, particularly that on No. 22 are usually not present on the later printings of the genuinely issued stamps with light or moderately heavy overprints and that on No. 22 may even be lacking on the printings with undoubtedly light overprint.

To this complication must be added another, even more weighty circumstance, which makes sharp distinctions still more difficult.

The "Museum Printings", which were never genuinely issued for use, have *not* all heavy overprints; there are sheets (small part-printings) with moderately heavy or even quite light overprints. This is proved by the following fact:—No overprinting of the 25 and 50 pf. denominations with Opt. A1 was done for genuine issue and use; they were only overprinted in the first printing of Feb.-Mar., 1897 for Berne, and, later, for the purpose of being sold by the Imperial Postal Museum. We have therefore in these two denominations the ideal case looked for, in that they were definitely only printed for these two specific purposes. Nevertheless we have seen sheets of both values with moderately heavy overprints, and 25 pf. stamps with definitely fine, light overprints. It follows therefore that amongst the overprinted supplementary museum printings (of June 1898, but possibly also somewhat earlier or later) there must have been sheets with moderately heavy and with fine overprints.

It is believed that, nominally for museum purposes, there was only, after March 1898, the one printing done, as described above, in the latter part of June, 1898. In this printing, of all values, there were only 6x70=420 sheets overprinted. This was probably one day's or at most a two-days' job.

On the other hand it must be pointed out that even one and the same denomination was not all finished off at one operation but must have been done in several (perhaps numerous) small batches or part-printings.

In the first place the 25 and 50 pf. sheets of the "Museum Printings" are not nearly all of one shade; they show numerous and striking varieties in shade, especially in the case of the 25 pf. denomination. At the same time there are variations in the execution of the overprint in both values, as has already been described above.

Moreover, the brown (dark brown) sheets of the 3 pf. denomination with heavy overprint, which likewise can only belong to the museum printings, are partly left-hand panes with marginal imprint IIIA and blue control imprint, partly right-hand panes with marginal imprint IIIB and violet control imprint.[1]

This of itself allows one to infer that there was more than one printing, as no printer would change over from left-hand to right-hand panes during one continuous printing operation. Such a change would necessarily have made a new register. On the other hand these right-hand and left-hand panes of 3 pf. stamps must have been printed with the Plate of Opt. A1 in exactly the same state, for both show on stamp No. 49 the "e" of "Deutsch" with a very defective head, a fault which we had previously found only on 50 pf. sheets with medium overprint.

The case of an overprinted issue, or a particular denomination of the same, being made or reprinted for museum purposes in a number of small printings, is by no means unique. In the last printing of the 1893 issue of German East Africa, which was also made purely for museum purposes and which alone shows the notable errors in the overprint of wide and narrow spacing (See "Deutsch-Ostafrika" p. 163) we have seen that this error occurs in one and the same denomination sometimes on stamp No. 5 of the right-hand pane and sometimes on stamp No. 55 of the left-hand pane; whilst in another denomination some of the sheets show a certain overprint error on a certain stamp and other sheets show a different error on another stamp, the first error not being present on them.

Obviously a case like the museum printings of G. S. W. A., only in the latter instance one is doubly surprised after the statement by the State Printing Office that all 7,000 specimens of the 6 values came from the one museum printing of June, 1898.

There remains only the possibility that before or after the "final" museum-printing there were other small batches of overprinted issues made for the museum. Perhaps in some cases, like those in March, 1897, these part-printings consisted only of a very few sheets.

These small part-printings, ordered by the Imperial Postal Museum from the State Printing Office on the grounds simply of contemporary demand, when were they made?

From the best informed quarter, which was really interested only in the opposing statement, we have been assured most definitely that in the case of the 25 and 50 pf. denominations, the stamps which come most into the limelight in this connection, after the 1,000 specimens printed in Feb.-Mar., 1897 there were no more printed before June 1898, *i.e.* before the officially issued museum-printing, but that the Imperial Postal Museum had several small reprintings done by the State Printing Office after June, 1898.

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(1) These right-hand 3-pf panes, which Friedemann does not appear to have seen, are noteworthy in two other respects: (a) they were the first 3 pf. sheets we had seen with marginal imprint IIIB and, (b) they bore on the right-hand margin the Plate (Double-Plate) Number 2, whilst otherwise sheets with marginal imprint IIIB have no plate number (See Vol. I of original, pp. 913-914.)

Against this is the explicit statement of the State Printing Office that after the June, 1898 overprinting no further museum-printings with Opt. A1 were made. (Such further small part-printings must, in the circumstances, be regarded as plain reprints).

It is impossible on the information available to decide whether these supplementary small museum-printings were done only before or after June, 1898, or, perhaps, both before and after. The fact, however, that there were museum-printings additional to the main one of June, 1898 may be taken as proved by our researches.

The 25 and 50 pf. with Opt. A1, printed in June, 1898 in quantities of 7,000 each, and which form the main theme of the above discussion, existed up till then only with the first overprint of Feb.-Mar., 1897, in which state they had never been sent out officially to the colony.

They were at first not sold to dealers by the Imp. Postal Museum. It was only in the latter part of 1900 that, for the first time, a large lot was sold by the museum (at a high figure) to a Hamburg dealer, and, we have reason to believe, only in connection with the appearance of the 25 pf. stamp of the next issue (with Opt. A2), of which the said dealer had bespoken a large quantity from Imp. P. O. III, but had not received them from the Colonial Post Office concerned, on account of machinations on the part of a competitor. Later, nearly the whole of the Museum-printing was sold to a Berlin firm.

In 1901 numerous 25 and 50 pf. stamps were sent to the colony by various private individuals and as these stamps were valid there up till the end of October, 1901, not only were they postmarked, but quite a few went genuinely through the post on ordinary or registered letters.

Ohrt (Ill. Ztschr. für Kolonial-Markenkunde, 1910, p. 129) records such covers with 20, 25 and 50 pf. stamps from Seeis, dated 5-6-01; somewhat later the firm of Kosack sent 50 pf. stamps to G. S. W. A., which during the month of August were used on letters sent from Swakopmund, some of them addressed to the firm itself, in Berlin, some of them to an address in Kiel. Registered letters with 25 (+5) pf. stamps were sent in August from Windhoek to an address in Charlottenburg.

In all these cases the 25 or 50 pf. stamps belonged to the museum printing not to the Berne printing, although, of course, one cannot exclude the possibility that stamps of these denominations and of the Berne printing might have been sent to the colony by some private individual and been postmarked, or even genuinely postally used there. If so, however, it would probably have been done at a somewhat earlier date. (Beware of subsequent cancellations by complaisance, in which no date is visible!)

We have seen (from different sources) two unsevered sheets of the 25 and 50 pf. denominations of the so-called Berne 1st issue, as well as several smaller blocks, but beyond these very few stamps of this printing have found their way into collections or have come on the market.

Single specimens of the 25 pf. Berne printing can be recognized by their characteristic pale orange colour and their very heavy overprint; the paper, moreover, has a yellowish tint, probably from the long storage. There are 25 pf. stamps of the museum printings of almost the same pale orange shade, but fortunately they can be distinguished by the fact that the overprint is fine or medium, not heavy.

The 25 pf. stamps of the museum printings are partly orange in colour, partly bright orange, reddish orange or even dark red orange; light and medium overprints seem to occur only on stamps of the first mentioned shade.

The 50 pf. stamps of the Berne printing have quite a distinct shade, differentiating them from most of those of the museum printings, which are partly reddish and partly pale reddish in tint. The distinction, however, is only certain by direct comparison and cannot be said to be unequivocal. The supplementary overprinted 50 pf. stamps may have medium overprints, but probably do not occur with really fine overprints.

Whilst the Imperial Postal Museum provided itself with remainders for museum purposes by having the supplementary printing of June 1898 made, there were in the colony remainders with Opt. A1 waiting to be used up.

The 10, 20 and 50 pf. denominations of the next issue came into circulation in the latter part of 1898; the 3 and 5 pf. values only about the beginning of 1900. But a using-up of the old issue, or of certain denominations thereof, was permitted for quite a long time at some postal establishments after the latter part of 1898 or beginning of 1899.

At Outjo, for example, according to Starke, right into 1899 there were still only stamps with Opt. A1 on sale (together with non-overprinted 50 pf. stamps); Khanrivier was still using 10 pf. stamps with Opt. A1 at the end of January, 1899 (for which reason 10 pf. stamps with Opt. A2 are very scarce with the Khanrivier postmark, as that office closed down in April, 1899); at Jakalswater the 5 pf. stamps with Opt. A1 were only used up at the end of July, 1899 and here the 50 pf. non-overprinted stamps were in use till well on in 1900; etc., etc.

The issue with Opt. A1 was declared invalid for postage on October 31, 1901, at the same time as the next issue with Opt. A2.



1898 (1st half of October)—1899. (For No. 9, see below). Stamps of the German Empire issue of 1889 overprinted deeply in black with the name of the territory of usage as before, but the overprint, A2, is a new one, Deutsch-Südwestafrika being spelt in two parts, instead of in three parts as in Overprint A1.

5 3 Pf. (a) light brown, light yellow-brown (about beginning of 1900)
(b) (light) reddish brown
(c) (dark) brown
6 5 Pf. light green, green (about beginning of 1900)
7 10 Pf. rose-carmine, carmine (October, 1899). Bisects, diagonal upper right to lower left, horizontal and vertical.
8 20 Pf. blue, pale blue (October 1899)
9 25 Pf. orange (end of October, 1899), reddish orange (middle of 1900)
10 50 Pf. chocolate brown, pale chocolate brown (October, 1899)

After the change in the spelling of the overprint had been decided upon (probably to be in conformity with the spelling in use at the Foreign Office) the State Printing Office on June 14, 1898 submitted for approval to the Imperial Post Office two sheets each of all the six values (6 stamps in each sheet). Nothing is known of the final fate of one sheet of each denomination, except that it did *not* go back to the State Printing Office with the approval note. We found in the Elster collection a set of stamps of 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 pf. denominations (the 25 being dark orange in colour) which, unlike any of the issued stamps, had the overprint diagonally instead of being steeply inclined—it seems not unlikely that these stamps came from the missing proof-blocks (there are no similar specimens in the Imperial Postal Museum).

If that supposition be correct the proof-blocks of Opt. A2 would have had diagonal overprints just as the strips-of-five proofs of the first issue had Opt. A1 diagonally as against the steeper overprint on the definitely issued stamps.

About the end of 1899, ostensibly because of forged overprints appearing, there were so-called proofs made in blocks of 2x10 of almost all denominations, in which the overprints of 10 Protectorates were all overprinted together, just as in the case of the real proofs in strips of five of January, 1897. In these blocks (which likewise reached the public in small numbers, through the Imperial Postal Museum) the stamps with the overprint Deutsch-Südwestafrika occur with Deutsch-Neu-Guinea on the left, Samoa on the right and Togo vertically. These subsequently made blocks have nothing whatever to do with the production of the issue itself, however. (See Deutsch-Neu-Guinea, pp. 134-5).

The first printing was handed over from the State Printing Office on July 20, 1898 and on the 22nd a first consignment with Opt. A2 was already on its way to G. S. W. A.

According to Ohrt the 10 and 50 pf. denominations (the latter of which directly superseded 50 pf. stamps without overprint) were first put on sale at Windhoek in October, 1898; according to the same authority the new 20 pf. stamps were only put into circulation in December, 1898 although Friedemann says they also were given out in October. The 3 pf. and 5 pf. values were first sold about the beginning of 1900. At the smaller postal establishments particular denominations were only gradually brought into use as required; but 3 pf. stamps were only issued to the individual office for the first time during the course of 1899.

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25 pf. stamps. This denomination, which so far had never been sent officially to G. S. W. A., because there was no real need for that particular value, was not included in the July, 1898 sending from Germany, as it had not been indented for from Windhoek.

In August, 1899 the "Germania-Ring" (a large collectors' club) intimated to Imp. P. O. III in Berlin that it wished to purchase large numbers of certain stamps in the colonies and in its "want list" included 800 of the 25 pf. values of G. S. W. A., to be used for franking registered printed matter such as the club's publications. (Before the opening of the so-called "Colonial Counter" in Berlin this method of ordering stamps was in vogue amongst dealers and others and such bespeak orders were usually executed by the postal administration as they prevented any sudden using up of any particular denomination in the colony).

The 25 pf. stamps for this order (see German-Berichte, Vol. II, p. 183) were printed in the first half of September, 1899 and reached Windhoek on Oct. 26, 1899. Through some circumstances, however, the stamps were not delivered by the Director of Posts in Windhoek to the representative of the Germania-Ring but to some entirely different person, who, later, obligingly sold back a small batch of them to the Director of Posts. None of these 800 stamps were sold over the counter in the ordinary way of business but undoubtdly genuinely used specimens of them are known, dated 1-11-99 and in February, 1900 the Director of Posts himself franked a number of registered letters with the stamps which he had bought back. These covers, each with a 25 pf. and a 5 pf. stamp, were sent by him to a friend in Hamburg-Einsbüttel and in this way the 25 pf. stamps did do genuine postal duty. A number of these covers soon afterwards came on to the market through the Hamburg addressee.

In the first half of 1900 a further 3,000 stamps were indented for, partly at Windhoek for the Germania-Ring, and partly at Keetmanshoop for a Hamburg dealer. These orders were accepted and the requisite numbers of stamps sent to the respective post offices, but again, apparently through some rivals' machinations, the stamps seem to have found their way into the possession of others than the representatives of those ordering them.

However, in consequence of the frequent enquiries for 25 pf. stamps, both in Berlin and in the colony, the postal administration in Windhoek itself asked for them and in June, 1900 they were definitely put on sale over the counter in Windhoek, and at a slightly later date in Keetmanshoop. No. 9 can therefore be reckoned as genuinely issued for general use in the middle of 1900.

Although in succeeding months further large lots of 25 pf. stamps were ordered by dealers and speculators, the issue of this value (whose sending to and employment in the colony from beginning to end served only philatelic ends) remained a comparatively small one and prices for specimens have remained consistently high. The first 800 specimens sent officially to Windhoek in the latter part of 1899, can be distinguished, from the later printings according to *Germania-Berichte,* by their very fine overprint.

As in the case of the previous issue, the most varied sheets were used for overprinting with Opt. A2. Some had marginal imprint IIIA, some marginal imprint IIIB and, in either case, right-hand or left-hand panes may have been employed. Also, as other sheet differentiating characters there are such points to be noted as:—vertical or horizontal comb perforation; various appearances of the plate numbers on the right margins of the right-hand panes; blue or violet control imprints etc. Distinction of the various printings is possible by a consideration of these various characters together with the shades of the original stamps.

The overprints themselves vary in character from fine to markedly heavy or greasy, with all gradations in between. Heavy and greasy overprints may both be found on one and the same sheet. Light overprints are, generally speaking, characteristic of the earlier printings.

A few small defects occur in the printing of the overprint, but there are none so distinct and constant that they can be used as determining characteristics for particular printings or groups of printings. The differentiation of particular printings in this issue is in any case a matter of purely philatelic interest and is in no way so important as in the case of the previous issue.

Bisects. The supply of 5 pf. stamps ran out at Keetmanshoop in June-July, 1900. The postmaster there, an active Postal Assistant by name of Doms, resorted to issuing postcards over the counter, dividing 10 pf. stamps in half and himself affixing the halves to the postcards.

The bisecting of the 10 pf. stamps was usually done diagonally, sometimes vertically, only in very few instances horizontally.

Postcards already prepared with bisected stamps by the public were returned by Doms. It is understood that most of the cards prepared by himself, which went through the post in an approved manner, were sent by members of the Protectorate troops to their families in Germany. We have Doms' own statement that these bisects were not used for any other purpose than for franking postcards.

In July, 1900 and later, in September, large quantities of postcards with bisected 10 pf. stamps were postmarked and sent off to Germany in parcels. These were done by private individuals, purely for speculative dealing; the cards were either addressd to certain firms in Leipzig, Hanover or Berlin, or were left unaddressed so that an address could be put in later by any dealer. Suchlike manufactured articles not sent as individual pieces through the post, are, of course philatelically worthless.

On the other hand there are postcards, mostly, if not all, dated in Sept., 1900, which are philatelically interesting. Because of a lack of stamps a cash fee of 5 pf. was charged, this being put to account and the cards marked with a special frank. Such cards show one or other of the two following franks, in violet from a rubber handstamp:—

(a) 5 Pf. bezahlt (5 pf. paid) / Postassistent (Postal Assistant) in two lines with the signature "Doms" in manuscript between them, or

(b) In 4 lines "Franko verrechnet durch / Einnahme-Nachweisung in / Keetmanshoop Doms (in MS) / Postassistent" which may be translated as "Postage accounted for by checked receipt in Keetmanshoop-Doms. Postal Assistant."

On October 31, 1901 the stamps with Opt. A2, as well as all other German Empire stamps of Types 9 and 10, overprinted or non-overprinted, were declared invalid for postage. For two months therefore stamps of the two Forerunner issues and stamps with Overprints A1 and A2 were valid simultaneously with the definitive issue of the ship pattern.

The remainders with Opt. A2 still present in the colony at the time of demonetization were returned to the Imperial Post Office and later were sold to a Berlin firm of stamp dealers.

January, 1901. (In Berlin on Dec. 17, 1900, on the occasion of the opening of the "Colonial Counter"). Types 1 and 2. Definitive issue, the so-called ship pattern (the "Hohenzollern" under full steam). The pfennig values typographed, monocoloured or bicoloured, on white or on coloured paper, perf. 14 : 14¼. The mark values engraved from copper plate, monocoloured or bicoloured, perf. 26 : 17 perforations.





11	3	Pf. dull dark brown
12	5	Pf. green
13	10	Pf. carmine
14	20	Pf. ultramarine, blue
15	25	Pf. reddish orange or dark red orange and black on yellow
16	30	Pf. reddish orange and black on salmon
17	40	Pf. lake and black
18	50	Pf. purple and black on salmon
19	80	Pf. carmine and black on rose
20	1	Mk. carmine red
21	2	Mk. dark blue
22	3	Mk. violet black
23	5	Mk. black and carmine

For the production of the first printing of the typographed stamps of this issue in Aug.-Sept., 1900 see under "Deutsch-Neu-Guinea" p. 136. As was the case with all the ship pattern stamps they were issued in Berlin at the opening of the Colonial Counter on Dec. 17, 1900, several weeks before the date of their issue in the colony itself.

For a description of the preparation of the plates, etc., of the typographed stamps, see Vol. I, p. 913, and of the engraved stamps, Vol. I, p. 919.

The surface printed stamps were printed in large sheets each made up of two smaller sheets of 100 stamps each, arranged 10x10. The top margins of the sheets have indicator numerals, while the other margins have the usual border of fine lines. On the lower margins of the sheets, below stamps 91-95 and 96-100 there is the marginal imprint "Deutsch-Südwestafrika". In the monocoloured stamps this is printed in the colour of the particular stamp; in the bicoloured stamps it is printed in the black of the centre plate.

The rows of lines on the margins occur in the monocoloured stamps both in the pattern described in Vol. I, p. 913 as Marginal Imprint IIIC and in the older-style Marginal Imprint IIIB (see illustration I p. 905); in the bicoloured stamps the Marginal Imprint is always of type IIIA (illustr. I, 905). We have not seen any Index Numbers (Double-Plate Numbers) on sheets with Marginal Imprint IIIC (compare the corresponding remark under "Deutsch-Neu-Guinea").

In the bicoloured typographed stamps there is to be found here also on the left margin of all left-hand panes the number "128" printed in the colour of the frame. The significance of this figure has never been ascertained.

The Control Imprint (see Vol. I, p. 901) in this issue appears only to occur in violet. The perforation is sometimes vertical and sometimes horizontal comb perforation.

The printers' sheets of the engraved stamps, like those of German New Guinea and German East Africa, had at least 2 panes consisting of 5 horizontal rows of 4 stamps each. Also like them the margins were always perforated through either on both sides or on the right-hand side only, never on the left-hand side only.

The red colour of the 5 mark stamps has stained much of the paper red under the influence of the tropical climate and in the typographed stamps the gum and paper of sheets which were a long time in Africa are usually somewhat yellowed.

2 pf. stamps of the ship pattern, of a bluish-grey colour, exist only in proof condition; these proofs were made in blocks of 2x2 together with similar proofs of Samoa, Caroline Is., and Cameroons (all likewise in blocks of 2x2) so they made altogether sheets of 16 stamps each, but there is nothing larger than blocks of 4 of the 2 pf. proofs of any individual one of these four colonies. The perforation, paper and gum of these 2 pf. proofs correspond exactly with those of the issued stamps of the same pattern.

Bisects of the 10 pf. stamp (No. 13) from Kubub, Swakopmund and Windhoek in 1905-06 and from Lüderitzbucht in 1907 are simply philatelic speculations without authorization and completely without any justification or need for their use. According to Friedemann it is doubtful even if these specimens really travelled through the post at all. Some similar bisects have been seen from Swakopmund overprinted "5pf." with a rubber handstamp.

A large batch of the remainders of this unwatermarked issue was put up for auction by the Imperial Post Office in Sept., 1921; other lots were sold outright from June, 1919 onwards (Friedemann gives exact quantities, p. 42). Used copies of the high values, taken off parcel cards, etc., were officially auctioned from December, 1910 onwards; later, such stamps formed part of the numerous lots of German colonial stamps which were sold by the Imperial Postal Museum to a philatelist in Milan in Nov., 1923.

THE FIELD POST DURING THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE BONDELZWARTS, HERREROS AND HOTTENTOTS— NOV., 1903 TO 31 DEC. 1907

The Field Post in the war with the Bondelzwart-Hottentots in the S. E. of the Protectorate commenced operations with the departure of troops from Keetmanshoop in the latter half of November, 1903. These troops were from the outset provided with "Field Postcards" by the postal agency at Keetmanshoop.

These "Field Postcards", used throughout the whole of the campaign, were made in Windhoek by changing the heading "Postkarte" (Postcard) of the ordinary postcards into "Feld-Postkarte" (Field Postcard). This was done by a rubber handstamp "Feld". Two patterns were employed, one small, in violet; the other large, in blue. The field postcards were sent from Windhoek to Keetmanshoop where they were stamped with the official seal of the postal agency. They were then distributed to the troops, partly directly to those in the neighbourhood, and partly by sending to Warmbad for delivery to those serving in the more southerly part of the field of operations. Until the setting up of special Field Post Stations these field postcards were cancelled when they were handed in again at Warmbad or Keetmanshoop, as the case might be.

About the end of Dec., 1903 a special Field Post Station was established and for cancelling postal matter this station used "Wanderstempel V" (see p. 240) supplemented by a handstamp impression "Feld-Poststation" in black or in violet.

This Field Post Station also forwarded ordinary or registered letters, etc. and sold postage stamps for such missives as were not being sent northwards through German territory but southwards via Ramansdrift and thence by the

British post through Cape Colony. The postage stamps on such mail were not cancelled by the Field Post Station however, but at Keetmanshoop on passing through the agency there.

After the departure of Governor Leutwein for the north, where, in January, 1904, the big rising of the Hereros took place, this Field Post Station was closed down, the date being, at latest, in the beginning of February.

Directly after the outbreak of the Herero rising in January, 1904 the Field Post arrangements were regularized by agreement with the Imperial Post Offic on January 20. For the mobile field postal service in the Protectorate a Field Post Office was established at Okahandja on March 4, 1904 and in the same month Field Post Station No. 1 was put into operation. Later there followed Field Post Stations Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5. The cancelling stamps of these stations were of the same type as those used in the Field Post in China. (See original Vol. II p. 97), but that of No. 5 is only known in manuscript.

As soldiers and auxiliary services in the field were allowed free postage for postcards, letters up to 50g. in weight, and money orders up to 800 marks, postage stamps of ship pattern with postmarks of any of the above Field Post Stations are very rare (letters over 50g., letters from civilians, etc.).

At first in this area also the "Field Postcards" were usually ordinary postcards made into "Field Postcards" by the addition of the word "Feld" either in manuscript or by a rubber stamp as described above.

To regularize these Field Postcards (and Field Post Letters), especially during the year 1904, the civil postal establishments at which they were given out or handed in frequently put their official seal on them (such are rarely seen on the field postcards, however), whilst in 1905 "Soldiers' Letter Stamps", of a great variety of types, usually took the place of these official seals and, by mistake, these sometimes occur as cancelling postage stamps.

Before the Herero rising was finally quelled there was an outbreak among the Witboys and a further insurrection among the more southerly dwelling Hottentots so that operations were once more transferred to the southern portion of the colony.

As the rebels constantly tried to evade pursuit by crossing over into British territory, whence, freshly outfitted, they would make renewed raids into the southern part of the Protectorate, the German military command countered this by establishing a "blockade" along the Orange River with a chain of outposts and scouts.

During this period (first half of 1906) part of the provisioning and the mail supply of the blockade region was done through Cape Colony. So far as the mails were concerned, supply columns on their return journey to the Cape territory handed over the post bags to German agents either in Steinkopf or in Port Nolloth, whence they were forwarded to Lüderitzbucht and there the contents were first sorted.

Frequently however single letters or postcards were given to messengers, dealers or others who were travelling back to Cape Colony. Such missives had naturally to be franked with Cape stamps, which had to be done either by the carrier of the letter or by the German sender of it if he had somehow managed to obtain Cape stamps. At any rate there are in existence covers which show that the Cape stamps on them had already been stuck on by the German senders.

This accounts for the occurrence of German Field Post Cards and Field Post Letters (alone or with "Soldiers' Letter Stamps") with Cape postmarks during the first half of 1906. They were delivered and used during the first half of 1906 *north* of the Orange River.

1906 (13 January)—**1913** (end of August). Types 1 and 2 as before but with watermark of lozenges (German Empire watermark, Type W1. See Vol. I, p. 947 and Vol. II p. 68). The engraved stamps partly perforated in Type Z1 (26 : 17 perforation holes); partly (viz. those issued in 1919, never sent to the colony, printed in the list below in italics) in Type Z2 (25 : 17 perfora-

tion holes). The 3 mk. value was only issued at the collectors' counter in Berlin and only occur with perf. Z2.

24 3 Pf. (a) dark (golden) brown (9-2-07, Berlin)
(b) yellow golden brown (1913)
25 5 Pf. green, dark green (May, 1906 at latest)
26 10 Pf. (a) light rose, carmine rose (Sept., 1906)
(b) rose carmine with metallic sheen (H 2241.13)
27 20 Pf. dark blue (beginning of 1911)
28 30 Pf. reddish orange and black on rose-chamois-shades (end of August, 1913)

		Z1 perf. 26:17	Z2 perf. 25:17
29	1 Mk. (a) carmine red (May 1912)	*	
	(b) dark rose (June 1919)		*
30	2 Mk. (a) dark blue (Nov., 1911)	*	
	(b) blue (June, 1919)		*
31	**3 Mk. grey-violet (March, 1919)**		*
32	5 Mk. (a) greenish black on carmine (13-1-06 in Berlin)	*	
	(b) greenish black on rose (1919) ..		*

The *3 pf. watermarked stamps* were issued in Berlin on Feb. 9, 1907 and very soon thereafter were in use in the colony. There were only very slight variations in shades in the earlier issued dark toned stamps particularly when compared with the previous unwatermarked issue, but a part of the (last) printing of 1913 shows most striking light and yellowish nuances of shading, in which the peculiar golden tone which underlies most 3 pf. stamps of the ship type stands out very strongly. (According to the *Germania Berichte,* 1911 pp. 115 and 125, the older colour (a) is turned green if treated with benzole—a character unlike that of any other 3 pf. stamp of the ship pattern of this or any other colony).

The *5 pf. stamps* appeared in Berlin first on June 27, 1906 and hitherto have been known with colonial postmarks from the beginning of August. They must, however, have been used in the Protectorate *at latest* in May, 1906 *(i.e. before* they were issued in Berlin) for the *Berlin Briefmarken Zeitung* was advertising them in May, used or unused, at the same price. The darkest shades belong, as is the case with most of the other typographed stamps also, to the (last) printing of 1913.

The *10 pf. value* was first given out in Berlin on Mar. 4, 1907, a date somewhat later than that on which it was issued in the Protectorate. The first printing, whose number (H966) still has no year number, was of rose shades, largely light rose, while the last printing of 1913 can be distinguished, not only by its darker colour, but by the metallic sheen which is characteristic of all the 10 pf. stamps of ship type of this date. (See under Deutsch-Neu-Guinea and Deutsch-Ostafrika). Between these two, however, there were other printings or part printings with intermediate shades.

The *20 pf. stamps* with watermark were first reported in *Die Post* of 8-3-11 and according to the statement there they had been issued soon after the beginning of 1911. If this is correct there must have been a printing still earlier than H 4129.11, the earliest so far recognized.

The *30 pf. value* was first issued in Windhoek at the end of August, 1913. The colour of the first printing, made in the financial year 1911, in this case also is lighter than such later printings, for example, as H 755.13, of which the orange was finally quite dark and greasy. The tone of the paper in the first printing also seems to be paler than in the last printing of 1913.

The three genuinely issued mark values were late in being issued with watermark, with the exception of the 5 mk. value, and before the war there was probably only one printing of them. After the war (1918-19) they were reprinted for purely philatelic purposes and were put on sale officially at the collectors' counter in Berlin.

These post-war printings, Nos. 29b, 30b and 32b, which we have printed in the list above in italics, as not being philatelically all that they might be, can be distinguished from the genuinely issued pre-war printings Nos. 29a, 30a and 32a by the fact that for the post-war printings the so-called "War Perforation", Z2, (with 25 : 17 perf holes) was used exclusively; single stamps can also be recognized by the so-called "thick corner perforation" (on the corners of the left or right horizontal rows of perforation). (See Vol. I, p. 959 also under the last printings for Deutsch-Neu-Guinea and Deutsch-Ostafrika).

The post-war printings have also the typical features of war stamps in general:—rough, often scabby paper, with the watermark lines standing out either too strongly or too feebly; the quality of the gum inferior; the colours poor, usually too light, the red of the 1 mk. and of the centre of the 5 mk. stamps being more rose than red.

The 3 mk. value, which was never issued with watermark before the war, was made after the war for purely philatelic sale and in March, 1919 was officially issued at the collectors' counter in Berlin. Friedemann states that two post-war printings can be distinguished, one, pale but muddy in appearance, sold in March, 1919; the other, light but clearly printed, which was on sale from April to June, 1919. Both printings, however, have the Z2 perforation. The poor quality of the colouring matter used for the 3 mk. stamps is very striking

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The marginal imprints and other marginal features of the typographed stamps are the same as have already been described for the 1905 issue of German East Africa *(q. v.)*. Our sheet material, however, consisted only of sheets of the 1911 and 1913 printings so we have to be thankful that the first printings of the 3, 5 and 10 pf. stamps with watermark were still made in exactly the same manner as the previous issue without watermark.

The sheets of both the monocoloured and the bicoloured stamps have still exclusively the same Marginal Imprint, IIIB (see illustr. Vol. I p. 905). The coloured guide dots in the centre of the left (or right) margins are no longer there. The perforation is always a horizontal comb perforation and the left-hand sheet margin may be perforated through or not (compare with German East Africa); the cutting of the lateral margins of the sheets is mostly such that the left and right margins are equally broad, so that it is difficult to distinguish between right and left hand panes.

All this goes to show (as we have already indicated in our note after No. 29 of German East Africa) that the watermarked stamps of G. S. W. A. were printed only from single plates. But whereas entirely new plates were made for the 1905 issue of G. E. A. (necessitated by the change in currency) in the case of G. S. W. A. the original double plates (perhaps four panes in the case of the monocoloured stamps) were transformed into single plates after the introduction of the watermarked paper. This seems to be a rather extraordinary procedure, in view of the increasing stamp consumption of the colony, but appears to be the only probable explanation in view of the conclusions arrived at above.

The name of the territory of usage is no longer printed on the lower margins of the sheets of this issue (or, at any rate, not on the sheets of the printings after 1908). The border of fine lines still runs right through on some plates while others show the appearance figured in Vol. I, p. 949, in which the border is broken in the middle and a coloured dot inserted in the gap. In printing No. H 2241.13 of the 10 pf. value the border of fine lines is broken in the lower margin but there is no coloured dot in the break.

Bisects. Bisects of the 10 pf. stamp, No. 26, occur with the cancellation of Windhoek in April, 1915, but they are just as much a "try-on" and unjustified as the bisects described previously of the 10 pf. unwatermarked stamps (See p. 303).

Printings of 40, 50, and 80 pf. stamps were never made on watermarked paper although a few proofs of such are known. Odd copies of these trial printings which had been supplied to a foreign administration by special favour, later on came into the hands of a collector. In the summer of 1924 they came into the possession of the firm of Zumstein through the purchase of this collection. (See remarks under Deutsch-Neu-Guinea after No. 23 of that territory. Also the *Berne Briefmarken Zeitung* of Feb., 1925).

The stamps of the ship type were used right up to the time of the surrender of the Protectorate to the enemy early in July, 1915, both in the ordinary way and in the Field Post (see below).

Remainders of the watermarked stamps, as well as those of the previous unwatermarked issue, were disposed of by the Imperial Postal Museum, partly by auction, partly by sales out of hand. (See the final remarks of the section dealing with the previous unwatermarked issue, p. 303, for an account of a sale of used stamps of the high values).

STAMP BOOKLETS

(Compare with the following our detailed account of stamp booklets in "Deutsches Reich," Vol. I p. 961 and "Deutsch-Ostafrika" Vol. II, p. 170).

Simultaneously with Booklets A and B for German East Africa *(q. v.)* there were prepared for G. S. W. A. on Oct. 1, 1911 and Apr. 2, 1912 respectively, Booklets A and B of the nominal value of 2 marks each and of the same type as the contemporaneous booklets in Germany.

These booklets A and B, which were printed in an issue of 5,000 each, had orange coloured covers with the distinguishing letter A or B on the outside of the front cover. Inside were six leaflets, each with five stamps and one commercial advertisement taking the place of a stamp (top left place on each of the six leaflets). The first four leafllets were all 5 pf. stamps with an advertisement in the same green as the stamps, the last two leaflets were 10 pf. stamps with advertisements in the corresponding red.

As each leaflet (just as in the case of German East Africa) had a different advertisement and as the advertisements in booklets A and B were also in part different we have the following possible combinations:—

A	5	5
5	5	5

Leaflets 1-4 from Booklets A and B. In both together there were 7 different advertisements.

A	10	10
10	10	10

Leaflets 5 and 6 from Booklets A and B. In both together there were 4 different advertisements.

The protective sheets between the stamp leaflets had advertisements printed in black on their backs and, again like German East Africa, this protective interleaving in Booklets A was of ordinary paper, whilst in Booklets B it was of brownish tropical paper.

About the middle of 1913 (again as in the case of German East Africa) new 2 mk. booklets were prepared, which had only 5 leaflets of stamps. Unlike Booklets C of German East Africa, however, we have not in this instance to deal with leaflets with an advertisement space occupied by a St. Andrew's Cross but with

booklets in which leaflet No. 4 has 5 pf. and 10 pf. stamps printed together, thus corresponding with Type III of the contemporaneous booklets of Germany (See Vol. I p. 963). Leaflets Nos. 1-3 had each six 5 pf. stamps, No. 5 had six 10 pf. stamps, whilst on leaflet No. 4, stamps nos. 1 and 2 were 5 pf. while 3-6 were 10 pf.

These booklets with 5 and 10 pf. stamps printed together are of two varieties:

The first issued variety had no advertisements on the orange coloured covers or on the protective interleaves of tropical paper but the outside of the back cover had the postal tariff of the Protectorate printed on it. This variety, which may be regarded as introductory to the next, had no distinguishing letter on the front cover.

In the second (later) variety both the covers and the backs of the interleaves had advertisements on them and the front cover had the distinguishing letter C.

As the leaflets themselves, and, in particular, leaflet no. 4 with the mixed printing of 5 pf. and 10 pf. stamps, were of exactly the same type in the two varieties and as the essential difference between the two varieties lay in the different characters of the covers and the interleaves, the differences in the stamps themselves might quite easily be overlooked.

The noteworthy point is that in the later variety of booklet, the one with the distinguishing letter C, the 5 pf. stamps on leaflets 1-3 are darker in tone than in the booklets without the distinguishing letter; the pair of 5 pf. stamps on leaflet no. 4, on the contrary, throughout most of Booklets C are of a strikingly different pale green colour, but in the booklets without a distinguishing letter they are always just as dark as the stamps on leaflets 1-3. The joined 5 and 10 pf. stamps on leaflet 4 of Booklets C can therefore be recognized by the special shade of the 5 pf. stamps, quite irrespective of the other differences characteristic of the two later booklet issues. Both varieties show the following scheme:—

5	5	10
10	10	10

Arrangement on Leaflet No. 4 in the Booklets without a Distinguishing Letter and in Booklets C.

(a) The 5 Pf. stamps are dark green in the Booklets without a distinguishing letter and in part of the printing of Booklet C.
(b) The 5 Pf. stamps are of a pale (grey) green colour in part of the printing only of Booklet C.

THE GERMAN FIELD POST IN THE GREAT WAR (SEPT. 1914—JULY 9, 1915)[1]

After the forces from the Union of South Africa occupied Lüderitzbucht (Sept. 19, 1914) and a few days later (Sept. 26) had made a fruitless attempt at Sandfontein to push forward into the interior of German territory, the frontier-territory "South" was organized with its own field postal service and the agencies of Kalkfontein-Sud, Warmbad and Keetmanshoop were changed into fixed field post stations.

(1) See **Phil. Ber.**, Vol. VIII, p. 2210, also **Die Unionspost im besetzten Gebiet Deutsch-Sudwest-Afrika**, by Herbert Busch. G. Butow, Berlin, 1920.

A southern coastal defense zone was organized to oppose any advance from Lüderitzbucht and this had its field post station at Aus, where, after the capture of Lüderitzbucht, a wireless station with field telegraph had been set up.

In the north of the Protectorate the troops sent against Angola under Lt.-Col. Franke had their own field post station while operations were proceeding.

The north coastal defence zone (opposing an advance from Swakopmund which had been occupied from Christmastime, 1914) at first maintained a field post station at Rössing, but soon afterwards mobile field post stations were set up at the former postoffices of Jakalswater and Ababis as well as at the Auxiliary P. O. Kubas. Still later the offices at Usakos, Karibib and Omaruru were changed to fixed field post stations.

At the beginning of April, 1915 when the enemy began to break into German territory on all sides, Rehoboth, Mariental and Gibeon were made into Field post stations whilst at Gibeon Station the special Field Post Station No. 2 was established.

At the end of April on account of the advance of the Union troops inland along the Swakop, the whole of the South was evacuated and the troops withdrawn to the north; when this was being done all the postal establishments in the north were made into field post stations.

As the staff moved northward in April towards Otavifontein, the special Field Post Station No. 1 was set up there; at the end of June it was moved to Korab and on July 6th to Tsumeb. The Protectorate was surrendered on July 9, 1915.

The Postal Agencies and Auxiliary Post Offices which were turned into Feld Post Stations continued to use their ordinary place stamps without alteration; the two at Jakalswater and Ababis (which had been closed in April, 1911 and Feb., 1910, respectively) took back into employment the place stamps which had been in use at the time of their closing down. The Field Post Station of the expedition against Angola used the place stamp of the Auxiliary P. O. Okaukwejo, while the field post station at Rössing used one of the large circular stamps of Swakopmund but the place-name was frequently overwritten "Rössing" in manuscript.

For the Field Post Stations Nos. 1 and 2 special stamps were made from the old "Wanderstempel" by simply inserting the arabic numerals "1" and "2" in the upper part of the stamps above the words "DEUTSCH-SUDWESTAFRIKA." Field Post No. 1 usually stamped next to their mark the word "Otavifontein" in violet with a rubber handstamp while Field Post No. 2 usually added to theirs "Gibeon Bhf." (Gibeon Station) either in manuscript or with a handstamp.

As both the fixed and the mobile Field Post Stations dealt throughout their existence with civil as well as military mails, there occur stamps of ship type with the postmarks of the special Feld Posts, and, on the other hand, any of the above mentioned place stamps may be collected with dates of the period under review as Field Post cancellations. As occasional exceptional cases one may come across stamps cancelled with regimental or internal service stamp.

No G. S. W. A. stamps fell into the hands of the enemy. The stamps which appeared in certain foreign trade quarters during 1916 overprinted G. R. I. were shown up forthwith by the British postal authorities as forgeries *(Deut. Briefm. Zeit.,* 1916, p. 107).

According to Busch a member of the Union forces had a number of German colonial stamps overprinted "Bothaland," but their use was not permitted (Later a hiding place of buried German colonial stamps was disclosed to the enemy).

On the other hand a great number of cancelling stamps of all kinds, both ordinary and registered, fell into the hands of the Union forces; these were used by the Union authorities, sometimes unchanged, sometimes altered or with some of the wording cut out, and special collections may be made of Union stamps used in occupied territory (recognizable, of course, only by the postmarks.) (According to Busch all the current stamps of the Union were obtainable over the counter in the occupied territory with the exception of the highest value, the £1. For postage due stamps there were employed at first those of the Transvaal, but these were gradually replaced by those of the Union.)

After the League of Nations had assigned the mandate of the former G. S. W. A. to Great Britain and, as a result, the occupation passed over in January, 1920 to a mandatory administration by the Union of South Africa, the current stamps of the Union still remained in use in the mandated territory.

It was only on Jan. 1, 1923 that special stamps were prepared for use in our one-time Protectorate by overprinting stamps of the Union with "South West Africa" in the two official languages of the Union, Dutch and English.

(Concluded.)

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

Of the **Collectors Club Philatelist,** published Quarterly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for October 1, 1939.

State of New York, County of New York, SS:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. R. McCoy, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Collectors Club Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City.
Editor, W. R. McCoy, 22 East 35th St., New York City.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, Company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City. President, A. W. Deas, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Vice President, Arthur E. Owen, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Secretary, Max G. Johl, 22 East 35th St., New York City. Treasurer, G. R. M. Ewing, 22 East 35th St., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state). None.

W. R. McCOY, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1939.

CHARLOTTE HAINES, Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 30, 1940.)

The Collectors Club Philatelist

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NEW YORK WILL CELEBRATE PHILATELY'S CENTENNIAL

It has been authoritatively announced that the London Exhibition has been indefinitely postponed, and will not be held in 1940. American Philatelists knew that this announcement must come, but as they were loyally supporting the London Exhibition, nothing of moment had been planned to celebrate this historic Philatelic event.

The Collectors Club particularly has been giving every possible assistance to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, through its two members of the Committee, Alfred F. Lichtenstein and Theodore E. Steinway. Now that the R. P. S. has cancelled the Exhibition, it is hoped *The Collectors Club* will carry on. It is impossible, due to the shortness of time, to plan an International Exhibition, but arrangements might be made to hold a week's celebration late in the Spring, possibly May. During this week, if plans go through, there could be held an Exhibition of great rarities at the Club. There might, also, be held various Philatelic meetings during the week and such a celebration close with a Banquet. This should be a National affair supported by the leading Philatelists of America. A meeting will be held on October 18th to determine the possibility of such a celebration.

LOOKING FORWARD

Much interesting material has been submitted to the *C. C. P.*, which will be published in 1940. Among the most noteworthy are the articles written by T. E. Newman and Geo. P. Howard. Mr. Newman has in course of preparation an intensely interesting story of the Stamps of Tibet. The author is undoubtedly the best informed man on this subject in the world today and the story contains much that is unknown about these rare stamps.

Mr. Howard is working on a history of the private perfs on U. S. Stamps. Mr. Howard has made an intense study of these stamps and his talk given at *The Collectors Club* last year, was one of the outstanding events of the season.

Most of us are interested in pedigrees. Some of us in horses, dogs or our own family tree. Starting in this issue, the Dean of Philatelic Writers, Charles J. Phillips, begins the story of the great rarities. We are sure you have often wondered who first found a given rare stamp, and what was received for it, and its subsequent history. Mr. Phillips promises to give us all the known facts about the great rarities during the coming year.

Mr. Myer will continue to tell us of his researches among the original documents of the Colombian Republic. He has in preparation an article on Methods of Research which will answer the question that is often asked, how will I go about making a research of such and such a country?

Rev. C. M. Gearheart will have a remarkable article in the January issue on an hitherto unknown U. S. Revenue.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 East 35th Street - - New York City

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Mr. Clarence W. Brazer was unable to prepare material for this issue, but his study of U. S. Essays and Proofs will again be a feature next year.

Dr. Carroll Chase will continue his excellent article on the Railway Postmarks of France if conditions permit.

We have been in communication with some of the foremost Philatelic writers of England and hoped to be able to print several serious articles written by them. However with conditions as they are, we may be disappointed for the coming year, but when normalcy is again restored, we can promise you some delightful material from that source.

The material in hand or in the course of preparation is of the high standard maintained throughout the history of the *C. C. P.*

* * * *

There has been some criticism of the *C. C. P.*, because for several years it has lacked an index. The eighteen volumes probably contain more material desired by research students, particularly of Early U. S. Postal History, than any other publication extant.

The early volumes were most expertly indexed by Mr. W. R. Ricketts, but in later years this feature has been abandoned.

After due consideration it seemed senseless to attempt to index each volume separately or even to prepare a cumulative one of the recent volumes. The solution was to prepare a cumulative index for Vols. I-XVIII inclusive. This is now in the course of compilation.

All reviews, notices of meetings, Officers reports, etc., will be omitted. Only articles of Philatelic value will be included.

The plans are now to include this as a supplement to the January 1940 issue.

It will be put to press sometime in December and should any of the members desire bound copies, let us know at once. The cost will not be over $1.35, probably less.

Book Reviews

by

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

Send all books to be reviewed to the Editor Collectors Club Philatelist, 22 E. 35th St., New York City.

Please mention sale price. It is of interest to our Readers.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ROUND TABLE. Edited by Foster W. Loso. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York. Cloth, 8vo. 31 halftones and many line cuts. Price $2.75.

We must apologize for the belated appearance of this review, but a copy of the work has only just been received by the Library.

The Author, who is a well known school-master of Elizabeth, N. J., had the happy idea of inviting no less than thirty-two experts in different fields of philatelic interest to write short articles on their various specialties.

Among the better known of these, I notice:

August Dietz on Confederate States
Edward S. Knapp on The Pony Express
L. B. Mason on Locals
H. W. Holcombe on Match and Medicine Stamp History
C. W. Gramm on Cancellation Specialization
D. W. Tucker on Slogan Postmarks
Elliott Perry on The Joy of Discovery
S. B. Ashbrook on Plating U. S. Stamps
C. W. Brazer on Essays and Proofs
H. L. Lindquist on Making Use of Periodicals
H. M. Clark on The Stamp Collector and His Catalogue
S. G. Rich on Precancels
Max G. Johl on Spotlights on U. S. History Through Philately
J. Kilcher on Switzerland

and some fifteen other well known collectors and writers. These experts have produced a fascinating book of 360 pages which, I am sure, will be read with pleasure.

A little more care might have been taken in binding up the illustrations. I notice the illustrations of some of Mr. Knapp's rare Pony Express covers are in the middle of Mr. Mason's article on Locals.

CHECK LIST OF BRITISH PHOTOGRAVURE STAMPS OF KING GEO. V. By F. H. Vallancey. .Price 1/- net. The Vallancey Press, Ltd., 15 St. Bride St., London, E. C. 4.

This is a second edition, well up to date, and it will be found of use by specialists. Its check lists and notes are of special interest

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THE EARLIEST POSTAL STAMPS. Introducing Some Recent Discoveries. By C. L'Estrange Ewen, F. R. S. A. With four plates. price 1s. 3d. from the Author, 31 Marine Drive, Paignton, Devonshire, England.

The author used the word "stamps" for what we generally term "Postmarks" or "Cancellations."

This little brochure of only 7 pages shows a considerable amount of research work, using among other quoted authorities Proclamations in the Earl of Crawford's Library. He gives a page illustration of what he considers to be the earliest postmark 1661, whereas previously Dockwra's postmark of 1681 was considered the earliest recorded. Mr. Ewen has made considerable use of the Public Records of the Record Office, London, and has made some important finds.

I would recommend any one interested to get a copy of this learned work before it is out of print.

AIR STAMP RECORDS. James C. Heartwell, 341 Carroll Park West, Long Beach, Calif. Price 25 cents.

This consists of 13 folio mimeographed sheets, full of interesting facts for the Air Mail Specialists.

Among the interesting features I note "Bi-sected Air Stamps." Mr. Heartwell says, "Of the 10c. Lindbergh air stamp, 25 copies were bisected and used as 5c.

stamps at the Northville, Mich., post office when the 5c. red and blue Beacon air stamps failed to arrive in time to be used on first day covers. The postmaster signed the front of each cover to indicate he was aware of the situation. These are not listed in any catalogue we have seen."

He also mentions other bisections of Bolivia and Nicaragua.

A list is given of certain stamps which are closely related to aviation history or air mail but which are not considered strictly as air stamps.

A list is given of 24 unused Air Stamps that catalogue $79,300, an average of $3300.00 each. I wonder what proportion of these figures will be realized in the great sale of the Dr. Cole collection?

There is a lot of useful information in the 13 sheets and specialists should secure copies as soon as possible.

THE CHIA HSU PHILATELIC REVIEW. English Edition No. 1, 1 May, 1937, published by The Chia Hsu Philatelic Society, Chenghsien, Homan, China.

This publication is over two years old but has only just reached the **Collectors Club.** It is a well gotten up brochure of 43 pages, beautifully printed and well illustrated.

First of all are the Articles of Association of the Chia Hsu Philatelic Society, followed by some short but interesting articles on Chinese stamps, such as:— Shades of Empress Dowager's Jubilee Issue by P. S. T. Wang, Chairman of the Society; How to Distinguish Between the London and Pekin Prints of the Earliest Republic of China Stamps, by E. W. Kuo. Illustrated; The Chinese Bisected Stamps by K. Y. Chao; Historical Account of Chinese Postmarks, by K. Y. Chao. This is fully illustrated by fine cuts, and a number of other small articles.

This should prove of interest to all who are studying the numerous issues and cancellations of China.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY FOR STAMP DEALERS. A Directory of Wholesalers, International. 11th Edition. Price 1.00. The Gossip Printery, Holton, Kansas.

A pamphlet of 120 pages which should prove of real use to Stamp Dealers. This new edition contains no less than 1388 names and addresses. It is divided as follows:

Part A. Names and addresses, what they can supply, language in which they correspond.

Part B. Countries, Colonial, Groups, etc. that can be supplied by dealers in "A."

Part C. Miscellaneous supplies and services rendered by dealers in Part "A."

Part D. Philatelic Agencies, with names and addresses.

This Part D. is the best list I have seen of the Philatelic Agencies of the World and should prove of real use to all those wishing to import New Issues.

CATALOGUE OF THE POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS OF CANADA AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. 5th Edition. A. H. Vincent.

A useful trade catalogue of 62 pages, most varieties, except the rarities, are priced unused and used.

The catalogue is written in French and English and prices seem to fairly represent the market prices of the day.

Each stamp has the number of Gibbons, Scott and Yvert catalogues.

CATALOGO DE SELLOS DE CHILE. Victor Vargas.

This is a small 32 page list, published by Victor Vargas, Uno Poniente 1238, Vina del Mar, Chili. Price 3 pesos, Chilian money. This catalogue is in the Spanish language and will be of use to collectors of this country.

WOMEN AS PRESENTED ON UNITED STATES STAMPS. By Margaret N. McCluer, Originator of Mother's Day Stamp.

Mrs. McCluer has written an interesting and well illustrated pamphlet of thirty-seven pages on the subject of "Women as Presented on United States Stamps." The Chapters are:

1. The Women of Vision—Queen Isabella of Spain
2. A Woman of Peace & Harmony—Pocahontas
3. Women of the Mayflower—Mrs. Edward Winslow and others
4. Women of Adventure—The Walloons
5. Women of Sacrifice—Early Pioneers
6. A Woman of Patriotism—Molly Pitcher
7. Women of Mercy—Clara Barton
8. A Woman of Unseen Service—Martha Washington
9. Women of Tomorrow—Ruth Hall
10. A Woman of Friendship—Goddess of Liberty
11. Women of the Spirit to Conquer—As on the Victory stamp 1919
12. Women of Progress—Susan B. Anthony
13. Symbolic Figures of Women—Miss America etc.
14. The Home Tie—As depicted on the Special Delivery stamp
15. Mother

This last chapter is the full history of the origin of the Mother's Day Stamp

with illustrations and correspondence with Farley, Eilenberger and other officials.

Mrs. McCluer points out on which stamps the persons she refers to may be found.

A readable pamphlet with interesting facts and well worth reading.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND. Edited by R. J. G. Collins & H. T. M. Fathers. Published by the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Wellington, N. Z. Price £1. 10. 0. Edition is limited to 1000.

Our member, Mr. Temple Clayton, has generously presented this fine volume to our Library. We were unable to obtain a copy from the publishers, therefore we all the more appreciate this welcome gift.

This is a beautiful volume of 678 pages profusely illustrated and with an additional two plates in a pocket at the end of the book.

The Preface by Sir R. Heaton Rhodes, President of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, explains the scope of the work and describes the various sections that have been contributed by members of the N. Z. Philatelic Society.

Early in 1933 a Research Committee was appointed to assemble data for this important work. The Postal Authorities have given their full co-operation and all the Departmental records were placed at the disposal of the committee.

There is such a mass of new information in this book that it is difficult to review it in the small space at my disposal.

The volume starts with a chapter on the First Type Stamps. It shows that there was no one in Auckland capable of engraving the necessary plates and enquiries were made in Sydney.

The P. M. G. of New South Wales replied on November 29th, 1850 recommending that the stamps be procured from London and the order for the plates, printing and paper was placed with Perkins, Bacon & Co.

This first supply of stamps arrived in Auckland in March, 1855. A list of the various values allotted to the six chief towns is given and the date of issue is fixed at July 18, 1855.

Some very interesting enlargements of stamps showing the major re-entries have been prepared from proof sheets.

The position of each one on the plate is given e. g. Row 5, No. 8.

There are ten re-entries shown on the 1d., six on the 2d., three on the 3d., three on the 6d. and one on the 1sh.

These are the ones that are illustrated, but numerous other minor re-entries are described but not illustrated.

Part 4 of chapter 1 describes the printings of J. Richardson at Auckland.

Part 6 describes the printings at the office of the P. M. G. at Auckland.

Part 7 deals with the printings on unwatermarked paper. This was caused by the sudden demand for stamps through the discovery of gold in the province of Otago, which exhausted the stock of the star paper.

The 3rd stamp on the unwatermarked paper is the rarest stamp of New Zealand, only two copies being known.

Later sections of this chapter describe all the later printings of the first type stamps.

Copies of the 1d. in pale orange, 2d. in dullish blue and the 6d. in dull brown are well known on star paper, imperf. and ungummed. These have generally been classed as late remainders, but it is now established that they are reprints.

This valuable chapter on the fine old type one stamps closes with a full detailed catalogue of all the issues and their varieties with the correct dates of issue.

There is an important chapter on the Pictorial London Prints, 1898.

There are a considerable number of "Reentries" in this issue and these are fully described and these positions on the plates of each value has been determined. Illustrations are shown of some of the more important of these.

The above remarks also apply to the Local Prints of the Pictorials. Space will not permit of details of all the later issues. All are dealt with fully with many enlarged illustrations.

There is a chapter on the Pigeon Post Stamps and a description of several forgeries.

In the chapter on the Official Stamps there are details, of the very rare overprinted "O. P. S. O." together with notes of various forgeries.

All other stamps, postal stationery, etc. are fully described.

Appendix I gives a full illustrated account of the machines used for effecting means of separating stamps. Those used on the first issue stamps include straight line roulette, Pin Roulette—Y, roulette—H, roulette—Square roulette, Serrate 18, Serrate 16, Serrate 13. Stamps with all these varieties are illustrated and are of special interest owing to their great rarity.

Appendix II gives an account of the papers and watermarks. This also is fully illustrated and is a great addition to our knowledge.

Appendix III is on the Postal Cancellations. This is not dealt with so fully as other subjects as the matter is covered by a volume on this subject by R. J. G. Collins.

This is an invaluable publication for all collectors interested in the stamps of New Zealand and dealers will find in it many details that should prove of use to them.

GREAT BRITAIN TWOPENCE PLATE NINE. A Study of the Plate and Its Repairs. By H. Osborne, M. D. Chas. Nissen & Co., 6 Bloomsbury St., London, W. C. 1. Price £. 11. 6.

This new work on the early British stamps is a magnificent production and reflects the highest credit on the author, Dr. Osborne. He has been engaged for many years on a minute study of line-engraved plates.

Sir E. D. Bacon in his work on "The Line-Engraved Postage Stamps of Great Britain, printed by Perkins Bacon & Co." refers to the repairs carried out on the Twopence Plate Nine early in 1868.

Dr. Osborne states that although it is eighteen years since that work was issued, little if anything has been done towards ascertaining which labels were repaired and what was the nature of such repairs.

Bacon had stated that the repairs took place in 1868, but Dr. Osborne has found repairs in stamps of the "K" vertical row on stamps of the printings of 1867.

Further study showed these first repairs in stamps of both the "K" and "L" vertical rows of 1867 printings.

An intensive study of dated stamps and entires revealed a reentering of most of the impressions of the "J", "K" and "L" vertical rows of the printings of 1868.

Plate 9 of the 2d. had a very busy life, after it had been in use for a year or two the paper was changed. The first paper used was watermarked with the first type of large crown showing the fleurs-de-lis, this was superseded by the paper having the second type of watermark **without** the fleurs-de-lis.

This fine work is profusely illustrated by a number of full page photographs of large blocks of the 2d. plate 9 and enlargements of the chief varieties. This has largely added to the cost of the work, but ordinary illustrations would have been useless to bring out the necessary details.

Every student of the early British stamps should procure a copy of this fine work.

CHINA—FOOCHOW—1903. By H. F. Bowker.

This little pamphlet of fifteen pages is privately printed in an edition of two hundred copies. It is the first philatelic work of which I have notice printed in the remote island of Guam.

Mr. Bowker is a Chief Pay Clerk, U. S. Navy, and from some years of service in China and the East, he has had unusual opportunities to obtain first hand information.

The frontispiece shows an illustration of The Guam Seal printed from the original cut from which all second issue Guam Guard Mail stamps were made.

The subject matter of this pamphlet is to decide the genuineness or otherwise of the Foochow 1903 provisional, the 2c. scarlet China used as a 1c. on 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of October 1903.

Mr. Bowker says that most of the copies in collections are fakes and that undoubted genuine provisionals on full covers of all three dates, undoubtely genuine,—and other illustrations of fakes.

I consider that Mr. Bowker fully proves his case, and all students of this stamp should obtain a copy of this pamphlet and study the facts so clearly stated.

PRICED CATALOGUE OF THE STATE AND CITY REVENUE AND TAX STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES, by George D. Cabot, 42 King Avenue, Weehawken, N. J. Price $1.50 paper-bound, $2.50 cloth bound, with 479 cuts.

Mr. Cabot states that it is nearly 20 years since a general catalogue of State Revenue and Tax Stamps has been attempted.

This catalogue covers all known varieties of these interesting groups.

The Cigarette, Tobacco, Beer, Liquor and similar Excise Tax stamps of all States, Counties and Cities; Stock Transfer and Documentary stamps of New York, Pennsylvania and all other States which have issued such; Ohio Sales Tax stamps completely listed and priced, both mint and as halves; completely revised listings with newly discovered varieties of early California, Nevada and Oregon Documentaries; the Fruit, Feed, Fertilizer and similar Inspection stamps of all States; Emergency Scrip Tax stamps (State, County and City), etc., etc., etc.

In the Introduction, the scope is set forth clearly. The stamps themselves are divided into the three primary groups of Documentary, Excise and Inspection, but some astounding forms of tax coverage are shown to have been wrought by the exigencies of the times and the plummeting of depths for tax monies by myriad minded legislative bodies. Scrip Redemption Tax, Sales Tax, Agricultural Marketing, Laundry and other exotic departures. The volume concludes with a listing of the U. S. Potatoe Exempts—a long needed record included because it ties in with the Agricultural Marketing stamps.

Wherever possible the stamp is priced. In a few instances and for good reasons a price is omitted and left for the tempering experience of the future. As a whole the prices are sound. They reflect the market. In certain cases of rarities whose existence is known from a single copy to perhaps a dozen, symbols, R, RR and RRR have been used for rarity indication, and where no copies seem to be yet known, a "?" is carefully placed.

HANDBUCH UND KATALOG DER MARKEN NATIONAL SPANIENS, 1936-39. Sieger Verlag, Lorch/Wurttbg, Germany.

This, the second edition of this catalogue, consists of 221 pages. It is divided into two parts, contents of which are as follows:

1st. Teil. Freimarken:

(a) Allgemeine Ausgaben
(b) Lokalausgaben
(c) Kanarische Inseln
(d) Spanische Kolonien

2nd. Teil. Zuschlags-und Beisteuermarken.

The catalogue is profusely illustrated, and should be found of use to those who collect the numerous issues of war-torn Spain.

The great majority of the stamps listed are priced unused and used.

An interesting feature is the inclusion of a series of small maps showing the portions of Spain held by the Nationalists at various dates.

Stamps are listed from 17 August, 1936 to early in 1939.

MICHEL BRIEFMARKEN - KATALOG 1940. Verlag des Schwaneberger Album, Eugen Berlin Rabensteinplatz 2, Leipzig C. 1, Germany.

The new edition of this well known priced catalogue for 1940 has just been received.

It is now in two large volumes: 1st, Europa, 1062 pages; 2nd, Ubersee, 1202 pages.

Neither of these volumes includes Germany, for which a special catalogue is issued, the last edition of which appeared in November 1939.

This is the standard German catalogue ranking with Scott's in America, Stanley Gibbons in Great Britain and Yvert et Tellier in France.

Accessions to Our Library

Catalogo de Sellos de Chile 1939. Gift of Victor Vargas V.

Map of Pony Express Trails (6 ft. long). Gift of Hotel Robidoux.

Booklet of explantion of above map.

The White Elephant. Issues #1 to #20. Gift of M. S. Palmer, Pub.

Stamp Trading & Foreign Exchange. By & Gift of Montgomery Mulford.

How to Sell a Stamp Collection for Profit. Gift of Montgomery Mulford.

Check List of British Photogravure Stamps of King George V. By and Gift of F. Hugh Vallancey.

Women as Presented on United States Stamps. By & Gift of Mrs. Margaret N. McCluer.

Foochow—1903. By & Gift of H. F. Bowker.

Catalogo de Sellos Postais de Portugal e Colonias by Ferreira, 15th Ed. 1939. Gift of Dr. A. J. C. Vaurie.

Catalogo de los Sellos Postales de la Republica Argentina 1939. By Victor Kneitschel. Gift of Richard P. Momsen.

General Stamp Collection of the Future. By & Gift of Montgomery Mulford.

Muphila Magazine #2, 15, 16. Gift of Dr. Kronstein.

Chia Hsu Philatelic Review (English Ed.) #1 Chia Hsu Phil. Soc. Through Mr. H. F. Bowker.

Air Stamp Records. By & Gift of James C. Heartwell.

Stamp Collectors Round Table. Gift of Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Sources of Supply for Stamp Dealers, 11th Ed. 1939. Gossip Printery.

The Earliest Postal Stamps. By & Gift of C. L'Estrange Ewen.

Number of Auction Catalogues, Exposition Catalogues, Society Year Books etc. etc. By Franklin D. Bruns.

The following were presented to the Library by Mr. Charles J. Phillips:

Guide de L'Amateur de Timbres-Poste by Baillieu, 3rd Ed. 1865. Rare.

On the Track of the Mail-Coach, by F. E. Baines, 1895.

Dietz Confederate States Catalogue & Handbook, 1937.

The Stamps of Denmark, by H. L. Friis, 1926.

The Stamps of Spain 1850-1854. By Hugo Griebert 1919. With Plates.

Canada—Its Postage Stamps & Postal Stationery. By Clifton A. Howes 1911. DeLuxe Edition with plates.

The Four Annas Lithographed Stamps of India 1854-55. By D. R. Martin & E. A. Smythies. DeLuxe Edition with plates.

Die Deutschen Kolonial-Vorlaufer. By Heinrich Kohler 1932.

Nouveau Guide Manuel de Collectionneurs de Timbres-Poste. 3rd Edition 1865. By Pierre Mahe.

Chats on Postage Stamps. By Fred J. Melville.

Phantom Philately. By Fred J. Melville.

Illustrations du manuel du collectionneurs de Timbres-Poste. Moens 1862-63.

The General Issues of United States Stamps. 1st Ed. 1909. E. B. Power.

Vade-Mecum du Specialiste-Expert en Timbres-Poste d'Europe, by Fernand Serrane, 1927.

The History of the Postage Stamps of the United States by John K. Tiffany 1887.

Shanghai, by W. B. Thornhill 1895.

Eagle and Maximilian Stamps of Mexico. By S. Chapman 1912.

Handbook of the Postage Stamps of Switzerland (English Translation) by Ernst Zumstein 1910.

Catalogue of the State & City Revenue and Tax Stamps of the U. S. By and Gift of George D. Cabot.

Great Britain Twopence Plate Nine. By H. Osborne. Gift of Chas. Nissen & Co.

Vuoden 1866 (1871) 10-pennin varivirhepainos. By E. A. Hellman. Gift of Carl E. Pelander.

Additional donation by Mr. Charles J. Phillips:

Line Engraved Postage Stamps of Great Britain. Printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. By Sir Edward Denny Bacon. Vols. I and II.

The Postmarks of Mexico. Period 1856 to 1872. By W. T. Wilson 1927.

The Postage Stamps of Buenos Aires, by F. J. Peplow 1925.

Postage Stamps of British India & Ceylon. Philatelic Soc. of London 1892.

Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards & Telegraph Stamps of New South Wales. By A. F. Basset Hull 1911 (with Plates).

Postage Stamps of Venezuela. By Thomas W. Hall & L. W. Fulcher 1924.

The Stamps of the First Issue of Brazil (with 40 Plates). By G. S. F. Napier 1923.

Concise Description of the Collection of Essays of Martin Schroeder, Leipzig.

Postage Stamps of British Colonies in the West Indies, together with British Honduras and Colonies in South America. Philatelic Soc. of London 1891.

Catalogue for Advanced Collectors, Parts I & II with plates, by Henry Collin and Henry L. Calman.

Postage Stamps of Australia and British Colonies of Oceania. Philatelic Society of London 1887.

Stamps of Tasmania. By A. F. Basset Hull 1890.

The Pioneer Miner and the Pack Mule Express. By Ernest A. Wiltsee 1931.

A History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles. By Hastings E. Wright and A. B. Creeke, Jr. Also the 1903 Supplement to same.

Winding Trails Magazine and A. N. C. C. LOG. File of back issues of these publications. Gift of Louis Weigand.

Stamps Magazine. Bound copy of Vol. XXVII. Gift of H. L. Lindquist.

Michel Briefmarken Katalog 1940 Europa & Ubersee Vols. Gift of Pub.

Sieger Handbuch und Katalog der Marken National Spaniens. 1936-39. 2nd Edition 1939. Gift of publishers.

Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World. 39th Ed. 1939. Gift of Whitfield King & Co., publishers.

U. S. Specialized Catalog of First Day Covers, 8th & 9th Eds. 1938-39. Gift of Franklin D. Bruns.

Specialized Catalogue of Austria 1939 (Cross). Gift of Franklin D. Bruns.

Mitchell-Hoover Official Cat. of U. S. Bureau Precancels, 21st & 22nd Eds. Gift of Franklin D. Bruns.

Collecting Stamps for Fun and Profit. By A. Frederick Collins. (Gift of Bruns).

Catalogue de Timbres Poste 1940—Yvert & Tellier-Champion. Gift of Publishers.

The Postage Stamps of New Zealand. Philatelic Soc. of N. Z. Gift of Mr. Temple Clayton.

Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue—Whole World—1940. Gift of Publishers.

Stanley Gibbons Simplified Stamp Catalogue—1940. Gift of Publishers.

Catalog of Books in the Library

(Continued from Vol. XVIII, No. 3, page 253.)

s—Gibraltar

Die Postwertzeichen von Gibraltar seit, 1889. Wilhelm Breimeier, 1892.
Postage Stamps of Gibraltar. G. E. Duveen, 1932.

t—Grenada

Grenada. Sir E. D. Bacon & F. H. Napier.
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u—Griqualand West

The Stamps of Griqualand West. F. H. Napier.

v—Hong Kong

Hong Kong & Treaty Ports. G. T. Bishop.
Postage Stamps & Cards issued by Hong Kong Post Office. By Juan Mencarini, 1898.
Postage Stamps of Hong Kong. B. W. H. Poole.
Notes on the British Postal Agencies. S. B. C. Ross, 1923.

w—Heligoland

Heligoland et ses Timbres. J. B. Moens, 1897.
Heligoland (Handbuch der Falschungen). Otto E. Steidl.
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x—India & Indian States

Route of the Overland Mail to India. Set of 31 drawings. Various artists.
Indian Postal Guide, 1880. Official Publication.
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*Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India (Parts I, II). L. L. R. Hausburg, C. Stewart-Wilson & C. S. F. Crofton.
Postage & Telegraph Stamps of India—Supplement #2. By Sir Edw. D. Bacon, 1927.
Indian "War" Stamps. B. Gordon Jones, 1915.
*The Postage Stamps etc. of British India and Ceylon. A Royal Philatelic Society publication.
Early Indian Cancellations & Postmarks, 1852-1884. (With Supplement #1) W. Renouf, 1919.
British Indian Surcharged Stamps. C. Stewart-Wilson.
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Indian Air-Ways, Part I, 1926. Stephen H. Smith.
Notes on the Postage Stamps of Bhopal. G. A. Anderson, 1899.
The Postage Stamps of Jaipur. J. R. M. Albrecht.
Postage Stamps of Jammu & Kashmir, Simplified. L. E. Dawson & E. A. Smythies, 1937.
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Die Marken von Kashmir. Paul Kohl.
British Indian Adhesive Stamps Surcharged for Native States. Parts I & II. C. Stewart-Wilson.
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y—Ionian Islands

Stamps of the Ionian Islands. Fred J. Melville.

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Provisional Issue of Irish Free State Stamps. F. F. Freeman & T. T. Stubbs, 1st Ed., 1922.
Old Irish Postage Stamps & Franks. F. W. Meredith & Walter Morley.
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Jamaica Post Towns, 1840-1875. Rev. C. S. Morton.
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cc—Leeward Islands

Postage Stamps of the Leeward Islands. Capt. A. E. Hopkins, 1918.

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The Provisional Issues of Mafia. Chas. A. Greenwood, 1930.

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The Half-penny Postage Stamps of Malta (Queen Victoria). R. B. Yardley, 1921.

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Les Timbres Poste de L'Ile Maurice. Georges Brunel.
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Morocco Agencies. "John" H. Vallis.

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kk—Nevis

Nevis. Fred J. Melville.

ll—New Guinea

British New Guinea & Papua. Fred J. Melville, 1909.

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New Hebrides. "Single CA" (Fred J. Melville).

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*History of the Post Office in New South Wales. Dr. Houison, 1890.
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oo—New Zealand

The Oceanic Dependencies of New Zealand. R. J. G. Collins.
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Catalog of Flown Covers of New Zealand. Verne, Collins & Co., 1933.
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qq—Oil River

Oil River & Niger Coast Protectorate. Fred J. Melville.

rr—Orange Free State—Orange River Colony

History of the Postage Stamps of Orange Free State—Orange River Colony, Part I. L. de Raay.
Post Cards, Envelopes & Wrappers, Orange Free State & Orange River Colony, Part 3, L. de Raay.

ss—Palestine

Das Postwesen Palastinas vor der Britischen Besetzung. Paul P. Lindenberg, 1926.

tt—Papua

Papua and its Stamps. H. G. Jobson.

uu—Queensland

*Queensland. A. F. Basset Hull, 1930.

vv—Rhodesia

Postage Stamps of Rhodesia. Philatelic Soc. of Rhodesia, 1925.

ww—Saint Christopher

*Enlarged photographs of March 1885 surcharges. Royal Philatelic Soc. 1931.

xx—St. Helena

St. Helena. Fred J. Melville. 1912.

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Stamps of Sarawak. R. H. D. Lockhart, 1920.
Postage Stamps of Sarawak. Fred J. Melville.
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Beitrage zur Poststempelkunde von Sudwest. Die Post im Mandatgebiet Sudwestafrika und ihre Entwertungen. Hans Goetze, 1934.
South West Africa. A Check List. H. Mallet-Veale, 1928.

ggg—Straits Settlements & Federated Malay States

Stamps of Straits Settlements of Queen Victoria's Reign. Sir Edw. D. Bacon, 1923.
Stamps of Straits Settlements Surcharged for Use in the Native Protected States —Wm. Brown.
Postage Stamps of the Straits Settlements. R. H. D. Lockhart, 1925.
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Sudan. T. F. Marriner, 1915.
Sudan. Edw. J. Nankivell, 1904.
Sudan Almanac, 1934. H. M. Stationery Office, London.

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First List of Names in Tanganyika Territory. Royal Geographic Soc. 1926.

kkk—Tasmania

*The Stamps of Tasmania. A. F. Basset Hull, 1890.

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mmm—Tonga

De Geschiedenis van Tonga. J. H. van Peursem, 1930.
The Stamps of Tonga. A. A. Rosenblum, 1935.
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Otto's Printings of the Transvaal Stamps. John N. Luff, 1913.
Postage Stamps of Transvaal. Charles Nissen.
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Stamps of Trinidad printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. Sir Edw. D. Bacon.

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The Postage Stamps of Turks Islands. Sir Edw. D. Bacon, 1917.

rrr—Union of South Africa

Official Post & Telegraph Guide, July, 1915, October 1916, January 1933 & Supp. Official Publication.
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*Victoria—The Half-length Portraits & the 2d. Queen Enthroned. Chas. L. Pack, 1923.
Mr. C. L. Pack's Work on Victoria. Sir Edw. Denny Bacon, 1924.
Short Study of the 2d. Queen Enthroned 1852-57. Charles A. Stephenson, 1923.

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Die Postmarken von Griechenland. A. Erdman—A. E. Glasewald 1886.
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2504	.20	2557B	.18	2609	.80	2682	.35
2505A	.90	2558	.20	2610	.45	2683	.90
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2505G	5.00	2559A	1.70	2611A	.45	2685	.25
2506	.40	2560	2.25	2612	.55	2688	.16
2508	.35	2561	5.00	2614	.05	2689	.20
2509	.50	2562A	6.50	2614A	.60	2696	.08
2509A	2.50	2563	.32	2616	.04	2697	.10
2510	.05	2563A	.32	2617	.03	2698	.10
2510A	5.00	2564	.30	2618	.45	2698C	5.00
2512	.05	2565	1.55	2619	.27	2699	.05
2513	.45	2565A	1.55	2620	.12	2700	.10
2514	.06	2566	2.50	2621	.10	2701	.40
2515	.50	2568A	5.00	2624	.38	2705	.42
2516	.05	2569	.25	2625	.06	2706	.35
2521	13.00	2570	.22	2626	.30	2716	.07
2522	.09	2571	1.55	2627	.12	2719	3.00
2524	.20	2572	2.75	2629	.05	2720	.50
2526	.45	2575	.13	2630	.20	2721	.17
2527	1.50	2576	.30	2631	.18	2723	2.50
2529	.20	2577	1.50	2632	.15	2727	.09
2530	.40	2577A	1.50	2633	.02	2729A	1.70
2530A	.50	2578	2.30	2634	.06	2730	1.25
2531	1.85	2581	.07	2635	.03	2732	8.00
2532	3.75	2582	.18	2636	.12	2732B	6.00
2533	.15	2582A	.25	2637	.25	2733	1.40
2534	.20	2583	1.65	2638	.08	2733A	.18
2535	.75	2583A	1.65	2639	.10	2734	.16
2536	.40	2584	2.30	2641	.45	2736	.22
2537	.60	2585	.06	2642	.75	2737	.17
2538	1.65	2586	.05	2643	.05	2738	.45
2540	.65	2587	.20	2644	.20	2739	.05
2541	.10	2589	.50	2648	.10	2740	.10
2542	1.60	2590	.20	2649	.10	2741	.07
2543	.35	2591	1.50	2650	.05	2744	.10
2544	.70	2593	.40	2653	.06	2750 (Die A)	.05
2545	1.90	2594	.25	2662	.05	2750 (Die B)	.50
2548	.50	2595	.07	2662A	.95	2754	.05
2549A	5.50	2596	.15	2663	.07	2755	.09
2550	.10	2597A	2.00	2667	.12	2756	.09
2550A	.10	2598	.08	2668	.08	2757A	.05
2550B	.18	2601	.10	2669	.10	2757B	.05
2551	.13	2602	.37	2670	.08	2758	.08
2552	1.65	2603	.16	2671	.06	2759	.08
2552A	1.75	2604	.65	2672	1.15	2760	.08
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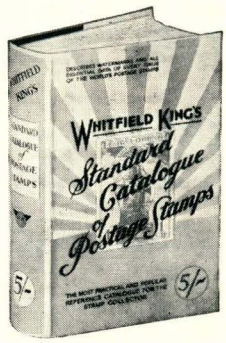
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