The Collectors Club

Philatelist

A Magazine devoted to Philatelic Study & Research

Volume XXXIV, No. 1 Section I January, 1955

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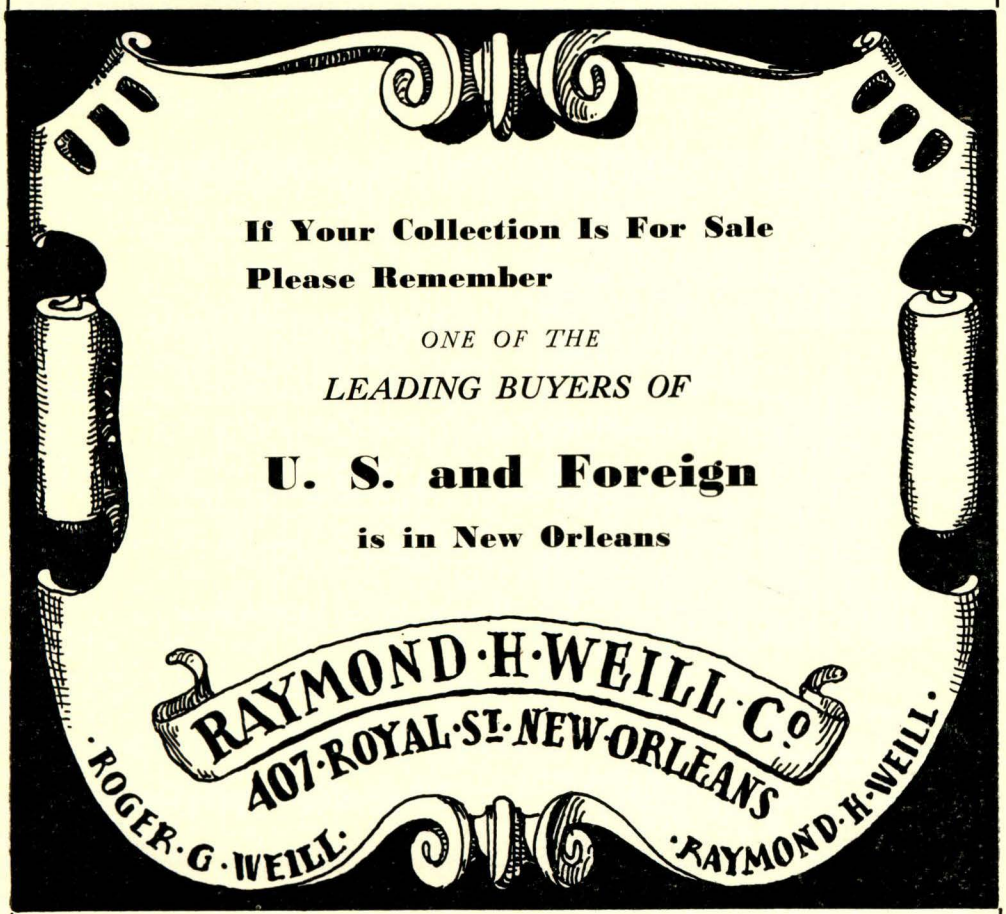
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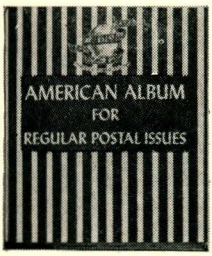
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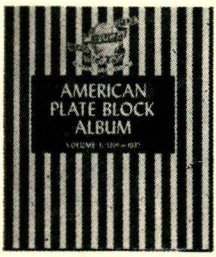


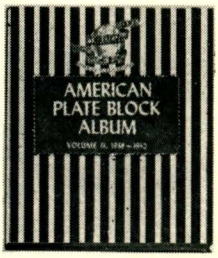
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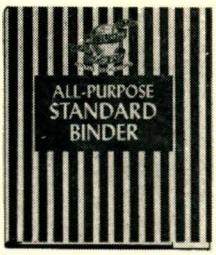
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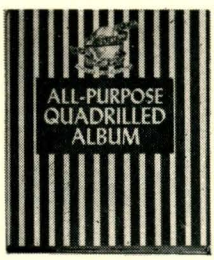


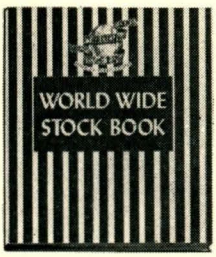
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The Collectors Club Philatelist

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January 1955 **Vol. XXXIV, No. 1**

Editorials

Thus Spoke Dr. Carroll Chase

In the proper sense this is not an editorial, but rather a report by one who listened to Dr. Carroll Chase, when the Collectors Club presented him with the "Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award" in October, 1954 for "Distinguished Service to Philately."

As Dr. Chase rose to speak after receiving this honor, he had before him no long prepared written speech, but just a page or so of jottings to remind him of the topics he wished to mention. Speaking with an informal style, Dr. Chase labelled his remarks "ramblings." Perhaps they were. But seldom have we listened to come away with the distinct impression that we had heard an ardent philatelist. Dr. Chase inspired his audience. Although he spoke in a dry monotone, lacking any fire or dramatics, he truly generated from within to all who listened his belief that philately is great in so many respects. Not only has he loved every minute of it, but the future offers so much for him.

As most of us know, Dr. Chase has earned the rank of one of our most brilliant minds. To many, serious philately is not synonymous with enjoyment or pleasant relaxation. But how wrong they are! Dr. Chase told us that he has enjoyed every minute of his work. It was not necessary for him to say this because he showed it. No one in our eyes, yes, including the avid space filler, ever bespoke for philately better than this man, one of the great pioneers of serious philately in America.

Dr. Chase told us that if he were commencing again, he would do exactly as he had done. His fascination and attraction to philately lies in the unknown and the unexplored fields. Never would he tread the well-beaten path. But Dr. Chase continued by saying that there is no accounting for the lure of philately. It is neither contagious nor inherited. A grandson, son or daughter of a philatelist does not occur often. Nor does the appeal of stamp collecting spread to more than one person in a family as a general rule. In fact, a collector's wife or close associates almost completely misunderstand the lure of a stamp. Well did Dr. Chase illustrate this. After his more than 20 years of diligent work trying to plate the 3 cent '51, came the day when success finally was achieved. As Dr. Chase placed his last position in its proper place, he turned to his good wife announcing his final accomplishment; he had at last completed the plating. Quick as a flash, Mrs. Chase said:—

"That's fine! Now let's go out to dinner."

Furthermore, Dr. Chase said that in his opinion the "synthetic collector" was a failure. *One cannot make a stamp collector out of someone else.* He instanced this by an actual experience. A brilliant medical colleague of Dr. Chase wanted to try a hobby. Being a good friend of Dr. Chase, this doctor decided upon stamp collecting. Despite a high intellect, a cultured and well educated background, Dr. Chase's friend failed miserably as a philatelist. If one should disagree with Dr. Chase's opinion on this question, then let him cite one philatelist made by another's urging rather than upon his own decision.

Dr. Chase briefly played the role of a prophet. He spoke about what he considered

a recent development. This is the growing interest in postmarks and cancellations. For a long time in the first century of philately, the stamp was "the thing." Then more and more turned to study postmarks. The trend is manifestly stronger now. Although Dr. Chase knew it would be well nigh improbable that a rare postmark would ever reach the price of a "Post Office Mauritius," nevertheless he foresees the time as not-too-distant when scarce markings will command high prices.

As Dr. Chase came to the end of his remarks, we detected a spirit of apology in his words. He begged our pardon for allowing him to ramble on or to frankly speak his thoughts with which others may take issue. But within this gentleman was a burning spirit that radiated his enthusiasm for philately and became a source of inspiration to all who listened. Dr. Chase no longer is young in years. But he is young in spirit and ideas. Because of the many philatelic challenges before him, he anticipates tomorrow and the day after with glee and anticipation. There is so much in philately yet to be solved.

And as Dr. Chase's tribute to philately faded away, we contrasted him to the collector seeking monetary profit in a hobby, the one who complains that he has reached a saturation point or the so-called philatelist who continually frets if his collection will be worth more tomorrow. If one wishes to enjoy philately, then be a Dr. Chase. What our avocation has given him cannot be measured in dollars. *(H. M. G.)*

Theodore Champion

The passing of this famous French collector and dealer should be noted by this magazine because from almost its inception, the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST received the warm support of Mr. Theodore Champion. For years, one will find on the back cover the advertisement of Theodore Champion, 13 Rue Drouot, Paris, France.

Mr. Champion has left philatelists all over the world much of lasting memory. There were his fabulous collections, his activities in past International Philatelic Exhibitions and his friendship with most of the great philatelists of his time. But without doubt his finest achievement is the Yvert & Tellier Catalogue. Through his industry and careful editorship, its high standard has been maintained for years. One half of the Western Hemisphere, South America, prefers the use of this French catalog to its counterpart coming from North America, Scott. Many a prominent South American philatelist has told us that the Yvert & Tellier listings and pricing for the stamps of our sister republics are the best. Mr. Champion's knowledge of both philatelic data and values are to be found in these books of several thousand pages. As philately grew into the size we now know it, the Yvert & Tellier Catalogue was issued in two parts. One covered France and Colonies, the second the rest of the world.

Theodore Champion knew stamps because his knowledge was gleaned through his handling so much material. He loved stamps as a collector and accurately appraised them as a dealer. Philately for him was a hobby, an avocation and a successful means for livelihood. His passing leaves a void because there are not many "Theodore Champions" in our ranks at present. *(H. M. G.)*

Unique

An unique item seems to many a stamp collector to represent the superlative in philatelic possession. Time and again in the halls of this Club, an exhibitor proudly calls a stamp, cover, cancellation, proof or minor variety "unique." It is irrelevant to this discussion whether the word has been misused, a frequent event in philately. Rather it is sought to demonstrate that "uniqueness" is not the most desirable philatelic classification.

Paradoxical as it may appear, the ownership of an unique item not only signifies an exclusive supply but an equally limited demand. Unique appears to erect a barrier against a wide appeal. This situation may be demonstrated by the following well-known philatelic event.

One of the sagest bits of advice ever tended to a stamp collector was that given to the well-publisized Col. Green after he had purchased the complete sheet of 100 of the first United States air mail stamp with the centers inverted. The sheet was unique. But Col.

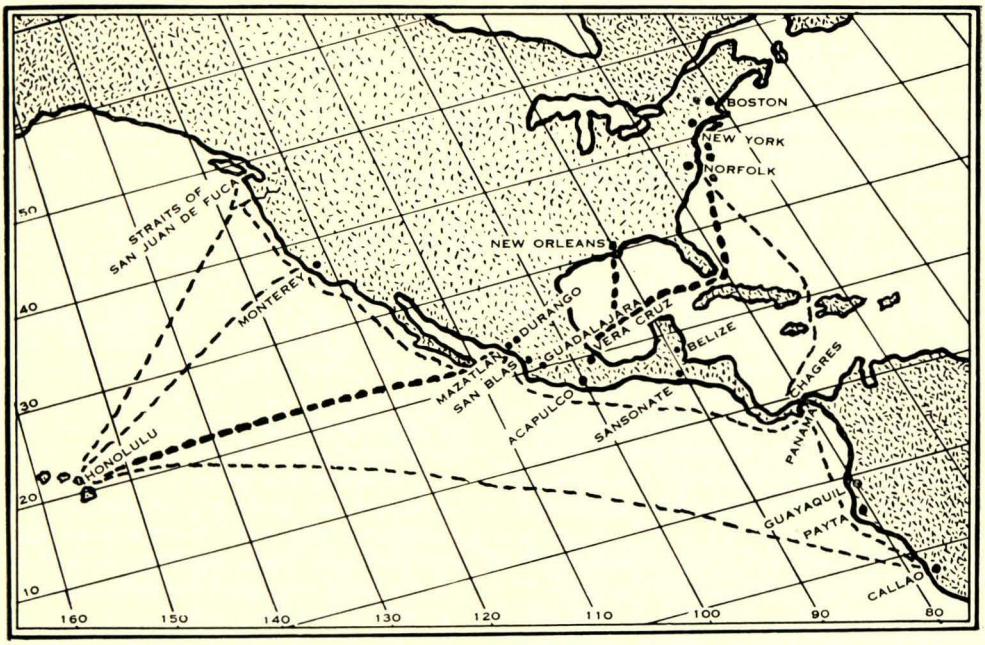
(Continued on page 44)

HAWAII

Overland Mail Via Mexico

1842-46

By J. F. WESTERBERG



Map of routes and localities mentioned in the text.

One of the most colorful and significant periods in the history of the Hawaiian mails, a period now all but forgotten, was the one just before the Mexican War when most of the mail between the United States and Hawaii was sent overland via Mexico.

Here is a news item from that period:

Polynesian [1], Honolulu, February 21, 1846.

> OVERLAND MAIL.—The Elinor Chapman, which sailed for Mazatlan on Thursday, took the largest mail that has been sent from this port for the United States and Europe. It weighed upwards of 40 lbs., and the Mexican postage on it will be $700 and upwards. The postage annually paid to Mexico from this place is becoming a very considerable sum. Last year there were 17 arrivals and departures of mails, the whole postage of which must have been at least $4,000.

What is revealed here has many implications for the collector of stampless covers. Did these letters really enter the Mexican mails? If so, what postal markings did they

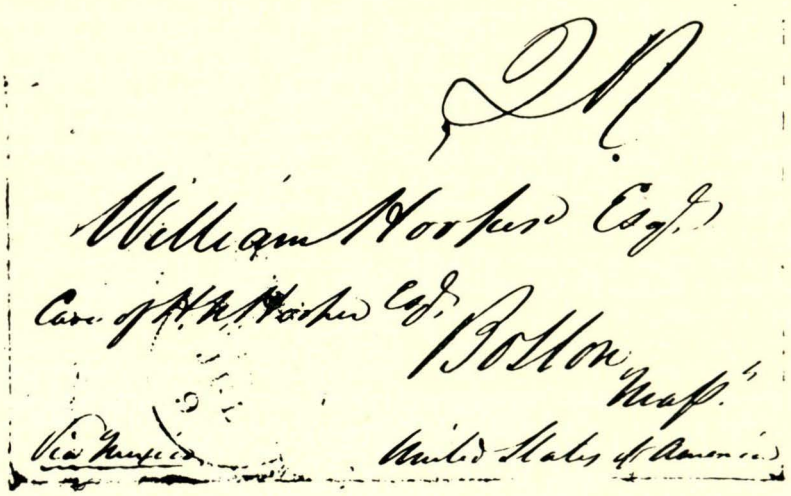


Fig. 1. Folded letter from P. A. Brinsmade in Honolulu, dated March 18, 1840 and showing the 2 reales Mexican rate in effect at that time. The circular handstamp at the top can be deciphered to read "FRANQUEADO" (prepaid). (Illustration courtesy of University of Hawaii Library.)

receive? What were the postal rates? Who were the forwarding agents? What was the route through Mexico? How fast was the service? There is no end, apparently, to the questions that one can ask.

Fortunately, many of these questions can be answered by some of the people who used the overland mails at the time. In searching through their letters, journals and newspaper accounts, one sees the forgotten past come to life again.

The feasibility of sending letters overland through Mexico was recognized at an early date. The following is from the Journal of Levi Chamberlain, secular agent for the Sandwich Islands Mission:

> July 5, 1826
>
> . . . [I learned] that the *Ainoa* chartered by Laing and Debraugh had sailed for the coast of South America. By the Ainoa several of the brethren forwarded communications for America, Mr. Laing having kindly engaged to procure a conveyance for them across the continent to Vera Cruz, whence they will find a speedy conveyance to the United States.[2]

A New England trader, Alpheus B. Thompson, in one of his letters, tells of the following incident:

> . . . At the time [probably around 1826] being isolated in the Pacific Ocean, and no foreign Vessels in Port, I proposed to the Merchants and Residents at Oahu, to Charter a small schooner from the Government, to carry a Mail to the Port of Mazatlan, in the Gulf of California, to our resident consul at that Port, to be transmitted by him, to our consul at Vera Cruz, there the letters to be mailed by him for their various destinations, which was done. Each subscriber paid five dollars for each letter he subscribed to send, whether he sent them or not. I subscribed five, for different parts of the world, and sent them.[3]

During the next fifteen years relatively few ships sailed between Honolulu and the Pacific Coast. Those that did sail usually carried some overland mail.[4] Sereno E. Bishop, in writing of his boyhood days in the 1830's, mentioned that his father "wrote and received a good many letters."[5] The chances are that many of them passed through the Mexican mails. "United States postage," wrote Bishop, "was twenty-five cents for every piece of paper, large or small."[6] Covers from the period reveal that the Mexican rate at that time was 2 reales (25 cents) for a single letter. (See Figs. 1 and 1A).

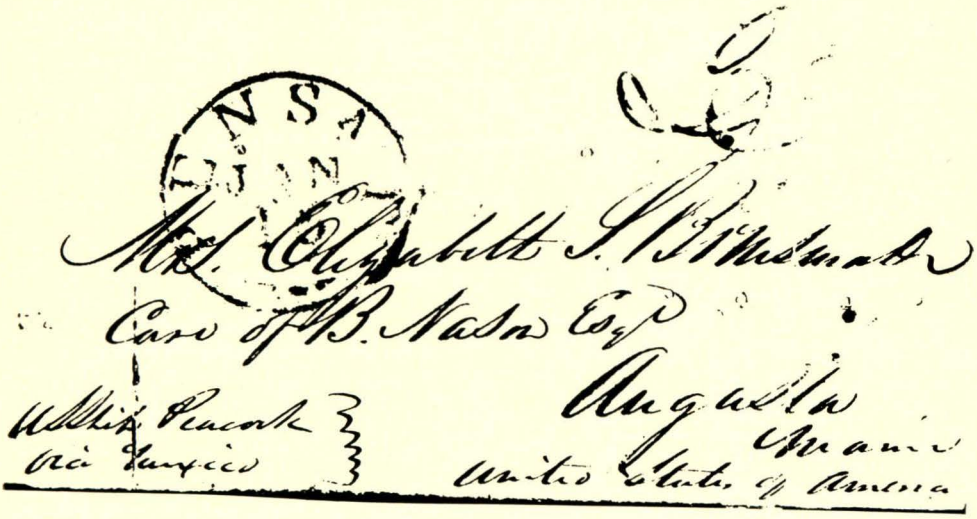


Fig. 1A. A cover from the correspondence of Peter A. Brinsmade. The letter, dated Oahu, October 8, 1836, reads in part as follows: "I have only a fleeting moment to drop you a line by the Peacock via Mexico. . . . orders are for sailing in half an hour. . . ." Notations on the letter show it reached Mrs. Brinsmade at Augusta, Maine, February 3, 1837.

This is the earliest Hawaiian cover found up to this time which bears evidence of having paid Mexican postage. It illustrates the 2 reales rate in effect at the time. It also shows that Pensacola, Florida, was one of the ports of entry in the period before regular packets sailed between Vera Cruz and New York. (Floyd W. Fitzpatrick Collection.)

The Mexican postage in all probability was paid at Mazatlan rather than at Vera Cruz, thus facilitating the accounting between forwarding agents in Honolulu and Mexico. Mexican postage on east-bound letters would in that case have been prepaid. This is borne out by the circular post mark in fig. 1 which can be interpreted without too great a stretch of the imagination to read "FRANQUEADO" (prepaid).

The volume of overland mail did not reach significant proportions until the 1840's. Stephen Reynolds kept a register of ship arrivals, among them ships arriving at Honolulu "of or from Mexico," which reads as follows:

1835 — 2 arrivals
1836 — 4 arrivals
1837 — 3 arrivals
1838 — 3 arrivals
1839 — 1 arrival
1840 — 5 arrivals
1841 — 5 arrivals
1842 — 15 arrivals[7]

Further indication of what was happening is seen in the following letter written on behalf of the Sandwich Islands Mission by A. Bishop, B. W. Parker and R. Armstrong:

> Honolulu, June 1, 1842.
>
> . . . The merchants of these islands are receiving monthly advices from their American correspondents through New York, Vera Cruz, and Mazatlan, which enables them to obtain answers to their letters in the space of a few months, while it takes us a year and a half or two years from the time of General Meetings in May to get returns respecting our most important transactions.[8]

A letter to the Sandwich Islands Mission from Rufus Anderson, corresponding secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, tells of the growing interest in the Mexican mail route:

> Boston, October 28, 1842.
>
> . . . We are happy to get the information communicated in your letters of the

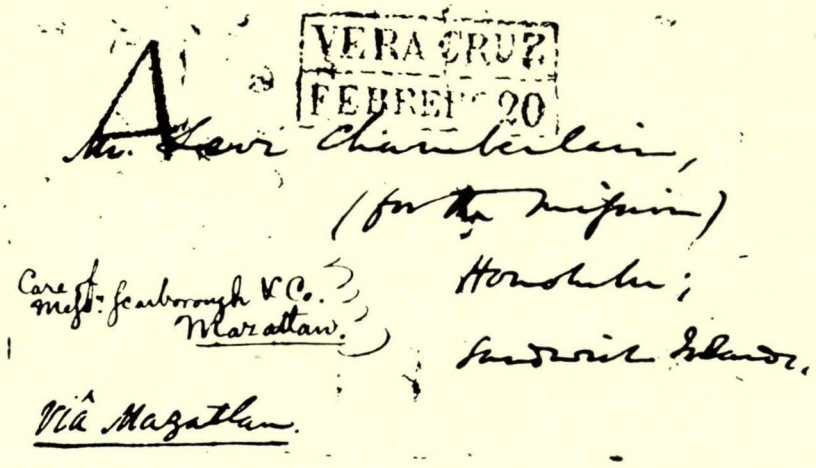


Fig. 2. Typical cover after the rate for a single letter was raised to 4 reales. The letter, dated Boston, January 19, 1843, was sent by Rufus Anderson. Original via Mazatlan received May 28, 1843 per Sch. Albert. Duplicate via Cape Horn and Tahiti received July 23, 1843 per brig Delaware. (Illustration courtesy of Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library.)

past year concerning the route by Mazatlan. For information of this sort we almost necessarily look to you. We shall endeavor to make use hereafter of this new mail route. I shall send a duplicate of this letter by way of Mazatlan. The original goes by the barque Behring . . .[9]

Levi Chamberlain's reply reads in part as follows:

> Honolulu, February 21, 1843.
>
> The duplicate of your letter to the Mission of Oct. 28th 1842 was received via Mazatlan the 29th ultimo.
>
> It is very convenient receiving and sending letters this way as important communications may pass between the Mission and the board without that loss of time which must attend a voyage around Cape Horn. In the present case we have had returns to letters in about seven months.
>
> The rates of postage, however, have increased. They are as follows:
>
> A single letter—.50 cents
>
> Double, not more than ½ ounce—.75 cents
>
> Double, not more than ¾ ounce—1.00
>
> Packages weighing 1 ounce—1.25
>
> Sometimes an additional postage is required per Steamer from Vera Cruz, but we can well afford to pay these rates for important letters.[10]

The newspaper rate was mentioned by Thomas O. Larkin in one of his letters to James Gordon Bennett:

> Monterey, California, May 20, 1846.
>
> . . . Send your letters and papers via Vera Cruz & Mexico & Mazatlan. I do not wish for daily papers—the Mexican postage beig 12½ cents a paper.[11]

These figures represent the United States equivalent of the Mexican rate which was expressed in *reales*. It took 8 *reales* to make 1 *piastre* or Spanish dollar. Thus the rate for a single letter was 4 *reales* and this is the figure most frequently found on covers. (Fig. 2).

The high value sometimes found on the cover of a single letter might represent the postage that was paid on a whole bundle of letters. (Fig. 3). In this way, unfortunately, many letters could have passed through the mails without receiving any markings at all. Many letters that are known to have come by way of Mexico are devoid of postal markings.

There seems to be no doubt that the postal charges referred to here were actually paid

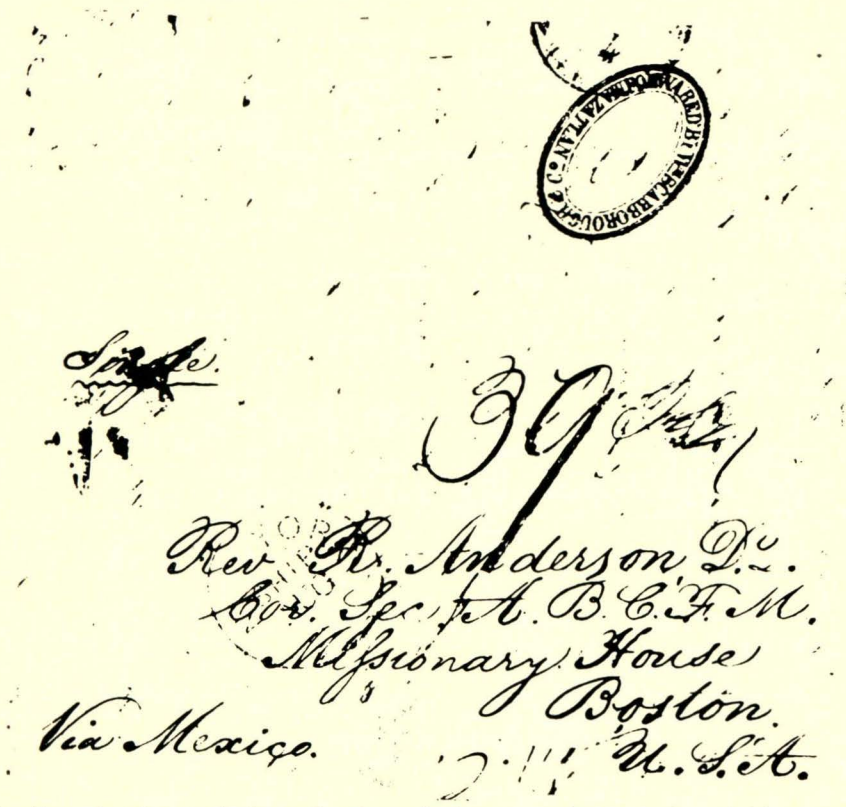


Fig. 3. Example of a single letter bearing a high rate marking which probably represented the postage due on a whole bundle of letters. The undecipherable circular handstamp at the top could well be the bottom half of a "FRANQUEDO" stamp which would indicate that the postage was prepaid at Mazatlan by Scarborough & Co. The illustration is from the papers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions deposited in the Harvard College Library.

to the Mexican government for transporting mail from coast to coast. The Vera Cruz handstamp which is found on so many covers shows that westbound letters were turned in to the post office at Vera Cruz. Some idea of the procedure is given in the following letter:

> Thomas O. Larkin to Moses Yale Beach & Sons.
> Monterey, May 19, 1846.
> Your letter of January 12 and two papers I rec'd this month. The two others via Cape Horn I suppose will reach me by the first Vessel from Oahu —the surest and quickest conveyance is by your New York packates to Vera Cruz. There our consul will forward to Mazatlan or without his care they will there be mailed by the Mexican postmaster for Mazatlan thence by my agents to me.[12]

East-bound letters appear to have entered the Mexican mails also.

> Thomas O. Larkin to Parrott & Co., Mazatlan.
> Monterey, California, January 21, 1845.
> . . . With this I send a package of letters to be sent around the Cape and not by mail, also a package to go overland via Mexico, and some dispatches for the State Department, which pay mail and pay the postage on my account . . .[13]

> Jose Maria Castanos to Thomas O. Larkin.
> Tepic, April 17, 1845.
> . . . The (papers) letters for Tepic will be delivered to their direction and

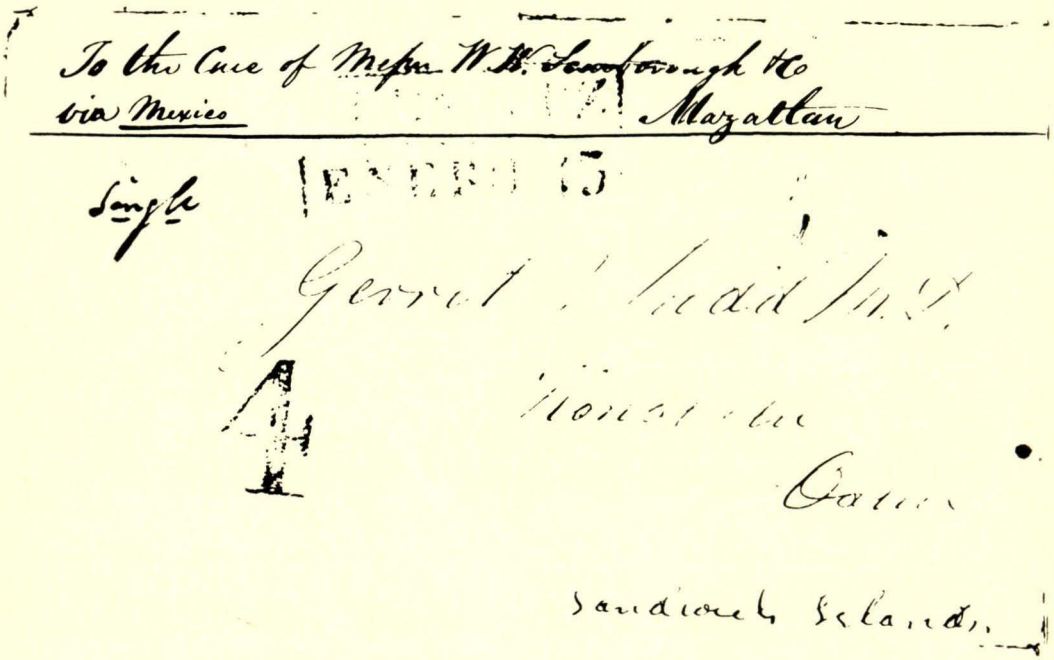


Fig. 4. Cover of folded letter from William Richards in Paris. The letter was written November 16, 1843. It was received at Vera Cruz January 13, 1844. Date of arrival in Honolulu is not shown. The Mexican postage of 4 reales was probably the only postage paid.

those for the United States with the packages will be sent by the first mail, that is on Saturday next 19th.[14]

The prospect of establishing regular communication by way of Mexico seemed bright indeed in the early 1840's. Mexico under the dictatorship of Santa Anna was in firm hands. According to one writer "if there had been any railroads in Mexico the trains would undoubtedly have run on time, or nearly so."[15]

R. C. Wyllie, who came to Hawaii after several years residence in Mexico, had visions of Mexico becoming a gateway between Hawaii and the Atlantic. His description of the route reads as follows:

> Were a monthly packet established, the following would be the time . . . required, for passengers to reach New York:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | To San Blas, say | 30 days |
> | To Guadalaxara, on horseback | 7 days |
> | To Mexico, by stage | 6 days |
> | To Vera Cruz, by stage | 3 days |
> | For stoppages, allow | 3 days |
> | To Orleans | 8 days |
> | To New York | 8 days |
> | | Total 65 days |
>
> In crossing Mexico, a passenger requires to carry a bed with him as far as Guadalaxara.
>
> After reaching that city, he travels by the diligence, and at all stations will find bedding, provisions and very fair accomodations of every sort, provided by the contractor, *Don Anselmo Surutuzu,* whose agents all along the road, are Biscayans, well bred and very attentive.
>
> Children at the breast, or conveyed on the knees of the mother, are exempted from any charge by the diligences.
>
> The diligences go twice a week, with great punctuality.[16]

P. A. Brinsmade, United States agent for commerce and seamen in the Hawaiian Islands, made this journey in 1842. Before leaving he wrote the following note to United States Secretary of State, Daniel Webster:

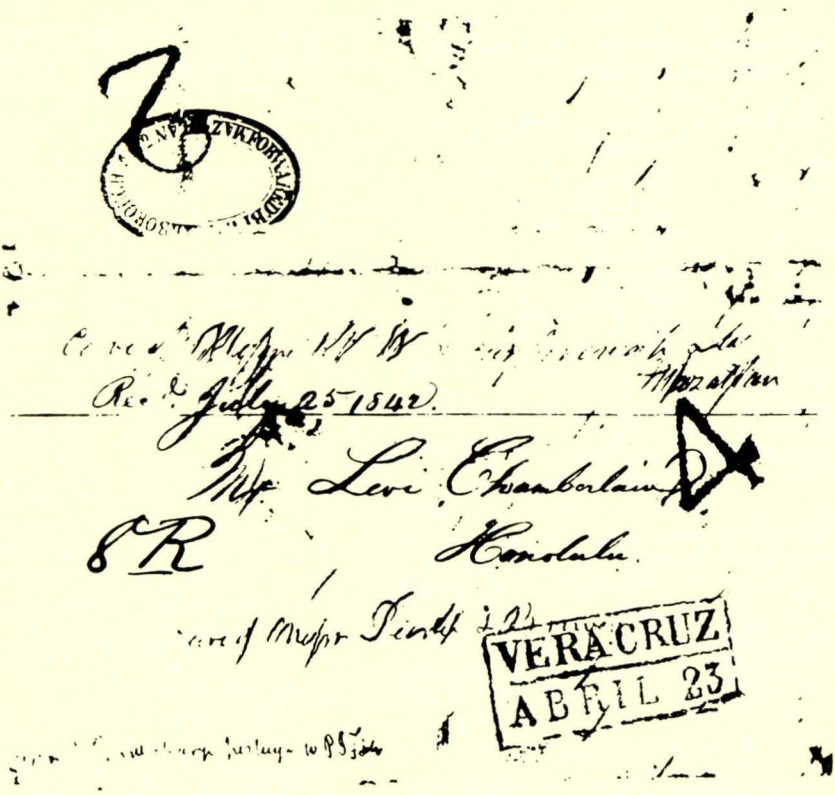


Fig. 5. A folded letter from Rufus Anderson, dated Boston, February 19, 1842. It arrived in Honolulu July 25, 1842. On that day Levi Chamberlain made the following entry in his Journal:

> An English bark the British Isle, arrived from Mazatlan via St. Blas, by which letters came to hand from the U. S. One from Mr. Bingham to the Mission, two from Mr. Hill and two from Mr. Anderson, one of them being a duplicate of a letter forwd. from New York pr. ship Victoria, which sailed on the 20th of March. . . .
>
> The Victoria arrived in Honolulu, October 19, 1842. (Illustration courtesy of Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library.)

Honolulu, December 31, 1841.

> . . . I am required by indispensable duty to be absent for a few months on a visit to the United States and shall leave in a few days and proceed by way of Mexico and shall hope to be in Washington in the month of March.[17]

Copy no. 1 of this letter was sent overland via Mexico. It was received March 21, 1842. Copy no. 2 was sent around the Cape and it was received June 29, 1842.[18] Brinsmade himself was in Washington late in March, 1842.[19]

William Richards in Paris was duly impressed by the speedy transmission of mail via Mexico. The following extracts are from a letter to Dr. G. P. Judd in Honolulu:

Hotel Meurice, Paris
November, 16th, 1843

My Dear Judd,

I wrote to Mrs. Richards on the 28th ult. by the Vera Cruz Steamer . . . I now write only to you, and send via U. S. A. but to be forwarded from thence via Mazatlan. Since I last wrote I have received yours up to August 7th . . .

The communication has been unusually quick, we having received in Paris answers to ours of April 27th in just 6 months and 13 days. The news of the seizure of the Islands reached us in 81 days through the U. S. A. and England.[20] (See fig. 4 for Cover).

Arrivals of Merchantmen and Men-of-War from Foreign Ports.

Port.	Arr.	Dep. do.	Port.	Arr.	Dep. do.
Boston,	3	2	Guayaquil,	1	
Newburyport,	2		Callao,	5	
New York,	2		Marquesas,	4	
China,	4	3	Talcahuana,	1	
San Blas and Mazatlan,	*8	*9	Pitcairn's Island	1	
			Kamschatka,	1	1
Sydney,	7	4	Sand Island,	1	1
Tahiti,	16	5	Monterey,	2	9
Valparaiso,	4	7	San Pedro,	1	
Columbia River	4	5	Wallis Island,	1	
London,	1		Manila,		4
Paita,	2		New Zealand,		1
	53	37		18	16

Total—71 Arrivals; 51 Departures.

*With overland Mails to and from Europe and the United States.

In several instances, vessels touched at one or more of the above ports, in their passage hither. A number, also, have made more than one voyage in the course of the year.

Fig. 6. A clipping from the Polynesian, January 11, 1845, showing that the Mexican overland route was the principal mail route in 1844. Bancroft Library file.

After this promising start the Mexican overland route came into general use. United States and British warships were coming to the Pacific and these too were a factor in promoting overland mail. In 1844 and 1845 the number of ships carrying overland mail to and from Honolulu were about equally divided between merchantmen and men-o-war.

But as the Mexican overland route came to be depended upon, it also became less reliable. J. J. Jarves,[21] editor of the *Polynesian,* probably voiced the feelings of all concerned when he criticized the service from time to time. Here are some examples of his protests:

Polynesian, November 9, 1844.

> Much complaint exists in regard to the reception of newspapers via Mexico; not one third reaching their destination, owing, we are informed, to the negligence or worse habits of the inferior post-office agents in Mexico. Letters, however, seldom miscarry, though often exceedingly irregular in their arrival. We received in June a letter mailed in Vera Cruz in April, dated Boston, March 26, and by the Warren, October 25, another mailed at the same time, written in February.

Polynesian, March 15, 1845.

> . . . An American whaler, after lying there [at Mazatlan] three weeks, sailed for Maui, without bringing any of the many letters there waiting for the good people here. If true, her captain must have a most stoical indifference to the news longings of our community. Perhaps he has never felt himself the want of tidings from *"home"* . . .

Polynesian, April 5, 1845

> The mails hence per Levant, reached the United States in December, being 6 weeks longer than a mail by a whaler —the Maria Theresa—via Cape Horn. The Warren mail, hence Aug. 8 was received at the same time. The late revolution in Mexico may have operated to disarrange the mails.
>
> The revolution in Mexico has been completely successful. Santa Anna has been taken prisoner near Jalapa, but his enemies are somewhat puzzled to know what to do with him.

Polynesian, July 12, 1845

> The overland mails, hence, via Mexico are as dilatory as ever. The average time from here to Boston for a year past has been about 130 days, quite as long as via Cape Horn. This way we do better, as our letters and papers are seldom over 100 days old and sometimes come within 70. When such high postages are paid, a more rapid and punctual carriage should be enforced.

One cannot help but wonder why the eastbound mails were so frequently delayed. Lack of shipping at Vera Cruz could hardly have been the cause, for F. M. Dimond, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, in reply to an 1844 inquiry, had this to say:

> Our communication between this and New Orles is frequent say once in 10 days and between this and New York once regularly a month by the regular packets and generally every few days.[22]

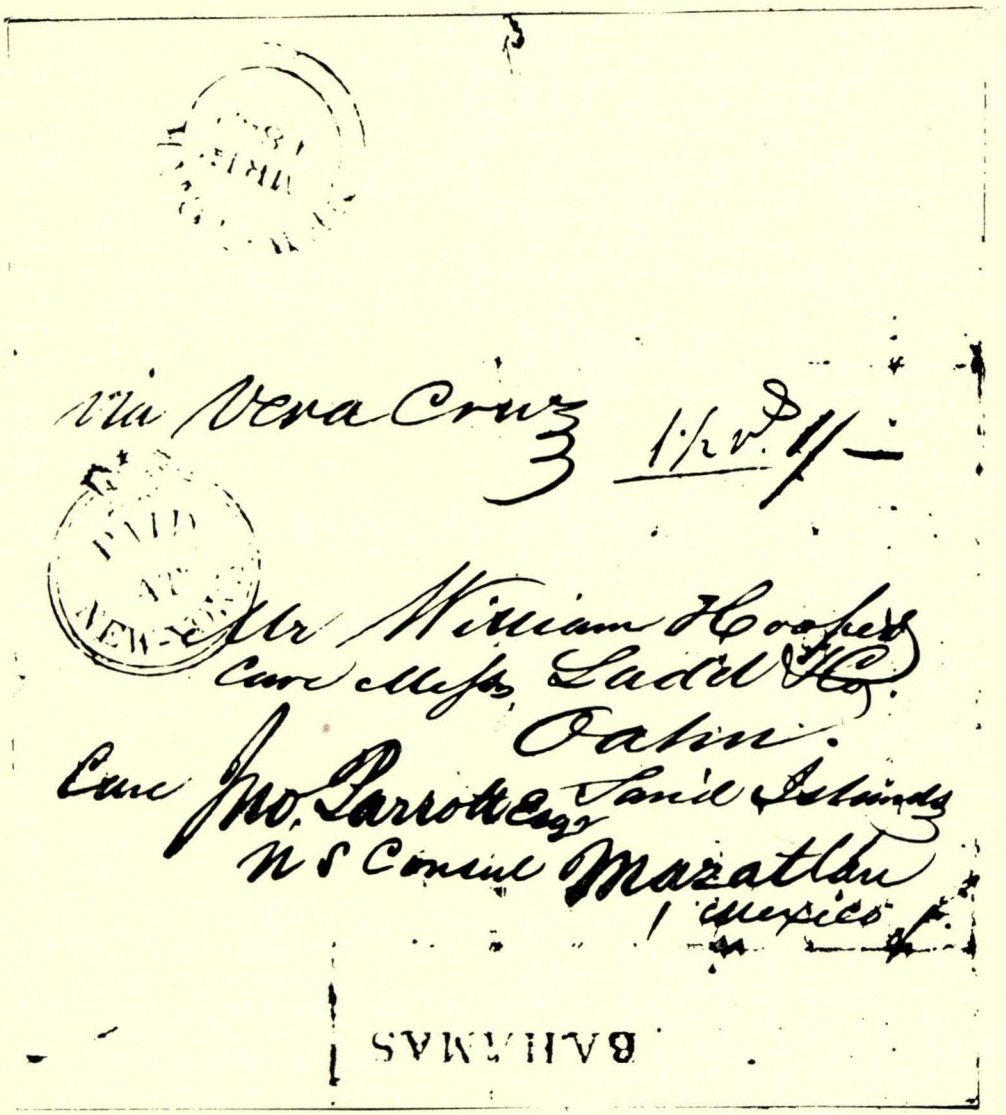


Fig. 7. Folded letter from Wm. C. Carey dated New York, March 5, 1842. The letter reads in part as follows: "This we hope will get to you by the English Steam Packet Clyde (?), and overland to Panama." The letter, after reaching the Bahamas was evidently transferred to a ship bound for Vera Cruz; someone other than Wm. Carey writing the necessary instructions on the cover. The paid handstamp may be of British origin because of the crown. The Mexican postage was probably not paid in New York. (Illustration courtesy of University of Hawaii Library.)

To Jarves, such explanations as "the revolution in Mexico" and "the negligence or worse habits" of postal agents might have seemed plausible enough at the time. But there were other reasons for the delay, that in retrospect seem to be more tangible.

One of these was the trend of more and more ships, on leaving Honolulu, to sail for California instead of going directly to Mazatlan. In 1844, for example, eight ships arrived in Honolulu with overland mail directly from Mazatlan. (Fig. 6). This voyage generally

took about nineteen days.[23] Of the nine ships departing with overland mail in the same period only four went directly to Mazatlan. The rest sailed for Monterey. The U. S. S. Levant, one of the ships mentioned by Jarves, left Honolulu July 5, 1844. She left Monterey August 18 and came to Mazatlan September 4. The total time from Honolulu to Mazatlan was sixty-one days; a loss of forty-two days for the east-bound mail even before entering Mexico.

Another factor in delaying east-bound mail may have been the climb from Mazatlan to the interior of Mexico. The trail from Mazatlan to Durango, high up over the continental divide, must have been very steep in places. One man who recently drove over the present day road described it in these words: "Much of the time it clings to the mountainsides overlooking deep gorges several thousand feet deep. I wouldn't drive it again, but I certainly wouldn't have missed it for anything."[24] Yet some mail must have been carried *down* this trail, for a correspondent in Mazatlan once wrote to the editor of *The Friend* that "by the Durango mail of to-day we learn that the Lawrence has arrived at Vera Cruz."[25]

Transporting the mail *from* Mazatlan to the interior must have been far more difficult and time consuming. The Durango route, if it was used at all, must have presented many difficulties, especially during the rainy season. A possible alternative might have been the less direct route from Mazatlan to Guadalajara via San Blas and Tepic. As we have seen, the trek from San Blas to Guadalajara required "7 days by horseback." Add the time required to travel the 180 miles from Mazatlan to San Blas and there results an appreciable time difference between this route and the short down-hill journey from Durango. Now and then a ship would sail directly to San Blas and thus reduce the time; but since the handling of mail was usually a secondary consideration most of the ships came to Mazatlan.

After all, Mazatlan was the most important commercial port on the west coast of North America at that time. Duflot de Mofras termed it "the Vera Cruz of the Pacific Coast."[26] "Moreover," he wrote, "this port is the only port along the North American coast above Guayaquil where large vessels can lay in a full stock of provisions."[27] Josephy Warren Revere, grandson of Paul Revere, and a lieutenant in the United States Navy, who came to Mazatlan early in 1846 on the U. S. S. Cyane, had this to say about Mazatlan:

> Since the royal administration of affairs in Mexico, Acapulco and San Blas have silently fallen into decay, and Mazatlan, although destitute of a good or safe harbor, has become the most important commercial town possessed by Mexico on the Pacific. This is owing to the facility of communication with the northern provinces and the mining districts, as well as to its proximity to a large population, and consequently to a market.[28]

Despite occasional delays, mail *from* the United States usually came through in fairly fast time. This was a great boon to the news-hungry people in Hawaii, for the news at times was anything but dull:

> *Polynesian,* Honolulu, July 12, 1845.
>
> By the Ocean, arrived the 6th inst., from Mazatlan we have received our regular files of Boston papers to March 30th. We shall relieve both our readers and ourself from our own dry lucubrations for this week, and fill our columns with the cream of the foreign journals. New Orleans papers to the last of April have been received. By them it appears that no steps for the consumation of the annexation of Texas have as yet taken place, and that such a result is still a matter of doubt. The people of the United States are hotly divided on the subject; the terms upon which Congress by its resolutions of 28th Feb. proposed to admit Texas, are unfavorably received in that country, which thinks it would receive too little for what it is required to yield, and all parties in Mexico are united in their hostility to the measure . . .

One can sense the glow of satisfaction that Rev. Damon, the Seaman's Chaplain, must have felt when he wrote the following:

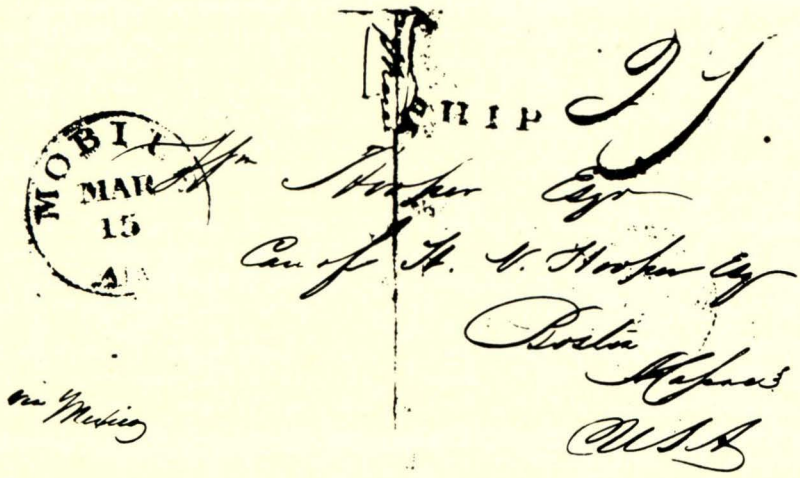


Fig. 8. An 1840 overland cover from Hawaii that came to the United States via Mexico and Mobile, Alabama. (Illustration courtesy of University of Hawaii Library.)

Friend, Honolulu, January 1, 1846.

It is refreshing, more than that, truly delightful to receive late intelligence by papers and letters from the antipodal portions of our globe. We had a "New Year's article," "Something upon Hospitals," &c. prepared for our columns, but we are confident that our readers will much prefer to see all the room we have to spare filled with late overland news.

When the mail came through in record time the event was heralded in a small headline:

Friend, Honolulu, March 14, 1846.

Fifty-seven days from New York!

We have received files of Journal of Commerce to January 14th, New York Express to Dec. 7, New York Observer, Dec. 27 and Sailor's Magazine for December and January.

All the news, of course, did not come via Mexico. Once in a while there would be a mail via Panama and Callao:

Polynesian, October 4, 1845.

Late from the United States.—Lieut. Watson, U. S. Navy, came bearer of despatches to Commodore Sloat, in the Leland, from Payta, having left Norfolk in the U. S. Sch'r Flirt, July 3rd, for Chagres. Upon arriving at Panama, H. B. M.'s Steamer Cormorant was in port, and took the English and American mails to Callao, whence those for this place are to be forwarded shortly. Lieut. Watson obtained a passage to Payta, and there met the Leland, bound for this place, and learning that Com. Sloat was here, immediately embarked in her, and has thus anticipated the mails.

Mail could also go astray via Panama:

Polynesian, January 31, 1846.

. . . By the 'Cowlitz' from the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, we have received a *stray* Panama mail, which ought to have arrived eight months since. As it is, it is a fine illustration of the *lateness* that would attend all news from this quarter, should anyone be simple enough to propose for the Postmaster General's contract to take a mail from Washington to Honolulu—via Panama and the Oregon.

Jarves, of course, was referring to the following Post Office advertisement:

Post Office Dept. Wash. D. C. October 4, 1845.

Under the authority given to the Postmaster General of the United States, by

> Act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, "to contract for the transportation of the United States mail . . ." I hereby invite proposals for carrying the mails of the United States as herein specified, to wit:
> 6. . . . to Chagres in Colombia and back; with joint or separate offers to extend the transportation to Panama, and up the Pacific to the mouth of the Columbia, and thence to the principal port in the Sandwich Islands; . . .[29]

The route via Mazatlan was no doubt the one most desirable to maintain, but the time had come to find another overland route that could be used in the event of war between the United States and Mexico. This need was anticipated by Thomas Larkin in a letter to F. M. Dimond, United States consul at Vera Cruz:

> Monterey, California, June 25, 1845.
> Sir—With this I send to Accupulco directd to you a package of letters for England & the United States, with the postage, which will be paid at A. We understand there is a war between Mexico & the U. S. therefore there is not the usual certainty of letters going safe overland to Vera Cruz. Pr return mail, please informe me if these letters reach you.[30]

Dimond replied August 14, 1845:

> Dear Sir—Your letter of the 25t June with a packet of Letters for the U S and Europe came to hand last week, and will be sent forward by the first opportunity —the postage on *these,* 133 rials ($16.63) I was obliged to pay, they not being Franked at Acaupulco.[31]

Sending mail via Acapulco was obviously no real solution. When the war actually did break out it became more and more difficult for mail to get through Mexico at all. Finally on August 29, 1846, the *Polynesian* announced the virtual abandonment of the overland route in these words:

> We regret to learn that the charges and trouble upon the conveyance of letters to Europe and the United States via Mexico, have increased to such a degree . . . that the agents at Mazatlan, Messrs. Mott, Talbot & Co.,[32] will be unable for the present to continue their services in this respect. Those gentlemen have heretofore at some expense and much labor, kindly and gratuitously seen to the reception and forwarding of mails to and from our islands. . . . The community here owe scarcely less obligations to Messrs. Brewer & Co. for their attention in putting up and forwarding the mails to Mazatlan. Even the temporary loss of this route will be much felt.[33]

For a people who had enjoyed an interval of fairly rapid communication via Mexico this was bad news indeed, for the remaining overland routes could seldom be used in sending mail from the islands.

Henry Lindsey, editor of *Whalemen's Shipping List,* New Bedford, did carry an overland mail via Sansonate and Belize when he returned to the United States in November, 1846,[34] but such opportunities were rare. Only once in a while during the Mexican War would an overland mail come through via Panama and Callao or by the United States Navy route via Panama and Mazatlan.

So once more most of the mail had to come around Cape Horn even though the service must have seemed intolerably slow at times:

> *Friend,* July 1, 1848.
> The store ship 'Matilda' arrived the 28th ult., having an eight months passage from New York, and touching at Valparaiso, Callao and Monterey. She left the United States with a large mail for the Islands. On her arrival at Monterey, expecting to be detained for several weeks, the mail was transferred to the Spanish brig Fletcha, bound to the Islands via Santa Barbara. The latter vessel, however, has not yet arrived, but may be daily expected.

Sometimes there would be a long wait before any mail could be sent from the Islands:

> *Polynesian,* August 12, 1848.
> Mail for the United States.—The California will sail for the United States direct in about three weeks. A mail bag may be found at the office of the Polynesian. This is the first opportunity direct for the United States which has

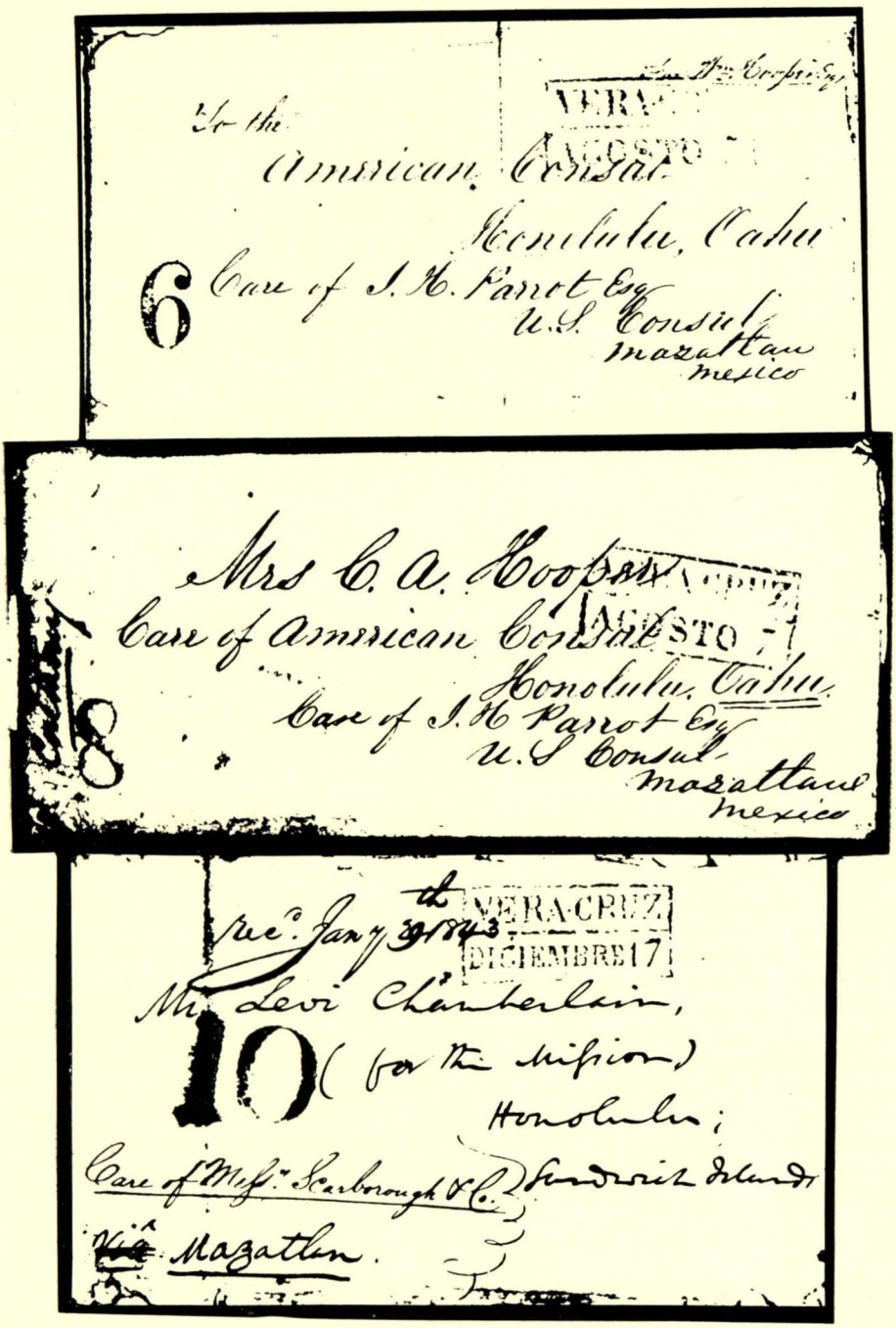


Fig. 9. Three 1843 covers calling for extra postage. All three letters consisted of more than one sheet of paper and were thus "double" letters. One letter weighed not more than ½ oz. and paid 6 reales (75 cents) postage. Another weighed not more than ¾ oz. and paid 8 reales ($1.00) and the third letter, weighing between ¾ oz. and 1 oz. paid 10 reales ($1.25). (Illustrations courtesy of University of Hawaii Library and Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library.)

offered for some months, and our citizens will do well to avail themselves of it.

"When shall we have a regular mail?" wrote the editor of the *Polynesian* on June 24, 1848. That question would soon be answered. Gold! Gold in California! Ships! Ships from over the world! Panama! Panama, gateway to the Pacific! Small wonder that the world would soon forget, if it ever knew, that the Mexican Overland Mails had once played a significant role in the life of old Hawaii.

Summary

Letters were sent overland via Mexico as early as 1826. Hawaiian mail received Mexican postal markings as early as 1835. The Vera Cruz receiving handstamp has been identified. The virtual identification of a circular "FRANQUEADO" handstamp on eastbound letters indicates that Mexican postage on both incoming and outgoing Hawaiian mail was paid at Mazatlan by the forwarding agent there, who in turn billed the receiver or sender in Honolulu.

The postal rates after 1842 are known. Judging by rate markings on early covers the rate for a single letter previous to 1842 was 2 *reales* or half as much as the rate after 1842. The reason some covers bear relatively high rate markings and others none at all was probably due to several letters being sent as a package, the top letter only receiving any postal markings.

East-bound mail did not come through as fast as west-bound mail mainly because most of the ships sailed to California before going to Mazatlan. The terrain in Mexico was also a factor.

The Mexican overland route was fairly successful and it largely supplanted the Cape Horn route for several years. The conditions that made it possible were:

1. The increase in shipping between Hawaii and the Pacific coast.
2. The rise of Mazatlan as an important commercial port.
3. The existence of postal facilities in Mexico.

References

1 The *Polynesian*, a weekly newspaper, was started June 6, 1840. The first series was discontinued December 4, 1841. The second series was started May 8, 1844 and was discontinued in February 1864. A file of both series may be found in the Hawaiian Historical Society Library, Honolulu, and in the American Antiquarian Society Library, Worcester. The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, has a file of the second series.

2 Levi Chamberlain's Journal, 1822-49 (ms. in Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library, Honolulu).

3 D. Mackenzie Brown, ed., *China Trade Days in California*, Selected Letters from the Thompson Papers, 1823-63 (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1947) p. 70.

4 See Chamberlain Journal for specific examples during those years.

5 Sereno Edwards Bishop, *Reminiscences of Old Hawaii* (Honolulu, 1916) p. 39.

6 *Ibid.*

7 *Friend*, May 1, 1844. The Friend started out as a monthly newspaper in January, 1843, and ran for many years. A file of the early issues may be found in the Hawaiian Historical Society Library, Honolulu, the California Historical Society Library, San Francisco, and in the Antiquarian Society Library, Worcester.

8 Quoted in Rev. and Mrs. Orramel Hinckley Gulick, *Pilgrims of Hawaii* (New York, 1918) p. 207.

9 Missionary letters to the Sandwich Islands Mission from the American Board in Boston (original copies in Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library, Honolulu).

10 Missionary letters from the Sandwich Islands Mission to the American Board in Boston (original copies in American Board Archives, Houghton Library, Harvard College, Cambridge).

11 George P. Hammond, ed., *The Larkin Papers*, Volume IV, 1845-46 (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1953) p. 384.

12 *Ibid.*, p. 135.

13 George P. Hammond, ed., *The Larkin Papers*, Volume III, 1845 (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1952) p. 20.

14 *Ibid.*, p. 135.

15 Lesley Byrd Simpson, *Many Mexicos* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1952) p. 219.

16 R. C. Wyllie, "Notes," *Friend*, July 1, 1844. Reprinted in *Polynesian*, July 6, 1844.

17 Consular Dispatches, Honolulu (U. S. Dept. of State) FM-144 (microfilm).

18 *Ibid.*

19 Ralph S. Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom*, 1778-1854 (Honolulu, 1947) p. 191.

(Continued on page 43)

VENEZUELA

The Eagle Issues

By C. W. WICKERSHAM

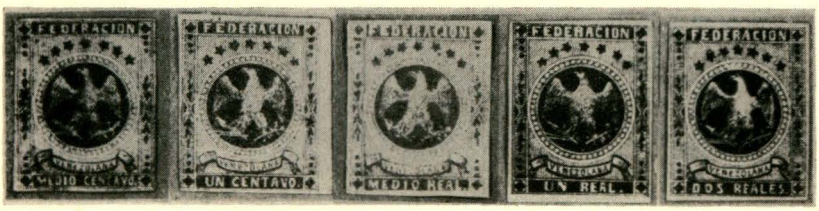


Fig. 1. The five Eagles of 1863-64.
All photos by Boutrelle

By 1863 there was obvious need of new issues of stamps in Venezuela. The first type stamps, fine and coarse impressions, had been used up. The 1861 issues for use on newspapers, books and printed matter, were small in number and stocks were low or nearly exhausted. The Eagle Issues of 1863-64 were, therefore, proposed and issued. As in the case of all Venezuela government issues before 1880, they were lithographed and imperforate.

Design. The design was entirely new. Instead of the central coat of arms of earlier issues, there is an eagle with outstretched wings in a circle surrounded by very small pearls. Above are seven stars. Below is a ribbon inscribed with the word "VENEZOLANA". The top panel carries the word "FEDERACION", while the denomination appears at the bottom. In the side panels simple decorations appear, with lozenges in the four corners.

Denominations. In 1863 the ½ R. orange, the 1 R. blue, and the 2 R. green appeared. The ½ R. was for ordinary inland mail. The ½ C. pale red and the 1 C. slate were issued in 1864, according to the best evidence on the subject. Undoubtedly these last two stamps were for use principally on newspapers, books and printed matter. The 1863 stamps were to take the place of the exhausted stocks of the similar denominations of the first type stamps, while those of 1864 replaced the similar denominations of 1861. The ¼ C. denomination was not repeated. The ½ R. was in greatest use and must have been issued in fairly large quantities. Aside from the redrawn stamp of 1865, there was no further issue of a stamp of this denomination until 1866.

Secret Marks. For the first time in Venezuela, the device of secret marks, presumably as a protection against counterfeiting, was used in this issue. On the ½ R. the device is a colored mark in the pearl at the top of the circle of pearls surrounding the eagle. Sometimes this shows as a round dot, sometimes as an irregular mark. Also there is a dash in a side pearl.

In the other denominations the secret mark was a dash in a pearl on the left. In the ½ C. it is in the fifteenth pearl down from

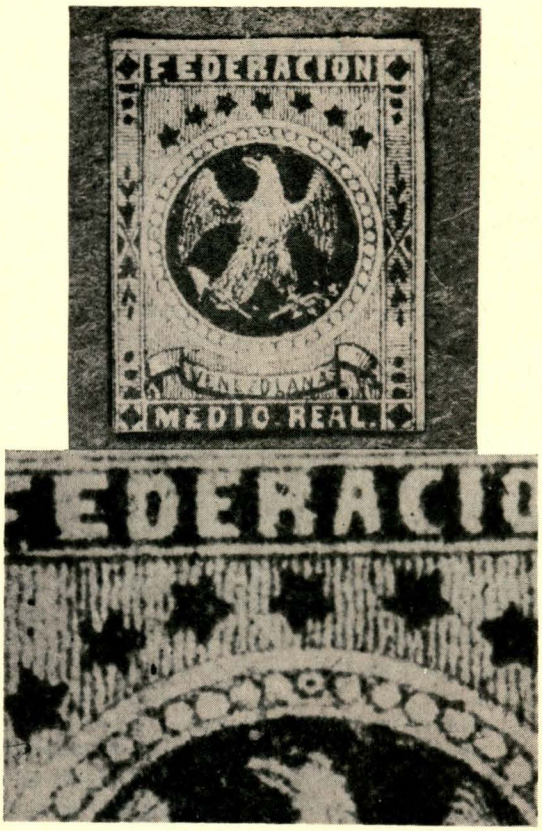


Fig. 2. Enlargement of the ½ Real showing secret mark in top pearl.

the top pearl. In the 1 C. and the 2 R. it is the next pearl above the one marked in the ½ C. In the case of the 1 R., it is two pearls higher up.

Colors. There are a number of shades in each of the five denominations. The ½ C. varies from a very pale red, including a pinkish red, to a deep red, the latter being especially rare. The 1 C. is described as slate or gray. To the writer's eye, the shades are gray or lilac gray, and blue gray. The ½ Real is usually a yellowish orange, but true orange copies are known, as well as yellow. The 1 Real is blue, pale blue, or deep blue. The main shades of the 2 Reales are green and yellow green, the latter appearing in both light and dark shades. A bluish green shade has also been noted. Hall & Fulcher refer



Fig. 3. Irregular block of five of the ½ C. pale red.



Fig. 4. ½ C. showing worn plate.

to a sap-green which, they say, is a rare stamp.(1)

The ½ C.

This is a scarce stamp, particularly in used condition, and very little is known about it. No large blocks have been heard of by the writer, but there is a report of a block of 12. The largest piece in the writer's collection is an irregular block of five. (Fig. 3) There are also two pairs with the left sheet margin, one stamped with the official seal. There is also a single showing a worn plate, the right hand half of the stamp being affected. All the foregoing are unused. The writer does not have a specimen with postal cancellation.

The 1 C. Slate-Gray

This is also a rare stamp and no multiple piece has been seen. All copies in the writ-

(1) "The London Philatelist," October, 1918, p. 239.

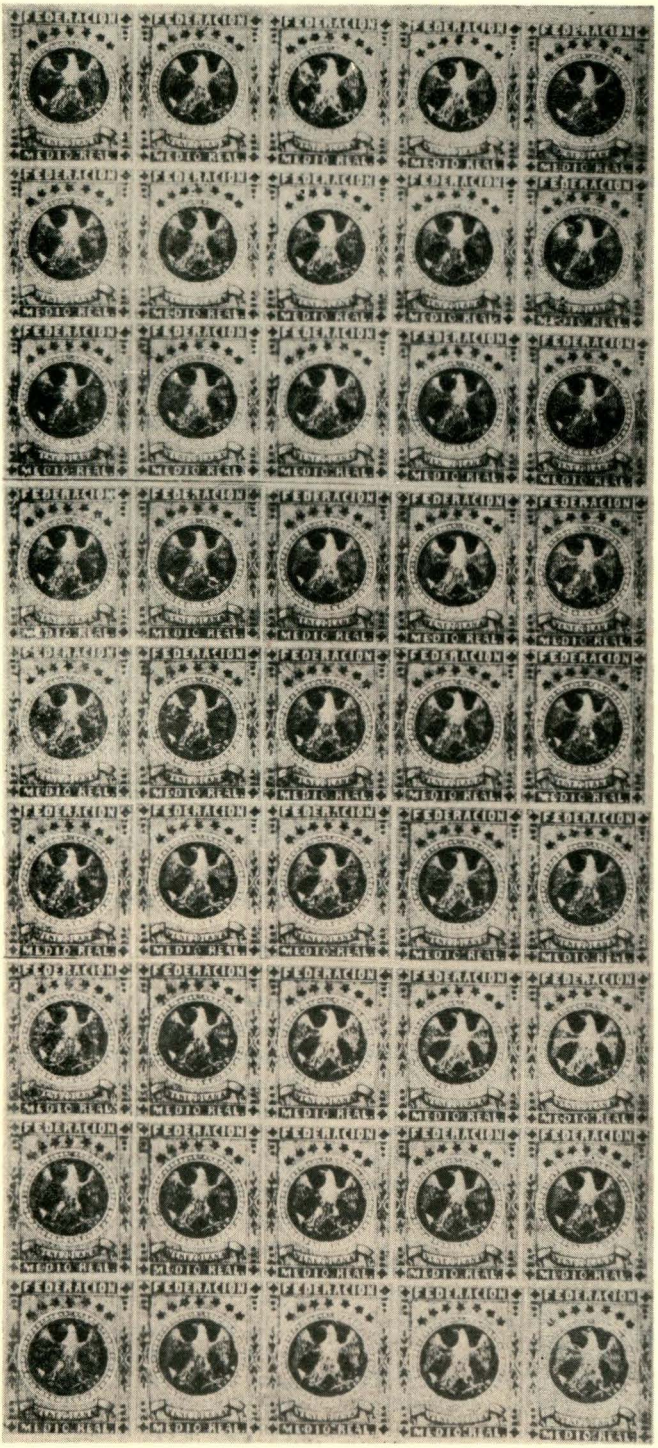


Fig. 5. Reconstruction of the five left vertical rows of the sheet of the ½ Real.

er's collection are unused singles. Copies with postal cancellations must be excessively scarce. The writer has none, although doubtless some exist.

It seems odd that these stamps are so rare, even in unused condition. It was three years before similar denominations were again issued—that is, the ½ C. and 1 C. of the 1866-67 square stamps without overprint. Possibly the stocks of the 1861 stamps had not been exhausted, after all. Possibly too few of the 1864 issue were in fact issued. Whatever the reason, their scarcity today, especially of multiple pieces and of postally cancelled copies is an undoubted fact.

Hall & Fulcher say that as the ½ Real and the 1 Real of this issue were printed in sheets of 153 stamps, 9 x 17, presumably the remaining values were in sheets of similar size and that from various indications this is practically certain in the case of the 2 Reales.(2)

It is, therefore, possible that the ½ C. and 1 C. were in accordance. I know of nothing to prove this, nor can we overlook the fact that the sheet of the ½ C. of the 1861 issue differed in size from the sheet of the 1 C. of that issue. Certainly the mere fact that the ½ C. and 1 C. of the 1863-64 stamps are of the same design as the other denominations does not necessarily mean that the size of the sheets was the same for all. I think that we must say that we do not know what was the size of the sheet or the arrangement of the transfer in the case of either of these denominations.



Fig. 6. Upper right portion of sheet of the ½ R. showing wide spacing between rows 15 and 16.

The ½ Real

Now we come to a stamp with a lot of available material and a good deal of information. The sheet consists of 153 stamps in 9 horizontal by 17 vertical rows. The margins are blank and without imprints. This fact leads to the belief that the printing was not the work of Felix Rasco. Whether it was done by Lessman & Laue at Caracas or by some unknown printer is beyond our knowledge. Hall & Fulcher say that 9 blocks of 15 transfers were used with 3 blocks of 6 at the right end of the sheet.

The stamps are generally set close together both vertically and horizontally. An exception may be noted between the two vertical rows on the right of the sheet and the next row to the left. Here the space between the stamps is wider for about five stamps down from the top.

It may also be noticed that the third row down from the top is set slightly to the right, so that the margin stamp extends beyond the right side of the stamp above. A similar misalignment occurs in the case of the bottom row. There are a number of other small irregularities in alignment of stamps in the sheet. Except for these, the printing is not badly done, but the color is such that the design of the stamps does not show up well in most specimens. Actually the rather pale yellowish orange of the average ½ Real of this issue gives a sort of washed-out, faded impression to the eye of the observer.

(2) "The London Philatelist," ibid.



Fig. 7. Strip of three of the ½ Real on cover.

The use of the ½ Real was comparatively extensive. Postally used copies as well as unused stamps, including blocks, are by no means uncommon. Covers in the writer's collection show use in the period from November, 1863, to January, 1865. Probably later use may be found.

That multiple pieces were sometimes used to frank overweight letters in the interior is shown by a cover with a strip of three from Caracas to La Guaira. The date is November 30 (1863).

At some stage of the printing, the plate became much worn. There is a copy in the writer's collection that shows extreme wearing of the plate, so much so that the pearls, most of the "VENEZOLANA" ribbon and some adjoining portions of the stamp are almost completely gone—just a white blank. (Fig. 7A).

Reference has already been made to the deep orange color that is occasionally found. The stamp in this color is really beautiful and satisfying to the eye—quite different in appearance and effect than the average paler specimen.

The 1 Real

This handsome blue eagle stamp is not so common as the ½ Real, particularly in used condition. Nor are covers over-abundant. The size of the sheet was the same as the ½ Real, 9 x 17 rows, thus giving 153 stamps. In the reconstructed sheet in the writer's collection there is no sign of an imprint. We have no sure knowledge of the printer's name.[3] In certain large blocks there is a very wide space between two of the vertical rows. This wide space starts between the 5th and 6th stamps in the 4th horizontal row in the left half of the sheet and continues down to the bottom margin. To its left are two blocks of transfers and it is helpful, therefore, in ascertaining the arrangement of the transfers in the sheet.

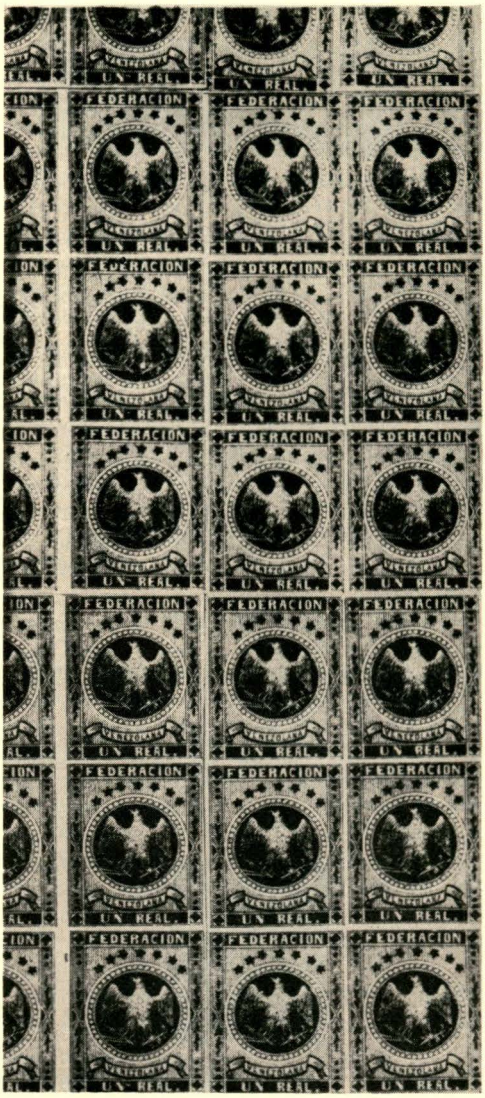
Hall & Fulcher are believed to be correct in saying that the sheet is made up of nine blocks of fifteen transfers with three blocks

(3) It has been stated, according to Saldivia, that the printers were Lessman and Lane of Caracas. "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal," February, 1925, page 12 (Fulcher).



Fig. 7A. ½ real showing worn plate.

Block of 15 transfers	Same	Same		← Blocks of 6 transfers
Same	Same	Same		← Blocks of 6 transfers
Same	Same	Same		← Blocks of 6 transfers



←

Fig. 8. Reconstruction of the left half of the sheet of the 1 Real showing wide space between the 5th and 6th vertical rows, below the 3rd horizontal row.

of six at the right end of the sheet. The writer has tentatively identified several transfers and they indicate that the blocks of transfers were arranged as shown in the diagram as shown above:

The block of 15 transfers appears to be composed of 5 vertical by 3 horizontal rows, and to be constant in each case. The smaller blocks are composed of 2 vertical by 3 horizontal rows. The transfers in each of the larger blocks do not vary. In other words, each block is made up of the same transfers as every other large block according to the same arrangement. But this does not appear to be the case with the smaller blocks of transfers. They have not been sufficiently



Fig. 9. Enlargement of Transfer No. 11 of the 1 Real showing white flaw (streamer) on the "N" of "UN".



Fig. 10. Enlargement of Transfer No. 14 of the 1 Real, showing white flaw across left frame; also used as Transfer No. 5 in two of the small blocks of transfers.

identified to be certain, but the indications are that the internal arrangement of the upper block differs from the two blocks below, and there may be other differences.

Flaws. A very marked flaw appears in transfer No. 11. This is a small white streamer on the "N" of "UN". As this is constant for the transfer, it appears nine times in the sheet and is helpful in proving the arrangement of the transfers.

Another white flaw appears on the left frame of transfer No. 14 in the large block of transfers. It is near the bottom, about opposite the left end of the "VENEZOLANO" ribbon. This also is constant for the transfer, appears eleven times in the sheet, and shows that this transfer was also used as transfer No. 5 in the lower two small blocks of 6 transfers on the right of the sheet.

Bisects. Some bisects on piece that are occasionally seen are of doubtful legitimacy. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the 1 Real was occasionally split and a half used in place of a ½ Real. The writer has a vertical half on face of cover addressed to Caracas, cancelled with a manuscript "Cagua" in black ink. Cagua was a small town in Aragua nearly half way between Valencia and Caracas. This cover is believed to be genuine.

The 2 Reales Green

The 2 Reales green is one of the most attractive of all early Venezuela stamps. The design and the fresh-leaf green combine to give a most pleasing effect. This is especially so of the larger pieces. Really large blocks are unknown to the writer, who has three blocks of twelve, and one of nine in his

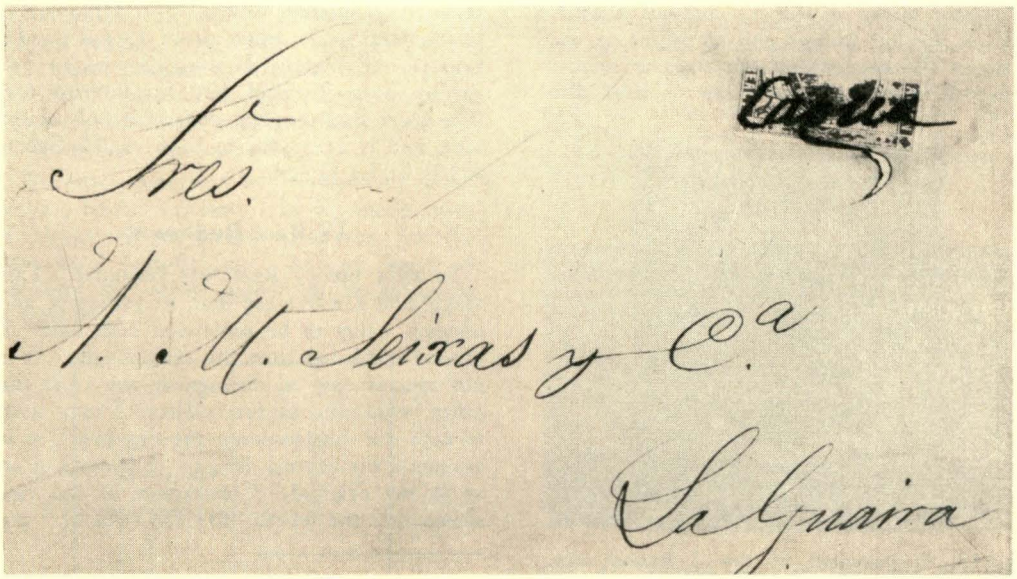


Fig. 11. Vertical half of 1 Real used on face of cover from Cagua to Caracas.



Fig. 12. Block of 12 of the 2 Reales with left sheet margin.

collection. They are in the brighter shades of true green. The yellow green stamps generally come in a darker shade.

Hall & Fulcher say that from various indications it is practically certain that the sheet of the 2 Reales was of similar size to those of the ½ and 1 Real. They do not say what these indications may be and the writer has been unable to identify them.

Flaws. The top left stamp in the block of twelve shown in Fig. 12 contains a white flaw in the left border and an adjoining one between the border and the circle of pearls above the ribbon. These flaws appear also in a vertical block of nine in the writer's collection. They may be constant.(4)



Fig. 13. Enlargement of the 2 Reales with flaws on left border and between border and pearls.

Bisects. What has been said regarding bisects of the 1 Real is equally applicable to the 2 Reales. Despite doubts as to some of those found on piece, there is no doubt that there was an occasional genuine use of bisects or splits of this stamp to pay a lower postal rate. A remarkable instance of this is a quarter used on cover in the writer's collection. This consists of the upper left quarter of the stamp on cover from Cagua to La Guaira. Evidently it was allowed to pay the ordinary ½ Real rate for interior use. The cover is incomplete, consisting only of the face, and is addressed to Sres. A. M. Seixas & Co. at La Guaira.

½ Real Redrawn

In 1865 the ½ Real was redrawn. This stamp had a wider use than its prototype and appears today to be somewhat commoner in unused condition than the 1863 Eagle. It is not always easy to distinguish one from the other, especially as few collectors may wish to take the time to count the tiny pearls that surround the central design—52 instead of 49 as in the original. Comparison of the two shows that the words "MEDIO REAL" are

(4) It is possible, however, that the flaws may be due to poor printing or faulty individual impressions.

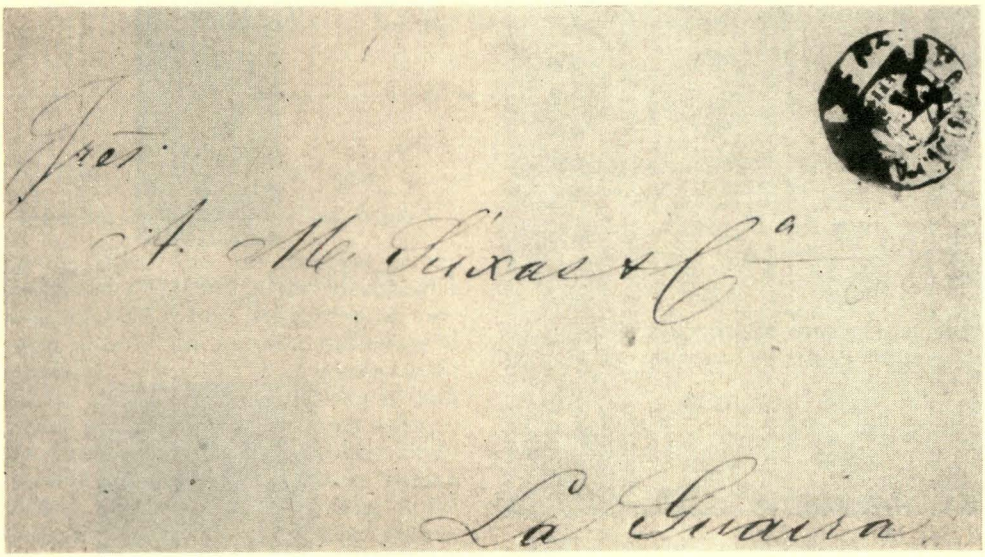


Fig. 14. Quarter of 2 Reales used as ½ Real on face of cover to La Guaira.

narrower in the redrawn than in the original stamp, and "N" of "FEDERACION" is broader, although the other letters are not as thick. Also the white space at the ends of the top label is narrower in the redrawn stamp. The secret mark appears in the top pearl, but not in a side pearl. Another difference, which the writer has not seen mentioned before, is that in a great many of the original stamps, two white dots, one above the other, appear between the words "MEDIO" and "REAL". They give the appearance of a white colon. These are not found on the redrawn stamp.(5)

The sheet contained 153 stamps—17 vertical by 9 horizontal rows. It was made up of 12 blocks of 12 transfers, except for the right hand vertical row. In each block of transfers the types appear to be arranged as follows:

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12

Transfer Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 11 are easy to identify. In transfer No. 2 there is a conspicuous dash on the bottom margin below the "M" of "MEDIO". In No. 4 there is a colored spot under the right end of the "MEDIO REAL" label, touching the bottom outer frame line. No. 5 has a colored

(5) Examination of a full sheet of the 1863 stamp shows the 'colon' in 119 out of the 153 stamps in the sheet; one of the two white dots appears in 12 positions; while in the remaining 22 stamps there are traces only or no sign of the dots. White marks are occasionally found in this position on the redrawn stamps, but these are not the same as the 'colon' of the earlier stamp.

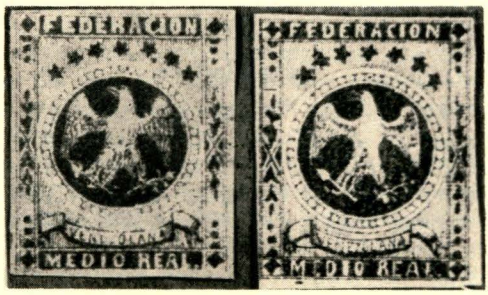


Fig. 15. Enlargement of the two ½ Real stamps showing differences explained in text.



Fig. 16. Block of transfers of the redrawn ½ Real.

spot in the narrow white border above the "A" of "FEDERACION". In No. 11 there is a colored dot above and to the right of the line of the middle decorations of the right border.

Other transfers are most difficult to identify or have not been identified. But enough is known to be reasonably certain of the arrangement.(6) The transfers used for the right vertical row appear to have been picked at haphazard. They include No. 11 (third stamp down), No. 2 (fourth stamp down), and No. 5 (next to the bottom stamp).

Colors. Two main colors have been recognized for the redrawn ½ Real—namely, orange and yellow. The shades that have been seen by the writer include pale yellow, yellow, orange yellow, orange and deep reddish orange.

Cancellations

The so-called "ADMON." mark is first found on stamps of the Eagle issue. Numerals were still in use, as well as some of the other devices of the earlier period. An interesting mark is a small black oval with dots surrounding a black rectangle with initials. Only one stamp so cancelled has been seen.

(6) Cf. "The London Philatelist," October, 1918, p. 239, describing transfer No. 4.



Fig. 17. Unusual cancellation on the 1863 ½ Real, orange.



Fig. 18. La Guaira "ADMON." cancellation on ½ Real.

In listing the cancellations seen on this issue, we use the same designations and system as in the articles on the fine and coarse impressions of the first issues of Venezuela, with appropriate reference to new marks. They are as follows:(7)

CA 1. The numerals. The following numerals have been seen:

Black: O, 1½

CA 3. New town cancellations

A. La Guaira concentric circles. Black.

(1) Same without date.

B. Caracas concentric circles. Black.

C. Caracas concentric circles without date. Black.

D. Caracas oval with loops. Black.

E. (Addition) Cagua concentric circles. Small. Black.

G. (Addition) La Guaira "ADMON". This consists of concentric circles

(5) COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. 32, pages 124-128, and 312-313.

(Continued on page 44)

THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of October 20, 1954

Scandinavian Collectors Club Night

On the above date, the members of the Scandinavian Collectors Club presented a showing of Scandinavian stamps, which represented some of the foremost collections in this country. *Mr. Carl E. Pelander* acted as master of ceremonies and introduced each individual exhibitor in the following order.

Mr. Lauson H. Stone being the first speaker, showed a nice selection of early Sweden (1855-61) in three frames, consisting of the "Skilling Banco" and the "Arms type" stamps, all mounted in chronologic order according to the various printings, plus many choice covers of the first issue and rare domestic and foreign cancels.

The next exhibit was that of *General Robert J. Gill,* with a two frame display of the first four issues of mint Norway (1854-68). Norway No. one was represented by a single, a pair, marginal strip of 3 and a block of four, the last two multiples being unique. In the second issue was a recently discovered mint block of 30 of the 2sk stamp, in addition to blocks of 4's and 9's, the last which was formerly in the Odfjell collection was always considered the largest multiple known, the 3sk value was represented with singles and blocks of the rare trial color proofs on laid paper and of the rare 4sk there were blocks of 4 and 6's, the last being the largest known. The remainder of the General's display was a superb array of scarce multiples, including a page of the 4sk imperforate of the third issue, this stamp was represented with three singles, a block of four and one of six. It may be interesting to those who were unable to attend that this was the first time General Gill has shown this magnificent collection.

Mr. William F. Foulk then showed us selected pages of Norway number ones from his wonderful collection of this country. Mr. Foulk stated that he had over 1800 copies of this stamp alone in his collection, which includes the double plating, cancellations, and other matters. The stamps he showed represented mainly rare cancels and multiples from pairs to strips of sixes and also three blocks, one of which was tied on the original cover, also a page with eighteen copies of the rare "Double Foot" variety, one being in a pair se-tenant with the normal.

Mr. Foulk then continued his talk with a three frame showing of the first two stamps of Denmark, representing all of the four printings of the 4 r.b.s. stamp and both printings of the 2 r.b.s. In the 4 r.b.s. stamps, we noted an original Post Office notice regarding the issuance of the first stamps in Denmark, to which a block of six of the first printing was attached. It is said that this is the only such piece known. Besides this many unusual and rare multiples were shown both used and unused and on original covers, probably one of the rarest items was a mint strip of three of the rare chestnut shade of the fourth printing and a similar mint strip of three of the first printing of the 2 r.b.s. stamp. Many unusual covers were also displayed, two of which attracted considerable attention were a Great Britain 1p red together with a 4 r.b.s. stamp, tied on a circular from New Castle to Copenhagen, the second was a very unusual rate combination of the 2 and 4 r.b.s. stamps, as no such rate as the 3 r.b.s. existed Mr. Foulk would like a reasonable explanation to this.

Mr. George Wiberg, the President of the Scandinavian Collectors Club, was the next speaker and showed a cross section of Finnish Cancellations (1812-99) on and off covers, ranging from the earliest known straight-line Russian script type of town postmark to the tri-lingual circular date stamps, also a fine array of fancy cork cancels, carriers and various types of ship cancels.

The next collection shown was selected pages from the well known Iceland Parliament collection, assembled by *Capt. Robert W. Scherer,* included in this display was a mint block of 16 of the 10a air post stamp, imperforate, also a block of 15 of the 10kr imperforate, double print, said to be the largest known, plus proofs, essays, etc.

In introducing the next speaker, Mr. Pelander stated that there were three collections of Danish West Indies stamps in the United States of equal merit and that it would be difficult to state which was the best and that the collection of *Mrs. Doris Stericker* was one of these three. Mrs. Stericker's display consisted chiefly of rare and unusual items and included a very early St. Thomas Foreign Letter Office marking, a black "Crowned Circle" marking, only two or perhaps three are known, German (1871 issue) used in D. W. I., "HAPAG" stamps, including "double embossed center," "inverted center" and on cover. The general issues were represented by a block of number one, two fine examples of the original white gum stamps, several fine early covers, including one with No. 3 and pair of No. 4, one of two known with the 4c stamp, also the 3c roulette on cover, the normal frame variety of the small type "1901" surcharge, which is without question unique, two of the rare values of the local "La Guaira" stamps on covers, plus a host of other scarce material. It was a pleasure to listen to modesty and clarity with which Mrs. Stericker spoke, while explaining her fine display.

A two frame display of Greenland Parcel Post stamps were shown by *Mr. Philip R. Grabfield,* who explained the various uses of these stamps. Among the highlights of the display was an early cover (1854) from Greenland franked with a Danish 4 r.b.s. stamp, several scarce flown covers and one hand drawn Rockwell Kent cover.

The last of the ten exhibits was selected pages from the collection of *Lauson H. Stone* of the Associate Group of Finland, which was ably exemplified by the Secretary of the Collectors Club, *Mr. Harrison D. S. Haverbeck,* who called the attention to several rare covers in this collection, notably a 50p "Aunus" first printing, a scarce Official cover with a military cachet, plus postally used covers from North Ingermanland and Karelia, the last of the 1922 issue, which was only in use for three days.

At the conclusion a rising vote of thanks was extended the members of the Scandinavian Collectors Club for this splendid showing. Each exhibitor received a Certificate of Appreciation. *(C. E. Pelander).*

Meeting of November 17th, 1954

Canada 1851-64

The President, Mr. John Britt, opened the meeting with a word of welcome to the Canadian contingent who had come down from Toronto for the meeting: viz, Mr. Arnold Banfield, Mr. Leslie Davenport, Mr. Vincent Greene and Mr. Jim Sissons.

Mr. Gerald Firth, the guest speaker, then took the floor and stated that he intended to deal only with the *Pence and 1859 Issues of Canada,* which he proposed to group in the following manner:—

1851-1859 PENCE

(1) 3d, Printings, Paper and Shades
(2) 6d, Printings, Paper and Shades
(3) 12d, 10d, 7½d, Printings, Paper and Shades

1859-1864

(4) 5c, he would but briefly touch on, as this value had already been worked on thoroughly by Senator Calder, Major Chapman and others.
(5) 1c and 2c, Printing, Paper and Shades
(6) 10c, he would deal with in greater detail
(7) 12½c and 17c, Printing, Paper and Shades

In all issues, Mr. Firth mentioned he would deal with certain plate varieties in his discourse.

PENCE

3d laid. Mr. Firth pointed out that while Stanley Gibbons and other catalogues listed two shades, he felt that there was primarily one distinct color, and that under or over inking, exposure and the time element were responsible for many of the so-called shades seen today.

3d on thin wove. In respect of this printing, on the other hand, there were two outstanding shades, and in his experience the issue could be divided into two main groups:—scarlet vermilion and brownish red. Minor differences in shade in each group he attributed to the causes cited in respect of the 3d laid.

3d on thick wove. Here again were two main shades. (1) pale orange red group, of which he showed 1855 dated copies, and (2) a wide variety of deep reds.

3d on thick hard wove. Although catalogued as a different printing, he did not feel inclined to consider this a different issue from the ordinary wove; the paper for the 3d had none of the distinct characteristics of that of the 6d thick hard wove, for instance.

3d on thick soft wove. The same comments applied regarding this variety. Mr. Firth was of the opinion that neither the paper nor the shade would merit this being classified as a distinct printing, as is, for example, the 6d on thick soft wove.

3d on thin soft fragile wove. In all of Mr. Firth's studies, and search for material, he had only found one fine copy—dated January 7, 1857—and he considered this a distinct printing of considerable rarity. The paper had all the characteristics of the thin soft ribbed paper, without the ribbing.

3d Perforated 11¾. It was interesting to learn that in his considerable years of collecting, Mr. Firth had seen many more fine copies of the 12d than mint copies of the 3d perforated. He had only been able to secure one really fine mint, one really fine used copy, in condition that merited inclusion in his collection.

Mr. Firth then called a halt for discussion on the 3d value. *Mr. W. S. Boggs* spoke in respect of the fragile wove, which he also had found had all the characteristics of the ribbed paper, and explained that the ribbing was mechanically applied after the paper was made, and it was quite likely that the same basic paper was used for both issues. *Mr. Sissons* contributed to the discussion pointing out that the issue on the thin fragile paper, appeared just before the ribbed paper, and had the deep red color usually found in the 1857 printings. *Mr. Greene* drew attention to the mint pair of 3d laid, among other examples displayed, stressing its great rarity.

Re-entries. Mr. Firth continued to explain that the eight main re-entries of the 3d, were of about equal rarity and occurrence in both panes, as shown in the frames. In the *3d thin soft paper,* of very deep color, a copy was displayed with a pronounced re-entry through "THREE" and apparently hitherto unrecorded. *Mr. Boggs* expressed the view, that while he agreed it was apparently a distinct re-entry, different from all other known varieties, conclusive proof could only be obtained by at least four or five other copies showing the same form of re-entry.

Flaws. Several flaws of interest were illustrated, particular attention being drawn to the two diagonal lines through "R" of "V.R." (discovered by the late Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein) and the "spot in the sun" variety.

6d laid. Continuing, Mr. Firth grouped this value into two shades, (1) reddish-purple, in which the red has a tendency to fade (2) dull violet, where the red has almost completely faded. The intermediate shades in both groups being the results of fading in a lesser or greater degree. A pair of really deep reddish purple, on cover was particularly drawn to the listeners' attention.

6d on thin wove. This has been a very controversial stamp for some years. In his very intensive search, Mr. Firth had only seen one damaged copy, which he considered was thin wove, and that was in the greenish-slate shade of the first printing. He contended that if it really exists it is an extraordinarily rare stamp, because all others he had examined showed faint laid lines.

6d on stout wove. Mr. Firth grouped three deliveries, into three shades (1) greenish shade (2) brownish shade (3) grayish shade, all with intermediate shades due to fading or exposure.

6d thick soft paper. A distinct printing on a very fragile paper, of an extremely porous nature, and a very scarce item.

6d thick hard wove. Another distinctive printing, with individual paper characteristics in the early 1858 pale-gray-violet shade. It is possible to find specimens that might not be easily identified by the paper

alone, which was not of a uniform thickness, but examination of the paper, *and* the distinctive color (which has no red in it) makes classification readily possible.

6d perforated 11¾. Has the peculiarity that the unused copies are invariably found in a deep brownish shade, and used, a pale grayish brown. There may have been two printings, but Mr. Firth cited the findings of other specialists who had remarked upon the difference in shade between the unused and used copies.

During the following discussion *Mr. Greene* adhered to the theory that there *is* a definite 6d on thin wove, while *Mr. Sissons* disputed this belief and contended that it was the laid paper, with very faint laid lines. *Mr. Boggs* supported Mr. Sissons, explaining that the paper was handmade, and it was quite possible that even a portion of a sheet might not show the laid lines, particularly with paper of varying thicknesses. Furthermore, the shade of the "6d on thin wove" was the same as the 6d laid, and his researches had led him to the conclusion that *all* paper, of this particular texture, was laid, though, there may not be laid lines apparent in some cases.

12d. Mr. Firth showed a die proof in brown from the cancelled die, one unused and the other used, together with a block of four proofs overprinted "SPECIMEN" and mentioned he had insufficient quantity of this stamp to enable intensive study or discussion to be pursued.

10d on thin wove. Was what Mr. Firth termed a clear blue in color, and differences in shade he attributed to under or over inking, or aging.

10d on stout wove appeared in two groups; one on a pronounced "toned paper," medium to thick, and the other on thick white paper, both of which contributed to variations in shades. Dealing with the varieties of "wide" and "narrow" oval, Mr. Firth expressed his views that these differences were due to a great extent to paper shrinkage; also, during his studies over the years, he had found that the "narrow" oval seemed to occur more regularly on the thin paper, and the "wide" oval on the thick paper. The various re-entries were referred to, and were illustrated by examples in the frames.

7½d on wove. There was one printing, and Mr. Firth pointed out that there was really one shade, any variations being due to under or over inking, and the differences in the oval also, probably due to paper shrinkage.

½d on wove. Referring to the two types of ribbing, Mr. Firth stated that he had found that there was at least 50% more horizontally ribbed specimens available, than vertically ribbed, which proportion he observed was reflected in the standard catalogue pricing.

1859

1 cent. Several minor re-entries and plate flaws were shown, also examples of use on soldiers letters, at the special rate of 2c instead of 5c. Particular attention was drawn to the distinctive deep carmine-rose shade of the first printing.

5 cents. As mentioned in his opening remarks, Mr. Firth did no more than show some beautiful examples, unused, used, blocks and covers intimating that the present time would not permit lengthy discussion on the study so admirably made already by others.

2 cents. Here, Mr. Firth demonstrated the distinct shade of the 1866 printing.

10 cents. In paying tribute to the work done by Senator Calder, Mr. Lewis Reford and others, Mr. Firth gave a simplified classification of these issues as follows:

1st to 9th printing perf. 11¾ x 11¾
10th to 16th printing perf. 12 x 11¾
17th to 26th printing perf. 12 x 12

1st Printing. Regular black brown shade and the chocolate brown shade, the latter in his opinion being of tremendous rarity.

2nd and 3rd Printing. Reddish purple.

4th Printing. Deep dark purple.

5th Printing. Reverted to a yellowish brown.

6th Printing. Fawn shade, identifiable by the perforation.

7th Printing. Deep blackish purple, a controversial shade, of which a dated August 1861 copy was shown.

8th Printing. Deep gray shade.

9th Printing. Brownish purple to a nondescript shade, being identified by the 11¾ x 11¾ perf.

10th and 11th Printings. Light brownish shade.

12th, 13th and 14th Printings. Brown purple shades.

15th Printing. Light reddish brown purple shade.

16th and 17th Printings. Red to grayish purple, fairly dull shades, identifiable by the perforations.

18th and 20th Printings. Brownish violet shades.

19th and 21st Printings. Reddish to grayish mauve shades.

22nd Printing. Pale gray violet shades.

23rd to 26th Printings. Red violet shades. All printings showed a variety of flaws of which "spurs on shoulder" was constant through all perforations, and the "string of pearls" variety was represented by 8 little dots from the "P" of Postage to "X".

In the ensuing discussion, *Mr. Banfield* commented on the difficulties arising where the perforations were not exact, and *Mr. Boggs* confirmed these slight variations; but pointed out the basic colors in conjunction with the perforation groups helped identification, despite the fugitive characteristics of some of the inks. *Mr. Banfield* also stated that under great magnification the "purple" emerged in practically all the printings. In the lively debate which followed *Mr. Boggs* explained that the general appearance was due to the fact that the eye sees the surface or patina on the face of the stamp. When sufficiently enlarged, the underlying actual color becomes evident.

12½ cents. This fell into two groups (1) deep green and (2) blue green, with varying depths of shade apparent in both groups.

17 cents. Mr. Firth simplified the classification of this stamp as follows:

Perf. 11¾ x 11¾ Deep blue, pale blue, slate blue.
Perf. 12 x 11¾ Deep blue.
Perf. 12 x 12 Blue.

In the first printing, the shade had been referred to as "milky blue," which Mr. Firth considered an excellent identification, while a variety of depths of shades occurred in all groups. A copy used July 11th, 1864 on cover, was displayed and was considered to be the earliest known use. Mr. Firth also stressed that the various printings could be most accurately identified by the perforations.

Dealing with varieties, Mr. Firth referred to the "Burr over the shoulder" occurring towards the end of the printing, probably caused by something being dropped on the plate and digging a hole.

It is impossible to give adequate commentary on the most excellent display and heights of philatelic scholarship to which Mr. Firth "treated" the meeting.

The condition of the material exhibited was outstanding; the perfection and near perfection items, which Mr. Firth had acquired with rare selection, are seldom seen.

To give a full description of the gems which were shown from this vast collection, would probably fill this number of this magazine (which even the tolerant editor will hardly permit!)* Apart from those items mentioned above, every phase and comment of Mr. Firth's fascinating discourse, was illustrated by examples in his collection; unused, used, pairs, blocks, covers, and combination rates abounded in the feast provided.

A warm vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. E. E. Elkins, and unanimously seconded, with an explosion of roof rending applause.

Mr. Firth indeed provided one of the most memorable and enjoyable evenings that this writer has been privileged to share, which are undoubtedly the feelings of all who were present. *Ethel Harper.*

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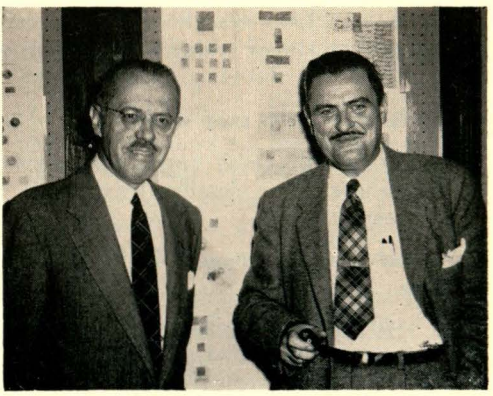
* To say nothing of the readers who do not collect 19th century Canada. *(Editor).*

Meeting of November 3, 1954

Jammu and Kashmir

Because the stamps of Jammu and Kashmir are "off the beaten path" for most collectors in America, the description of this meeting also will be different from the usual style used in these columns. Since the stamps as described and shown are not generally familiar, it was decided to include some illustrations to aid the reader as he proceeds with the notes that follow.

Another point unusual about this Jammu and Kashmir program was that it was a co-display of a partnership collection in the strict sense of the word. Messrs. Boggs and Haverbeck decided to pool their interests rather than allowing competition to restrict their goals. Thus instead of having two collections each with some choice material, this unusual partnership arrangement resulted in the formation of one collection representing one of the finest collections of this difficult country in the world. How many more partnership collections are there? Very few, to our knowledge.



Winthrop S. Boggs (left) and H. D. S. Haverbeck (right), two philatelists well-known to the readers of this magazine. The above was taken by Mr. A. Boutrelle on the Meeting Night of November 3, 1954 when Boggs and Haverbeck lectured on the stamps and postal history of Jammu and Kashmir.

The meeting room on this night was not full. This could be expected due to a limited interest in the subject. But those who attended followed our two speakers closely.



Fig. 1. The earliest known cover with the first issue of 1866. It was posted in Srinagar, March 30, 1866.

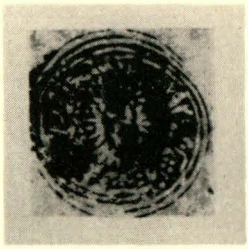


Fig. 2. The only recorded double print of the ½ anna black of the 1866 issue.



Fig. 3. One of the few unused copies (only 6 known) of the Kashmir ½ anna rectangular stamp.

Most of those present came to learn and this they did.

The program was divided into two parts. *Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs* discussed the circular and old rectangular stamps, and *Mr. H. D. S. Haverbeck* explained the issues after 1878. Mr. Boggs spoke first.

In opening the discussion Mr. Boggs drew attention to the various aspects of collecting Jammu and Kashmir aside from the purely philatelic ones. Using the blackboard he explained the differences between the Moslem and Christian calendars, by showing one of the several ways to convert Moslem dates to their Christian equivalents. This is because many of the covers bear dates written in Persian script according to the Moslem calendar. Consequently such knowledge is of great aid in dating covers, and enabling more precise arrangement of printings and shades.

Mr. Boggs further noted that in spite of their apparent crudity, there were practically no errors in the production of the circular and early rectangular stamps.

Turning to the country itself, Mr. Boggs mentioned that the Dominions of the ruler of Jammu and Kashmir really consisted of three states united under his crown. These are Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh (Little Tibet). The ruler of Poonch was also subject to the Raja of Kashmir, although he issued his own stamps. The State's postal service began about ten years prior to the issuance of the first adhesive stamp in 1866. Two examples of the pre-stamp frankings were shown. These were struck with an octagonal marking inscribed "Seal of the Ruler of Jammu, Kashmir and Tibet."

The first adhesive stamps were issued in March of 1866. Circular in form they were made from a hand cut single die, one for each denomination. Each impression was struck by hand on native paper with water-soluble mineral pigment ink. Three denominations are ½ anna, 1 anna and ¼ rupee. They were used throughout the entire State for a period of about one year. The early printings were in black and shades of blue. *Figure 1* shows the earliest known cover bearing these stamps. It was posted in Srinagar on March 30, 1866, passed through Sialkot on April 5, 1866, Lahore, April 6, and arrived in Multan on April 7, 1866.

Even though these impressions were hand-stamped, there were surprisingly few errors. *Figure 2* shows the only recorded double print of the ½ anna black stamp. These circular stamps continued to be used in the State of Jammu until 1878. Later printings are found in the standard red color used for

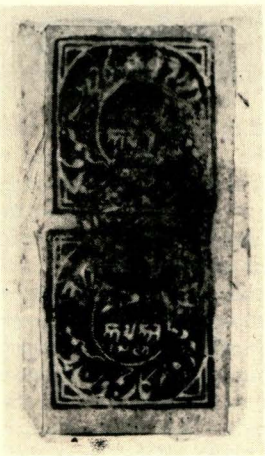


Fig. 4. The only known used pair of the Kashmir ½ anna.



Fig. 5. The earliest known recorded use, October 3, 1866, of the ½ anna Kashmir.

that State and also in other colors which corresponded with those used on the old rectangular stamps of that State.

Late in 1866 plates were prepared of stamps in rectangular format for the separate use in Kashmir State and Jammu State. Kashmir State also issued a single die ½ anna stamp in the rectangular format. This is one of the classic rarities of philately. *Figure 3* shows one of the half-dozen known unused copies. *Figure 4* shows the only known used pair of this stamp. The earliest known use of the single die half anna is shown in *Figure 5* which is a cover dated October 3, 1866. The other old rectangular stamps of Kashmir State consisted of two composite plates, one of ¼ anna (five types) and 2 anna (five types) and the other of ½ anna (twenty types) and 1 anna (five types). The 4 and 8 anna denominations were struck from single dies. The impressions from these plates and dies were all in watercolor. During 1877, the city of Leh, capital of Ladakh, ran short of stamps, so a provisional bisect of the 1 anna stamp was used for the ½ anna rate. One such example is shown in *Figure 6*. These are of extreme rarity.

During this period the State of Jammu used a small composite plate having three ½ anna stamps and one 1 anna stamp arranged 2 x 2. This was not enough to fill the requirements, so the three older circular dies also had to be used. *Mr. Boggs* concluded at this point, and *Mr. Haverbeck* took over.

The postal service was expanded in 1878, and the new rectangular stamps appeared, being printed from plates containing eight, fifteen or twenty stamps. From the impressions it is evident that these stamps were press-printed. It is known that a printing press had been set up in Srinagar, the capital at about this period. From a study of multiple pieces, it can be seen that more than one plate was bedded on the press at one time and that simultaneous printings of several denominations were made. The plates for these stamps were handcut by the same engraver with the exception of the 4 and 8 anna plates, and the ¼ anna essay plate.

The new rectangular stamps can be divided into three periods; a) the first or experimental period; b) the standard color period; c) the final or conventional period. The experimental period comprises the perforated stamps, the slate colored printings, the violet and blue printings. There is some evidence to suggest that an attempt was made at first to follow the idea of distinctive colored stamps for the two States. This was abandoned by 1879, and the standard color stamps appeared. These are in two colors, red and orange, with the orange by far the scarcest. During this period all denominations were printed in the same color. There was one interruption in 1880 when the ¼ anna stamp appeared in blue watercolor. As the State's postal service adopted at about this time special "Visitor's" postal rates, it is possible that this stamp was prepared to experiment with a distinguishing color for the ¼ anna which served to prepay the normal letter rate for a visitor. Mr. Haverbeck said that



Fig. 6. A bisected 1 anna for the ½ anna rate used in 1877 on a cover from Leh, the capital of Ladakh.

to the best of his recollection he could not recall another postal administration that allowed non-residents a special reduced postal rate. This, it is believed, was put into effect primarily as a tourist attraction. Many British in India had sought relief from the heat during the hot months in the mountains of Jammu and Kashmir.

In 1883 the use of the standard color for all denominations was abandoned, so the stamps appeared with each denomination a distinct color. This continued until the post merged with that of the Imperial Indian Postal service in 1894. It is interesting to note that the color of the ⅛ anna (Visitor's post card rate) which was yellow, contained a quantity of turmeric. This is a dye that will stain any paper it comes in contact with, so care should be used not to mount these stamps where they may touch other stamps. Also the 8 anna stamp was printed in watercolor during the latter part of the period.

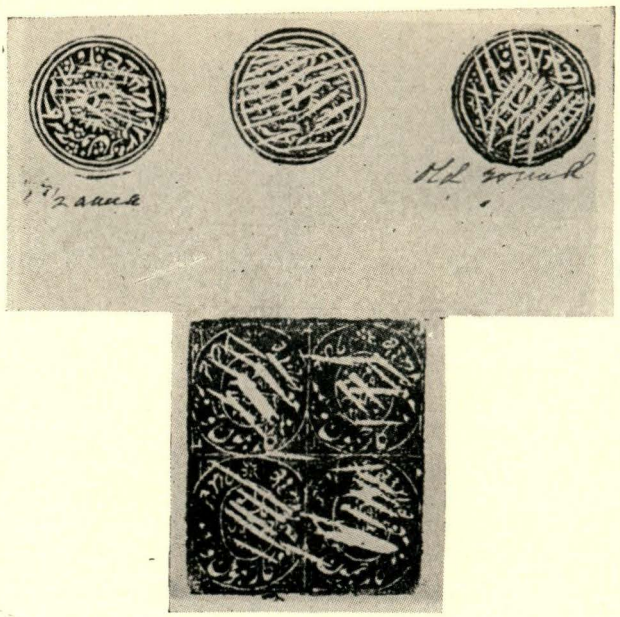


Fig. 7. Proofs of the circular dies and composite plate of Jammu taken at the time of the defacement of the plates in 1898.

The Official or Service stamps were uniformly printed in black. These were for the exclusive use of government officials on official correspondence. Since postal stationery is an integral part of the postal history of any country, the post cards issued by Jammu and Kashmir were displayed.

The final portion of Mr. Haverbeck's discussion dealt with the proofs and essays of this State. It is interesting to note that the entire history of the dies and plates are shown by the proofs and stamps. Included in the showing were proofs from the seal cutter's sample book which were made prior to issuance, and the final proofs showing the defacement of the plates. These dies and plates were defaced in 1898 at the request of prominent philatelists and now repose in the Postal Museum at Srinagar. At the time of defacement, twelve impressions of each die and plate were made. The persons present at the defacement received a set of these proofs. *Figure 7* shows the proofs of defacement of the circular dies and of the composite plate of Jammu State. The defacement of the plates brought to light one of the most interesting stories of philately. Postal officials had been making impressions from forged plates and substituting these impressions for genuine stamps in the Postal Treasury at Riasi. When the plates were collected for defacement, the forged plates were not among them, proving the fact of the official forgeries.

This program was intensely interesting to those present. These stamps had been very popular with the great collectors of the past due to the many problems surrounding their use and preparation. Present-day collectors have largely ignored them. This is no doubt due to the fact that they are unable to read the inscriptions and that the stamps themselves are not things of beauty. But interest in Indian States is reviving slowly. The keen philatelist does not follow the well-travelled highway where too many in the traffic jam argue about the beauty of modern graphic arts and profit possibilities. The cultural meaning of philately predominates often in the less popular fields, offering the real collector the basic joys of philately, charm and relaxation, no matter how serious and intent his interest. (*H. M. G.*)

At the Board of Governors meetings held September 29th, October 27th and November 24th, 1954, the following new members were elected:

4267 C. Nixon Fowler, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Collects early United States.

4268 Nicholas Andre Argenti, London, England. Collects Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

4269 Heinrich Sprecher, Zollikon, Switzerland. Collects Austria and Lombardy-Venetian.

4270 Adolphe Glaettli, Zurich, Switzerland. Collects Switzerland and Foreign countries.

4271 Charles Ellis Milbury, Collingswood, N. J. Collects 19th Century United States.

4272 George E. Russell, Peabody, Mass. Collects General.

4273 Pauline Gutierrez, Habana, Cuba. Collects Air Mail and "Music on Stamps".

4274 John R. Scanlan, Birmingham, Mich. Collects General.

4275 Mrs. Ernst Z. Rothkopf, Urbana, Ill. Collects General.

4276 Frank E. Lewis, Nantucket, Mass. Collects United States and British Grenada.

4277 Henry J. Tucker, Hamilton, Bermuda. Collects Bermuda, British Honduras and Grenada.

4278 Rimma Alexis Sklarevski, Towson, Md. Collects Russia, United States and Canada.

4279 Edith R. Doane, East Orange, N. J. Collects Rural Free Delivery, U. S. Handstamp Markings, Pre-Adhesive Markings of British Isles.

4280 Bruce A. de Bourbon-Condé, Beirut, Lebanon. Collects Hawaii, Yemen, Japan, Postal Stationery of the World.

4281 A. Jay Hertz, D.D.S., New York, N. Y. Collects Western Express, Confederate and Packet Boat covers.

4282 Paul F. Baker, Toledo, Ohio. Collects Confederate and United States.

4283 Harry C. Commodore, Detroit, Mich. Collects Greece, Mexico and United States.

4284 Harold N. Kaufman, Santurce, P. R. Collects Historical covers and United States.

4285 J. M. Safie, New York, N. Y. Collects Air Mail, UPU and French Colonies.

4286 Allen H. Seed, Jr., New York, N. Y. Collects United States, France, Austria, Romania, Costa Rica, Chile, Peru and Map Stamps.

4287 Kenneth E. Hammond, New York, N. Y. Collects United States.

4288 Abraham Milton Lipitz, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects France and Colonies, Central America.

4289 Philip G. Rust, Thomasville, Ga. Collects United States.

4290 Edwin S. Taylor, Gainesville, Fla. Collects Argentina and Latin America.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

The Commonwealth Catalogue of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.

Postage Stamps 1955. Published by The Commonwealth Stamp Co. Liverpool.

Stanley Gibbons' Two Reigns Postage Stamp Catalogue Queen Elizabeth II, King George VI 1955. Publisher: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1955 Vol. I. Scott Publications, Inc., New York.

Catalogue des Cachets des Courriers-Convoyeurs (France, Algerie et Tunisie) de l'origine a 1900. Les Boites Mobiles, Les Cachets de Gares by Dr. Carroll Chase. 1954. (French).

Vatican City by Pierson Ostrow.

Rapid Cancelling Machines, Data Book Number 1. Compiled and written by K. F. and V. M. Olson. Milwaukee. 1952. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

20th American Philatelic Congress Yearbook 1954.

Stamps of the Italian Republic by Pierson Ostrow.

Handbok over Svenska Post-och Makuleringsstamplar 1685-1951. Compiled by Sveriges Filatelist-Forenings Riksorganisation. Stockholm. 1952. Gift of Mr. Wm. W. Wylie in memory of Mr. Al VanDahl. (Swedish).

The New South Wales Philatelic Annual 1954. Published by the Philatelic Society of N. S. W.

The Journal of the Rossica Society of Russian Philately. Edited by Dr. Gregory B. Salisbury.

Les Timbres S. D. N. et B. I. T. Societe des Nations, Bureau International du Travail by Prof. Charles Misteli. (French) Gift of Mr. Maurice Tripet. *Complement a l'Etude sur les Timbres-Poste et Obliterations de la Societe des Nations du Bureau International du Travail et des Conferences Internationales* by Prof. Charles Misteli. (French) Gift of Mr. Maurice Tripet.

Contribution of 167 various handbooks and periodicals missing from the Library from the Ralph A. Kimble Library Sale. Gift of Mr. George T. Turner.

Stanley Gibbon's "Simplified" Stamp Catalogue 1955. Published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London.

Philatelic Societies' Year Book 1954-1955. Great Britain. Gift of the Postal History Society.

Subscription to *Sylvester Colby Auction Catalogue Prices Realized Lists 1954-1955.* Gift of Mr. Walter B. Feeney.

Souvenir Album of the India Postage Stamp Centenary 1854-1954. Issued by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. New Delhi. India.

Golden Age of United States Postage Stamp Designs by Dr. Clarence W. Brazer.

U. S. Highway Post Offices History and Catalogue. Published by "Amerpo" T. P. O. and Seapost Society, Verona, N. J. Gift of Mr. Bryant A. Long.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1955. Combined Edition. Scott Publications, Inc.

Handbok Postmuseums filatelistiska bibliotek, Stockholm. Published by the Royal General Post Office Board. Stockholm. 1954. Five volumes. Gift of Director General of Posts, Stockholm. (This is a complete listing of all the philatelic literature housed in the Swedish Postal Museum.)

Background to Philately, An Anthology of Papers read at the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, selected by Leslie R. Ray and B. Rogers-Tillstone. Gift of H. R. Harmer, Inc.

Basutoland Some Historical Notes with special reference to Postal Matters by G. N. Gilbert. Gift of The Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa.

SCHEDULED MEETINGS

January, February, March, 1955

January 5th

The Joseph S. Rich "Korea" property of The Collectors Club. Discussion will be led by Stephen G. Rich.

January 12th

Annual Meeting

January 19th

U. S. 20th Century Coils by Philatelic Foundation and Edw. Hill

February 2nd

Program to be presented by Italy Stamp Group.

February 16th

"Heligoland" by Hans Lundberg.

March 2nd

"Liberia" by Lt. Gen. C. W. Wickersham.

March 16th

"Brazil" by A. J. Hillel and others.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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

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

BOOK REVIEWS

Thorp-Bartels Catalogue of The Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers of the United States Sixth (Century) Edition compiled, completely revised and Edited by Prescott Holden Thorp. Published by Prescott Holden Thorp, Netcong, N. J., U. S. A. 1954, 597 pages 6 x 9¼. Price $8.50.

United States Envelopes have attracted an enthusiastic group of collectors for many years. As long ago as 1878, Dr. W. E. V. Horner published his study of U. S. Envelopes; followed in 1884 by an enlarged 2nd edition. In 1895 the late Gilbert Harrison's study of Nesbitt Envelopes was published by The Philatelic Society, London (now the Royal). These were followed in 1897 by the first of many published works by the late J. M. Bartels, whose yeoman work did so much to hold aloft the torch for Envelope collecting until his death. His monumental work was the 1911 edition (fourth) of his great catalogue.

Fortunately the envelope enthusiasts had the energetic Mr. Thorp to carry on shortly before Mr. Bartels death, which resulted in the fifth edition of this fine catalogue in 1943.

In the succeeding ten years so much new material was being found, coupled with the desire to increase the scope of the envelope catalogue, it was thought appropriate to issue this century edition to commemorate one hundred years of U. S. Envelopes.

As one who has been keenly interested in this field for many years, as well as a student of philatelic literature for equally as long a period, we can truthfully say that seldom if ever have we had the pleasure of seeing so comprehensive and well organized a treatise on any phase of philately as this one is.

The arrangement is consistent, and logical. The information given is concise, and accurate—the illustrations superb. The addition of sections on Essays and Proofs, specimens, color trials, and advertising collars is consonant with the advances made in philatelic study, and such fields are now normally included in specialized catalogues.

One of the outstanding additions, however, is the illustration, description, classification and pricing of the printed and embossed franks of the various express and private letter-carrying organizations. This is a most logical inclusion, and should give still further impetus to the study of this fascinating field. In fact one of the important reasons for the government issuing envelopes was to provide the Express companies with stationery for their franks on which the Government postage was already paid as required by law.

No book is perfect, and the compilers would probably be the first to admit that even this one has its faults. Consequently we are sure they will not take amiss any of our critical remarks, which are mainly on one feature, namely the illustration of the knives. It is a pity that they could not have been illustrated in actual size as in the second volume of the fifth edition. As a matter of fact 81 out of the 106 knives could have been so illustrated on the size pages used, as well as 6 out of the 9 wrapper knives. It is among the smaller size envelopes that confusion between the various knives is likely to occur. The remaining could have been on fold-ins (expensive we know), or reduced and the scale given. As a matter of fact the scale of reduction could have been given on the present illustrations.

Some one is going to find typographical errors, and editorial slips—we have seen several—but we defy anyone to produce so monumental a work as this without a few of such errors. Critics should also remember that this is a labor of love, for no one by any stretch of imagination can hope to make any financial profit out of such a work. Fortunately the envelope enthusiasts had a patron with the love and farsightedness to financially aid in the production.

We are not envious—but wish that philately had more patrons with broader viewpoints so that every phase of the hobby could produce works of this caliber.

Let no one pick this book up in a casual manner—there is nothing casual about it, it

represents philatelic scholarship at its finest, and is worthy to rank as one of the all time great philatelic productions. It will set a mark for others to emulate, and perhaps equal, but we doubt surpass. *(W. S. B.)*

La Timbrologie Haitienne, 1881-1954 by Leon Montes. Editions Henri Deschamps, Port-au-Prince, 1954. 209 pp. (5¼ x 8½). Written in French.

This book discusses in detail the history of Haiti's stamps from the first issue in 1881 down to 1954. It is an odd assortment of personal comment, historical and legal background combined with an enormous amount of useful and detailed information. The book suffers somewhat from errors and omissions, small inconsistencies and a format not designed for most convenient use as reference work. In addition, the many illustrations were prepared in fine screen half-tone not suitable for the quality of paper used, so that the reproductions are, unfortunately, muddy throughout.

Nevertheless, the sheer quantity of detailed information not found elsewhere gives the book a place in the library of every collector interested in the stamps of the most fascinating island in the Caribbean. (This is a personal opinion of the reviewer.)

Leon Montes has been in a peculiarly favorable position to record and report the history of Haitian philately. He is himself a Haiti collector of note and a passionate student of Haitian postal affairs. He has had a long record of public service, having become a Judge in 1907. His close association with governmental affairs places him in a position to know about and actually to influence the course of Haiti's postal policies. His access to government records and decrees provides him with unique source material.

For example, he reprints the decree of October 7, 1881, with which Haiti entered the UPU and issued its first stamp, as well as numerous others down to the decree of 1946 which authorized the first stamp to honor the Haitian hero, J. J. Dessalines.

Montes' interest in Haitian postal affairs was obviously an influence in making Haiti a respected member of the philatelic community. He reprints an article of his, written in 1919, protesting against the surcharge plague then defacing Haiti's stamps. Again, Montes, with the Haitian Philatelic Society, and his fellow member, Everett Colson, vigorously objected to a projected surcharge in 1923. The protests were heeded and the 1924 American Bank Note series was issued instead.

Scattered among the decrees and recitals of Montes' personal influence on Haitian postal policies are numerous little comments expressing the author's personal point of view on historical and philatelic events. For instance, Montes spiritedly defends the 1898 watermarked issue (Haiti's only watermarked stamps). He says:

"It is generally agreed that the Administration was unable to pay for these stamps; that the entrepreneur turned over to the state the 2c and 5c values and received as payment for the cost of the issue the entire balance to be issued, that is the 1c, 3c, 7c and 20 centimes. This 'deal' therefore explains and vindicates the epithet of 'speculation' tossed at the issue and the 1, 3, 7 and 20c. In spite of its original failing, these stamps, which are as handsome as you could want and wonderfully engraved, after more than 55 years should be otherwise unfindable."

Among these personal discursions, Montes gives us, at such length as to be almost humorous, a report of the visit of a French delegation to Haiti in 1936 in connection with the Dumas stamps of the same year. He describes the balls, the fetes and the honors heaped on the visiting Frenchmen, but omits to mention that the stamps were printed not by the usual Haitian source, the American Bank Note Company, but by a local lithographer. Another of these rather unusual "essays" is his touching tribute to the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt on the occasion of the issuance of the memorial stamps in 1946.

Montes, however, also provides the reader with a wealth of background material on the subjects of the commemoratives, or the condition of issuance, some of which has been printed previously. He reprints his article from the "American Philatelic Congress Year Book of 1943" on the great rarity of Haiti, Scott No. 176. The 1943 list of the ten owners of this rare stamp, however, has long

been outdated and should have been brought up to date. He gives interesting background, also, on the inept use of propaganda for Haitian coffee in connection with the 35c Coffee stamp of 1928; historical background on the Admiral Killick series (1943); the Caribbean Congress stamp (1941); and includes a reprint of his article on the Boyd-Lyon overprint from the "American Philatelist" in 1942. To this he adds an interesting footnote that out of the 5000 stamps so overprinted, 4997 were overprinted in red but *three* in black! This should set collectors searching for this heretofore unknown variation.

Along with this historical background, Montes has supplied variety information of staggering detail. This will undoubtedly become the most valuable part of the work. He examines, for example, the "Gt. Pre. 1902" overprint on the 1898 issue in minute detail on a glossy, gate-fold insert. He concludes that there is one official type and four counterfeits. Again, if the illustrations were better, this on its own would be a magnificent contribution. He clears up the question of the number of varieties of the "Poste Paye" cachet, and discovers three types; he provides a complete listing of surcharge errors, starting with the stamps of 1907; he provides a fine description of the two types of "Gl. O.Z." overprints and lists the numbers of each stamps so surcharged; he gives complete detail on the many surcharges from 1915 to 1920, with numbers of stamps surcharged, giving known errors and varieties.

This reviewer could only wish that with all Montes' abundance of detailed information, he had not omitted so many important facets of Haitian postal history and had been more careful in his proof reading. He provides a short note at the beginning of the book on English stamps used in Haiti, but omits all reference to the intriguing and rarer use of French stamps there; he mentions only in a cut-caption the black handstamps used at Cap Hatien during the revolution of 1888-1889; there is no mention of the double print of the 5c green of the 1898 watermarked issue, listed in Gibbons; there is no printer mentioned for the Red Cross issue of 1945; years are omitted from the many headings; in his page on the Legitime essays of 1888 he omits mention of the existence of the 30c value; he spells "Skipper" (Skipper & East, printers) as "Scheffer"; he dates the "Capois-La-Mort" series as 1947 in one place and 1946 in another; he omits mention of the mysterious essay of 1868, as well as the multitudinous trial color proofs of the 1898 RH issue on cardboard, laid paper, bond, watermarked and unwatermarked, familiar to most Haiti collectors; there has been no attempt to provide separate drawings of the many surcharges and overprints.

This book will inevitably be compared with the Dr. Clarence W. Hennan series now running in the "American Philatelist" when it is finally issued in handbook form. This series is not complete at this date so that such a comparison cannot be made now.

In the meantime, we have here a work, for all its rather awkward organization, heterogeneous content and poor physical format that is a gold-mine of detailed information about the increasingly popular stamps of Haiti. The reader will have to work a little to extract the ore but it will be worth it. Translation into English would be a real service to non-French reading philatelists. *(S. Dalsimer).*

Handbok over Svenska Post och Makuleringsstamplar 1685-1951. Stockholm, 1952. 389 pp. Published by Sveriges Filatelist-Forenings Riksorganisation. Presented to The Collectors Club Library by Mr. Wm. W. Wylie in memory of Mr. Al VanDahl.

This handbook has been compiled by various members of the Philatelic Society of Sweden. It is on Swedish postmarks and cancellations, being expanded from the previous book published by this Society in 1937.

This book, in its preface, goes into a detailed explanation as to the reasons for the various types of cancellations, their use and the different devices employed. It also gives the ratings as to rarity according to the following table:

R.R.	about 2 known
R.5.	about 5 known
R.4.	about 10 known
R.3.	about 20 known
R.2.	scarce
R.1.	Fairly scarce
——	Common

The first chapter deals with postal markings found on stampless letters between 1686-1889, beginning with the rare "B" (prepaid) and the "F" (free letter) markings, of which only a few are known. Then it goes on to the various types of straight-line town, semi-circular markings, circular dated arc-type cancels, boxed town and ordinary circular date stamps, all of these with complete listings of post offices and dates when in use.

Following chapters are devoted to the various types of cancels found on letters franked with adhesive stamps, beginning with the boxed-town and early circular date stamps, about 59 different types, also a complete listing of the rare "ray" type cancels, experimental cancels like crowned circles, beehives, rollers and others. We also find chapters devoted to "Receiving," ship cancels, railroad markings, carriers and route markings, newspaper, special flights, various types of 20th Century circular date stamps and commemorative cancels for special events. With each type a complete listing is given, mentioning where these various types of cancels were used and their relative scarcity.

Besides the above postmarks, which were used in Sweden only, there is an extensive listing of foreign cancels found on Swedish stamps, such as Danish numeral and ship postmarks; Finnish ship, town and receiving markings.

This book without question is invaluable to every specialist in the stamps of Sweden, besides being in this reviewer's opinion one of the finest works ever compiled on cancellations anywhere in the world. *(C. E. Pelander.)*

Schedule of Mails and Postages in 1849: A Philatelic Discovery. By Maurice C. Blake. Portland, Maine, Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., 1954. Paper, 16 pp. plus attached reproduction sheet.

This poster or "broadside," of August 1, 1849, recently discovered in the Boston Athenaeum archives, sheds light on a number of aspects of postal history of the period which have hitherto been obscure.

Thus, the rates to almost everywhere in the world, foreign and domestic, in effect at that particular date as a result of the postal act of March 3, 1849 and new treaties, are here given. The foreign rate information has long been available to collectors, in the tabulation of all foreign rates from 1848 into U. P. U. rates in 1875, published by Konwiser and Hill in "Stamps," April 13, 1935 and succeeding numbers. But, as this table is not readily accessible to most of us, the Blake book will serve admirably for its particular period.

The real new contribution is the bearing of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1849, on rates for multiple weight domestic letters. This act is not mentioned in the P. O. Dept.'s 1930 book, "Postage Rates 1789-1930"; nor in any philatelic presentation of rates hitherto published. Under it, after the first ounce, the 5c per half ounce increase becomes 10c per full ounce or fraction. Thus 2½ ozs. are charged 30 cents, not 25 cents, in 1849 to 1851, under 300 miles. For longer distances, 60 cents, not 50 cents, is their charge.

Mr. Blake's comments explain matters fully. His pictures of covers showing rates are in point and clinch his inferences beyond cavil.

Another useful, solid addition has thus been made to our understanding of old-time postal usage, in the period of transition from stampless to stamped mailing. *(S. G. R.)*

The Jefferson Davis Postage Stamp Issues of the Confederacy, by George N. Malpass (S. P. A. Handbook No. 6 Published by the Society of Philatelic Americans). 24 pp. Paper cover. Price 35c.

Seldom have so many salient philatelic facts about eight out of the fourteen stamps issued by the Post Office Department of the Confederate States been sandwiched together as neatly as they are in this twenty-four page pamphlet. And to touch off the theme of the Jefferson Davis portrait stamps there is a terse biography of the leader of the Lost Cause.

The author is a devout student of the postal history of the Confederate States, an authority on Civil War Patriotic Envelopes, a prolific author and now—touched as all collectors of Confederate States Stamps must be eventually, by the swords and roses of the war years—he suggested an interesting ap-

proach to average collectors—and a specialized approach to the advanced student.

Probably these suggestions will bear fruit. The growing popularity of these stamps and the deeper knowledge of them being uncovered by research will lead to specialized collecting. The many excellent illustrations of covers in this booklet are stimulating promises to collectors who would like to embark upon the study of these interesting Jefferson Davis stamps. (*Lawrence L. Shenfield.*)

Commemorative Stamps of the U. S. A. by Fred Reinfeld. Thomas Y. Crowell, New York, Publisher. 344 pp.with Index. Cloth bound. Price $4.50.

This is not a book for advanced collectors, nor was it so intended. It bypasses philatelic knowledge, concentrating solely upon the range of our commemoratives from the 1893 Columbians through the 1954 Columbia University issue, a range of over 300 stamps. This book's purpose is to orient the youngster or the beginner in stamp collecting with a sketchy history behind each stamp the United States has issued for a commemorative purpose.

The style and manner of approach to each stamp chosen by the author gained our admiration. In as few words as possible, the reader is given an adequate background in a lively style. More than once, this reviewer, an experienced philatelist, learned from some of the information supplied.

If a few matters in this book are questioned as factual or certain treatments are criticized, this in no way changes our opinion that this book will serve a host of readers who will enjoy the information on our commemorative stamps. We do not agree that "an international conference on postal problems, suggested by the United States in 1862, was skillfully sabotaged by enemies of change." The prime reason that an U. P. U. was not established until 1874 was because of our own Civil War and then the Franco-Prussian War. Also in a book on U. S. commemoratives, the omission of the name Montgomery Blair, Lincoln's Postmaster General, is unfortunate in a history bearing upon the formation of the U. P. U. The 1932 Olympic Games stamps are described out of order. Under the 5c Discus Thrower one reads about the Winter Games at Lake Placid. A little information on the long history of discus throwing would have been advisable.

This book reminds us of a 1947 one covering the story of One Hundred Years of U. S. Postage Stamps. This was called "America's Stamps" by Maud and Miska Petersham, published by the Macmillan Co. In many respects, the earlier book is preferred because of style, illustrations and background material. However, the newer book obviously has an advantage covering a further seven year period when the United States had issued many stamps. We expect to recommend this book to youngsters and those starting their way in stamp collecting. They shall learn a lot from it and gain a deeper interest in philately. (*H. M. G.*)

HAWAII

(Continued from Page 16)

20 Original copy in Archives of Hawaii, Honolulu.

21 For an interesting account of Jarves activities in Hawaii see Francis Steegmuller, *The Two Lives of James Jackson Jarves* (New Haven, 1951).

22 George P. Hammond, ed., *The Larkin Papers,* Volume II, 1843-44 (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1952) p. 136.

23 *Friend,* October 28, 1843.

24 *Sunset* (magazine), March, 1954, p. 39.

25 *Friend,* March 14, 1846.

26 Duflot de Mofras, *Travels on the Pacific Coast* Translated, edited and annotated by Marguerite Eyer Wilbur (Santa Ana, California, 1937) p. 100.

27 *Ibid.,* p. 91.

28 Joseph Warren Revere, *Naval Duty in California* (Reprinted, Oakland, 1947) p. 15.

29 U. S. Executive Documents, 1st Session, 20th Congress, I, 888-91. Also quoted in *Polynesian,* January 17, 1846.

30 Larkin Papers, III, 247.

31 *Ibid.,* III, 312.

32 The name of the firm W. W. Scarborough & Co. was changed to Mott Talbot & Co. January 1, 1845. *Larkin Papers,* III, 8.

33 Quoted in Ralph S. Kuykendall, *The Hawaiian Kingdom,* 1854-1874 (Honolulu, 1953) p. 28.

34 *Friend,* November 16, 1846. *Polynesian,* September 11, 1847.

EDITORIALS

(Continued from Page 2)

Green had been told to break it up by disposing of the majority of the copies. The result is self evident. By this time, a very desirable single copy brings around $4,000. Had the sheet remained intact, no doubt its present value would be far above the 1918 purchase price, but yet nowhere near the total value of its remaining parts.

Another instance happened after an exhibit in this Club during one of the regular meetings. A proud exhibitor pointed to his framed collections stressing a number of unique items that the audience was privileged to see on display. At the conclusion of this meeting, many in the audience seemed to us to lack the expected enthusiasm after seeing such philatelic gems. After inquiry, one explained that an unique stamp held little interest for him. The zest of philately, which many deem the pride of ownership, appears to evaporate when a potential possessor realizes that his desire probably always will be frustrated.

Another disadvantage to unique is the difficulty involved in establishing authenticity. Most every rare stamp can be passed upon by recognized experts because there is control material for their use. But when only one exists, often there can be no other material for comparison. Consequently, unique items easily lend themselves to controversy, as we have seen and read.

There is no set standard, no device yet devised to measure philatelic value. But among those best informed in philately, uniqueness does not automatically establish top prices. At least a few more copies for wider distribution seems to fit the superlative category better than the only one existent, "unique." *(H. M. G.)*

VENEZUELA

(Continued from Page 26)

with date in center (month and day only). Between the circles appears the legend "E. V^{A}. ADMON, DE CORREOS — LA GUAIRA". Black.

H. Caracas "ADMON." (Small concentric circles with month and day in center. The legend reads, "ADMON. DE CORREOS CARACAS.")

CA 9A. Initialled oval. This mark consists of a solid rectangle pierced by initials, and surrounded by dots enclosed in an outer oval. It is smaller than CA 9, the dots are smaller, and the script of the initials is different. See Fig. 17.

It is interesting to note that within a year after the issue of the redrawn ½ Real, new stamps appeared in Venezuela. These were the well-known square stamps of 1866-67, without the CONTRASENA overprints, which came later. It seems clear that an insufficient number of Eagle stamps were printed. In this respect Venezuela was backward in producing enough stamps to meet the growing demand—a condition that continued off and on for some years.

It was during the Eagle period that the businessmen of La Guaira, Caracas, and Porto Cabello first induced the Venezuelan government to recognize the La Guaira ship stamps. This resulted in the La Guaira issues, which are among the most fascinating of the philatelic studies of Venezuelan stamps. But while recognized by the government and allowed to frank certain mails, they were not government issues, and have been classed as locals, probably for that reason.

The writer hopes in his next article to deal with the government issues of 1866-67, where there has been much confusion in the past and where there is much room for research, accurate classification and presentation.

Meanwhile, we part from the Eagles with regret. They appeal to us in many ways, and the picture of an album page with blocks of the 2 Reales in their fresh spring green color remains "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

INDEX TO VOLUME 33 (1954)

Inserted in this number

GUADELOUPE

Catalogue of Postal Markings

By ROBERT G. STONE

Introduction

In the plan of this catalogue, all the Guadeloupe markings are classified first into functional groups; then within each functional class they are assigned catalogue numbers prefixed with the code letter for the class. The numbers are only roughly in the order of issue, a strictly chronological scheme being infeasible where the exact first dates of use are uncertain or and where a whole set of marks in the same type were issued to a lot of postoffices at one time. In the latter case the numbers are assigned in alphabetical sequence of the postoffice names. It will be noted that gaps have been left in the number sequences so that conceivable future discoveries can be inserted without much disturbance to the general scheme of numbering.

Practically all markings are found in black ink as their normal color, and when no color is indicated in the description it means that the mark is known to us only in black. If the mark exists only in some color or colors other than black, or black is the exceptional rather than the regular color, it is so stated specifically. However, many marks which are normally black appear occasionally in some other color or colors, in which case the additional color(s) are noted in the description often with the years from which the unusual color(s) have been seen.

In the case of the circular dated Town Postmarks (Class T), the well-known postmark type designations (for Guadeloupe) of Langlois and Bourselet *Les Oblitérations des Bureaux de Postes des Colonies Francaises,* Amiens, 1927, page 54 are quoted where applicable; these designations (Type A, B, etc.) are familiar to many collectors and are frequently referred to in the literature. We have even continued the L. & B. scheme by assigning letters M, N, O and P to the types which appeared after 1927.

The functional classes, in the order treated below, are:—

I. General Postmarks (G)
II. Obliterators ("Lozenges") (L)
III. Town Postmarks (T)
IV. Army-Correspondence Marks (A)
V. Registration-Insurance Marks (R)
VI. Mobile-Post Markings (M)
VII. Ship-letter Marks ("Paquebot") (S)
VIII. Official Free-Frank Marks and Official Postmarks (F)
IX. Paid Marks (P)
X. Postage-Due Marks (D)
XI. Censorship Marks (C)
XII. Instructional Marks (I)
XIII. Slogan and Commemorative Marks (K)
XIV. British Packet Agency Marks (BP, BG, and BR)

I. General Postmarks (G)

These contain the name of the colony only and served to indicate that the letter was dispatched from a post office of the Colony to abroad; occasionally they were struck as arrival marks on letters sent from abroad to a post office in Guadeloupe, or on letters in transit through Guadeloupe.

Cat. No.	Period of use	Description	Remarks
G1	1762-63	"GUADALOUPE", Roman capitals, 57x7 mm, brownish, Basse-Terre.	British occup. P. O.; Only one known.
G5	1776-83-?	"Guadeloupe", Roman Cap. & lower case letters straggling out of line, 24x3 mm.	
G10	1789-93?	"LA GUADELOUPE", Rom. caps., 60x5 mm; 56x4.5mm, used at Pointe-a-Pitre, perhaps Basse-Terre too.	
G15	1810	"GUADELOUPE 1810", Rom. caps., 64x4 mm, Basse-Terre.	
G18	1812-?	"GUADELOUPE", Rom. caps., 46x4.5 mm (Basse-Terre?)	

II. Obliterators (Blind Cancels, "Killers," "Lozenges," etc.) (L)

Most of these consist of rows of dots or rhombic points arranged in a diamond-shaped array ("lozenge") with or without letters ("GPE") inscribed. They were intended only for cancelling adhesive stamps, and were used chiefly from 1859 to 1877 (some places till 1879) on the General Issues of the French Colonies, but also occasionally in later years on stamps franking printed matter and on postage-due stamps. The two dimensions given for the "lozenges" are: the length of side x the shorter diameter, in millimeters (to nearest ½ mm); a range of dimensions is given where the size is known to have varied over .5 mm, due to wear, etc. As the dots or points became worn or deformed with use and varied in appearance according to the strike and inking, it is often very difficult or impossible to distinguish with certainty between some of the obliterators when on stamps off cover (— when on cover the postmark indicates the origin). In recent years obliteration by bars of ink or crayon strokes is occasionally found (parcels?).

Cat. No.	Period of Use	Description and Place of Use	Relative Scarcity Factor (1X = commonest)
		A. Points Originally Large and Diamond (Rhombic)-Shaped (1-3mm diameter):	
		(1) 7 x 7 Points	
L1	Dec. 1859-69	7 x 7 points, 18x20.5mm, Basse-Terre, blue 1864 (worn points, 18.5-19x20.5-21mm, 1866-69; blue 1868-69)	10X
L3	Dec. 1859-65?	7 x 7 points, 19-19.5x21 (sharp and neat), Pointe-a-Pitre, blue 1863?	35X
L4	1863?-72	7 x 7 points, 18-19x20-21mm, Pointe-a-Pitre, blue 1866 (much worn and enlarged, 1865-72)	1X
		(2) 8 x 8 Points:	
L6	1869-77	8 x 8 points, 17.5-18x19.5-20mm, Basse-Terre, blue 1869-72 (points fine and sharp, 1869-71)	5X
L8	1860?-72	8 x 8 points, 18-18.5x21.5mm, Pointe-a-Pitre (worn and smudgy, 1863-72)	1X
L9	1872-77	8 x 8 points, 17.5-18x20mm, Pointe-a-Pitre, blue 1873-74 (neat, sharp points slightly worn 1874-)	1X
		B. Points Originally Fine (<1mm), Diamond-shaped or Round:	
		(Note: often, when heavily inked, worn, or struck with side-slip, giving appearance of deformed uneven-sized, sub-angular points)	
		(1) 7 x 7 Points:	
L15	1864?-99	7 x 7 points, 17.5-18x19.5, Capesterre, G. P. (fine diamond points)	20X

L23	1859-73	7 x 7 points, 18x19.5-20mm, Grand-Bourg (very worn and smudgy, 1865-73)	35X
L25	1864-77?	7 x 7 points, (dimen. not rec.), Lamentin	50X
L27	1859-66?	7 x 7 points, 18.5x19.5mm, Moule (fine sharp points, smaller spacing at apices)	15X
L27a	1866-69?	7 x 7 points, 18.5-19x20mm, Moule (same as L27 but points worn and enlarged?)	15X
L28	1868?-79	7 x 7 points, 17.5-18x19.5-20mm, Moule, red or brownish 1875 (large uneven diamond points, smaller spacing at apices)	10X
L30	1864-77	7 x 7 points, (dimen. not rec.), Petit-Bourg	35X
L33	1864?-77	7 x 7 points, 18.5x20mm, Pointe-Noire (somewhat worn, 1873-77)	100X
L38	1864?-85	7 x 7 points, 17.5-18x19.0-19.5mm, Sainte-Anne (very fine sharp points to 1873) (similar to Capesterre, L15)	40X
L39	1864-77	7 x 7 points, (dimen. not rec.), St.-Claude	300X
L40	1864-77	7 x 7 points, 18x19.5mm, St.-Francois, blue or blue-green 1864-7	35X
L42	1870-77	7 x 7 points, 17.5x19.0mm, St.-Martin, blue 1870-77 (round points?)	75X
L44	1864-77	7 x 7 points, (dimen. not rec.), Trois-Rivieres	60X
	1870's-80's	7 x 7 points, 18.5x20.5mm, unknown	100X

Note: 7 x 7 lozenges of fine points should or possibly exist also from: Baie-Mahault, Baillif, Bouillante, Deshaies, Gourbeyre, Goyave, Les Saintes, Ste.-Rose, Vieux-Fort, and Vieux-Habitans. (100X-500X).

(2) 8 x 8 Points:

L63	1871-78, '92-99	8 x 8 points, (dimen. not rec., 19.0x22.0mm?), Grand Bourg M. G. (fine round points?)	(25X?)
L66	1864-77	8 x 8 points, 18-18.5x19.5mm, Morne-a-l'Eau (fine diamond points)	40X
L74	1864-77	8 x 8 points, 17.0-18.5x18.5-19.0mm. (sides not equal), Port-Louis (fine diamond points)	35X
	1870's	8 x 8 points, 17.5x23mm, place unknown, blue (very fine round points) (same as Pondichery, India)	40X

Note: 8 x 8 lozenges should or possibly exist also from Abymes, Anse-Bertrand, Capesterre M. G., Desirade, Gosier, St.-Louis, and Petit-Canal (100X-500X)

L90	1872-73; 1878-1910	8 x 8 round points, 17.5x22.5mm, inscribed with "GPE", Pointe-a-Pitre (worn and smudgy 1890-1910), blue 1872-73	15X

C. Miscellaneous:

L95	1900?-	Crayon or pencil strokes, purple	(on stamps)
L96	1890?-	Solid bars, 15-20x3-5mm; blobs, rings, etc., purple	(on stamps)

III. Town Postmarks (T)

These contain the name of a postoffice (island, Commune, town, village, or hamlet) and are intended to indicate either dispatch of the letter from the postoffice or its arrival at the office (backstamp). For certain satellite or secondary postoffices, the postmarks sometimes had the name of the office prefixed with that of the main office. Town marks may or may not include the date, or even the hour of collection. The listing is according to styles: straightline, boxed, circular, octagonal, hexagonal, "machine", and manuscript.

Cat. No.	Period of Use	Description and Place of Use	Remarks
		(a) Straightline Postmarks:	
T5	ca. 1780-?	"BASSE-TERRE G.", Rom. caps., 42x3.5mm	Reported 1800 also.
T6	ca. 1783	"B.T.", Rom. caps., 10x4mm, Basse-Terre	One known.
T10	ca. 1787	"Pointe apitre/Gouadeloupe", in two lines, Rom. caps. and lower case, 38x4.5mm, overall height 14mm, red only	One known.
T11	ca. 1788-93?	"POINTE A PITRE", Rom. caps., 64.5x4.5mm, brownish 1788	
T20	1814?-ca. '21	"BASSETERRE", in sloping Rom. caps., 5mm high, in double-lined box, outer line solid 37.5x8mm, inner one of dots	Usually smudgy.
T21	1814-ca. '20	"POINTE A PITRE", similar to T20, but caps 4mm and outer box 40x5.75mm; the "A" is only 3mm high	
T25	1819-ca. '32	"POINTE A PITRE", Rom. caps, 59x5mm, "A" is only 4mm	
T26	ca. 1822-40?	"BASSE TERRE/GUADELOUPE.", in two lines, Rom. Caps. 32x3mm, overall height 10.5mm	
T30	ca. 1832-43	"POINTE A PITRE/GUADELOUPE/(fleuron)/(date)", in 4 lines in a double-lined box 31.5x 19mm, Rom. caps. 2.25-2.5mm high	Usually faint and smudgy
T35	ca. 1838-43	"POSTE/DU/MOULE", Rom. caps. 17x4mm, in 3 lines 18mm high overall, "DU" is only 2.5mm high	
T40	ca. 1880-?	"POINTE-A-PITRE" / "GUADELOUPE", Gothic caps. 3-5mm high, separately struck in two lines on *Avis de Reception* forms	(See R15)
T41	ca. 1912	"GUADELOUPE/BASSE-TERRE", Gothic caps., 32x11.5mm overall	Seen on stamps.
T42	1936 (Feb. 14)	"SAINT-BARTHELEMY", Gothic caps., 47.5x3.5 mm (See R16)	Used as postmark.

Note: Types similar to T40-T42 have been available in all the P. O.'s giving registration service, but were not normally used as postmarks on stamps (caps 2.5-5mm high) (see R16).

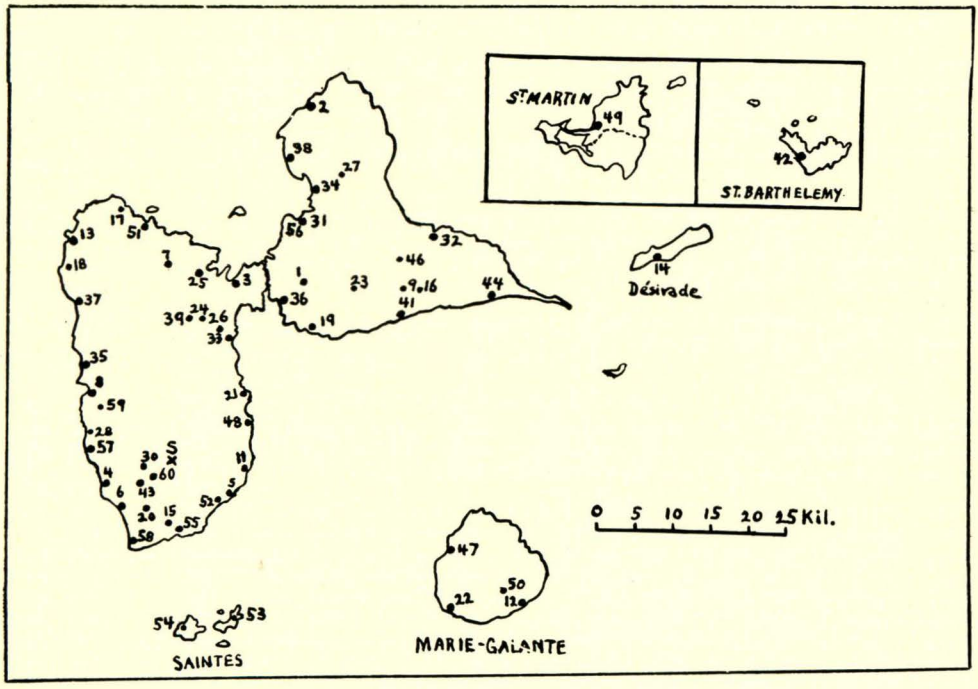
(b) Circular Postmarks:

TYPE A of Langlois and Bourselet: Double circle, outer one diameter of 25.5-27.5mm, inscribed in Roman caps: *at top* name of town; *at bottom* "GUADELOUPE"; *in center* date in 3 lines (month in sloping caps.):

T60 1843-50? "POINTE-A-PITRE", 25.5mm diam. circle, caps. 2.25mm high, dot at each side
T61 1850?-58 "POINTE-A-PITRE./(GUADELOUPE)", in circle 26.5-27.5mm diameter, caps. 2.25mm high, "A" is only 1.5mm high, period after "PITRE".

TYPE B of L. & B.: Like Type A but circle 26.5-28mm diam., fleurons of 4 dots at the sides, and month spelled out in vertical capitals:

T65 1843-50? "MOULE", in circle 26.5mm in diameter, caps. 2.25mm high.
T66 1845-50? "MOULE", in circle 28mm in diam., outer circle a doublet of a thick and a thin line ½mm apart, caps. 2.5mm high, rosettes of 4 petals at sides; letters displaced slightly towards inner circle
T66a 1850?-61 "MOULE", same as T66 but letters slightly thicker and taller, not displaced



Map showing locations of present postoffices of Guadeloupe and dependencies (St. Martin and St. Barthélemy in insert maps); location of Soufrière volcano show by a x and "S". The offices are numbered in alphabetical order, as follows:—

1 Abymes
2 Anse-Bertrand
3 Baie-Mahault
4 (Le) Baillif
5 Bananier
.. Bas-Schoelcher (near Dolé?)
6 Basse-Terre
7 (La) Boucan
8 Bouillante
9 (Le) Calvaire
10 Campèche (loc. uncertain)
11 Capesterre (G.P.)
12 Capesterre (M.G.)
13 Deshaies
14 (La) Désirade
15 Dolé
16 Douville
17 Duzer
18 Ferry
19 Gosier (Gozier)
20 Gourbeyre
21 Goyave
22 Grand-Bourg (M.G.)
23 Grand Fonds (de) Sainte-Anne
24 (La) Grippière
25 Lamentin
26 (La) Lézarde
27 (Les) Mangles
28 Marigot
29 Massioux (loc. uncertain)
30 Matouba
31 Morne-a-l'Eau
32 (Le) Moule
33 Petit-Bourg
34 Petit-Canal (Canal)
35 Pigeon
36 Pointe-a-Pitre (RP)
37 Pointe-Noire
38 Port-Louis
39 Prise-d'Eau
40 Riflet (loc. uncertain)
41 Sainte-Anne
42 Saint-Barthélémy
43 Saint(e)-Claude
44 Saint-Francois
45 Sainte-Génévieve (loc. uncert.)
46 Saint-Guillaume
47 Saint-Louis (M.G.)
48 Sainte-Marie
49 Saint-Martin
50 Saint-Robert
51 Sainte(Saint)-Rose
52 Saint-Sauveur
53 Terre-de-Haut
54 Terre-de-Bas
55 Trois-Rivières
56 Vieux-Bourg (=Morne-a-l'Eau)
57 Vieux-Habitan(t)s
58 Vieux-Fort (Port)
59 Village
60 Camp-Jacob (not a p.o.)

TYPE C OF L. & B.: Double circle, 27-29mm in diam., similar to Type A but with larger letters, "(GUADELOUPE)", no dots or fleurons at sides:

T71 1841?-45 "BASSE-TERRE", letters 2.5mm high, circle 27mm diam., blue 1843-44
T72 1845-50? "BASSE TERRE", like T71 but thicker letters and circle 28.5-29mm diam.
T73 1850?-59 "BASSE-TERRE", thick letters 3mm high, circle 27.5-28mm diam.
T74 1850?-58? "CAPESTERRE", (G.P.)
T76 1850?-58? "GRAND-BOURG (M^{ie} G^{te})", circle 27.5mm diam.
T77 1851-58? "MORNE-A-L'EAU", circle 28mm diam.
T78 1850?-60 "MOULE", caps 2.8mm high, circle 28mm diam.
T78a 1860 Same as T78, but year of date in manuscript
T84 1850?-58? "S^{te} ANNE", circle 27.5mm diam.
T86 1850?-58? "S^{t} FRANCOIS", circle 27.5mm diam.
T87 1850?-58? "S^{t} MARTIN"

Note: Type C probably exists also for Anse-Bertrand, Gozier, Petit-Bourg, Port-Louis, Les Saintes, St. Claude, Ste. Rose, and Trois-Rivieres.

TYPE D of L. & B.: No circles (rimless), but words arranged in circular format, 24-28mm in diam., reading in Gothic caps or Roman caps or mixed font; *at top* name of town; *at bottom* "(GUADELOUPE)", *in center* date in 3 lines; the parentheses are omitted in some cases.

T101 1857?-65? "ANSE-BERTRAND", Rom. caps, 26mm diam., blue
T104 1860-66 "BASSE-TERRE", Gothic caps., no parentheses, 27mm diam.
T105 1864-66 "BASSE-TERRE", smaller Gothic caps. in outer inscription than in T104, date in Rom. caps. and numerals, 26.5mm diam., no parentheses
T108 1857?-65? "CAPESTERRE", (G.P.), Rom. caps., diam. 26mm
T110 1857-65? "GOZIER", Rom. caps., 26mm diam.
T111 1857?-65? "GRAND-BOURG (M^{ie} G^{te})", Rom. caps., no parentheses, 24mm diam.
T113 1860-65 "MOULE", Rom. caps., 26mm diam.
T115 1857?-65? "MORNE-A-L'EAU", Rom. caps., 26mm diam.
T116 1857?-65? "PETIT-BOURG", Rom. caps., 26mm diam., blue 1862
T117 1857-65 "POINTE-A-PITRE", Gothic caps., no parentheses, 27mm diam.
T118 1864-65 "POINTE-A-PITRE", smaller Gothic caps. than in T117, date in Rom. caps. and numerals, no parentheses, 26.5mm diam.
T120 1857?-65? "PORT-LOUIS", Rom. caps.
T121 1857?-65? "LES SAINTES", Rom. caps., 26mm diam.
T122 1857?-65? "S^{te} ANNE", Rom. caps., 25mm diam.
T123 1857?-65? "S^{t} CLAUDE", Rom. Caps.
T124 1857?-68? "S^{t} FRANCOIS", Rom. caps., no parentheses, 26mm diam., blue 1864-66, blue-green 1867-68
T125 1857?-69 "S^{t} MARTIN", Rom. caps.
T126 1857?-64? "S^{te} ROSE", Rom. caps. 2.5mm high, 25mm diam.
T127 1864-69 "S^{te} ROSE", Rom. caps. 3.5mm high, no parentheses, 25mm diam.
T128 1857?-65? "TROIS-RIVIERES", Rom. caps., 25mm diam.

NOTE: Type D probably exists also from Abymes, Baie-Mahault, Baillif, Bouillante, Canal, Deshaies, Lamentin, and Pointe-Noire.

TYPE E of L. & B.: Double circle, outer circle continuous 23-24mm diam., inner one dotted; inscribed between the circles in Rom. caps.: *at top* "GUADELOUPE", *at bottom* the name of the postoffice, *in center* the date in 3 lines, *at sides* fleurons. First issued May 1865. Several dies were used at some offices differing slightly in size and spacing of letters and in orthography.

T150 1865-81 "ABYMES"
T151 1865-81 "ANSE-BERTRAND"
T152 1865-81 "BAIE-MAHAULT"
T153 1865-81 "BAILLIF"
T154 1866-81 "BASSE-TERRE", blue 1868-72
T155 1865-81 "BOUILLANTE"
T156 1865-70? "CANAL" (same place as Petit-Canal)
T157 1865-81 "CAPESTERRE" (GPE)
T158 1877?-87? "CAPESTERRE M.G."
T159 1865-81 "DESHAIES"
T160 1871?-87 "DESIRADE"
T161 1865-81 "GOSIER"
T162 1865-81 "GOURBEYRE"

T163 1865-85 "GOYAVE"
T164 1865-71 "GRAND-BOURG (M.G.)"
T164a 1875?-81 "Gd-BOURG M.G."
T165 1871?-75? "GRAND-BOURG"
T166 1865-81 "LAMENTIN"
T167 1873?-82 "MARIE-GALANTE"
T168 1865-81 "MORNE-A-L'EAU", blue 1877-79
T169 1865-81 "MOULE" (two dies) red, brownish 1875
T170 1865-71 "PETIT-BOURG"
T170a 1871-81 "PETIT BOURG"
T171 1870?-81 "PETIT-CANAL" (*Cf.*, T156)
T172 1865-95 "POINTE-A-PITRE" (several dies?) blue 1866, '72-74; red 1870, '76.
T173 1865-87 "POINTE-NOIRE"
T174 1865-81 "PORT-LOUIS" (two dies) blue, 1877-78
T175 1865-81 "Ste ANNE"
T176 1878-81 "St BARTHELEMY" blue 1878-80
T177 1865-71? "Ste CLAUDE" (error, "Ste" for "St")
T177a 1870-81 "St CLAUDE"
T178 1865-81 "St-FRANCOIS", blue 1865-68, greenish-blue 1867
T179 1871?-87 "St LOUIS M.G."
T180 1869?-72? "St MARTIN" blue 1869-72?
T181 1872?-87 "SAINT MARTIN", blue or greenish-blue 1872-87
T182 1865-71? "Ste ROSE"
T183 1871?-81 "SAINTE-ROSE"
T184 1871?-81 "Ste ROSE L.B." (for La Boucan)
T185 1865-71? "SAINTES"
T186 1871?-81 "SAINTES T.D.B." (for Terre-de-Bas)
T187 1871?-81 "SAINTES T.D.H." (for Terre-de-Haut) blue, 1877-79
T188 1865-81 "TROIS-RIVIERES"
T189 1865-81 "VIEUX-FORT"
T190 1865-81 "VIEUX-HABITANS"

TYPE F of L. & B.: Double-circle, outer circle 25mm or less in diameter, inscribed in Rom. caps.: *at top* "GUADELOUPE", *at bottom* name of postoffice, *in center* the date in 3 lines; in one case stars at the sides (T203). First issued in April 1881.

T200 1881-92 "ABYMES"
T201 1881-1902 "BAIE-MAHAULT"
T202 1881-92 "BAILLIF", purple 1892-1900?
T204 1881-92 "BOUILLANTE"
T205 1881-86? "CAPESTERRE(G.P.)"
T207 1881-87 "DESHAIES"
T208 1881-98? "GOSIER"
T209 1881-95? "GOURBEYRE"
T211 1885?-1902 "GRAND BOURG"
T212 1881-95? "LAMENTIN"
T213 1881-95 "MORNE-A-L'EAU"
T214 1881-92 "MOULE"
T215 1881-92? "PETIT BOURG"
T216 1881-98 "PETIT CANAL"
T217 1881-1908? "POINTE-A-PITRE"
T219 1881-87 "PORT LOUIS"
T220 1881-92? "SAINTE ANNE"
T221 1881-95 "SAINT-CLAUDE"
T222 1881-98 "SAINT FRANCOIS"
T224 1881-1906 "SAINT MARTIN", blue 1892-98?, purple 1906.
T225 1881-95? "SAINTE ROSE"
T226 1881-1900? "SAINTES (T DE B)" (for Terre-de-Bas)
T227 1881-95 "SAINTES (T DE H)", (for Terre-de-Haut)
T228 1881-95 "TROIS RIVIERES", blue 1888-92
T229 1881-1908? "VIEUX FORT"

Note: This type probably exists also for Capesterre M. G., Goyave, Pointe-Noire, St. Louis, and Vieux-Habitants.

TYPE K of L. & B.: Double circle, like Type F but 26mm or more in diameter. First issued in April 1881. Fleurons at sides in T252.

T250 1881-1911 "ANSE BERTRAND", purple 1905-11
T251 1881-93 "CAPESTERRE (M.G.)"
T252 1881-95 "GRAND BOURG (M^{ie} G^{te})", fleurons at sides
T253 1881-94 "SAINT BARTHELEMY"
T253a 1884-1908 "SAINT BARTHELEMY", outer circle missing (worn away), blue 1904
T254 1881-1908 "S^{te} ROSE (LA BOUCAN)", (for La Boucan)

TYPE G of L. & B.: Double circle, outer circle thick and continuous, 22-24 mm in diameter, inner circle of dots, inscribed in Rom. caps.: *at top* "GOUADELOUPE" (always misspelled thus), *at bottom* name of postoffice, *in center* date in three lines, *at sides* sometimes dots or fleurons. First issued in May? 1885.

T275 1885-1926 "ABYMES", purple 1925
T276 1885-1905? "BAIE-MAHAULT"
T277 1885-1905? "LE BAILLIF", purple
T278 1885-1912 "CAPESTERRE (G.P.)"
T279 1885-1910 "GOURBEYRE", purple or violet 1900-05
T280 1885-1902 "GOYAVE"
T281 1885-95 "GRAND-BOURG (M.G^{te}.)", blue 1890-95?
T282 1885-? "MORNE A L'EAU"
T283 1885-1908 "MOULE"
T284 1885-? "PETIT-BOURG"
T285 1885-1902? "POINTE-A-PITRE"
T286 1885-1908 "SAINTE-ANNE", blue 1895-1902
T287 1885-98 "SAINT FRANCOIS"
T288 1885-88 "*S^{t} SAUVEUR - CAP.*"
T289 1885-95 " * TROIS RIVIERES * " , blue 1888-95
T290 1885-1910 " . VIEUX-HABITANTS . " , blue 1892-95?

TYPE J of L. & B.: Double Circle, outer circle continuous, 22-23.5 mm in diam., inner circle dashed line, inscribed in Gothic caps.; *at top* name of postoffice, *at bottom* "GUADELOUPE", *in center* date in 3 lines, *at sides* usually fleurons. First issued *ca.* 1887, but some offices did not use it before 1895 or 1900. Considerable variation in size and spacing of letters.

T300 " * ABYMES * " (month in sloping capitals)
T301 "ANSE BERTRAND"
T304 " * BASSE-TERRE * " (two dies), purple
T304a (Same as T304 but month is in sloping capitals)
T305 "BOUILLANTE"
T306 "LA BOUCAN", purple (month in sloping capitals)
T307 " * CAPESTERRE (BOURG) * " , purple
T308 "CAPESTERRE" (two dies)
T310 "CAPESTERRE-St. SAUVEUR"
T310a " * CAPESTERRE * / S^{t} SAUVEUR" ("GUADELOUPE" omitted)
T311 "DESAIES"
T312 "DESIRADE" , purple
T314 "GOURBEYRE", purple
T314a " * GOURBEYRE * "
T315 " * GOYAVE * "
T316 "G^{d} BOURG" , purple
T317 "LAMENTIN"
T318 "MORNE-A-L'EAU"
T318a " * MORNE-A-L'EAU * "
T319 " * MOULE * "
T320 "PETIT-BOURG"
T320a " * PETIT-BOURG * "
T321 "PETIT-CANAL"
T321a " * PETIT-CANAL * "
T322 "POINTE-A-PITRE" , purple or violet
T322b "POINTE-A-PITRE" , month in sloping caps., purple
T322a "POINTE-A-PITRE", "A" in smaller cap., purple
T322c " * POINTE A PITRE * " , month in sloping caps., purple
T323 "POINTE-NOIRE"
T324 "PORT LOUIS"
T329a " * S^{t} FRANCOIS * " (two dies, one with month in sloping capitals)
T326 " * S^{t} BARTHELEMY * "
T327 "S^{t} CLAUDE"
T327a " * S^{t} CLAUDE * "
T328 " * SAINT-CLAUDE * "

T329 "St FRANCOIS"
T329a " * St FRANCOIS * " (two dies, one with month in sloping capitals)
T331 " * St MARTIN * "
T332 " * Ste ROSE (BOURG) * " , purple
T333 " * SAINTES * ", at bottom: "TERRE DE BAS" instead of "GUADELOUPE"
T334 " * SAINTES * ", at bottom: "TERRE DE HAUT" instead of "GUADELOUPE"
T335 " * TROIS-RIVIERES * " , blue and purple (two dies)
T337 " * VIEUX-HABITANTS * ", blue

NOTE: This type very probably exists also for Baie-Mahault, Baillif, Capesterre M.G., Gosier, Ste.-Anne, St.-Louis, and Vieux-Fort.

TYPE I of L. & B.: Double circle, continuous outer circle 25-26mm diam., inner circle either dashed or continuous, inscribed in Gothic caps.; *at top* name of postoffice, *at bottom* "GUADELOUPE", *in center* date in 3 lines including in first line the hour of collection (or space for it left blank) ; no fleurons at sides.

T350 1887-1935? "BASSE-TERRE" (two dies), purple
T351 1887-1935? "POINTE-A-PITRE" (three dies), purple

TYPE L of L. & B.: Double circle, continuous outer circle 23-24mm in diam., inner circle continuous, inscribed in Gothic caps.: *at top* name of postoffice, *at bottom* "GUADELOUPE", *in center* the date in 3 lines; no dots or fleurons at sides.

T375 1898-1920? "BOUILLANTE", blue
T376 1898-1920? "GOSIER"

TYPE H of L. & B.: Double circle, outer circle continuous 24-26mm in diam., inner circle dashed, inscribed in Gothic caps.: *at top* name of postoffice, *at bottom* "GUADELOUPE", *in center* date in 3 lines; no fleurons or dots at sides. First issued about 1910 but many offices did not use it until the 1920's; the only type issued to new postoffices opened between 1920 and 1952. Dies vary as to diam., and in size and spacing of letters.

T400 "ABYMES"
T401 "ANSE-BERTRAND" , blue
T402 "BAIE-MAHAULT" , blue
T403 "BAILLIF", purple
T404 "BANANIER"
T405 "BASSE-TERRE" , purple (three or more dies)
T407 "LA BOUCAN" , blue, purple
T408 "BOUILLANTE"
T411 "CAPESTERRE", purple
T412 "CAPESTERRE (M.G.)"
T413 "CAPESTERRE (MARIE GALANTE)"
T414 "DESHAIES", purple
T415 "LA DESIRADE", purple
T416 "DOLE", blue, purple
T419 "GOSIER" , blue (two dies)
T420 "GOYAVE" (two dies)
T421 "GOURBEYRE" , blue
T422 "GRAND-BOURG" , blue, purple
T427 "LAMENTIN" (two dies)
T428 "LA LEZARDE"
T429 "LES MANGLES" , blue
T430 "MARIGOT" , blue, purple
T433 "MORNE A L'EAU" , purple (small "A")
T433a (Same as T433 but "A" in large capital)
T434 "MOULE" , blue, purple (two dies)
T435 "PETIT-BOURG" , purple
T436 "PETIT-CANAL"
T437 "PIGEON" , blue, purple
T438 "POINTE A PITRE" , blue, purple, violet, magenta (many dies) (small "A")
T438a (Same as T438 but "A" in large capital)
T438b "*RP*POINTE A PITRE." , (small "A") 1949-
T438c "Pte A PITRE R.P.", (small "TE" and "A") 1949-
T439 "POINTE-NOIRE" (two dies), blue, purple
T440 "PORT-LOUIS" , blue, green, red, purple (two dies)
T444 "SAINTE-ANNE"

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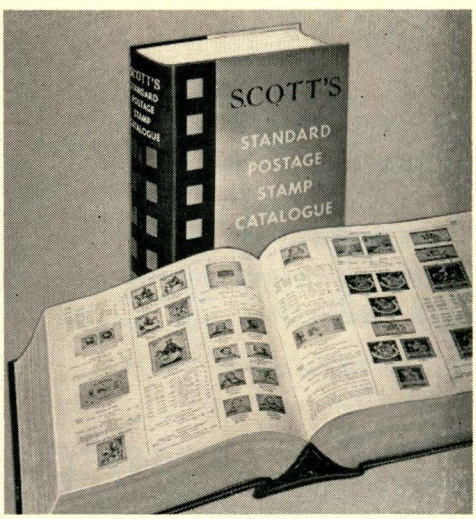
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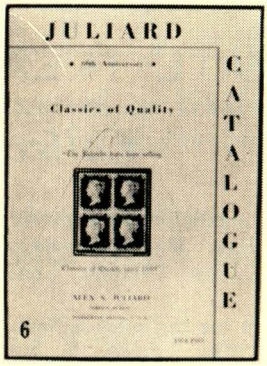
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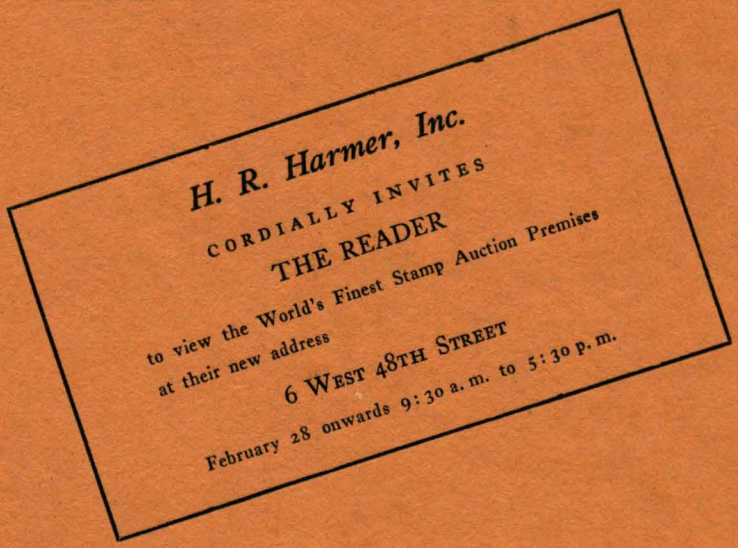
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4500 square feet of air-conditioned, Holmes-protected, sprinkler-controlled offices, expertly planned to the most exacting specifications, will be available for the benefit of clients and personnel alike.

An exceptional auction room, enlarged laboratory, interviewing room, elaborate offices . . . all will be included in what will be without a doubt

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