The Collectors Club

Philatelist

A Magazine devoted to Philatelic Study & Research

Volume XXX, No. 6 November 1951

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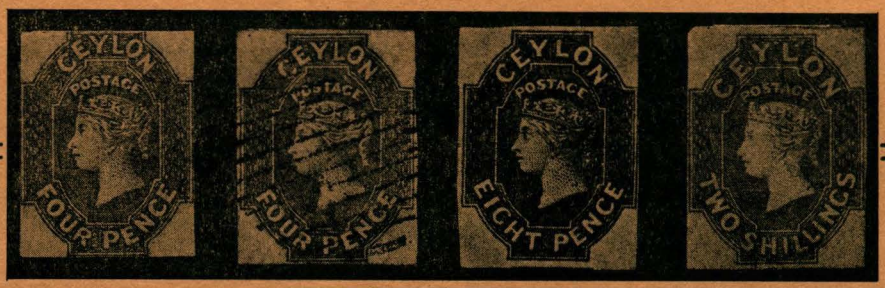
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The Collectors Club
Philatelist

NOVEMBER 1951. VOL. XXX, No. 6

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Editorial

Indexing

Taking them as a group, philatelic books and magazines have a startling tendency to be deficient in adequate indexing, or to lack having any index at all. This situation makes for great difficulty in hunting up information. We all understand that a prime cause for the condition is the amount of work involved in making an index.

In some cases, an index is hardly needed. Monographs on some particular field, running to roughly a hundred pages or less, rarely need an index. Sometimes an analytical table of contents will serve the purpose, in these smaller works.

Certain defects seem widely spread, in philatelic books' and journals' indexing. In most cases these arise from the fact that the person making the index unwittingly takes for granted that anyone using it will have the needed knowledge to find the particular item he seeks—the same knowledge which the indexer himself possesses. Yet the index is used primarily by the person seeking information, who often cannot be expected to realize just where or how the informed student will classify that information.

For convenience of use, every index needs to be in one continuous series of entries, arranged strictly on an alphabetical basis. This does not preclude use of indention, so that major heads stand out readily. But ease of finding any item does preclude the use of bold face type for major divisions. The index is best set all in one size and face of type. Separation into separate indexes for author, title, and the like, is simply a means of making the index less convenient to use . . . also of increasing its bulk by the necessary section heads and often the need to start one section at the top of a page.

For effective use, most indexes fall short by lack of sufficient multiple entries for the same article or parts thereof. If use of my own writing may be permitted, I cite this for my "Transvaal Five Pounds Green" in this Journal, March 1950. This article necessarily must appear, not under "Transvaal" alone but also under "Counterfeits" (or "Forgeries.") A really adequate index would perhaps list it also under "British Commonwealth" with subhead "Transvaal" and under "South African Republic" as well as under "Transvaal," as a major country name and entry item. For that matter, any adequate index should include "Forgeries: See Counterfeits" or the reverse, according to which term the indexer uses. If he uses both, "Forgeries" should have "See also Counterfeits," and vice versa.

Most indexes fall short in that articles are classified by country and issue of the stamps

discussed, and hardly anything more. Again taking this March, 1950 number of this journal, Mr. Smythies' article on India needs to appear under "Retouches" as well as under the country and issue—and for that matter again under "Lithographed Stamps," and once more under the author's name.

Biographies of authors, book reviews, and editorials, all need to be included as items in the index. Sometimes, when space presses, it is legitimate to list only works of some lasting value by title when they are reviewed. In such case, under the head "Book Reviews" the pages for all "Smaller Reviews" may properly be given under some such head.

In indexing a book, it is probably necessary that the name of every person referred to as contributing any information, whether via a bibliographical reference in the text or as footnote, should appear in the index. Likewise, any stamp or issue known by a special name should appear. Thus, a Brazil handbook index should contain "Bulls' Eyes," "Goats' Eyes" and "Cats' Eyes" as entries.

The continuous series of entries, in strict alphabetical order, will naturally include everything of some special series in its regular listings, too. Thus, in this journal, anything of the Kohl Handbook translations will appear both under its own subjects, title and author, and again as one item under "Kohl Handbook." For any one country, an adequate index of a stamp weekly will list every time that country appears in the chronicles of new issues or announcements of proposed ones, as well as when an article on the country is included.

S. G. R.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC COLLECTION

On May 16, 1951, the members of the Collectors Club had the privilege of having the first American preview of an outstanding philatelic event, the book, "The Royal Philatelic Collection" by Sir John Wilson, Keeper of the King's Philatelic Collection. This was arranged through the kindness of our member, Mr. Robson Lowe, and discussed after Mr. Lowe's regular program was completed.

The work has been in progress for over four years, its compilation having involved not only innumerable technical problems but also the cataloguing of nearly a quarter of a million stamps in the Royal Collection. It is therefore likely to be the most outstanding book of its kind ever published, and one that will be much sought after by discriminating philatelists and collectors of fine books, who can afford such a magnificent publication.

In addition to the unique catalogue of stamps with Introductory Explanation in English, French and Spanish and forty-eight monochrome plates, there will be a monograph by the author illustrated with twelve magnificent sunk plates in accurate color photo-lithography, with interleaved tissues, sixteen plates in half-tone and, in the preliminary pages, two collotype portraits of H. M. King George V and H. M. King George VI. A simple and complete key to symbols will also be included to provide easy reference.

The binding will be in full red Niger Morocco, bearing the Royal Arms in gold by permission of His Majesty the King, with gold tops and Tudor end-papers. The book, which will measure 10½ inches by 14½ inches, will be contained in a cloth bound slip case.

The book will be sold by subscription at a price of sixty guineas, approximately $177.00 in United States funds. The sale will be through a prospectus which may be obtained by writing to, "Robson Lowe, c/o Barclays Bank (D. C. and O.), 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y."

The author of this work is Sir John Wilson, Bt., Keeper of the King's Philatelic Collection, and internationally known in the philatelic world. He was president of the Royal Philatelic Society from 1934 to 1940, and was again elected as President in 1949, but resigned the following year owing to the pressure of other work. He has been Chairman of the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society for many years. He has been a judge at International Philatelic Exhibitions in Brussels, Basle, Madrid, New York, Paris and Vienna. He is a long standing member of the Collectors Club.

COLOMBIA

The First Two Issues
(Scott #1 to 12)

By F. G. LARSEN

The first two issues of Colombia have been but little studied, and as far as I have found out, their listing is not as accurate as it should be in any of the standard catalogues.*

The Organic Law of April 27, 1859 reorganizing the postal service says:

Cap. II, Art. 25:
"La recaudacion de los portes de la correspondencia e impresos, podra hacerse por el sistema de estampillas."

Translation:
"The collection of mailing fees for letters and printed matter may be made through stamps."

The decree, dated July 23, 1859, with regulations for the administration of the aforementioned law, has the following chapters on the collection of mail fees:

Cap. VI, Art. 99:
"La recaudacion de los portes de la correspondencia e impresos so hara por medio de estampillas, cuya fabricacion se contratara por la secretaria de hacienda con una persona de reconocida probidad y tendran la forma, dimensiones, dibujos e inscripciones que se determinen, tomandose cuantas precauciones sean necesarias para evitar la falsificacion."

Translation:
"The mailing fees on correspondence and printed matter shall be collected by the means of stamps, the manufacture of which shall be contracted for by the Secretary of the Treasury, with a person of recognized probity, and shall have the form, dimensions, drawings, and inscriptions as are to be determined, taking all due precautions to avoid the forging of said stamps."

Cap. VI, Art. 100:
"Se emitiran estampillas por valores de 2½, 5, 10 y 20 centavos y de a $1.00, y para cada valor se empleara tinta de un color distinto."

Translation:
"Stamps of the following denominations shall be issued: 2½, 5, 10 and 20 centavos, and $1.00, and for each denomination a different color shall be used."

The First Issue—1859

The first issue of postage stamps was printed by Celestino Martinez and brother (Jeronimo).** The contract was signed by the two brothers, Martinez, and on behalf of the government of the Confederation, by the director of the Treasury, Sr. Jose Ma. Caro, on July 24, 1859. It was approved on the same date by the President of the Confederation, Mariano Ospina Rodrigues.

The printing contract, having been approved with such remarkable rapidity, it may be surmised that its contents had been discussed some days before the signing on the said July 24, 1859.

The most important part of the contract reads as follows:

* This article was written in 1950, long before the 1952 Scott Catalogue appeared, which changed the Colombia listings. (H. M. G.).

** Celestino Martinez and brother already held the contract for printing Colombia's fiscal stamps. That contract had been signed in 1858.



Fig. 1. First Issue, 2½ centavos.

Photographs by Boutrelle



Fig. 2. First Issue, 5c.

"Celestino Martinez i hermano por una parte, i por la otra el Director de Contribuciones de la Secretaria de Hacienda, en virtud de lo dispuesto en el articulo 25 de la lei de 27 de abril del presente ano, organica de los correos nacionales, i del (art.) 99, Decreto de 23 de julio ultimo, espedido en ejeucion de dicha lei, han celebrado el siguiente contrato."

Art. 1 o. Celestino Martinez i hermano se comprometen:

1. A preparar las estampillas *con arreglo a la lei i decretos citados,* a satisfaccion del Director de Contribuciones *i de modo que puedan usarse immediatamente,* siendo de su cargo el papel, goma i demas que se necesite al efecto.

Translation:

"Celestino Martinez and brother, party of the first part, and on the other the Director of the Treasury, and in virtue of matters disposed in Art. 25 of the Law of April 27 of the present year, organizing the national mail, and of (Art.) 99 of decree dated July 23rd last, regulating aforementioned law, have agreed on the following:

Art. 1: Celestino Martinez & brother agree:

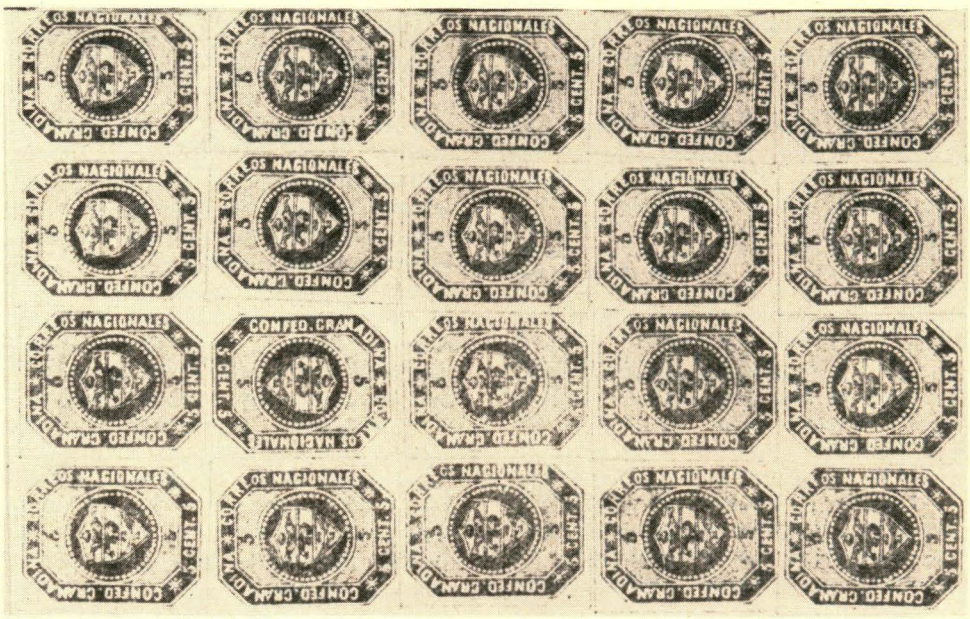


Fig. 3. First Issue, 5c. Left part of the sheet showing the tete-beche in second horizontal row, position 13.

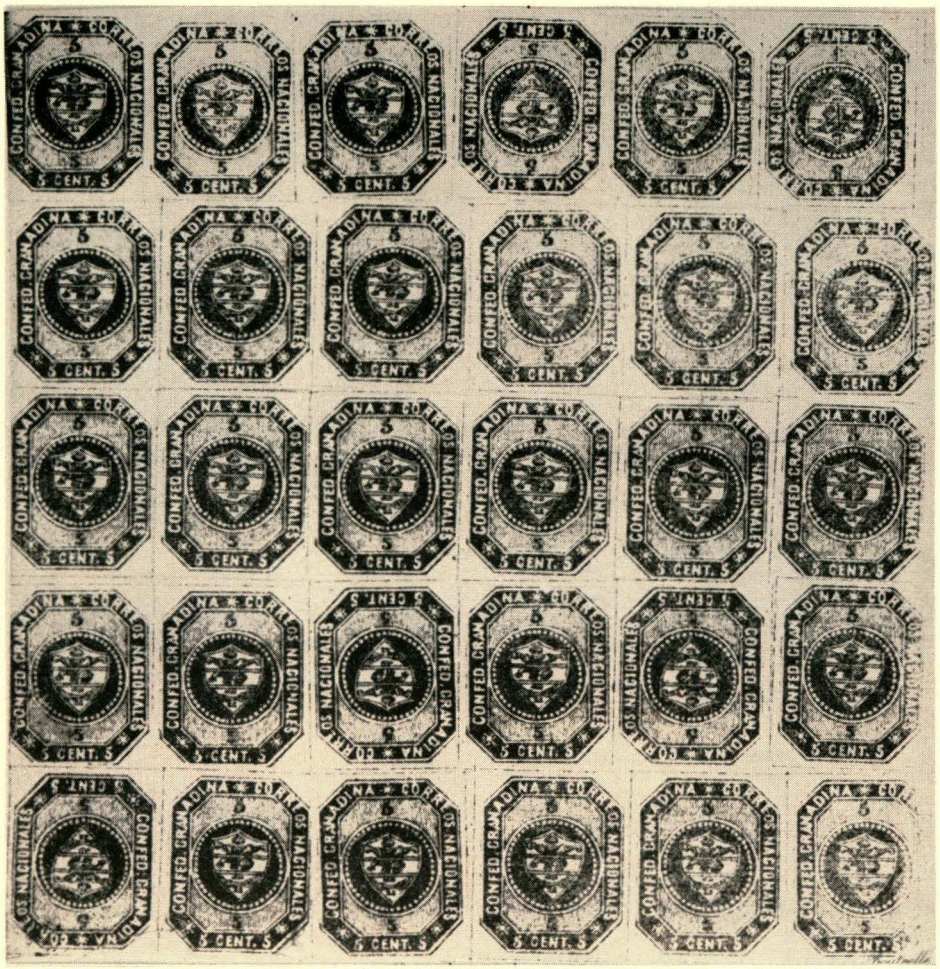


Fig. 4. First Issue, 5c. Right section of the sheet showing the 6th to 11th vertical rows with five tete-beches, (positions 9, 11, 41, 43 and 50). The full sheet consisted of 55 stamps (11x5).

1: To prepare stamps in accordance *with the law and decree mentioned,* and to the satisfaction of the Director of the Treasury, and so that they may be used immediately, the paper, gum and other requisites being all for their account.

All the above data leads the writer to believe that not only had the terms of the printing contract been agreed upon some time before its signing, but that the actual printing of the stamps had already been started, or at least preparations for printing were well advanced before July 24th.

Mr. Charles Jewell's kindness is responsible for the following data of stamps on cover of these issues:

Small Numeral:

From Bogota, dated Dec. 19/1859; 5 c. blue, 10 c. orange brown, 20 c. blue. Total—35 c.

From Rionegro, dated May 14/1860, 5 c. blue, 10 c. orange brown. Total—15 c.

Large Numeral:

From Bogota, dated August 27/1860, 20 c. blue.



Fig. 5. First Issue, 10c.

From Bogota, dated September 27/1860, 20 c. blue.

From Medellin, Oct. 5/1860. 5 c. lilac, 10 c. yellow. Total 15 c. These were struck with the Medellin "Killer," having movable dates.

In my collection there are the following single stamps, with the Medellin "Killer" clearly struck and on all the year "1859" is definite; all are small numeral stamps.(*)

2½ c. olive green
5 c. light blue
10 c. orange brown
10 c. orange
10 c. light sienna
20 c. dark blue

(We have been unable to locate any of the "large numeral" stamps with the 1859 dated Medellin cancel.)

I hope to have been able to prove which really were the first Colombian stamps, their date of issue, printer's name; and will now follow up, to the best of my knowledge, with some data on the stamps themselves.

They were lithographed from stones on which a matrix, a different one for each value, had been transferred 55 times (11 vertical, 5 horizontal rows) (11 x 5). The design measures 16 x 21 mm. They were printed

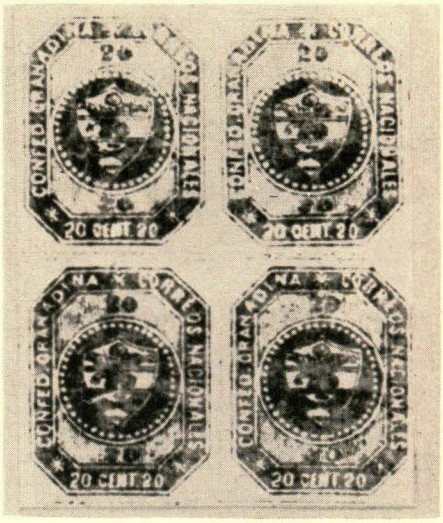


Fig. 6. First Issue, 20c.; block of four.

on a grayish white paper, imperforate and gummed. The paper is thin and fairly hard, although copies on a more porous paper are known. There is one distinct paper variety for the $1.00, a thin, fairly brittle bluish paper.

Now I list the individual denominations and their various shades and varieties, if any, giving separate numbers to the distinct colors of each value.

2½ *centavos* (**) Total printing 18,315 stamps; (333 sheets of 55 stamps per sheet.)

This value has 42 wavy background lines and 43 pearls in the circle around the arms.

A color trial in brown exists.

No varieties are known for this denomination.

‡1. 2½ c. Sienna olive tint
a) 2½ c. Burnt greenish yellow
‡2. 2½ c. Light olive green
a) 2½ c. Bluish green
b) 2½ c. Dark olive green
c) 2½ c. Green
d) 2½ c. Dark bronze green

* John N. Myer, *American Philatelist*, Vol. 57, No. 2, page 144 mentions the following quantities and delivery dates, as per data from: "Archivo Nacional, Secretaria Correos." Vol. 172, pages 37 and 47.

Date	2½ c.	5 c.	10 c.	20 c.	1 P.
July 28/1859	2475	7095	5555	12225	10000
August 6/1859	12100	8085	12705	8085	6500
August 18/1859	3740	5390	3740	5290	—
	18315	20570	22000	25600	16500

** Data due to research by Mr. Charles Trousseau.

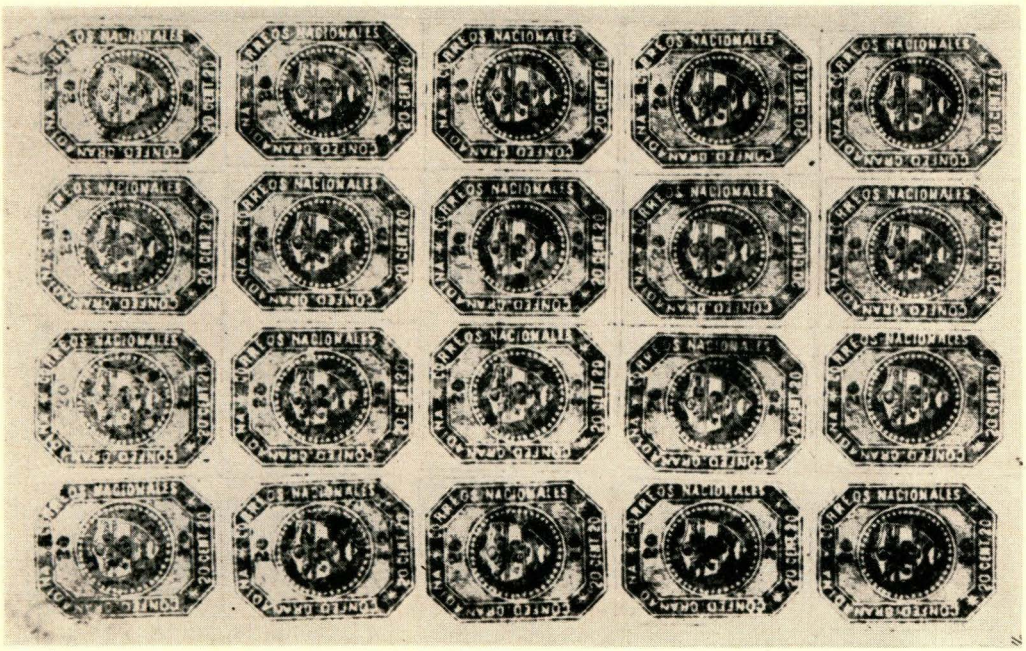


Fig. 7. First Issue, 20c. block of twenty (4x5), from left side of sheet.

FORGERIES:

Two are known for the 2½ centavos.

1st Forg: 56 pearls in the circle.

2nd Forg.: ♦ Diamond shaped star instead of * in top center and before and after value in outer frame.

5 centavos. 20,570 stamps were printed—(381 sheets of 55 stamps per sheet—381 sheets total 20,955, but the "50" centavos error, one per sheet, has to be subtracted from that total.)

ERRORS:

A transfer of one 20 c. stamp was made on the stone of the 5 c. The mistake was crudely rectified by converting the "2" into a "5", but leaving the "0," thus creating the 50 c. error. These errors went unnoticed, at least for the early printing of this denomination (violet shades), but in the later printings (blue shades), the error was rectified by punching out the central part of the design.

Only used copies of the 50 c. error in the violet shades are known; in the blue shades,



Fig. 8. First Issue, 1 Peso, bluish paper.



Fig. 9. Second Issue, 5c.



Fig. 10. Second Issue 5c. The full sheet except for the first vertical row, showing the constant flaw, position 14, and the double transfer, position 15.



Fig. 11. Second Issue, 5c showing fingerprint. An odd variety.



Fig. 12. Second Issue, 10c.



Fig. 14. Second Issue, 20c.

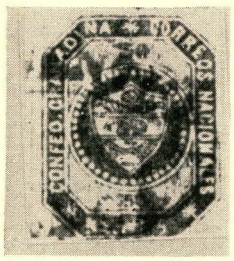


Fig. 15. 50c. error, the fifth stamp in the second horizontal row (position 16).

the error, with punched out center, is only known mint in singles and se-tenant with the normal stamp.

The error has only 44 pearls in the circle, the same number, of course, as all 20 c. stamps of this issue.

TETE-BECHE:

The sheet also has six inverted stamps, all of the 5 c. denomination, arranged as follows:

1st horizontal row—9th & 11 stamps inverted
2nd horizontal row—2nd stamp inverted
4th horizontal row—5th stamp error 50 c.
8th & 10th stamps inverted
5th horizontal row—6th stamp inverted

The circle is made up of 48 pearls with 42 wavy background lines.

#3. 5 c. Light violet
a) 5 c. Violet
b) 5 c. Bluish gray violet
c) 5 c. Dark lilac
d) Tête-bechê pairs
e) Error "50" both above and below arms in center.

#4. 5 c. Light blue
a) 5 c. Blue
b) 5 c. Dark grayish blue
c) 5 c. Blue-violet
d) 5 c. Dark blue
e) Tête-bechê pairs
f) Error "50" numerals above and below arms in center, which has been punched out.

10 Centavos: A total of 22,000 stamps were printed, (400 sheets of 55 stamps per sheet.) No error or any other varieties are known for this denomination.

An essay in green exists.

The circle is made up of 46 pearls.

The writer has been unable to locate any forgeries, unless there are some recent ones which have not come to his attention.

#5. 10 c. Light sienna
a) 10 c. Dull yellow
b) 10 c. Ochre
c) 10 c. Dark brown
d) 10 c. Grayish ochre

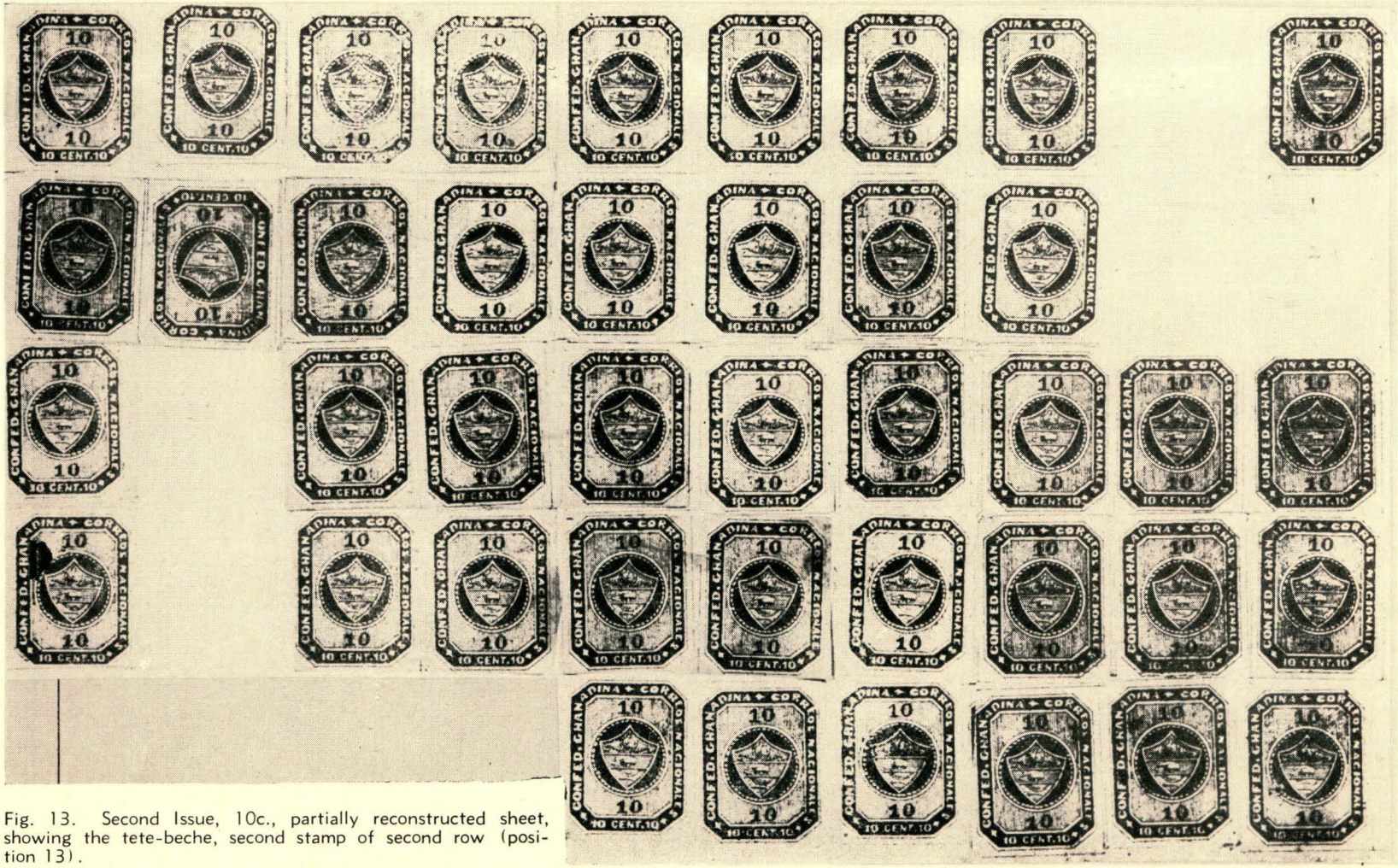


Fig. 13. Second Issue, 10c., partially reconstructed sheet, showing the tete-beche, second stamp of second row (position 13).



Fig. 16. 10c., Retouch, showing correction of Tete-Beche in second row (position 13), (see also Fig. 13).

=6. 10 c. Orange
a) 10 c. Reddish orange

20 Centavos: Approximate quantity printed 25,600 stamps (about 465 sheets of 55 stamps per sheet.)

Two stones were used for the printing of this denomination, both having the same arrangement. The circle is made up of 44 pearls there are 40 wavy background lines.

In my opinion, the first stone used for printing was the one with the errors, in the following arrangement:

2nd horizontal row—2nd stamp, inverted
3rd horizontal row—3rd stamp, poor retouch of the "2"—above and below inner circle.
4th horizontal row—2nd stamp, error "5" centavos instead of "20" centavos.

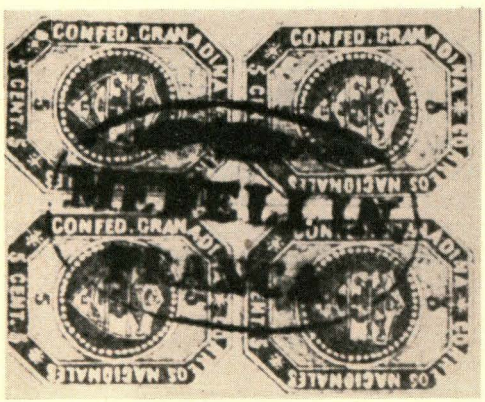


Fig. 17. Oval "Medellin Franca" cancel on a block of four of the First Issue, 5c.

The second stone did not have any varieties or errors.

=7. 20 c. Dark blue (first stone)
a) 5 c. Se-tenant with 20 c. value
b) 5 c. 44 pearls in circle
c) Tête-bechê pairs
d) 20 c. Blue
e) 20 c. Grayish blue
f) 20 c. Ultramarine blue

FORGERIES:

Two are known to me:

1st: Circle made up of 45 oval shaped pearls.

2nd: Circle made up of 61 very small and irregularly shaped pearls.

1 Peso. A total of 16,500 stamps were printed (300 sheets of 55 stamps per sheet.)

The number of stamps issued on bluish paper is not known, but it must have been an extremely small quantity.

No varieties or errors, beyond the printing on bluish paper, are known to me. The circle is made up of 45 pearls.



Fig. 18. Oval "Medellin Franca," cancel on a pair of the First Issue, 20c.

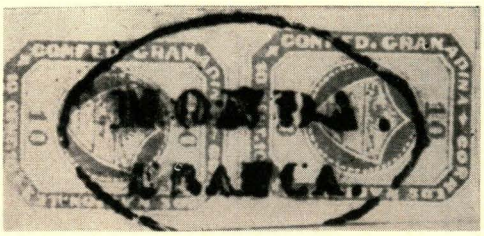


Fig. 19. Oval "Honda Franca," cancel on a pair of the Second Issue, 10c.



Fig. 20. A large oval "Chinquinquira Franca," blue cancel, one of the rarest to be found on the early Colombian stamps.

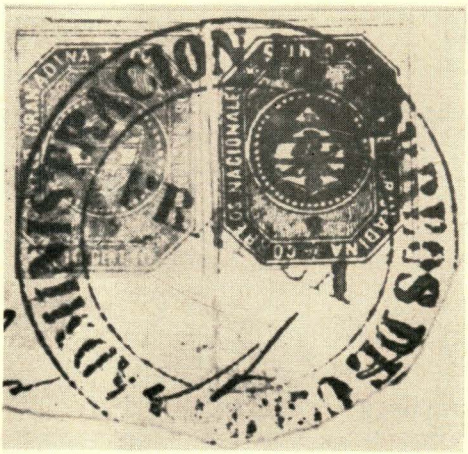


Fig. 21. "Administracion de Correos de Ocana Franca" in a large double circle on the 5c. and 10c. of the First Issue. This is one of the fanciest and rarest of the cancellations used on the early issues of Colombia.

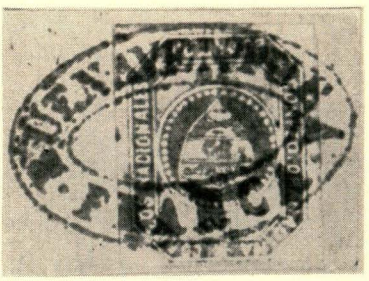


Fig. 22. "Buenaventura Franca" in a double oval on the 20c. of the First Issue. A rare cancel.

‡8. 1 P. Bright carmine
a) 1 P. Carmine
b) 1 P. Light carmine
c) 1 P. Light carmine-rose

‡9. 1 P. Carmine on bluish paper

REPRINTS—FORGERY?

One is known, but I cannot say whether it is a forgery or a reprint; printed in sheets of 100 stamps, (10 x 10), with dividing lines between the stamps.

CANCELLATIONS COMMONLY CALLED "KILLERS":

The "killers" most frequently found are the straight line town name in black; in red or blue they are rare.

The pre-stamp town mark was also extensively used; it is made up of the town name with "FRANCA," "DEBE" or "DE OFICIO" below, all enclosed in a small single line oval. With "FRANCA" or "DEBE," in black, this marking is fairly frequent, but in red or blue it is quite rare. The same marking with "DE OFICIO" in any color is an extreme rarity.

The numerals of the pre-stamp era also were used as killers, the "0" being the commonest; the other numbers, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 were also used; the higher ones, in any color, being very rare.

A special dated killer was used in Medellin. It is made up of a rectangle 36½ x 18 mm. with the following:

Recibid en la Administracion P. de Medellin
El de de 1859

in three lines.



Fig. 23. "Ybague Franca" in red, on the First Issue.

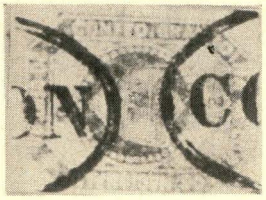


Fig. 24. Two parts of the "Colon (Panama)" red oval cancel on the First Issue.

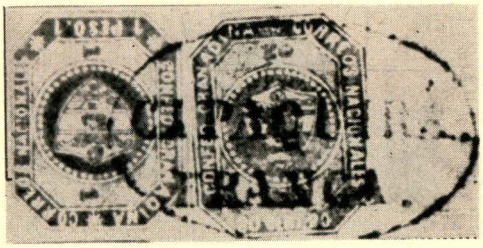


Fig. 25. The rare "Cipaquira Franca" oval cancel as used upon the First Issue 2½c., 20c. and 1 Peso.



Fig. 26. Numeral "3" cancel on First Issue.

The most frequently found killers are those of BOGOTA; those of MEDELLIN & HONDA being scarcer; any other town name, on the first issue, is very, very rare.

Extensive use was made of pen and ink for cancelling and all stamps thus defaced were used for postal purposes only, as these stamps were never used for fiscal purposes.

Second Issue, 1860

The printing contract with the Martinez brothers was rescinded sometime around the middle of May of 1860, and on May 25 of the same year, the government entered into a new contract with Messrs. Daniel Ayala and Ignacio Medrano, "as parties of the first part"; the official signing on behalf of the government being the same Director of the Treasury, Sr. Jose Ma. Caro.

The contract was published in the Gaceta Oficial #2531 on June 19, 1860.

One should bear in mind the mail rates as established in the Law of April 27, 1859, Chapter II, Art. 10 to 22 inclusive.

The minimum rate for letters was 5 centavos, and the rate increased by a combination of weight and distances, making it rather complicated to determine the rates for different parts of the country.

The minimum rate for parcel post service, for the lowest weight or value of contents and for the shortest distance, was 2½ centavos, but we can be sure that the 2½ c. minimum was seldom, if ever, used.

On the other hand, the $1.00 would have been used primarily for parcel post service, shipment of gold—either coins or dust—and of silver coins, and this, in those years, being the only way of transferring funds, would have been more widely used, had not the very unsettled political situation of the country scared people from so doing.

We can therefore assume that both the 2½ centavos and $1.00 value found little use, and that there was no necessity to have those two values printed again early in 1860.

The three values of the 2nd issue were in circulation for only a short time and consequently were not distributed to all national post-offices, as, at the time of their issue, a revolution headed by General T. C. de Mosquera was already sweeping the country.

The second issue, like the first, was lithographed and issued gummed and imperforate, the design being 16 x 31 mm. in size.

The author has been unable to find any data on the quantities issued, but they must have been extremely small indeed.



Fig. 27. Numeral "9" cancel on First Issue.

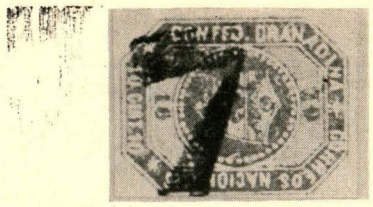


Fig. 28. Numeral "7" cancel on First Issue.

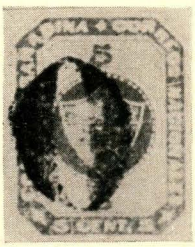


Fig. 29. Numeral "0" cancel on Second Issue.



Fig. 30. Numeral "2" cancel on Second Issue.



Fig. 31. Numeral "5" cancel on Second Issue.

5 centavos. This denomination was issued on two different papers:—

1) Horizontally laid, medium, brittle, white;

2) Wove, medium, slightly porous, grayish white.

The sheets were of 50 stamps in 10 vertical rows of 5 stamps. (10 x 5).

There are two constant minor varieties in each sheet:

2nd horizontal row—4th stamp, large colored dot on the background, top left, at the height of the letter "GRAN" of "GRANADINA," and close to the upper numeral "5."

2nd horizontal row—5th stamp, double transfer, top margin.

Thumb impression most likely made by operator while handling the freshly printed sheet, unknown to me. (Fig. 11)

#10. 5 c. Light lilac
- a) 5 c. Light grayish lilac
- b) 5 c. Lilac
- c) 5 c. Dark lilac
- d) 5 c. Red lilac
- e) 5 c. Light grayish lilac, on horizontally laid paper
- f) 5 c. Lilac, on horiz. laid paper
- g) 5 c. All shades, with colored dot
- h) 5 c. All shades, double transfer
- i. 5 c. Lilac, thumb print (Fig. 11)

#11. 5 c. Light gray
- a) 5 c. Gray
- b) 5 c. Lilac gray
- c) 5 c. Brownish gray
- d) 5 c. Grayish dark orange-brown
- e) 5 c. All shades, colored dot top
- f) 5 c. All shades, double transfer, top half

The circle is made up of 46 pearls, and the stamps have a straight-lined background.

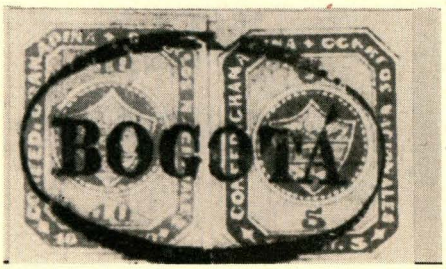


Fig. 32. Oval "Bogota" cancel in black on the Second Issue, 5c. and 10c.

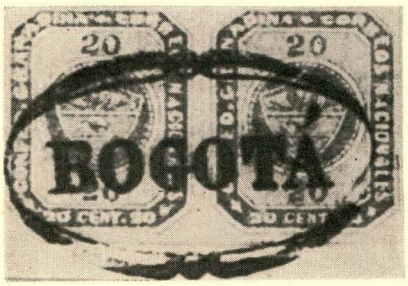


Fig. 33. "Bogota" fancy oval in black on a pair of the Second Issue, 20c.

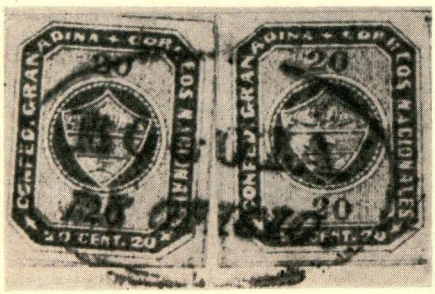


Fig. 34. The "Bogota De Oficio," cancel in red on two 20c. stamps of the Second Issue.



Fig. 35. The scarce "La Plata Franca" cancel in blue on the 5c. and 10c. of the Second Issue.

FORGERIES:

These have 56 pearls forming the circle.

REPRINTS:

None are known to me.

10 Centavos.

The second denomination of this issue was printed only on grayish white, wove paper, of slightly thinner appearance than that used for the 5 centavos values.

The quantity issued is not known to me.

The sheets consist of 50 stamps in 10 vertical rows of 5 stamps. (10 x 5).

The early printing had a tête-bêche variety, the 2nd stamp in the 2nd horizontal row being inverted. The error must have been corrected, as we have seen an upper left corner block of six which has the 2nd stamp in the normal position.

#12. 10c Pale yellow
- a) Dull yellow
- b) Yellow
- c) Golden yellow
- d) Yellow—tête-bêche pair

The circle has 46 pearls and the background is made up of straight parallel lines.

FORGERIES:

Three different ones are known to us

1) 43 pearls in circle
2) 43 pearls in circle, with very small numerals above and below
3) Reddish-vermilion color

20 Centavos.

The highest denomination of the 2nd issue was also printed on grayish white, thin wove paper.

No varieties or errors are known to exist.

The sheet consists of 50 stamps in 10 vertical rows of 5 stamps (10 x 5).

A so-called reprint, with a small diagonal line through the letters "ES" of "NACIONALES" is, in my opinion, merely a retouch. Genuinely used copies of this retouch are known.



Fig. 36. Folded Letter-Sheet cancelled in blue with oval "Bogota, September 1, 1859" (one of the earliest letters known), addressed to Rio Negro.

‡13. 20 c. Light milky blue
- a) 20 c. Light blue
- b) 20 c. Blue
- c) 20 c. Dark Blue
- d) 20 c. Dark blue, with diagonal line through "ES" of "NACIONALES."

CANCELLATIONS:

Nearly 90% of the stamps of the 2nd issue were used in BOGOTA, a few used in MEDELLIN and HONDA are known, but any other town cancellation is rare.

The most frequently found marking is BOGOTA in single line oval, but the "BOGOTA FRANCA" is also found, and a few "BOGOTA DEBE" are known.

The following numerals were also used as cancellers: 0, 2, 3, 5, the black color being the more commonly found, while either blue or red numerals are extreme rarities.

From the above data, the following conclusions support my contention that the first two issues of Colombia are incorrectly listed by all the major catalogues:

1st: Original decree of July 23, 1859 called for 2½ c, 5 c, 10 c, 20 c and $1.00 values.

2nd: Although stamps catalogued as the "1860" issue are known used in 1859 and early 1860, the earliest recorded postmark on a stamp of the catalogued "1859" issue is August of 1860.

3rd: No alteration in postal rates occurred between 1859 and 1860 and consequently the issue of additional stamps of the most-used values, namely 5c, 10c and 20c in 1860, seems to me more logical.

It is sincerely hoped that all known data on these first two issues has been set forth in this study, but the writer would be very grateful if any reader possessing additional information would kindly write to him in order to amplify or correct the history of these stamps.

FEDERICO GUILLERMO LARSEN W., born in 1910 in Colombia, has been residing in the city of Bogota, where he is engaged in the business of importing machinery, refrigerators and motors. He resided formerly in Cucuta. Mr. Larsen has been collecting stamps for thirty years, citing that he must be an ardent philatelist to collect in climates such as where

(Continued on Page 341.)

UNITED STATES

Precancels Before 1880

By THE NEW YORK PRECANCEL STAMP CLUB

Since collectors of United States 19th Century stamps have upon several occasions approached members of this Club to know whether any summary of what precancels exist on the earlier issues of our country is available we have combined information from various sources, including the collections of some of our members, and now present this annotated list, issue by issue and stamp by stamp. To the best of our knowledge, no such list has ever been put upon printed record. Collectors who use it, may expect to find that now and then they have included some of these precancels among "regular" cancellations.

References to "Hoover" mean to the *Official Precancel Stamp Catalog, 16th Edition, Part 1, 1940,* published by Hoover Brothers, then of New York, N. Y. This is the latest and current listing for precancels prior to 1920. No newer edition has yet appeared, nor is any in sight, nor even apparently needed, so adequate is the listing therein.

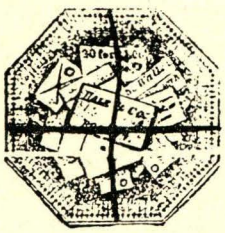
A few of the items here mentioned have been discovered since the Hoover catalog Part 1 was published.

1844 Hale Locals.

5c blue (Scott 75L1). Boston, Mass.: crossed pen strokes (listed in Hoover); single pen stroke across stamp (Allan R. Brown collection).

5c red on bluish (Scott 75L2). Providence, R. I. (listed in Hoover).

The Hales are the world's earliest precancels. Covers have established the precancel nature of the usage. Though the regular cancellations on the Hale stamps normally do not tie to cover, we are not prepared to grant precancel status except in the cases here mentioned. In these, the pen-strokes definitely fail to run off the stamp onto cover,



Hale Local, Boston Precancelled.

definitely fail to tie at any point. The covers on which listings are based have been examined by numerous of the best informed men on the Independent Mail Routes' stamps, and are pronounced by them genuine and not tampered with.

5 cents 1847

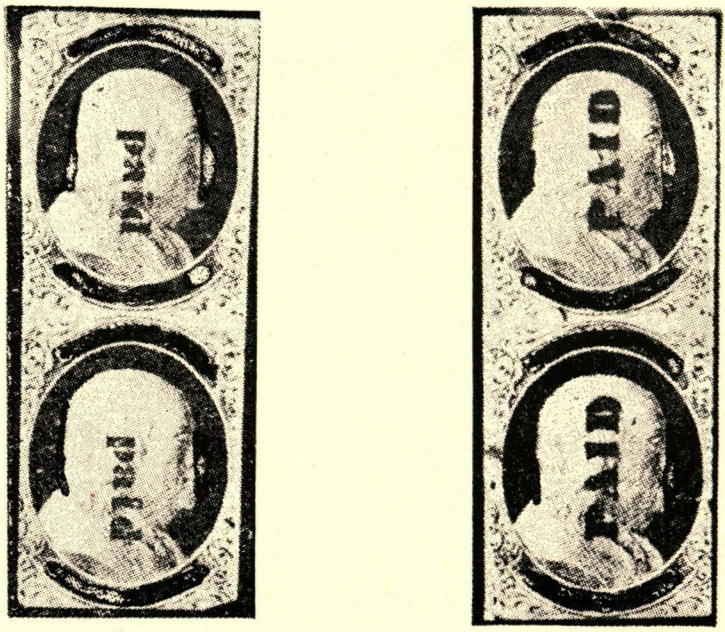
No sure precancels of this stamp are known. However, prior to 1940, the double grid cancellation, one in red on corner not tieing, and one on other part of stamp, usually tieing, used at Wheeling, W. Va. (then in Virginia) was given listing as a precancel, in Scott's U. S. Specialized Catalog. The evidence for precancel nature is inconclusive, and in our opinion far from enough to satisfy the same tests that would be applied to any more modern item to establish it as a precancel.

10 cents 1847

The Wheeling double grid, one not tieing, exists on this group also. What is said for the 5c 1847 applies here in toto.

1 cent 1851 (Types of stamp not differentiated or stated in source reports)

PAID or Paid, typeset, 14-point bold type (Ultra-Bodoni). The two come se-tenant.



1 cent 1851 "PAID" precancels.

Place of use unknown. One or both exist on bands from newspapers or other periodicals, but without corner card sufficient to indicate locality of use. These are *printed,* not handstamped, and cannot be confused with the "Paid" handstamps of the period. (See "Godden's Gazette," February, 1936; "The Precancel Bee," July, 1936)

Berlin, Vt., Hoover Type A (Pen strokes 3 mm. apart).

3 cents 1851

Winchester, N. H. 2 horizontal ruled lines, crossed by wavy vertical lines, both sets made with pen. Reported in "Mekeel's Weekly," October 7, 1929, page 600.

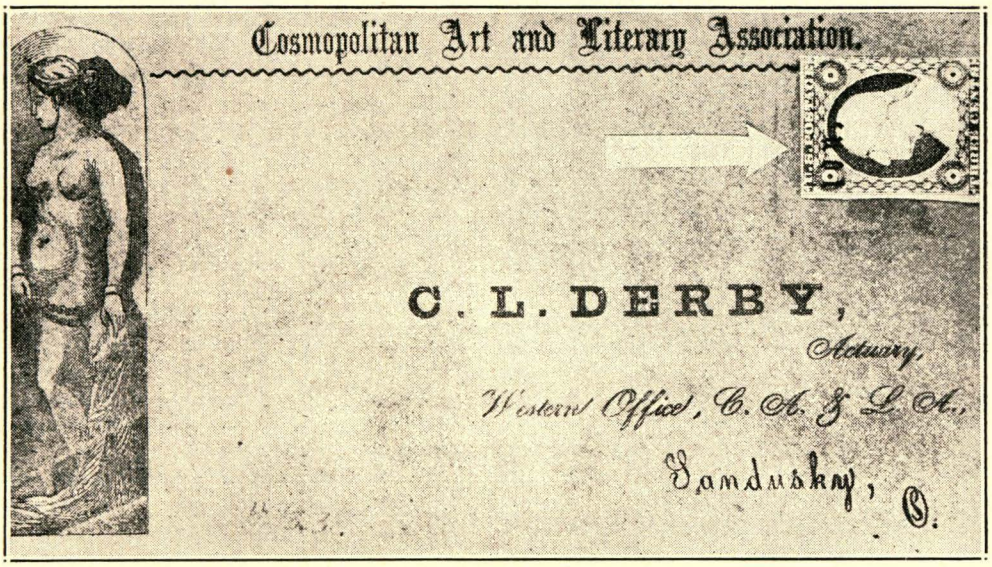
Unknown place, but presumably Middletown, Conn. One stamp with *"ion,"* in Old English lower case printed on stamp in black; on cover of Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, whose name appears in same type face as cancellation. No other cancellation. Illustrated with explanatory article, "Precancel Bee," August 15, 1940.

Fort Bridger, Utah. Straight line, dated, in two lines, printed. March 1, 1858 date. The precancel nature of this item is under question, and some students believe it may be an exceptionally carefully struck handstamp. Stamp was affixed to envelope prior to cancelling. See "Stamps," November 13, 1943 (article by Ashbrook) and June 9, 1945 (article by Rich).

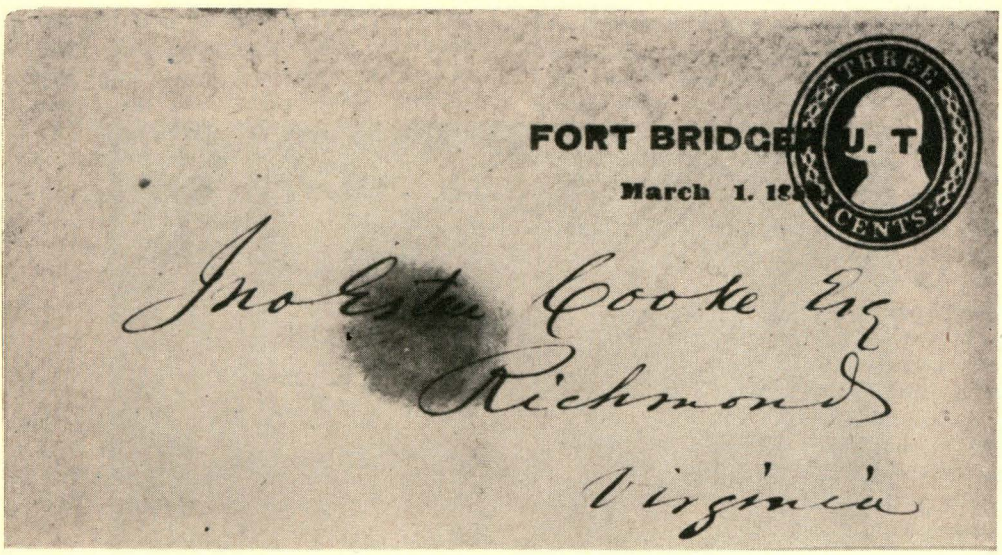
Rising Sun, Pa. Reported in Dr. Chase's book on the 3-Cent 1851, page 243. No further record found; nor has this item been catalogued by Hoover.

3c 1853 Envelope, Die 5 on buff paper (Scott E10)

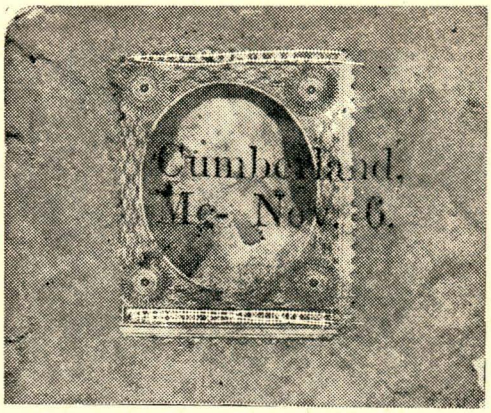
Fort Bridger, Utah. Same as listed under 3c 1851 adhesive; reported in "American Philatelist." November, 1929; "Stamps," June 9, 1945. In Allan R. Brown collection. See comments under Fort Bridger on 3c 1851.



3c 1851 with printed Old English i o n, as precancelling.



Fort Bridger, Utah precancel.



3c 1857. Cumberland, Maine Type 2 Precancelling.

1 Cent 1857. (Types of stamp not differentiated or stated in sources)

Cumberland, Maine, Hoover Type 1. Stamp affixed to envelope prior to precancelling. Two lines of 18-point gothic bold condensed capitals, with date (various dates). Typeset; printed.

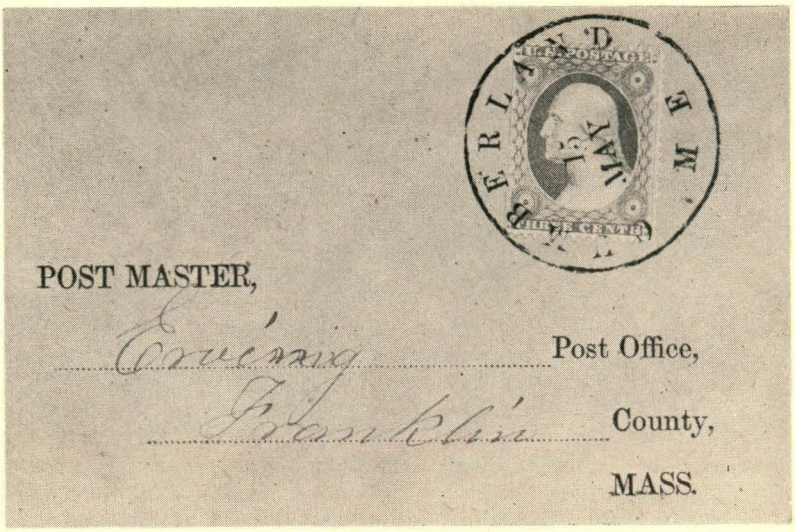
Cumberland, Maine. One line of 12-point Scotch roman upper and lower case, no date. Stamp affixed to envelope before precancelling. Printed. See "Stamps," August 28, 1945, page 306.

3 cents 1857.

Cumberland, Maine, Hoover Type 2. Stamp affixed to envelope prior to precancelling. Two lines of 12-point scotch roman upper and lower case, November 6 date. Printed. Type 1 stamp. Illustrated and described, "The Precancel Bee," February 15, 1933. p. 3. One copy only, on damaged cover, known; probably the greatest rarity of all early precancels.

Cumberland, Maine, printed 33 mm. circle, with date. Type 1 stamp. Illustrated and described, "Stamps," August 22, 1942.

Fort Bridger, Utah. Same as listed under 3c 1851, which see. Reported by H. S. Ackerman in "American Philatelist," 1930 or 1931. Type 2 stamp.



Cumberland Maine Circle Type Precancel on 3c 1857.

3 cents 1861

Harrisburg, Pa., crossed pen strokes. Formerly listed by Hoover; not in 16th Edition Catalog. See Norona, Cyclopedia of United States Postmarks, Vol. 1, Article 16, (1933), for discussion, etc.

Cumberland, Maine. Printed circle, 28 mm. on stamp affixed to cover before precancelling. "Stamps," August 28, 1943. Double border to circle, sometimes clogged with ink to appear like one thick circle. 1862 use.

2 cents 1863. ("Black Jack" without grill).

Cumberland, Maine. Printed circle, 28 mm. on stamp affixed to cover before precancelling. Double border to circle, usually clogged with ink to appear like one thick circle. "Stamps," August 28, 1943. 1864 use.

Jefferson, Ohio, one (or maybe two) line straight line handstamp. Source of information unknown, but understood to be in one of the major Black Jack collections. Precancel nature not definitely shown—if the item exists at all. One of our members believes this is a misreport for the 2c 1869 of this office, which see.

Ruled pen lines (four), on cover, not tieing stamp. No indication of office of origin; not even corner card; a circular (cover was not sealed), not a local drop letter. Discovered by A. C. Russo 1947; in the Ignatz Reiner collection of Black Jacks.

Horizontal black bar, 3 mm. wide. Precancel nature not demonstrated; but it matches many similar bar precancels of early days. In the Ignatz Reiner Black Jack collection.

1863 Envelope, 2c, on Buff (Scott U54)

South Bend, Ind. Typeset, printed over stamp, in two lines: "Wade's Double Index Post Office Book, Aug. 11, 1869." Envelope was *used.* No cancellation applied after mailing; no copies yet reported with cancellation on them. "American Philatelist," March, 1929; chronicled from Joseph S. Rich collection. Owned by S. G. Rich, 1951. Office of mailing secured from other, non-precancel Wade advertising envelopes and wrappers.

2c 1864 wrapper on Light Manila (Scott W57)

South Bend, Ind. Typeset, printed over stamp, in 5 lines: "Wade's Double Index Post Office Book, Dec. 11, 1869." Reported in "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News," September 30, 1929. See comments on 1863 2c envelope of similar sort, just previous.

2 cents 1869

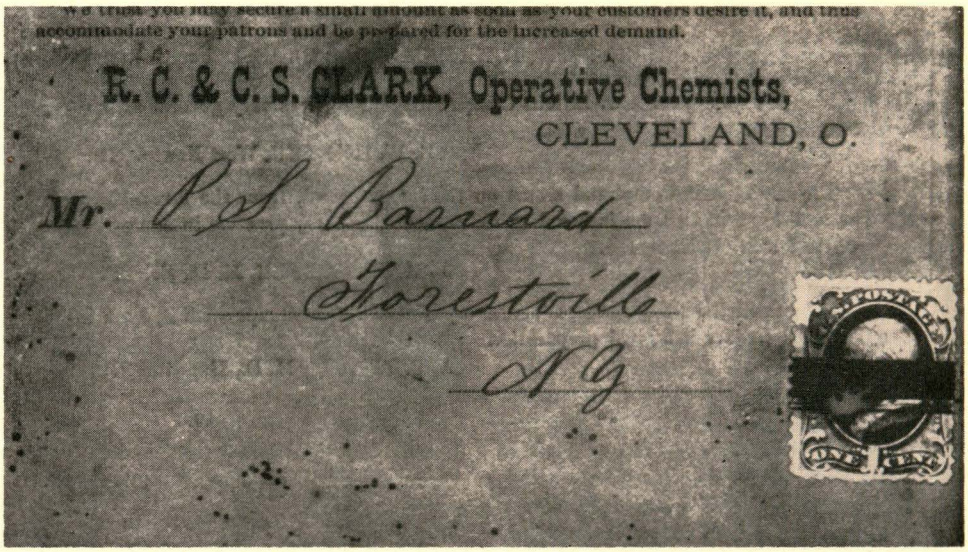
Jefferson, Ohio, Hoover Type 1. Typeset; printed; roman caps and small caps, 10 point, in one line.

Unknown locality. Bar 1 mm. wide horizontally across stamp, either very carefully ruled or else printed. In sepia color. No cover known; precancel nature therefore is not established. See "Precancel Bee," November, 1939.

(3 cents 1869.)

(Precancel listing was formerly accorded to one of the killers in use at Glastonbury, Conn.; a large letter G. One of these occurs in the 1869 period. It is occasionally found on this stamp. The listing had been deleted around 1930, because covers were found showing it was a regular killer used in the regular way. It does not agree in style with the G precancels of this office found around 1880, nor is it printed.)

On the Bank Note issue from 1870 on, and the Reay and Plimpton envelopes of the same period, we caution users of this list that the identification of the stamp may be incorrect in some cases. It has not been possible to check the items at first hand save for a limited number; and the Hoover Catalog editors inform us that they took the word of the listing reporter as to the stamp, in many cases. In some cases, known dates of use preclude an error of identification, and we then give these dates. Due allowance must be made for a new printing of stamps to come into use, without allowing too long for old stock to be used up. Thus a 1c precancel after the Continental stamps appeared in mid-1873 may still be on National stock; but such is most unlikely to be the case with an 1875 or 1876 product. 1c 1873 and 1879 are the most likely confusions.



Cleveland Ohio. 1c 1873 Precancel.

1 cent 1870, without grill.

Jefferson, Ohio, Hoover Type 2. Typeset, printed, 3 lines of italics, upper and lower case, date March 29, 1873 forming last line. Reads downward on stamp. (Date is before the 1c 1873 had been put into service).

Burlington, Iowa. Two horizontal bars. Hoover Bar Type A of this office.

(Yonkers, N. Y. Hoover Bar Type A. This was formerly listed, but has long been deleted, because a cork killer of the 1870 period was mistakenly identified as a precancel of this type. Covers discovered, showed its real nature.)

Glastonbury, Conn. Large printed G; Hoover Bar Type A. We list this last, because, though in the Hoover Catalog, we suspect that it is a case of the 1 cent 1873 with the die-cancellation mark (so-miscalled "secret mark") obscured. The cover listed and priced in that catalog, does not carry any marking or statement in its printed matter, to place the item earlier than the 1873 issue. More positive information that the 1c 1870 exists as Glastonbury precancel, would be much welcomed.

1870 1c Reay envelope, presumably orange paper. Scott U76.

East Hampstead, N. H. Large H printed on stamp, in black, simultaneously with corner card of user.

1870 1c Reay Wrapper on Manila, (Scott W77)

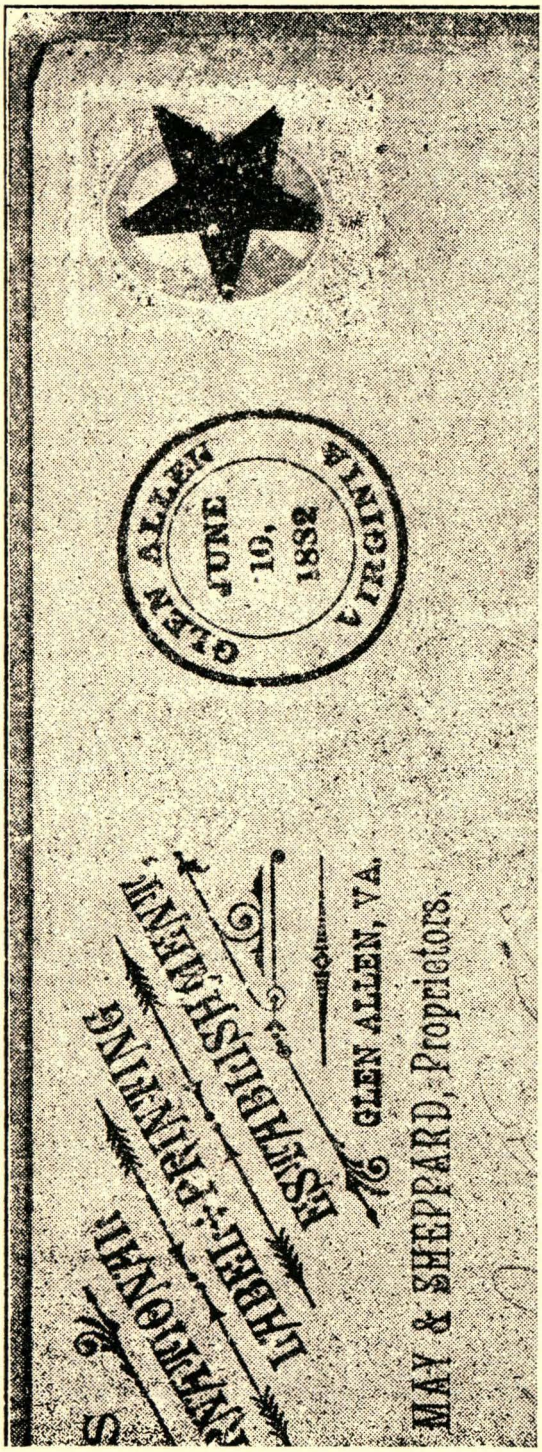
Burlington, Iowa, large printed X on stamp. One of our members reports an article on this having appeared around 1936, but has not, nor have we, found the locus.

1870 3c Reay Envelope, on White (Scott U82)

Place unknown. "Cancelled" in large italics across stamp, on a cut-square. Precancel nature apparently assumed by person reporting. "Stamps," April 17, 1943, page 88.

1 cent 1873

Galesburg, Ill., Hoover Bar Type A, 3 bars, medium thick and widely spaced; sometimes a fourth bar shows. (It is our opinion that probably some copies are really 1c 1879 or 1c 1882 re-engraved).



Glen Allen, Va. Precancel on Bank Note Issues. Later use of type here listed. Courtesy Hoover Brothers.

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., Bar Type A. One broad line. See picture in Hoover catalog.

Rochester, N. Y., Bar Type 1 of Hoover Catalog. Two vertical lines close together: lines 2 mm. wide and space between same.

Norwalk, Ohio, Hoover Bar Type A: one horizontal printed line. 1½ mm. wide. Robert W. Richardson has shown it, in 1936, to one of our members, upon an insurance company periodical dated May 31, 1878.

Cleveland, Ohio. Broad horizontal band across stamp. 1874 use, on an 1875 medicine firm's almanac. Shown by Roscoe B. Martin. Illustrated and described, "The Precancel Bee." July 15, 1936.

Glen Allen, Va. Hoover Bar Type A. A printed star. Solid border; filled with fine parallel lines. In red and in black.

Montpelier, Vt. One horizontal pen stroke: Hoover Bar Type A.

Glastonbury, Conn. Large printed G: Hoover Bar Type A. This is listed in the Hoover catalog. Whether this is a possible mislisting of the 1c 1879 on soft paper, cannot be stated surely. Readers are urged to be cautious, exactly as mentioned under this same office on the 1c 1870.

3 cents 1873

Glen Allen, Va. Printed star, solid border filled with fine parallel lines. In black. Hoover Bar Type A. Well-struck hand-stamp star killers are fairly often misidentified as Glen Allen precancels on this stamp.

1 cent Plimpton Envelope on Buff, 1874.
(Die not reported)

Decatur, Ill. Office and state in italic capitals in an oval frame 27 x 12 mm. Listed in Envelope Section, Hoover 1932 Catalog, Vol. 1. Presumably a printed job.

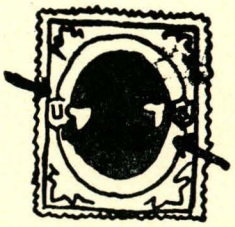
East Hampstead, N. H. Printed cross on stamp, in black—large, made up of printers' bold rules. February 28, 1876 use, as chronicled many years ago by Dr. W. I. Mitchell. User: Globe Printing Co.

1 cent Plimpton Envelope on Orange, 1874.
(Die 2; Scott U116)

East Hampstead, N. H. E. H. in gothic caps, large, printed in black over stamp simultaneously with advertising corner card of "Roster of New Hampshire," and other



On 1c Plimpton wrapper.



Baltimore Punched Type Precancel on 1c 1879 Due.

matter. Next to stamp, town postmark, rubber handstamp, struck so that killer did not print. Chronicled from cover of May 22, 1880, "The Precancel Bee," June 15, 1939.

1 cent Plimpton Wrapper, 1874. (Die not reported)

East Hampstead, N. H. Large bold face X printed over stamp, simultaneously with advertising corner card, in red. Used by Globe Printing Co. See "Precancel Bee," August 15, 1937.

(2 cents vermilion 1875)

(The precancel formerly listed for this stamp from Glen Allen, Va. has now been established as being on the 2c 1879 on soft paper. Hoover now lists it as that stamp, and we so report it.)

1 cent 1879

Glastonbury, Conn., Large printed G: Hoover Bar Type A.

Rochester, N. Y. Two vertical printed lines 2 mm. apart and each 2 mm. wide. Hoover Bar Type A.

Glen Allen, Va. Hoover Bar Type A: a printed star, solid border filled with fine parallel lines. In black, red and green. In black, by far the least scarce of all the Glen Allen precancels. Watch out for deceptively similar handstamped star killers.

Unknown locality. Large "Egyptian" capitals, O, R, C. one on stamp, about 18 mm. high. Printed, in black. Stamps positively identified as 1879's by our members. Shown us in 1940; reported with picture in "The Precancel Bee," April 15, 1940. No further information has come in since then. No indication that all three came from same sheet, whether the different letters were printed se tenant, etc. Precancel nature is inferred from their being printed, in dull black, not handstamped. No covers known to give further data.

2 cents 1879

Glen Allen, Va. Hoover Bar Type A. A printed star, solid border filled with fine parallel lines. In black and red. First reported in American Philatelist, April 1930, by one of our members.

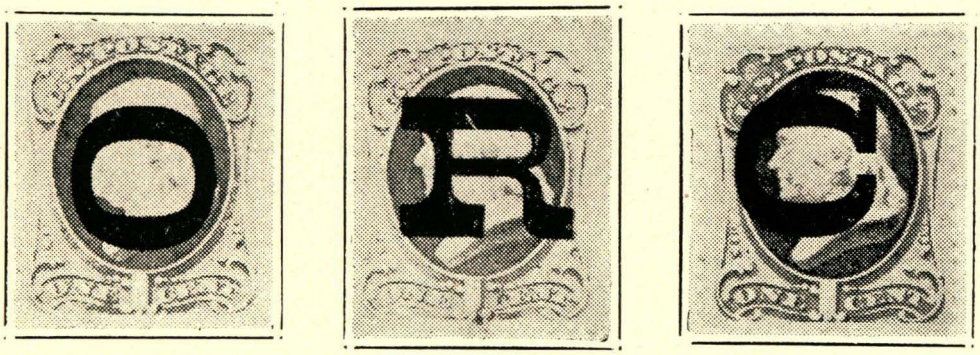
1 cent Due 1879

Baltimore, Md. Two heart-shaped punched holes, punched in stamp only, and not into cover to which it was affixed. Description and picture in "The Precancel Bee," July, 1936, page 309.

St. Paul, Minn., Hoover Bar Type A. Two heavy vertical bars, widely separated. Not listed in Hoover as this stamp, but was listed in previous editions; now listed for the 1c 1890 due (changed color).

St. Louis, Mo. Hoover Bar Type A. Three printed vertical bars, each 3 mm. wide, 3 mm. apart; subjects 5 mm. apart so that sometimes 5 mm. space between bars shows.

New York, N. Y. Hoover Bar Type A. Monogram of N and Y in ring or oval of pearls. Multiple subject roller. Occurs in various positions on stamp; also double imprint; in blue ranging from bright to very dull, and in black (scarce).



1 cent 1879 Precancels. The unlocated Egyptian printed capitals.

Akron, Ohio, Hoover Type 5. Rubber roller.

Chicago, Ill., Large C in double oval. Handstamped. Hoover Bar Type A. In purple and in gray-black. Reported in "magenta," it is really in purple. Comes in various positions on stamp.

Galesburg, Ill. Three horizontal bars, far apart. Hoover Bar Type A. Comes struck double, also.

Omaha, Nebr. Two rough horizontal bars, in dull black. Hoover Bar Type A.

2 cents Due 1879

Galesburg, Ill. Three horizontal bars, far apart. Hoover Bar Type A.

St. Paul, Minn. Two heavy vertical bars, widely separated. Hoover Bar Type A. Formerly listed in Hoover, but now for the 1890 stamp (changed color) only.

St. Louis, Mo. Hoover Bar Type A. Three printed vertical bars, each 3 mm. wide, 3 mm. apart; subjects 5 mm. apart so that sometimes 5 mm. spacing shows on stamps.

Omaha, Nebr. Two rough horizontal bars, in dull black. Hoover Bar Type A.

New York, N. Y., Hoover Bar Type A. Monogram of N and Y in ring oval of pearls; multiple subject roller. Occurs in various positions on stamp, also double imprint; in blue to gray blue.

Yonkers, N. Y., many solid rectangles, spaced widely. Formerly listed for this stamp but deleted when covers showed it was not a precancel.

(Milwaukee, Wis. Three smudgy horizontal lines, 3 to 4 mm. wide, 10 mm. or so apart. Formerly listed (Hoover 1932) for this stamp. Later found to be not the precancellation but an ordinary killer closely resembling it.)

3 cents Due 1879

Chicago, Ill. Large C in double oval, handstamped. Hoover Bar Type A. In purple (?) and in gray-black. Found in various positions on stamp. This value was the first found on cover, the one which established its precancel nature. See "Precancel Bee," April, 1934, with picture of Emil Jahnke's cover.

Wichita, Kansas, Type 2. A very modern-looking handstamp precancel type.

St. Louis, Mo., Hoover Bar Type A. Three printed vertical bars, each 3 mm. wide, 3 mm. apart; subjects 5 mm. apart so that sometimes 5 mm. spacing shows on stamps.

Omaha, Nebr. Two rough horizontal bars, in dull black. Hoover Bar Type A.

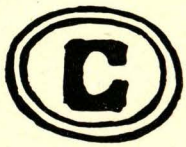
New York, N. Y. Hoover Bar Type A. Monogram of N and Y in ring or oval of pearls; multiple subject roller. Occurs in various positions on stamp; also double imprint; in various blues, most of them dull or towards ultramarine.

5 cents Due 1879

Galesburg, Ill. Three horizontal bars, far apart. Hoover Bar Type A.



New York, N. Y. "Pearls" Precancel on 1879 Dues.



Chicago C in double oval Precancel on 1879 Dues.

New York, N. Y. Hoover Bar Type A. Monogram of N and Y in ring or oval of pearls; multiple subject roller. Two positions on stamp known in various dull blues.

10 cents Due 1879

Chicago, Ill. Large C in double oval, handstamped. Hoover Bar Type A. In gray-black; possibly in purple also. No report of various positions on stamp has been found. Precancel Bee, Dec. 15, 1939, by J. J. Copeland of this club.)

Galesburg, Ill. Three horizontal bars, far apart. Hoover Bar Type A.

Omaha, Nebr. Two rough horizontal bars, in dull black. Hoover Bar Type A.

St. Paul, Minn. Two heavy vertical bars, widely separated. Hoover Bar Type A. Formerly listed in Hoover, but now for the 1890 stamp (changed color) only.

New York, N. Y. Hoover Bar Type A. Monogram of N and Y in ring or oval of pearls; multiple subject roller. Occurs in various positions on stamp; also double imprint. In various blues; bright, to very dull gray-blue.

Columbus, Ohio. Two-line handstamp of condensed gothic capitals, 14-point, between bars. 13 mm. apart. A modern-looking precancel, but beyond all question genuine and of the period.

30 cents Due 1879

New York, N. Y. Hoover Bar Type A. Monogram of N and Y in ring or oval of pearls; multiple subject roller. Occurs in various positions on stamp; also double imprint. Various dull blue colors of imprint. The normal cancellation on this stamp; all others, precancel or otherwise, are exceedingly uncommon.

50 cents Due 1879

New York, N. Y. Hoover Bar Type A. Monogram of N and Y in ring or oval of pearls; multiple subject roller. Two positions on stamp known; also double imprint. Blue in various shades, almost to pale blue-black. Our members state that they have never yet seen a 50c 1879 Due with any other cancellation than this "New York Pearls" precancel.

The 1887 dues, in redder or less yellow brown, listed in Scott's catalog., are not separated from the 1879's in Hoover catalog. Except for the 30c, all the 1887 red-brown dues are known with the New York "Pearls" in blue; the 50c is known with that precancelling in black.

Almost all the precancellings found on the 1 cent 1879 stamp (1 cent postage, not 1 cent due) occur also on the 1 cent Re-engraved of 1882, and a good many of them on the 1 cent 1887.

In compiling the information for this article, we may have missed some items, despite all efforts to make sure that everything listed for the period in the Hoover Catalog and every journal article reporting any such items, had been fully covered and included. Should any such omissions occur, this Club would like the privilege of having the information for use in a supplementary article. No doubt new items, hitherto unknown, will be discovered from time to time as in the past, making such a future article desirable.

The material for this article was so compiled that an extension article for the period from 1880 to the last items before the 1890 regular stamps and 1891 changed color Due stamps, can readily be completed. The reception given this article will determine whether there will be sufficient interest shown to continue such a compilation.

AZERBAIJAN

The Moussavat Stamps

By H. D. S. HAVERBECK

In 1919, the Government of Azerbaijan issued a series of ten postage stamps for use in the territories ruled by that Government and in the Autonomous Republic of Nachitchevan. Among European collectors, these are called the Moussavat stamps of Azerbaijan.

The story of their origin is interesting. When the Revolution of October, 1917 broke out in Moscow and the Government of Russia was seized by the Soviet of Workers and Peasants, the different nations of the Trans-Caucasus were governed by the Transcaucasian Commissariat, headed by the Social Democrat Gegetchkory. In April of 1918, the area was divided into three different Republics, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. On the 26th of May, 1918, Georgia declared its independence, followed immediately by Azerbaijan and Armenia.

In order that these nations might be recognized by the various European nations, these new Republics sent diplomatic missions to London, Rome, Berlin and Paris. The policy of Georgia was oriented to Berlin, that of Azerbaijan to Turkey, and Armenia, alone, was under the influence of France.

Financial difficulties soon obliged these Governments to resort to the printing presses for money and also for the printing of stamps to establish their character as independent nations.

The Government of Azerbaijan probably had the greatest problem of administration of any of these nations. Prior to August, 1919, it was exposed to the intervention of British troops, Turkish invasion, partisan revolts and all the terrors of the Revolution. Not more than ten post offices continued to operate. These used the Russian stamps that were available and the rates remained those prevalent in the Russian Empire.

The printing of the definitive stamps was begun in August, 1919. The government in power at this time was drawn from the liberal Turk-Moussavat political party, hence the name "Moussavat stamps." The stamps were placed in use during the month of October. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs gives the following information regarding these stamps:

Value	*Design*	*Quantity*	*Scott Cat. No.*
10 Kop.	Soldier	417,340	1
20 Kop.	Soldier	402,710	2
40 Kop.	Reaper	397,200	3
60 Kop.	Reaper	392,720	4
1 Rub.	Reaper	404,880	5
2 Rub.	Baku Fort	241,920	6
5 Rub.	Baku Fort	250,720	7
10 Rub.	Baku Fort	484,240	8
25 Rub.	Temple	486,960	9
50 Rub.	Temple	448,768	10

The designs of these stamps were prepared by an amateur painter who was a clerk of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. They were copied directly from colored picture post cards. The view of the Baku Fort and of the Temple of the Fire Worshippers reflected artlessly and clumsily, but still correctly, the eastern colour of these places. The designs are exceedingly plain and do not require special description. The two lower values represent a soldier of the Azerbaijan army in full military uniform holding the national flag. The 40, 60 kopeck and 1 ruble stamps represent a Turki farmer surveying his grain field. The 2, 5 and 10 ruble stamps show a part of the fortress wall of the city of Baku, built in the first half of the Eighteenth Century by Shah Abbas III (The Great) (1731-36). The 25 and 50 rubles stamps show the Temple of the Fire Worshippers in the vil-

lage of Sourachani, 15 miles northeast of Baku, where a flow of natural gas rushes out from the ground and burns with a sky-blue color. The foundation of this Temple, according to the Persian inscriptions found in it, dates from the first half of the Eighteenth century. The Temple belonged to an Indian sect of Fireworshippers (Parsees), who had built their place of worship in this place and lived there as a large family. According to the local historical annals, there were only three monks left by 1860. By now the flow of gas has ceased, the Temple is forgotten and serves only as a local curiosity for scientific excursions.

The 10 and 20 kopeck stamps were printed in sheets of 440 stamps divided into panes of 110. The remaining values of the issue were printed in sheets of 400 stamps divided into panes of 100.

These stamps were also used in the Autonomous Republic of Nachitchevan, the so-called Nachkrai, a district of the Republic of Armenia which was predominantly Moslem as was the area which composed Azerbaijan.

The Azerbaijanian government continued to use the Russian cancellations. The only device used which had a French inscription was the foreign mail cancel for Baku. Stamps with such obliterations must be considered scarce. Generally, the cancelled stamps, especially on original cover, ought to be valued higher than unused stamps. The reason is because Azerbaijan stamps, with the permission of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, were exported in immense quantities, so much so that at the end of 1919, they were nearly exhausted and Russian Imperial stamps were once again pressed into use, being sold at an increase of 100% over face value.

On the 27th of April, 1920, the Moussavat Government collapsed and was succeeded by a Soviet Government. During this period of chaos, the Baku Post Office out of the more than 25 post offices throughout the country was the only one in operation. Postage stamps became scarce. On the 20th of July, 1920, the Commissariat for Post and Telegraphs issued an order prohibiting the sale of stamps to the public. Registered letters were to have the stamps affixed by the postal clerk upon payment of the fee, unregistered letters were to be sent unpaid and without stamps affixed.

On December 2nd., 1920, the 10 and 20 kopeck stamps were sold for 100 times their face value. The other remaining denominations on sale were the 10, 25 and 50 Rubles which were still sold at their face value.

In April, 1921, the Moussavat stamps were reissued by the Soviet Government. The Commissariat for Posts and Telegraphs stated that the following quantities of stamps were printed at this time:

10 Kop.	4,000,000
20 Kop.	4,000,000
40 Kop.	4,000,000
60 Kop.	4,000,000
1 Rub.	7,000,000
2 Rub.	7,000,000
5 Rub.	7,000,000
10 Rub.	6,000,000
25 Rub.	6,000,000
50 Rub.	7,000,000

The difference between the stamps of the second issue and those of the first issue is first of all in the fact that the second issue is always printed on poor quality greyish paper. This varies considerably, and stamps may even be found printed on newsprint; secondly the colors are poor, paler than the first issue, the printing is careless and in poor registry. The 2, 5 and 10 ruble stamps have the frame at the sides inverted so that the points of the design are downwards. The first printing is on white paper with a white gum, while the second printing usually has no gum at all or, rarely, a dark brown gum of an oily consistency.

The stamps of this second printing were circulated until October, 1921, when they were replaced by new designs entirely Soviet in character.

Used copies are greatly to be desired. Pen cancellations are common on the second printing, originating from the Nachkrai district, where the old cancelling devices had worn out. The Alti-Aguatch post office of the Shemacha district used cancelling devices formerly reserved for cancelling revenue stamps. Only in Baku was there a cancellation device which resembled the former Russian post marks.

CANADA

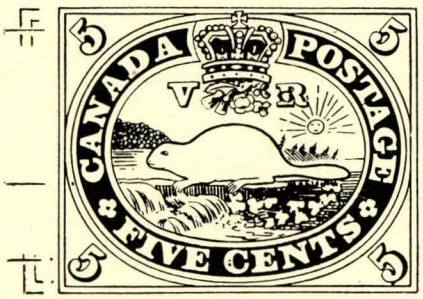
5c -- 1859

An Analysis of Six Proofsheets

By MAJOR G. A. E. CHAPMAN

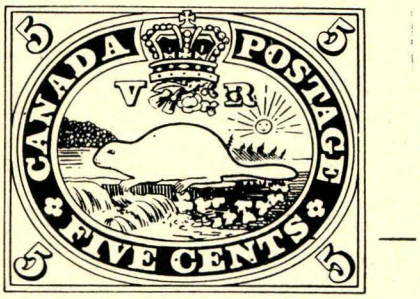
(Continued from Page 263.)

61



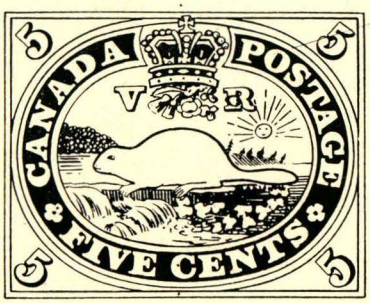
61 C dot, low & one above
Guide dots, West margin, see Fig. 3
NW 5, splash V. high in body of
S.E.5, dot below ball of
CAN, splash in outer oval S W of

62.



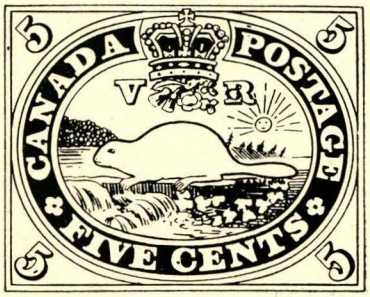
62 C dot, slightly high
*Crown, dot NNE of cross
CENT*S*, splash in inner oval below
CE*N*TS, dot in bottom of E. arm of
CA*N*, dot in inner oval over left leg of

63.



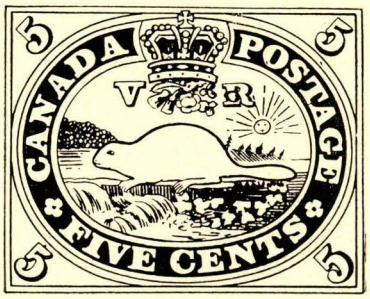
63 C dot, high right
Crown, dot NNE of cross
*NE 5, scratch from E margin to P*O*ST
**C*ENTS, dot between frames under the C dot
W. rosette, splash in NE leaf of

64.



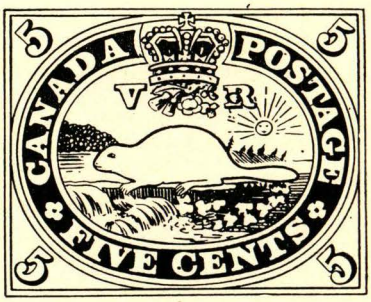
64 C dot, low
*SW 5, splash low in body
NW 5, splash between frames W of ball of

65



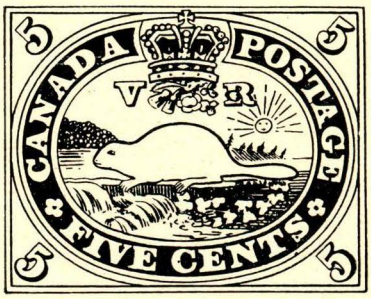
65 C dot, right
POST, splash low left in
POST, splash in outer oval over
E. frame doubled south
S.W.5, splash on top of flag of

66



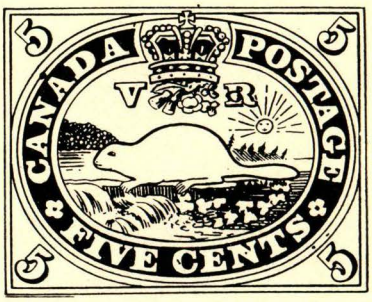
66 C dot, low right
W. bracket, splash at bottom point of solid
POST, marginal dash over
POST, dot high right in O & in left arm of T
V.R., 2 dots below upright of
AGE, small splash in central design W of

67



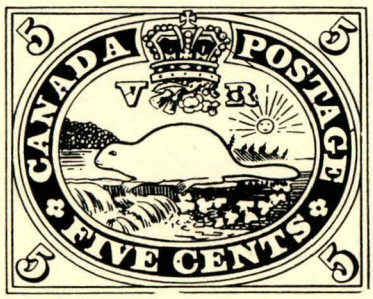
67 C dot, right
TAG, splash on S. edge of
*CENTS, dot in tail of
CENTS, dot on curved line below

68



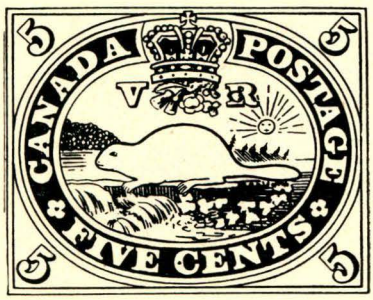
68 C dot, doubled right
W. bracket, splash over point of solid inside
Crown, splash on frame NE of cross
CENTS, splash in outer oval SE of & one below
CENTS, dot in centre of diagonal of
South frame doubled West
NAD, splash on curved line over

69 F3



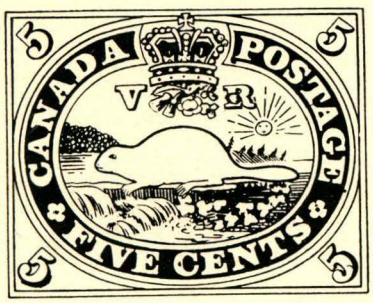
69 C dot, normal
Crown, scratch passing under *POST* from (F3)
AGE, splash in inner oval NE of
**V*.R., scratch across left arm of

70



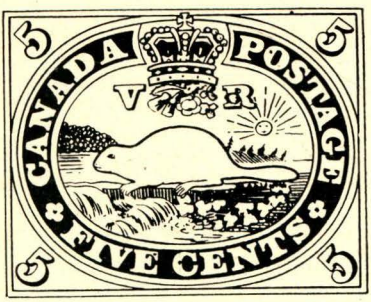
70 C dot, normal
*W. frame double

71



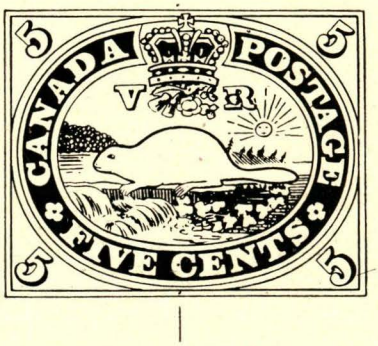
71 C dot, normal
Guide dots, West margin, see Fig. 3
POST, pendant splash under toe of
AGE, splash on solid SE of
E. rosette, splash between N leaves of
SE 5, dash low in body of
S.W.5, doubled South

72

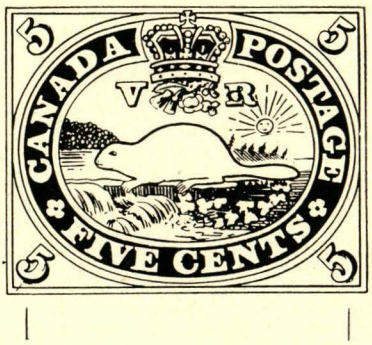


72 C dot, normal with vertical hairline through
POST, splash high in left half of
POST, splash between frames over

73



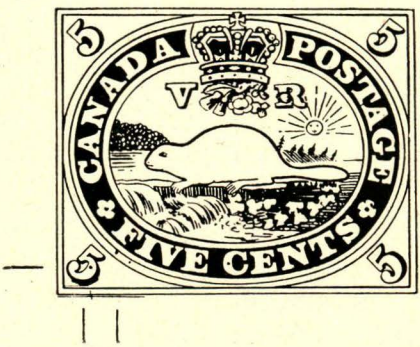
74



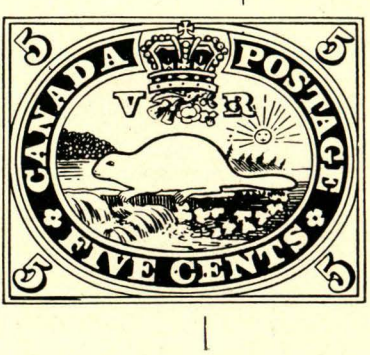
73 C dot, normal
*Crown, marginal dot immediately over W. of cross
POST, splash in inner oval over
POST, dash high in right half of
SE 5, scratch through frames E of
**CENTS*, dot between frames below C dot of

74 C dot, barely on edge
NW 5, doubled on shoulder
Sun, short scratch immediately below chin of
SE 5, doubled
SW 5, dash across inner frame S W of
SW 5, doubled inside

75



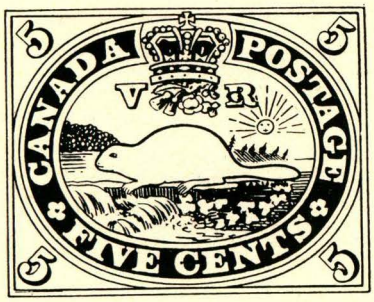
76



75 C dot, right
E. rosette, splash in NE leaf of
FIVE, dots in outer oval below
S. frames doubled W
S.W.5, doubled solid & dash in frame below

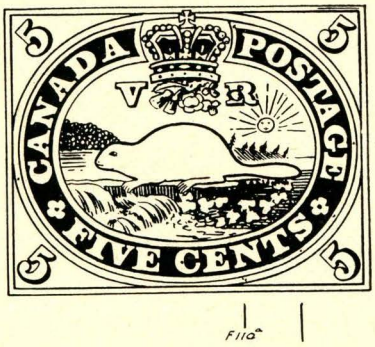
76 C dot, normal
POST, splash on curved line over nose of
CENTS, splash low left in stem of
S. inner frame doubled West
Sun, splash West of

77



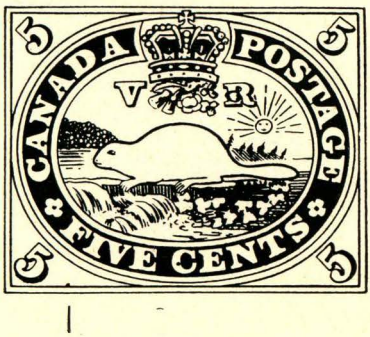
77 C dot, right
AD*A*, splash high in right side of
S. inner frame doubled

78



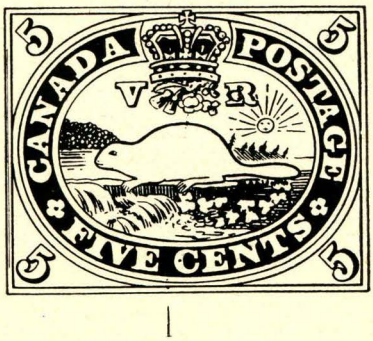
78 C. dot, normal
*P*OST, splash at point of solid NW of
NE 5, inner frame doubled over
A*G*E, splash in inner oval E. of (F50[a])
E. rosette, splash in inner oval SE of (F50[b])
CEN*TS*, splash in inner oval below
CE*N*TS, 2 dots in outer oval below left leg of (F110[a])
*C*AN, splash in outer oval W. of

79



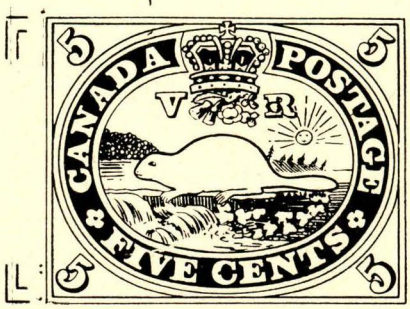
79 C dot, slightly low
*F*IVE, splash on inner frame below
S.W.5, doubled solid

80.



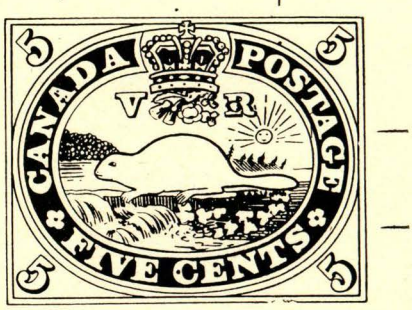
80 C dot, slightly high
T*A*G, splash on S. edge of
S. inner frame, dot below EC on
*W. outer frame doubled inside

81.



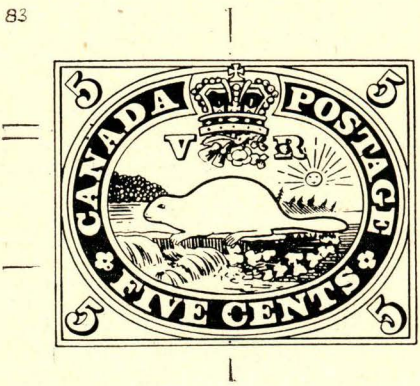
81 C dot, right
Guide dots—W. margin, see Fig. 3
D*A*, splash in outer oval over

82



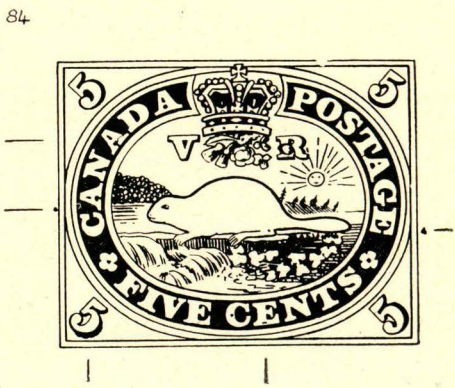
82 C dot, slightly left
*A*DA, 2 dots in right leg of
*Crown, marginal dot NW of cross
P*O*ST, splash on curved line over

83



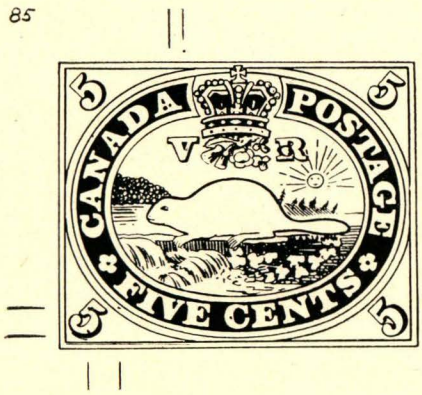
83 C dot, right
Crown, marginal dot NW of cross
*C*ENTS, dot between frames below C dot
*W. rosette, splash in S.E. leaf of
N*A*D, 2 dots in ovals over

84



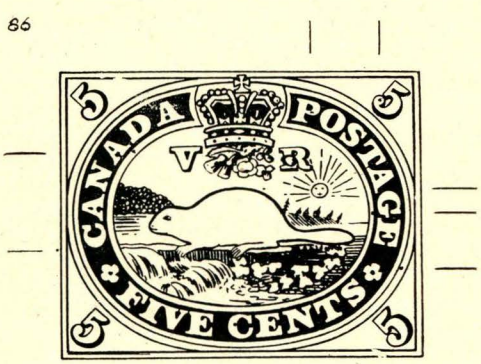
84 C dot, normal
*AG*E, large marginal splash E of
C*E*NTS, dash in base of
SW 5, doubled
*C*A*N*, marginal dot W of
N*A*D, curved scratch in

85



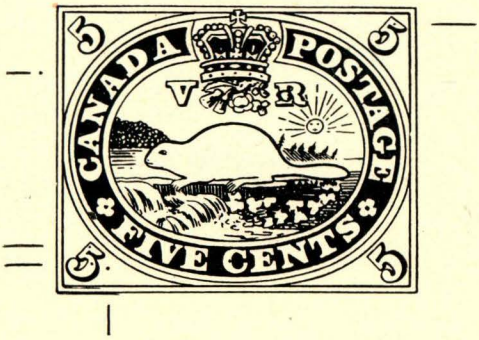
85 C dot, normal
Re. 56 D*A*, dot in right leg of
W. bracket, marginal dot over point of solid
SW 5, splash low in body of
*S.W.5, dot in shank of
*S.W.5, doubled solid
S. inner frame doubled West

86



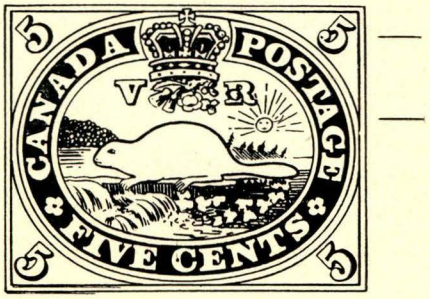
86 C dot, very high & barely on edge
POST, splash low in curve of
NE 5, dot in ball of
Beaver, dot below shamrock over back of
TAGE, splash under palm of
E. rosette, splash in outer oval NE of
S. inner frame doubled West
CAN, marginal dot W. of back of
ADA, splash in inner oval below

87



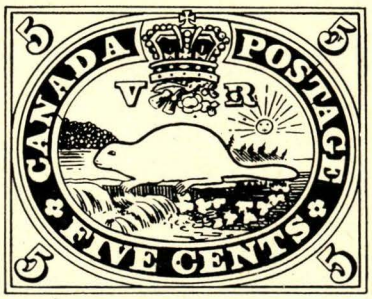
87 C dot, high
NE 5, splash in centre of flag of
S. frames doubled West
S.W. 5, splash in spandrel E of
S.W. 5, splash high in body of & in W. end of flag
ADA, marginal dot W. of

88



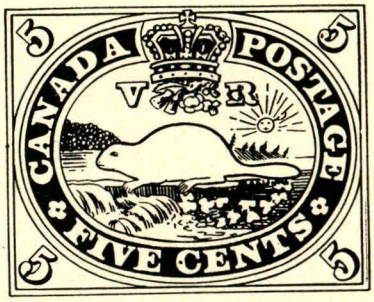
88 C dot, normal
*NE 5, splash in ball of
*Sun, curved scratch touching E. temple of (as in 90)
S. frames doubled West

89



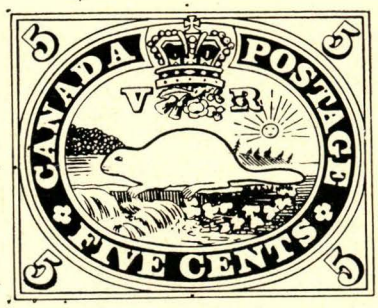
89 C dot, normal
Beaver, splash between rose & back of
NE 5, splash high left in body of
POST, dash in inner oval between
Sun, small splash NW of
CA*N*, dash below

90



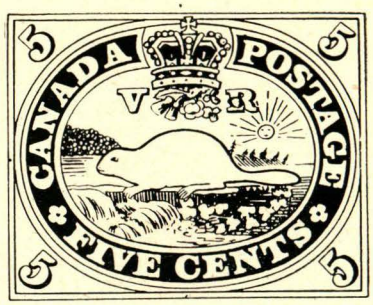
90 C dot, slightly left
*NE 5, splash in ball of
Sun, curved scratch touching E temple of (as in 88)
E. outer frame doubled inside
S.W.5, splash upon neck of ball of

91



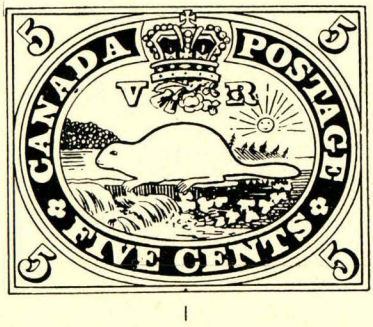
91 C dot, nil
Guide dots, West margin, see Fig. 3
DA, splash at top of stem of
Crown, marginal dot NW of cross
POS*T*, splash between arms of
*CENTS, dot between frames below
S.W.5, 2 marginal dots below
S.W.5, doubled south
CAN, marginal splash W of
CAN, dot between frames W of head of
C*A*N, splash in inner oval over

92



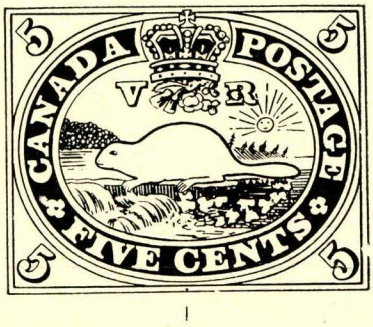
92 C dot, nil
W. margin doubled North
*Crown, dot NW of cross
*Cents, dot on outer frame below
*CA*N, dot between frames W. of

93



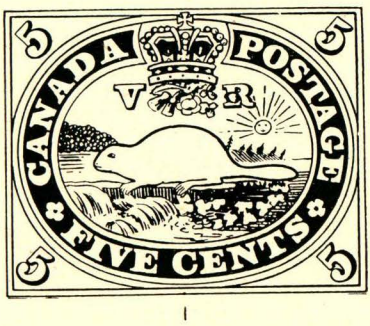
93 C dot, nil
W. frame doubled at top
*C*ENTS, dot on outer frame below
*A*D, splash under

94



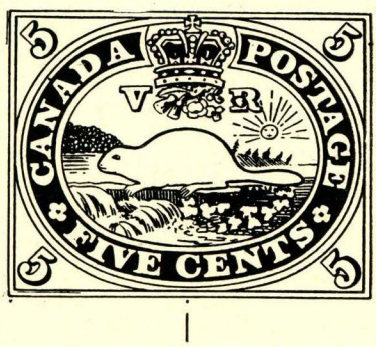
94 C dot, nil
**C*ENTS, dot on outer frame below

95



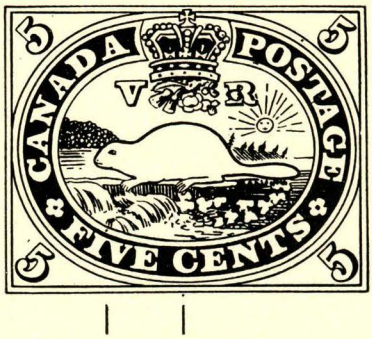
95 C dot, nil
**SE* corner outer frame double & marginal dot E of
**C*ENTS, dot between outer frames below
S. frame doubled West & East

96



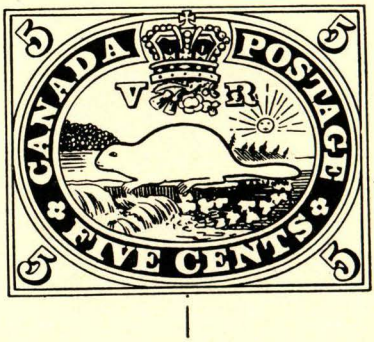
96 C dot, nil
**W.* frame doubled north
Crown, marginal splash over E. pearls of NE 5, dot on outer frame E. of
**C*ENTS, pendant marginal dot below
W. frame, marginal dot below
N*A*D, dot in inner oval over

97



97 C dot, nil
POST, dash SE of
P*OST*, splash in outer oval over
*C*ENTS, pendant marginal dot
F*IVE*, dot over

98



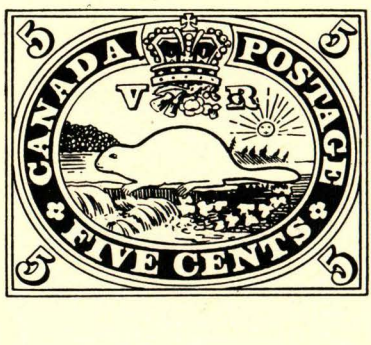
98 C dot, nil
SE spandrel, marginal dot E of N corner of
*C*ENTS, dot outside outer frame below

99



99 C dot, nil
*C*ENTS, dash in inner oval below heel of
**C*ENTS, dot on outer frame below

100



100 C dot, nil
W. bracket, splash at 5 point of solid inside

In concluding this article we should like to point out that it consists of two quite distinct parts. First there is a study of the marginal stamps of the so-called two plates.*

*Exactly how many plates were used for this stamp has been a matter of debate among students for some time. It is generally agreed, however, that two at most were used.

Then follows a position by position study of the subjects on six proof sheets.

We also wish to express our indebtedness to the Honorable J. A. Calder for tuition and material he so kindly gave me and without which this study would have been impossible.

(The End.)

The Postage Stamps of

NEPAL

By

E. A. SMYTHIES, C.I.E., F.R.P.S.L.
L. E. DAWSON, F.R.P.S.L.
H. D. S. HAVERBECK

CHAPTER VII

POSTAL STATIONERY

(Continued from Page 279.)

1. The Post Cards of 1887-1904

No study of the postal system of a country is complete without a consideration of the postal stationery. So little interest is taken in postal stationery at the present day that this very important element of a postal service is often entirely overlooked.

The first post card is believed to have been issued in October, 1887. The description of it appears in the *Philatelic Record* for November, 1887, in the following terms:

"We have just received a post card made of white-brown native thick paper, measuring 130 x 92 mm. Within a single frame line are inscriptions in Devanagari in two lines. The first two words on the left in the first line signify 'NEPAL SIRCAR'; then comes a horse in full trot; and after this 'POST CARD'. The second line contains the instructions to the effect that only the name of the addressee is to be written on this side. There are other indications on the card where the address is to come. The whole of the above is printed in black. In the right upper angle is a stamp, in red, nearly square, with the corners cut off, within which is a circle with a device within of a rude description,—" "On a small tablet joined to the bottom of the stamp is the value, 2½ pice, which we suppose represents the postage of ½ anna, with a ½ pie for the card" (Fig. 27)

The stamp, as already stated, is impressed in *RED* in the upper right hand part of the card; the rest of the impression is in *black*. It consists of a heading, with a horse in the center. The horse seems to be a kind of emblem of the State; at each side of the horse is one part of the first line of the inscription; below each of these portions are ornamental devices, that on the right consisting of two skeins, and that on the left formed of similar types to those used in the side frame of the early sheet of 1 anna stamps. In each corner is one of the square ornaments used in the frame of the sheet of these stamps. Below the line of ornaments and the horse is the second line of the heading, extending across the card. Beneath this are what may be termed headings for the address, consisting of four large brackets, with a character or group of characters at the lower end of each. Surrounding the whole is a single lined frame of rule, the right side and bottom lines being formed by two or more pieces, none of which are very straight.

Although the stamp and formula of the card are printed in different colors, it is believed that they were printed at the same time; the stamp die being inked with red and the rest with black, and then both impressed together. This conclusion is supported by the fact that where the formula is identical, the stamp is always in the same position. Also is found the existence of specimens showing the ornament in the right upper corner of the card, as well as adjacent portions of the frame line, partly printed in red and in black, as if the red ink had been carelessly applied. There is also in existence a proof of the post

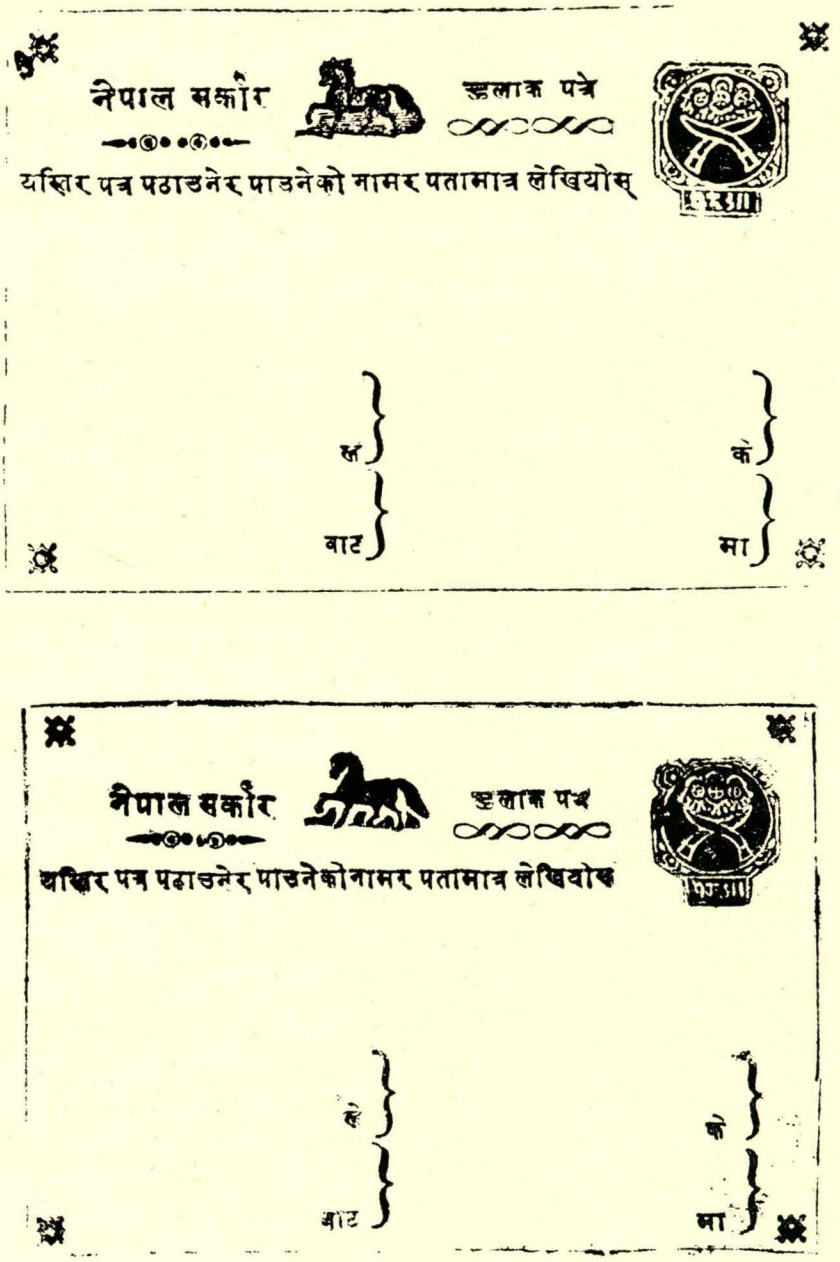


Figure 27. Upper, Earliest type post card, Proof of the first printing. Note proofreader's mark at upper left. Lower, Die II of the stamp.

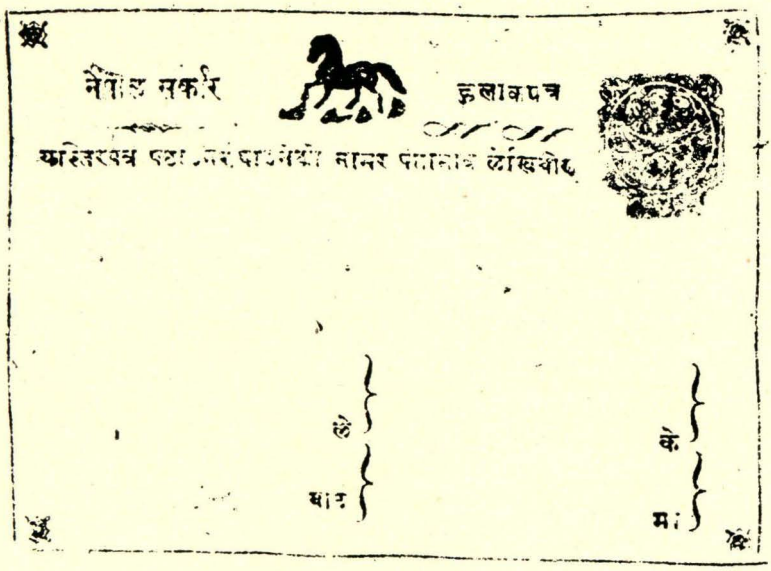


Figure 28. Die III of the stamp and type 3 of the horse.

card on glossy white European paper which is entirely printed in black. On this proof, the relative positions of the formula and the stamp are identical to that of the earliest impressions of the issued card.

The material on which the cards were made is a thick, stiff variety of the same kind of native paper as that used for the stamps. It varies considerably in quality and in color, always more or less buff in tint, but a very pale shade in the better qualities. The card is roughly cut so as to leave a margin about 5 mm. wide all around outside the frame line. Many specimens show traces along the edge of the card of an outer line, which seems to have been used as a guide in trimming them to shape.

There are certain marked varieties which may be considered as forming distinct issues. In addition there are numerous minor varieties in the formula, indicating different printings for which the movable type was reset. Unfortunately these changes do not appear to have been noted by collectors around the time when they took place. An attempt has been made to describe these various types in their chronological order, but it is impossible to assign dates with any certainty. There are three distinct types of the stamp and the horse, and five of the formula.

Type I of the stamp: The label containing the characters denoting the denomination measures 11½ x 4 mm. There is a comparatively wide patch of solid color at each end, before and after the characters. The outline of the design at lower right does not join the outline of the label. (Fig. 27)

Type 1 of the horse: The ground of lines fills the whole of the space under the animals body, and extends to the end of the tail.

Type A of the formula: The leading characteristic of this is the position of the lower line of the heading, which extends considerably to the right, beyond the ornament above it. (Fig. 27)

Type 2 of the horse: The lines forming the ground is cut away so as to leave patches only between the legs. The tail is longer, and the ground does not touch it. (Fig. 27)

Type II of the stamp (1889?): The label at the foot measures 10½ x 4½ mm. There is very little solid color at the ends of the panel. The outline of the design and label is continuous at the right but broken at the left. (Fig. 27)



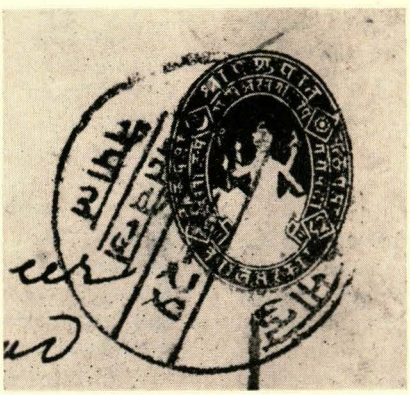


Figure 29. Contemporary postal stationery.

Type B of the formula: The upper portion of the heading is shifted to the right, so that the right hand end of the ornament projects slightly beyond the line of inscription below it.

Type C of the formula: The right hand end of the lower line of the heading projects beyond the end of the ornament very slightly.

Type D of the formula: The upper portion of the heading is again shifted a little to the right, but not so much as in "B," the right hand end of the line of ornaments being over the vertical stroke of the last character in the inscription below it.

Type 3 of the horse: The whole device has been redrawn. The patches of ground are placed lower down, so that the horse appears to be dancing on large rocks.

Type III of the stamp (1903?): A very inferior die. The label at the foot measures (Fig. 28) 11½ x 3½ mm. The characters in it are much shorter than before. There is a patch of solid color at the right. The outline of the design is continuous at each side but broken at the right lower corner of the label. (Fig. 28)

Type E of the formula (1904?): A different ornament is introduced into the left hand portion of the heading, and the whole setting is narrower. This new ornament consists of a small oval between two lance heads.

The occurrence of these various types of stamp, horse and formula and their combinations can be summarized as follows:

1. Stamp I, Horse 1, Formula A.
2. Stamp I, Horse 2, Formula A.
3. Stamp II, Horse 2. Formula A.
4. Stamp II, Horse 2, Formula B.
5. Stamp II, Horse 2, Formula C.
6. Stamp II, Horse 2, Formula D.
7. Stamp II, Horse 3, Formula D.
8. Stamp III, Horse 3, Formula D
9. Stamp III, Horse 3, Formula E.

These cards have been described somewhat fully. It is probable that other varieties exist. The nine principal ones listed above are recognized generally by collectors of postal stationery.

2. Postal Stationery of 1935

Coincidental with the appearance of the re-engraved "Sri Pashupati" stamps in 1935, there was issued a series of postal stationery items consisting of a 2 pice post card, a 4 and 8 pice envelope and a 24 pice registry envelope.

The design of these stamps is the familiar "Sri Pashupati" enthroned in the Himalaya mountains which is seen on the adhesives of the period. The design is arranged in the form of a vertical oval which contains all the inscriptions and symbols embodied in the adhesive stamps. The post card in addition has a device of crossed kukhris and the symbols of Siva Mahadeva impressed in the center of the card. The 24 pice registry envelope has an inscription in black Devanagari characters at the top, signifying registered mail. (Fig. 29)

The paper employed for these stamps is the familiar native paper in different shades of buff, and as usual it varies somewhat in texture.

These items may be summarized:

Post Card. 2 Pice. Dark brown
Envelope. 4 Pice. Yellow green (Local letter)
Envelope. 8 Pice. Scarlet (Foreign, or India, letter)
Envelope. 24 Pice. Orange (Registry)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In any work of this kind, it goes without saying that there are persons other than the authors whose assistance and ideas have contributed greatly to its success and completion. The authors would like to take this opportunity to thank the following for their contributions:

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Catalogue Lists, 1881—1918

NO. OF PLATE IN BRACKETS

FIRST ISSUE, 1881. TYPE I.

White Wove Paper.

(a) Pin-perforated—Gummed

No.

1 1 anna, dull deep blue (I).
2 1 anna, ultramarine (II).
3 1 anna, milky blue (III).
4 2 annas, bright purple (I, II, III).
a.—Tête-bêche (I or III), *pair.*
5 4 annas, bright yellow-green (I).

(b) Imperforate—Ungummed

6 1 anna, dull deep blue (I).
7 1 anna, ultramarine (II).
8 1 anna, milky blue (III).
9 2 annas, bright purple (I, II, III).
a.—*Tête-bêche* (I or III), *pair.*
10 4 annas, bright yellow-green (I).

SECOND ISSUE, 1886. TYPE I.

(a) Medium Local Paper—Imperforate

11 1 anna, grey-blue (IV, V).
12 1 anna, dull steel blue (VIa).
a.—Tête-bêche (IV, V, VIa), *pair.*
13 2 annas, violet (IV).
14 2 annas, grey-violet (Va, Vb).
15 4 annas, yellow-green (II).
a.—Tête-bêche (?), *pair.*

(b) Thick Local Paper—Imperforate

16 1 anna, steel blue (VIb, VIc, VId).
a.—Tête-bêche (VIb, VIc, VId?), *pair.*
17 2 annas, deep violet (Vb).
a.—Tête-bêche, *pair.*
18 2 annas bright violet (VI).
a.—Tête-bêche, *pair.*
19 4 annas, deep yellow-green (III, IV).
a.—Tête-bêche (III, IV?), *pair.*
b.—Sage-green (IV).

THIRD ISSUE, 1903—07. TYPE I.

Thin to medium local paper of poor quality

20 1 anna, pale blue (VII), Imperforate.
a—Perforated.
b—Tête-bêche, *pair.*
c—Cliché cleaned or recut.
21 1 anna, grey to greenish-blue (VIII), Imperforate.
a—Perforated.
b—Tête-bêche, *pair.*
c—Cliché cleaned or recut.
22 2 annas, deep violet (VII), Perforated.
23 2 annas, gray violet (VIII), gray lilac (IXa), lavender (IXb) deep lilac, slate lilac (IXd), Imperforate.
a—Perforated (VIII ?)
b—Tête-bêche, pair.
24 2 annas, rosy mauve (IXb, IXc), Imperforate.
a.—Tête-bêche, pair.
25 4 annas, bright yellow green (V), Imperforate.
a.—Tête-bêche, pair.
26 4 annas, blue green, yellowish green, emerald (VI). Imperforate.
a.—Tête-bêche, pair.

FOURTH ISSUE, 1904. TYPE I RECUT.

Frame recut on all clichés, fewer lines.

Thin to medium local paper of poor quality.

Blurred impressions.

27 1 anna, dull blue, bright blue (IX). Imperforated.
a.—Perforated.
b.—Center or frame further recut or cleaned.
c.—Tête-bêche, pair.
d.—White wove paper of European manufacture.
e.—*Green,* error.

FIFTH ISSUE, 1917-1918. TYPE 3.

DIE II. Paper as before.

28 1 anna, dull blue, indigo, ultramarine (X). Imperforate.

Type I. Paper as before.

29 2 annas, maroon, pale purple, brown purple, slate purple, magenta, plum (Xa, Xb), aniline carmine (Xc, Xd). Imperforate.
a.—Tête-bêche, pair.
30 2 annas, claret (Xe), venetian red (Xf), cinnamon (Xd), deep brown (Xg, Xh). Imperforate.
a.—Tête-bêche, pair.

31 2 annas, chestnut (g, Xg), chocolate (Xh). Imperforate.
a.—Tête-bêche, pair.
32 2 annas, orange brown (Xh, Xi). Imperforate.
a.—Tête-bêche, pair.
b.—Brown, very blurred impression.
33 4 annas, green, dull green, deep green (VIII). Imperforate.
a.—Tête-bêche, pair.

OFFICIAL STAMP (?) 1899-1918. TYPE 2

Thin fine local paper. Imperforate.

34 ½ anna, black brown.

Thin to thick local paper of poor quality.

35 ½ anna, black brown, gray black (II, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII). Imperforate.
a.—Perforated (II).
b.—Tête-bêche, pair.
36 ½ anna, orange vermilion (III). Imperforate.
a.—Tête-bêche, pair.

APPENDIX B

Descriptive Check List of Plates, 1881—1918

All plates have 64 clichés, in 8 rows of 8, *except where otherwise stated.*

THE ONE ANNA.

Plate I.—No framelines. Inscription around all four sides, reading *inwards,* and 13 to 14 mm. away from the stamps.

Plate II.—Outer border of square ornaments all round. Inner border of square ornaments, separated by double spearheads (two varieties), at the two sides only. Inscription around all four sides, reading *inwards.*

Plate III.—As Plate I, but inscription is in thicker letters and somewhat differently spaced.

Plate IV.—No framelines. Inscription around all four sides, reading *outwards,* 13 to 14 mm. away from the stamps. Inverted clichés, Nos. 52 and 62.

Plate V.—No framelines. Inscription at top and bottom 5 mm. away from the stamps. Inverted clichés, 47, 52, 59 and 62.

Plate VIa.—Framelines all around, at sides and bottom 4 mm. and at top 10½ mm. away from stamps. Inscription at top only. First word reads "pek" instead of "ek." Inverted clichés, Nos. 47 and 52.

Plate VIb.—Framelines all round, at sides and bottom 5½ mm. away from stamps. Inscription at top corrected. Inverted clichés, Nos. 52, 59 and 62.

Plate VIc.—Framelines and inscription as in VIb. Inverted clichés, Nos. 52, 59, 62 and 63.

Plate VId.—Framelines all round, at sides and bottom 4 mm. away from the stamps. Inscription has last two words, spaced 20 mm. apart instead of 16 mm. and the accents over the letters are of different shape; possibly the whole type is from a different fount. Inverted clichés unknown.

Plate VII.—Chronicled upon Major Evans' authority. Framelines all round, at sides and bottom 4 mm. away from the stamps. Inscription in smaller type and 7 mm. away from the stamps at top instead of 5 mm. In the specimens in the Dorning-Beckton collection said to be from this plate the inscription is only 5 mm. away. Clichés very dirty, but No. 24 has been either cleaned or recut. Inverted clichés, Nos. 10, 11, 15, 23, 27, 37, 40, 41, 51, 61 and 64.

Plate VIII.—Framelines all round, and as in VII, but the top inscription is in the old large type. Inverted clichés unknown. Major Evans possessed only the two top rows of the sheet. No. 24 must again have been the cleaned or recut cliché.

Plate IX.—All the clichés have had their frames recut, and there are much fewer lines therein. The lettering of Nos. 8, 16, 24, 63 and 64, and possibly centre of No. 24, have been recut. No inscription and no framelines, but the right edges of the frame containing the clichés show at a distance of 4 mm. from the stamps. Inverted clichés, Nos. 15, 18, 23, 27, 37, 40, 41, 51 and 64.

Plate X.—Die II. More lines in the frames, the tablets containing the inscriptions are narrower, and the centre is larger and devoid of any attempt at a design.

No inscriptions and no framelines. 64 stamps to the sheet. No cliché inverted.

THE TWO ANNAS

Plate I.—As Plate I of the 1 anna, but the marginal inscription at the bottom is only 3¼" long. There was one inverted cliché in this plate or Plate III.

Plate II.—As Plate II of the 1 anna. A full sheet has been seen by the writer, but details of it were not noted.

Plate III.—As Plate III of the 1 anna. Letters are thicker and the bottom inscription much longer than in Plate I.

Plate IV.—As Plate IV of the 1 anna, but the inscriptions are only 10 mm. away from the stamps at the sides, and 11½ mm. at the top. Only one cliché said to be inverted.

Plate Va.—Framelines all round, 12 mm. away from the stamps at the sides and bottom. Inscription at top only in five groups, the fifth and sixth groups being joined together. The last letter of the last word is over the left edge of the 8th stamp. Inverted clichés not known, but probably only No. 21, as in Plate Vb.

Plate Vb.—As Plate Va, but the last word of the top inscription is 6 mm. further to the right. Inverted cliché No. 21.

Plate VI.—Framelines all round, at right 4 mm. at left 10 mm. and at bottom 11 mm. away from the stamps. The top inscription is in six groups. Cliché No. 21 is again inverted.

Plate VII.—The sheet contains 56 stamps only, 7 rows of 8, so its value is expressed as seven rupees. Framelines all round, 13 mm. at top, 10 mm. at left, 9 mm. at right and 6 mm. at bottom away from the stamps. The top inscription is much shorter, extending from over the left edge of the second stamp to the centre of the seventh stamp. No inverted clichés.

Plate VIII.—Two blocks making up the two top rows only are known. Framelines all around, but at top only 11½ mm. away from the stamps. The inscription starts over the first stamp and 3 mm. from its right edge. At least cliché No. 11 was inverted. Presumably only 56 stamps to the sheet.

Plate IXa.—56 stamps to the sheet. No. inscription. No framelines but the ragged edges of the frame containing the cliches show 4 mm. away from the stamps. Inverted clichés Nos. 8, 9, 19 and 49.

Major Evans states that the cliché with the big dent in the middle of the left side, which had always been No. 8 in the plate so far, is now No. 48.

Plate IXb.—As Plate IXa. Inverted clichés are Nos. 1, 8, 9 and 19. Major Evans states that the damaged cliché is now No. 56, but in the part sheet in the Dawson collection No. 56 is undamaged, but much out of alignment with the other stamps.

Plate IXc.—As Plate IXb, but inverted cliché are Nos. 1, 7, 8, 9, 19 and 55.

Plate IXd.—As Plate IXc, but inverted clichés are Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 19. The damaged cliché is No. 7.

Plate Xa.—56 stamps to the sheet. Clichés Nos. 8, 9, 19 and 48 inverted. Damaged cliché now becomes No. 56.

Plate Xb.—As Xa. Clichés Nos. 8, 9, 15, 19 and 48 inverted.

Plate Xc.—As Xb. Clichés Nos. 8, 9, 14, 15, 19, 48 inverted.

Plate Xd.—As Xb. Clichés Nos. 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 48 inverted.

Plate Xe.—As Xc. Clichés Nos. 1, 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 48 inverted.

Plate Xf.—Clichés Nos. 1 and 9 corrected; Nos. 8, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 48 inverted.

Plate Xg.—55 stamps, cliché No. 9 having dropped out, and No. 1 corrected. Clichés Nos. 8, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 48 inverted.

Plate Xh.—54 stamps, cliché No. 1 having also dropped out. Clichés Nos. 8, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 48 inverted.

Plate Xi.—53 stamps, cliché No. 49 also missing. Clichés Nos. 5, 8, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 48 inverted.

THE FOUR ANNAS

Plate I.—As Plate I of the 1 anna.

Plate II.—As Plates IV of the 1 and 2 annas, but the inscription is 10 mm. away from the stamps at the top and sides and 12 mm. at the bottom. Inverted clichés unknown.

Plate III.—No frame at the top; at the sides it is from 11½ mm. to 12½ mm. away from the stamps, and at the bottom 11 mm. Top inscription in five groups, as in Plates Va and Vb of the 2 annas. Inverted cliché is No. 54.

Plate IV.—Framelines all around, 4 mm. away at the sides and bottom and 10 mm. at the top from the stamps. Inscription is in

six groups. Inverted clichés unknown, but probably only No. 54.

Plate V.—Framelines all around and as in Plate IV, but the inscription is much longer, starting from over the middle of the first stamp and ending over the middle of the eighth. Inverted cliché No. 54.

Plate VI.—No inscription. No framelines, but the rough edges of the frame sometimes show here and there. Inverted cliché No. 54.

Plate VII.—As Plate VI, but inverted clichés are Nos. 54 and 56. Cliché No. 8 is a 1 anna recut cliché.

THE HALF ANNA

Plate I.—Framelines all around. No inscription. No inverted cliché.

Plate II.—No framelines and no inscriptions. Cliché No. 7 inverted.

Plate III.—No framelines and no inscription. Clichés Nos. 6, 7, and 57 inverted. Color *orange vermilion.*

Plate IV.—As III, but clichés 6, 7, 8 and 57 inverted. Reversion of color to *black brown.*

Plate V.—As IV, but clichés 1, 6, 7, 8 and 57 inverted.

Plate VI.—As V, but clichés Nos. 6, 7, 8, 25 and 57 are inverted.

Plate VII.—As VI, but clichés Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 25 and 57 inverted.

Plate VIII.—56 stamps, the bottom row of VII having been removed. Clichés Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8 and 25 are inverted.

APPENDIX C

The contemporaneity of the plates of the 1, 2 and 4 annas, 1881—1918

Printing and period	1 anna	2 annas	4 annas
1st. 1881-86	I, II, III	I, II, III	I
2nd. 1886-1903	IV, V VI, a, b, c VI, d VII, VIII	IV V, a, b V, a, b VII, VIII	II III IV V
3rd. 1903-07	IX	IX, a, b, c, d	VI
4th. 1917-1918	X	X, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i	VII

APPENDIX E

List of Perforation varieties on the locally printed stamps, 1941-1948

A. Imperforate Horizontally:
- 4 Pice. Green
- 8 Pice. Red

B. Imperforate Vertically.
- 2 Pice. Brown
- 1 Rupee. Orange brown

C. Imperforate between Horizontally:
- 2 Pice. Brown
- 2 Pice. Green (Error). There are 8 pairs of this variety known.
- 32 Pice. Blue. There are 8 pairs of this variety known.
- 24 Pice. Orange

D. Imperforate between vertically:
- 2 Pice. Brown
- 8 Pice. Red
- 16 Pice. Purple brown

L. E. DAWSON, educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Indian Service of Engineers, United Provinces, 1910-1942. Lt. Col. Royal Indian Engineers, 1942-1944.

Editor *Philatelic Journal of India,* 1936-1944. Author with Mr. Smythies of "Specialised Catalogue of Early Indian Lithographs, 1854-1855"; "The Postage Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir Simplified"; and "The Postage Stamps of Nepal." Sole author of "The One Anna and Two Annas Postage Stamps of India, 1854-55," for which he was awarded the coveted *Crawford Medal* for the 1949-50 season by The Royal Philatelic Society, London. President of the Irish Philatelic Society.

For notes on *E. A. Smythies,* see COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. XXIX, page 96 and on *Harrison D. S. Haverbeck,* Vol. XXVIII, page 82.

APPENDIX D

List of Inverted Cliches, 1881—1918

Plate No.	½ anna		1 anna		2 annas		4 annas	
	Date	Cliches Inverted	Date	Cliches Inverted	Date	Cliches inverted	Date	Cliches inverted
I	1899	None	1881—86	None	1881—86	None	1881—86	None
II	1902	7	"	"	"	"	1886—1903	"
III	1907	6, 7, 57	"	"	"	One, position unknown	"	54
IV	1917—18	6, 7, 8, 57	1886—1903	52, 62	1886—1903	One, probably 21	"	54
V	"	1, 6, 7, 8, 57	"	47, 52, 59, 62	"	a. 21 b. 21	1903—05	54
VI	"	6, 7, 8, 25, 57	"	a. 47, 52 b. 52, 59, 62 c. 52, 59, 62, 63 d. Unknown	"	21	"	54
VII	"	1, 6, 7, 8, 25, 57	1903—05	10, 11, 15, 23, 27, 37, 40, 41, 51, 61, 64	1903—05	None	1917—18	54, 56
VIII	"	1, 6, 7, 8, 25	"	Not known	"	11+?	"	"
IX	"	"	"	Frame redrawn 15, 18, 23, 27, 37, 40, 41, 51, 64	"	a. 8, 9, 19, 49 b. 1, 7, 8, 9, 19 c. 1, 7, 8, 9, 19, 55 d. 7, 8, 9, 19	"	"
X	"	"	1917—18	New Die. None	1917—18	a. 8, 9, 19, 48 b. 8, 9, 15, 19, 48 c. 8, 9, 14, 15, 19, 48 d. 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 48 e. 1, 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 48 f. 8, 14, 15, 18, 19, 48 g. 8, 14, 15, 18, 19, 48 h. 8, 14, 15, 18, 19, 48 i. 5, 8, 14, 15, 18, 19, 48		

APPENDIX F

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN NEPAL.

Amlekhgunj	अमलेख गंज	Kailali	कैलालि
Baglung	वागलुङ्	Kalaiya	कलैया
Baitadi	वैतडी	Kanchanpur	कञ्जनपुर
Bajhang	वझङ्	Karnali	कर्नाली
Bandipure	वन्दिपुर	Katarban	कटरवन
Bankey	वोंके	Kathmandu	काठमाङु
Bardia	वर्दिया	Kunchha	कुन्छा
Butaul	वुटौल	Latitpur	ललितपुर
Bhairawa	भैरवा	Lyanlyang	ल्याङल्याङ
Bhaktapur	भक्तपुर	Nepal Hulak Goswara	नेपाल हुलाक गोश्वारा
Bhimphedi	भिमफेदि		
Bhojpur	भोजपुर	Okhaldhunga	ख़खलढुङ्गा
Bijeypur	विजयपुर	Palpa	पाल्पा
Biratnagar	विराटनगर	Parasi	परासी
Birgunj	विरगंज	Pashupatinagar	पशुपतिनगर
Chainpur	चैनपुर	Pokhara	पोखरा
Chitaun	चितौन	Piuthan	प्यूठान
Chautara	चौतारा	Rangeli	रंङेली
Dadeldhura	डडेल्धुरा	Rasuwa	रसुवा
Dahban	डहवन	Ridikot	रिडीकोट
Dailekh	दैलेख	Ridi	रिडी
Darchula	दार्चुला	Sarlahi	सर्लाही
Dhading	धादिङ्	Shergunj	शेरगंज
Dhankuta	धन्कुटा	Shivaraj	शिवराज
Dhulikhel	धुलिखेल	Shianja	स्चाङजा
Dolkha	दोलखा	Sindhuli	सिंधुली
Doti	डोटी	Sirah	सिराहा
Dhudwapahad	ढुडुवापहाड्	Salyan	सल्यान
Ilam	इलाम	Taplejung	तापेल्जुङ
Gorkha	गोर्खा	Thalara	थलारा
Hanumannagar	हनुमाननगर	Tatapani	तातापानी
Jajarkot	जाजरकोट	Tehrathum	तेह्रथुम्
Jaleswor	जलेश्वर	Thak	थाक
Janakpur	जनकपुर	Toulihawa	तौलिहवा
Jhapa	झपा	Trisuli	त्रिश्रुली
Jumla	जुम्ला	Udaipur	उदैपुर

SECRETARY'S PAGE

THE CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION 1951

Amid what was no doubt the severest competition ever experienced on this continent, the Collectors Club is proud to list *the awards which were earned by collections of members*. It might be observed that in this large exhibition held in Toronto in September, 1951, only *14* gold awards were given and as few as *31* silver-gilts. Consequently the following list speaks for itself.

Grand Prix

Name	*Exhibit*
Gerald E. Wellburn	British Columbia

Best B. N. A. Entry From Non-Canadian Exhibitor

L. Gerald Firth	British Columbia

Gold Awards

W. E. Lea	Great Britain
C. F. Meroni	Canada
Col. John F. Rider	Chile
Mrs. Louise S. Hoffman	Air Mails

Silver Gilt Awards

Thomas F. Morris	Canada
W. E. Lea	Canada
Gerald E. Wellburn	Canada
C. F. Meroni	Great Britain
Marcus W. White	United States
Eugene Wulfekuhler, Jr.	Confederate States of America
Edwin Mueller	Austria
L. J. Bulkley	Austria and Lombardy-Venetia
Henry M. Goodkind	Air Mails
Henry M. Goodkind	Air Mails
Maurice Tripet	Swiss Air Mails
George W. Angers	Balloon Post
Max H. Bass	Covers
E. D. Finney	China

Silver Awards

C. F. Meroni	Canada
Gerald E. Wellburn	B. N. A.
D. C. Meyerson & W. S. Meyerson	Newfoundland
J. Reg. Barraclough	Canada
E. Van Elkan	Great Britain
H. R. Holmes	Bechuanalands
Richard Canman	Hong Kong
Mortimer L. Neinken	United States
Mrs. Walter R. McCoy	United States
Col. Morton D. Joyce	United States
B. H. Matthies	United States
Thomas F. Morris	United States
L. H. Barkhausen	United States
Lawrence L. Shenfield	Confederate States of America
Michael Miller	Danish West Indies
Hans Lundberg	Sweden
Robert J. Gill	Hungary
Leon Bilak	Guatemala
Joseph Mandos	Guatemala
Winthrop S. Boggs	Afghanistan
E. A. Smythies	Nepal
H. D. S. Haverbeck	Tibet
Sam Rodvien	Air Mails
Jacob S. Glaser	Air Mails
John J. Britt	Air Mails
Ellery Denison	Air Mails
Marcus W. White	Great Britain
Marcus W. White	United States

Bronze Awards

Colin MacR. Makepeace	Newfoundland
Gerald E. Wellburn	Great Britain
Edwin E. Elkins	Great Britain
Dr. G. Philip Grabfield	Malta
Stephen G. Rich	Natal and Orange Free State
Henry M. Friedman	Seychelles
Stanley E. Nolan	Sudan
Carl E. Pelander	Tonga
Winthrop S. Boggs & H. D. S. Haverbeck	Jammu and Kashmir
Milton F. Cohen	United States
Donald M. Steele	United States
B. H. Handy	United States
Burleigh E. Jacobs	United States
Elliott Perry	United States

Name	*Exhibit*
Lee H. Cornell	United States
Howard A. Lederer	United States
George H. Deuble	United States
William S. Meyerson	Philippines
Julian F. Gros	United States
L. H. Barkhausen	United States
George B. Wray	United States
Daniel F. DeBeixedon	United States
Herman Herst, Jr.	United States
Van Dyk MacBride	Confederate States of America
B. H. Handy	Confederate States of America
De Groot Collection	Netherlands
Alexis E. Kellogg	Switzerland
Frank Kohn	Austria
Eigil Rathje	Lombardy-Venetia
Dr. Herbert Pollack	Bergedorf
Paul M. Davidson	Russia
John S. Whittlesey	Brazil
Stephen G. Rich	Uruguay
Henry T. Van Dyke	Panama
W. R. Rankin	Chinese Treaty Ports
Dr. R. C. H. Lee	Hawaii
Ernest Rosenfeld	Zeppelin Flights
George D. Kingdom	Air Mails
Jules L. Wacht	Air Mails
Bernard Fink	Zeppelin Flights
Ira Seebacher	Sports on Stamps
Henry Gates	Canada
Robert C. Munroe	St. Helena
J. Alex Park	Canada

The following who served on The International Jury are members of The Collectors Club:

Walter S. Bayley (Canada)
Richard S. Bohn (United States)
Andre De Cock (Belgium)
H. A. Dunsmoor (United States)
Norbert J. Eich (United States)
L. B. Gatchell (United States)
Vincent G. Greene (Canada)
John H. Hall (United States)
Dr. Clarence Hennan (United States)
Dr. C. M. Jephcott (Canada)
Leland Powers (United States)
R. F. A. Riesco (Great Britain
Theodore E. Steinway (United States)
Sir John Wilson,
Bart, C.V.O., L. L.D. (Great Britain)

Meeting of September 19, 1951.

This was *"Bureau of Engraving and Printing Night,"* inaugurating the 1951 Fall program at the Collectors Club. It was another in our series of "Bureau" nights which have proven so popular and always marked by a large attendance. The meeting was arranged and conducted by George B. Sloane.

Our special guest on this evening was *Henry J. Holtzclaw,* Associate Director of the Bureau, who invented the Electric Eye perforating equipment, designed and worked out many other mechanical devices to increase the efficiency of the Bureau, too numerous to mention.

Mr. Holtzclaw is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and has served on their committees. Thirty-four years ago he started in his early youth as a helper at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and, self-taught in his studies, has advanced continuously. Today he is second in command of all activities in the operation of this great government plant where all of the United States' stamps, currency and hundreds of other securities are printed with the aid of 6,400 employees.

He paid a tribute to Mr. Alvin W. Hall, Director of the Bureau, with whom he has been associated for twenty-four years, and explained some of the functions of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The Bureau acts in the capacity of a contractor to furnish such printed matter and securities as the Federal government may require, and does this work in almost every phase of printing on a top quality basis. Their craftsmen, of whom there are thirty-two different kinds, are unexcelled. The Bureau employs the best and pays premium salaries for skilled help. There are four principal customers for their products: the U. S. Treasury, the Internal Revenue Bureau, the Post Office Department and the Federal Reserve Board. Currency is their primary responsibility, and last year they turned out two billion, two hundred million notes of miscellaneous denominations.

In one of the most interesting and instructive discussions we have ever had at the Collectors Club, Mr. Holtzclaw told us of his work in developing the Electric Eye perforator, a field in which the Bureau pioneered, and an idea which he first began to

consider about 1930. In the old manually-operated perforating machines, the paper had a tendency to waver from side to side and in consequence centering of the perforations was often poor, which brought about complaints. He began to think of a photo-electric cell of lights to pass through the paper, the lights to be interrupted by colored dashes on the margins on the sheets. He took over one of these manual perforating machines and began to incorporate his ideas to prove it possible. After patient and gradual experiments over the years, he finally achieved phenomenal results, utilizing electronic means for perforation control which provided better centered stamps and reduced a previous 25 per cent. waste in production to one per cent. Today, in rotary press production, with a roll of paper two miles long, the well-centered postage stamp is a commonplace article at the Bureau.

Mr. Holtzclaw is the man to whom collectors are looking for the rotary press that will deliver stamps in bi-colors, perhaps even in multi-colors. This project currently engages much of his attention and those who heard him at the Collectors Club know that it is only a question of time. The press is nearer than you think! He showed photographs of the press at this stage, and samples of work so far produced in two colors. These trial designs looked mighty good, composed of steel-engraved vignettes with typographed frames. But he was far from satisfied, and is aiming for better, his ultimate object being to discard the typography and to produce the two colors from intaglio plates in a continuous operation. The machinery which he visualizes would comprise two units, in tandem, but it would appear as one press.

At this period, however, he feels that if the intaglio-typography arrangement could be perfected just a little more, it might be used to print a commemorative issue for a start. Bi-colored stamps are now produced from intaglio plates on flat-bed presses, but in two printing operations. It is comparatively slow, and very expensive. The rotary press would perform at high speed and low cost.

Henry Holtzclaw is determined, and he *will* perfect that press! We will have our bi-colored postage stamps,—no question about it! *George B. Sloane.*

The Meeting of October 3, 1951

The program of this meeting was presented by two of our members, both Governors of the Club, *Mr. John Hudson Hall* and *Lt.-Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham.*

We were honored to have with us some of our overseas members, notably Sir John Wilson and W. T. Lea, of Great Britain, Hugo Fracaroli of Brazil, and M. W. Balasse of Belgium, who visited us while enroute to their homes from the International Exhibition in Toronto. It was a pleasure to serve them with such rich philatelic fare on this occasion of their rare visits to the Club. Sir John Wilson acknowledged his introduction with a few well-chosen words.

Mr. Hall displayed three frames of his outstanding collection of Early Spain devoted to a study of the 6 cuartos, black, stamp, Spain No. 1. From 1850 to 1879, this country issued a new series of stamps almost every year, a record not surpassed by any other country.

On October 24, 1849, a Royal decree was promulgated by Count San Luis, Postmaster General, fixing the rate for prepaid letters at 6 cuartos for single and 12 cuartos for double letters. Registration was 5 reales single and 10 reales double weight. The first issue consisted of the 6 cuartos, black, 12 cuartos, lilac, 5 reales dull red, 6 reales, blue and 10 reales, blue green, and was made available to the public on January 1, 1850.

The dies for the various denominations were engraved by Don Bartolomeo Coromina and the stamps were lithographed at the Fabrica Nacional de Papel Sellado (Government Stamp Printing Works, Madrid) of which he was chief administrator at a salary of 16,000 reales annually.

There were two settings of the 6 cuartos stamps. The first, in which the letters "TO" of cuartos are not joined had 24 transfer varieties (4 horizontal rows of 6), and the second, in which the letters "TO" are joined, had 40 varieties (5 horizontal rows of 8). A complete sheet of type I, formerly in the Hind and Hawkins collections, contained 255 stamps (8 x 24 plus 4 x 12 and a bottom row of 15 (6+6+3 varieties).

In January and early February, stamps were cancelled with the double circle town mark in red, with the exception of Barcelona

and Sevilla which used a blue ink. During the rest of the year the stamps were cancelled with the familiar "Rosette" or "Spider web," the "Grid" of Madrid, the "Rhombus" and the "Mill Wheel" of Santiago. Other cancellations were the letters "A," AS, "CA" and "PP," the numerals 1 to 11 solid and 11 in broken blue squares (Barcelona). Straight line town cancellations are known from Castilla La Nueva and Galicia Puebla.

The material shown in the frames illustrated the plating and the identification of the various transfer positions and also the various types of cancellations used on the 6 cuartos black.

Lt.-Gen. Wickersham filled the remainder of the wall frames with a portion of his collection of early Venezuela stamps. His display was devoted to the stamps issued from 1859 through 1870. The collection is a remarkably complete one and is distinguished by the large number of complete sheets and settings of these finely lithographed stamps. We are able to illustrate some of the outstanding items shown in the frames by the



Fig. 1. 1860—2 Reales, red, coarse impression, 3rd setting. Complete reconstruction of all tete-beches by means of block of 4, a pair, and a block of 14.

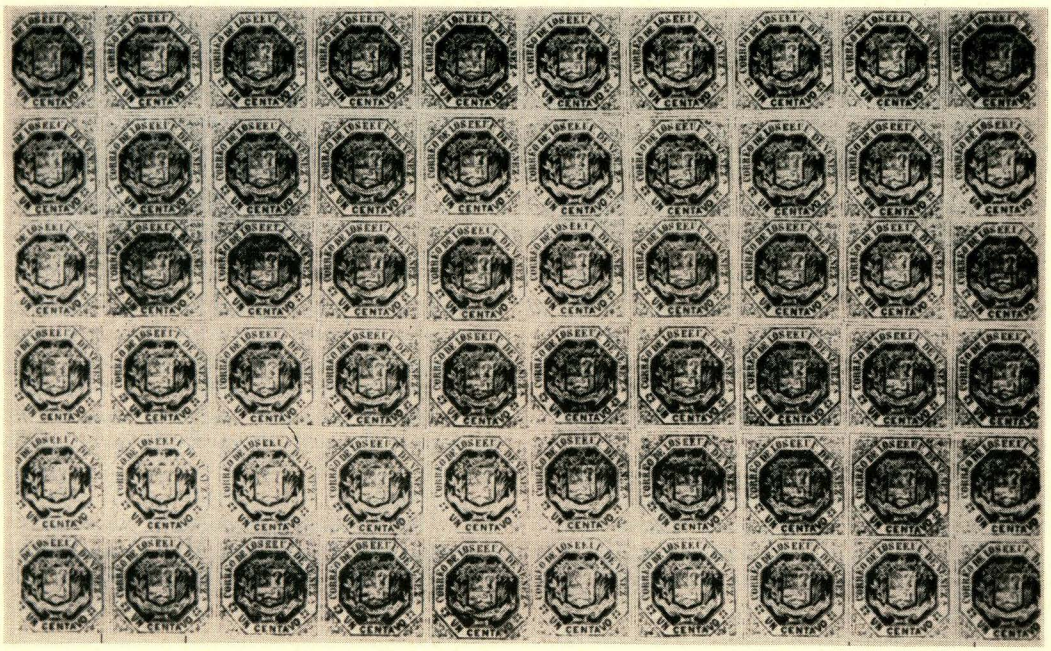


Fig. 2. 1867—1 Centavo, blue-green, block of 60. This piece, with a block of 40 also in this collection, form the complete pane.

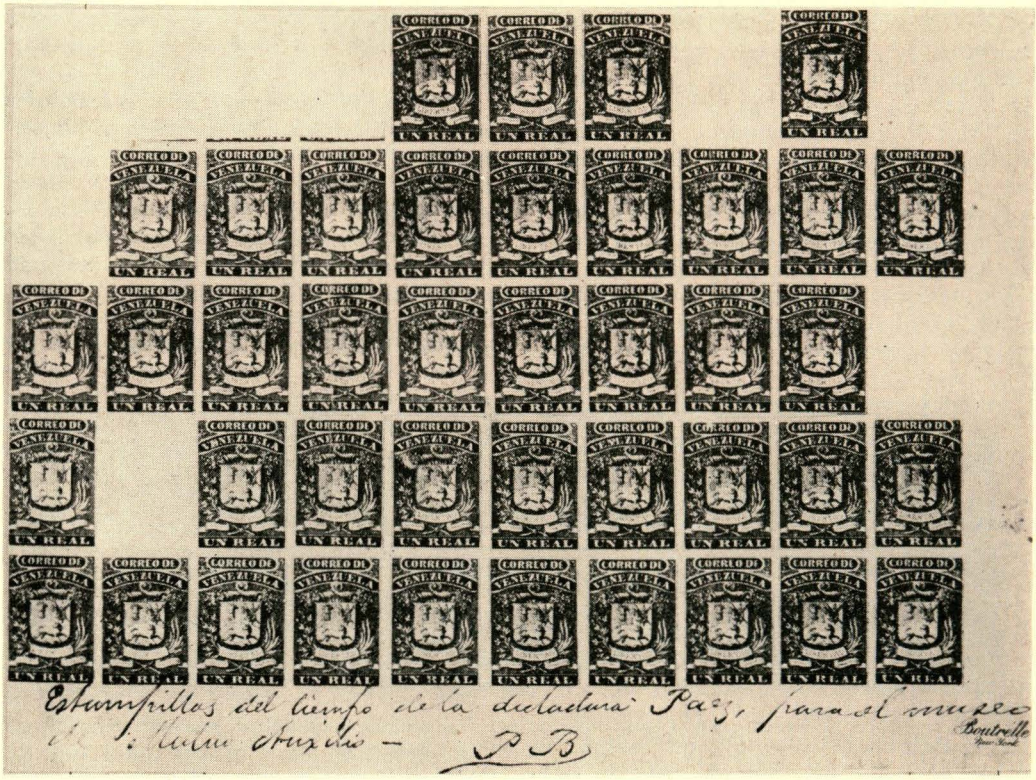


Fig. 3. 1859—1 Real, blue, fine impression—reconstruction of lower part of sheet composed of block of 19 and block of 22.

courtesy of Gen. Wickersham. Perhaps the rarest item shown in this display was a reconstructed sheet of the 2 reales, red, coarse impression (Scott No. 6) containing the two top rows of stamps inverted with respect to the rest of the sheet, making one complete row of tête-bêche pairs. (Fig. 1)

The study of the 1866-70 issue was remarkably complete, being composed almost entirely of complete sheets (Fig. 2) and showing not only the regularly issued stamps, but also the official reproductions which may have been prepared to defraud the post office revenues.

This collection is one of the finest of its kind that has ever been assembled and is the basis of the studies of Venezuela stamps that have appeared and will continue to appear in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

The portion of the display devoted to the used stamps finely illustrates the usage of the rate markings for the obliteration of the stamps as well as the different types of town cancellations and fancy obliterators that can be found on these stamps.

The Special Meeting of October 10, 1951

On the occasion of the visit of the delegation from the *Postal History Society of Great Britain* and the *Roll of Distinguished Philatelists* we called a special meeting. Sharing the duties of hosts for the evening were the Scandinavian Philatelic Society and the Essay Proof Society, who normally would have held their regular meetings at the time. Our distinguished guests from England included Mr. and Mrs. B. Lillywhite, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Reinhardt, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Alcock, Mr. Fred Walker, Custodian of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, Miss Joan Bromley, Major and Mrs. Adrian Hopkins, Miss Ann Hopkins, and Mr. and Mrs. Nugent Clougher.

On this occasion, the members present had the unexpected pleasure of witnessing a signal



Mr. Abraham Odfjell of Norway signing the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. Also shown are the President of the Collectors Club, Mr. R. S. Bohn; Mr. Fred Walker, Custodian of the Roll; and Carl Pelander, who introduced Mr. Odfjell.

honor to one of our members. *Mr. Abraham Odfjell of Norway* signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (see illustration). *This was the first time that a member of the Collectors Club, so honored, had actually affixed his name to the Roll in the Club itself before members assembled.* This was a great honor for both the Club and our friend, Mr. Odfjell. *Mr. Theodore E. Steinway,* another signer of the Roll, was present at the ceremony.

The program of the evening then continued with a short but intensely interesting presentation by the members of *the Scandinavian Philatelic Society.* Mr. Carl Pelander, representing the Society spoke briefly about the collections of Norwegian and Danish stamps, the property of Mr. Foulk and others which were displayed in the frames on the rear wall. *Mr. Clarence Brazer,* representing *the Essay Proof Society* spoke at length on the display of United States Essays and Proofs which were in the remaining wall frames.

The burden of the program was assumed by *Major Adrian Hopkins,* representing the

Postal History Society, our guests of the evening. He displayed a portion of his famous and prize-winning collection of Wreck Covers. This collection represents covers salvaged from the mails carried by various ships that have been wrecked and, in at least one instance, mail recovered from a train wreck. This collection is of some considerable historical significance. Major Hopkins is an able and entertaining speaker who knows how to augment the evidence of the covers themselves with considerable historical background and personal reminiscence.

The great surprise of the night was the attendance. This Special Meeting was arranged late by *John J. Britt* and very little in advance could be sent out. Despite this, the attendance broke all records for recent years. Every chair in the Meeting Room was occupied. A call had to be made for additional folding chairs from upstairs and at least another 30 to 40 people had to stand.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

The Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World 1951-52 Edition. Part II, Foreign Countries. Whitfield King & Co.

Fell's Profitable Stamp Guide. By Franklin R. Bruns, Jr. Publisher, Frederick Fell, Inc. 1951.

Centidan, Danmarks Frimaerker, Gennem 100 Aar. May, 1951. Publisher, Kopenhagen Philatelic Club. (Danish.)

A Guide to Indian Market Values. Catalogue of Postage Stamps 1951-52. Bombay Philatelic Co.

U. P. U. Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Issues of the U. P. U. By Marion Carne Zinmeister. Publisher, S. P. A.

The Stella Catalogue of Denmark. By R. King-Farlow 1951. Publisher, Stella Forlag A/S Copenhagen, Denmark.

The Codrington Correspondence. Robson Lowe 1951.

Zumstein Europa 1952. Zumstein & Cie, Berne, Switzerland. (German.)

Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue 1952. Part I British Empire (Complete).

Schweiz 1952 Lichtenstein. Ernst Mueller. (German.)

Distinguishing Characteristics of Classic Stamps. Europe—19th Century. By Herman Schloss. Publisher, H. L. Lindquist.

The Postage Stamps of the United States. By John Luff. Publisher, Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd. (Gift of Walter B. Feeney.)

The Encyclopædia of British Empire Postage Stamps. The Empire in Asia. 1951. Robson Lowe.

Jaarverslag 1950. Eenentwintigs Jaarverslag Uitgebrach aan de Minister van Verkeer en Waterstatt. By Stichting Het Nederlandse Postmuseum. (Dutch.)

Pays-Bas (Etude sur la primiere emission des Timbres-poste des Pays-Bas). J. A. Descastiaux 1951. (French.)

The Postage Stamps of Denmark 1851-1951 by J. Schmidt-Andersen. Translated into English by Roland King-Farlow. Publisher, General Directorate, Royal Danish Post Office.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors held September 12th, 1951, the following new members were elected:

NO.

2940 Mrs. Frieda B. Bulger. Park Lane Apartments, Buffalo 9, N. Y. Collects Magnus covers and letter sheets, Railroad covers.

2941 Mr. Fritz Brahm, Greenwich, Conn. Collects used stamps only.

2942 Mr. Edison G. Willers, North Aberdeen, S. Dak. Collects Postal Stationery and stamps from British Sudan, Yemen, Nepal, Tibet, Diego-Suarez & Siam; also Complete Postal Booklets of the world.

2943 Henry H. Frenkle, 6056 Hurst Street, New Orleans, La. Collects 19th Century British and Foreign.

SCHEDULED MEETINGS FOR DECEMBER, 1951

Dec. 5th — Stamps of Great Britain and Colonies by Members.

Dec. 19th — Award Winners of The Collectors Club at CAPEX will exhibit their prize-winning collections.

BOOK REVIEWS

"The United States 1851-1857 Centennial Exposition," published by The National Philatelic Museum, Philadelphia, Pa., Vol. III, No. 3, 175 pp., $2.00 per copy.

In this age of philatelic specialization, the United States 1851-57 stamps point up a most illustrative example. Here is a specialty within a specialty that has enlisted a relatively small but enthusiastic group of philatelists. So much so that gauged by a literary output over the years, our 1851-57's could be singled out as the most popular of the United States issues. In fact, the 1 and 3-cent '51 collectors of United States, seem to share many of the same traits with the British line-engraved pence stamps enthusiasts.

The stamps and their postal history have been studied by some of the best students of United States stamps, producing such famed works as those of Chase and Ashbrook. And each year at least one more writer adds a bit more to the lore and knowledge—some of it new and some, at times, nothing but an old story.

Consequently, many inquire: "Is there anything further to be written or discovered about the '51s?" In essence, the correct answer would be "No," but there still exist certain platings yet to be completed; odd bits of new postal history will always crop up, and their recording is proper.

The Museum Magazine, publication of which was timed to coincide with the 1851 Centenary Celebration in Philadelphia, has a great appeal because it is an excellent compilation of some past studies. There seems to be nothing new or original in it, but this is no "sin" since the magazine made no such pretensions.

It is found that collectors can fully study a subject by reference to many publications and magazines scattered here and there over many years. That is why a grouping together of many writings upon one subject is often so valuable, saving time and effort.

This magazine is far from complete. It has chosen articles by well-known authors, each touching upon one of the stamps, although the highest denominations, as usual, do not seem to have the appeal for study that the lower ones have.

It has been reported to us that the Exhibition itself was highly successful. This is understandable because we have witnessed some of the work and planning done by our Club members, such as Mortimer Neinken and Sy. Colby. They started out well over a year in advance and increased their efforts as the date July 1, 1951, neared. All success achieved was duly deserved and the magazine will always serve as a reminder of this first-class Philadelphia event.

H. M. G.

The Postal History of Puerto Rico. By R. B. Preston and M. H. Sanborn. State College, Pa., American Philatelic Society, 1951. 100 pp., 68 illusts., $2.50.

This volume presents in compact form the research done by two thorough philatelists on the early postal history of the island on the postage stamps used simultaneously there and in Cuba from 1855 to 1871. As pointed out in the introduction, this is a pioneer work, for the achievement of which we here congratulate the authors. The book therefore bears many indications characteristic of pioneer work in any field.

Thus, for instance, nothing is said about the size of the sheets in which the stamps of 1855, 1864, 1869 and 1871 were printed. The fact that controversy still exists whether the 1856 issue sheets contained 170 or 200 stamps is likewise reported, and the question not settled by our authors.

The destruction of some postal records by fire in 1890 and the removal of others to "somewhere in Spain" added to the enormous difficulties which the authors have tried to overcome.

Several of the philatelic terms used could be changed with advantage, such as "rating" for "fee," etc. A misprint, reading "Because of this face" instead of "Because of this fact" at top of page 23, may cause some confusion. To describe Queen Isabella, as on

page 24, as having "homely features" is rather euphemistic.

The illustrations are rather indistinct in several cases, because of the pale colors of the stamps themselves. We regret that the services of a photographer more skilled in stamp work were not obtained for handling these items.

On the bogus issue of St. Thomas-Porto Rico, this reviewer would like to direct the authors to the article in the Danish stamp paper "Frimaerke Nyt" of December 1947, where facts additional to those cited in the book are reported. On the early town marks, the well known work of the Austrian, Kumpf-Mikuli, "Neue Briefe über Alte," includes some further material than that included in this book. No doubt the authors will use these references for supplementary articles.

It will be clear to most users of the book that "Standard Postage Stamp Catalog" means Scott's catalog. This name is frequently used throughout the book. "No comment."

P. P. Lindenberg.

Mail by Rail: The Story of the Postal Transportation Service. By Bryant A. Long with William J. Dennis. New York, Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corp., 1951; 414 pp.; $4.95.

Of philately in the strict and older sense there is literally not a word in this book. But for the modern collector who wants to understand usages, for the cover collector whether of old-time items or modern "mailed to order" ones, for the postal history student, it is one of 1951's really significant contributions.

This is the first comprehensive book on the Railway Mail since 1916. Its authors know the service at first hand: Mr. Dennis was a R. M. S. man in his younger years and Mr. Long is now in that service as for a decade past, on the busy New York & Washington R. P. O. Their collaboration has produced a volume that is well written, easy to read, comprehensive in coverage of the subject, and adequately indexed.

The history of the development of railway mail, with the various changes in service, is treated with sufficient fullness for all philatelic needs. Special chapters on street car R. P. O.'s, the new Highway P. O.'s, the British, Canadian and other R. P. O. services outside our own country, add to the book's usefulness. There is one chapter on the hobby of R. P. O. covers and postmarks.

The grouped illustrations are well chosen. An inset of a single R. P. O. postmark at the start of each chapter is a pleasing pictorial touch.

The list of philatelic people who have helped, given in two parts in the preface, is strikingly long.

In reviewing a book of this sort, an important duty is to check on the factual accuracy of the statements. On this point, a "clean bill of health" can be given. The few details on which any slight cavil might be made, are matters on which there is some doubt because of insufficient evidence. In every such detail case—and they are very, very few—the authors have given the correct inferences from what facts we have, though not always mentioning that further facts may change the conclusions.

An appendix giving all R. P. O. routes in operation in the United States, Canada and Great Britain at the time the book went to press, a series of technical notes grouped at the end of the book to cover matters which would clutter the main treatment, and an adequate brief bibliography, make the book more useful.

Like too few books on matters postal and philatelic, this book has some stylistic merit. It is written with regard for the reader.

S. G. R.

1951-52 Edition, The Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World. Part II: Foreign Countries. Ipswich, England, Whitfield King & Co. 16/6. 1073 pp., cloth.

Whitfield King's catalog continues to "run true to form," striking a neat balance between the condensed catalogs such as the Scott or the Gibbons misnamed "Simplified" and the partial specialization of those firms' unabridged catalogs. The absence of differentiations for watermarks and their absence, for perforation differences, and the like, makes for convenient use by many general collectors. Sampling by the countries which this reviewer

knows, indicates that the prices approach closer to the desirable aim, an actual market report rather than "setting prices" than in almost any other general stamp catalog. The really 100% alphabetical arrangement, separating out each Colombian state, putting Confederate States under C, not miscalling Ethiopia "Abyssinia" nor leaving French Morocco misplaced under "French Offices," deserves our applause and imitation by other cataloguers including Scott.

S. G. R.

"Fell's Profitable Stamp Guide," by Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Frederick Fell, Inc., New York, N. Y., Publisher, 128 pp., $1.50.

This is a beginners' book and as such will not serve the membership of The Collectors Club, primarily a body of advanced philatelists. It does, however, demonstrate how a collector of many years' standing, one who has been in the reporting and writing end of philately, wishes to present the basic elements of philately.

This reviewer has not found one bit of information in this book which offers him something new or original. But he would not hesitate to recommend it to one commencing, or none-too-steeped in, stamp collecting. It offers a lot of good, sound, common sense, and does it for the bargain price of $1.50. Mr. Bruns has correctly acted in the capacity of a reporter rather than a philatelic student in the writing of this book. He touches upon practically every important phase of stamp collecting and beams it solely to the neophyte. For instance, the thorny problem of "investment" is covered briefly in two short pages. Most of us would discuss this at far greater length and require at least ten pages to air our views. But the views and comments therein are fundamentally sound advice.

H. M. G.

Zumstein Europa Catalogue 1952. Publisher: Zumstein & Co., Marktgasse 50, Berne, Switzerland. 1132 pages, in German.

Many American philatelists are very familiar with catalogues printed in Switzerland known as Zumstein. In fact, some specialists in European stamps in this country collect by Zumstein and American auction sales catalogues frequently indicate the Zumstein catalogue number and Swiss franc price for certain European stamps being sold. Consequently the Zumstein catalogue is far more comprehensive and lists many more European items than our own Scott.

The latest edition follows the format, style etc. of previous editions. It is probable that Zumstein will distribute in the United States through agents who will advertise same for sale as previously done.

H. M. G.

(Continued from Page 298.)

he lived, because the temperature averaged about 96° F. in the shade. Three months during the year are known as "the hot spell," when the temperature is way above the average. Under such conditions, Mr. Larsen must forsake stamps. During the normal nine months, Mr. Larsen can enjoy his philatelic activities. He specializes in the issues of his own country, Colombia, with a lesser interest in his neighboring country, Venezuela. He has been active in organized philately, being a member of the several leading organizations in North and South America. He has written some short studies on Colombian stamps, which were published in Spanish and English language stamp magazines. One of his works deserves particular mention. He has taken the time and trouble to compile the Postal Laws of the Republic of Colombia from 1821 to 1859. This was reviewed at length in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST (Vol. 29, page 114). He had a few copies specially bound in leather, one of which he generously donated to this Club's library.

Mr. Larsen informs us that he has a slight interest in collecting old gold coins of Colombia, but he does not find this as fascinating as stamps. Although gold coins are easier to handle and to preserve in the heat than stamps, he finds that coins do not offer the vast field of study that philately does. Mr. Larsen is very desirous of enlarging his circle of philatelic friends. He invites correspondence from those who are also interested in the stamps of Colombia.

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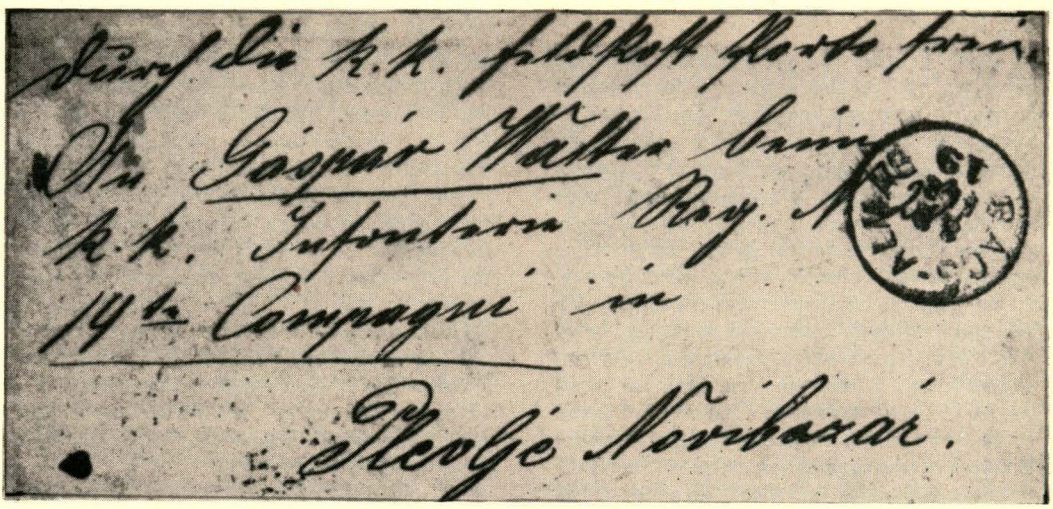
Unusual Fieldpost Mail in 1888

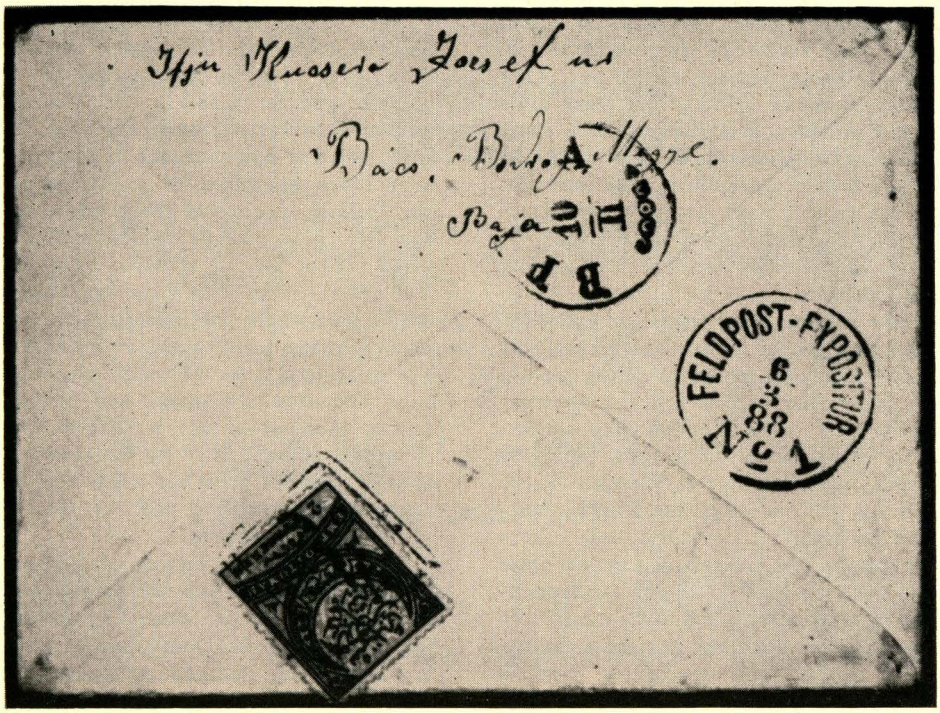
By JOHN F. CONNOR

When in 1878, executing a mandate given in this same year by the Congress of Berlin, Austria-Hungary took possession of the former Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Austro-Hungarian troops occupied also a small strip of territory on the south-eastern border of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the so-called Sandshak Novipazar. This small territory separated Serbia from Montenegro and the underlying political reason was to prevent these two Slavic countries from having a common border because Austria-Hungary was fearful of the growing might of Panslavism. While in Bosnia-Herzegovina all government functions were taken over by Austria-Hungary, the Sandshak Novipazar remained under Turkish sovereignty and the Turkish government agencies, among them the few post offices, continued to function. The occupation of the Sandshak Novipazar was abolished thirty years later, in 1908, when Bosnia-Herzegovina was annexed by Austria-Hungary. A few years later, in 1912 during the Balkan War, Serbian and Montenegrin troops occupied the territory. In the following peace treaty, it was divided between these two countries. It is now part of Jugoslavia.

For the convenience of the Austro-Hungarian troops occupying the Sandshak, on September 29, 1879, special field post offices, called "Feldpost Expositur" were opened. Three such offices existed, the main one with the No. 1 in the capital of the district, Plevlje, the two others, numbered "1A" and "1B" in Prijepolje and Priboj. These field post offices served exclusively the troops and the employees of the occupying power, while the civilian population had to depend upon the Turkish post offices. Regular mail to and from the troops was free of postage, only for registered mail, money orders, etc. postage had to be paid.

Some time ago I received four covers which puzzled me. All four were field post covers, mailed in South-Hungarian towns in February, 1888, and addressed to soldiers in the 23rd Infantry Regiment, a Hungarian outfit, garrisoned at that time at Plevlje. The striking feature of all four covers was, that





although they were marked "Portofrei" (which means "free of postage") all had upon the back Turkish stamps, for which I could not find any explanation. With the help of Mr. Edwin Mueller and Mr. Paul P. Lindenberg, I was eventually able to solve the problem for the most part.

The four covers, in chronological order, were mailed in Kolluth (February 15, 1888), Baja (February 18, 1888), Monostorszeg (February 18, 1888) and Bacs-Almas (February 19, 1888). All four have on their back the Serbian transit postmark "VRANJA," with the date "Feb. 10" (this is by the Julian calendar, therefore, February 22 by our Gregorian calendar) and the arrival postmark "FELDPOST-EXPOSITUR No. 1," dated March 6, 1888. It is obvious that they were shipped in the same mail bag and therefore were handled in the same manner. All four covers have Turkish stamps in the amount of 2 piaster on their back, cancelled by a boxed blue cancellation which reads "Tashlije," the Turkish name for Plevlje. On two covers, the first and the last mentioned, the 2 piaster fee is paid by two vertical pairs of the 20 paras of 1884 (Scott #68) —on the first cover one of these pairs has been torn off—on the other two covers, the 2 piaster stamp of 1886 (Scott #75) served the purpose.

The question how Turkish stamps could have been affixed to Austro-Hungarian fieldpost covers was the problem to be solved. Normally, the mail to the field post offices travelled to the Sandshak in transit through Bosnia-Herzegovina without touching foreign territory. In the present case, this way must have been barred by special circumstances. A much more roundabout route across Serbia—Vranja was at that time the Serbian railroad terminal on the line to Salonica—and Turkey must have been an emergency measure to keep the mail service open. I could not find any positive proof for the reason. It may be that a severe winter disrupted traffic in the mountainous country but it could have been due to some disorders, which had interrupted the mail routes. In 1881, a rebellion had broken out in the southern part of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the so-called Krivoshije. This necessitated the dispatch of larger troop contingents. It took more than a year to subdue the rebels completely, but

even after that fighting occasionally flared up again. The additional troops remained in the region for a number of years. They started to withdraw in 1889, but some units remained until complete pacification in 1894. Therefore, it is quite possible that civil disorders had been responsible for the interruption of the regular mail service to the Sandshak at the time these covers were mailed.

It must be presumed that the impossibility to send mail directly to the Sandshak led to the detour of the four letters in question. The mail bag in which they had been placed obviously went by rail via Belgrade to Vranja, where the Serbian postal authorities handed it over to the Turkish mail service, which forwarded it partly by rail, partly by mail coach or mail carrier to Plevlje. There the mail bag was opened by the Turkish postmaster who found it contained only letters without stamps. As the free postage privilege for field post was only valid for the Austro-Hungarian mail service and furthermore the Turkish authorities did not recognize the existence of foreign mail services on Turkish territory, he considered the letters liable to postage due. This was practised in all cases where Turkish postal authorities could get hold of mail for the foreign post offices on Turkish soil. To collect the amount of 2 piaster—double the 1 piaster international letter rate—the Turkish postmaster affixed regular postage stamps, not postage due stamps as were technically required. But at that time, due either to lack of proper stamps or perhaps ignorance of postal regulations, the Turkish post offices frequently used postage stamps as postage due stamps and vice versa. This fact is, therefore, not unusual. The letters must then have been handed to the Austrian field post office against payment of the postage due of 2 piaster for each letter. The postage due on the entire mail bag must have amounted to a sizable sum but was obviously paid due to the special circumstances. It seems doubtful that the postage due was in turn collected from the addressees but the amount probably was paid by the Austro-Hungarian government.

The reconstructed history of the four covers of which two—one face and one back—are shown, gives an interesting insight into not only the postal conditions at that time but seems also a valuable contribution to the colorful history of the foreign mail services on Turkish territory and the efforts of the Turkish authorities to suppress these mail services.

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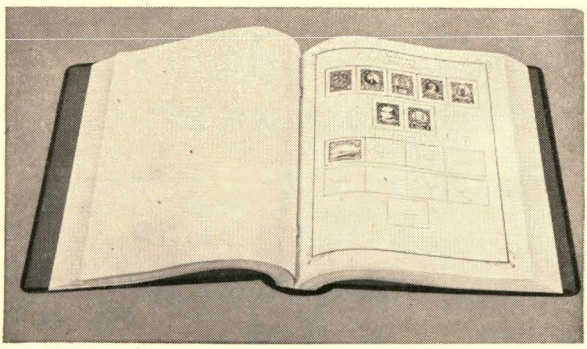
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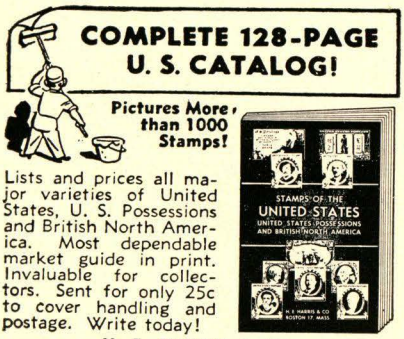
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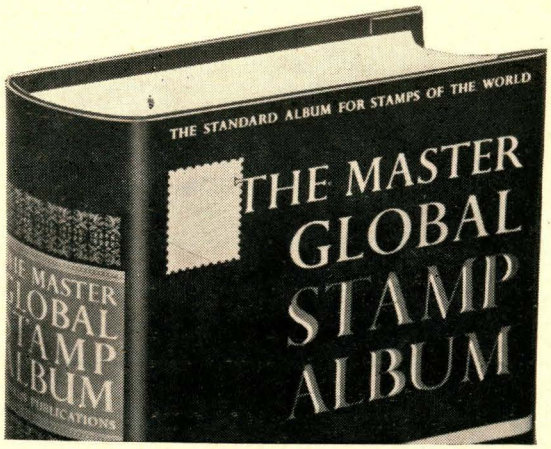
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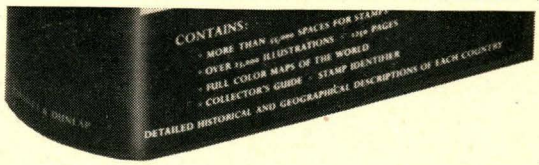
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