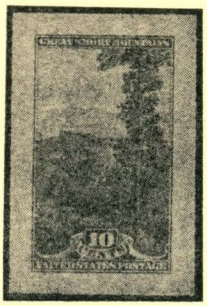


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Volume 52 Number 6
November 1973

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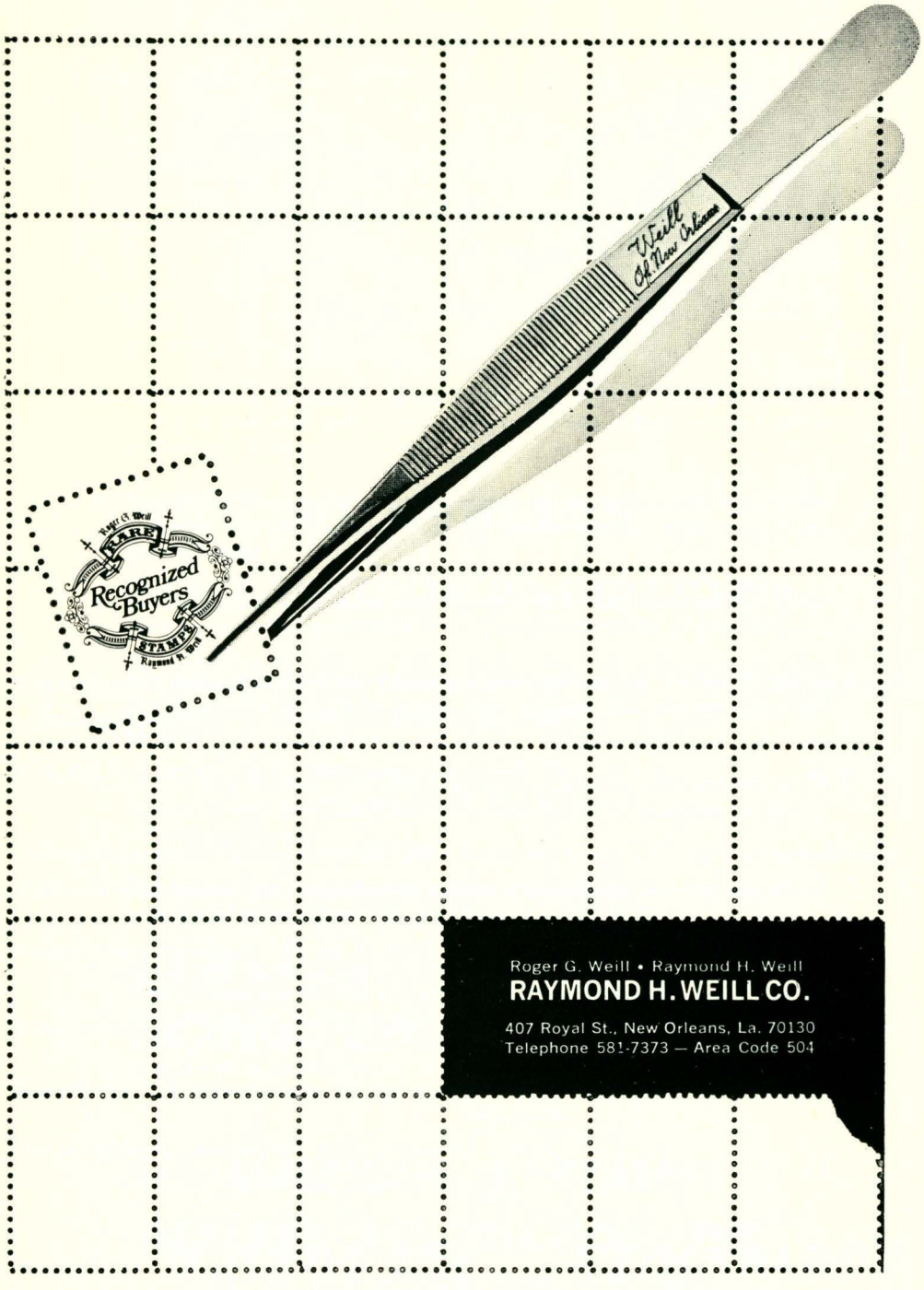
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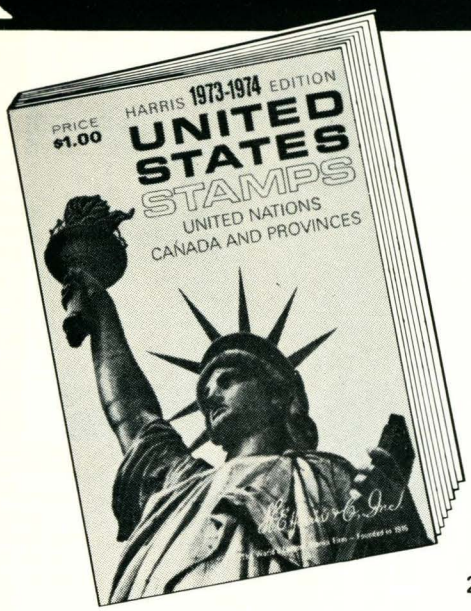
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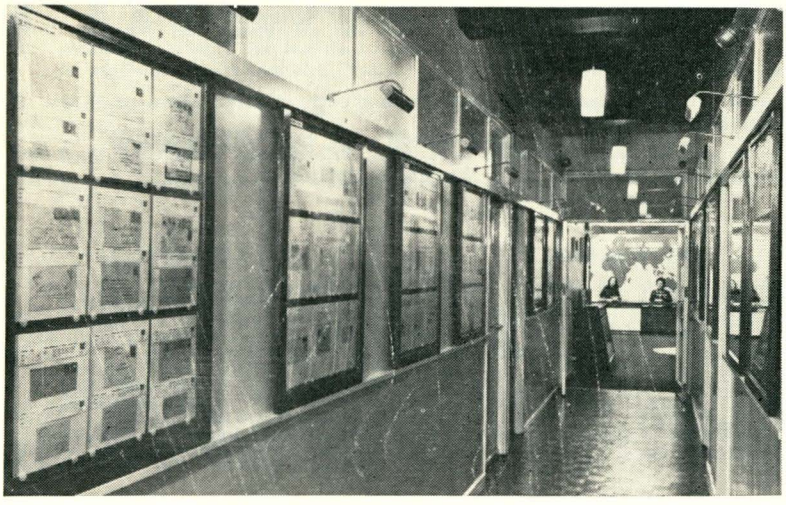
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Editorial

Changing the Philatelic Division's name to "Stamps Department" seems to keynote the United States Postal Service's future relationship with our avocation.

This was eminently reflected by the spirit of the National Philatelic Symposium, held in connection with the NAPEX stamp show in Washington, on Sept. 13.

The gathering began with a parade of postal officials, each of whom outlined plans already under way or soon to be introduced to "promote the collection of domestic stamps on a nationwide basis." Among the instruments is a color-slide-and-tape program to be distributed to thousands of schools all over the land. The "rough" was shown and in this commentator's opinion is the finest we have ever seen — either here or abroad — to stimulate youngsters to try the hobby.

The Postal Service evidently probed the field, for graphs and charts also were shown to indicate the present popularity of stamp collecting and its market potentials for the future. And a thorough and revealing report it was. According to surveys there are 16 million men, women and children who now collect stamps in the United States. Of these, 65% are males and 35% females; 16% are under 15 years of age; 10% between 15 and 19; 8% between 20 and 25; 20% between 25 and 39, and the remainder over 40.

It was interesting to note that 47% of all are college graduates.

Following a morning of such presentations, the more than 100 dealers, collectors and philatelic writers were broken into smaller groups to discuss individual matters: the stamp trade and merchandising; the place of stamps in education and youth groups; first-day cover services; information and press programs, and Postal Service participation in future stamp shows.

There was no mistaking or misunderstanding the purposes of the symposium. Officials made it quite plain that the Stamps Department was out to make every dollar it could through the various projects that were discussed, so much so that its name might well be spelled, *"$tamp$ Department."*

It was equally clear that the program is being developed by employes who know a great deal more about *merchandising* and *marketing* than *philately.* Indeed, we came away wondering just how much knowledge, experience and expertise the Stamps Department really has, as far as serious stamp collecting is concerned.

The aforementioned slide program is centered around the trip of a small girl to an attic with her grandfather who recalled a 1775 letter in an old trunk. The script rate marking was accurate enough, but there on the face of the *envelope* is a neat double-circle handstamped postmark of a type that wasn't introduced until a century later.

At the first-day seminar, we repeated what we stated in our editorial in this CCP last May: that the application of postmarks other than the date indicated was a violation of postal regulations and a deception. The Postal Service spokesman replied, "as long as stamp collectors want such things we shall continue to supply them."

Then, during the first-day ceremonies of the postal card centennial commemorative, Senior Assistant Postmaster General Darrell F. Brown recalled the "invention" of the postal card, saying that the world's first was introduced by Germany in 1869. When his attention was called to the fact that the first card was issued in Austria, Mr. Brown admitted his own ignorance of postal history and merely read what the Stamps Department had ghosted for him.

There is no doubt that the proposed programs will be effective. They have been devised by men who have learned their marketing trade on Madison Avenue and will be able to create a demand for stamps just as they did for soaps, cosmetics or breakfast cereals.

But from what we know about advertising and publicity, we can clearly see that the aims will be directed at getting the public to buy only the Postal Service's new stamps and the many pseudo-philatelic gimmicks it will have for sale.

"Foreign postal administrations are doing this," a spokesman explained. "We intend to go all out to promote stamp collecting . . . and increase our sales." What he didn't say was that most responsible governments whose postage stamps are most popoular, subordinate their philatelic activities to the efficient handling of mail instead of making it a prime profit source. Authorities of such nations as Switzerland, Sweden, Taiwan, Holland, Italy and Austria use profits from stamp sales to collectors to underwrite the publication of informative handbooks, catalogues and participation of stamp exhibitions, which would be prohibitively expensive if undertaken on a commercial basis.

Because the announced programs will represent a continuing effort to get as many collector dollars as possible, the established stamp world — especially those of us who are passionately in love with philately, and the dealers who expect to stay in business — will have to initiate our own programs to steer the created neophyte into the more serious paths of our avocation.

It is imperative that those clubs, societies and institutions around the land conceive and launch strong campaigns that will carry on where the Postal Services leave off.

Washington certainly is going to lure the public into stamp collecting. It remains for us to demonstrate that real pleasure, relaxation and excitement come from the serious collection and study of postage stamps and not from the mere accumulation of new issues, first-day covers and the peripheral gimmickry already on sale at post offices and "postiques" across the nation.

In the mid-'thirties, former Postmaster General James A. Farley and the late Alvin W. Hall, then director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, held a symposium at which contemporary philatelic leaders were asked how the Post Office Department could better *serve* philatelists, rather than how its deficits could be erased at the expense of collectors. Several innovations resulted. Most important was the publication of "A Description of United States Postage Stamps" as the first step in a complete revision of an out-dated illustrations law. Until then philatelists were thoroughly handicapped because no postage stamp could be reproduced in catalogues, albums or other publications. This probably was the greatest contribution to our avocation — and one that was underwritten by the Government without any monetary profit motive.

Today's objectives are different, so unless we positively react, tomorrow's beginners may never advance from their tyro stage to the full fascination of philately. *(Ernest A. Kehr)*

Across The Editor's Desk

Editor, Collectors Club Philatelist
Bramble Hill
Post Road
Bernardsville, New Jersey 07924

Sir:

I read with interest Mr. Ernest Kehr's Editorial, "Commissioners and the Munich Tragedy," in the September issue of the Collectors Club Philatelist. So apparently did others!

Two telephone calls were received from previous exhibitiors at Internationals where I had been U.S. Commissioner (either singly or collectively with others). Both parties expressed the opinion that those who were less informed would believe that some of the many problems reported by Ernest Kehr might be construed as having occurred under my aegis as Commissioner.

It seems appropriate, therefore, to point out I was not a Commissioner at Munich in 1973, at Barcelona in 1960, nor at any of the last four exhibitions at which Mr. Kehr "had been invited to show in as many years".

I do recall, however, seeing some 51 exhibits safely to Philympia, carried on five consecutive flights of BOAC in the "diplomatic bag", a nomenclature for a locked section of the plane, and, with Mr. Ezra Cole's help, seeing them back home.

I further recall that, when several years later we were able to obtain a refund for an insurance overcharge and checks were sent to some 28 exhibitors, less than 25% acknowledged the checks!

Perhaps Ernie expects too much of the Commissioner. A Commissioner's first obligation is to endeavor to get a representative display of collections—competitive and Court of Honor—to assuage the fears of exhibitors in regard to insurance, hi-jacking, revolution and other localized activities calculated to prevent the non-return of his collection.

Secondly, the exhibitor expects that some reasonable interest shall be taken by the Commissioner to ensure that normal exhibition precautions—sunlight, fear of theft, etc. are under control.

But thirdly, surely not that the Commissioner shall be a common (in the nicest sense of the word!) carrier of the exhibitor's collection. Insurance Companies appear at least as happy (if not happier) that collections are sent by appropriate methods of transit, rather than in the personal custody of the Commissioner. Who are we to question their wisdom?

Very truly yours,
Bernard D. Harmer

BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

There is on hand a comprehensive stock of back numbers of this magazine. Not all, mostly the earlier issues, are available. Furthermore, the supply of others is down to five copies or less.

If interested in back numbers of the magazine, write to — Executive Secretary, 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016 for further information.

The Mystery Stamp of Idar

By Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, F.R.P.S.L.

In the Stanley Gibbons *British Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue* for the year 1973, at the end of the listing of the stamps of the Indian Feudatory State of Idar, appears the following note, quuoted in part, "A 1 1/4 a. is a clandestine production . . ." This statement is rather puzzling. It is a fact that certain of the Feudatory States did, at one time or another, produce stamps that were unnecessary. In one case, even, Jammu-Kashmir, the postal officials are believed to have substituted forgeries for the genuine stamps in the reserve stocks. But this is obviously not the case with Idar. The highest denomination issued was a four annas stamp which was needed to pay the registered letter fee. No forgeries to defraud the post have been reported. The only thing that is unusual is the denomination, 1¼ annas. As far as we have been able to determine, there was no postal rate requiring this denomination.

A search through the literature does not turn up any information as to why this note was inserted in the catalogue. To the contrary, Mr. Peter Congreve, a respected philatelic student of the period, wrote a long monograph on the stamps of Idar in *The Philatelic Journal of India*, Vol. LIII, Nos. 1 and 2, for the year 1949. In the February, 1949, issue on pages 14, 15 and 16, he discusses this stamp at some length, giving credit at the end of article to Mr. R. F. Stoney of Ootacamund for the loan of material on the 1¼ annas stamp from his collection. That Mr. Stoney, with whom I had a long correspondence during his life and whom I respected as a very knowledgeable philatelist, recognized this stamp as an issued variety, carried a great deal of weight with me. I determined to track down all the information I could on it.

Before going further, I think that the reader should have the benefit of the information provided by Mr. Congreve in the monograph referred to previously. Therefore I will quote at some length:

"*The 1¼ Annas Stamps.* I do not know when this value first appeared, but I believe it was in 1945. For it a new and distinctive design was made, which I shall call Type 3. This design, which was in a larger format than the previous Types, bears the same portrait of the Ruler as Type 2, *(the issue of October 1944)* but of a larger size; also the position of the labels have been changed about and the value figures added in circles in each corner. The stamps measure 24 x 28½ mm. They were normally issued in booklets containing 8 sheets, gummed and interleaved with grease-proof paper, each sheet being of 4 stamps, 2x2, made up of four types, and perforated 11¾-12 in the same manner as the blocks of Type 2. The paper used is much the same, medium, white wove, meshed, good quality paper. As in the previous issue, larger blocks or sheets exist. I have before me three vertical strips of three blocks of 4, and have seen others. (Refer Figure 1.)

"There have been three printings of this value, the colours of which are:—

1st. printing: Pale grass green
2nd. printing: Deep yellowish grass green
3rd. printing: Deep green

"The impressions of the second printing are much more blurred than those of the first, and have the appearance of being printed from a dirty plate, so much so, that before making the third printing the plate must have been cleaned, as the impressions in dark green are, if anything, finer than those of the first printing, except for the central portion which is more spotty.



Figure 1. Vertical strip of three blocks of 4 as appearing on the printing sheet.

"The strips, which are from the 1st. and 2nd. prints, appear to have been made up of three impressions of a standard block of four types, each impression showing the characteristics of the four types of the standard block, and in addition acquiring individual flaws of its own. There is a progressive weakening of some of the lines of the design, noticeable in the strip of blocks from the top to the bottom, this may be seen best by a close comparison of the lines of vertical shading in the vertical labels. The stamps are spaced 5 mm. apart both vertically and horizontally. It is possible that full sheets of this value consisted of 9 blocks of four, arranged in the same way as the sheets of Type 2. The blocks are spaced 8½-9 mm. apart vertically and approximately 16-18 mm. apart horizontally. The horizontal distance being calculated from the measurements of the left and right margins of a number of blocks.

"*The Characteristic of the Standard Block of 4.* (Refer Figure 2.)



Figure 2. The standard block of 4 enlarged to show the characteristics of the separate clichés.

"The characteristics described are all taken from the shading of the left vertical label of each stamp. There are others, but those given should be sufficient for identification. They are common to all the three blocks in the vertical strip and to all other blocks examined.

No. 1 Top shading:—The alignment of the lower ends of the lines slopes downwards from the left to the right. The innermost line projects downwards ½ mm.
Bottom shading:—The two innermost lines project upwards ½ mm.

No. 2 Top shading:—The innermost line projects downwards ½ mm.
Bottom shading:—The outermost and the innermost lines project ½ mm. upwards.

No. 3 Top shading:—The innermost line projects downwards ¾ mm.
Bottom shading:—The innermost line projects upwards ½ mm.

No. 4 Top shading:—The two outermost lines project downwards slightly and the two innermost lines project downwards ½ mm.
Bottom shading:—The innermost line projects upwards ½ mm."

Mr. Congreve gives some further information on the identification of the single blocks within the strips of three vertical blocks of 4. I am not quoting these as they have very little bearing on the development of my thesis.

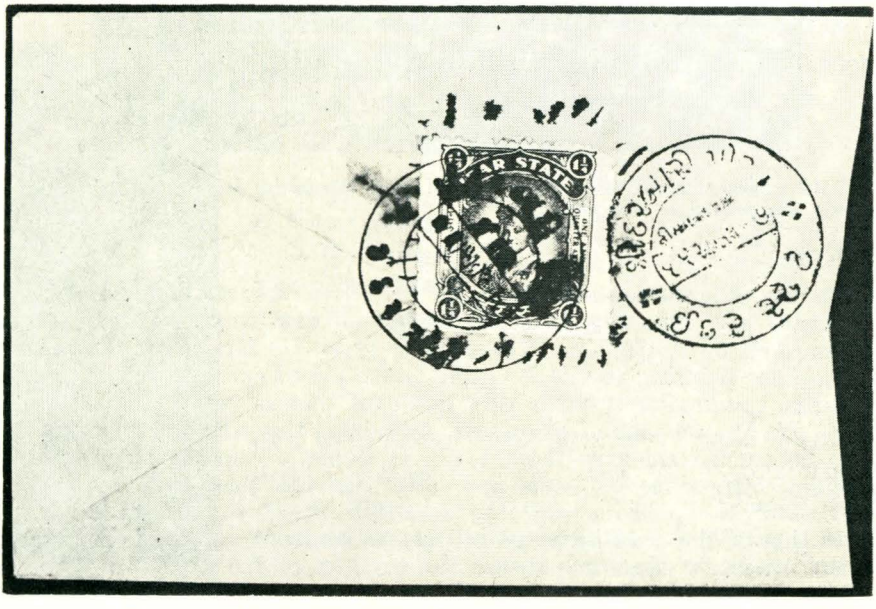


Figure 4. The cover showing the stamp tied with cancellations.



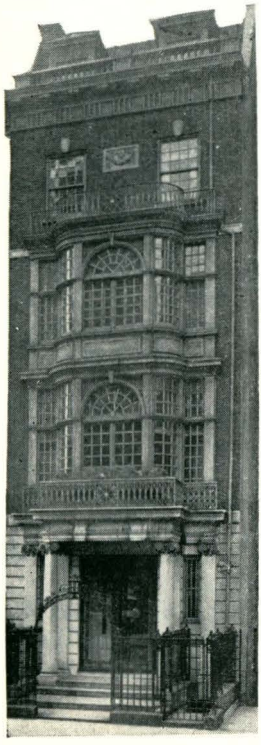
Figure 3. An unsevered block showing two vertical pairs tête-bêche proving that more than one vertical strip was printed at one time.

From the information contained in the above, several deductions can be made. There are definitely three printings of this stamp. The colors are easily separated by inspection. The criteria given by Mr. Congreve as to the condition of the printing clichés is visible to the naked eye. If this stamp were a clandestine production it seems very doubtful that so many printings would be made. If, for the sake of argument, we accept this, the stamp would seem to me to be much commoner than it is. It is not a common stamp. In the twenty-eight years since its issuance I have seen less than twenty-five copies. The format of the printing and the arrangement of the blocks being very similar to that of the 1944 issue, as well as the similarity of the paper and the perforation, point to the stamp being the product of the same printer as the 1944 series, P. G. Mehta and Co. of Himmatnagar. While Mr. Congreve and Mr. Stoney had seen only vertical strips of three blocks of 4, I have acquired a piece which points to the existence of a larger sheet containing at least two vertical strips. This is a block of 4 with wide spacing between the two vertical pairs and arranged tête-bêche. All this evidence points to the stamps having been printed by the State printing contractor. (Refer Figure 3.)

The fact that there were no used copies known until recently was bothersome. But it is a fact that used examples of Idar stamps of the earlier issues are scarce. I have seen very few and only one or two covers. Recently I came upon some used examples and a postally used cover. (Refer Figure 4.) The single examples were cancelled with a circular mark which was illegible to me. The cancellation on the cover is little better, but I can find no fault with it. I will leave it my Indian confreres to decipher the wording.

The evidence as presented appears to contradict the statement in the catalogue. It would seem to be an erroneous statement that these stamps were not an official issue. Until the discovery of used examples, the worst that could be inferred was that they had been prepared for issue, but that the State postal service was closed before they could be placed in use. With the existance of used examples, this thesis was more or less disproved. Of course, there still exists a possibility that my cover and the used examples were cancelled by favor. However, my experience with such items originating in other Indian states and in other countries as well, has been that the cancellations were carefully applied and were usually quite clear and readable. This is definitely not case with these. Therefore, I am inclined to rule out this possibility.

The sum total of my deductions is that the 1¼ annas stamp of Idar was a genuinely issued stamp and definitely deserves to be included in the postage stamp catalogues. Of such bits and pieces is the sum of philatelic knowledge composed.



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Haiti: The 'Liberty Heads'

A Re-assessment of the Technical Background:

New Facts and Findings

By J. R. W. Purves, F.R.P.S.L.

(Continued from Page 293)

PART 8

Appendix A: The Imperforates

Plate 1 sheet: The constant 'secondary' characteristics:

No. 1: (a) Thickening in colored line under 'E D' and 'D H' respectively; (b) thickening (to a point) of both top and right frames at N.E. corners; (c) a slight double-striking of the 'CT' (note top and lower right of the 'T') in the right hand 'CENT'; (d) slight breaks in left frame, one about 2 mms. down from N.W. corner and the other N.W. of 'C' of 'CENTS' respectively; (e) color across the curve to the right of the top of the 'T' in the right 'CENT'.

No. 2: (a) Extra color under the stop after the left hand 'CENT'; (b) a swelling in the base frame under the right of the 'N' of the same 'CENT'; (c) a swelling on top frame just inside N.W. corner; (d) a small excrescence on the left frame line opposite the first 'E' of 'REPUBLIQUE'; (e) (depending on the inking being heavy enough) a spot of color to the left of the 'D'.

No. 3: (a) Extra color over the white circle line over the right of the 'Q'. This color and a curved white flaw obscures most of the leaf over the 'IQ'; (b) two small colored excrescences on left frame opposite 'PO'; (c) a swelling on inside of right frame just over 2 mms. down from N.E. corner and a color line across the white another 2 mms further down from this swelling.

No. 4: Is difficult of identification and best established by elimination. Shows (a) a short diagonal line of color inside the N.W. portion of the value tablet; (b) later-on 3c, 5c and 7c only (not on 1c, 2c and 20c) shows a white flaw eliminating the shading lines at the S.W. corner of the neck and (on all values) a damaged tablet covering most of the left side of the tablet.

Note: This evidence makes it clear that the 2c was printed next after the 1c and 20c.

No. 5: Hard to identify save by color-line flaws in value tablet. (a) Both frames are thickened at N.W. corner which points outwards; (b) usually shows a color dot in lower margin to S.E. of S.E. corner.

No. 6: (a) Base frame hollowed out under the 'NT' of the left hand 'CENT'; (b) color joins top of 'Q' to colored circle line above; (c) a flawed area to the left of the 'P' of the left hand 'POSTE'. This shows a spot of color on the inner left edge, surrounded by more or less white, according to the 'make-ready' employed. (d) a 'damaged tablet' flaw (an inner dent) in the left side, rather above the middle.



Figure 28. Left half of sheet of 50 of 2 centimes imperforate, being positions 1-5, 11-15, 21-25, 31-35, and 41-45.

No. 7: (a) Swellings in colored circle line under 'PU' and 'UB' respectively and also under the 'E D'; (b) left frame thicker and slopes outwards at N.W. corner; (c) base frame thickened at S.W. corner.

No. 8: (a) Thickened circle line under 'E D'; (b) a tiny nick in the inside of the left frame about 1.5 mms. down from N. W. corner.

No. 9: Difficult save for a prominent top colored line in the value tablet, the right half of which has a distinct curve. Also shows (a) top frame thicker and points outwards at N.E. corner.

No. 10: (a) Inner colored circle line thickened under 'E D'; (b) color to left of 'C' of right hand 'CENT', just below its middle; (c) color across lines under the 'T' of left 'CENT'; (d) shallow break or dent in base frame near S.E. corner.



Figure 29. Right half of sheet of 50 of 2 centimes imperforate, except positions 6 and 16 which are illustrated by two of the 7 centimes denomination. Positions thus are 6-10, 16-20, 26-30, 36-40, and 46-50.

No. 11: (a) Color excrescence on inner left edge just down from its N.W. corner; (b)a smaller exprescence on inside of top frame over the 'I'.

No. 12: (a) Line of color resting on left frame at middle; (b) color across white circle line under right of 'P' of 'REPUBLIQUE'; (c) shallow dent (and later breaks) in left frame about 3.5 mms. down from N.W. corner; (d) prominent color line flaw at base of tablet.

No. 13: Rather hard to identify. (a) Except in the 1c and 20c, shows a white flaw in the neck, just in from left centre; (b) a color dot in lower margin, S.E. of S.E. corner. (a) is obscured by inking in the 3c. In the 1c and 20c most of the right frame of the tablet of value is missing.

No. 14: (a) Colored swelling at N.W. corner; (b) the same dot in the S.W. margin as is referred to in 13(b) above.

No. 15: (a) A dot of color to the immediate right of the base frame at its S.E. corner; (b) base frame swollen at S.W. corner, which is rather blunt; (c) right frame swollen opposite 'HA'.

No. 16: (a) Color across white circle line under left of 'S' of right hand 'POSTE'; (b) color across lines under left of 'C' of right hand 'CENT'. In the more lightly printed stamps (1c and 20c) the N.W. corner is very weak and shows practically no frames in that area.

No. 17: (a) Top frame is thickened over 'BL' and there is a dot of color just inside the N.W. corner; (b) left frame turns inwards at S.W. corner and the base frame is dented under the 'C' and 'E' of the left 'CENT'.

No. 18: (a) Color on S.E. of stop of right hand 'CENT' and on curve to immediate right of this color; (b) stop after left hand 'CENT' prolonged in a south-east direction to the frame of the tablet; (c) a small point (excrescence) of color on right frame about 3.5 mms. down from N.E. corner; (d) lower half of left frame of tablet is very thick.

No. 19: (a) Patches of color immediately under the 'CE' of the left hand 'CENT'; (b) left frame under N.W. corner irregular by reason of small dents, with a color-spot in the middle.

No. 20: Rather hard to identify. Has (a) a color spot in the left margin fairly close to the frame and just above the middle; (b) a break in the top frame; (c) a break in the top frame close to the N.E. corner, sometimes obscured by ink.

No. 21: (a) Swellings in colored circle line under 'UB' and 'E D' respectively; (b) double-strike, to south, of frames at south-west corner; (c) base frame thickened under 'NT' of left hand 'CENT'; (d) breaks in both frames at N.E. corner (obscured by ink in 2c and 3c values).

No. 22: (a) Marked break in base frame under right of 'N' of left hand 'CENT'; (b) extra color patch on base of chin, just to left of junction with neck. Otherwise very normal.

No. 23: (a) A prominent oval shaped patch of color under the 'T' of the left hand 'CENT'; (b) colored swellings in inner circle line under 'UB', 'BL' and 'E D', respectively.

No. 24: (a) A spot of color, with a color dash underneath, fairly close up in the left margin, opposite the 'R'; (b) breaks in left frame, 1.5 to 2 mms. up from S.W. corner; (c) inner line over right hand 'CENT' noticeably thicker in various parts.

No. 25: (a) Swellings in colored circle line under 'QU' and 'E D' respectively; (b) vertical dash of color in the left margin outside the S.W. corner.

No. 26: (a) Extra color patches *under* middle of first 'E' of 'REPUBLIQUE', right of 'U', right of 'L' and all letters of 'HAITI' respectively, also *over* letters 'HAITI'; also (b) under and over letter 'P' and under left and to right of centre of letter 'E' of right hand 'POSTE' respectively. All this extra color is almost certainly the result of 'double-striking'.

No. 27: (a) Top frame has swelling at N.E. corner, which is rather blunt; (b) color on white curve to right of stop after right hand 'CENT', also across lines under (and slightly to left of) 'C' and under 'NT' of right hand 'CENT' respectively.

No. 28: (a) Base frame thicker from under left hand 'C' to S.W. corner; (b) in all values but 1c and 20c shows a damaged left frame of tablet (dent) rather under its middle; (c) has a prominent 'color line' variety at top of tablet, curving inwards along left half; (d) color across lines over 'C' of left hand 'CENT'.

No. 29: (a) Color covers whole of top of right hand scroll; (b) on all values except the 1c and ?20c there is a white flaw going through the left hand scroll just below its middle; (c) colored circle line a little thicker under the 'E D'.

No. 30: (a) Swellings and dents in left frame at N.W. corner, extending over about 1.5 mms.; (b) slight swelling in base frame under 'N' of left hand 'CENT'; (c) in the 2c, 3c, 5c and 7c, (but not in the 1c and 20c) there is a color dot in the left margin just outside the N.W. corner.

No. 31: (a) Break in right frame at middle, with a colored spot at the top of the break and a second spot to its immediate left; (b) colored circle line slightly swollen under 'E D' and 'DH' respectively; (c) top frame slightly swollen (upwards) over 'IQ'.

No. 32: (a) Extra color on middle of back of last 'E' of 'REPUBLIQUE' and on top left of 'D'; (b) shallow dent in left frame to left of top two-thirds of cannon-balls at left; (c) swellings in colored circle line at left over 'R', 'P' and 'OS' respectively; (d) vertical color line in left margin, just outside left frame at S.W. corner.

No. 33: (a) Both top and side frames are thicker and point outwards at N.W. and N.E. corners respectively; (b) dot of color in base margin to S.W. of S.W. corner; (c) traces of double-striking on the top right of the 'T' of the right hand 'CENT'.

No. 34: (a) Base frame is swollen at S.W. corner; (b) color across lines under 'EN' and 'NT' respectively of right hand 'CENT'; (c) tiny dot of color in margin under S.W. corner.

No. 35: (a) Extra color on right frame at middle, usually with a break at its top end; (b) two breaks in the left frame (with extra color at their top), about 4 mms. up from S.W. corner; (c) a swelling in the colored circle line under the 'E D'.

No. 36: (a) Colored circle line swollen under 'E D'; (b) a colored spike projecting upwards from upper line under right of 'C' of left hand 'CENT'; (c) both frame thicker at N.W. and S.E. corners respectively, in both cases pointing outwards. Save in 1c and 20c shows a dot of color S.E. of the S.E. corner.

No. 37: (a) Thickening in right frame opposite the 'STE' (covers half the 'S' and half the 'E') and a colored excrescence to the left of and just under the top of the thickening; (b) another thickening in the right frame to the right of the 'AI' of 'HAITI'; (c) base frame line thicker (and more "wobbly") from the right of the value tablet as far as the 'N' of the right hand 'CENT'.

No. 38: (a) A white flaw ensures that left half of 'Q' is practically missing; (b) dent in left side of value tablet opposite top of left hand 'T'; (c) a small color excrescence on inside of right frame, rather over 1 mm. up from S.E. corner.

No. 39: (a) Two swellings in left frame opopsite 'EP' of 'REPUBLIQUE'; (b) color on top of left stroke of 'H'; (c) colored spike on base of the two lines under the right hand 'CENT', under and slightly to the left of the 'C'.

No. 40: (a) Dot of color in base margin to S.W. of S.W. corner; (b) N.E. corner rather rounded; (c) top frame raised for about 2.5 mms. at N.E. corner.

No. 41: (a) Extra color along white circle line under letters 'PUBLI' and under 'E D'; (b) dent (with color spot in middle) in left frame, about 5 mms. up from S.W. corner; (c) extra color under right of 'P' of right hand 'POSTE'; (d) various weaknesses in right frame.

No. 42: (a) Lower part of left frame markedly turned in at S.W. corner; (b) outer of the two lines under the 'CE' of the left hand 'CENT' is rather weak; (c) N.W. corner points outwards.

No. 43: (a) Short vertical colored line juts oustide right frame, opposite 'TI'; (b) base frame swollen (downwards) just inside S.W. corner.

No. 44: (a) Colored circle line slightly swollen under 'E D'; (b) thickened top right of 'T' of right hand 'CENT' and swelling on base of line above, over the right of the 'T'.

No. 45: (a) Color on white circle line over 'D'; (b) two dots of color in right margin, fairly close to right frame and just above middle; (c) N.E. corner points outwards; (d) white patches on the 'N' of the left hand 'CENT'.

No. 46: (a) Spot of color just outside (to the immediate N.E.) of the N.E. corner; (b) a blob of color (inside a white area) to the left of the top left of the 'R'.

No. 47: (a) Top of base frame hollowed out under 'EN' (as far as the left half of this 'N') of the left hand 'CENT', the flawing continuing into the lines under the 'CENT'; (b) N.E. corner points outwards.

No. 48: (a) Left frame at N.W. corner is slightly swollen outwards and there is a break immediately below. Otherwise the 'colored line' flaws in the tablet of value are characteristic.

No. 49: One of the most interesting varieties and the best of the 'double-strikes'. (a) This affects the 'S' and 'T' of the right hand 'POSTE', the 'T' of 'CENT' below and practically the whole area below the 'CENT'; (b) color over white circle line over 'LI', 'Q' and 'E D' respectively, and under 'BL'.

No. 50: (a) Colored circle line thickened under 'PU' and 'E D' respectively; (b) patch of color across white circle line over 'D'; (c) a white flaw hollowing out top of base frame under 'N' of right hand 'CENT'; (d) top left serif to the 'I' of 'REPUBLIQUE' practically missing.

APPENDIX B

PERIODS OF USE OF THE PERFORATED STAMPS PRINTED FROM PLATES 2,3 AND ALSO OF THE "RE-ENGRAVED" STAMPS

VALUE	PRESENT DESCRIPTION	EARLY DATES		LATE DATES		APPROXIMATE PERIOD OF USE	HAUSBURG DESCRIPTION
	PLATE 2	H	P	H	P		
1C	FIRST PRINTING	29·12·83	23·2·84	29·8·86	—	ABOUT 2 YEARS RE-ENGRAVED 1C ISSUED FEB.'86	PLATE 1
1C	SECOND PRINTING	18·6·84	5·8·84	– ·8·86	—		PLATE 2
2C	FIRST PRINTING	—·2·83	9·3·83	19·12·83	20·1·84	1 YEAR	PLATE 1
2C	SECOND PRINTING	—·2·84	—·4·84	—·2·85	16·1·85	1 YEAR	PLATE 1a
3C	FIRST PRINTING	—·11·83	8·9·83+	9·8·85	Dates in 1887	2 YEARS	PLATE 1
3C	SECOND PRINTING	1·9·85	14·12·85	6·8·87	16·8·87	2 YEARS	PLATE 2
5C	FIRST PRINTING	5·8·82	21·8·82	17·10·83	8·11·83	1¼ YEARS	PLATE 1
5C	SECOND PRINTING	8·2·84	3·12·83+	24·7·85	29·9·85	1½ YEARS	PLATE 2
7C	FIRST PRINTING	13·4·86	5·6·86	—·11·89	20·4·89	4 YEARS	PLATE 1
7C	SECOND PRINTING	22·12·85*	22·12·85	8·5·90	10·4·90		PLATE 2
20C	ONLY PLATE 2 PRINTING	26·4·84	31·5·84	23·8·87	DATES IN 91, 92, 93	5 YEARS + (SEE PL. 3)	PLATE 2
	PLATE 3						
2C	PLATE 3	9·5·85	26·3·85+	16·7·86	5·8·86	1¼ YEARS	PLATE 3
5C	PLATE 3	17·8·85	1·9·85	27·3·87	17·1·87	1½ YEARS	PLATE 3
20C	PLATE 3	27·4·86	—·4·88	—·1·95	—·4·95	5 YEARS + (SEE PL. 2)	PLATE 3
1C	RE-ENGRAVED TYPE 1	11·3·86	10·2·86+	The President Salomon types of these values were issued in Oct. 1887		1 YEAR	RE-ENGRAVED
2C	RE-ENGRAVED TYPE 1	21·7·86	10·4·86+			1 YEAR	RE-ENGRAVED
5C	RE-ENGRAVED TYPE 2	26·4·87	24·3·87+			1 YEAR	RE-ENGRAVED

* There is no doubt in this case the later printing was the first to be issued

\+ Indicates new early date.

Appendix C

The Perforated Stamps: A tabulation of the material in the writer's collection.

	Totals	*Mint*	*Used*	*Multiples*
Plate 2: First printings of values to 7c.				
1c	129	101	28	Include mint block of 46.
2c	104	80	24	Include mint blocks of 20(2), 15, 10.
3c	127	83	44	Include mint blocks of 45, 25, 6.
5c	47	5	42	Include 5 used pairs.
7c	93	7	86	Include one mint and four used pairs.
				Total this section: 500
Plate 2: Second printings of all values to 7c and first printing of 20c				
1c	174	152	22	Include 2 mint sheets of 50 (10 x 5).
2c	80	58	22	Include mint blocks of 26, 20, 11.
3c	63	8	55	
5c	98	39	59	Include mint block of 8.
7c	105	50	55	Include mint blocks of 20, 11, 9.
20c	86	51	35	Include mint block of 36.
				Total this section: 606
Plate 3 printings				
2c	72	19	53	Include mint blocks of 9 and 6, used block of 4 and strip of 4.
5c	99	15	84	Include mint blocks of 9 and 4 and used block of 4.
20c	192	44	148	Include mint block of 39 and used blocks of 15,12, 6(2), etc., etc.
				Total this section: 363
The "re-engraved" Designs				
1c	155	78	77	Include one complete mint sheet of 50 (10 x 5).
2c	67	5	62	Include two strips of 3, and 4 pairs, all *used.*
5c	180	20	160	Include blocks of 10, 4 (mint), strips of 5, 4, 3 (mint or used) and numerous pairs.
				Total this section: 402
Grand Totals:	1871	815	1056	

NOTES ON THE PRECEDING TABULATION

Granted that these represent the experience of only one collector and that the number of mint sheets and blocks in the collection (by reason of the concentration on the acquisition of most of the Abbott holding) is disproportionate, there are two useful points that can be made:-

Scarcity (or rarity) of certain mint stamps, particularly in the form of multiples. It seems clear that the 5c and 7c first printings — the 3c second printing — and the 2c "re-engraved" all stand out in this regard. That is, unless other collectors have been much luckier than I have been.

A 'clean' issue: Allowing for the Abott "disproportion" the numbers acquired of *used* stamps (none of them 'C.T.O.'!) indicate a most un-Seebeckian background. Six years before Seebeck entered the picture collectors *were* catered for in a *modest* way but not by the issuing Post Office concerned. It was left entirely to dealers to import sufficient mint quantities to satisfy their clients. These, even in 1881, were relatively small.

Appendix D

The Perforated Stamps: Plate 2 Sheets

List of the constant 'secondary' abnormalities found (first of the 'damaged tablet' varieties — third listing — and then of the other classes of variety — fourth listing — according to their sheet positions).

These listing have been prepared with a good deal of care. Before using them — or at any rate using them to the best advantage — the following notes should be read and absorbed.

'Platers' now have *four* sources of check listings for Plate 2 viz: those for the *'primary'* characteristics of the '5 group', the *'Primary'* characteristics of the '25 group', the *'secondary'* 'damaged tablet' varieties, and the other 'secondary' varieties respectively. It is suggested that they be *used* in precisely that order.

Studying the '5 group' peculiarities should quickly establish any one stamp as belonging to one of *two* particular vertical rows of five in the sheet. Then using the '25 group' peculiarities should establish the greater proportion of single stamps as belonging to one of *two* sheet positions. Further reference to the 'damaged tablets' list and to the fourth listing should establish, beyond question, *which* of those two sheet positions is concerned. Any pair, strip or block should present much less difficulty.

There is another phenomenon also worth a note here. In the imperforates we observed the differing printing effects of different 'make-readies'. We find the same thing here again. Many of the 'secondary' features described are extra color near letters etc. Most of these features almost certainly emanate from a (comparatively light) *'double-striking'* of the 'master' when stamping the mould of 25 concerned. Only such colored features are described in the fourth listing as are found on *all* printings of *all* values. But in certain cases (e.g. two of the 5c printings) where a *heavier* 'make-ready' was used many *additional* colored features show up which — *for that value* — are constant. Extra circle lines, for instance, frequently appear and other colored markings which are not included in the fourth listing as they do not show up in all values. These facts — as well as the notable 'double-strike' varieties always found on Nos. 25, 38 and 46 in the sheet — leave little doubt that most of this extra constant color can *only* emanate from a 'double-striking' of the nature indicated.

For the printings in which the varieties described for Nos. 12, 32 and 43 are found consult the Plate 2 Tabulation in the main section of this work.

Sheet positions *not* described in the fourth listing are 2, 10, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34, 35, 42, 47, 48, 49, 50. Of these Nos. 24, 34, 47 and 49 show 'damaged tablet' varieties (see third listing and Tabulation in main section). Nos. 14, 19, 34, 42, 48 and 50 all show easily recognisable 'primary' varieties (see listing of '25' groups in main section) and can be identified, if so required, by a process of elimination.

That leaves only 2, 10 and 29. These can be identified according to their '5 group' characteristics and then eliminated by reference to the characteristics of the other members of that same unit in the '5 group'.

It should also be added that the constant *'colored line'* varieties found across the top and/or the bottom of the value tablets have *not* been included in any listing. They are very useful as an additional check in difficult cases but are themselves well nigh impossible of description in words. The third and fourth listings now follow.

Plate 2 printings

Third listing: Descriptions of the main *'damaged tablet'* varieties according to their positions in the sheet of 50.
(*Note:* The stages at which these occur and the printings on which they are found are set out in the Tabulation. The expression 'frame' in the description refers *only* to the frame of the value tablet. The descriptions (i) and (ii) — where they occur — denote that the damage occurred at *different* stages.)

1: (i) A small nick on inside of left frame, just above middle;
(ii) In addition to (i) shows two outward bulges in lower half of right frame.

3: (i) Shows a clear dent in the left frame line, opposite the 'R'. This is not a 'damaged tablet' variety but has proved important in confirming the order of the early printings.
(ii) Shows, in addition to (i), a slight bulge outwards in the lower portion of the right frame.

4: Rather minor. Shows slight damage to the right frame, to the left of the top of the right hand 'C'.

6: Nick on inside of right frame near top, opposite top half of 'P'.

7: Outward bulge in left frame at middle.

8: Nick on inside of right frame near top, very similar to (but not quite so long) as the nick in 6 above.

15: (i) two small but sharp nicks on the top inside of the right frame, opposite the top half of the 'P'.
(ii) A marked outwards bulge of the right frame, going downwards from opposite the middle of the right hand 'C'. This resembles the damage in 24 (q.v.).

16: Small outward bulges in left frame opposite base of 'E' of left hand 'POSTE' and top of (is just under) 'T' of left hand 'CENT' respectively.

17: This was a variety recognised by Moens and illustrates in the "Stanley Gibbons Monthly" article of 1899 already mentioned.
(i) Shows a rather sharp outward bulge in left frame, at middle — with other damage (longer and shallower) along top left side.
(ii) In addition to (i) shows a *second* prominent bulge *below* the first.

18: Shows two small outward bulges in lower half of right frame. Also a slight outward bulge in left frame opposite the middle of the 'T', and another just above the middle of the left frame.

20: Two outward bulges in right frame opposite the 'C'.
24: A longish and prominent outward bulge in right frame opposite the 'C'. Resembles 15(ii) above but does not go so low down.
29: Slight. Small bulge in left frame to the immediate N.E. of the stop.
34: Slight. A nick on the inside of the left frame to the right of the stop.
35: A slight shallow outward bulge in the right frame just above its middle. Also a nick in the left frame, just under its top, which breaks the right side of the scroll.
38: A longish, rather shallow outward bulge of the right frame at its middle. A nick on the inside of the right frame near its top, opposite the top half of the 'P' of 'POSTE'.
39: A break in the left frame, to the right of the top of the 'T'.
45: A marked break in the right half of the base of the shield (also described elsewhere). Is not included in the Tabulation since it is found in *all* Plate 2 printings.
46: (i) South-west corner of shield bulges slightly outward.
(ii) In addition to (i) there are two outward bulges in right frame, at middle and just below middle respectively.
47: Marked outward of right frame at its middle.
49: A rather shallow outward bulge of right frame just above its middle. Also, in left frame, a slighter distortion to the right of the top of the 'T'.

The Plate 2 sheets

Fourth listing: A list of the constant 'secondary' abnormalities — *exclusive* of the 'damaged tablet' varieties described in the third listing.

1: A small 'kink' on the inside of the left frame-line to the left of (and rather under) the base of the left hand cannon balls.
3: A dent in left frame line to left of 'R'. Not found until fifth printing (first 5c) — see Tabulation.
4: A dent on break in left frame line at top left corner. Does not occur in first 1c printing.
5: A nick or break in base frame line, about 1.5 mms. in from south-west corner. Not found in first 1c and 3c printings.
6: A marked outwards bulge in the base frame line under the left half of the value tablet.
7: Color on white circle line over first 'I' of 'HAITI'.
8: Two color patches on white circle line over right half of first 'U' of 'REPUBLIQUE'.
9: Some extra diagonal color to immediate S.E. of the 'T' of the left hand 'CENT' (goes through base of stop) and also on the horizontal white over the left of the same letter.
11: Color on white circle line under the middle of the second 'U' of 'REPUBLIQUE'.
12: A semi-diagonal white flaw (quite prominent) in the solid color over the right hand cannon balls. Not found in the first 1c and first 3c printings (see Tabulation). It is rather surprising that this flaw seems to have escaped Hausburg's notice.
13: Two color patches on white circle line over the middle of the 'B', also similar color over the right end of the 'D'.
15: Two color patches over the 'S' (and slightly to its right) respectively of the left hand 'POSTE'. Also color across the thin lines over the middle of the 'E' of the left hand 'CENT'.

16: Small color excrescences on top of the right of the 'T' and of the middle of the 'E' of the right hand 'POSTE'.

17: Marked. All but a small top section of the lower middle cannon ball in the heap on the right is totally obscured by color.

18: Shows (a) a colored line running vertically through the last 'E' of 'REPUBLIQUE' and another, not so clear, over the right end of the 'Q'; (b) color on the white circle line over the 'T' and 'E' respectively of the right hand 'POSTE'.

20: Shows (a) color over right end of 'E' of left hand 'POSTE'; (b) a break in middle of right frame line, to the right of second 'I' of 'HAITI'; (b) is sometimes obscured in more heavily inked copies.

21: A small 'kink' on inner side of left frame line opposite 'TE'.

22: Left stroke of 'N' of right hand 'CENT' is club-footed. This peculiarity does not appear in the first 1c and 3c printings.

23: A thin line of color goes past and over the right side of the last 'E' of 'REPUBLIQUE'.

25: Shows (a) a diagonal line of color across the top horizontal white over the 'IQ;' (b) thin color lines through the top left of the 'LI' and color under the white circle line under the 'L, I, Q,' etc.; (c) two diagonal lines of color across vertical white to right of 'ITI'; (d) color across white circle line over 'ITI' and under 'OSTE' of right 'POSTE'.
Is, with 38 and 46, the best of the 'double-strike varieties in the Plate 2 sheet.

26: Extra color (lines etc.) under right 'PO', one going diagonally into the base of the 'O' and another through the following 'S'.

27: Shows (a) a color excrescence on the inside of the left frame line, opposite the 'TE'; (b) color across the white circle line, over and under the 'P' respectively, of the left hand 'POSTE'.

28: Shows (a) a white horizontal line going through the top edge of the solid color over the 'UE'; (b) extra vertical color jutting downwards from middle base of left hand 'C'; (c) color spot on inside of left frame line opposite top of 'B'.

30: Color under and also immediately to right of 'P' of right hand 'POSTE'.

31: Left frame line dented in at top left corner. This flaw does not appear in the first 1c and first 3c printings.

32: Has (a) the left quarter of the base of the value tablet missing; (b) damaged S.E. corner of value tablet. The (a) flaw is not found in the first 1c printing, the first 3c printing and the first 2c printing. The (b) flaw also does not appear in these printings but both do appear in the first 7c printing. (See Tabulation).

33: A spot of color to the immediate right of the top of the 'T' of the right hand 'CENT'.

36: A color swelling in the right side of the value tablet, to the left of the top of the 'C'. Not found in the first 1c printing.

37: Shows (a) color on white circle line under right end of last 'E' of 'REPUBLIQUE'; (b) color inside last 'U', just below centre right.

38: Extra color, lines etc. through and under letters of right hand 'POSTE' — strongest feature is a semi-diagonal colored line under the 'E'. Is almost certainly — like 25 and 46 — the result of 'double-striking'.

39: Shows (a) extra color on white circle line under 'BLIQUE'; (b) downwards curl of color over left 'C' and also color over 'T' of same word.

40: A patch of color to the immediate left of (and rather under) the top of the 'C' of the right hand 'CENT'. This abnormality is not found in the first 1c and the first 3c printings.

41: A break in the frame lines in the lower left corner. This corner is rather elongated to the left.

43: A horizontal white flaw running into the middle of the base of the neck (see Tabulation). This flaw does not appear in the first 1c and first 3c printings.

44: Left hand 'C' resembles a 'G', by reason of a color swelling at its lower right.

45: Shows (a) the right third of the base of the value tablet missing; (b) color over right hand 'P' etc.

46: Marked extra color (clearly doubling), all along white circle line under 'D' HAI'. Another 'double-strike' variety — see also under 25 and 38.

47: Outer left frame thinned at S.W. corner; middle of base frame swollen outwards (downwards). Later printings (see Tabulation) show a prominent dent on inside of middle of right side of value tablet. Sometimes color inside base of final 'E' of 'REPUBLIQUE'.

48: In more heavily inked copies base frame at S.W. corner is extended to the left. Otherwise this is a fairly normal stamp.

49: Dent or break in base frame under left hand 'T'. In later printings (see Tabulation) shows marked dents on inside of right frame of value tablet.

50: Shows same marked 'primary' flaws as 45 but the break in the right half of the base of the value tablet is not so marked and is sometimes almost obscured by the inking. Shows a small thinning in the right frame opposite the 'IT'.

Appendix E

Plate 3

The characteristics of the 50 sheet positions.

(Note: a list of the 'primary' features of the 25 group — used for *both* Plate 2 and Plate 3 — has been given in the main body of this work.)

1: *Primary:* See under No. 1 of the 5 group and No. 1 of the 25 group.
Secondary: In the 2c value (? the 5c value) there is a patch of color in the top of the head under the 'E D.' It is *not* found in the 20c and is probably the result of an ink clog.

2: *Primary:* See under No. 2 of the 5 group.
Secondary: (a) a small horizontal white flaw on the right end of the top portion of the right hand flag; (b) top half of left side of value tablet missing and damaged.

3: *Primary:* See under No. 3 of the 5 group.
Secondary: (a) a marked break in the top portion of the stem of the 'L' just below its top (noted by Hausburg); (b) color on top of middle of 'D'.

4: *Primary:* See under No. 4 of the 25 group.
Secondary: (a) a small dent in top frame over level of right of 'H'; (b) more color than normal in top left corner. Both (a) and (b) are really 'primary' flaws additional to those previously described.

5: *Primary:* See under No. 5 of the 5 group.
Secondary: A thickening of the right frame-line opposite the 'E' of the right hand 'POSTE'.

6: *Primary:* See under No. 1 of the 5 group and No. 1 of the 25 group.
Secondary: Swelling in middle of top white of value tablet.

7: *Primary:* See under No. 2 of the 5 group.
Secondary: (a) breaks in the thin circle line over the 'E' of the right hand 'POSTE' and under the right end of the second 'I' of 'HAITI' respectively; (b) this 'I' has a small white diagonal cut flaw over its top and an extra patch of color on its left base.

8: *Primary:* See under No. 3 of the 5 group.
Secondary: In the 20c shows color (? ink clog) across the white circle line under the 'HA'.

9: *Primary:* See under No. 4 of the 25 group. See also under (a) and (b) of 4 above.
Secondary: A vertical hair-line starting under the right of the 'T' of the right hand 'CENT' and going upwards (nearly vertically) through the right edge of the cannon-balls.

10: *Primary:* See under No. 5 of the 5 group.
Secondary: Break in top frame-line over 'H'.

11: *Primary:* See under No. 1 of the 5 group and No. 6 of the 25 group.
Secondary: (a) color across thin horizontal lines over 'C' of right hand 'CENT'; (b) in 2c and 5c a shallow dent in left frame to top left of right 'C'.

12: *Primary:* See under No. 2 of the 5 group. Both 12 and 17 show, in Plate 3 printings, the top left corner of the 'T' of the left hand 'CENT' broken off.
Secondary: Nil.

13: *Primary:* See under No. 3 of the 5 group and No. 8 of the 25 group.
Secondary: Whole of left frame of value tablet badly damaged with an extra patch of horizontal color under the left 'T'.

14: *Primary:* See under No. 9 of the 25 group.
Secondary: (a) in 20c there is a color spot (? ink clog) immediately under the lower left of the 'O' of the left hand 'POSTE'; (b) a slight thickening in left side of value tablet to right of stop.

15: *Primary:* See under No. 5 of the 5 group.
Secondary: (a) Swelling in top white of value tablet near left end; (b) in 2c and 5c shows whole of middle portion of right side of value tablet missing.

16: *Primary:* See under No. 1 in the 5 group.
Secondary: The right half of the top white is uneven and generally slopes downwards.

17: *Primary:* See under No. 2 in the 5 group. Also shows broken off top left portion of 'T' of left hand 'CENT'. (See also under 12).
Secondary: Shows (a) a bent-in lower left corner (noted by Hausburg). This was the top part of damage which also affected the top left part of the stamp below (No. 27); (b) a colored mark between the 'E' and the 'D'.

18: *Primary:* See under No. 3 in the 5 group and No. 8 in the 25 group.
Secondary: Nothing useful.

19: *Primary:* See under No. 9 of the 25 group.
Secondary: A big bulge in the top of the right frame of the value tablet (and a generally damaged top half of that frame). In the 2c and 5c *further* damage has occurred to this part including a sharply defined break in the middle of the original damage.

20: *Primary:* See under No. 5 of the 5 group.
Secondary: Top frame is a little wobbly over the 'IQ'. This does not show up very well in the 2c and 5c.

21: *Primary:* See under No. 1 of the 5 group and No. 11 of the 25 group.
Secondary: Lower frame bulges downwards under value tablet. This is a marked case though a number of stamps in the sheet show similar distortions.

22: *Primary:* See under No. 2 of the 5 group and No. 12 of the 25 group.
Secondary: (a) Shaved off left frame at top left corner, the top frame line in that area being much thicker than usual, particularly at its left extremity; (b) color close up in left margin just below first flaw.

23: *Primary:* See under No. 3 of the 5 group.
Secondary: Nothing useful.

24: *Primary:* See under No. 4 of the 5 group.
Secondary: Nothing useful, although the 20c shows a vertical stroke of color in the left margin to the N.W. of the 'C'. The 20c also has the top five-sixths of the right frame of the value tablet missing.

25: *Primary:* See under No. 5 of the 5 group.
Secondary: Color across the thin horizontal lines under the left end of the 'C' of the right hand 'CENT'.

26: *Primary:* See under No. 1 of the 5 group and No. 11 of the 25 group.
Secondary: (a) Stop after 'T' of left hand 'CENT' joined to left frame of value tablet, and there is a nick in the two thin horizontal lines, below this stop; (b) right quarter of top white frame is raised; (c) in the 2c and 5c shows additional damage to the top half of the right side of the value tablet.

27: *Primary:* See under No. 2 of the 5 group and No. 12 of the 25 group.
Secondary: (a) Mentioned by Hausburg. Extensive abnormality of left frame at top left corner (see also 17). The thick curved line replacing the damage probably represents a clumsy effort at repair; (b) in the 2c and 5c values there is a very prominent bulge of the middle portion of the left frame of the value tablet.

28: *Primary:* See under No. 3 of the 5 group.
Secondary: In the 2c and 5c values there is a break in the base frame-line just in from the lower left (S.W.) corner.

29: *Primary:* See under No. 4 of the 5 group.
Secondary: Nothing useful but in the 20c the top three-quarters of the right frame of the value tablet is missing.

30: *Primary:* See under No. 5 of the 5 group.
Secondary: Nothing useful. In the 20c there are two small colored excrescences under the left end of the second 'I' of 'HAITI'. (? Ink clogging).

31: *Primary:* See under No. 1 of the 5 group and No. 16 of the 25 group.
Secondary: (a) Color on top of left end of 'P' of REPUBLIQUE'; (b) damaged top half of right frame of value tablet, with a notable bulge where the right scroll has been damaged.

32: *Primary:* See under No. 2 of the 5 group and No. 17 of the 25 group.
Secondary: Base frame has a marked distortion downwards in its central portion, otherwise nothing useful.

33: *Primary:* See under No. 3 of the 5 group and No. 18 of the 25 group.
Secondary: Nothing useful in 2c and 5c but in the 20c the top five-sixths of the right frame of the value tablet missing.

34: *Primary:* See under No. 19 of the 25 group.
Secondary: Color patch across right scroll just below its top.

35: *Primary:* See under No. 5 of the 5 group and No. 20 of the 25 group.
Secondary: Nothing useful.

36: *Primary:* See under No. 1 of the 5 group and No. 16 of the 25 group.
Secondary: Color across white circle line under 'S' of left hand 'POSTE'. In 20c right frame of value tablet appears much thicker.

37: *Primary:* See under No. 2 of the 5 group and No. 17 of the 25 group.
Secondary: Right frame of value tablet (and 'C' to its right) much thicker than normal.

38: *Primary:* See under No. 3 of the 5 group and No. 18 of the 25 group.
Secondary: Nothing useful.

39: *Primary:* See under No. 19 of the 25 group.
Secondary: (a) slight swellings in top white of value tablet towards left end; (b) In 2c and 5c a break in left frame-line about 1.5 mms. down from N.W. corner and (c) in 20c right frame of value tablet is missing to left of most of the 'C'.

40: *Primary:* See under No. 5 of the 5 group and No. 20 of the 25 group.
Secondary: (a) flaw (a near break) in right frame-line opposite 'A' of 'HAITI'; (b) middle of same frame-line slightly distorted opposite second 'I'.

41: *Primary:* See under No. 1 of the 5 group and No. 21 of the 25 group.
Secondary: Practically the whole of the left frame of the value tablet is missing from just below the left stop, the damage sloping inwards towards the top.

42: *Primary:* See under No. 2 of the 5 group and No. 22 of the 25 group.
Secondary: Small outer dent in left frame of value tablet opposite top of left 'T'.

43: *Primary:* See under No. 3 of the 5 group and No. 23 of the 25 group.
Secondary: The left scroll is complete but shows a small swelling at its lower right. In 20c has top five-sixths (or therabouts) of right frame of value tablet missing.

44: *Primary:* See No. 4 of the 5 group.
Secondary: In 20c has (like 43) the top five-sixths of right frame of value tablet missing.

45: *Primary:* See under No. 5 of the group and No. 25 of the 25 group.
Secondary: Nothing useful, save distorted base (see note at end of this listing).

46: *Primary:* See under No. 1 of the 5 group and No. 21 of the 25 group.
Secondary: (a) right frame of value tablet is thicker than normal; (b) left half of top white of value tablet is higher than right.

47: *Primary:* See under No. 2 of the 5 group and No. 22 of the 25 group.
Secondary: (a) Top white of value tablet slopes upwards; (b) damage to right scroll (and right frame of value tablet) under top right corner.

48: *Primary:* See under No. 3 of the 5 group and No. 23 of the 25 group.
Secondary: (a) A slightly curved white flaw projecting to the right from the lower tip of the bust and (b) a swelling (dent) in the top white under the left of this flaw.

49: *Primary:* See No. 4 of the 5 group.
Secondary: In 20c has middle portion of right frame of value tablet weak or missing.

50: *Primary:* See under No. 5 of the 5 group and No. 25 of the 25 group.
Secondary: (a) Break in left frame-line just up from S.W. corner; (b) in 20c approximately the top five-sixths of the right frame of the value tablet is missing; (c) a swelling in base frame line at S.E. corner; (d) a shallow dent in base frame line under and to right of right side of value tablet.

More or less *marked distortions downwards of the base frame line* are found on Nos. 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 37, 40, 41, 42, 45, 48, 49 (14) in the sheet. There are, of course, other minor distortions of the same character, *but* for the positions quoted these distortions provide yet another useful plating check.

Missing frames to tablets of value are found as follows:-

Left side: No. 41, found in all three values.

Right side: Nos. 2, 24, 29, 43, 44, 48, 50 found *only* in 20c and not in other two values.

I would like, last, but far from least, to express my warm appreciation and thanks for the assistance that my friend Mr. F. B. Sellers, a fellow collector of Haiti, has lent to this project. He has, throughout, not only acted as an Editor, bringing valuable critical faculties to this task, but he has also lent me (or obtained the loan of) extra material which has enabled me to find various 'missing links' not present in my own holdings.

I am also indebted to an old friend and distinguished philatelist, the late Winthrop Boggs, for perusing the manuscript at an early stage and for offering some most helpful suggestions.

One is lucky to have such friends and if, in my turn, these studies have added to the zest of collectors of the old-timers of Haiti, I shall be amply rewarded.

THE END

The Clubhouse

The Meeting of October 3, 1973

FRANCE

A brief history of the stamps and cancellations from 1849-1876

Presented by J. H. Levett, F.R.P.S.L.



Introduction

The Postal Reform in France was finalized in 1848 after many years of frustrated effort, through a revolution which took place in the February of that year. Etienne Argo, an old republican, having been a leading agitator for this reform, became Director General of Posts.

On August 24th the National Assembly adopted and issued a decree to regularize postal rates. These became operative on January 1st 1849, the date coinciding with the first postage stamps.

Production of Stamps

Some mystery surrounds tentative negotiations which took place between the French authorities and Perkins Bacon. What did come to light was the quotation by Perkins Bacon was considered to be too high. The Government turned to the Paris Mint, where banknotes and coins were produced. Jean Jacques Barre, head engraver for the Mint, was approached to produce the stamps. Barre chose the Ceres head for the central design, which he had already used for a coin.

Barre moved Auguste Hulot from one of the departments at the Mint, to supervise stamp production; firstly as Assistant to the Engraver-General at the Mint from 1848 to 1860, and afterwards as Director of Production from 1860 to 1876.

The year 1876, which will conclude the text of this brief paper, is a landmark in French philately, as at that time the production moved from Hulot at the Mint. The stamp design had a complete change to the Peace and Commerce format, and the hideous large numeral lozenge was replaced by the neater circular date stamp.

Printing

The whole period covered by HULOT folowed a uniform pattern of production. Panes of 150 stamps (10 x 15) were made up from individual clichés. In principle two panes were joined together to make a single plate. However, sometimes only one pane was used for stamp production.

The 1849–1853 Issue

On January 1st 1849 the following two values were placed on sale:- 20 centimes and 1 franc.

20 centimes

This value exists in the following shades: (a) black on yellowish, (b) black on white, (c) grey-black, (d) black on chamois foncé (dark buff), (e) black on brownish.

1 franc

This value appeared firstly, as a vermillion shade, but the carmine-brown was also issued early in January.

The following shades exist: (a) bright vermilion, (b) vermilion, (c) pale red-orange, (d) bright red-brown, (e) carmine-brown.

With the new 40 centimes stamp being issued in an orange shade, a decree was made on December 1st 1849 announcing the change in color of this value from the vermilion shades to carmine, to avoid confusion with the new 40 centimes value for stamp.

Shades from December 1st, 1849 were as follows: (a) carmine, (b) deep carmine, (c) bright carmine, (d) carmine-rose, (e) cerise, (f) deep cerise, (g) grenat.

1850 Issues

40 centimes

This value was officially issued on February 3rd and exists in the following shades: (a) orange, (b) bright orange, (c) red-orange, (d) orange on straw.

Variety

A major retouch appears on positions 146 and 147. Two clichés of the 20 centimes were inserted into these positions in the right pane by error. The mistake was discovered, thus preventing an error of colour (20 centimes orange). The "2"s were removed and "4"s inserted. These "4"s have a longer oblique bar resulting in a sharper angle at the junction of the base line. Another method of identication is the shading above the mouth at its extreme right, a feature common to the 20 centimes but not to the 40 centimes.

Due to slight differences of the retouches it is possible under the magnifying glass to differentiate between No. 146 and No. 147.

Revision in Rates

During May 1850, the following changes were agreed to by the Government. INTERNAL LETTER RATE up to 7½ grams increased from 20 centimes to 25 centimes. (This became effective on July 1st).

INTERNAL TOWN RATE (except Paris) 10 centimes
PARIS FOR PARIS RATE 15 centimes
(This became effective on July 23rd)

25 centimes

This value replaced the 20 centimes black, on July 1st and exists in the following shades: (a) blue, (b) dull blue, (c) dark blue, (d) blue on yellowish, (e) royal blue, (f) milky blue.

15 centimes

The new value for the Paris rate was issued on July 23rd and exists in the following shades: (a) yellow green, (b) green, (c) dark green, (d) deep bottle green.

10 centimes

This value for internal town mail was issued on September* 12th and exists in the following shades: (a) yellow bistre, (b) bistre-brown, (c) greenish-bistre, (d) deep brown-olive, (e) greenish olive-brown, (f) reddish bistre.

20 centimes (BLUE)

It was originally intended to print the first 20 centimes in blue. However, when prepared it was found the ink could not be readily produced. As the black was more easily obtained, this color was chosen instead.

The blue stamps, although unissued, were not destroyed and a few escaped destruction when the rate was raised to 25 centimes, and found their way on to the stamp market.

Tête–Bêche

Much speculation has surrounded the existence of the reversed clichés of the first issue. The following table would seem to indicate method in their occurence, rather than carelessness in the insertion of the clichés. It has been suggested their appearance, numerically or otherwise, indicated the plate, which was devoid of any other form of identification.

20 centimes:-	PLATE 1	Three reversed clichés
	PLATE 2	No reversed clichés
	PLATE 3	One reversed cliché — No. 93 LEFT PANE
	PLATE 4	One reversed cliché — No. 15 ? PANE
40 centimes:-	PLATE 1	No reversed cliché
1 franc:-	PLATE 1	One reversed cliché
10 centimes:-	PLATE 1	Three reversed clichés
15 centimes:-	PLATE 1	One reversed cliché
25 centimes:-	PLATE 1	One reversed cliché
	PLATE 2	No reversed cliché

*Some state August

Postmarks

Provisional Cancellations

January 1st dawned with the first stamps on sale at the post offices, but the official "grill" obliterators to cancel the stamp were absent. In fact they did not arrive until fourteen days afterwards.

The missing "grills" caused a certain amount of confusion, and many types of handstamps were applied during the first fortnight of January, known as "provisional cancellations." The authorities on January 3rd sent perplexed postmasters instructions to use pen strokes diagonally across the stamps to cancel them. This method was used more often in conjunction with the existing circular date stamps. I have one cover which shows this practice continued as late as March with the "grill" which had been in service for two months.

The date stamps varied in size, and all but the smallest are rare. The last size normally appear in black, occasionally can be found in blue (my example is Paris (60) "Central Bureau", which used this coloured cancellation on pre-adhesive mail) and rarely in red.

A few enterprising postmasters devised their own postmarks during the first fourteen days of January. Those of Lille, Troyes, Autun and Rosette's of Paris are extremely rare.

Regular Cancellations

A1 The grill normally appears in black, occasionally in red, and rarely in blue. (I have a pair of the 40 centimes cancelled with the red grill and over-stamped with the back grill.)

A2 A continuous grill of Paris was introduced to cancel more than one stamp. The diagonal lines can slope in either direction.

A3 Plain Star of the Central Bureau of Paris, normally in black, occasionally in blue on the first issues, but rarely in red. This cancellation which superceded the grill, was introduced on January 1st 1852, and was not withdrawn until April 1876.

A4 - 4a - 4b The small numerals, the Paris offices and sub-offices cancellation which replaced the grill on January 1st 1852.

A5 - A6 - A7 These roller cancellations of Paris were introduced additionally with the continuous grill, to mark letters with more than one stamp, principally on foreign mail. A6 occurs with diagonally sloping dots. A7 was also used as an annulation on remainders as well as A8.

In addition, the "OR" (Origin Rural) in a small circle is found on the 10 centimes, as well as a large number of T.P.O.s on all values.

The Presidency Issue of 1852

Maury's most enlightening book records the following incident:

Prince Louis Napoleon with ambitions for power, taking advantage of the political unrest in France, took control by a coup d'etat on the night of December 2nd, 1851. He dissolved the National Assembly, and in the plebiscite which he organised, was elected President for a term of ten years.

On January 3rd 1852, Napoleon had a law passed for his head to replace that of Ceres on the stamps and coins of France. Barre, who was instructed to design the new head, decided to keep the original frame of the Ceres issue, just changing the head. Only two stamps were issued—the 10 and 25 centimes, the values most plentifully used internally. Within a year they were replaced by a completely new set. Barre incorporated a little personal touch in the design with a B (his initial) beneath the bust of Napoleon.

Printing

Maury in his book indicates these values were issued on August 12th 1852. The stamps were produced by the galvano plastic (electro-chemical) method, and to safeguard the edges of the plate, Barre introduced metal frames round each pane of 150 stamps, thus preventing wear to the edges of the pane. These frame lines were 8 mm from the edge of the panes, and were printed in the color of the respective stamp. "Timbres avec lignes d'encadrement" as the French describe stamps which are found with this adjoining line, command a large premium.

10 centimes

This value exists in the following shades: (a) bistre, (b) bistre-yellow, (c) deep bistre, (d) pale bistre, (e) yellow-brown, (f) deep yellow-brown.

25 centimes

This value exists in the following shades: (a) blue, (b) pale blue, (c) bright blue, (d) deep blue, (e) milky blue, (f) greenish blue.

Postmarks

The cancellations which were currently being used on the Ceres values between 1852-53 are common to these values. In July 1853 the postal rates were again revised and new cancellations appeared with the new issue. As these values were not rendered obsolete, they exist with many later type postmarks.

Empire 1853–1860

Exactly a year after the coup d'etat, Louis Napoleon, by a further plebiscite, was elected Emperor and became Napoleon III. The Empire was revived and the stamps were re-designed. REPUB · FRANC was replaced by EMPIRE · FRANC, otherwise the design was identical, with the exception that Barre's initial below the bust was removed.

New Rates

The first change came on July 1st 1853 following a law dated 10th of May 1853, when the internal Paris letter rate of 15 centimes up to 7½ grams was reduced to 10 centimes, to conform with other French towns. A cachet, "Lettre Affie de Paris pour Paris," was issued to the Central Bureau in 1853 for this purpose.

On July 1st of the following year the internal letter rate reverted to the initial rate of 1849-50 of 20 centimes for a letter up to 7½ grams. It remained at this level until 1871, with the weight allowance being increased to 10 grams in June 1860.

Printing

The new issue included for the first time a 1, 5 and 80 centimes denomination, although the 1 centime value was not issued until November 1st 1860, and in common with later printings of this issue, did not have the colored frame line surrounding the panes.

1 centime

Issued November 1st 1860, and exists in the following shades: (a) olive green, (b) deep olive green, (c) light olive geren, (d) bronze green, (e) mordoré.

5 centimes

Issued November 4th 1854, and exists in the following shades: (a) green, (b) yellow-green, (c) light green, (d) deep green, (e) deep bluish green, (f)

green on green, (g) green on azuré, (h) emerald green.

10 centimes (TYPE I)

Issued August 17th 1853 and exists in the following shades: (a) bistre, (b) bistre brown on yellow, (c) bistre orange, (d) yellow citron, (e) yellow orange, (f) brown orange, (g) yellow brown.

10 centimes (TYPE II)

Issued October 1860 and exists in the following shades: (a) bistre brown, (b) light brown, (c) bistre, (d) brown.

20 centimes (TYPE I)

Issued July 1st 1854 and exists in the following shades: (a) milky blue on bluish, (b) milky blue on cream, (c) deep blue, (d) blue-black, (e) blue on azuré, (f) blue on lilac, (g) blue on green, (h) blue on rose.

25 centimes

Issued on November 3rd 1853 and exists in the following shades: (a) blue, (b) milky blue. (Upon the reduction of the internal rate in July 1854 this value became obsolete and only 11,000,000 were printed.)

40 centimes

Issued on September 8th 1853 and exists in the following shades: (a) orange, (b) bright orange, (c) dull orange, (d) yellow orange, (e) orange on straw.

80 centimes

Issued on October 1st 1854 and exists in the following shades: (a) carmine, (b) deep carmine, (c) grenat (intensely deep carmine on yellowish), (d) groseille, (e) rose, (f) bright rose, (g) pale rose, (h) vermilion.

1 franc

Issued August 17th 1853 and exists in the following shades: (a) carmine, (b) deep carmine, (c) carmine velours. (With the changing rates of July 1854, this stamp was withdrawn and only 963,300 stamps were issued.)

Except where stated, this issue was withdrawn on October 15th, 1962.

Die II (Type II)

Due to major use of the 10 and 20 centimes values, it was found necessary for the master dies of Empire type to be retouched. Several features can be used to differentiate between TYPE I and the new TYPE II. The most obvious is the additional shading on the neck down to the level of the jaw. The second is the lock between the ear and eye which has been redrawn.

This re-engraving was probably carried out by Desire-Albert Barre, son of Jean Jacques Barre, who upon his father's death in 1855, succeeded him as Engraver-General to the Mint. Albert continued in this position until 1866, when after many differences with Hulot, he finally quarrelled over the new die of the Laureated issue and resigned.

Plates

Constant flaws are plentiful on the 20 centimes value, the most interesting being the retouching in top inscription panel, and the second E of POSTES appearing as an "F". The 25 centimes also has a notable retouching to the letters in the top panel.

Tête–Bêche

The 80 centimes has an example of a reversed cliché in position 150 of the right pane. The only other value having this variation is the 1 franc, occupying position 131 in the left and right panes.

Perforations

In line with the development in this direction which was taking place in Great Britain, experiments were tried out on these imperforated stamps. Roulettes and saw tooth roulettes are common, with the Susse Brothers, a printing firm in Paris, setting the trend with a gauge 7 perforation. These have been forged and only those on entire or piece can claim to be authentic. The rarities are from the following places: Clamecy - Cosme - Chéroy - Sancerre.

The 20, 40, and 80 centimes are known used as bisects, but such are extremely rare.

Postmarks

With the development of the postal services, and the life of this issue extending in some instances to nine years, these take in studies of T.P.O.s, maritime mail, army campaigns, special offices, as well as used abroad, and wide range of internal cancellations. (See illustrations with brief summary of each at the end of booklet.)

Re-Impressions of 1862

In 1862, Sir Rowland Hill, the pioneer of the British Postal Reform, decided to take up stamp collecting. He wrote to overseas territories for their stamps.

When France received this request, it was found the early issues were out of print, or obsolete. Eventually agreement was reached to reprint all values. The 1 franc was still in stock when the work was commissioned. However, it was not available when the stamps were dispatched and had to be reprinted the following April.

Values reprinted were as follows: Ceres issue — 10c, 15c, 20c black, 20c blue, 25c blue, 40c orange, 1 franc carmine.

All the flaws such as the tête bêche exist on the re-impressions which differ from the originals on the following points. They tend to be slightly larger than the originals, and are of fine impression.

The 10 and 25 centimes of the Presidency issue and the 25 centimes and 1 franc of Empire issue similarly are printed with a fine impression.

Empire Perforated Issue of 1862

The first officially perforated stamp of France were issued in the autumn of 1862. Archer, who had perfected the perforation machinery for the British stamps, is reported by Maury as having charged the French authorities ten thousands francs as a royalty on his patent in France. The perforations were 13½ vertically by 14 horizontally.

Printing

The plates of the imperforated stamps were used throughout the period of this issue which continued until 1867. The exception to this was the 20 centimes value, where three or four plates were introduced to meet the ever growing demand for the internal letter rate.

1 centime

Issued in the autumn of 1862 and exists in the following shades: (a) olive green, (b) pale olive green, (c) deep olive green, (d) bronze green, (e) mordoré.

5 centimes

Issued October 15th 1862 and exists in the following shades: (a) green,

(b) deep green, (c) pale green, (d) yellow green, (e) yellow green on greenish.
10 centimes

Issued October 15th 1862 and exists in the following shades: (a) bistre, (b) pale bistre, (c) yellow bistre.
20 centimes

Issued September 10th 1862 and exists in the following shades: (a) blue, (b) deep blue, (c) pale blue.
40 centimes

Issued October 15th 1862 and exists in the following shades: (a) orange, (b) dull orange, (c) deep bright orange.
80 centimes

Issued October 15th 1862 and exists in the following shades: (a) rose, (b) rose-carmine, (c) light rose, (d) deep rose.
Specimens

All values were overprinted Specimen, following requests from overseas postal departments for examples of all new French stamps. This action had been stimulated through the distribution of the reprints, prepared for Rowland Hill, and also sent to foreign Postmaster-Generals.

Varieties

Although this issue has aroused less interest than any other in the period under review, it has considerable interest in respect to plate flaws.
1 centime

(a) The top frame line of the first ten stamps of one pane is thickened.

Positions 56, 58, 59 and 60 have constant flaws.

(b) Position 56 has a diagonal line running from half way up the extreme right side of the top inscription tablet to the top side just above the dot after the "C" of FRANC.

From multiple examples in my possession, this later received a major retouch, the line disappearing, the "AN" of FRANC being smaller, and the "C" of FRANC larger and bolder. As the retouch occurs imperforated, this must be an additional variety — imperforate stamp of a perforated issue.

(c) Position 58 has a white line (varying in thickness) running along the base from the extreme right rosette square to the end of the inscription tablet at the left.

(d) Position 59 has a similar white line to Position 58 (varying in thickness) which goes as far as the "F" of FRANC from the right rosette square, then moves diagonally upwards passing beneath the central dot, cutting through "E" of EMPIRE and up through the top frame line.

(e) Position 60 has the top frame line doubled from above the right rosette square to above "E" of EMPIRE.

Other constant plate flaws exist, positions having yet to be identified. One is a major doubling of the right frame line which has a constant break at a distance about two thirds from the bottom.
20 centimes

This common stamp, with its vast printing has still considerable research to be made on it. Some flaws which occurred in the imperforate state can be matched with this issue. No attempt can be made here to classification, as this in its own right would occupy a booklet.

Tête–Bêche

The reversed cliché on the 20 centimes value occurred during the perforated period. Early students, such as Dillemann have made the following identifica-

tions. Position 20 on a pane issued in 1863; Position 90 on a pane issued in 1865; Position 51 on a pane issued in 1867 and Positions 10 and 33 on a pane also issued in 1867.

The 80 centimes naturally has Position 150 in the right pane, having its origin from the original plate of 1854.

Postmarks

By 1862 these had become legion, and a recently published catalogue lists over one hundred on the 20 and 40 centimes values.

Empire Laureated Issue of 1863

Following the Emperor's victories in Italy, Napoleon decreed that his effigy on the stamps and coins of France should be adorned with a laurel wreath. This engraving was carried out by Albert Barre, and the issue has received the title "Laureated" by collectors of French stamps. Four new values appeared, namely 1, 2 and 4 centimes, with the rectangular 5 franc. These were added to the existing values in circulation, with the exception of the 5 centimes. The 10 and 20 centimes were subjected to new dies (TYPE II) in 1868.

1 centime

Issued May 1st 1870 and exists in the following shades: (a) bronze green, (b) olive green, (c) pale olive green.

2 centimes

Issued January 1st 1863 and exists in the following shades: (a) deep brown, (b) red-brown, (c) brown with fine impression, (d) deep red-brown, (e) chocolate.

4 centimes

Issued January 1st 1863 and exists in the following shades: (a) grey lilac, (b) grey, (c) pearl grey, (d) yellowish grey, (e) deep grey, (f) mordoré.

10 centimes (TYPE I)

Issued November 15th 1867 and exists in the following shade: (a) bistre.

10 centimes (TYPE II)

Issued in January 1869 and exists in the following shades: (a) bistre, (b) bistre yellow, (c) pale bistre, (d) deep bistre.

20 centimes (TYPE I)

Issued April 4th 1867 and exists in the following shades: (a) blue, (b) deep blue, (c) pale blue.

20 centimes (TYPE II)

Issued in August 1868 and exists in the following shades: (a) blue, (b) deep blue, (c) pale blue, (d) milky blue.

30 centimes

Issued April 4th 1867 and exists in the following shades: (a) brown, (b) pale yellow brown, (c) deep brown, (d) brown-black, (e) light brown.

40 centimes

Issued in August 1868 and exists in the following shades: (a) orange, (b) pale orange, (c) dull orange, (d) intense orange.

80 centimes

Issued in December 1867 and exists in the following shades: (a) rose, (b) dull rose, (c) carmine, (d) carmine-rose, (e) intense rose, (f) groseille.

5 franc

Issued August 1869 and exists in the following shades: (a) violet-grey, (b) blue-grey, (c) blue-grey on rose (a Thiaude shade).

Specimens

Each value in the set exists overprinted specimen.

Varieties

1 centime

Position 26 in one pane shows a flaw called "à la cigarette." This is a white line extending slightly from the mouth, and then irregularly dropping vertically, very much resembling smoke.

2 centimes

Position 141 in the left pane has a constant large white mark under the chin between the neck and beard.

20 centimes

All the panes of this value have been thoroughly plated, and being a low priced stamp offers a challenge to all collectors. Two outstanding flaws are catalogued by Yvert: (a) "a la corne." This is a large upward extension to the nose. (b) "aux abeilles." The effect of white spots close together in front of the face but following the circumference of pearls, gives an impression of bees in flight. Both varieties are from TYPE II.

80 centimes

Dr. J. Fromaigeat of l'Académie de Philatélie has produced a plating study of a pane of 150 stamps. The most obvious flaws concern the top letters of the inscription, the bottom rosette squares and the right "80c" in the bottom inscription tablet.

5 franc

As this value was printed in two stages, with the value being surcharged as the second operation, (a suggestion has been made that other values could have been inserted if required) the "5" and "F" appear in varying shades of blue, also in bistre. Another constant variety is the lines doubled in the background above the "5". It is reported in five positions in one of the panes.

Missing Frame Lines and Plug Flaws

Missing frame lines are common place on the 30 centimes, even on more than one side on the same stamp. It occurs on the 10, 20, 40 and 80 centimes values.

As the values for the higher denominations were inserted by plugs, a normal white line is apparent after the first "C" and before the second numeral on the 30 and 80 centimes due to their plugs being slightly smaller.

Imperforated

Baron de Rothschild ordered a complete set of the Laureated issue in 1869, with the exception of the 5 francs which in probability hadn't been issued. The 10 and 20 centimes were TYPE I, and the impressions were fine and the stamp had gum.

In the April of the same year a firm called Lebaudy Freres of Nancy purchased several imperforated sheets of the 20 centimes in the milky blue shade (TYPE II) from the post office. The variety is called after this firm. Recently H. R. Harmer's of London auctioned another imperforated copy used in Paris. (It was purchased not long before for a penny in a London street market!!)

Tête–Bêche

Only one value, the 4 centimes, had a reversed cliché in Position 25 of the right pane.

Surcharge 10c in Blue

This surcharge was made on the 10 centimes (TYPE II) in September 1871, following the rise in the postal rate of postcards from 5 to 10 centimes. This overprint was considered necessary to prevent confusion with the new 15 centimes Ceres stamp of the same colour. They were never issued, although some survived official destruction.

The Siege of Paris 1870–71

History

Through a message which Bismarck of Prussia altered to enrage Napoleon, the latter declared war on Prussia on July 19th 1870. The Prussians were prepared, the French were not, and soon the ailing Emperor had surrendered with his army, at Sedan on September 2nd.

By September 19th Paris was besieged, and remained so until the Armistice of January 28th the following year. Mail was despatched from September 22nd to January 27th 1871 by 67 balloons, carrying 2,500,000 letters, as well as homing pigeons from Paris. These pigeons subsequently flew messages on micro-film (pellicules) back to Paris.

Printing

In Paris the Third Republic was declared on September 4th 1870. Prior to being surrounded on September 19th, the large stocks of Laureated stamps were despatched to the provinces. With depleted stocks, and the Emperor now hated by all, reproducing stamps with his effigy upon them would have been political suicide.

Hulot therefore resurrected the 1849-50 plates, and from them produced the 10, 20 and 40 centimes values, perforated 14 x 13½. These three values were put on sale during the October.

10 centimes

Shades: (a) bistre-brown, (b) yellow bistre.

20 centimes

Shades: (a) blue, (b) pale blue, (c) deep blue. (Stamps on yellowish paper with poor impressions were produced during the Commune period — MAR 18th to MAY 29th 1871).

40 centimes

Shades: (a) orange, (b) yellow-orange, (c) pale orange, (d) intense bright orange, (e) red-orange.

Varieties

Tête-Bêche

The 10 and 20 centimes each had three reversed clichés and naturally matched the original plates.

40 centimes

The retouches in positions 146-147 similarly exist on the Siege printings. Additionally three other major flaws occurred.

(a) Large white diagonal line at the top right corner, from above the edge of the "C" of FRANC, passing through the lower part of the rosette square.

(b) Lower left rosette square almost absent through wear with a diagonal stroke through left hand of "O" of POSTES.

(c) Defective lower right rosette.

Provisional Bordeaux Issue of 1870–71

With the stamp plates in besieged Paris, and further supplies not available, the Government now installed in Tours, instructed that the Mint at Bordeaux should prepare new plates, using the effigy of La Liberte (Ceres). A lithograph designer called Dambourgez sought to copy the work of J. Barre, on stone.

Printing

He produced the first 20 centimes stamp known as TYPE I. All the other values were produced by the lithographic process, though designed by Leopold Yon. The Hulot format of 10 x 15 laid down as two panes to a plate was adopted. The panes were made up clichés of 15 stamps reproduced ten times, which means every Bordeaux stamp is one of fifteen, thus making plating not too difficult. The issue was imperforated as the perforation machinery was in besieged Paris. Some unofficial attempts to roulette or perforate the stamps were made.

Some collectors have difficulty in distinguishing between the 1849-50 and the Bordeaux issues in respect of the 10 and 40 centimes values. A comparison will reveal the head of the Bordeaux stamps is smaller. The other method of identification is the background area. In the first issue dots appear between the vertical lines, whilst in the Bordeaux the dots are replaced by horizontal lines. Whereas the postmark can usually separate the confusion the beginner can experience between the Bordeaux stamps and the imperforated Colonial issue, as the latter used the plates of the 1849-50 and 1871-75 French stamps, such comparison can help identification.

This issue is full of interest, the extent of which can be judged in that two books of some 200 pages each have been produced: the first in 1925 by Serrane and the second in 1929 by Dillemann. Space will not even permit the briefest resume, except to give the estimated numbers issued and enlarged illustrations of the Reports (plates) to aid identification. In the case of the former, an expert suggested the last number could be erased to indicate the survival figure. Besides those deposited in the waste bin, many were badly cut, and others rendered useless by the large numeral obliterator.

Numbers Issued by Dillemann

1 centime	Report 1	4,500,000	20 centimes (TYPE I)	Report 1.	1,000,000
1 centime	Report 2	4,500,000	20 centimes (TYPE I)	Report 2.	700,000
1 centime	Report 3	15,471,375	20 centimes (TYPE II)	Report 1.	3,500,000
2 centimes	Report 1	400,000	20 centimes (TYPE II)	Report 2.	3,500,000
2 centimes	Report 2	8,482,475	20 centimes (TYPE II)	Report 3.	10,000,000
4 centimes	Report 1	300,000	20 centimes (TYPE III)	Report 1.	3,000,000
4 centimes	Report 2	3,933,975	20 centimes (TYPE III)	Report 2.	30,745,175
5 centimes	Report 1 and 2	6,393,825	30 centimes		2,935,875
10 centimes	Report 1	9,801,075	40 centimes		3,296,025
10 centimes	Report 2	8,000,000	80 centimes		2,388,575

The New Rates of 1871

Due to the crippling cost of the War with Prussia, it was decreed on August 24th, 1871 to increase postal rates on September 1st. We have already mentioned this relating to Postcards, but now will consider the raising of the internal letter rate from 20 to 25 centimes. In view of the short notice, Hulot

reverted to Siege policy of using the 1849-50 plates, this time utilising that of the 25 centimes.

Printing

Three plates were produced in 1850 of this value, and have been labelled 0, 1 and 2. Plate 1 did the greatest service, whereas 0 was not used at all; the speculation about this will be considered later. Hulot immediately put Plates 1 and 2 into use, but mystery still surrounds the fate of Plate 0.

In 1873, when Plate 1 had effectively served two generations, Hulot put down a completely new plate known as Plate 3. These three plates are classified in the catalogues as TYPE I.

At the end of 1873 two further plates known as 4 and 5 were commissioned and, as there is a distinguishing feature of a colored mark between the right of the top inscription tablet and the adjoining top right rosette square, these plates have been classified as TYPE II.

In 1874 further plates were made, although the exact number is still unknown. These had a characteristic of a dot in the N.W. petal of the N.W. rosette, and in the N.W. and N.E. petals of the N.E. rosette. These plates are called TYPE III.

Plating

Pierre Germain has produced two magnificent studies of two volumes each on Plates 1 to 5, so little can be added on this subject. However of 1500 stamps comprising these plates no less than 1396 have plating characteristics. Thus TYPES I and II have been completed, but due to certain complexities TYPE III remains untouched, although attempts have been started recently in France to plate it.

Varieties

Besides the normal plate flaws the following major items bear comment.

Plate 1

In June 1872 major damage occurred in Position 128 of pane D(droit). This appears as an explosion effect, obliterating the "AN" of part of "C" of FRANC. The cliché had to be replaced.

Plate 2

The reason why this plate was not used in 1850-53 could have been due to damage which developed straight away at the base of row fourteen and the top of row 15 on pane A. This is considered to have been due to this pane being bent at the division of these two rows. The result of the severe damage to the top of row 15 has been called "La Grande Cassure." These ten positions have nine states, the fifth being the retouch. The photographs show examples from Position 146, being the most spectacular. These two rows finally had replacement clichés in June 1873.

Plates 4 and 5

Certain clichés towards the end of their short life had TYPE III clichés substituted, giving rise to the possibility of TYPE II and III being se-tenant.

Tête–Bêche

Plate 1, position 131 of the left pane has a reversed cliché being in existence on the original 1850 plates.

Plate 4, position 62 of the left pane has a reversed cliché, the discovery of which was made as recently as 1952, and has been substantiated by three further copies which collectors had assumed were from Plate 1!

The Ceres Issues of 1871–75

With the provisional Bordeaux issue and the unacceptable Laureated head requiring replacement, Hulot had new values designed of the Ceres head using enlarged figures for the 10, 15, 30 and 80 centimes values compared with the 1849-50 size, and a similar format to the Laureated low values for the new 1, 2, 4 and 5 centimes. He continued to use the 1850 plates for the 10 centimes, replacing the bistre shade for brown on rose. He also utilised the 1850 plate of 15 centimes, being printed in the bistre shade.

Shades

There is not so many extremes in these issues to be worth recording.

Varieties

1 centime

Certain printings have a worn impression and a major break of varying length occurs in the bottom frame line under "O" of POSTES. This is rarely known on the 2 centimes and occasionally on the 5 centimes.

15 centimes (large numerals)

A cliché of this value was inserted by error into the 10 centimes plate. It therefore produced the only error of color in France to date, being brown on rose instead of bistre.

Tête–Bêche

These occur on the 1850 plate positions for the 10 and 15 centimes small figures.

In Conclusion

Much more could be said of plating, the Siege of Paris and the Commune which followed, not to mention the vast subject of postmarks and postal rates. In time it is hoped to cover more of this terrain in the France & Colonies Bulletins, as well as the expanse of almost another one haundred years of philately. It is hoped that this brief survey may stimulate some to progress further along the "Highways and Byways" of French philately.

1973 PROGRAM OF MEETINGS

Exhibit opens at 7:30 p. m.

Meetings convene at 8:00 p. m.

November 21st — *G.R.I.'s OF THE WORLD*—Wolfgang Heinrich, Saugerties, N. Y.

December 5th — *PHILATELIC PHOTOGRAPHY*—Ernest A. Kehr, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

December 19th — *BOARD OF GOVERNORS OPEN HOUSE*—Robert P. Odenweller, Theo. Van Dam, Co-Chairmen.

Book Reviews

A Postal History of Spain
By Theo Van Dam
Collectors Club Handbook #24
Published by the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund

The title of this book is totally incorrect. It should read, "Why Philately is the most Fascinating Hobby in the World", and in parenthesis "A Postal History of Spain".

Here is a brilliant and handsomely documented handbook that is a learned work as well as a stunning mirror of the fact, romance and historical development of the postal history of Spain. No collector should omit this excellent book from his philatelic library. This is the guide book so well conceived, it is the master taking any collector by the hand, into the exacting inner sanctum of postal history.

The author starts at "pre-adhesive covers" of Spain and leads chronologically up to the first postage stamp. He then steps into the absorbing sphere of postmarks from the begining to now. If good things come in small packages, this remarkable handbook of 147 compact pages is to any true collector "pure gold".

The intrduction makes you realize that the accent is on postal markings because, as he states, "postal markings are a window to a nations postal history." He defines postmarks applied to a cover denoting, "the office of origin, transit or destination, as well as arrival, sometimes including the rates and manner of conveyance, as well as cancellations".

In Part I, Chapter I, "The Pre-adhesive Period" is presented. Here is where your travels into Spain and its history come to life. We learn that about 1300 B.C., the coastal regions were colonized by the Phoenicians who founded Cadiz. Ionian Greeks established trading posts in this area and the messengers were known as "hemerodromes".

During the period of Emperor Augustus (63-14 B.C.) private use of the mails existed. Special roads were constructed just for mail called "Cursus Publicus". Two types of postal services came into being; "mutationes"—post houses at strategic points equipped with all that was necessary for changes of horses veterinarians and blacksmiths. "Mansiones"—were inns near post roads to take care of travelers. Today, we would call these Roman set-ups the "motels of the Romans". These stationes were known as "Station Posita" which shortened, became "Posita" and finally, "Posta". There were three classes of mail carriers; the "Cursores"—those on foot or horse or in special carriages. They carried general letters called, "epistolae". The "tabellari" were messengers who existed to serve high dignitaries. They carried their messages on tablets. The third class of mailman were "veredari". They were involved with only official state messages.

During the middle ages, the author presents a beautiful brief description of the period of the Emperor Charlemagne who re-conquered Northern Spain and set up a mail system linking his capital Aix-La-Chapelle to his provinces in Northern Spain, France, Italy and Germany. Collectors interested in France, Italy or Germany can easily find the vital importance of knowledge of Spain's philatelic history.

Small Duchies, emerged into kingdoms. The major regions developing through the re-conquest of the Moors were Aragon and Barcelona. Alternate capitols were Castile, lovely Toledo and the cloister-like city of Burgos.

First Mail Service Unifying Europe

The inability to leave this early history is due to the author's exciting presentation of the origins of postal history. In his description of the "Kingdom of Aragon" he tells of the brotherhood known as "Troters" originating from a religious order. They served courts and municipalities. They brought the mail to villages (bailos y verquerias). They wore uniforms, kept records of fees and are thought to have established a tariff. This could be considered the first organized mail service in Europe, since Roman times.

Early Mail Service for Shipping Agents

As Barcelona became a major port, the Catalonian—Aragonese merchant fleet travelled over the entire Mediterrean. Thus the famed "Consulados" or "Catalan Consulats del Mar" covering the Baltic ports and the South of France and Italy came into being.

First Royal Postal Decree

With the conquest of Valencia (1238), King Jaime I issued the first postal decree "Hostel de Correus". Here, the Spanish term "El Correo" or "Correos" for mail or posts originated.

A Forerunner of a Postmaster

In the decree of King Jaime I, it was directed that special hotels be set up where messengers could get lodging. This was known as "Hostal de Correus", based on the verb "corror" meaning run or from "bolsa de cuero" meaning leather pouch. This supervisor was a go-between the "troter" and recipient of mail. They had uniforms and special hats. Today, you can visit the "banch del correus de Cavall", a bench in the museum of Barcelona, where the mailmen (1351) sat on that bench to talk after their travels. They had fixed wages and got extra money for trips outside the kingdom.

By July 20th, 1444, an ordinance was signed in Barcelona stating that letter carriers should not unite bundles of mail and that the sender be notified of any delay in their mail deliveries. Letters had to be delivered to the receiver.

The author easily relates time. Throughout his entertaining postal history, he presents character information such as "the Postmaster should not plot against mailmen, intercept or detain mail entrusted to carriers". The author points out that "this is one of the earliest concepts of the inviolability of the mails".

Chapter Two presents the colorful history of the Spanish branch of the famed "Thurn and Taxis family" who, between 1500-1706 were the postmaster of Europe. Queen Isabella created a post, "Chief of the Postmasters, Post Houses and Mails". This was entrusted to the Postmaster of the Holy Roman Empire, Franz of Thurn and Taxis. He accepted this post in Brussels in 1505. His job was to extend services between Belgium and the Netherlands, the Court of the German Emperor, Maximilian and of course, the Courts of France and Spain. Thus the Taxis family known as the Tassis family, launched their extensive postal hold on the development of Europe posts. For a private contract, they did well. Their contract stated "nobody shall be postmasters or in charge of messengers other than members of the Tassis family".

In 1539-1556 Raimundo de Tassis founded the Spanish branch of the family. He launched a regular postal service between Spain and Germany. His son Juan, during the reign of King Philip II, centralized the offices in Castile and Aragon. He set up the "estafetas", a name still used today, a system of relay

stations that connected the Spanish Court at Madrid with Lisbon, Barcelona, Valencia and Zaragoza. With the French postmaster Fouquet, he created the idea of registered mail. His son followed his footsteps, concentrating on mails into Italy and new postal routes.

The First Postal Markings

Under Inigo de Tassis III, 1684-1699, the first postal marking was used a small star and crescent on a letter of 1684. By 1706, Diego Tassis sold his right to the Spanish government and thus ended this chapter of the Thurn and Taxis leadership and postal ownership in Spain.

First Postal Marking in Spain

In chapter three, the author launches the history of government mail service from 1706-1779. Philip V, Bourbon King of Spain, grandson of Louis XIV, was responsible for the first postal markings of Spain, known as "Sellos de los armas Reales" (seals of the Royal Army). Also, the "mute of Lierena", the first town markings of Barcelona and the striking "Shields of San Sebastian".

In detail, step by step, the author presents general postal decisions, specific routes backed by maps from Billig's handbook of the postmarks of Spain.

In Chapter Four, the period from 1779-1850 is meticulously written. It gives a description of postal decrees and markings of the period, citing district numbers, main offices and secondary offices.

In 1763, a new superintendent of mails, Jose de Galvez, Marquis de Grimaldi, was named—a name we all know today in philately. Maritime mail of Spain and the West Indies was established. Havana became the main administrative center for the Americas. The Spanish called these ships "Paquebots", a name now familiar in all postal history.

Five years later, a General Delivery Office was established in Madrid known as "Poste Restante". The same year foreign mail rates were established for the Canary Islands, West Indies, Mexico, Argentina, Peru and the Philippines. This interesting chapter closes with a brief historic background of the Baleric Islands (Majorca).

A Uniform Postmark

Chapter Four again spells out the postal decrees 1779-1850. Added mail routes were listed with appropriate maps. On April 9, 1841, the then postmaster, Juan Baeza, introduced a uniform postmark known as a Baeza marking. It was struck in red, but, in 1844, the color ink had to conform with set routes, Madrid, blue, Audulsia, vermillion, France, yellow etc. The Extramadura was in black. Today, the latter is a rarity. Because orders were not carried out to exactness, the philatelic hunt for these markings in the wrong colors for the right places got well under way lasting until this very moment.

In this chapter, there is a description of the Franco-Spanish wars and the Napoleonic period; the loss of the overseas empire, the French occupation and the first Carlist Wars. Again, you are given striking examples of treasured postmarks including: early straight line date marks, boxed and circular date marks, as well as French markings of the occupation of Minorca, Baeza markings and several significant military markings.

There is a superb discription of official mail marked "A" for "Abono," meaning payment. The author mentions that there are 155 different markings. He shows various types used in different cities.

Included is a story of private carriers and disinfected mail as well as British mails and Spanish maritime mail before 1855. Again, examples are shown of markings which include the Royal Mail Packet Company, British Consular markings and early maritime markings. What the author does in a tantalizing way is merely expand your want list. His accuracy and knowledge makes you aware of all the potentials involved with the postal history of Spain.

The Stamp Period 1850 to Present

On January 1, 1850, the first set of stamps were issued in Spain influenced highly by the first adhesive stamps of Great Britain. On the heels of Spains first adhesives comes the story of counterfeits and a good deal more.

Postal History

The author tells a delightful story of the famous Spanish philatelist Dr. Thebussem. He was not only in favor of a postal card, he printed his own. He created three issues. The first for his friends, the second—a reprint, and the third for people not his friends. Only six "to his friends" copies exist and are great rarities in Spanish postal history.

On October 9, 1874, Spain joined the UPU as one of the original signers. Continued are descriptions of early "mutes", dated cancels, pen cancels, numerical markings and the author moves right into final modernization from 1878 to date. The author provides many examples of postal markings that reach right into your own 20th century collection.

I have omitted his tremendous documentation of the Spanish Civil War and the history of airmails. Mr. Van Dam's Postal History of Spain is more than a handbook. His bibliography lists over 100 titles. This is a postal history treasure you simply must possess. *(Viola Ilma)*

Transvaal 1878-80 by Robson Lowe. 20 Pages, Illustrated. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London SW1 Y 5JZ (U.S. Distributors: H.J.M.R., Box 308, North Miami, Florida, 33161) Price $2.50

Surprisingly, none of the great students of Transvaal turned their attention to the lovely stamps produced by Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. This study falls into two parts, the first written from what the author could find in the two collections available for study, the second part after the printers had made their records available to him.

Among the curious facts revealed are that the Six Pence stamp had three frame dies and two head dies, while the Half Penny plate was made from that of the One Shilling, the new value being engraved sixty times in words and 240 times in fractions (½).

All of which goes to show that those classic stamps which have been neglected, either as not meriting study, or not being worth anything, may yet yield a rich dividend.

Since the Bradbury, Wilkinson pantograph process was employed in the manufacture of these stamps, this monograph will also be of use to students of the Falkland Islands and Hyderabad. *(H. D. S. Haverbeck)*

The Afghan Campaign, 1841-43. The Letters of Captain William Riddell, by Peter Collins. 28 pages Illustrated. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, SW1 Y 5JZ. (U.S. Distributors, H.J.M.R., Box 308, North Miami, Florida, 33161) Price $4.00

Captain William Riddell's letters to his wife, written whilst campaigning in the relief and sacking of Kabul, have been known to collectors for some time, and occasionally mention of them has been made in philatelic references. His wife bound the letters in book form, and because they were consecutively numbered, we know that none is missing. The author has had access to the complete dossier, and with short connecting passages, has linked together selected excerpts from the correspondence which in the stark, simple words in which they were written, trace the history of the campaign with drama, pathos and humanity.

Apart from ths historic value of the narrative, an interesting background of the postal history of the time is provided. The postal rates, routes and regulations are outlined in the introductory chapter.

This racy story of adventure and family life in India is of great value to the historian and student of postal history of India and Afghanistan.

(H. D. S. Haverbeck)

Les Émissions, Surcharges, Oblitérations et Vignettes des Sudètes (1880-1970) by Roger Richet. 182 pages, Illustrated. Obtainable from Roger Richet, 58, Rue Bourbonnoux, Bourges, France.

This volume written in French, supplies an interesting study of the labels, postal markings, local overprints, etc. used or applied in the ethnic German districts of Czechoslovakia. These areas became known as the Sudetenland just prior to World War II. The map showin in the book indicates that these areas were mostly in the border districts of Bohemia and Moravia.

The use of German Society labels during the period of the Austro-Hungarian Empire shows that there was, even then, some tendency to separatism. The German language town marks continued to be used even after the establishment of th Republic.

The book is copiously illustrated. This provides for fairly easy use by students unfamiliar with the French language. The period of the local overprints during the first days of the Nazi occupation are especially valuable. Each town is treated separately, with illustrations of the overprints and postal markings. There is even a section devoted to the Concentration Camp posts at Theresienstadt. The catalogue of the German Propaganda labels appears most complete.

This volume provides the student with a most useful tool in the study of Czechoslovakian postal history. *(H. D. S. Haverbeck)*

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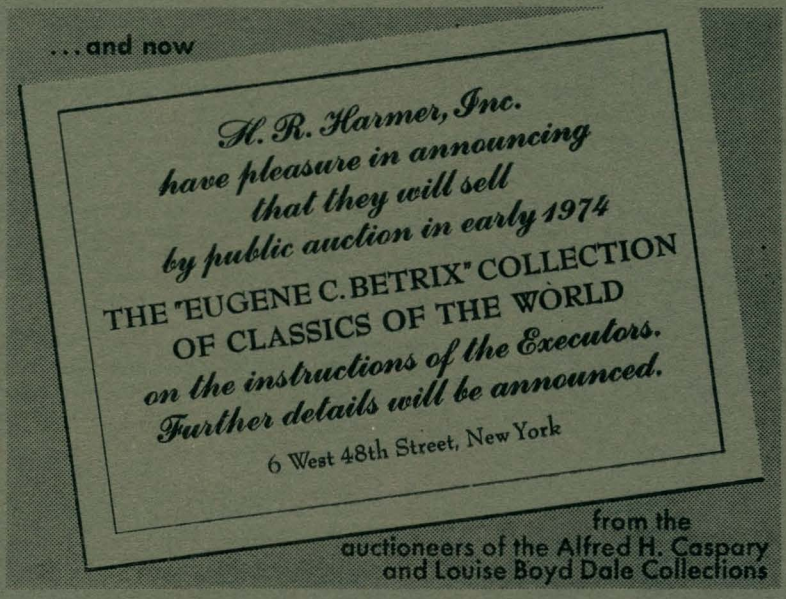
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