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October 5, 1949	L.D. White sold the block to Raymond H. Weill Co.
November 2, 1950	Eastern collector, Mr. B. bought it from Raymond H. Weill Co.
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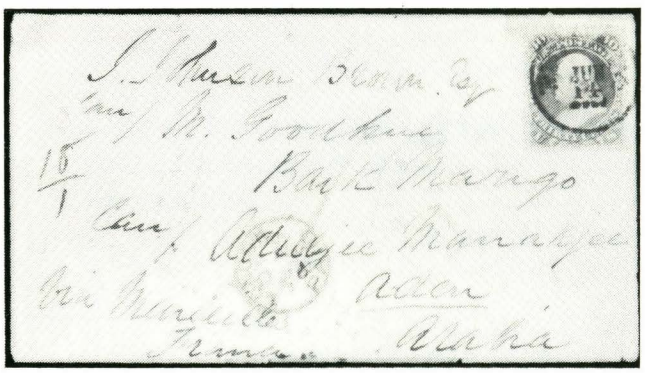
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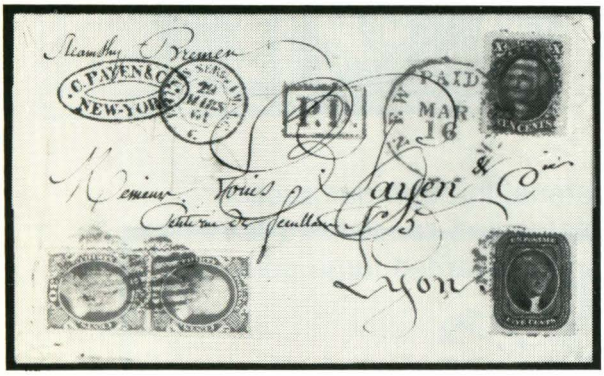


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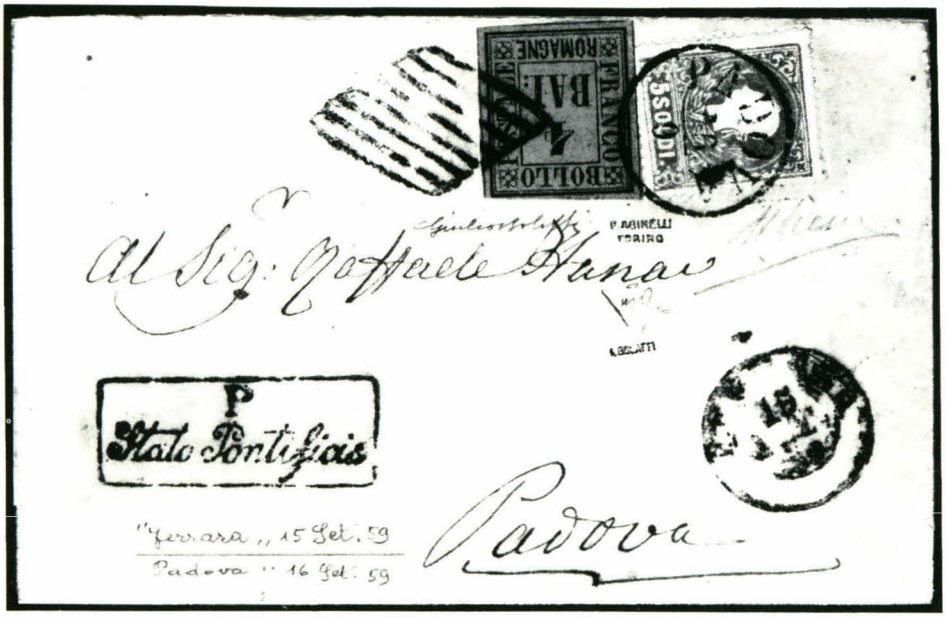
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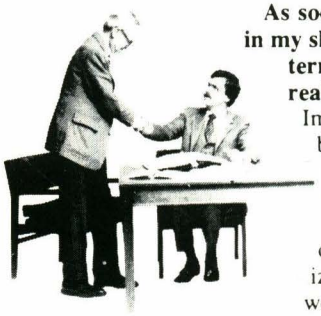
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The Collectors Club Philatelist

Volume 3, Number 3 **May-June 1984**

Articles

1984 Supplement: A Census of U.S. Classic Plate Blocks, by John C. Chapin 147
Austrian First Day Cancels, A Statistical Analysis, by Ernst T. Theimer, Ph.D 160
Brasil Postal Stationery, by Rufino R. Pernes 170
The Brainard Independent Mail Companies by Calvet M. Hahn 181
Interesting and Unusual Items from a Specialized Collection of China, Part VII by Carl A. Kilgas 197
Fiscal Ingenuity, by Clyde Jennings 206

Departments

Letters to the Editor 207
From the Clubhouse: The Dale-Lichtenstein Collection of United States of America by Ethel Harper 211
Book Reviews 216
Publications Received 219

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Collectors Club Philatelist (ISSN 0010-0838) is published bimonthly in January, March, May, July, September, and November by The Collectors Club. A subscription to the *CCP* is included with dues paid by members of The Collectors Club. Subscription prices for non-members: in the United States, individuals $20, libraries $25. In Canada, individuals $26, libraries $31.50. Overseas, individuals $26, libraries $32.50. These prices are for surface mail only. First class and airmail are additional: first class (North America and Mexico), add $6; for airmail (Central and South America and overseas), add $11. Subscriptions for outside the United States should be paid for in U.S. funds drawn on a U.S. bank or by international postal money order. Back issues $5, including postage.

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Indexed in *Literature Nachrichten* (*Philatelic Literature Digest*, Berlin), *Index to Current Philatelic Literature* (*The Stamp Lover*, London), and *Book Review Digest*.



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1984 Supplement A Census of U.S. Classic Plate Blocks

John C. Chapin

Introduction

No research project is ever completely "finished". In a field as broad and complex as philately, there is always more to discover. Stamps apparently vanish from public view and others just as mysteriously reappear on the market after long absences. In attempting to make a census of any philatelic material, an author is limited to two sources: what is available in public print (or public collections), and what additional information interested dealers or collectors will pass along to the writer. This obviously leaves unknown what is lying hidden in someone's private collection or attic.

A year ago there went to the printer the results of three and a half years' research: The Collectors Club published *A Census of U.S. Classic Plate Blocks*. This included a tabulation of 524 multiples I had been able to track down between Scott Numbers 7 and 205 — i.e., from the 1 cent blue Type II of 1851 (see Figure 1) to the 5 cent yellow brown Garfield of 1882. Accompanying this listing were a variety of conclusions I was able to draw from the raw data.



Figure 1 Census 2 - Scott 7 — the 1 cent blue, Type II, of 1851 — originally a block of 17 (in 1966). See pg. 198 in Ashbrook. Right block of 11 removed by 1969.



Figure 2 Census 312 - Scott 99 — the 24 cent grey lilac with F grill of 1867 — the only known plate block — Ex Worthington and Eno.

This article will serve as a 1984 supplement to the original book. It includes additions and revisions to the tabulation, plus some further conclusions, a few questions, and some points which may never be resolved.

I hope this will be helpful to serious students of U.S. classic issues.

Scope

Listed in the book were a few attractive multiples which had only "one stamp's worth" of plate number and imprint, although these were excluded from the tabulation. One addition to this category has recently surfaced. This is a horizontal strip of three of Scott 9, the 1 cent blue Type IV of 1852. It is from the right pane with plate number 1(L), positions 48, 49, and 50, with a San Francisco postmark (Rieger, Lot 90, 4/5/83).

In the tabulation revisions at the end of this article, there are 57 new items added to the original listing of 524. These "A" census numbers show the fluidity of the stamp market. I will be keeping a running count of further new material for a 1985 Supplement, and will welcome any additional data that can be sent to me c/o The Collectors Club.

Data Base

Worthy of note is the continuing pattern of breaking down larger pieces into smaller multiples. (See Census 203 and 227.)

Sources

All collectors must wonder what is tucked away in the treasure trove of the National Philatelic Collection of the Smithsonian Institution. After some negotiation I was able to see part of what is in their vaults. Out of some 15,000,000 stamps, they showed me all the classic multiples they had: a half dozen pieces that fall within

the span of this census (1851-82). None were plate number blocks!

However, a well- informed dealer alerted me to a substantial collection of classic plate blocks located in the deep recesses of the library of Brown University in Providence, R.I. A visit there proved most rewarding. Sixteen previously unknown plate blocks were uncovered; two of them were catalogue numbers not seen before (Scott 135 and 151).

Availability

As this tabulation again shows many classic plate blocks continue to recirculate. They are sold and resold (including some that are listed as "sold" and then show up a few months later in the same auction house's catalogue).

Every now and then a piece appears which has been missing for many years. For example, the bottom imprint plate 6 block of eight of the 24 cent grey lilac F grill of 1867 (Scott 99), which is Ex Worthington and Eno, came on the market this past year after an absence of almost 30 years. When sold in 1954, it brought $500; now it is catalogued at $27,500! (See Figure 2.)

Another example is the second known pane of 100 of Scott 93. The first was in the well known Allen collection of Black Jacks. The other was part of Col. Green's collection and was last on the public market when it was auctioned in 1945. Now, almost 40 years later, it has come on the auction block again, ex Amon Carter. It is the 2 cent black of 1867 with F grill, Census 294.

Duplication

This is a continuing problem where no photograph is available. This tabulation, for instance, adds several items from a 1947 auction of H.R. Harmer. However, they were not deemed valuable enough way back then to illustrate. So the question remains: is this piece an addition or a duplicate? Compare the descriptions on Census 125, 126 and 126A — one cannot be sure.

Similarly, I wonder about the new listing of Census 225A, a complete pane of 100 of Scott 65, the 3 cent rose of 1861. My book lists a pane with plate number 37, but no photograph was available since it was in the hands of a secretive collector. Now a similar pane has been reported to me by a well known dealer. Since the collector has died, I suspect that Census 225A is the same pane. After all, how many of this exact piece can there still be?

Thus given the very limited quantities that remain intact of these classic plate blocks, it seems only logical that there is duplication in my tabulation listing, and so the total blocks extant must, in fact be lower.

Identification

The problem of correlating plate numbers assigned by Brookman to certain catalogue numbers continues as an unsolved issue. Blocks are sold with a Scott number that does not correspond to the one assigned by Brookman to the plate number shown, and there seems to be no easy solution to this, given varying grills, differing papers, and three separate bank note companies. (See Census 484A.)

Catalogue Listings

The 1984 edition of Scott's *United States Specialized Catalogue* (which appeared in November, 1983) shows some flexibility and openness to revision. This is a real asset for editors who are burdened with thousands of changes annually.

Since the data were assembled for my book, we now have listings with a dash (no value) of:

Scott 93 — the 2 cent black F grill of 1867
Scott 136b — the imperforate 3 cent green of 1870
Scott 150 — the 10 cent brown without grill of 1870
Scott 157 — the 2 cent brown with secret mark of 1873

Also added with values are:

Scott 63 — the 1 cent blue of 1861 (see Figure 3)
Scott 94 — the 3 cent red with F grill of 1867
Scott 158 — the 3 cent green with secret mark of 1873
Scott 161 — the 10 cent brown with secret mark of 1873

Values on previously listed plate blocks remained steady except for an increase for Scott 183 (the 2 cent vermillion ABNC printing of 1879).

There is an interesting sidelight on three catalogue plate block listings. These items have not shown up on the public market and I have found no record of them. Inquiries to knowledgeable dealers and collectors, as well as discussions with past and present editors

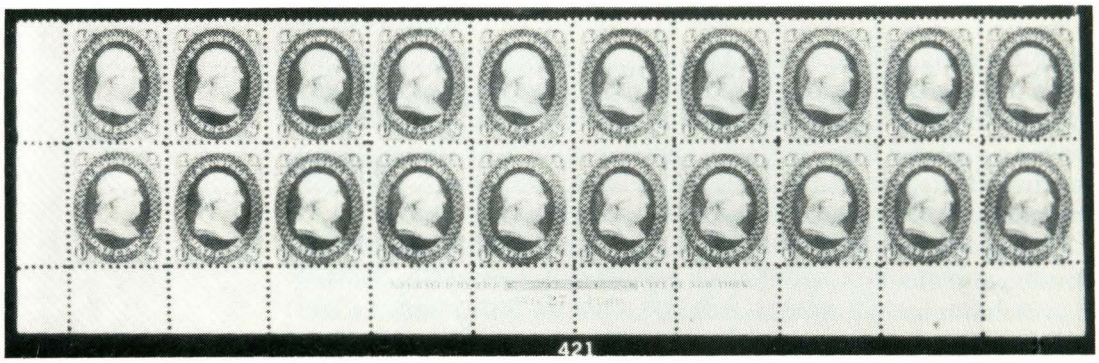


Figure 3 Census 191 - Scott 63 — the 1 cent blue of 1861 — a lovely bottom left corner block.

of the *Specialized Catalogue*, reveal no source for these listings, but there they are! I refer to:

Scott 77 — the 15 cent black of 1866, which first appeared in the 1976 catalogue
Scott 112 — the 1 cent buff of 1869, which first appeared in the 1970 catalogue
Scott 150 — the 10 cent brown without grill of 1870 which first appeared in the 1983 catalogue

Still unlisted, but well known on the market, is:

Scott 178a — the imperforate 2 cent vermillion of 1875

Still unpriced, but also well known, are:

Scott 11 — the 3 cent dull red of 1853-5
Scott 65c — the imperforate 3 cent rose of 1861
Scott 113 — the 2 cent brown of 1869



Figure 4 Census 379A - Scott 153 — the 24 cent purple of the 1870 issue without grill — 1/2 arrow and straight edge at right — one of two known plate blocks.

Another improvement in catalogue listings has been the addition of different size plate blocks to previous single size listings. Different plate numbers and plate positions (top vs. bottom) require different sizes to accommodate the full imprint, as noted in my book. And now we find expanded listings for:

Scott 158 — the 3 cent green with secret mark of 1873
Scott 161 — the 10 cent brown with secret mark of 1873
Scott 183 — the 2 cent vermillion ABNC printing of 1879
Scott 184 — the 3 cent green ABNC printing of 1879

Still missing is a listing for an imprint plate number block of 10 for Scott 205, the 5 cent yellow brown Garfield of 1882.

Rarity

Part of the joy of stamp collecting is the way that rare pieces turn up. Any serious collector is bound to wonder, "Now where has that been all these years?" or "How did that happen to come on the market?" The following rare blocks and strips have come to light, amongst the new additions to my tabulation:

Census 10A - Scott 9 — the 1 cent blue Type IV of 1852, a block of 43 with complete imprint and plate number was in a 1947 auction of H.R. Harmer. Can this still be out there somewhere? Or, has it been ruthlessly cut into smaller pieces?

Census 220A - Scott 65 — the 3 cent rose of 1861, a block of four with part imprint and the only known multiple with plate number 36.

Census 276A - Scott 78 — the 24 cent lilac of 1863, the only known block with part imprint and plate number.

Census 372A - Scott 147 — the 3 cent green without grill of 1870, a fairly common stamp but the only multiple known with plate number 6.

Census 379A - Scott 153 — the 24 cent purple without grill of 1870, only the second known block with part imprint and plate number. (See Figure 4.)

Census 399A - Scott 158, the 3 cent green with secret mark of 1873, again a common stamp but the only known multiple with plate number 177. The same applies to Census 402A with plate number 252.

Census 431A - Scott 166, the 90 cent rose carmine without grill of 1873, the only strip known with part imprint and plate number.

Census 484A - Scott 184, the 3 cent green ABNC printing of 1879, also a common stamp, but this is the only block known with plate number 375. The same applies to Census 466A with plate number 259.

Thus it is clear that scarce blocks and scarce plate numbers are still to be found. However, they represent only a minute fraction of the thousands and thousands of lots auctioned or sold at retail each year!

Corrections

On page 45 of the original book, the picture captions should be switched with each other. On page 39, "1/2 A&SE" should be shown to mean "1/2 Arrow and Straightedge." Additional source abbreviations used in the tabulation following are: "Ivy" = Steve Ivy Auctions; "Rieg" = Barry Rieger; and "Lev" - Andrew Levitt.

Editor's Note

John Chapin's original book, *A Census of United States Classic Plate Blocks, 1851- 1882*, is available in hardcover at $19.50 and in soft cover at $12.50. Orders may be sent to The Moretus Press, 274 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

Mr. Chapin is a Trustee of the Philatelic Foundation, and is a member of The Collectors Club, the American Philatelic Society, and the U.S. Classics Society.



Figure 5 Census 362 — Scott 133a — the 1 cent brown orange of the 1880 reissue of the 1869 stamp — Ex Green and the largest known block.



Figure 6 Census 242 — Scott 66a — the imperforate 3 cent lake of 1861 "not regularly issued" — reduced from the Green block of 12.

Census No.	Scott No.	Size	Gum	Selvage	Plate No.	Position	Source	Comments
1	7	1×3=str.3	us	PIPN	2	R	*Add* Rieg Lot 171 04/05/83	*Add* See Ash. pg. 219: incorrectly listed as Pl. 3 Ex Cipolla-MS cancs1983 RZ: $880
2	7	2×3=6	O.G.	PIPN	2	L	*Add* Rieg Lot 169 04/05/83	*DELETE* "Pos 61L2 added" *Add*1983 RZ: $3850-Ex Cipolla
4	7	3×4=12	O.G.	CIPN	2	R	*Add* Wolf-05/12/84	SAME
Add 7A	9	2×2=4	O.G.	PIPN	1	R	Rooke Lot 77 02/07/50 Stol 7/56	Matching Bl. 4 added to complete T of imprint—Ex Eno, Klep
Add 10A	9	5×8+3=43	O.G.	CIPN	1L	R	HRH Lot 6 06/17/47	Horiz crease thru Pl. No. Irregularly torn @ B.
12	9	10×10=pane 100	uwog	CIPN	1L	R	*Add*—Rieg Lot 140 04/05/83	*Add*—1983 RZ: $30,800
Add 24A	11	10×10=pane 100	O.G.?	CIPN	3	R?	Franklin Institute ExJefferys	See Philip Ward article, "The 1960 Congress Book," pg.50
49	24	2×4=8	O.G.	CIPN	10	R	*Add*—Mole—PT—8/83	SAME
Add 62A	24	3×4=12	O.G. N.H.	CIPN	10	L	RAS Lot 217 4/14/84	Sealed selvage tear Surface disturbance on 2 stps.
Add 65A	24	4×4=16	O.G.	CIPN	10	L	RAS—Lot 62 04/23/83	Overall blue "plate wash"—1983 Rz: $3575
70	24	10×10=pane 100	O.G.	CIPN	10	L	*Add*—Kell Lot 426 05/22/84	SAME
72	24	10×10=pane 100	O.G.	CIPN	10	L	*Add*—RAS Lot 219 04/14/84	*Add* 3 stps. with small faults
Add 76A	24	10×10=pane 100	O.G. N.H.	CIPN	10	R	HRH Lot 2 03/31/47	No photo—some separ & rubbing. SE @ L.

77	24	10×10=pane 100	O.G.	CIPN	10	R	*Add*—Kell Lot 49 12/13/82 *Add*—RAS Lot 218 04/14/84	SAME
79	24	10×10=pane 100	O.G.	CIPN	10	R	*Add*—Kell Lot 425 05/22/84	SAME
Add 85A	26	2×3+1BR=7	?	CIPN	15	R	"The Chronicle" U.S. Classics Soc. #72, Nov. 1971	See pg. 189
Add 87A	26	5×4=20	uwog	CIPN	15	R	Collector 4/84	
94	26	2×4=8	O.G.	CIPN	20	L	*Add*—Mole—PT—8/83	SAME
Add 99A	26	10×10=pane 100	O.G.	CIPN	20	L	Sub Lot 61 02/19/83	TR selvage trimmed diagonally—PB reinf.
103	26	2×4=8	O.G.	CIPN	20	R	*Add*—Stol Lot 120 11/22/83	*Add* Reinf.
Add 109A	26	3×4=12	O.G.	CIPN	23	R	Brown Univ.	
Add 109B	26	10×10=pane 100	O.G.	CIPN	23	R	RAS Lot 220 04/14/84	Separ. reinf.—SE stps. have faults—scuffs in PB
Add 112A	26	2×4=8	uwog	CIPN	23	L	Collector 4/84	
Add 114A	26	5×4=20	O.G.	CIPN	23	L	Brown Univ.	
Add 124A	26	4×7=28	O.G.	CIPN	24	L	Brown Univ.	
Add 126A	26	10×10=pane 100	O.G. N.H.	CIPN	24	L	HRH Lot 4 03/31/47	No photo—SE @ R—separ & horiz crease in 1 row.
Add 146A	26	2×4=8	uwog	CIPN	27	R	Ivy—Lot 116 04/06/84	Crease in selv
Add 159A	30	2×2=4	O.G.	PIPN	2	R	Brown Univ.	
162	30A	3×3=9	O.G.	PIPN	2	R	*Add*—HRH Lot 5 03/31/47	SAME
168	35	2×3=6	O.G.	PIPN	2	L	*Add* S. Piller P.T. 03/84	*Add* 1984 Retail: $4000
191	63	10×2=20	O.G.	CIPN	27	B	*Add*—RAS—Lot 421 04/12/83	*Add*—1983 RZ: $2530
197	65	4×2=8	O.G.	CIPN	11	B	*Add*—Rieg Lot 98 09/30/82	SAME
Add 199A	65	8×2=16	O.G.	CIPN	11	B	HRH Lot 7 03/31/47	No photo—Reinf.—Perfs touch @ L
203	65	*CHANGE* 4×2=8	O.G.	CIPN	13	B	*Add*—HRH Lot 8 03/31/47 Kauf *Add* Lot 33—12/4/82	*CHANGE*—HRH bl.18 reduced in 1982 to PB 8 vert. fold now in L. row

214	65	4×2=8	O.G.	CIPN	32	B	*Add*—Stol Lot 167 10/25/82	*Add*—Ex Herzog 1982 RZ: $2200
Add 220A	65	2×2=4	O.G. N.H.	PIPN	36	B	Collector	Only Pl. 36 listed
Add 225A	65	10×10=pane 100	*Add* O.G. N.H.	CIPN	37	B	*Add*—RAS Lot 249 4/14/84	Same as Census No. 225?
227	65	*CHANGE* 7×2=14	O.G. N.H.	CIPN	52	B	*Add*—Stol Lot 92 03/14/83	*Add*—Former pane 100 reduced to PB 14—R margin tab rejoined
247	68	5×2=10	O.G.	CIPN	15	B	*Add*—SPB Lot 421 11/22/82	SAME
Add 261A	73	7×7=49	O.G.	CIPN	29	B	Brown Univ.	
262	73	2×2=4	O.G.	PIPN	30	B	*Add*—HRH Lot 9 03/31/47	SAME
269	73	4×2=8	O.G.	CIPN	31	B	*Add*—HRH Lot 10 03/31/47	SAME
Add 271A	73	3×3=9	O.G.	PIPN	50	B	Sim Lot 310 12/01/82	1982 RZ: $3850
Add 276A	78	2×2=4	O.G.	PIPN	6	B	Ivy Lot 1050 10/02/82	Small translucent spot
281	87	4×1=str.4	uwog	CIPN	29	B	*Add*—RAS Lot 175 02/16/83 Mole PT—8/83 *Add*—RAS Lot 266 04/14/84	*Add*—1983 Retail: $2500 PFC 116,453
Add 284A	88	2×2=4 (twice)	O.G.	PIPN	32	B	Brown Univ.	Pl. 32 listed by Brook as Cat. No. 94 LB1. + RB1. = PB8
Add 285A	88	3×2=6	O.G. N.H.	PIPN	36	B	Sub Lot 40 06/12/82	
288	88	4×2=8	us	CIPN	55	B	*Add*—Wolf Lot 107 09/08/82 Qual PT 10/83	SAME
294	93	10×10=pane 100	*Add* O.G.	CIPN	30	B	*Add*—RAS Lot 267 4/14/84	*Add* Ex Amon Carter 3 rows creased
Add 298A	94	5×2=10	O.G.	CIPN	14	B	Brown Univ.	Pl. 14 listed by Brook as Cat. No. 83, but grill is 9 × 13=F grill
300	94	4×2=8	O.G.	CIPN	32	B	*Add*—RAS—Lot 192 02/16/83	*Add*—Light creases, tiny tear, light gum soaks1983 RZ: $2640
304	94	2×2=4	O.G.	PIPN	52	B	*Add*—Kell Lot 369 10/06/82	Sold in 1982 as Cat No. 94a—Ex Chapin
307	94d	6×3=18	O.G.	CIPN	35	B	*Add*—Rieg Lot 280 10/06/83	SAME
310	97	4×1=str.4	*CHANGE* uwog	CIPN	16	B	*Add*—RAS—Lot 202—02/16/83 Mole—PT 8/83	*Add* 1983 Retail: $5,000—PFC 116,961

312	99	4 × 2 = 8	O.G.	CIPN	6	B	*Add*—RAS—Lot 119 04/23/83	*Add*—1983 RZ: $26,400
Add 314A	113	10 × 6 = 60	O.G.	CIPN	3	T	Brown Univ.	½ A & SE @ L TR sheet corner
324	114	4 × 3 = 12	O.G.	PNO	7	B	*Add*—HRH Lot 11 03/31/47	*Add*—2 defective stps at T
Add 325A	114	3 × 1 = str.3	O.G.	PNO	8	B	Sub—Lot 34 03/10/84	½ A & SE @ R
329	114	6 × 2 = 12	O.G.	CIPN	26	B	*Add* Fraj—Lot 340 03/31/84	SAME
332	114	6 × 3 = 18	O.G.	CIPN	26	T	*Add* Fraj—Lot 341 03/31/84	SAME
Add 334A	114	10 × 2 = 20	O.G. N.H.	CIPN	26	B	HRH Lot 12 03/31/47	No photo—Perfs touch @ B—some split grills—1 stp torn
339	114	10 × 15 = pane 150	*CHANGE* O.G. N.H.	CIPN	26	TB	SAME	SAME
Add 342A	114	10 × 15 = pane 150	O.G. N.H.	CIPN	26	TB	RAS Lot 277 04/14/84	½ A & SE @ L
Add 349A	124	4 × 1 = str.4	O.G.	PIPN	4	T	HRH Lot 14 03/31/47	½ A and SE @ L—separ in selvage
Add 355A	133	3 × 4 = 12	O.G. N.H.	PNO	33	B	HRH Lot 15 03/31/47	BL sheet corner
360	133a	6 × 2 = 12	uwog	CIPN	33	T	*Add*—Stol Lot 211 10/25/83	*Add*—1982 RZ: $17,600
362	133a	10 × 8 = pane 80	uwog	CIPN	33	B	*Add*—RAS—Lot 140 04/23/83	*Add*—Four stps. thinned—1983 RZ: $26,400
Add 362A	135	10 × 2 = 20	O.G.	CIPN	45	B	Brown Univ.	½ A & SE @ R—BL sheet corner
363	136	4 × 2 = 8	O.G.	PNO	8	B	*Add*—RAS—Lot 544 01/26/83	SAME
366	136b	4 × 2 = 8	O.G.	PNO	44	T	*Add*—RAS Lot 545 01/26/83	*Add*—1983 RZ: $6600
Add 372A	147	3 × 1 = str.3	O.G.	PNO	6	B	Schiff Lot 439 06/29/83	½ A & SE @ R—Repaired
Add 374A	147	7 × 2 = 14	O.G. N.H.	CIPN	7	T	HRH Lot 16 03/31/47	No Photo—TL sheet corner
376	147	5 × 2 = 10	O.G.	CIPN	44	B	*Add*—RAS Lot 634 01/26/83	*Add*—1983 RZ: $1485
Add 378A	151	2 × 3 = 6	O.G.	PIPN	24	T	Brown Univ.	½ A & SE @ R
Add 378B	152	2 × 2 = 4	O.G. N.H.	PNO	20	T	RAS—Lot 133 03/28/84	
Add 379A	153	2 × 2 = 4	O.G. N.H.	PNO	21	T	RAS—Lot 147 04/23/83	½ A & SE @ R—1983 RZ: $5775

Add 382A	155	5 × 1 = str.5	us	CIPN	23	B	Qual PT 11/83	Canc removed, thin, tear, L stp stain—PFC 115, 118
383	156	6 × 1 = str.6	O.G.	PIPN	182	B	*Add* RAS—Lot 728 1/26/83	SAME
385	156	7 × 1 = str.7	O.G.	CIPN	294	T	*Add*—HRH Lot 17 03/31/47	*Add*—Perfs cut in on L
Add 398A	158	10 × 2 = 20	O.G.	CIPN	138	T	Brown Univ.	½ A & SE @ R—TL sheet corner—Ribbed paper
Add 399A	158	3 × 1 = str.3	O.G.	PNO	177	B	Schiff—Lot 442 06/29/83	Margin foldover with freak perfs
401	158	*CHANGE* 10 × 8—horiz. BR str.5 = 75	O.G.	CIPN	219	T	SAME	SAME
402	158	5 × 1 = str.5	O.G.	CIPN	222	T	*Add*—RAS—Lot 743 01/26/83	*Add*—End stps. rejoined—selvedge reduced—1983 RZ: $385
Add 402A	158	4 × 2 + 1BR = 9	O.G.	PIPN	250	B	Brown Univ.	½ A & SE #
Add 402B	158	10 × 10 = pane — #100	O.G.	CIPN	251	TB	RAS Lot 316 04/14/84	Reinf.—thins—½ A & SE @ R Pos. 100 added
Add 402C	158	8 × 1 = str.8	O.G.	CIPN	252	T	Schiff—Lot 441 06/29/83	½ A & SE @ R—Reinf.—Faults
Add 406A	158	10 × 5 = 50	O.G.	CIPN	287	B	Brown Univ.	½ A & SE ♠
407	158	10 × 5 = 50	O.G.	CIPN	292	B	*Add*—RAS Lot 315 04/14/84	*Add* Horiz. separ. thru Pl. Bl.
411	159	6 × 2 = 12	O.G. N.H.	CIPN	18	B	*Add*—RAS Lot 238 03/28/84	SAME
413	159	7 × 2 = 14	O.G.	CIPN	18	T	*Add*—Lev. PT3/83	*Add*—1983 Retail: $12,500
414	159	7 × 2 = 14	O.G.	CIPN	18	T	*Add*—RAS—Lot 757 01/26/83	SAME
Add 414A	159	10 × 2 = 20	O.G.	CIPN	18	T	HRH Lot 18 03/31/47	No photo—1 corner stp faults (later reduced to census #413?)
Add 418A	159	8 × 3 = 24	O.G.	CIPN	21	B	Brown Univ.	½ A & SE –
420	160	3 × 3 = 9	O.G.	PNO	22	B	*Add*—RAS—Lot 765 01/26/83	SAME
Add 431A	166	2 × 2 = 4	uwog	PNO	23	B	W.E. Lea P.T. 3/84	Reinf.
Add 431B	166	5 × 1 = str.5	O.G.	PIPN	23	B	HRH Lot 19 03/31/47	
432	167	4 × 1 = str.4	uwog	PIPN	127	B	*Add*—RAS—01/23/83	*Add*—Cat No. 167—177 set of Pl. No. singles sold 1983 RZ: $66,000.

445	178	10 × 2 = 20	O.G.	CIPN	162	T	*Add*—RAS—Lot 824 01/26/83	*Add*—Crease in B str.
Add 446A	178	7 × 2 = 14	O.G.	PIPN	16(4)	T	Brown Univ.	
453	182	5 × 2 = 10	uwog	CIPN	336	T	*Add*—Stol Lot 221 10/25/82	*Add*—1982 RZ: $3850 1982 = "O.G."
461	183	10 × 2 = 20	O.G.	CIPN	392	B	*Add*—RAS Lot 328 04/14/84	SAME
464	183	6 × 2 = 12	O.G.	CIPN	412	B	*Add*—Mole—PT—8/83	SAME
466	184	7 × 2 = 14	O.G.	CIPN	256	T	*Add*—Sim Lot 371 08/25/82	*Add*—Incorrectly described by Sim as Pl. 250
Add 466A	184	10 × 1 = str.10	O.G.	CIPN	259	T	Schiff—Lot 443 06/29/83	Brook lists Pl. No. 259 as Cat No. 158 Reinf.—Faults—½ A & SE @ L
471	184	6 × 2 = 12	O.G.	PIPN	286	T	*Add*—RAS Lot 372 03/28/84	SAME
Add 483A	184	10 × 10 = pane 100	O.G.	CIPN	348	TB	RAS Lot 329 04/14/84	Reinf
Add 484A	184	10 × 2 = 20	O.G. N.H.	CIPN	375	B	Kauf Lot 143A 10/16/83	Brook Lists Pl. No, 375 as Cat. No. 207—BR Corner Small tears in 3 T stps—Small stain BR stp
485	185	6 × 2 = 12	O.G.	CIPN	325	T	Collector	*Add*—Ex Wunderlich
486	185	8 × 2 = 16	O.G.	CIPN	325	B	*Add*—HRH Lot 91 04/06/83	*Add*—1982 PFC—1983 RZ: $5500
498	189	6 × 2 = 12	O.G. N.H.	CIPN	31	T	*Add*—Stol Lot 223 10/25/82 Stol Lot 266 06/06/83	*Add*—1982 RZ: $5775?
Add 503A	189	9 × 2 = 18	O.G.	CIPN	31	B	Brown Univ	
508	189	8 × 5 = 40	O.G.	CIPN	31	T	*Add*—RAS Lot 331 04/14/84	*Add* 6 stps. with thins
510	189	*CHANGE* 7 × 2 = 14	O.G.	CIPN	31	T	*Add* RAS Lot 408 03/28/84	*Add* ½ A & SE @ R—Reduced from T of Green pane —1982-3
DELETE 516	190	6 × 2 = 12	O.G.	CIPN	405	B	HRH Lot 180 02/11/57	Same as Census Number 515
522	205	5 × 1 = str.5	O.G.	CIPN	538	T	*Add*—HRH Lot 24 03/31/47	SAME
Add 523A	205	5 × 1 = str.5	O.G.	PIPN	541	T	HRH Lot 25 03/31/47	No photo—Reinf—½ A and SE @ L
Add 523B	205	5 × 1 = str.5	O.G.	PIPN	541	B	HRH Lot 26 03/31/47	No photo—1 thin—½ A & SE @ L

Austrian First Day Cancels A Statistical Analysis

Ernst T. Theimer, Ph.D.

The first two regular postal issues of Austria had as official first days June 1, 1850 and November 1, 1858 respectively. In this regard they differ from subsequent issues, which appeared more or less randomly as previous emissions were used up. These first day items are naturally eagerly sought after and prized by the collector of the classics, and are quite rare.

It is easily understandable that the first day for the 1850 issue should be a hard and fast date, since it represented the official introduction of the postage stamp into the Austrian empire. The first day for the second issue had also to be definitive since it was the date of a monetary revision from "old" kreuzer with 60 to the gulden, to "new" kreuzer, with 100 to the gulden, the latter being worth 60 percent of the former. This same ratio applied also to the Italian currency in use in the Lombardy-Venetia provinces, in which, however, the old centimes currency was changed to soldi, equivalent to new kreuzer, three centimes becoming one soldo.

The first day covers of the 1850 issue have been treated extensively in the voluminous literature covering Austrian philately.[1] An estimate that about 50 have survived may be not too far off, considering that only four of the 2 kreuzer covers and none of the 1 kreuzer covers have been recorded, although more are known with the three other kreuzer values. This ratio applies also to the centesimi values and may be explained by the fact that printed matter, which would carry 1 kreuzer or 5 centesimi stamps, was usually of transitory interest only, and was therefore most often discarded.

The great majority of first days can be proved only by ancillary data such as year of use shown in manuscript in the letter heading, etc. Only a few post offices had postmarks which included the year in the cancel, and such first days are of course a direct proof and as such more valuable (Fig. 1a). The Ferchenbauer catalogue[2] assigns a 30 percent premium to these, which may in fact be too conservative. Another "almost" proof of first day usage is a cancel in color, since after the very first months of stamp use these colored cancels all but disappeared, per official directive. A further proof of first day usage pertains to special cases wherein the type of cancel

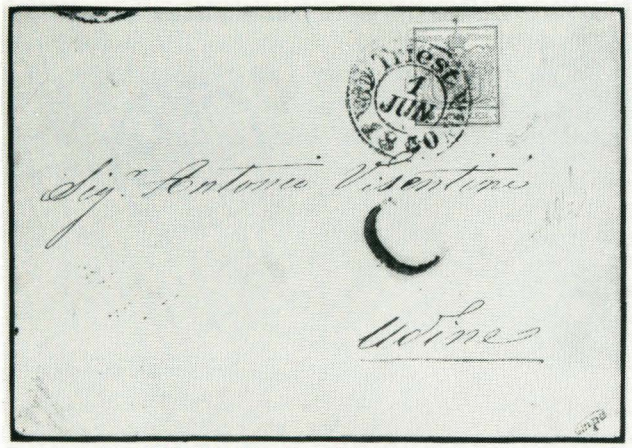


Fig. 1a. Year-dated first day cancel, TRIEST.

is one which was in use for only a limited number of months including June 1850. Figure 1b shows a type of MILANO cancel used continuously from June 1 to 23, 1850, but thereafter only occasionally.[3] This item is thus almost surely a first day, but again the certainty is not absolute.



Fig. 1b. MILANO June 1 cancel (type used mainly in 1850).

The type of the stamp itself cannot be used as unequivocal proof of date of use since late use of an early type was always a possibility, even years later when still during the period of validity of the issue. However, such instances are known to be quite rare. The clarity of print also is no indication of early usage, since a large supply, in some cases all, of a printing was prepared before June 1, 1850, and the sheets were issued at random, not in chronological order of printing, so that later printings were often distributed before earlier ones.

It can thus be understood that a June 1 cancel on a loose stamp or one on small piece will only in special cases be absolutely identifiable as a first day cancel, although a probability factor of more than 95 percent may exist. It is difficult to assign a market value to such an item, it being a matter of personal evaluation regarding desirability. Incidentally, stamped covers of June 1850 are valued in Austrian specialized catalogues at 10 percent to 1 percent of a first day cover, depending upon the date. A second day, which was a Sunday, is the most valuable of these, being scarcest as well as earliest. However, scarcity is not the only criterion in this area. Last day covers which are practically non-existent are worth only about one third as much as first days, being less popular. Their rarity is due to the then currency of the second issue which was already in use for two months on December 31, 1858, so that first issue stamps used on that date resulted from the using up of material left over in private hands, and occurs most often in mixed franking with second issue stamps (Fig. 2).

This second issue with first day of November 1, 1858, had ten values, five in kreuzer for Austria proper, and five in soldi for Lombardy and Venetia. These are *Scott* Austria numbers 6a, 7a, 9a,

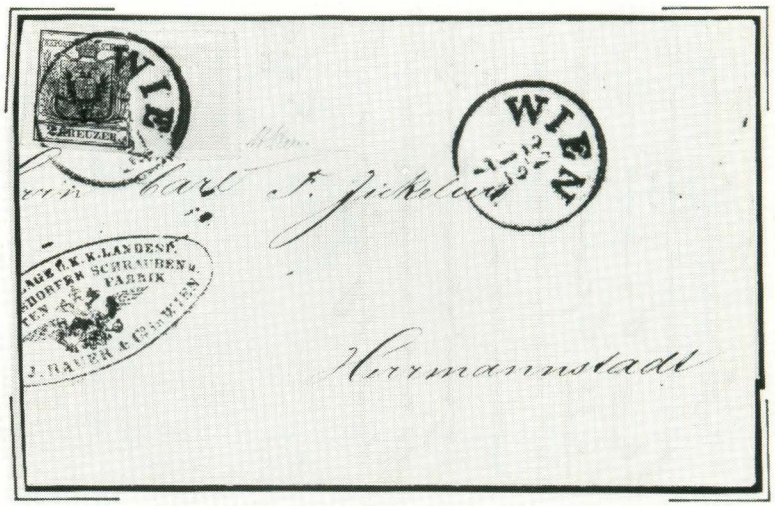


Fig. 2. 2 kreuzer 1850 issue and 2 kreuzer issue. Last week of validity.



Fig. 3. Top row, type I. Bottom row, type II.

10a, 11a, and Lombardy-Venetia numbers 7a, 8a, 10a, 11a, 12a. All these appeared first in type I which was superseded in a matter of months by type II: same *Scott* numbers without the "a" (Fig. 3). This is however an oversimplification. There was in fact a progression of sub-types which have in recent years been studied extensively by specialists.[4] As a result, quite a few changes within the main types are now recognized, the result of changes in the working dies used to produce the matrices and the clichés. An important sub-type, though not listed in *Scott*, is the 5 kreuzer "type II with frame of type I" which is actually scarcer than type I itself. It made its appearance during 1859, and was in use mainly between March and August of that year, after which type II became dominant (Fig. 4).

There are also three sub-types of the 3 kreuzer black type I *Scott* number 7a, as well as important plate flaws such as the so-called "bulldog chin" (Fig. 5), but aside from these rather important sub-types further differentiation goes beyond the scope of most specialists.

It has been known for over 50 years that in most cases the type I stamps were in use for only a few months,[5] but it does not appear

that a statistical study has been made of frequency of usage during this early period of the second issue. Such a study can be quite useful, since it demonstrates clearly the rapid consumption of the stamps which were currently being sold at the post offices, with no evidence of 'stock-piling', and this in turn leads to interesting conclusions.

Table of Usages

Column	*Denomination*	*Number of Stamps (Percent of Total)*
A	2 kr. type I	52
B	5 kr. type I	256
C	5 kr. type II (frame of type I)	67
D	10 kr. type I	120
E	15 kr. type I	186
F	5 soldi type I	97
G	10 soldi type I	51
H	15 soldi type I	38
J	5 kr. type II	730

Month	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J
Nov.	10(20)	47(18)	2(3)	22(18)	38(20)	14(14)	7(14)	5(13)	75(10)
Dec.	10(20)	50(20)	0(0)	26(21)	41(22)	20(21)	14(27)	6(16)	56(8)
Jan.	13(25)	50(20)	3(5)	25(21)	43(23)	19(20)	6(12)	9(24)	61(9)
Feb.	10(20)	41(16)	1(2)	22(18)	18(10)	10(10)	10(20)	8(21)	77(10)
Mar.	3(6)	26(10)	13(20)	11(9)	12(6)	15(16)	7(14)	4(10)	51(7)
Apr.	2(4)	18(7)	10(15)	4(3)	9(5)	12(12)	4(8)	1(3)	48(7)
May	1(2)	11(4)	15(22)	1(1)	15(8)	3(3)	1(2)	4(10)	62(9)
Jun.	2(4)	3(1)	9(13)	2(2)	4(2)	1(1)	1(2)	1(3)	48(7)
Jul.	1(2)	1(0)	6(9)	3(3)	2(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	49(7)
Aug.	0(0)	0(0)	4(6)	0(0)	2(1)	1(1)	1(2)	0(0)	59(8)
Sep.	0(0)	0(0)	1(2)	3(3)	2(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	67(9)
Oct.	0(0)	5(4)	3(5)	1(0)	0(0)	2(2)	0(0)	0(0)	77(10)



Fig. 4a. Type Ia. All "R"s normal; plate flaw.



Fig. 4b. Type Ib. Top and right "R"s faulty; bulldog chin.



Fig. 4c. Type Ic. Only top "R" faulty; cross part at bottom.

This table was compiled from stamps of the author's stock. No attempt was made to extend the study to material from other collections, since it will be seen that even the limited number of items used led to rather convincing conclusions. The stamps were classified according to type and date of cancel (month). Cancels which did not clearly show the month were disregarded. On the other hand, defective stamps with readable cancels were just as useful for this study as perfect specimens. A few dozen covers with type I stamps for which the year was provable were all dated 1858 and

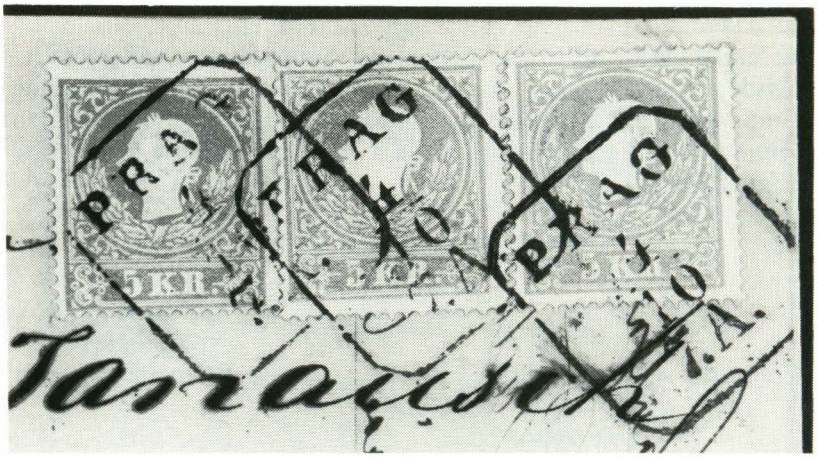


Fig. 5. 5 Kreuzer type II with frame of type I (no break in inner top frame line).

early 1859 as expected. These covers were not included in the statistical analysis nor in the table.

Discussion

The table, which lists seven of the ten values, shows the dramatic decline after the middle of the year (1859) in the use of type I stamps. Clearly seen also is the emergence of the sub-type II with frame of type I 5 kreuzer during the middle of the year (1859) and its subsequent decline. The total number of stamps of each denomination is given, as well as the number and percent of total for the particular month in each column. Column "J" is included to demonstrate the patternless consumption of the 5 kreuzer type II stamps, whose usage extended over the years 1859-62, so that the usage/month ratio evened out.

Let us apply these data to the question of first day cancellations on the 1858 issue. Obviously only type I stamps need be considered, but a November 1 dated cancel on such a loose stamp, or one on piece, although it cannot be proven to be a first day has such a high probability of so being, that statistically it is illogical not to accept it as such, as will be understood by reference to the table. But we need not be content with the high probability by itself. It will be demonstrated that the cancellation itself can in some cases provide absolute proof. As discussed previously, a type of cancel which was in use only in the months immediately following a first day of issue is in itself sufficient proof that the item is a first day. However, even cancellation types which had a long period of usage can be of help in this regard.

The boxed PRAG cancel (Fig. 6-11) was in use during the entire period of the first five issues (1850-67), and exists in seven subtypes, of which three were current during the years of the second issue.[6] These sub-types refer to Mueller's number 2228i, and do not include his number 2228f, which is similar, but has a curved PRAG. Differentiation of handstamp cancels of similar type is possible by close inspection, in spite of differences caused by variations due to



Fig. 6*a-c*. Boxed PRAG sub-type (a) on 9 kreuzer type IIIb.

Fig. 6*d-g*. Boxed PRAG sub-type (a) on 1858 type I.

Fig. 7. Top row: boxed PRAG sub-type (a) on 3 kreuzer type IIIB. Bottom row: boxed PRAG earlier sub-type on 3 kreuzer type IIIa.

inconsistent pressure during application. The cancels were apparently applied with metal handstamps with fixed frame and town letters, but with changeable figures for the day and month indications. These date figures were in two sections with the month number under a bar. Faulty insertion of these is seen in Fig. 12b,c.

Figures 6a,b,c and 7a,b,c show a cancel, sub-type (a) used during the last year(s) of the 1850 issue and thus found on the latest types of these stamps, including the 3 and 9 kreuzer type IIIb stamps shown. In this sub-type the letters of PRAG are close together and the

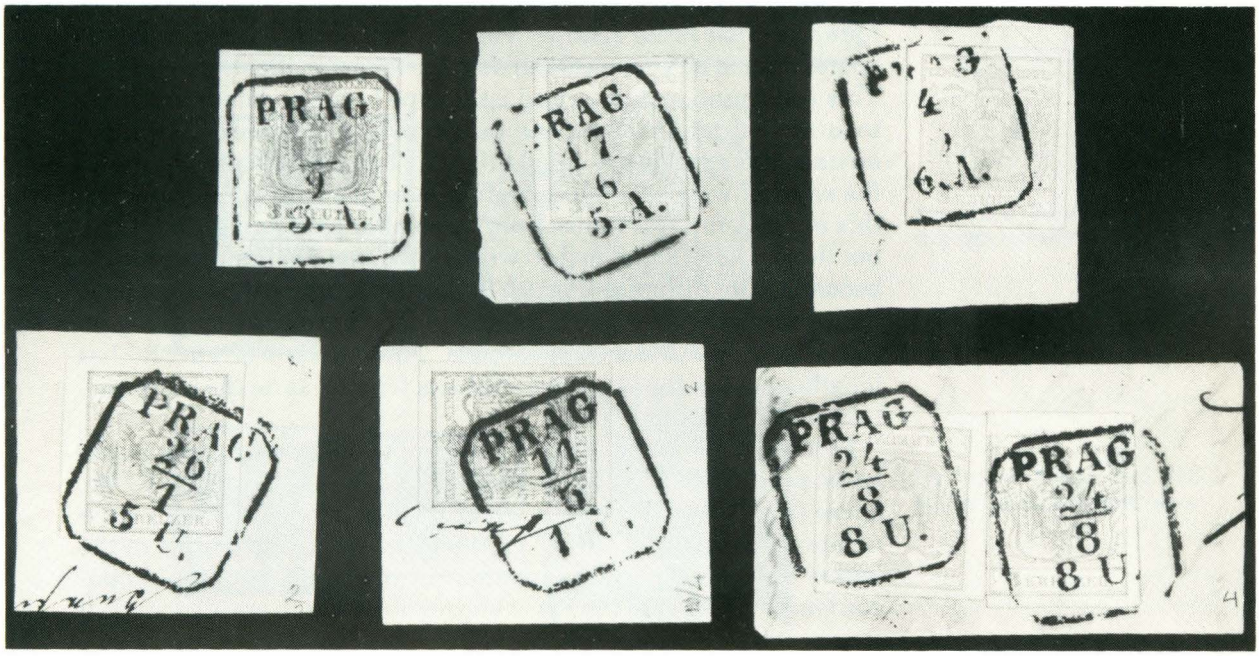




Fig. 8a-e Boxed PRAG cancel sub-type (b) on 1858 type I early use.

Fig. 8f. Boxed PRAG on 2 kreuzer type II July (1859)

"A" has a high cross-bar. This sub-type was found also on fourteen second issue stamps *all in type I and dated November-February* (Fig. 6d-g). It seems logical to conclude that this hand stamp was retired about March 1859. The gradual deterioration of the letters of PRAG with advancing date can be seen. The sub-type shown in Fig. 7d-f is obviously an earlier hand stamp, with larger letters, a "U" (Uhr) hour indication instead of an "F" (Frueh) or an "A" (Abends) as on the later type. This earlier cancel was found only on the earlier type IIIa 3 kreuzer stamps.

The cancel which we shall call sub-type (b) appears to have been introduced concurrently with the second issue since it was not found on first issue stamps. This sub-type in its pristine state is characterized by very cleancut delicate letters as illustrated (Fig. 8). This was found on ten second issue type I stamps dated November to June, on three 5 kreuzer stamps in type II with frame of type I, and on one 2 kreuzer type II dated July. The last (Fig. 8f) already shows the signs of wear seen more plainly later. It seems conclusive that this hand stamp was in use from November 1858 and during 1859, but that by late 1859 it had so worn down that the impressions had become quite different (Fig. 9). In these examples, the letters have the proper characteristics, but are broadened by wear, giving an unmistakably different appearance. The left serif of the "R" has lengthened, but the tail remains characteristic, as do the low cross-bars on the "A" and "G".

Proof that the worn state of this cancel obtained already in the latter part of 1859, as opposed to later years, is provided by the cover (Fig. 10) of October 9, 1859. The year is confirmed by the notation "Prag, 9 Oct. 1859" on the inside. The broadening of the letters of PRAG, especially apparent in the serifs, is quite in concordance with that in the Fig. 9 impressions which are all on type II stamps.



Fig. 9. Boxed PRAG sub-type (b) late 1859 and early 1860 use on type II stamps.

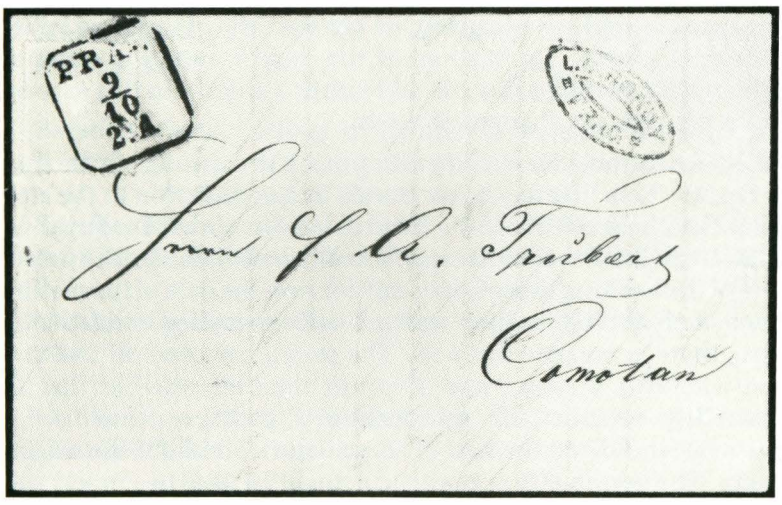


Fig. 10. Boxed PRAG cancel sub-type (b) on October 9th 1859 cover.

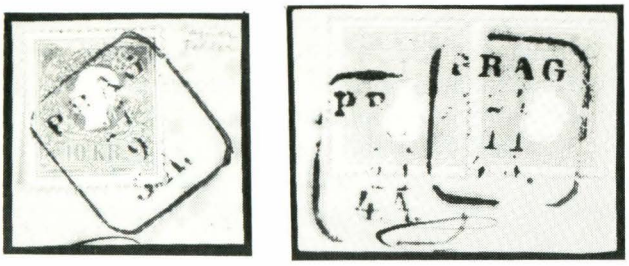


Fig. 11a-b. Boxed PRAG earlier sub-type on 1850 issue.

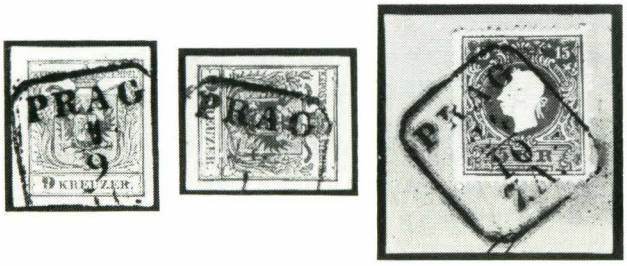


Fig. 11c-e. Boxed PRAG sub-type (c) on type II 1858 issue.



Fig. 12a. Probably first day WIEN cancel.

An unmistakably different hand stamp *found only on type II stamps* is shown in Fig. 11c-e. Note the high crossbars on the "A" and "G" and the prognathous appearance of the latter, which makes it easily distinguishable from the sub-type (b) cancel. This sub-type (c) may well have superseded the (b) cancel. It is somewhat similar in appearance to an earlier type (Fig. 11a-b), but the size of the letters and even the hour notations are different.

The above discussion is submitted as proof that the 1/11 cancel of Fig. 8a is a first day cancel, with the sub-type (b) in pristine condition. Confirmation is provided by the cover of Fig. 13, which Dr. Jerger[7] describes as "the only unequivocal first day cover known" of the 2 kreuzer 1858. Comparison of this with Fig. 8a should dispel the least doubt that the latter was indeed used in 1858.

Based on the table, and especially column "A", the stamp shown in Fig. 12a has also most probably a first day cancellation. However this type I (reperforated) specimen has too little of the town (Wien) visible to permit application of the cancel sub-type criterion, although it resembles the WIEN of Figures 2 and 14. In this case one could concede an element of doubt.





Fig. 12b-c. Cancels with incorrectly set numerals.

Let us continue our statistical approach in considering the cover of Fig. 15. This first day cover stands in contradiction to the statement that there is but one such cover known. Either Dr. Jerger was unaware of this cover or he considered it questionable. The printed date of the heading indeed does not confirm the date of the mailing, since such printed matter was not always mailed immediately. Also, there is no arrival cancel. The stamp has been off the cover (for whatever reason), and it could thus be asserted that the possibility exists of the substitution of another stamp used in TEMESVAR and dated the first of some (later) month for the original stamp. The asymmetry of the cancel might be used to support such an assertion.

It can easily be shown, however, that such a possibility lies beyond the realm of the conceivable. There were perhaps one million type I 2 kreuzer stamps used, of which probably less than 1 percent have survived. (The stamp has a *Scott* value of $300, indicative of its rarity.) Of these extant 10,000 copies, only 3 percent would carry a "1" as the day date in the cancel, and of these 300 copies perhaps ten were used in TEMESVAR. The probability that one of these would fit even approximately is clearly negligible. As for the messy appearance of the cancel, one need but examine the second day cover of Fig. 14 mailed from WIEN to Temesvar on November 2, 1858 as proved by the text and confirmed by the TEMESVAR arrival on the fourth. This clearly authentic arrival marking, which was obviously used also to cancel the stamp on the Fig. 15 cover has the same characteristic lopsidedness, proving that this was how this cancel actually looked at that time.

It is submitted that the Fig. 15 cover should be accepted, together with the Fig. 12a stamp, as examples of first day of issue usages.

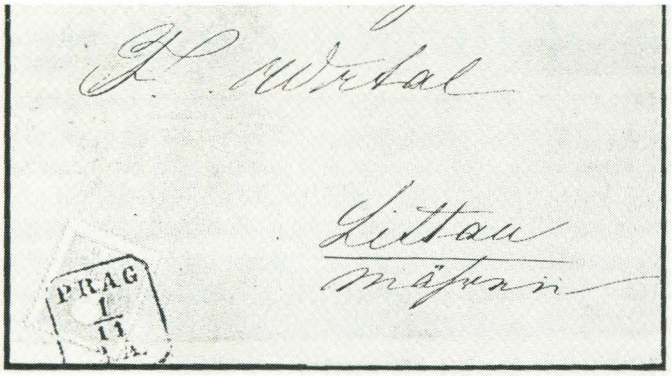


Fig. 13. First day cover with boxed PRAG sub-type (b) cancel.

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3. Sassone, *Cancellations of Lombardy-Venetia*, Rome, 1972: p. 417.

4. See for example: Makkai, Laslo, "The different types of the 1858 issue", *Il Collezionista- Italia Filatelica* #27, July 8, 1967.

5. Mueller, Ing. Edwin, *The Postage Stamps of Austria*, Vienna, 1927.

6. Mueller, Ing. Edwin, *Handbook of Cancellations of Austria*, Vienna 1961.

7. Jerger, *op. cit* p. 287.

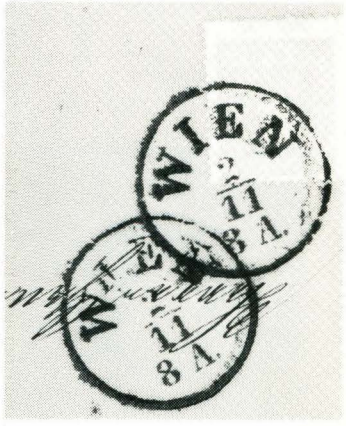


Fig. 14. Second day cover WIEN November 2, 1858 with TEMESVAR arrival November 4, 1858.



Fig. 15. First day cover TEMESVAR November 1, 1858.

Brasil Postal Stationery

Rufino Pernes

Brasil was the third country to issue adhesive postage stamps, due to the efforts of Emperor Pedro II, a progressive believer in Brasilian postal reform. Unlike the 1840 British issues, Brasilian stamps did not show the effigy of the head of the state until the second issue of 1866, some twenty-three years later. Consistently the first postal stationery issues of 1867, the stamped envelopes, properly portray the Emperor's head.

The Imperial stamped envelopes of 1867 and 1877 were engraved in "Epargne" on white and creamy laid paper with two lines running obliquely, and watermarked in large letters with the words "CORREIO BRASILEIRO" in two lines extending across the envelope in diagonal or horizontal position. The flap is rounded and gummed. The 1889 and 1890 issues were printed on *unwatermarked* paper and the high value in carmine instead of red. Because of an extensive range of varieties, Brasilian postal stationery offers a great opportunity for studies.

The first catalogue on Brasil postal stationery was written by Mr. Alphons Bruck and titled *Cataloge Ilustrado de Inteiros do Brasil*. It was published in 1889, in Rio de Janeiro. Five years later a very detailed study was made by C. Ottini Vieira, a Brasilian philatelist, but a resident of Paris, France at the time. Ottini Vieira's work was printed in a very small edition and is considered today as a rarity of philatelic literature. At the end of the 19th century, Brasilian postal stationery was in great demand in Europe and perhaps in other parts of the world. This is explained by the price list of the Ottini Vieira catalogue, *The Catalogue Historic des timbres-poste et Entires du Bresil* of 1894. While a copy of the Bull's Eye stamp of 90

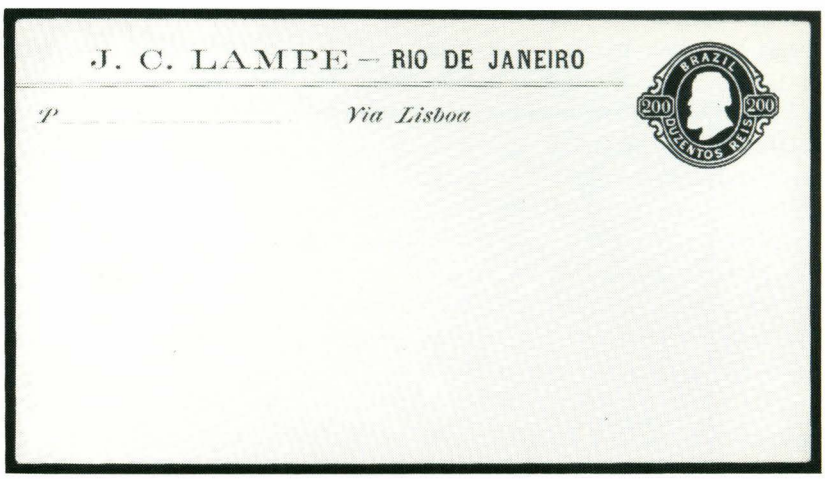


Fig. 1. 200 reis envelope on watermarked paper, size D, type III.

reis (Scott no. 3) is listed at 28 francs, the 100 reis green stamped envelope of 1867 (H & G, no. B1) was priced at 50 francs. More than a half century has elapsed since the publication of the Ottini catalogue and the next reference to this postal stationery was printed by the Billig's philatelic handbooks of 1945. Volume V presents a limited work on this postal stationery by Dr. W.I. Mitchell. Very accurate on measurements, it lacks detailed information, mainly on the Imperial issue. In 1957 *The Filatelic* ARIRO of Rio de Jaineiro printed a small catalogue a little more informative than the previous literature on these philatelic items.

The latest catalogue on postal stationery of Brasil appeared more recently as part of *The World Catalogue of Postal Stationery* published by Higgins and Gage in California. This catalogue lists later issues not included in the older works.

However, there is still a need for cooperation among specialists and Brasilian postal stationery collectors to research and share with others the interesting findings of their work. With this article this writer tried to share with others his findings of a recent study of the Imperial issues of the postal stationery of Brasil. Because of the limited amount of material to work with, my studies are by no means complete. Others who shall follow my research certainly will find more varieties.



Fig. 2. 100 reis envelope on unwatermarked paper, size A, type I.

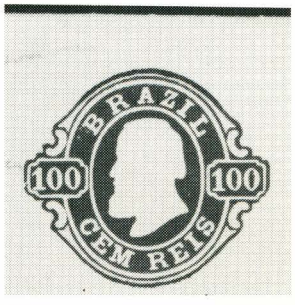


Fig. 3. 100 reis envelope on unwatermarked paper, size A, type II.



Fig. 4. 200 reis envelope on unwatermarked paper, size A, type III.

Table I
Embossed Stamped Envelopes
Imperial Issues of 1867 to 1890

Sizes:
A — 120 × 95 mm
B — 138 × 78 mm
C — 140 × 83 mm
D — 160 × 90 mm

Types:
I — Letters and numerals in *Roman* style — 14 mm long.
II — Letters and numerals in *Roman* style — 15 mm long.
III — Letters and numerals in *Normand* style — 11½ mm long.
IV — Letters and numerals in *Normand* style, — 13 mm long.
Watermarked — Correio Brasileiro.

1867
White laid paper — Watermarked

List no.				
1	—	100 reis yellow green	Type I	Size C
1a	—	100 reis green	Type I	Size C
1b	—	100 reis light green	Type II	Size C



Fig. 5. 300 reis envelope on unwatermarked paper, size A, type IV.

1c	— 100 reis green	Type II	Size C
2	— 200 reis black	Type III	Size D
3	— 300 reis red	Type III	Size D
3a	— 300 reis red	Type IV	Size D

1877
Creamy laid paper — Watermarked

4	— 300 reis red	Type III	Size D
4a	— 300 reis red	Type IV	Size D

1889
Unwatermarked cream paper

5	— 100 reis yellow green	Type I	Size A
5a	— 100 reis green	Type II	Size A
5b	— 100 reis light green	Type I	Size B and C
5c	— 100 reis green	Type II	Size B and C

1890
Unwatermarked cream paper

6	— 200 reis black	Type III	Size A
6a	— 200 reis black	Type III	Size B
7	— 300 reis carmine	Type IV	Size A
7a	— 300 reis carmine	Type IV	Size B

The forgeries of the Brasilian stamped envelopes are certainly far finer than the forgeries of the postage stamps of the time. The embossing of these counterfeit envelopes was very well done. These fakes exemplify my belief in collecting entire envelopes, especially the watermarked issues, as the watermarks cannot be imitated and are hardly ever seen on a cut square. There are at least two types of forgeries known by this writer.

Forgeries
100 reis:
Embossed on thin white wove paper. No watermark. The nose of the effigy is sharper than on the genuine. On the top of the head, the hair is untidy. The flap is not gummed and the point of the bust at front is round.

Genuine
100 reis:
Embossed on thick laid watermarked paper (1867-77). The hair of the top of the head is smooth. The point of the bust on the front is as sharp as at the back. Gummed flap.

Forgeries
200 reis:
Besides the paper quality, the main feature on this forgery is: the O of the word DUZENTOS is oval.

Genuine
200 reis:
This O is always round.

Forgeries
300 reis:
Same paper as the other fakes.

The most important distinction on this value is the small white dots between the letters N and T of TREZENTOS and the E and I of REIS.

Genuine
300 reis:
There are no white dots on the genuine envelopes.

Imperial Post Cards

1880
Brasil only printed its first postal cards in 1880.

The first issue consists of three values: the 20 and 50 reis for inland use and the 80 reis for foreign mailing. Those values are on the sides of the oval or rectangular frames, engraved at the Rio de Janeiro Mint, picturing the coat of arms of Brasil. The two lower values do not have the country's name. Only the 80 reis card shows BRAZIL as per U.P.U. rules. Printed in carmine, blue, and brown, they exhibit a great variety of color shades. The paper varies from thin to very thick on white to light creamy color. The sizes from 117 to 129 × 80 to 88 mm differ as much as 3 or 4 mm on the same value. The lower values of this issue were not intentionally issued as double reply cards. However, two cards were cut together and sold with that purpose. Each value has a different frame except the last issue which is frameless. There are several printing errors as is described further.



Fig. 6. 20 reis card of 1880, size A, heading 48 mm.

Table II

Sizes: A — 117/120 × 81/85 mm
B — 121/125 × 85/87 mm
C — 126/129 × 86/88 mm
D — 129/130 × 85/86 mm

1880
List no.

1 — 20 reis carmine on thin white paper. Heading 48mm. The lines for the address are of wide spaced dashes. Sizes A and B.

1a — Same as 1 — On cream paper. Heading 49 mm.

1b — Same as 1 — Carmine rose on medium white paper.

1c — Same as 1b — On creamy very thick paper.

1d — Same as 1 but with a broken frame.

1e — Same as 1a but with a missing accent over 'O' of "SO" on the second inscription of the text.

2 — 20 × 20 reis carmine rose on thick white paper. Size B.

2a — 20 × 20 reis carmine rose on cream medium paper. Size B.

3 — 50 reis blue on thin white soft paper. Size B. Stamp in an oval frame — very close spaced dotted lines for the address.

3a — Same as 3 — on medium white paper.

4 — 50 × 50 reis blue on thin white or cream paper.

4a — Same as 4 — on medium white paper. Size B.

5 — 80 reis yellow brown on cream medium paper. Additional inscriptions: Union Postale Universelle and BRAZIL. Rectangular frame and narrow spaced dotted lines for the address. Sizes A, B, and C.

5a — 80 reis yellow on light buff medium paper with same features as 5.

5b — Same as 5 but bistre brown on cream paper.

5c — Variety — Same as 5 with a broken outer frame line of the stamp.

6 — 80 × 80 reis — Light orange brown on cream medium paper. Stamp with normal shading lined background. Narrow spaced dots on the lines for the address. On the outside of the frame at the lower left, the footnote reads: "O bilhete junto e para a resposta" or "The additional card is for the reply." Size B.

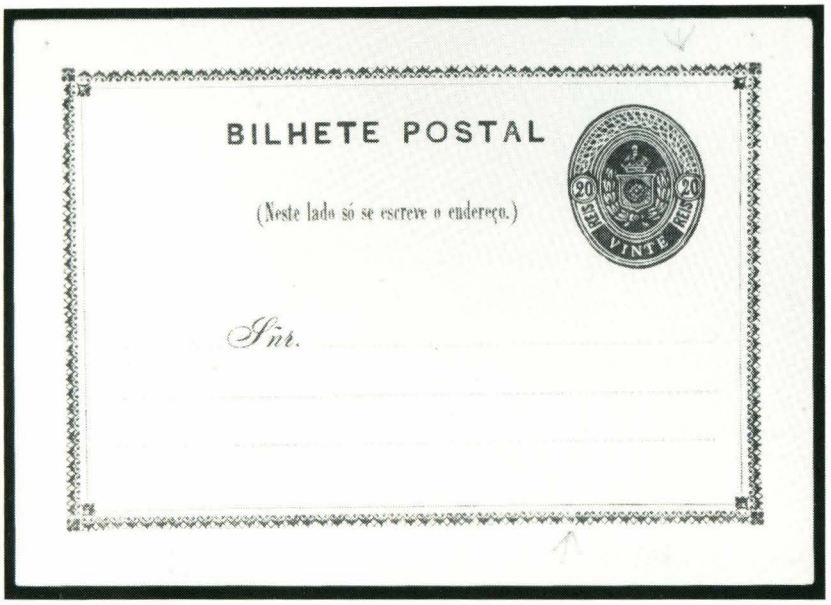
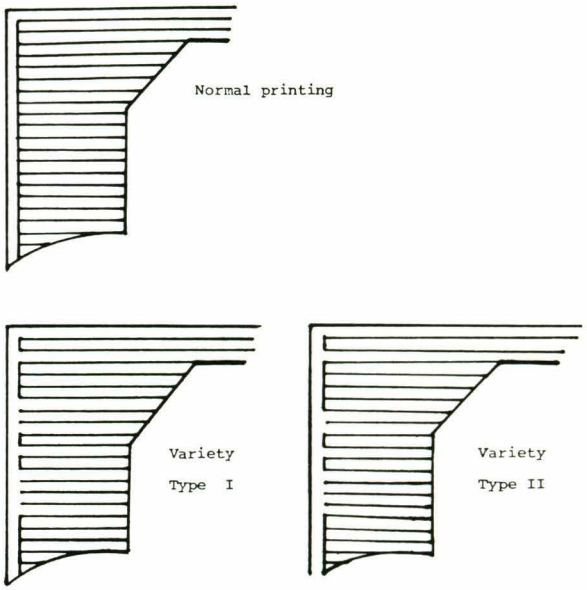


Fig. 7. 20 reis card of 1880, size B, heading 49 mm.



Fig. 8. 20 reis reply card of 1880, size B, heading 49 mm.



6a	—	80 × 80 reis — cinnamon color on cream medium paper. Broken vertical line variety type I on message card and normal printing on the reply card. Sizes A and B.
6b	—	Same as 6a — with broken line type II on message card and normal printing on the reply.
6c	—	Same as 6a — with broken line variety on both cards.
6d	—	Same as 6a — O Yellow orange on white paper. Size C.
6e	—	Same as 6a — Normal stamp on message card and type I variety on reply card. Sizes A and B.
6f	—	Same as 6a — With "Rosposta" instead of "Resposta" on the footnote at lower left. Sizes A,B, and C.
6g	—	Same as 6c — With "Rcsposta" instead of "Resposta" on footnote at lower left. Sizes B and C.
1881		
7	—	20 reis brown on medium light buff paper. Stamp: Emperor Pedro II, Scott type A-25, at center with "Bilhete Postal" at the top, floral designs at the



Fig. 9. 20 reis card of 1880, no. 1e.



Fig. 10. 50 reis card of 1880 on thin white soft paper.

sides and "Neste ladoso se escreve o endereco" inscribed below. It has a double frame. A single line with a triangular design at the four corners, inside, and a five lined spiral frame outside. Solid lines for the address. Size A.



Fig. 11. 50 reis reply card.

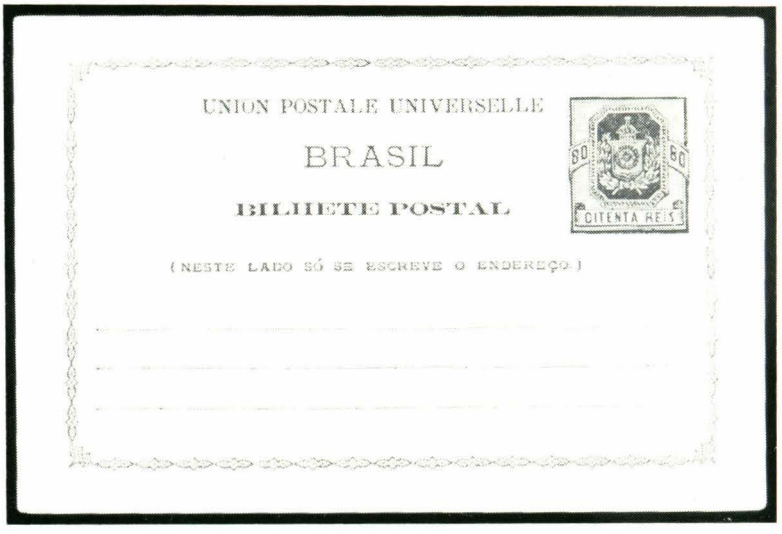


Fig. 12. 80 reis card of 1880 with type II variety.

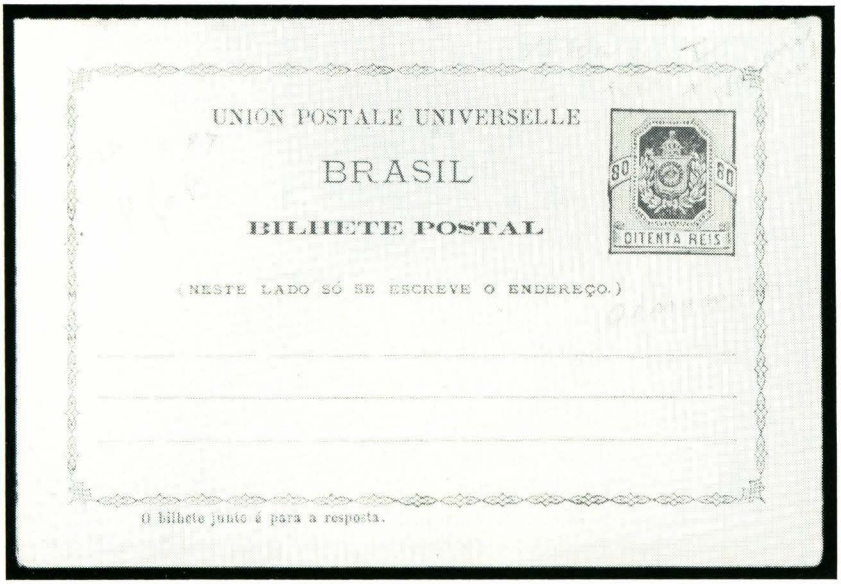


Fig. 13. 80 reis reply card of 1880 with RESPOSTA in footnote.



Fig. 14. 80 reis reply card of 1880 with RCSPOSTA in footnote.

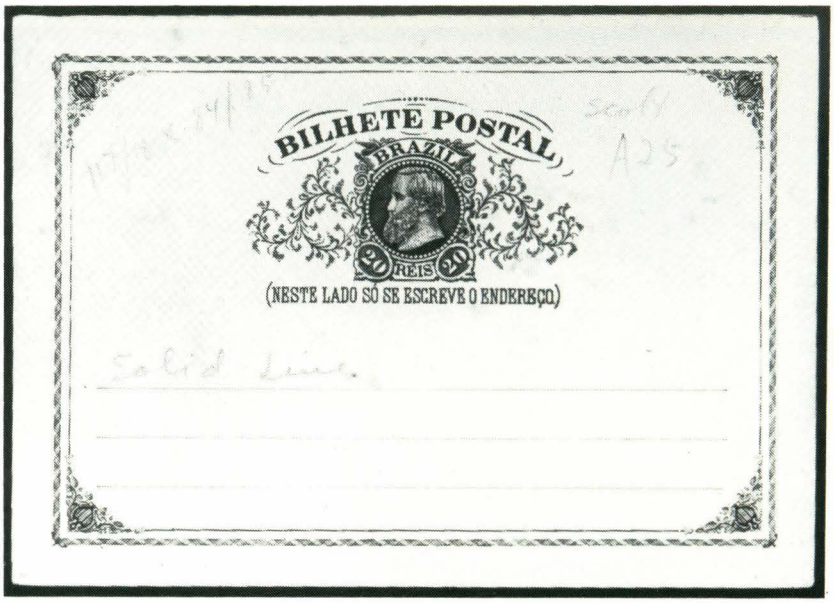


Fig. 15. 20 reis card of 1881 with floral frame.

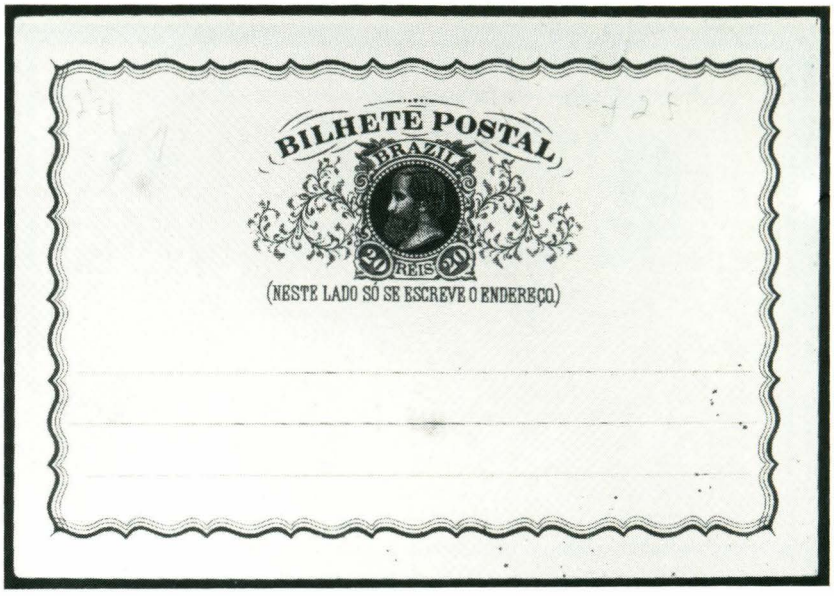


Fig. 16. 20 reis card of 1883 with no. 8 frame.

The Brainard Independent Mail Companies

Calvet M. Hahn

There were two independent mail operations that used the Brainard name. One was the 1845 Brainard's Express that ran between Boston and New York under the direction of Charles H. Brainard of Boston.[1] The other ran between New York and Albany/Troy and was apparently founded by Elijah Brainard of Albany. It was known as Brainard & Co. and its New York end appears to have been handled by George Brainard.

Thus far there is no evidence that the two companies were run as a combined unit or even that the Brainards involved were part of the same family. It is probable, however, that geneological research will establish that the operators were at least relatives. In both cases there is at least a link to Hale & Co. which may or may not be significant.

Brainard's Express

I should like first to discuss the Boston company. The handstamps of the Boston office read in a red 36 × 22mm oval: FORWARDED/BY/BRAINARD'S EXPRESS/82 WASHINGTON ST./BOSTON. This gives us the locale of the Boston office.

Charles H. Brainard, according to the Boston City Directories, was a clerk at 9 Court Street in 1842. By 1843 he was listed at 13 Court Street as the proprietor of a book store there. In the directories of 1844 and 1845 he was listed as the proprietor of a book store at 82 Washington St.—the address cited in the handstamps of the independent mail.

Because it only operated for about two-three months, the Brainard Express independent mail operation was not listed in the Boston City Directory for either 1844 or 1845. Had it operated a few months longer it would have made the 1845 directory, but it was not there when the "census" for that directory was made.

While Charles Brainard ran the Brainard Express from his bookstore, it would seem likely he was assisted by Edward H. Brainard. Like Charles, Edward was a clerk at 9 Court Street in 1842 but

unlike Charles he stayed there in 1843 according to the directory. However, he is listed without an occupation in 1844 and 1845 and may well have worked with Charles at that time. By 1846 he is listed as a wheelwright and in 1847 as a carriage maker.

I can only record four examples of the Boston handstamp of Brainard's Express. There is a red boxed 16×11mm COLLECT/3/CENTS and a red 14×5mm PAID associated with the oval handstamp. Interestingly enough although Blake bought the Chambers copy (lot 896 in the Paige 12/1/50 sale) for $31 he had apparently not known of it before he wrote the *Boston Postmarks* book in 1949. In his notes he assigned BPM 407A to the basic oval and 407B to the Collect box. Of the four examples three came from the George Sloane holding and one from Chambers. They are:

a) New York 4/29/45 (John Fox 3/31/61 sale) addressed to Messrs. Baldwin Burnham & Wilton, Boston. With Collect box.

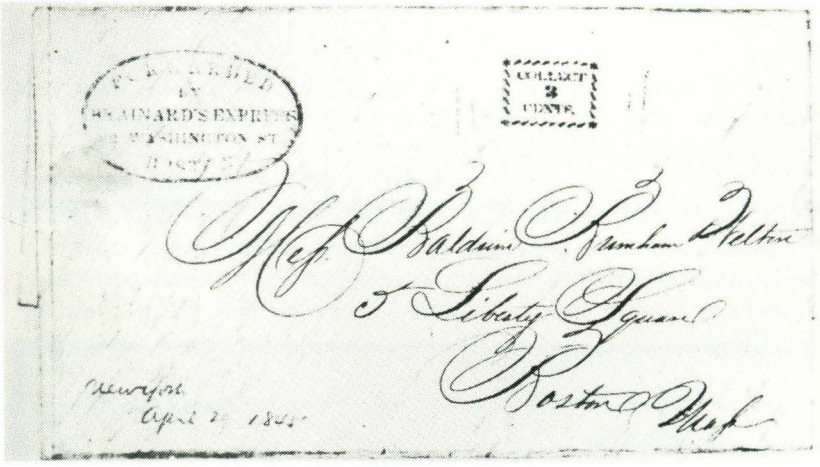


Fig. 1. Earliest recorded Brainard Boston datelined New York 4/29/45. Courtesy of Richard Schwartz.

b) New York 5/7/45 with Collect box (Fox 3/31/61 lot 2216).

c) New York 5/14/45 to Messrs. Baldwin Burnham & Wilton with Collect box and light PAID partially erased (Fox 3/31/61).



Fig. 2. Brainard Boston with collect box and light PAID partially erased.

d) New York 5/24/45 to Messrs. Baldwin Burnham & Wilton with Collect box. Ex-Chambers. This sold as part of a mixed lot #1535 of the Blake 12/9-12/69 Siegel sale to Stanley Richmond.

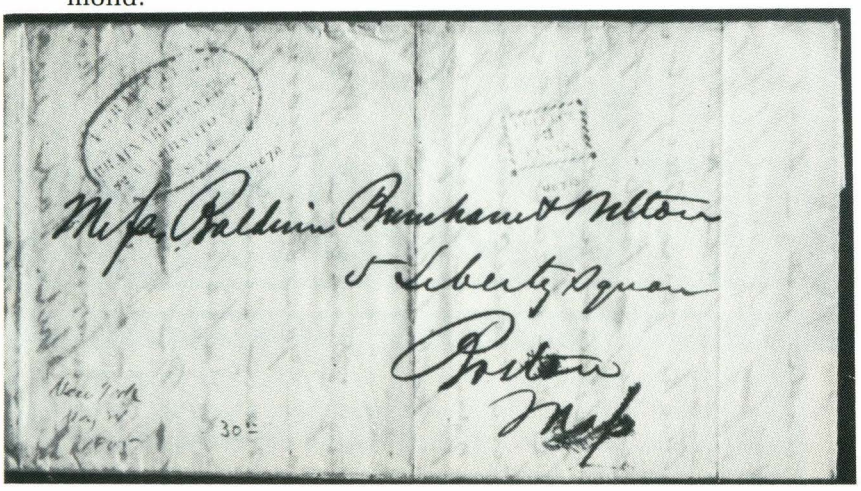


Fig. 3. Brainard Boston with collect box.

It should be recorded that during 1843 W.B. Kimball was listed as Brainard's partner in the firm of Charles H. Brainard & Co., books, at 13 Court St. This was also the address of Hale & Co.'s Boston office in 1843 through at least January 1844. Hale moved to 23 State Street by at least 3/20/44 and continued there until closing the independent mail operation. The City Despatch 23 State Street local was also operated from there and a cover of 6/5/44 is addressed to Mr. Kimball at that address. Thus we know that Hale's resident partner in 1844-5 in Boston was Kimball.

At the other end of the route, in New York, the firm's address was at 125 Fulton St. The basic handstamp used was a red oval 35 × 26mm reading FORWARDED/BY/BRAINARD'S EXPRESS/125 FULTON ST./N.YORK. This handstamp incurred some damage and there is a break at the bottom between Y and R of YORK on examples used in June 1845. Associated with the handstamp is the same style red box 15 × 10mm COLLECT/3/CENTS. and a red 14 × 5mm PAID.

My records show five examples of the New York marking. These are:

a) London 4/3/45 letter to Capt. Delano c/o Messrs. Grinnell Minturn with blue pen "78 South" inserted for delivery. This has the collect box and discusses whale oil sales. It is ex-A.G. Hall and Robson Lowe.

b) Boston 4/15/45 to Miss Lynch c/o Judge Lynch 20 Chambers St. NY. This had a pencil "Collect" and the collect box. It is ex-Chambers and sold as lot 897 in the Paige 12/1/50 sale to Caudry for $17.50.

c) Boston 6/13/45 with handstamp PAID. Addressed to Henry Tobias, New York. It has the break at bottom.

d) Boston 6/21/45 letter discussing business at store in 6th Ave. written by G.W. Fouke and addressed to E.P. Clarke at #2

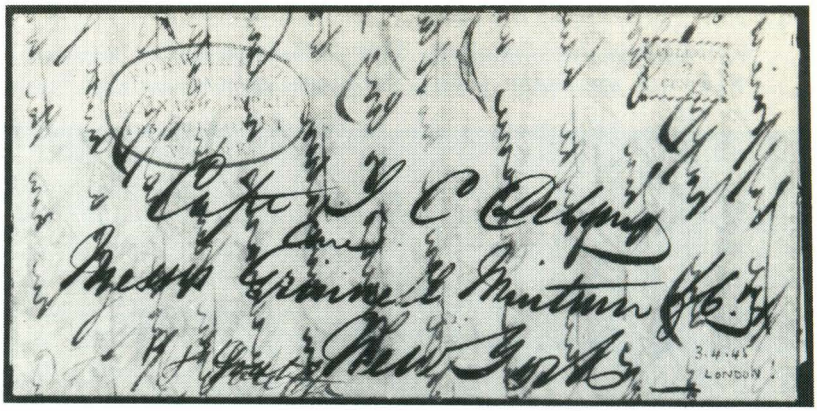


Fig. 4. London letter with blue pen "78 South" inserted for delivery and the collect box.

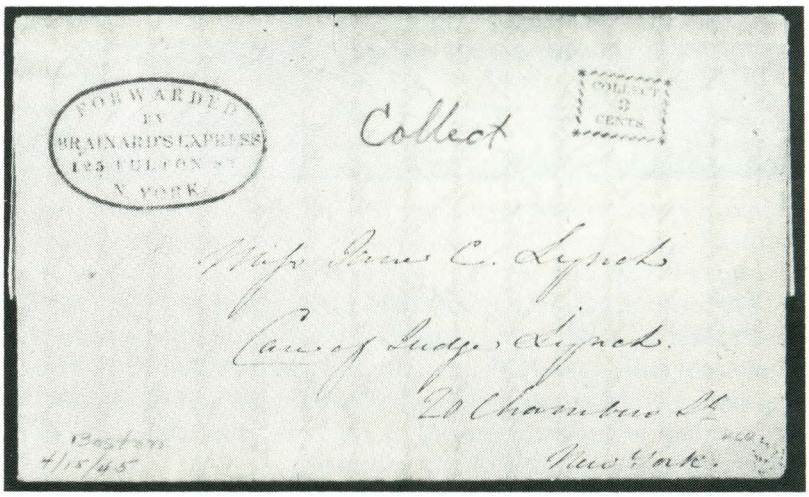


Fig. 5. Boston Brainard with a pencil "Collect" and the collect box.



Fig. 6. Boston Brainard with handstamp PAID.

Wall with a handstamp PAID. There is also a manuscript "Pd by SWJ (G.W.F.?) 2 cts". There is also an ink "2 ct" in the same hand as the address. Ex-Harris, this sold as lot 280 at Stolow 6/21/82.

e) Envelope without enclosure reported by Elliott Perry. Has

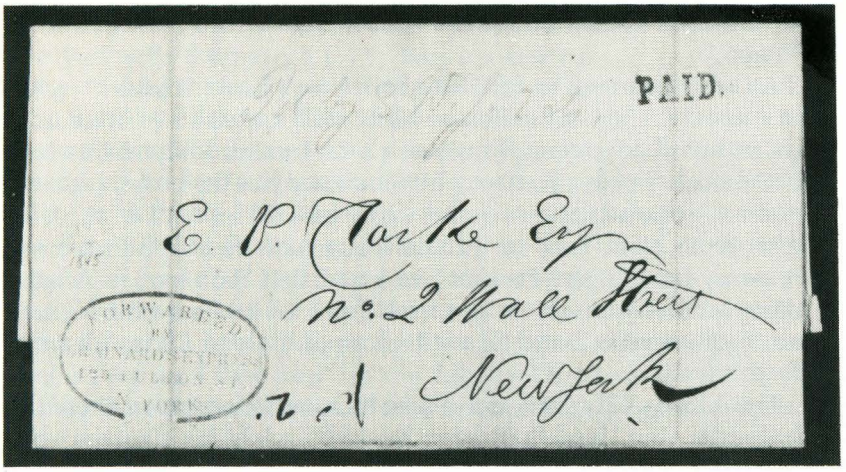


Fig. 7. Boston Brainard with handstamp PAID and a manuscript "Pd by SWJ 2 cts" and an ink "2 ct" in the same hand as the address.

the break at the bottom so probably June date.

It does not appear significant that the time span of the New York markings is somewhat longer than the Boston markings. This independent mail was a very short-lived one.

The New York office at 125 Fulton Street is not where it would appear today but rather east of Broadway near the corner of Nassau and Fulton.

In the 1830s agitation for lower postage came from the Friends of Cheap Postage as well as Barnabas Bates' New York Penny Post Association. Apparently this propaganda had an effect on Charles Brainard. While the other independent mail companies set their rates at 6¢ or 5¢—still well below the government rates—only Brainard cut rates to the bone.

There is ample evidence from the handstamps that the collect rate was 3¢—the first 3¢ rate in America for intercity mail and a precedent for the U.S. Government rates of 1851. However, the ex-Harris item gives us evidence that Brainard had two different rates—one for collect and one for prepaid. The prepaid rate was even lower—only 2¢- -a bargain rate not otherwise reached for many years.

Brainard & Co.

According to Elliott Perry, Brainard & Co. of Albany was founded by Elijah Brainard. He relied upon a report by Roscoe L. Wickes who lived a few doors from the Brainard family. Perry also noted Elijah Brainard was connected with a block and pump factory at 23 Quay Street which existed from at least 1841 through 1848.

There is some reason to question this data. First, however, it is necessary to establish the dates of the Brainard & Co. operation. The earliest record we have is a Boston newspaper advertisement by Hale & Co. dated June 20, 1844 which lists the Albany agent as Brainard & Co. at 14 Exchange and the Troy agent as L. Farwell at 200 River Street. By July 25, 1844, we find Hale ads in Boston list Pomeroy & Co. as the Albany agent along with Farwell in Troy.

Covers as early as July 16, 1844 show Hale turning letters over to Pomeroy.

An advertisement by W.B. Kimball, Hale's Boston resident agent, on August 1, 1884 in the *Boston Daily Mail* again shows Brainard & Co. as the Albany agent. However, a letter from Brooklyn to Rome of 8/28/44 is noted per Pomeroy in pencil and has the boxed COLLECT/ 6¼¢NEW YORK/OFFICE associated with Hale. A September 16, 1844 letter from New York to Buffalo has a pen "Paid/Hale" and the Pomeroy boxed PAID. Further, we know that Hale had an Albany office handstamp which was used from 7/30/44 onward. An example of 8/4/44 is found on a letter from Buffalo to Alvin Adams in Boston.

The Albany City Directories give us some information about the Brainards who lived there and thus who might be involved with this independent mail.

The Albany City Directory for 1842/3 and the one for 1843/4 both show:

Daniel Brainard	44 John
George Brainard	102 Hawk
Benjamin C. Brainard, master Steam Boat *Mount Pleasant*	38 Franklin

This vessel was lost on 12/10/44 when it foundered between New York and Philadelphia. Twelve lives were lost.

The Albany City Directory for 1844/5 shows:

Daniel Brainard	256 South Pearl
George Brainard	102 Hawk
Elijah Brainard (widow)	75 William

while the one for 1845/6 reads:

Daniel Brainard	256 South Pearl
George Brainard	102 Hawk

In the Albany City Directory of 1846/7 we find:

Daniel Brainard	256 South Pearl
George Brainard	11 Park
B.C. Brainard, commercial merchant	29 Quay, residence at Greenbush

It might be noted that a 41-ton vessel the *B.C. Brainard* was built for the Hudson River service at Nyack in 1854 and ran to Albany until 1875.

In the *Albany Argus* of January 27, 1844 we find the firm of Schuyler and Brainard advertising a New and Independent Opposition Line of Steamboats. It was to run through the remainder of 1844 towing small barges and canal boats. It is probable that Benjamin Brainard was connected with this line although he was not

listed as one of the captains. He probably did not have time to be involved with Brainard & Co.'s mail operations.

The Brainard & Company adhesives have as their New York address 58 Wall Street. This is the same address that Hale & Co. used and is the Courier & Enquirer Building. The New York City Directory for 1844/5 in its late listings column shows Brainard & Co. at 70 Wall. The Directory for 1845/6 shows the address at 57 Courtlandt Street. In this same directory we find George Brainard, without occupation, listed at the 57 Courtlandt address as well. This location is at the corner of Washington St., one block from the North River (Hudson) piers along West Street. It was a convenient location for mail that went on the Albany/Troy steamboats.

Until the summer of 1844, New York had two U.S. post offices. The "Lower" office was at Merchant's Exchange on Wall Street while the "Upper" was in City Hall Park. The summer of 1844 saw the lower office closed and the upper moved to the old Dutch Church on Nassau Street, midway between the two former offices. It is quite probable that this shift affected the location of the locals and independent mails of the period.

The 1849 New York City Directory shows a James B. Brainard, clerk, living at 56 Downing and a Leonard W. Brainard, agent at 15 South St., living in Brooklyn.

It might also be noted that the Brainard & Co. stamps show their Troy office at 230 River Street, which is 30 numbers away from the Hale office at L. Farwell's.

What these citations from the City Directories tell us is that if Elijah Brainard was the founder of Brainard & Co., he didn't live long enough to see it in full operation. Now as Hale advertised on May 28, 1844 that its stamps were available to use to Boston, Providence, Troy, Albany and Philadelphia and that Spanish coin would be accepted, it may be that Elijah Brainard was working as the Troy or Albany office of Hale at that time.

The implementation of the Brainard & Co. service apparently fell upon Elijah Brainard's widow and George Brainard. The latter seems to have been in New York often enough to require a City Directory listing at 57 Courtlandt in 1845. The note that B.C. Brainard resided in Greenbush suggests the family had a home across the river in the Troy/Greenbush area.

Regardless of which Brainard was running Brainard & Co., the Scott catalog listing reporting that Charles H. Brainard of Boston was the man is erroneous and needs correction. There is also no evidence that Charles H. Brainard was employed by Hale. Brainard & Co. did work closely with Hale and served as Hale's Albany agency as did Pomeroy.

Brainard & Co.'s Albany Covers

The earliest item reported from Albany is a letter datelined July 5, 1844 and addressed to Philadelphia. There is apparently no hand-

stamp but just a Brainard stamp cancelled with a "B". This sold in the Lowe 3/15/73 sale as lot #1178 and earlier as lot #614 in the John Fox Hollowbush sale to Elliott Perry.

The basic Brainard & Co. Albany handstamp is a red oval 35 × 13mm, usually poorly struck. It reads: FORWARDED BY/BRAINARD & CO./ALBANY. Associated with it are two other handstamps, a red boxed 16 × 11mm COLLECT/6¼¢/ALBANY/OFFICE. and a red 10 × 9mm 6. There are also manuscript "Paid 6" markings reported and on a cover of 6/26/45 bearing a Hale & Co. Albany oval and Paid is a manuscript "Brainards Express/Paid 6".

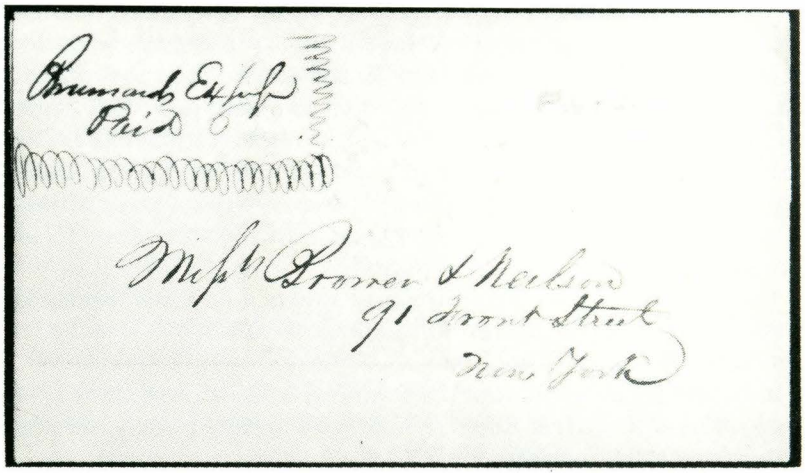


Fig. 8. Brainard & Co. Albany handstamp in a red oval (it reads "Forewarded by Brainard & Co. Albany") and a red "6" and a "Paid 6."

A partial listing of Brainard covers from Albany follows:

Chart 1

Date	Alb any Oval	Albany Collect	Red 6	Brainard Stamp	Notes
7/5/44				X	Hollowbush lot #614
7/17/44				X	Hahn Records
7/18/44	X		X		Knapp lot 1122
7/18/44	X		X		Hollowbush lot #608
8/23/44	X				Caspary #641; To Boston Am. Letter handstamp applied there
9/9/44	X				Hollowbush lot #610; Peltz col.
10/23/44	X		X		Peltz col.
10/25/44	X		X		Ex-Anderson; Hahn
11/16/44	X		X		Peltz col.
11/—/44	X		X		Hollowbush lot #610
12/5/44	X	X			Perry record
12/19/44	X	X			Hahn record
12/27/44	X	X			Sand Lake NY to Springfield Mass.
2/12/45					Perry record
3/1/45	X	X			Peltz collection
3/7/45	X			X	Hollowbush lot 615
3/21/45	X	X			Perry record
4/?/45	X			X	Perry record
5/?/45	X				Perry record

Date	Albany Oval	Albany Collect	Red 6	Brainard Stamp	Notes
6/17/45	X				Perry record
—	X	Col. Hale	X		Front only; Chambers lot 895
—	X		X		Knapp lot 1123
6/21/45				X	Pair to Albany from NYC; Caspary lot 640
6/26/45	Ms. Brainard		Mspt.		With Hale/Albany and Paid

Typically, Albany mail was sent down on the stamboats to New York by Brainard. During the life of the Brainard & Co. independent mail the river was closed from December 11, 1844 to February 24, 1845.

From July to December 1844, the Albany & Troy line had morning boats leaving alternate days from Troy at 6 a.m. and then Albany at 7 a.m. The two alternating boats were the 724 ton *Troy* and the newer 936 ton *Empire*. The same line had evening boats leaving Troy at 6 p.m. and Albany at 7 p.m. Alternating in the evenings were the 24 ft. *Swallow* which was purchased jointly by the Troy and People's Line and put into service on July 15 and the 306 ton *Albany*, in its last year of service. The *Albany* was out of commission the first two weeks in August with a broken shaft and was withdrawn on October 4th for the same reason leaving the *Swallow* to run alone.

Also running from Albany in the evening was the People's Line with the 417 ton *Rochester* alternating with the 858 ton *Knickerbocker*, and leaving at 6 or 7 p.m. while their U.S. Mail Line leaving at 5 p.m. had the 499 to *North America* alternating with the 399 ton *Columbia* with the 446 ton *Curtis Peck* serving as a replacement.

The 7 p.m. Opposition Line began the season with the 215 ton *Portsmouth* running down river on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and up river on alternate days. This line could also draw on the *New Jersey* and the *Wave*, as it did during the June 1844 fare wars. The Opposition Line stopped service in November, 1844.

In 1845 the steamboat season opened with the 346 ton *Norwich* which reached Albany on 2/24. In March the 7 p.m. Opposition Line opened the season with the Schuyler & Brainard 275 ton *Express* which soon alternated with the *R.L. Stevens* a 298 ton vessel. In May the 430 ton *Belle* alternated with it, while from mid-March to mid-April the 220 ton newly built *Buffalo* also ran as an Opposition boat.

The morning boats were the 638 ton *South America* for the People's Line at 7 a.m. and the Troy Line's 7 a.m. *Troy* which opened the season April 14th, alternating thereafter with the *Albany*.

The People's Line 6 p.m. boats were the *Rochester* alternating with the *Knickerbocker* as in 1844. The People's and Troy 6 p.m. line vessels were the *Empire* and the *Swallow* in alternation until the *Swallow* sank on April 7th. Thereafter the *Empire* ran alone. The People's 5 p.m. Mail Line alternated the *North America* and

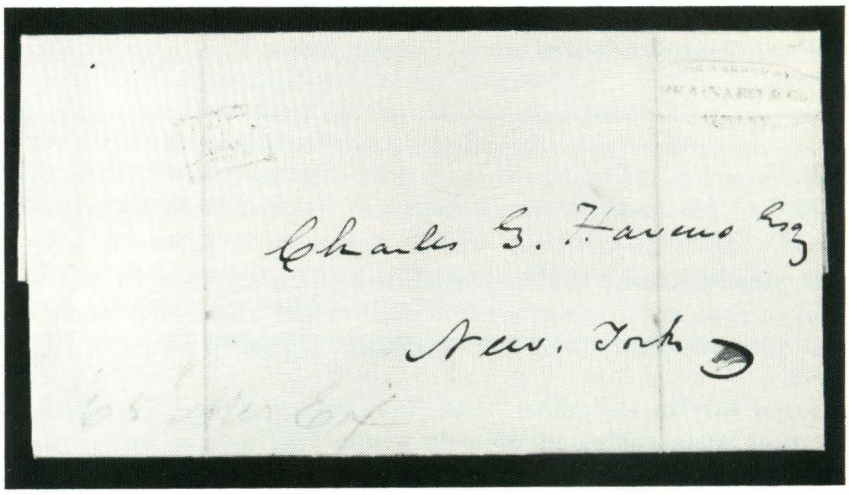


Fig. 9. Brainard & Co. Albany with the boxes "Collect 6-1/4 cts. Albany Office." Written on the Albany Senate floor and marked upon receipt in New York "65 Mer. Ex." (Merchants' Exchange). 3/21/45 cover.



Fig. 10. Brainard & Co. Albany marking on a 12/27/44 letter from Sand Lake, N.Y. to Springfield, Mass. showing transit on Western Rail Road as part of the winter service. Very rare use.

the *Columbia*.

It would appear likely that Brainard & Co. would favor the Opposition Line boats as B.C. Brainard was connected with them through the firm of Schuyler & Brainard. This supposition may explain some of the oddities in the time distributuion of the Brainard Albany letters.

During the winter of 1844, letters could travel from Albany on the Western R.R. to either Pittsfield or Springfield. At the former point mail could go south on the Housatonic to Bridgeport to catch a steamer to New York while at the latter it could transfer to the New Haven, Hartford, Springfield line and catch a boat at New Haven to New York. This line opened on 12/9/44 all the way to Springfield and broke the Housatonic monopoly. Direct mail up and down the Hudson River was not possible by rail at this time although the Western R.R. ran as far south as Chatham, N.Y.

As only a few letters are known with Brainard markings from Albany during the winter of 1844, it is probable that service was almost completely suspended. At least one of these letters, that of 12/27 went East on the Western R.R. to Springfield, its destination.

Brainard & Co. Troy Handstamps

Brainard & Co. also advertised on its stamps that it operated from 230 River Street. The basic handstamp used is a red oval 32 × 27mm reading FORWARDED/BY/BRAINARD & CO./FROM/TROY. Associated with it is a red boxed 25 × 17mm COLLECT/SIX CENTS/for/HALE & CO., a red 12 × 3mm PAID and a 10 × mm 6.

A partial listing of the Brainard & Co. Troy covers follows:

Chart 2

Date	Troy Oval	Hale box Collect	Red 6	Brainard Stamp	Notes
9/9/44	X		X		Hollowbush lot #609
9/9/44				X	Hollowbush lot #613 /s/Stern
9/28/44	X		X		Forwarded AM. Hotel
10/9/44	X		X		Hahn Records
10/26/44	X		X		Hahn records Malcolm lot 1561
11/11/44	X				To Boston; got AM. Letter Mail there; Lowe 1180 3/15/72
11/18/44	X		X		Boyd's h.s. Hollowbush lot 611
2/4/45	X		X		Lowe lot 1181 3/15/72 to NYC
3/6/45	X	X			Hahn collection
3/19/45	X	X			Pencil 8 to NYC
3/—/45	X	mspt. Hale & Co.			To Boston; Hahn records
3/28/45	X	X			To N.H.; ex-Chambers lot 898
4/7/45	X	X			Hahn records
4/10/45	X	X			Hahn records
4/15/45	X	X			To Phila. ex-Knapp lot 1120
4/22/45	X				Red PAID. To NYC Hollowbush 609
5/—/45	X	X			Hollowbush lot 612
5/5/45	X	X			Dos Passos lot 1644
5/28/45	X	X			Hahn records; Malcolm lot 1560
6/10/45	X	X			Turned cover returned by Hale
6/20/45	X	X			Outer rim broken

The oval often shows breaks, but the first real breaks are found in 1845 when one appears just above the B of BRAINARD and after the word FORWARDED. By June the oval is fairly well disintegrated.



Fig. 11. Brainard and Co. Troy. This is the earliest handstamp (9/9/44) from the Hollowbush sale, with the red "6" found at both Albany and Troy. It is an order for copal which is to be shipped by towboat and billed via Hale, indicating that Hale served as the New York office at this time.

It is interesting to note that the handstamp 6 almost ceases to be used after the fall of 1844 in both Albany and Troy. Further, the use of the Hale collect is not found before the Spring of 1845 at Troy. The mysterious Albany Collect box begins being used on December 5th, 1844 and continues through March of 1845 and possibly later.

The Brainard stamps at Albany are cancelled with a "B" in pen while those at Troy have a straight pen stroke insofar as I can tell. The Troy office was particularly active during the Spring of 1845 at a time when the Albany office was more quiescent. Neither office did much business during the winter of 1844-5.

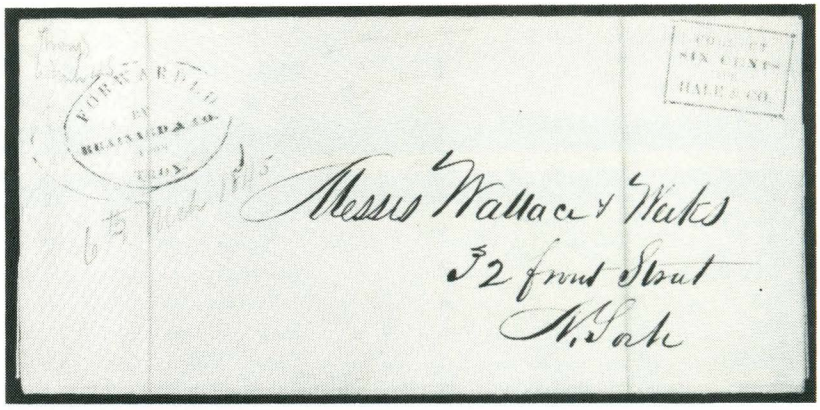


Fig. 12. Earliest recorded use of the Brainard Troy and Hale collect box is this example of March 6, 1845.

The Albany Office Collect

The COLLECT/6¼ CTS./ALBANY/OFFICE box is not confined to the Brainard Albany letters but is also known on Hale letters and in conjunction with Pomeroy markings. Elliott Perry notes that the small red panel which he feels appears to have come into use in July 1844 is of the same style, "reading 'New York' or 'Boston' found on letters bearing New York or Boston postmarks of the American Letter Mail Co., and some such letters may have been transported by that company only. This Albany 'collect' marking differs from other 'collect' panels which were commonly used by Hale & Co. . . ."

It is true that this type of fancy box is commonly associated with the American Letter Mail. However, the same style is found in the Hale New Bedford office and the same wording, without the box, is used by Hale at Norwich, Conn. The same box style in black is found used at Hale's Boston office from April through July 1844 so the Hale connection is probably stronger than that of the American Letter Mail, particularly as American Letter Mail worked with Overton to serve Albany and was not that friendly toward Hale, sniping at that company in print in its advertisements.

What seems most reasonable as an explanation is that this marking is a Hale design and was used by their Albany agent whoever that was at the time. We know the marking is found on

Hale letters of 3/28/44 as well as several letters of July 15 and 18 1844 which bear only Boyd handstamps in New York. As noted earlier, the Hale advertisement of July 25th lists Pomeroy as the Albany agent and covers show Hale turning letters over to Pomeroy as early as July 16th.

Ads for Pomeroy's Letter Express stopped October 2nd 1844 and while letters as late as December 15 are known, the Letter Express was basically out of business by the beginning of December. It would seem likely that Hale developed the marking for its office with Brainard as the local agent and continued it when Brainard established their own independent mail until late July. Then Hale shifted to Pomeroy and kept that company as its Albany agent until December at which point with Pomeroy out of the business it reverted to Brainard.

We find the Albany Office Collect box used with Pomeroy markings on a letter to Hartford of 7/29/44, on a letter from Albany to Geneva of 8/3/44 and a letter of Syracuse to New York of 8/4 as well as a later letter from Utica to NYC of 12/15/44, lot 1070 Lowe's sale of 3/15/72.

In 1845 the Collect box is found on Brainard covers of March, but on Hale covers of 4/3, 4/7, 4/12, 4/17, 4/24 (ex-Chambers), and 5/1. The opposite handstamp—the red 6 is found on Hale covers in 1845 of 4/7, 5/1, 6/2 and 6/20 (ex-Chambers). It is not known with an Albany Brainard in 1845 to the best of my knowledge. It might be noted that supporting this thesis are the July 1844 Hale ads noting that the Northern Mails closed at Broad Street house, corner of Pearl at 6 p.m. at the office in the Courier & Enquirer building at 6:20 and at Dunnings hotel, corner Courtlandt and Washington at 6:40 p.m.



Fig. 13. Brainard Troy and Hale Collect 6 cents with a pencil 8 cents for the extra charge in delivering this to 172 Water Street, New York City. Datelined Troy 3/19/45 and discussing stock distribution in estate.

The Brainard stamps give the Hale office location 58 Wall as the New York office while in 1845 the City Directory notes the Brainard office, and George Brainard, at 57 Courtlandt which is the corner of Courtlandt and Washington or the Dunnings Hotel.

Fig. 14. Original handstamp (courtesy Richard Schwartz).

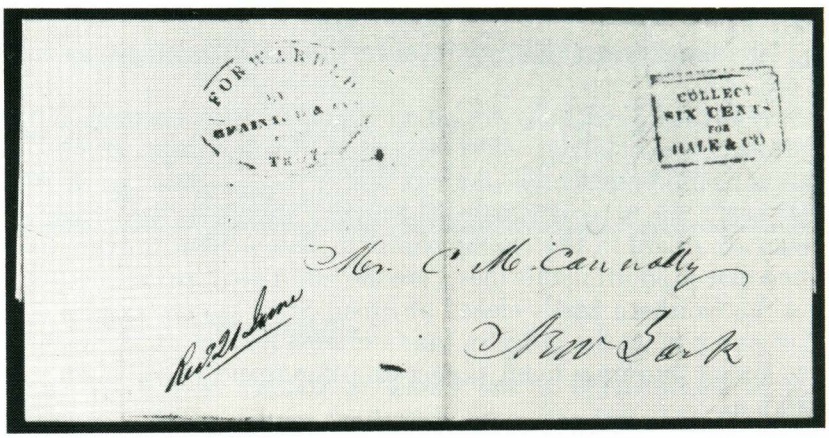


Admittedly, it is a hypothesis to assume that the "6" and Albany collect box shifted with the Hale agent, but it appears to fill all the known facts and is only contradicted by one possibly erroneous newspaper notice from Boston at the time of the change. Thus, I think it is a better explanation than the Perry thesis.

In the case of the Brainard Troy office, it would appear that its own office was not very successful until Brainard replaced Farwell as the Hale agent probably in the beginning of September.

No handstamp is known from the New York Brainard and Company office and there are only a few letters with an obvious Brainard connection known used northbound. There is the turned cover with a return north by Hale & Co. of 6/10/45 and the Caspary cover with the pair of Brainard stamps used to Albany on June 21, 1845. A few others may exist but it would appear that northbound mail was marked in the Hale office rather than Brainard's.

Fig. 15. Latest recorded Brainard & Co. Troy is this 6/20/45 letter received 6/21/45. Note handstamp deterioration.



The Brainard Adhesives

As I am not a student of the local and independent mail adhesives, I am relying for the descriptions upon information supplied me years ago by Elliott Perry who was an outstanding student of them.

The Brainard & Co. adhesives are on wove paper, typographed in black or blue. There are no differences in the design. The black appears to have been used at Troy and the blue at Albany. Judging by the lack of multiples in such holdings as the Caspary, Lilly, Knapp and Malcolm and the fact no multiple has been reported in the Scott catalogue, it would appear unlikely that we can learn the sheet format or plating. The stamps have been listed in the catalogues since at least the A. C. Kline *Stamp Collector's Manual* of 1862. However, they did not make the Oppen Album and Catalog published in January, 1863. They were in the Moen's *Postage Stamps Illustrated* of 1864 and Ballieu's *Guide de l'amateur de timbres-poste* in 1864 and 1865.



Fig. 16. Last gasp of the enterprise is this manuscript "Brainards Express Paid 6" used form Albany 6/26/45 with a red 33 ×22mm HALE Albany oval and PAID. Discusses shipment of boots to Glaveston.

In the genuine stamp, each letter is separate. There is a break in the inner circle about 3 o'clock for about a half-millimeter just after it passes between the periods after "Doll" and "Co." The "5" has a narrow, curved top or flag while the "20" is quite distinct, not matching any of the reported forgeries.

Counterfeit Type A—This is credited to S. Albany Taylor. It is best told by the fact that "FOR ONE DOLL." is in capitals rather than lower case as in the case of the original. Found in blue and in black on white and colored papers.

Counterfeit Type B1—In "BRAINARD", the "AIN and "AR" join at the base. Many letters in the inner circle are composed of unjoined pieces. The top of the "O" in "one" is broken. Found in blue and black on white paper that is often decidedly grayish.

Counterfeit Type B2—The letters in "AINARD" and ALBANY" are joined as well as a number of oter letters. The curved top of the "5" differs from the genuine and matches that of Counterfeit Type A. Found in blue and black on white paper which is often decidedly grayish.

Counterfeit Type C—This dates from 1881 or earlier and was used to illustrate the Scott catalog for many years. The letters in "BRAINARD" are separated with thin bars in "B" and "R". The colorless part of the "D" is rectangular; there is a broad "H" in "EXCHANGE". There is a slight break below the period after "Doll." This is found in blue and black and on white and colored papers.

Counterfeit Type D—This is the item used to illustrate Needham's *Concise History*. As on Type B1, the "AIN" and "AR" are

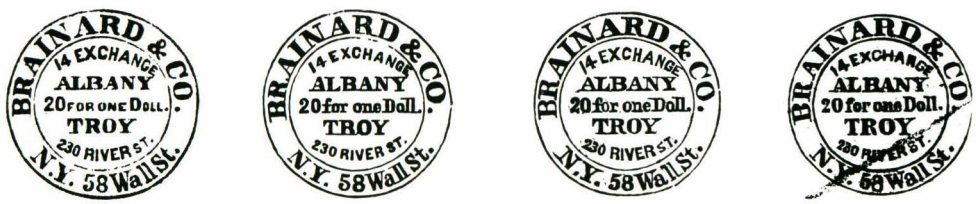


Fig. 17. Four of the counterfeits discussed here are (from left) Type A (Patton Type B), Type B1 (Patton Type A), Type B2 (Patton Type D), and Type C (Patton Type C). The counterfeit Type D is shown on the following page.

joined. There is a small break below the period after "Doll." in the inner circle. The word "EXCHANGE" has a broad "X" and very narrow "H". It is found in blue and black on white paper that often is decidedly grayish.

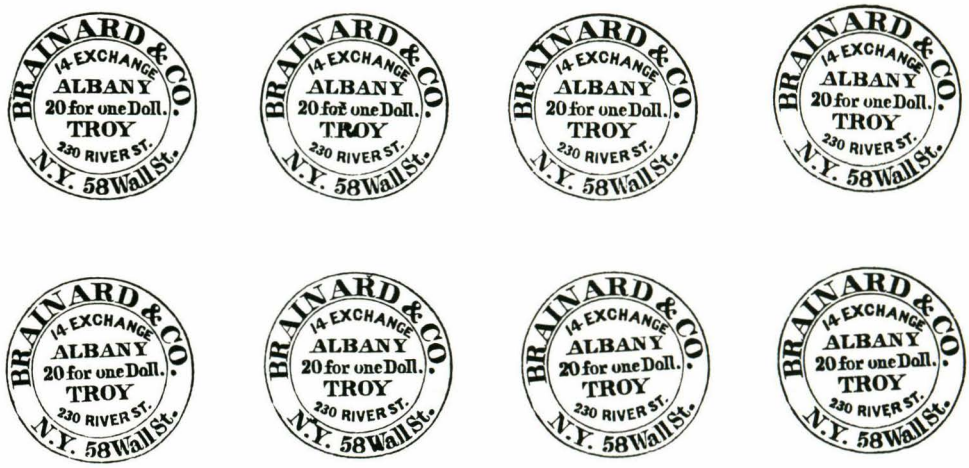


Fig. 18. Counterfeit Type D. A sheet of eight showing how the handstamps were printed.

In addition to the above, on each type the characters in "20" are shaped or shaded differently. Further, there are many other difference in the shape of the letters that are not discussed. Forgeries are quite common. They were apparently first discussed in the *American Journal of Philately Vol. I*, 1868 on pg. 68. Additional discussion is in the *Stamp Collectors Monthly Vol. X* of 1872 on page 93.



Fig. 19. Richard Schwartz has identified a number of counterfeits not previously recorded. Shown here is a block of five of one of these counterfeits which indicates how they were printed.

1. Stimson's *Express History* reports a Brainard, "for many years past quite famous as an express-wagon builder in Boston" drove a job-wagon in 1840-1 and used to do the Adams Express carting free because he likes him. This man may be related to the Brainard Express but was not the founder.

Interesting and Unusual Items from a Specialized Collection of China

Part VII of an Article by Carl A. Kilgas

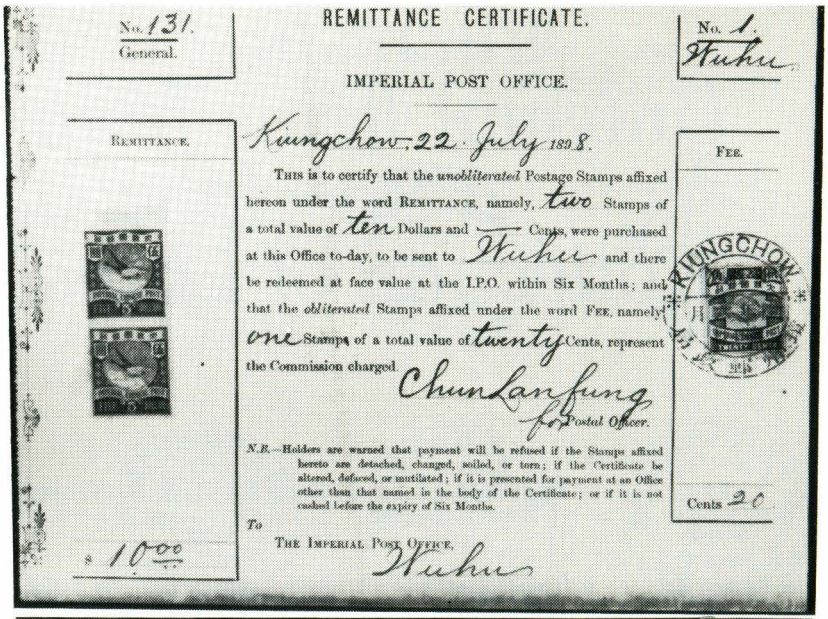
The "emergency" lithographed set ordered from Japan in 1896 finally arrived and was issued August 16, 1897—over 7½ months after the January deadline. This became the "Imperial Chinese Post" issue of 1897 (Fig. 93).

The engraved set from Waterlow in London, ordered in 1896, arrived as promised in time to be issued January 28, 1898. This became the "Chinese Imperial Post" issue of 1898. Printed on watermarked paper, the design, a "coiling dragon, jumping carp, and flying goose" remained a favorite for 14 years (Fig. 94). Miniature sheets of nine stamps, each with three horizontal rows of different values, were prepared for showing to "the trade." Fig. 95 illustrates a sheet with a row of $1, $2, and $5 values. Note the small hole punched in the corner of each stamp on these Waterlow "sample" sheets.

The 1900 "Boxer Rising"

The Western powers policy of continuously demanding additional privileges or more territory concessions in settlement for each real or fancied incident finally reached a climax on June 21, 1900, when the Imperial Government declared war on the foreign Settlements by beginning the famous seige of Peking on the 22nd. Members of secret societies, one of which was called the "Boxers" (whose goal was the killing of all Christian converts), aggressively supported the dynasty—"Uphold the Ch'ing, Exterminate the Foreigner"—and joined in the fighting. The siege of Peking lasted until August 14, when the Allied troops forced the Imperial family to flee to Siam—several hundreds of miles inland. After the truce, negotiations for settlement were not concluded until September 7, 1901. Two covers mailed to Europe by diplomats in China, during this troublesome period, are shown (Figs. 96 and 97).

[67] Bowker, Howard F. "1898 Specimen Overprints" *China Clipper* Vol. 23, no. 4, May 1959, p. 65.



No. 131. General.

REMITTANCE CERTIFICATE.

No. 1. Wuhu

IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.

REMITTANCE.

Kungchow 22 July 1898.

THIS is to certify that the *unobliterated* Postage Stamps affixed hereon under the word REMITTANCE, namely, two Stamps of a total value of ten Dollars and ____ Cents, were purchased at this Office to-day, to be sent to Wuhu and there be redeemed at face value at the I.P.O. within Six Months; and that the *obliterated* Stamps affixed under the word FEE, namely one Stamps of a total value of twenty Cents, represent the Commission charged.

Chun Lan fung
for Postal Officer.

FEE.

KIUNGCHOW

N.B.—Holders are warned that payment will be refused if the Stamps affixed hereto are detached, changed, soiled, or torn; if the Certificate be altered, defaced, or mutilated; if it is presented for payment at an Office other than that named in the body of the Certificate; or if it is not cashed before the expiry of Six Months.

Cents 20

To THE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE, Wuhu

$ 1000

Fig. 93 $5 pair of the "Imperial Chinese Post" issue of 1897 on a 'remittance certificate' transferring $10 from Kiungchow to Wuhu dated July 22, 1898. The additional 20 cent stamp is for commission charged.

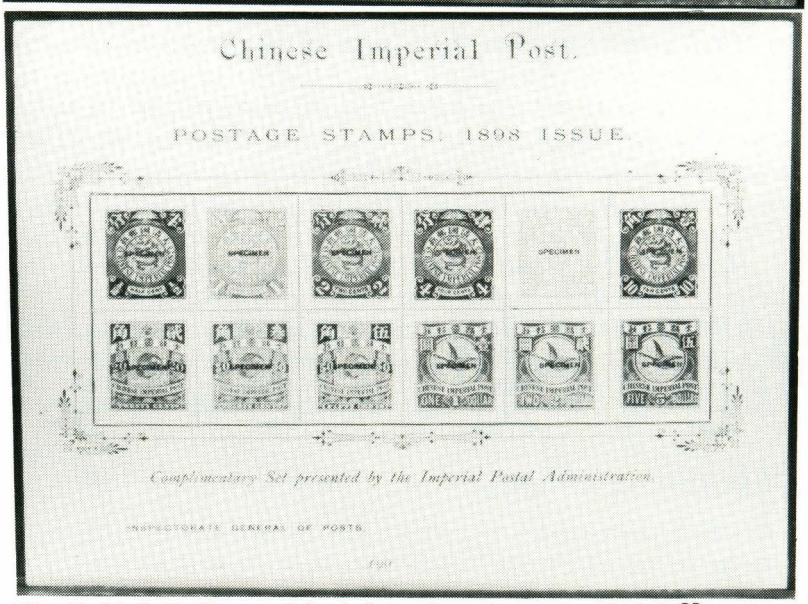


Fig. 94 'Specimen' set on presentation sheet. A limited number were distributed to important officials. [67]

The British Railway Administration Stamps—B.R.A.[68]

After the Boxer Rising, the British were given the responsibility of operating the Peking-Shanhaikuan Railway—an important strategic link to the sea. On April 15, 1901, mail handling was assigned to the British India-based Chinese Expeditionary Force (C.E.F.) who manned the mail cars on the railroad.

Good mail service was deemed important to the morale of the British troops. Toward this end, the Director of Railways issued Circular No. 15, dated April 15th, which allowed letters to be

[68] Wasserman, Harold "British Railway Administration Stamps of China " *China Clipper* Vol 38, no. 1, November 1973, page 12.

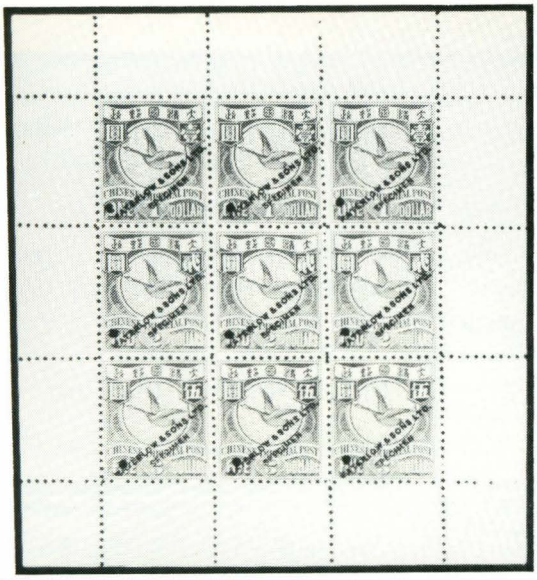


Fig. 95 Waterlow 'sample' sheets with a row of $1, $2, and $5 values.



Fig. 96 This cover was posted at Tientsin, December 18, 1900. It received a Chinese Shanghai transit marking on December 29 and a French "SHANG-HAI CHINE" transit marking on December 31 where the 25 centime French stamp overprinted for use in China was added. A Dijon receiving marking was applied on February 1, 1901.



Fig. 97 This cover has a French legation seal across the reverse flap. The "PEKING POST OFFICE" bilingual oval cancel on the Chinese stamp is dated July 17, 1901. The large Peking "R" rectangular registry marking is numbered 2011. The Chinese Shanghai transit marking is dated July 23 while the "SHANG-HAI CHINE" French transit marking was applied on July 24 where the 25 and 50 centime French adhesives were added. A boxed "R" for French registry was applied. The "LIGNE N" French packet boat receiving marking is dated July 25.

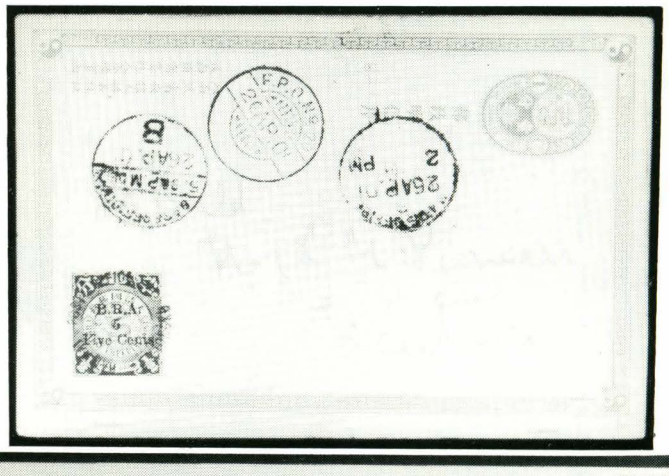


Fig. 98 A post card sent from Tongku, on the coast, to Tientsin F.P.O. (Field Post Office) 20—Orlando Barracks. Card is unusual in that a Chinese stamp was used to pay the normal postage instead of the usual C.E.F. India stamp.

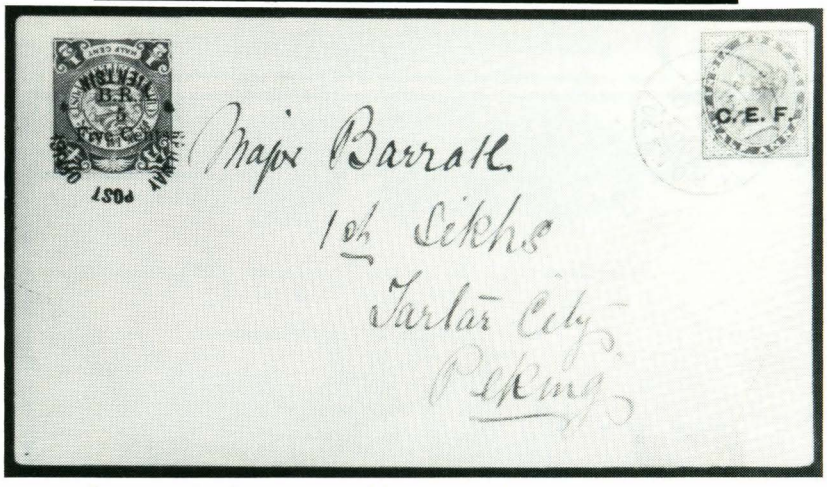


Fig. 99 An Inverted Surcharge on cover—Tientsin to Peking, May 3, 1901. A pane of 20 received the invert. All were sold and the invert discovered long after the use of the B.R.A. stamps had been discontinued. All apparently were sold, unnoticed, and destroyed. Mint copies are unknown. Only a few covers remain.

posted "up to the latest possible time." Arrangments were made to open post offices at the railway stations at Peking, Tientsin, Tongku, Tongshan, and Shanhaikuan. "These offices will be open an hour before the advertised time of departure on the trains carrying the mails and will close 10 minutes before the trains leave." The effective date was April 20th.

"The letters must be handed, together with a fee of five cents for each letter. . . . This five cents is a late letter fee and is in addition to the ordinary postage. . . . The Railway Postmaster will then affix the Railway stamp and will retain the letter for posting on the train. The Railway stamp will not be issued to the public to affix themselves, nor will the Railway Postmaster accept any letters with the Railway stamp already affixed."

To provide the necessary 5 cent stamps, the railway purchased the lowest value of Chinese stamp—the half cent—surcharged it "B.R.A. Five Cents," creating a profit of 4½ cents—a lot cheaper than printing their own stamps.

The first surcharge was in green, but quickly changed to black. It has been reliably established that a total of 96 panes of 20 stamps each, or 1,920 stamps, were surcharged before the experiment was

abandoned May 20th—one month after it was started. Little use of the service caused the discontinuance. After May 20th the service was free of charge. Two covers with the late fee are shown (Figs. 98 and 99).

The "Small 5"—The Philatelic Hoax of the Century!

During the past 25 years, when some of the great China collections were auctioned, this item was referred to as a "Trial Printing." The only problem was that it was nothing but a forgery and not a very good one at that. It remained undetected for 72 years, until Harold Wasserman reported his findings in the November 1973 *China Clipper*.[69]

As Mr. Wasserman states: "It is incredible that these items, which have had a long and esteemed history in Chinese Philately, could have gone so long undetected for what they really are—a hoax." The discovery was so simple.

The B.R.A. surcharges were prepared in 1901 on the current stamps printed by Waterlow on watermarked paper—the 1898 issue. The "Small 5" wasn't prepared until 1902 or after as evidenced by the fact that it was printed on the Waterlow UNWATERMARKED issue that didn't appear until 1902—a year after the B.R.A. stamps were issued!

Both mint and used copies are shown (Figs. 100 and 101), plus one "Used on Cover"—even the F.P.O. cancel is fraudulent!



Fig. 100 Mint and used copies of the "Small 5" BRA fraudulent surcharges.



Another Boxer Rising Aftermath

After the suppression of the rising, December 21, 1900, many returned to Shantung, a province largely under the influence of Germany. Here they cautiously continued an underground campaign to discredit all "aliens," including the Germans, and the present Manchu Emperor Kwang Hsu, who continued to tolerate foreign intervention.



Fig. 101 Fraudulent BRA "Small 5" on cover. The FPO cancel is also fraudulent.

[69] *Ibid.* "Small 5" page 9.

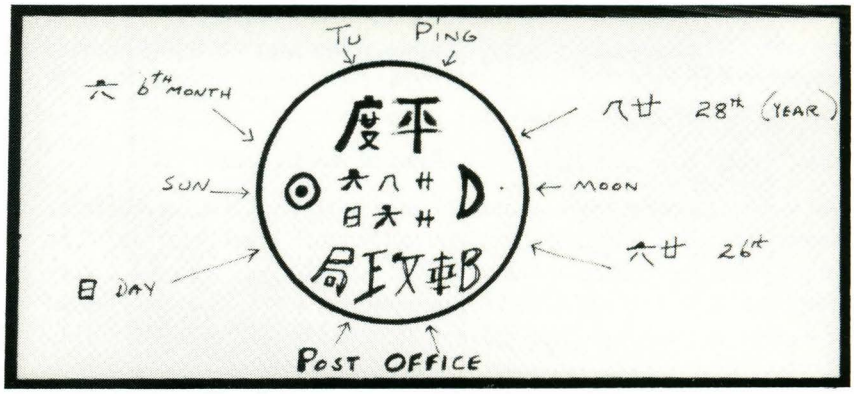


Fig. 102a "Sun and Moon" anti-Manchu, anti-foreign cancel.

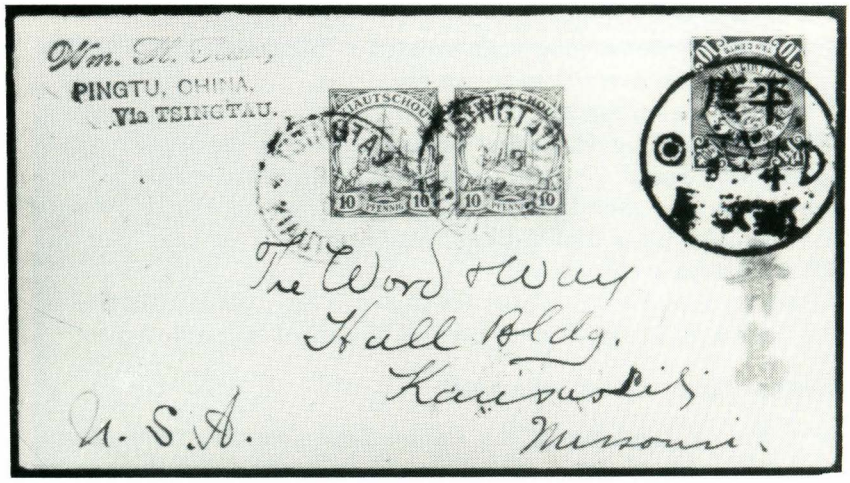


Fig. 102b. This is one of the earliest "Sun and Moon" covers. Posted on the 26th day, 3rd month, and 28th year of the Emperor's reign, which began in 1874. Gregorian date—March 5, 1902.

Since 1644, the Manchus had been in power, after defeating the last true Chinese dynasty, the Ming. The Boxers wanted a return to Chinese rule.

An interesting way to show discontent with the present Ch'ing Dynasty, this so-called "Sun and Moon" cancel was used. The "Sun" symbol on the left and the "Moon" on the right, symbolized the revered Ming Dynasty. The date on the cancel is according to the Chinese Lunar Calendar and was implied to signify that this was the last year for the hated Manchu rule.[70] [71]

The actual meaning of this cancellation was not readily apparent to non-Chinese reading Germans, particularly since the Sun and Moon symbols were widely used as motifs of commercially made mirrors being distributed in Shantung Province at the time. As soon as the anti-foreign intent of the cancel was realized, the use of this interesting cancel came to an abrupt end.

[70] Bowker, Howard F. "Shantung Cancels" *China Clipper* Vol. 26, no. 1, November 1961 page 12.

[71] Bowker, Howard F. "Another Shantung Cancel" *China Clipper* Vol. 30, no. 2, January 1966, page 26.

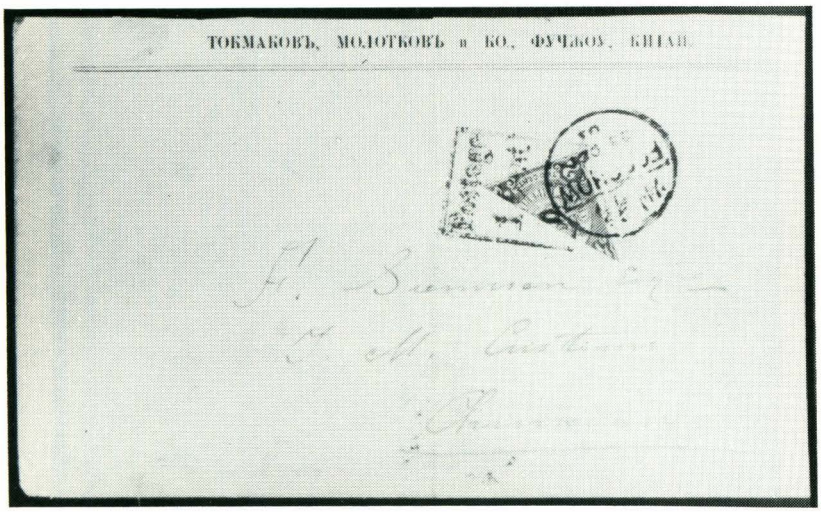


Fig. 103 Foochow Bisect on cover addressed to J.F. Siemsen of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Chinkiang.

The Controversial "Foochow Bisect"[72]

No other Chinese stamp has been the subject of so much controversy. Comprehensive studies made by a number of Chinese stamp experts were not in complete agreement on which were forgeries, but the consensus was that over 95 percent of those offered on the market were indeed fraudulent.

One of the first students of this issue, Howard Bowker, registered only 5 genuinely used covers for March 22, 1903—the first day of issue, and another 5 for the last day, the 24th. Only 2 were recorded for the 23rd, but recently another cover sent to P. Peria in Canton has been recorded. The one shown (Fig. 103) is addressed to J.F. Siemsen of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Chinkiang. The posting date is the 23rd. A proper Chinkiang receiving backstamp is dated November 2nd, indicating a total transit time of over 7 months!

The process of bisecting each stamp was a tedious process. The existing "POSTAGE PAID" chop with the "1 Cent" removed was recommended to be placed on the envelope, making the use of bisected stamps unnecessary.

Permission was refused because it was believed that it could lead to misuse or abuse, but not before four covers had been mailed by D.M. Melnikoff, a prominent member of the Russian Philatelic Society in Shanghai and a resident of Foochow. Two were addressed to a Miss Shaw at Pagoda Anchorage, a third to Capt. Shaw, also at the Anchorage. A fourth, also addressed to Capt. Shaw, is from an unknown sender.[73] [74]. On each cover, the suggested "POST-

[72] Bowker, Howard F. "The Foochow Bisect" private edition of 200 - Published in Guam June 10, 1939, 15 pages.

[73] Bowker, Howard F. "More on Foochow Covers of October 1903 " *China Clipper* Vol. 29, no. 6, September 1965, p. 91.

[74] Kauder, Warren G. "Still More Foochow Covers of October 1903 " *China Clipper* Vol. 30, no. 4, May 1966, p. 59.



Fig. 104 Miss Shaw cover with single chop. On the reverse is the "MAMOI" transit marking. Mamoi is a small village across the bay from the anchorage.

AGE PAID" chop was applied after 1 cent postage had been paid on each. All are dated October 23, 1903 (Figs. 104 and 105).

William Rosenberg, a well-known collector from Shanghai and the first purchaser of the cover in 1940, wrote Mr.Melnikoff,who was 76 at the time, and asked him what happened. Melnikoff replied that he asked the postal clerk to make another impression to the left, since the first one "was not very clear."[75] Melnikoff's monogramed initials are on the flap. Subsequent owners were A.A. Katoff, C. Chen, and Allan Gokson, all of Shanghai.

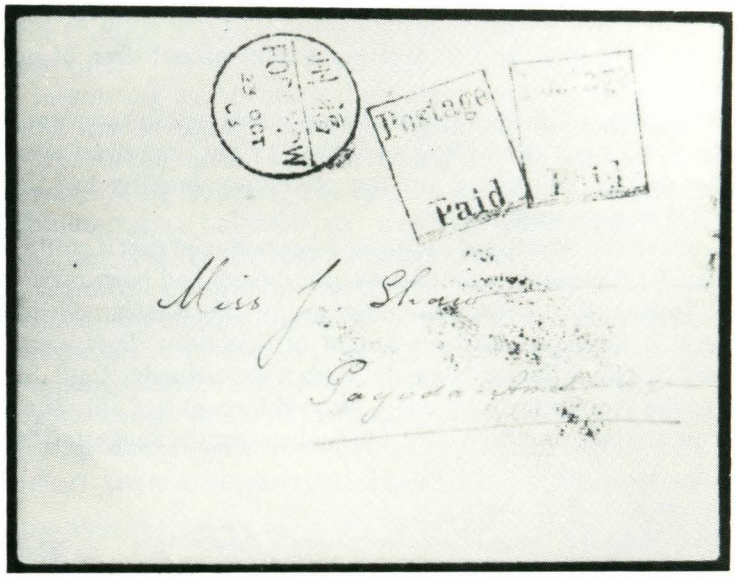


Fig. 105 Miss Shaw cover with two chops. The proper use of two chops is questionable since one chop would have carried the letter just as well.

[75] Rosenberg, Dr. William "The Foochow Bisect" *Asia Stamp Journal* (Shanghai), Vol. 2, no. 3 August 1940, p. 88.



Fig. 106 Belgium "CHINE" overprints. Type II (top) with thin "CHINE" 11 mm long. Type III (bottom) with thicker letters 10mm long.

Belgium Stamps Surcharged For Use in China[76] [77] [78]

Taking advantage of a weakening monarchy, King Leopold II of Belgium in 1908 approved current Belgium stamps to be surcharged "CHINE" with values in cents, and sent to the Belgium Consul in Shanghai. One initial shipment of 1 sheet of 6 panes of 50 stamps each, of the 7 values chosen, was sent as directed.

Just before they were scheduled to be released, the postal secretary of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, Theophile Piry, a Frenchman who probably didn't want any more foreign post office competition, curtly refused permission to sell the stamps.

All were promptly returned to Belgium and reportedly destroyed in Brussels. It was rumored at the time that two covers, each franked with the full set of 7 values, had been mailed the night before the stamps were to be issued. No covers or used copies have ever been found. It is more probable that the two sets were enclosed in a letter and mailed—the "David Sale" in 1964, had a mint set of the 7 values, without "Specimen" overprint.[79] The same set appeared again in the Siegel sale in 1970[80] and in the "Kauder Sale," in 1972.[81] Location of another set is unknown.

To be continued

[76] Green, Harry "Belgium Offices in China" *China Clipper* Vol 17, no. 4, May 1953, p. 53.

[77] Dickie, A.M. "Belgium Offices in China" *China Clipper* Vol 30, no. 2, January 1966, page 23.

[78] Kilgas, Carl A. "Belgium Offices in China" *China Clipper* Vol 41, no. 3, March 1977, p. 90.

[79] Robson Lowe Ltd. "David" Auction November 9, 1965, Lot 483.

[80] Siegel, Robert Auction July 16, 1970, Lot 1252.

[81] Robson Lowe Ltd. "Kauder" Auction May 2, 1972, Lot 1421.

Fiscal Ingenuity

Clyde Jennings

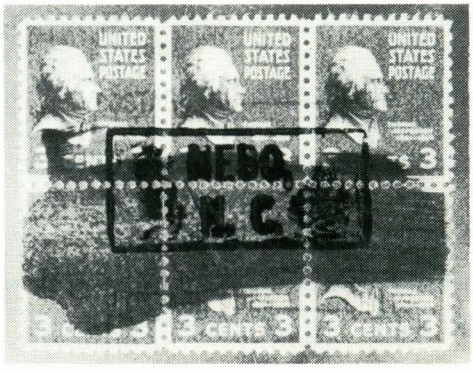
Way back when I was into EFOs up to don't make waves this little beauty was most graciously given to me by my dear friends the "Weill Boys" (as Fran calls 'em) of New Orleans.

Some things about the piece are quite obvious, others not so much so. First (and obviously) it is the three cent 1938 Prexie issue, and rubber stamped on it is a boxed black "Nebo, N.C." Also obvious is a large purple smear of ink, likely the result of a damaged roll of wiper paper. Wiper paper? Well, you know that roll of paper towels in your kitchen? Envision a great big roll of similarly same which, in a back and forth motion, wipes excess ink from the smooth face of the printing plate of a rotary press, leaving ink only in the indented (engraved) areas which is carried to the paper under heavy pressure between the printing plate and a plastic roll. If the paper toweling were removed the entire smooth face of the plate would retain ink and produce a real mess, leaving the whole sheet with ink smeared on it. But how about a tear in that toweling? Right—only the area of the plate under the tear is affected, and that is what we had here, because as you can see Thom's entire visage is affected only on the bottom three stamps underneath where the tear was.

That was step one; second step was an inspector's missing this pane of 100. Step three brought the pane in a packet of 100 to the postmaster at Nebo, N.C., thus potentially complicating his otherwise uncomplicated existence in a hamlet the size of Nebo.

What to do? Postal Regulations required that he fill out a ream of official papers and return same to the Post Office Department in Washington (you *do* remember the USPS's forerunner, the post office department?). Small town, but a very sharp postmaster. He had an easier solution. He "sold" the pane from his Postage account to his Postage Due account, and with a small rubber stamp put "Postage Due" just above and below the "Nebo, N.C." on this block and thus used it up as Postage Due stamps.

Why am I so smart? How do I know this? Simple: I photoed it, sent it to him, and asked, "How come?" The above was his answer!



Letter to the Editor

To The Editor:

I very much appreciate Mr. Beecher's comments on the first installment of "Interesting and Unusual Items from a Specialized Collection of China," which was published in the May 1983 *Collectors Club Philatelist*. I am also extremely fortunate to receive several interesting, informative, and excellently documented letters from Mr. Calvet Hahn.

Incorrect statements and assumptions have a way of burying themselves, to be repeated in the future as "authentic" and further cloud accurate research. So my thanks to these two postal historians who took the trouble to comment on the article and correct, question or ask for additional information on some of the statements made.

Their contributions are particularly appreciated, because the Chinese postal history before 1867, especially on rates and markings, is spread throughout many diversified references—all should be considered to grasp an accurate picture. Unfortunately, many are not available, and as far as I know, a complete postal history of this period has not appeared in any single publication.

The period from 1867 is no problem, thanks to the Republic of China's Directorate General of Post's valuable publication *Postal Rates of China 1867-1980* by Pingwen Sieh and J. Lewis Blackburn.

Also, since writing up the collection, several additional references have been received.

Before I get to the specifics in Mr. Beecher's comments, it seems that Murphy has had a busy hand in the illustrations for the first installment. Two of the Chinese covers were illustrated upside down: the reverse shown on the right of Figure 3 and Figure 4. Figures 7 and 8 were reversed.

There was a slight error in the tabulation fees on page 126: 2 pence converted to cents is 4 cents, not 2 cents. This changes the British transit fee to 48 cents, which includes the Hong Kong transit fee of 4 cents (2 pence). However, the total remains the same—the rate for double rate letter from Shanghai to the United States.[1] [2]

The transit, manuscript, and other markings on covers during this period should have been given, since they are interesting and sometimes confusing. A bit of background may be helpful.[3]

The first Sino-British "Opium" War ended with the Treaty of Nanking, which established the British crown colony of Hong Kong. A British post office was opened in Hong Kong and acted as a trans-shipment point for all mail going to or from China.

Postal administration was the responsibility of the British consular services, having offices in each treaty port and headquarters in Hong Kong.

Prepayment of mail from Great Britain to China was compulsory.

Mail originating in China was to be sent unpaid—collection to be made from addressee. Hong Kong was responsible to London for proper accounting of all French and British transit fees. Collection of all other fees was the responsibility of the receiving government, in this case (Figure 5), the United States.

This cover and several in the Cardinal Spellman Collection,[4] bear this out, even though they were sent prepaid—contrary to instructions. A more detailed explanation of the "Fees" on page 126 seems in order.

British transit fee	48 cents	(which includes Hong Kong transit of 4 cents)
French transit fee	16 cents	
British Packet Trans-Atlantic fee	32 cents	
Total Paid at Shanghai	96 cents	(4 shilling)
U.S. Inland Postage fee	10 cents	(Not paid in Shanghai)
Shanghai to U.S. double rate	$1.06[5]	

Markings on cover indicate:

1. The orange "Shanghae Paid" and the red manuscript 4/- (4 shillings = 96) cents indicates full payment had been made for French and British transit fees, including the trans-Atlantic packet fee.
2. When the letter reached Hong Kong, the accounting red manuscript 3/10 (3 shilling 10 pence) indicated London had been credited with this amount, after Hong Kong had deducted their 2 pence transit fee.
3. Upon arriving in London and noting proper payments and credit had been made, the red "London Paid" was applied.
4. The letter was placed aboard the British Cunarder CANADA, which docked in Boston, January 27, 1864[6] and the black "Boston BR Packet" on arrival verifying the carrier to be a British packet, was applied.

Since the trans-Atlantic fee had been paid in Shanghai, it would appear that the packet marking should be in red, similar to the "London Paid" which indicated all transit fees (except U.S. inland postage) had been paid. But in reviewing a number of similar covers,[8] it was evident that IF an American Packet had been used, a RED credit to the U.S. for the trans-Atlantic fee (in this case 32 cents) would have been used.

5. So with all fees paid, except the U.S. inland, Boston placed a large black numeral "10" on the cover - the amount to be collected from the addressee.

The statement on page 126 that mail was "10 days faster via Marseilles than through Southampton" was overstated. Mr. Hahn notes the *United States Mail and Post Office Assistant* gives 5 days as normal and his covers show a rather consistent 5-6 days; Hargest gives 6 days;[9] White 6-7 days.[10]

It appears I should have gone into more specifics when dealing with Figures 6 and 7 (should be 8).

Both covers traveled from London to China. Figure 6, dated December 3, 1964 via Southampton, was prepaid without stamps. Figure 7, dated August 10, 1866 via Marseilles, was prepaid with stamps.

In both instances, it seems the Hong Kong transit fee was collected in addition to the regular British transit fee. This is different than shown on outgoing covers, where the Hong Kong transit fee is included in the British transit fee. I have not been able to locate references explaining why the additional collection had been made.

Figure 6 was a double rate cover as shown by rates in effect from September 1, 1861 - April 1, 1866 via Southampton - 2 Shillings = 48 cents.[11] I would agree with Mr. Beecher that the second "2" might indicate a 2 pence credit for Hong Kong transit, but from the payments made in Figure 8 (should be 7) it represents an additional payment of 2 pence. So the actual fee prepaid in London for this letter would be 52 cents.

Figure 8 (7): The actual postage paid indicated by the stamps:

1 shilling stamp	24 cents
4 pence stamp	8 cents
1 penny stamp	2 cents
	34 cents

The rate in effect via Marseilles April 1, 1866 - December 31, 1867 was:

British transit	24 cents
French transit	8 cents
	32 cents[12]

So the Hong Kong transit of 1 penny (2 cents) appears to have been additionally paid.

The final comments relate to the "2" which does indicate double rate as both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Hahn pointed out. There was no charge for postage within China for outgoing or incoming mail. However, the allocation of fees is not as involved as stated in Mr. Beecher's letter.

The French rate for a double rate letter from Shanghai to the United States was 60 cents.[13] The correct allocation of claims for this amount should read:

French transit fee	42 cents	(France to pay for any British transit used)
U.S. transit fees	12 cents	
Trans-Atlantic	18 cents	
Packet		
Inland postage	6 cents[14]	
	60 cents	(Shanghai to United United States rate)

Mr. Hahn added an interesting comment: "The 60/83 rate occurred both in the fall of 1863, when the rates were moving up to peak in July 1864 and again in the fall of 1865 on the way back down. With no other data than the depreciated rate construction, it is possible to date covers."

On any information that differs, in any respect, from the above, I would appreciate receiving documentation, so that any statements made will be accurate.

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Hope this will answer most of Mr. Beecher's comments. I also have a copy of his letter to you of August 15th. As soon as I can verify the Russian postcard rate for the period in question, I will send an answer. Perhaps I should have gone into greater detail in my comments, but then the article would be too long. Will try to keep my answers as brief as possible. Carl A. Kilgas

"From the Clubhouse"

The Dale-Lichtenstein Collection of United States of America

Exhibited by the Anne Boyd Lichtenstein Foundation and Presented by Ethel Harper, Trustee. Meeting of June 1, 1983

It is nearly twelve years since the Dale-Lichtenstein United States stamps were exhibited at the Collectors Club. That was on October 20, 1971, on the occasion of the Club's 75th Anniversary. Since then the Club has welcomed many new members, who previously may not have had the opportunity to see this collection, and several old members have expressed interest in a repeat performance. So on the basis of "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever," it gives me great pleasure to make this presentation on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Anne Boyd Lichtenstein Foundation.

United States Postage Stamps
1847 to 1869
The Regular Issues.

Slide No.:

Now we come to the regular Government issues which appeared *July 1, 1847.* These comprised the 5 cents brown and the 10 cents black, of which there are numerous examples in the frames.

5 *The first slide* shows the use of a pair of 5 cents on cover to Canada. The United States stamps paid the 10 cents rate "to the lines" from New York City, October 1850, and the manuscript "4 1/2"(p) inscribed in manuscript indicates the Canadian postage due from the border to Montreal.

6 *The next cover* shows the use of the 10 cents stamp on an 1849 cover from New York to Montreal via HUDSON RIVER MAIL —the cachet is in red at the bottom left corner of the cover, and the "4 1/2"(p) due for postage from "the lines" to destination is inscribed in manuscript.

The 17 bar round grid cancellation with slightly wavy lines is peculiar to the HUDSON RIVER MAIL route. It is believed to have been used by the mail route agent on the steamboat between New York and Albany and Troy. The 1850 Annual Report of the Postmaster General describes the contract for this Express Mail Line as follows: "From New York to Albany and Troy. 150 miles. 19 trips per week. 13 times a week to Albany and 6 times to Troy. Annual Compensation $30,000.00" (Stanley B. Ashbrook "Special Service").

7 *Another lovely copy of the 10 cents on cover* is shown here, from Troy, N.Y. September 18, 1850 with an attractive and photogenic blue cancellation. This also went to Montreal and bears similar markings.

The Act of March 3, 1847 called for a postal rate of 40 cents between the east and west coast.

8 *This letter* inscribed "BY STEAMER via NEW YORK" is an example of the 40 cents rate to California. The single 10 cents stamp was affixed and cancelled at Washington, D.C. March 25; the marginal strip of 3 of the 10 cents was added and pencancelled, making the 40 cents rate.

9 *The next cover* demonstrates the use of a bisected 10 cents stamp, used as 5 cents from Bennington to Middlebury, Vermont, July 1850.

The 1851 series included the 1 cent and 3 cents denomination for the first time. These values were issued to meet the new rates of 1 cent for newspapers and "Drop" or local letters, and the 3 cents for prepaid letters up to a distance of 3,000 miles as enacted by Congress March 3, 1851.

The other values in the series are 5 cents, 10 cents and 12 cents, all of which are shown in the wall frames with a variety of cancellations and types with which this issue abounds.

10 Varieties of *cracked plates* occur on both the 1 cent and the 3 cents values. The full illustrations of the major cracks are included in the wall frames by reproductions from the publications by Stanley B. Ashbrook on the 1 cent, and by Carroll Chase on the 3 cents.

Portions of these cracks are shown on the stamps on this slide. That on the 1 cent is on the lower stamp of the pair, position 13 from the left pane of plate 2.

In addition, this cover, which is franked by a pair of the 1 cent and a single 3 cents, also is an example of the 5 cents rate to France by open mail to the United Kingdom via British Packet, which was in operation at the time. This letter originated in New Orleans, La., September 8, 1856, was placed on the New York British Packet September 17, for London, where it arrived September 29, thence to Paris and Bordeaux, France September 30. The "19" cents in black, handstruck on the face of the cover represents the ocean rate and British charges.

The major crack on the 3 cents value is on position 94 on the left pane of plate 5 and runs up from the bottom of the stamp toward the right. The lesser crack is on position 9 on the right pane of plate 5, and is toward the bottom right of the stamp and follows closely the line of Washington's peruke. Both of these cracks occur on the late state of the plate and

were caused by flaws originating in the surface metal of the printing plate.

11 *The next cover is a nice example of a forwarded letter. It originated in Davenport, Iowa where the 3 cents stamp was cancelled in black, and was forwarded from Vernon, Connecticut where an additional 3 cents stamp was affixed and cancelled in red.*

12 *The 1857 to 1861 series* is similar to the previous issue, but is perforated 15, and includes values to the 90 cents. Typical representations of cancellations and covers are in the wall frames.

On this slide we have a magnificent set of mint copies, each with the top margin from the 1 cent to the 90 cents. As you can see each stamp was severed by scissors, despite the perforations which are intact. Consequently, somewhere there are at least three copies of each denomination with one straight edge, and some lacking portions of the design as well.

13 *The next item* is an 1859 Territorial cover. The four 3 cents stamps make the 12 cents rate from Vancouver, Washington Territory to West Point, N.Y. The Territorial Periods for each State vary; Washington Territory had a life of 36½ years from the creation of the Territory in March 1853 until it became a State in November 1889. Territorial cancellations form a fascinating type of collecting—on stamps both on and off cover.

14 *The 90 cents* is a difficult stamp to obtain in nicely used condition. Here we show two, one cancelled in black and the other in red.

15 In *1861* a completely new set was designed and issued from 1 cent to 90 cents. This series offers enormous scope for collecting, based on the cancellations, the use during the Civil War (which is actually a reason for its existence), the use on Patriotic covers and the stamps used for small change during the shortage of small currency created by the War.

A good representation is displayed in the wall frames, and the next two slides show a variety of the cancellations that can be found on the 3 cents value. The reconstruction of the legend "HELD FOR POSTAGE" on three separate stamps, is rather fun.

16 There are the different types of PAID and PAID ALL, the numerals, ship, colored, fancy, Wells Fargo, geometric and floral cancellation devices. The area covered by these cancellations is vast and the philatelic knowledge that can be developed from the study of this comparatively common stamp is boundless.

17 Here is another Territorial cover. This time from Nevada Territory in December 1861. It shows a pair of the 5 cents brown yellow on a letter from Gold Hill, cancelled with the bright blue STAR of Nevada Territory, plus the blue "VIRGINIA CITY N.T." postmark. The Territory was created in March 1861 and the State in October 1864. A most delightful piece.

18 *Another use of the 5 cents* is illustrated on this letter from Jamaica, West Indies to Ragged Island, Nova Scotia. And the whole story is told by the postal markings on the front and the back of the cover. October 5, 1861 it left Kingston, Jamaica and was carried to New York by Tucker & Lightbourn, Forwarding Agents. It entered the United States mails at New York where the 5 cents stamp was put on for local U.S. postage, and cancelled October 15. The Boston British Packet cachet on the back is dated October 16; the "U/STATES/HALIFAX" exchange mark, also in black was applied October 18. It arrived at destination October 22. The "8d" due struck on the front in black, represents the unpaid Packet Postage of 5d., and the Nova Scotia inland postage of 3d., currency.

19 The next cover is franked by the 24 cents steel blue, the 5 cents and a pair of the 1 cent, making a total of 31 cents. It went from New York in 1861 to Darmstadt, Germany by: "New York American Packet PAID 7" for a single letter, via Prussian Closed Mail to Aachen and thence to final destination. By this method the mail was sealed in New York, and went via London where the mailbags were transhipped but unopened until they reached Aachen.

21 The use of the 90 cents on cover, like its predecessor is not common. This slide illustrates the use of the 90 cents in combination with the 10 cents, 5 cents and 3 cents making $1.08 for a double rated letter to China (2 × 54 cents) in December 1862, prior to the change of rate to 53 cents for a single letter from July 1863.

22 The next cover is similar and bears the 90 cents plus the 10 cents and two copies of the 3 cents, making a total of $1.06 for a double weight letter to China in April 1864 at the new rate of 2 × 53 cents.

23 *In 1863 and 1866* the first 2 cents and 15 cents stamps were issued, both in black, along with the 5 cents brown, and the 24 cents in lilac shades.

Here is an example of the 5 cents on cover from New York to Cape Breton in January 1864. This cover went by Boston British Packet to Halifax, where the "U/STATES/HALIFAX" exchange mark was applied, thence to Arichat. The due marking of "13 1/2c" on the face of the envelope, struck in

black, covers the unpaid packet postage of 8½ cents and the Nova Scotia inland postage of 5 cents.

24 *The next cover* shows the use of the 15 cents in pair, in combination with the 2 cents pair, making 34 cents by New York American Packet, via Prussian Closed Mail to Aachen en route to Zurich, Switzerland.

25 *The 1869 series* incorporates the first pictorial designs, the only values bearing Presidents' heads being the 1 cent, 6 cents and 90 cents.

This set also provides considerable opportunity for the collection and study of cancellations, postal rates and the combination of values on one cover. Many such examples are on display in the wall frames, and there is a nice selection on the slides as well.

The 1 cent used alone on cover is not rare, but it is not that easy to find. Here we have it on a local letter.

26 *This one shows a pair* of the 2 cents on a cover from Boston, Mass., to Allstead, New Hampshire.

27 *The 3 cents* on the following cover is cancelled by a fancy device in green from "MURFEESBOROUGH, TENNESSEE" to Red River County, Texas.

28 *This cover from Newark*, N.J. to Toronto, Canada is franked by a single 6 cents stamp.

29 *Another attractive item* is this cover with the 10 cents value, from China via San Francisco, California to Iowa October 1870 with "P.O.D. U.S. CONSUL GENERAL SHANGHAI" in circle in black.

30 *A piece of unusual appeal* is the next cover bearing the 10 cents used in combination with 2 cents, from Boston, Mass., to Prince Edward County, Canada West, with the red cancellation.

31 *This 1869 cover* originated in New York and is franked by a pair of the 12 cents stamps. It is addressed to the "Master, U.S. Ship Savannah, Care of B.F. Stevens, United States Despatch Agent, London" whose cachet in red appears in the bottom left corner.

Stevens was not an employee of the Post Office, but of the State Department. His Agency was established primarily to receive and forward mail passing between the Government Departments in Washington and Officers of the United States in Europe, Asia and Africa. His cachet is often found on letters to naval officers in European waters. Others used his service as well. He was appointed as United States Despatch Agent in London June 23, 1866 and continued in office until his death March 5, 1902.

Book Reviews

Forty-ninth American Philatelic Congress Book. American Philatelic Congress, Secretary, P.O. Box 937, Brookhaven, PA 19015. 1983, 195 pp. illustrated, hardbound, $15.

The current *Congress Book* editor, our governor and *CCP* editorial board member Abbot Lutz, has produced a rather different work from previous efforts. Instead of 10 or 15 articles, this *Congress Book* contains only five.

Kimber Wald has written the longest article, 126 pages, on United States revenue stamped paper. In this veritable handbook, Mr. Wald has extracted the salient bits of information of previous publications and added new data in an extensive survey of the 22 types, facsimiles, and nonfacsimile varieties. Each type is illustrated in proof samples and actual examples with colors and dates of use noted. The relevant revenue acts are reprinted with schedules of tax rates and instructions for overprinting. Of particular interest is coverage of the various restrictive legends which appear with the revenue imprints. This piece would make an excellent introduction for anyone contemplating study of this period of U.S. revenue stamped paper. It does not deal with each known Scott-numbered variety but provides an excellent perspective from which to understand this collecting field.

Several years ago, Henry Laessig graced the pages of the CCP with an article on the Austrian occupation of the Ottoman sanjak of Novi Pazar. It was with some anticipation, then, that this reviewer began Mr. Laessig's article covering the 15 cancellation types used during the occupation. All the types are illustrated and differences examined. New information updating the previous article is also presented.

Just across the border from Novi Pazar is Serbia. Lowell Newman explores the significance of the Gregorian date cancelers from a country still using the Julian calendar. Mr. Newman points out the interesting and occasionally humorous results when letters with new style markings were delivered to Russia (still using the old calendar) with receipt markings dated prior to the originating markings. More significant, however, are the conclusions of potential validity of markings dated after demonitization of the underlying adhesive issue.

Streetcar RPO markings in the U.S. have been covered thoroughly in a number of publications. Douglas N. Clark took a different tack by examining special delivery covers with the trolley markings. By listing each city with such transit service, he points out the very real scarcity of examples from most lines. Seattle is the only city from which no special delivery streetcar covers have been reported. It is possible that streetcar delivery may have been used as witnessed by the cover illustrated in Gobie's *The Speedy*, p. 89; however, no RPO marking was used. Too, the cover is postmarked 1899 and Mr. Clark indicates Seattle RPO service may not have begun until 1901. Gobie does illustrate one streetcar RPO marking, for Pittsburgh in 1903 and a different type than shown by Mr. Clark, p. 91. About half the remaining cities covered by Mr. Clark are represented with very few examples.

Stephen Luster rounds out this *Congress Book* with a presention of stamps and covers on the theme of European unity. Organized very much like a topical exhibit, the article chronicles the unification concept from an-

cient times. The article is well-focused and is fully illustrated. E.E. Fricks

Vade-Mecum du Philateliste Marcophile 1849-1920, by Rene Silverberg, Les Editions du Salm Phila Club, Vielsalm, Belgium. Price: Bfrs. 600.00 plus postage. 1983, 174 pp. illustrated stiffbound.

This work contains the basic facts of Belgian postal history; it is, as its title implies, a pocket manual and reference guide for the period beginning with the country's first stamp issue. Within these limits the author deals, in fifty-one short chapters, with all aspects of Belgium's postal history, from the reasons for, and consequences of, issuing stamps to the various special services of the post office, and he does so in a clear and concise manner.

Attention is given to topics such as the many types of postal stationery including the "Carte d'Identite Postale", postal rates, franking of foreign mail, the postage due system, the T.P.O.s, the types of cancellation, handling of return mail, of military mail, and mail in the "rayons limitrophes". The amount of information is, by and large, ample enough to cover the essentials, although some topics such as "Apres le depart" or "Trouve a la boite" might have been treated a little more thoroughly, and the "Sunday Stamps" might have rated a chapter. But these are minor shortcomings.

The text is aided by a large number of well chosen and well reproduced illustrations. A welcome bonus is the detailed listing of letter rates to foreign countries during the pre-U.P.U. period at the end of the book—information seldom provided for any country.

This tome will be welcome to all collectors of Belgian material. Moreover, it is a definite contribution to the literature of postal history and could well be the model for postal history grammars of other countries: writers could do worse than follow Mr. Silverberg's format. Werner Elias

Postal History of the Canadian Contingents Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902, by Kenneth Rowe. Buckram bound, 104 pages with over 60 illustrations. Available from Vincent Graves, Green Philatelic Research Foundation, Box 100 First Canadian Place, Toronto M5X 1B2 Canada for $30 Canadian plus $2 postage.

Mr. Rowe has put together an enjoyable book. As he noted in his forward, many postal history studies ignore valuable background material and concentrate purely on the postal history. He has not fallen into that trap. While in no way slighting the material, Ken Rowe has recreated the flavor of the period and kept the reader in touch with the events surrounding the postal markings of the Canadian contingents.

The material is relatively rare and many pieces may still exist unrecognized in various collections. Thus, the author has taken the trouble to give us an almost day-by-day account of where each contingent was located so that letters from those locales can be checked to see if they fit into Canadian Boer War postal history. He also tells us where each unit was recruited and in his bibliography gives source data sufficient to check many names so that someone with a letter they suspect may be from one of the Canadians can check back and forth to see if this is correct.

For those who need a little extra help, Figure 56 gives a page of those postmarks most likely seen on Contingent mail ranging from field post offices to the Capetown, Pretoria, and Montreal markings likely to be seen. He has also attempted a rarity scale of 1 to 10 which runs from sender unidentified mail (1) to the "en route" handstamp letters (10).

Rarity scales are also given for the various types of patriotic envelopes and stationery used by Canadians in connection with the Boer War. Obviously the rarest are those items used by the Canadian Contingent in South Africa. The best of all is the "Old Glory" design used in South Africa probably by an American who had joined an outfit

such as Gat Howard's Canadian Scouts.

Philatelic material is typical of postal history of the turn of the century and the Canadian Contingent mail is not free from it. Rowe shows a selection of typical philatelic covers that can supplement the core collection effectively.

This work fills a definite philatelic gap and for those interested in the subject of Canadian participation in the Boer War, it is an essential. Calvet M. Hahn

United States Incoming Steamship Mail 1847-1875, by Theron Wierenga, published by author, 1983. 242 pp., P.O. Box 595, Muskegon, MI 49443.

In the preface of *United States Incoming Steamship Mail, 1847-1875* Theron Wierenga discusses the scope of his text as material "*carried into United States ports by contract steamships coming from the West Indies, Central and South America during a period beginning in 1849 and extending into the UPU period.*"

The only fault of the study is its title which leads one to believe that the text concerns *all* overseas mail entering the United States. Once this misunderstanding is corrected and the reader understands that the author has confined his 242-page examination to mail carriers plying between the Panama, New Orleans and Vera Cruz; Charleston and Havana; New York and Brazil; and the Bermuda routes, it is not difficult to appreciate the value of this resource study.

As is characteristic with foreign mail before the creation of the Universal Postal Union, understanding the complicated ship fees, inland and distance rates of postage is, to say the least, difficult. By detailing the progressive rates of postage for both packet and steamship with illustrated examples of their markings on folded letters, the author sheds much needed light on the subject.

As introduction, Wierenga clarifies the various terms used in oceanic mail. This is followed by a detailed accounting of the routes between the West Indies, Central and South America and the United States and a scholarly treatment of early postal covers, British and United States steamship lines connecting at foreign ports, and British lines touching at United States ports.

The appendices not only illustrate the steamship markings for Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Key West, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Savannah and specifies their dates of usage, but also provides documents and reports of the Postmaster General which add to an understanding of foreign mail. Other statements of mail services performed details lists of ships, their routes and voyage dates. A valuable bibliography is also included for further study.

Theron Wierenga's time-consuming maritime postal history not only provides a welcome addition to the subject but is highly recommended to devotees of oceanic mail.

Edward B. Epstein

Forgery & Reprint Guide, Alsace & Lorraine, and D.D.S.G., J. Barefoot (Investments) Ltd., York, England YO3 7BN, no price indicated.

These two brochures of 24 and 32 pages respectively with illustrations (which might have been clearer), continue Mr. Barefoot's series on classic stamps "as guides to the identification of forgeries, forged overprints, reprints, doubtful postmarks and other problem stamps."

The one is devoted to the 1870 set of northern France issued during the occupation by German Forces and remained available until December 31, 1871. The other concerns those adhesives of the Danube Steamship Company, to frank letters carried by its vessels along the waterway to the Aegean port of Salonika and onwards to Odessa and the Levant.

Everything in these brochures has been recorded before but what was and is known has been effectively compiled and presented by Mr. Barefoot so easy and useful consideration by persons who already have or expect to acquire specimens, to be certain what is offered is genuine or not.

Ernest A. Kehr

Publications Received

Werner Elias

Argentina

Osvaldo Mario Giordano, Ed., *Anales de Literatura Filatelica, 1982*. 1982. Asociacion de Cronistas Filatelicos de la Argentina, Buenos Aires. 106 pp., ill., softbound. Gift of Dr. Roberto Rosende

Australia—Military

R.C. Emery, *The Postal History of the Australian Imperial Forces during Wolrd War One 1914-1918*, 1984. Published by the author, 343 pp., ill., hardbound. Price £28.00 plus £2.00 postage. Order from Vera Trinder Ltd., 38 Bedford Street, Strand, London WC2E 9EU. Gift of the author.

Belgium—Postal History

Rene Silverberg, *Vade-Mecum du Philateliste Marcophile 1849-1920*, 1983. Salm Phila Club, Vielsalm, Belgium, 174 pp., ill., stiffbound. Purchased with library funds.

Bibliographies

Library of Congress, A series of selected references on the Postal Services of the United States. 1911, 1923, 1931, 1932(?). Typewritten manuscripts, 27, 4, 30, 40 pp., loose. Gift of Anon.

British Commonwealth—Revenues

J. Barefoot and A. Hall, *British Commonwealth Revenues*, 1984 Edition. J. Barefoot Ltd., P.O. Box 8 York, YO3 7BE, England 1983, 123 pp., ill., spiral binding. Price $15.00 surface, $20.00 airmail. Gift of the publishers.

Directories

The British Philatelic Federation Ltd. 1984 Yearbook, 1984. Published by the Federation, 314 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 1AA, 144 pp., softbound. Price £4.00. Gift of the publishers.

Egypt

Ernest A. Kehr and Philip Cockrill, *The Posta Europa and 1984 Kehr Catalogue of Interpostals*, 1984. Philip Cockrill, Hampstead Norreys, Newbury, Berks. RG16 OTT, England, 60 pp., ill., softbound. Price £5.00, available through U.S. dealers. Gift of Ernest A. Kehr.

Estonia—Bibliography

Peter Gleason and Elmar Ojaste, *Bibliography and Index of Estonia Philatelic Literature*, 1978. N.Y. Estonia Philatelic Society, 243 East 34th Street, New York, NY 10016, 38 pp., softbound. Price not indicated. Gift of the publishers.

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Great Britain

Stanley Gibbons, *Great Britain Specialized Stamp Catalogue*, Vol. 2: King Edward VII to King George VI, 6th edition, 1984. Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., 5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants. BH24 3SH England, 368 pp., ill., hardbound. Price £9.95. Gift of the publishers.

Malcolm G. Lowe, *The Mulready Advertisements*, 1983. Mulready Research Foundation, Laguna Hills, Cal. 92653, 285, A 24, B 10 pp., ill., hardbound. Purchased with library funds.

Great Britian—Channel Islands

Stanley Gibbons, *Collect Channel Islands and Isle of Man Stamps*, First combined edition, 1984. Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., Lon-

don, 96 pp., ill., softbound. Price £2.50. Gift of the publishers.

India

Vispi S. Dstur, *India Used Abroad*, revised edition, 1983. Mysore Philatelics, Mysore 570 012, India. 253 pp., ill., hardbound. Price $12.00. Gift of the author.

India—Periodicals

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Malaya—Periodicals

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Mongolia

Meiso Mizuhara, *Stamps and Postal History of Mongolia* (The Magnificent Collection of Chinese Stamps, Vol. II Second Series) 1983. Published by the author, 259 pp., ill., hardbound in slipcase. Price not indicated. Gift of the author.

Norway

V. Tuffs, *Norway Number One*, 1983. J. Barefoot Ltd., York, England (as "European Philately 13"), 52 pp., ill., spiral binding. Price $12.00 surface; $16.00 airmail. Gift of the publishers.

Russia—Serials

Sowietskiy Collectioner Nos. 7 (1970), 9 (1971), 12 (1974), Izdatelyestvo "Soyazy" Moscow, Russia. 152, 176, 160 pp., ill., softbound. Gift of Anonymous

Scandinavia—Revenues

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Topicals

Anonymous, *Topical Issues of 1983 with 1984 catalog numbers*, 1984. American Topical Assn., 5014-B West Center Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53210, 78 pp., ill., softbound. Price $7.00 ppd. Gift of the publishers.

Beverly S. Ridgely and Gustave E. Eglajs (sic), *Birds of the World in Philately*, 1984. American Topical Association (ATA Handbook #106), 252 pp., ill., softbound. Price $14.00. Gift of the publishers.

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United States—Periodicals

Stamps, Vols. 201-204, Oct. 1982 — Sep. 1983 in four bound volumes. H.L. Lindquist Publications, Inc., 153 Waverly Place, New York, NY 10014. Hardbound. Gift of the publishers.

United States—Postal History

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United States—States

Arthur J. Warmsley, *The Search for the Truth About the New Haven Beehive*, 1982. Falmouth Press, Falmouth, MA, 28pp., ill., softbound. Price not indicated. Available from the author, P.O. Box 213, Portland, CT 06480. Gift of the author.

Arthur J. Warmsley, *Connecticut Post Office and Postmarks*, 1977. Published by the author, P.O. Box 213, Portland, CT 06480, 257 pp., ill., hardbound. Price not indicated. Gift of the author.

Additional Donations

Ernest A. Kehr: Exhibition Catalogues.
Frank Kohn: Runs of Periodicals

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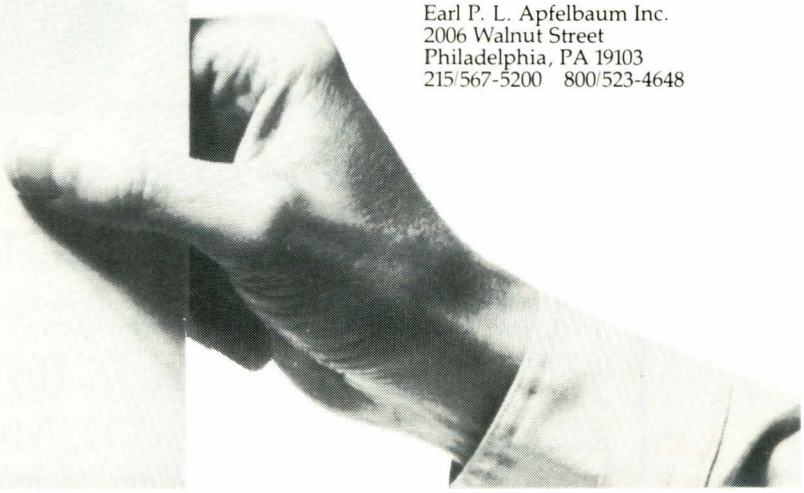
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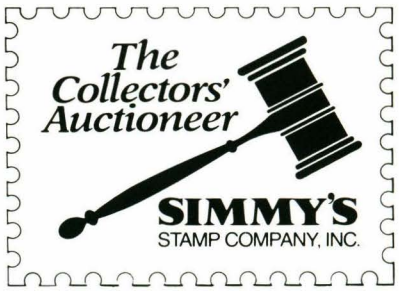
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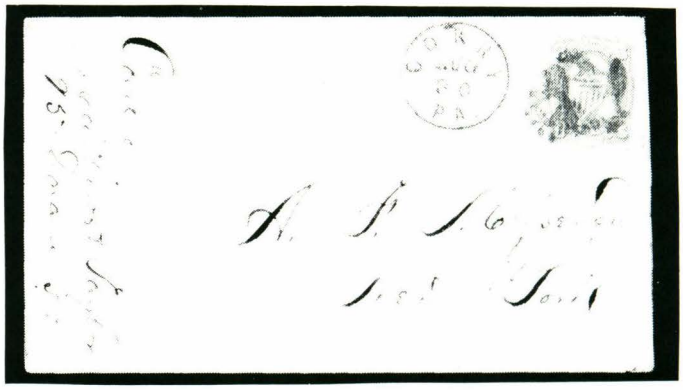
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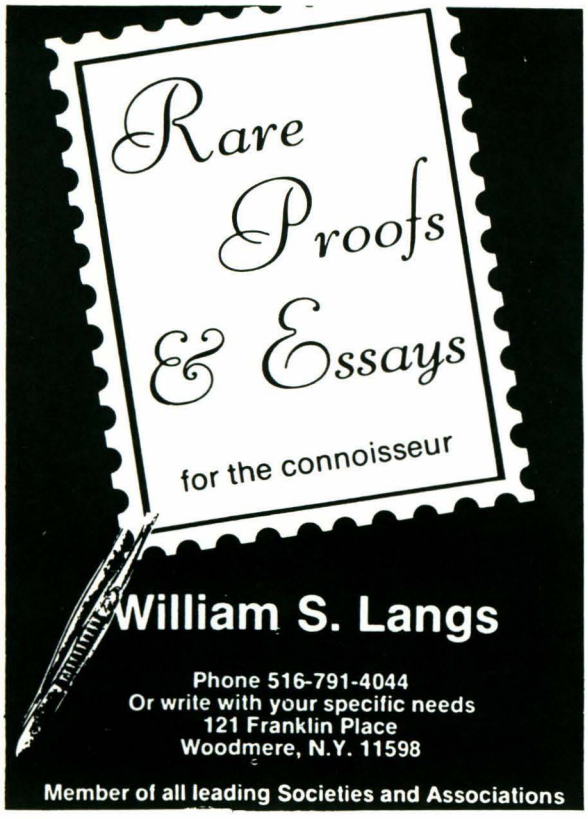
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