The Collectors Club

Philatelist

A Magazine devoted to Philatelic Study & Research

Volume XXXII, No. 6 November, 1953

CONTENTS

EDITORIALS 283

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN 287
Its Postage Stamps and Postal History (Part 1)
By Frank M. Cowen and J. Devasya

VENEZUELA 303
First Issue — Coarse Impression
By C. W. Wickersham

CHINA 314
A Kiukiang Discovery
By Malcolm Johnson

SWEDEN 316
Centenary of The Postage Stamp in 1955

STAMPS AS PIECES OF DESIGNING WORK . . 317
By Stephen G. Rich

BOOK REVIEWS 322

THE CLUBHOUSE 326
Meetings, New Members and Library

MEXICO 328
Additions to Chapman's Book (Part 5)
By Robert Garcia-Larranaga

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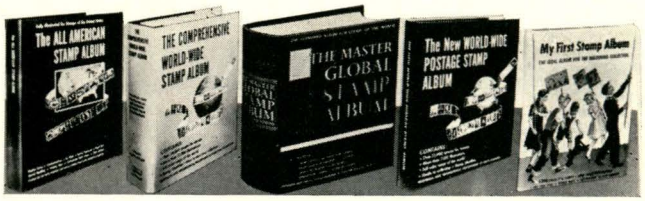
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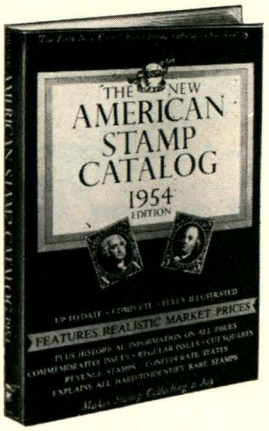
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November 1953 **Vol. XXXII, No. 6**

Please address all communications directly to the editor, Collectors Club, 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y., and not to individual authors.

Editorials

The Lichtenstein Award

It is essential that any worthy endeavor to be successful must be preceded by long and careful planning. *The Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* inaugurated by this Club in 1952 entailed this forethought. All that is involved, however, is not understood completely. Without explanation, it is understandable that some should regard this as nothing more than the creation of another philatelic medal bestowed annually upon one selected as having rendered a service to philately. The Lichtenstein Award is far more than that.

In creating a memorial in honor of a philatelist, who had been during his lifetime perhaps the greatest patron that American philately has yet seen, it was planned deliberately to associate this award with a continuing patronage and constant service to philately. The one memoralized during his life time had carried on almost singlehandedly. Upon his passing, the void had to be filled. Philately to flourish and prosper ever needs patronage. Scholarship, publication of handbooks, the library, any number of educational and cultural aspects of an hobby cannot be pursued without proper financial help. (At a future time, philatelists' neglect and indifference to all this will be discussed.)

It has been the tradition in the COLLECTORS CLUB to nurture and encourage much of this work. Consequently, rather than look again to one or at most, several individuals for help, this Club decided to continue its philatelic patronage in the American way. *That means allowing many to participate rather than a few.*

The plan devised for the Lichtenstein Memorial Award centered upon an annual affair where the recipient of the medal for that year would be honored. Every member of this Club is invited. The assessment to each who chooses to participate involves *two* things. The first is, of course, the amount used to defray all expenses for the dinner itself. The other or surtax (to use a good philatelic term) goes into a special Fund to be used for any cultural or educational activity of the COLLECTORS CLUB in need of immediate financial assistance.

The money raised in the first year exceeded expectations. It is now in order to itemize some of this Club's work aided by the surplus collected over the actual cost of the 1952 dinner.

First of all, THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST was assisted. For years those responsible for this magazine had labored under great hardships with practically no secretarial help. For the typing of manuscripts, correspondence with the editor, a professional stenographer was made available for these purposes. The assistance given to the editor and his Committee eased our burdens

considerably. With this magazine on a six-times-a-year basis, no longer a quarterly, our small staff was able to produce the journal on schedule. But with greater burdens and facing the general higher costs, the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST to maintain its high standard—to say nothing about improvements—must operate upon an increased budget over previous years. It is anticipated that annually the Lichtenstein Memorial Fund will be sufficient to apportion some part of it to the preparation and production of this magazine.

Our Library has been struggling along courageously, also facing much to be done without sufficient funds available. New shelving and storage space is needed. Many more periodicals need to be bound. The pressure of work in our Library is beyond the human endeavors of one paid worker and a voluntary Committee. A list of Library requirements as detailed by the Library Committee is too long to itemize here. Any member reading it would agree with the dire necessity of every item on the agenda. A further postponement will only cause our Club's Library to be less useful. A small portion of the 1952 Fund went to the Library, but much more is needed for this year and far greater amounts for the few years after this.

The condition of the Clubhouse had deteriorated in many respects. Refurnishing, redecorating and repairs were essential from the roof to the cellar. The major portion of the 1952 Fund went to this. Again everything will not be itemized, but a few instances will be given. The frames in the Meeting Room were old, worn, hard to handle and dirty. Exhibitors rightly feared damage to their stamps and album pages. It is difficult enough for an audience to follow a speaker showing stamps at a distance in frames. But an added obstacle had been poor and old-fashioned lighting. In the summer of 1953, every frame has been re-conditioned. Modern and good fluorescent lighting has been installed. The old black paper backboards have been replaced with a new, utilitarian masonite backing. The floors were cleaned, scraped and waxed.

Throughout the building much painting was done. Several old, worn-out and dangerous carpets were replaced. Members or their guests no longer are in danger of tripping on old stair treads.

As with this magazine and the library, much more is needed in this Clubhouse. Essential work has had to be postponed because of a lack of required funds. Furniture still doing service has long passed its stage of utility.

The second response to the Lichtenstein Award again seems to be beyond expectations. Our membership has shown its devotion to philately by its generous response. This is exceedingly gratifying in view of the small amount of urging. Every member, whether a contributor or not, must know how helpful the 1953 Fund will be to this Club.

And most important, this is philatelic patronage in the democratic way in line with American philately. The money raised was done completely by *voluntary contributions.* There was no general assessment as true with so many other types of clubs. Philatelists responded as individuals. *There was no single large contributor to the Fund.* Everyone chose the amount he wished to give. The total fund consists of hundreds of donors.

As for the future, philately needs patronage through a leading international institute like the almost 60-year old COLLECTORS CLUB. So what about 1954, 1955 and 1956? To those who may wonder why The Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award will be an annual affair, this question can be put to them. What better and more practical plan have you in mind for the continued welfare of philately? The only answer seems to be that this is the best plan until someone else can come along with a better one.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB actually need not thank all who participated in the Lichtenstein Fund. The late Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein extended his patronage abhoring any expressions of thanks. He gave deliberately to insure and underwrite the soundness of what was to him the greatest hobby the world has ever known. He invested heavily in philately because he loved and enjoyed it. Every cent that he contributed was in his estimation nothing but a guarantee of the future prosperity of philately. We also must regard the Memorial created in his honor in the identical light.

H. M. G.

Our Commemorative Stamps

It is distasteful not only to enthusiastic stamp collectors, but to much of the American public as well that the annual ouput of United States commemoratives continues to include some stamps which in no way reflect the glory of our great history. In the past, these columns cited many unworthy topics being used for a postage stamp such as chickens, gymnasts, automobile associations and the like.

This year a new Administration, voted into office by the majority of the American people upon the promise of a change, has continued to issue stamps whose place in American History is tenuous, to put it mildly. The 1953 commemoratives so regarded are:

25th Anniversary of Future Farmers of America.

50th Anniversary of the Trucking Industry.

75th Anniversary of the American Bar Association.

Actually out of the total of thirteen 1953 commemoratives, very few could be selected as truly indicative of our great history to be depicted on a stamp in these times of serious rivalry with communism. A postage stamp is perhaps more effective than a radio "Voice of Freedom".

Those in the Post Office Department responsible for the commemorative stamps seem to be totally unaware of this fact. Since a stamp in its modern sense is acknowledged as an effective means of propaganda, our officials in Washington should stop trying to please the vanity of some small segment in this country. Rather they should broaden their views on commemorative stamps, ever mindful of our great American heritage founded and enduring upon freedom instead of serfdom. Millions throughout the world hope and pray for a similar freedom. Let our stamps tell more of this.

A commemorative stamp should cease being an advertising poster for an industrial, professional, regional or farm group in this country. American Democracy has been our wonderful heritage. Show it in its many forms on stamps.

H. M. G.

Philately and Stamp Collecting, No Synonyms

There is a practical need for a distinction between the words *"philately"* and *"stamp collecting"* used to describe our hobby. Philately has long been employed as the fancier synonym for stamp collecting. However, in over more than a century of development, *a definite distinction between the two words is now in order.* Yet careless and continued general usage, especially of the cognate adjective, "philatelic", still does not heed this distinction. A service will be rendered by bringing this to your attention and by defining precisely the two terms, as they actually are in the modern usage, as follows:

"Stamp Collecting" means the accumulation of stamps for pleasure.

"Philately" denotes the study of stamps and their postal history.

These definitions draw an important line of demarcation. A philatelist, then, is one who not only collects, loves and understands stamps; but further studies them, their methods of production, their use, misuse and their origin. The term today really means that the philatelist is a student, a mature specialist, or an investigator of some aspect of stamps. *Not all collectors are philatelists, but all philatelists are stamp collectors.*

Many organizations, publications and stamp collectors' activities have been called "philatelic" without really deserving the title in its accurate meaning according to current proper usage. There are many stamp collecting groups that should be called more accurately "stamp clubs" rather than "The Upper Uncertainia Philatelic Society". This applies to all levels, from a local club to some of the national societies.

We are not going to agitate for a change of names, although it should be done. Many examples could be cited of publications deliberately beamed to the stamp collectors' level, and so stated by the publisher and editor, that carry the word "philatelist". Equally well there are some organizations with the name "Stamp Society" that deserve the title "Philatelic". Careful consideration should be given to this and a change made. *The importance is that a distinction will be constructive.* The use of the words, "phi-

latelist" and "stamp collector" now is misleading. Changed to each having its own meaning, known and accepted as such, a person can join a club or society or subscribe to a publication knowing exactly what he will get according to his needs.

This is no snobbish view. It is rather realistic. One must be a collector before becoming a philatelist. This is simply an attempt to bring clarity out of confusion. This wrong usage also has been seen in the titles of philatelic works. Perhaps it has been an attempt on the part of the authors to avoid the editor's bugbear of repetition of the same word or term.

The words "philatelist" and "philatelic" have taken on, in current usage, a separate meaning of their own. Let us not continue to think of them as merely interchangeable synonyms for "stamp collector" and "pertaining to stamp collecting".

H. D. S. H.

The Bubble Will Burst

History offers many examples like the South Sea and Mississippi bubbles; philately only a few. Only a handful of philatelists perhaps remember back when the collecting rage was U. S. stamps in strips of three with imprint sheet margins. Twenty years later they were a drug on the market selling at face value or below.

The current rage is collecting recent U. S. commemoratives in full sheets. We feel very much like the few economists in early 1929 who forecast the stock market crash. Jeered and mocked, the great majority told them to be quiet because stock prices were only beginning to climb. But by 1932, the few were regarded as geniuses.

It is courageous to buck a popular trend or to sound like the voice of doom. No one should twist our words around to imply that we are dictating how people should collect stamps. We simply bear the sincere conviction that the current craze of mint sheet hoarding is only a fad artificially fed by great publicity with the added push of a tipster or two. We prophesy its end in a crash where the followers will suffer financial losses. No prediction can be ventured as to its timing. It most likely will come during a period of business recession. The damage will be done and collecting mint sheets will become as extinct as imprint strips of three.

So we go on record hoping in the future to beat our chests and proudly claim—"We told you so." If wrong, which is doubted, there will be solace in the realization that there always will be enough stamp enthusiasts who enjoy reading the more mature type of philatelic article as this magazine offers.

H. M. G.

Correction from 1933

Those who have had occasion to use Mr. King-Farlow's *Cumulative Index* for the first thirty years of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, may have been surprised at seeing that the article, "The Bissell Find," in the October 1933 number, page 180, was therein attributed to Mr. Elliott Perry rather than to Mr. Charles J. Phillips, whose name appears in the by-line of that article. Yet Mr. King-Farlow was correct. The article was entirely quotes selected by Mr. Phillips from a longer manuscript by Mr. Perry, and it so states.

Furthermore, this indexing is correct, because this rather incomplete presentation is all that apparently survives, certainly is all that is in print, of this more extensive article by Mr. Perry. Some combination of misunderstandings and mishandlings led to its appearance in this form. But the combination of events cannot any longer be unravelled. To give the history of what happened lacks all current interest. But Mr. Perry is surely entitled to have the situation made clear, however belatedly.

Mr. Perry informs us that he had revised the article to agree with the suggestions of the then editor, as to emphasis, explanations and even to some extent as to content. It was apparently accepted, to be run in full, unaltered in any further way. He was naturally much dismayed when it neither was run, nor returned to him, but only quoted for non-representative, and in his opinion unimportant, details. If the manuscript still exists and can be located, the present editor and editorial committee would like much to see it, with the aim of considering whether its value as a record of philatelically significant pieces might even now perhaps justify publishing it.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Its Postage Stamps and Postal History

By FRANK M. COWEN AND J. DEVASYA

Introduction

On April 1, 1951, the Department of Posts and Telegraphs of the Republic of India absorbed the last postal system of an Indian feudatory state, that of the State of Travancore-Cochin. It was about this time that the authors began a serious study of this last independent state postal service which was established on July 1, 1949, as a result of the political amalgamation of the two States of Cochin and Travancore. We believe that the story presented herein will be a surprise to many philatelists who have generally relegated the postal emissions of the Indian States to about the same position as those issued by local posts. The more important native states were actually independent nations tied by treaty to the British Raj which ruled India proper. These states were allowed to maintain armies, establish communication and transportation systems within the state, supervise education, expand agriculture and industry, levy taxes, issue money, establish law and order by their own methods. It was only in the fields of outside communication, transportation, foreign affairs, foreign trade, and the general defense of India that the British exercised power. It was an ingenious colonial system enlarged and maintained by expert British policy over a period of one and a half centuries. By giving the jealous Indian princes these rights and privileges, the United Kingdom was able to keep a firm grip on the sub-continent without the necessity of maintaining extensive internal security forces. The princes rarely got out of hand. Perhaps the harshest lesson was that learned by those unfortunate rulers who cast their lot with the native mutineers in the Indian Mutiny of 1857. The triumph of Her Majesty's forces resulted in the division of many states, the dethronement of defeated Maharajas, and the award of large tracts of land and additional power to faithful rulers.

The maintenance of an independent postal system was one of the prerogatives enjoyed by the major feudatory princes. Although the British continually tried to unite these posts with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, they were only partially successful. The Central Government was never willing to go to the extreme of forceful submission. Two of these states who clung to their rights in this regard were Cochin and Travancore. When the Dominion of India was established in 1947, it was obvious that force would be employed by New Delhi to bring to an end a disunited communications system.

It is unfortunate that the records and histories of the native posts in India have received such scanty attention. Part of this is due to the lack of cooperation by the feudatory states when information was requested; part is due to the lack of interest by past philatelists in setting down such a story. We are all indebted to those few specialists who avidly studied the postal paper of the States and recorded their findings for posterity, but we can only regret that they were not moved to show the same interest in postal history. However, even today, it is possible to con-

struct a portion of this story, and the authors hope that their excursion into the Anchal of Travancore-Cochin will stimulate similar interests in other states by philatelists. We hope to compile similar records of the Anchals of Cochin and Travancore. Any help offered by others will be greatly appreciated.

In making this study, the authors have had to rely upon whatever information could be collected piecemeal from numerous sources. The official records were gathered together one by one since little or no help could be obtained from ex-officers of the Anchal. Several gaps still exist in our knowledge of the brief period of 1949-1951. It is to be hoped that access to important files may be obtained so that the history of these postal systems can be recorded for the benefit of posterity. The philatelic press, to our knowledge, contains little important data on the South Indian Anchals; even the stamps of such states as Cochin and Travancore have received only brief mention, most of which is confined to the pages of the *Philatelic Journal of India* and a few English journals. While it is true that the postal emissions of these states lack the "glamour" of many of the feudatories, it should be remembered that the Cochin, Travancore and Travancore-Cochin Anchals served the primary function of providing the people of their states with a fairly efficient communications system. There is little evidence of catering to stamp collectors, a record few modern nations can equal.

The authors make no apology for integrating the study of postal stationery so closely with the adhesive stamps. It is our belief that any postal history would be incomplete without including all "carriage-paid" items. Specialists in all philatelic fields are again acknowledging the existence of post cards, envelopes, wrappers, and letter sheets, certainly a gratifying trend.

Mr. Cowen assumes the entire responsibility for the conclusions reached in this paper and wishes to express his deeply-felt gratitude to his Indian co-worker for the countless hours and expense involved in gathering together the voluminous data which made this study possible. It is not often that one is so fortunate in his choice of a collaborator.

CHAPTER I

The State of Travancore-Cochin

Travancore-Cochin consists of the former Indian Madras States of Cochin and Travancore and the formerly British held coast towns of Tangasseri and Anjengo. The Port of Cochin, long in British hands, is now under the direct jurisdiction of the Central Government which is modernizing its important port facilities. The State is situated at the southwestern corner of the Indian peninsula in what is known as the Malabar Coast Region. Travancore-Cochin is bounded by the State of Madras on the North and East, by the Arabian Sea on the South and West. The total area is 9,143 square miles making it one of the smallest states in the Republic of India. It is somewhat smaller in area than our state of New Hampshire.

The northeastern zone is heavily forested, the Western Ghats (mountains) rising to 8,000 feet, *Anai Mudi* being 8,841 feet above sea level. The central sector consists of uplands and plains, and the west, a littoral coastal strip. The principal rivers are the Periyar, Paubai, Kalluda, and Western Tambrakarni. They provide much inland water communication. The largest lakes are Vermbanad Lake in the west coastal region and Periyar Lake in the mountainous region of the east.

The climate of the whole area is generally temperate, the heavy rainfall encouraging much cultivation to support the population of 9,280,425,[1] making it the most densely populated state in India (1,015 persons per square mile) except for the enclave of Delhi, the Indian capital. The staple foods of the people are rice, fish, and tapioca with agriculture being the chief occupation. Among the important crops grown in the State are rice, tapioca, yams, beans, grain, pepper, rubber, ginger, turmeric, tea, and cardamon.

[1] More than 17 times as populous as New Hampshire whose area is similar.

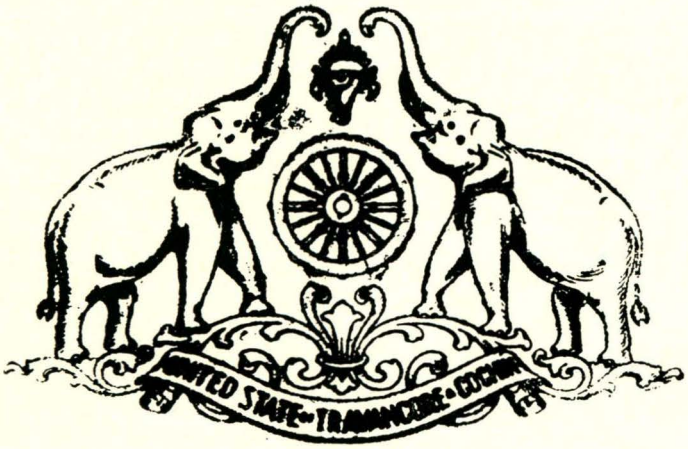


Figure 1. Coat of Arms of The United State of Travancore and Cochin.

There are also dense coconut plantations as well as groves of fruit trees such as areca, jack, tamarind, cashew, and mango. The forests are well-wooded with teak, ebony, blackwood, rose-wood, and anpili. The fauna consists of the elephant, leopard, bison, bear, the sambur, and a variety of small game.

The State is well advanced industrially, its factories producing ceramics, electrical goods, pottery, fancy articles, sanitary equipment, sugar, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, rubber, glass, and plywood. Power for these plants is supplied by the important Pallivasal Hydro-electric Works. Salt is refined on a commercial scale for domestic use and export. Other exports include coconut products, pepper, tea, rubber, and fish. The Republic of India has recently shown a great interest in the thorium rich Monazite sands of the Travancore seacoast as a potential source of atomic energy.

The natives of the State are noted for their ivory works. Craftsmen produce exquisite objects d'art from the tusk of the South Indian elephant which are prized throughout the world.

The State has the highest percentage of literacy in India, both male and female being over 50% and rising rapidly. There are almost one million students in some 4,000 educational institutions. Thus the citizens of the State rank much above most of India in educational attainments. For this reason South India, including Travancore-Cochin, produces a large number of the leaders in the new Republic. A great part of the credit for these advancements must be given to the enlightened governments provided by the progressive rulers of Cochin, Mysore, Travancore and neighboring states.

Prior to the amalgamation of the States of Cochin and Travancore on July 1, 1949, there was no direct rail communication between the two. In Cochin a railroad proceeded north from Ernakulam, the capital, through Trichur to Shoranur in Madras Province where connections were made to Calicut on the Malabar Coast and Coimbatore in the western interior. Similarly, in Travancore, a railroad left Trivandrum, the present capital of the new state and the former capital of Travancore, and proceeded north and east through Quilon and Punalur to Tinnevelly in Madras Province. On June 28, 1949, three days before integration, the governments of the two states provided through-express mail services by motor bus between Trivandrum and Ernakulam via Kottarakkara-Muvattupuzha, the eastern route, and, at the same time, improved and lengthened the existing passenger bus services. Surveys are underway to provide direct railway facilities between Trivandrum and Ernakulam.

The people of the new state are descended from the earliest settlers of South India. Because of natural barriers and excellent fighting abilities were able to withstand the

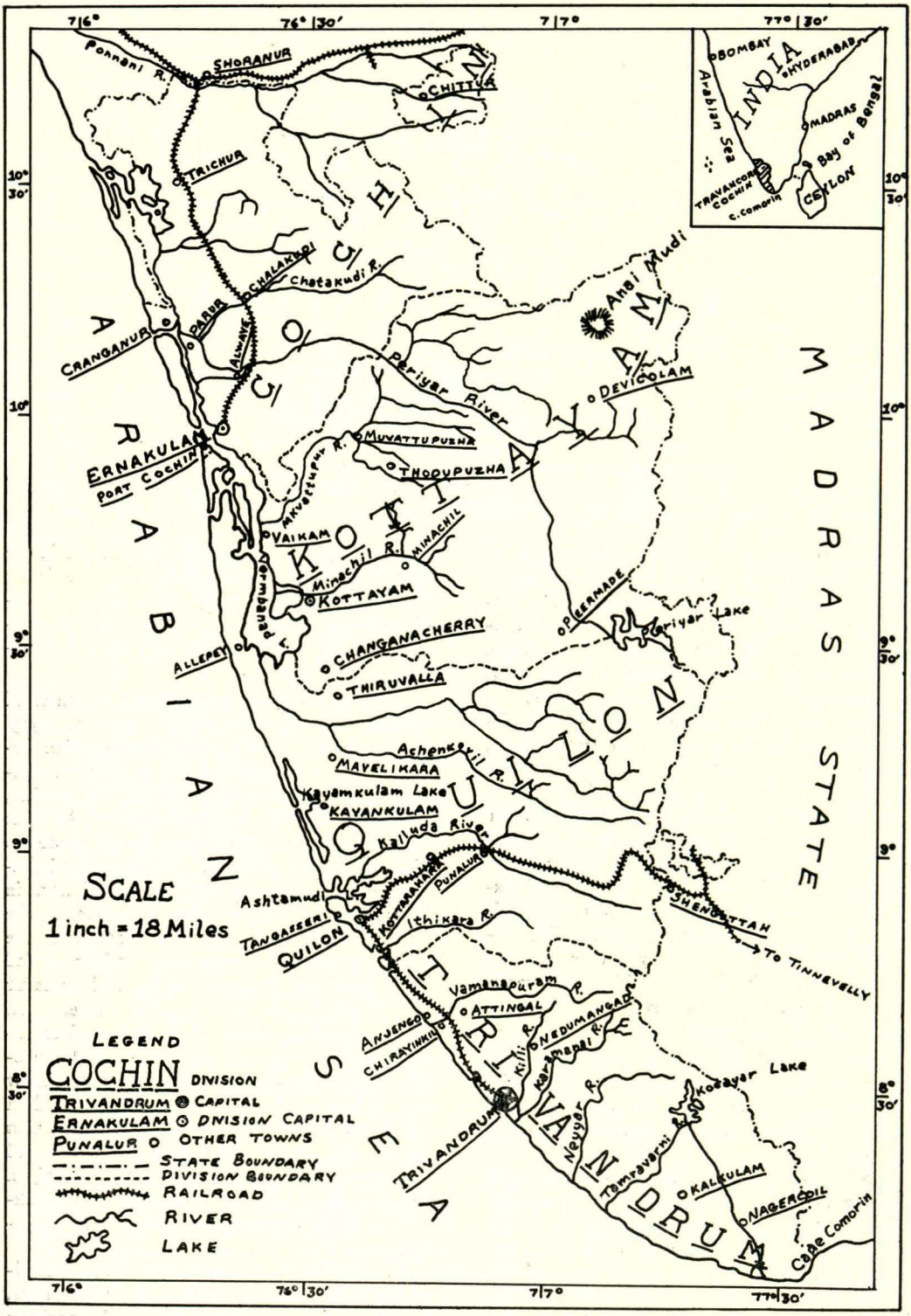


Figure 2. Outline Map of Travancore-Cochin showing boundaries, administrative divisions, principal towns, railroads, rivers, and lakes.

great Mogul invasions which destroyed the early Hindu dynasties of the North. They speak Malayalam, a Dravidian language peculiar to the Malabar Coast region, Tamil, another Dravidian language spoken south of Trivandrum, and English. The majority of inhabitants are Hindu in religion (60%) but a significant minority (32%) are Christians, the majority being Syrian Christians who claim to have been founded by St. Thomas the Doubter, and Moslems (8%). St. Francis Xavier (1506-1552), the famous Spanish Jesuit missionary, traveled and worked in much of what is now Travancore-Cochin. Small colonies of Jews, who evidently wandered here after the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem, exist in Cochin. Members of wild tribes still inhabit the forests of the east.

The ex-Maharajas of Cochin and Travancore both claim descent from the great Chera Rajas who were ruling in "Kerala" as early as the Third Century, B. C. The former ruling dynasties, claiming Kshatriya rank, are matriarchates, descent being through the female line. "Kerala" was a familiar name to the ancient Greeks and Romans who conducted some trade with that kingdom. European contact was brief, however, until the early years of the 16th Century when the Portuguese, led by Vasco de Gama, first landed on the Malabar Coast. By 1542 they had established settlements and "factories" in many areas of this region. Their power was extended and maintained by such leaders as Francis of Almeida and Alfonso de Albuquerque for sixty years with no serious rivals. This "golden era" for Portugal did not last long. Union with Spain under Philip II in 1580 was followed by a gradual decline in which the Dutch, acting as carriers for the Portuguese, brought much of the commerce to Lisbon. Revolt in the lowlands obliged Philip to close the Port of Lisbon to the enterprising Hollanders. Thus cut off from a prime source of revenue, the Dutch sent Houtmann to India in 1595 for purposes of exploration. The Dutch East India Company was formed and commercial treaties signed with rulers in Java and Bengal. After several naval engagements extending over some years, the Northern Europeans got the upper hand. Thus after 1663 most of the important places on the Malabar Coast fell into their hands. In the meantime the growing French and British power in India forced the gradual decline of Dutch power. By the early part of the 19th Century the British were the acknowledged masters. It was during Lord Minto's governor-generalship (1807-1813) that Cochin and Travancore were placed under British control.

The modern history parallels that of the other important feudatory states under the British Raj. Relations had been generally good and the European rulers were content to let well enough alone.

Under the forceful direction of the late Sardar Patel, first deputy premier of the new Dominion of India, the native states acceded to the independent state between 1947 and 1949. This policy, which many British and Indian Citizens claimed could not be done peacefully, was a complete success in most areas, bloodshed resulting only in Hyderabad and Kashmir. The latter state is still in dispute between India and Pakistan, although mainly occupied by the former. The proud Indian princes and chieftains were pensioned off or given jobs as governors of the new areas which resulted.

The Government of India's policy was to amalgamate the smaller states along with surrounding centrally-controlled areas into larger units or states. In Travancore and Cochin this came about on July 1, 1949, when, with proper ceremonies in the Council Chamber of the Secretariat Building (Fig. 3) at Trivandrum at 10:30 a. m., the legislatures of the two States heard the Covenant, signed by the Maharajas of Cochin and Travancore, read by the Secretary of the Indian States Ministry. Following this the Chief Justice of the United State came forward and read The Maharaja of Travancore's letter to the States Ministry, Government of India, agreeing to serve as Raj Pramukh (Prince-President) of the United States of Travancore and Cochin. His Highness then took his seat as the Prince-President, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the Premier and six other ministers chosen by him. With the playing of *Gana Mana,* the Indian National Anthem, the ceremonies of integration were brought to a close.

For administrative purposes the State is

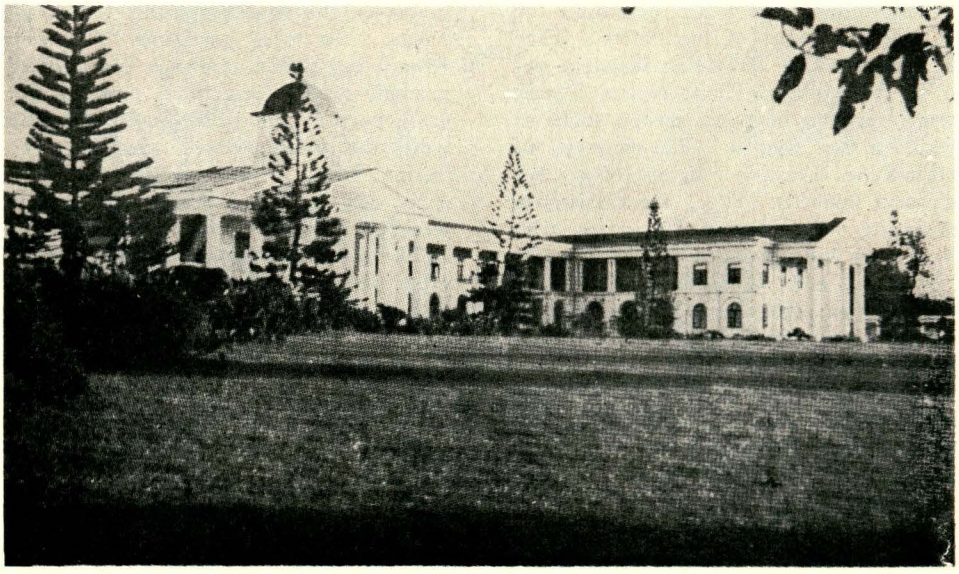


Figure 3. Secretariat Building (Huzur Cutcherry) at Trivandrum where the Integration Ceremonies took place on July 1, 1949.

divided into four districts or divisions (Fig. 2). Trichur, the northernmost, also called Cochin, comprises all of the ex-state of Cochin except for a few small isolated enclaves and a small portion of northwestern Travancore. Ernakulam, the former capital of Cochin, the ancient principality of Cranganore, and the important towns of Alwaye and Trichur are located in this district.

Immediately south of Trichur (Cochin) lies the Kottayam District which includes all of the former Travancore division of the same name, except the portion awarded to Trichur, and the former eastern Travancore division of Devicolam. The town of Kottayam and the peak of Anai Mudi are located in this section.

The southern districts of Quilon and Trivandrum comprise the same areas as the ex-Travancore divisions of the same names. The former includes the port and industrial town of Quilon and the port of Alleppey. Trivandrum, the capital of the new state and the former capital of Travancore is located in the latter along with the important trading town of Nagercoil. Cape Comorin, the southern extremity of India, is a part of this district.

CHAPTER II

The Anchals and Post Offices of Cochin and Travancore to 1949

Before proceeding with the story of the United States Anchal which came into being on July 1, 1949, some background is necessary. Anchal,[2] Anchel,[3] Anchall,[4] Unjel,[5] or Anjal is a Malayalam word equivalent to *post*. Hence, The Anchal is The Postal System and an Anchal Office is a Post Office. Its exact derivation is in doubt, but two plausible explanations, either of which may be correct, have been advanced:

2 Spelled thus on all Cochin stamps and Travancore stamps since 1947. Travancore adhesives of 1916 also show this spelling.

3 Found on Travancore adhesives before 1947 with the exceptions noted above.

4 Has been seen on recent postal notices.

5 Found in old Travancore records and was still carved on several Anchal Offices prior to absorption by the Indian Post Offices in 1951.

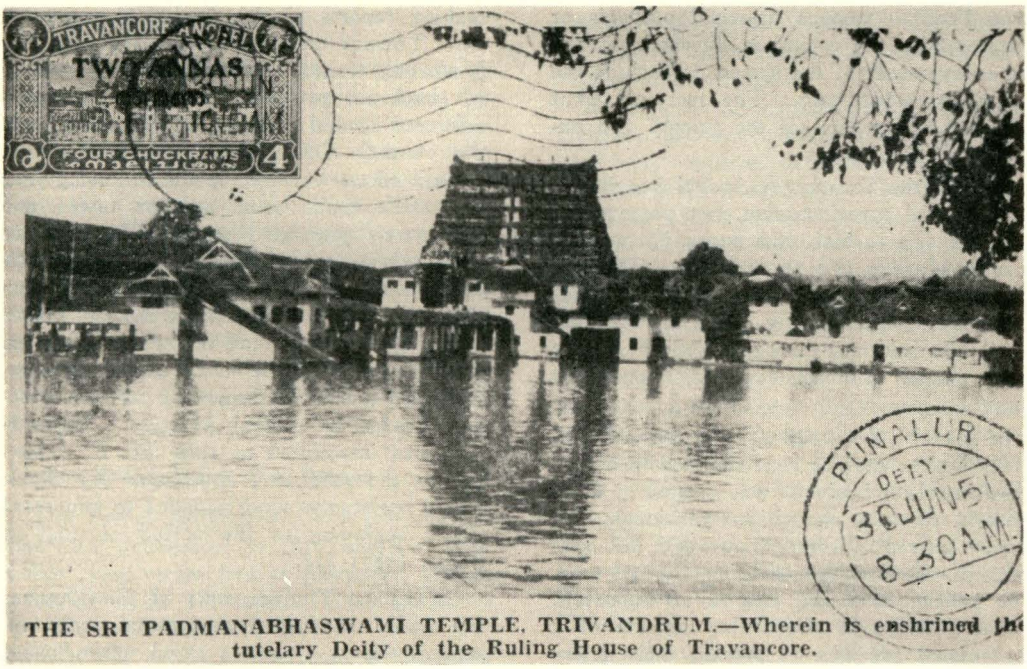


Figure 4. Maximum Card showing Sri Padmanabhaswami Temple, Trivandrum, with the Padmathurtham Tank in the foreground.

(1) The strong Portuguese influence in the Malabar region in the 16th Century may have contributed the word *Aggelos* (angel) meaning *messenger* which was converted to Anchal in the vernacular.

(2) The other possible derivation may be from the Sanskrit word *Anja* meaning *orders,* a discussion of which is included in the historical outline presented below.

1. The Travancore Anchal

A reference to the early Travancore Anchal may be found in Shungoonny Menon's *History of Travancore* which states that "in 959 M. E.[6] (1784) His Highness Rama Varma after his return from Rameswaram improved the Anchal and established it on better principles." Thus the Anchal was well established in the 18th Century making it one of the oldest postal systems to continue without interruption to the present day.

Unfortunately much of the early history is lost but we do know that its original functions were confined to the transmission of (1) flowers from outside stations to the sacred temple of Sri Padmanabha Swami, the tutelary Deity of the Royal House (Fig. 4), (2) vegetables and other sundries to the Palace for the daily use of the Royal Family, and (3) official communications between officers of the Government. These functions still formed an important part of the Travancore Anchal Department business in 1949.

It was probably in the days of the border wars, during and following the Mogul invasions of Northern India in the 16th and 17th Centuries, that the Travancore Anchal was founded. The Malabar States were required to maintain a constant vigilance lest the "barbarians" engulf the South. The Dewan (Prime Minister), Ramayan Dulava, was in constant contact with the Maharaja, Martenda Varma Kulasekara Perueval Raja, and the *anja* (orders) of the latter were carried by a system of runners. This was followed by the establishment of other

6 M.E. = Malabar Era. See Appendix A for an explanation of the Malabar Calendar.

main lines to various principal outposts or stations from the capital in Trivandrum and the enlargement of the system to include the functions listed above. The story of what followed was typical of the growth and extension of other posts.

By 1844 the Travancore Anchal was staffed by a general superintendent, two paymasters, two clerks, a cashier, two peons, forty-seven Anchal Masters and 170 runners. The salaries were extremely low by modern standards and runners were fined if requisite speed was not met during a delivery. The total extent of mail communications was 365¾ miles.

In 1024 M. E. (1848-49) the Department, which had heretofore been confined to Sirkar (Government) business, was opened to Government servants and citizen petitioners, the private letters of the servants and the petitions of the inhabitants being carried free. The petition was, and still is, an important Indian practice in which the subjects of a government are able to present their grievances to the proper officials. The result of this extension was the usual abuse of a privilege, many anonymous petitions being received. This practice was stopped when petitioners were required to attest in writing to the satisfaction of the Anchal Masters that the petitions were only legitimate grievances to the authorities.

The posting of private letters was first permitted in 1036 M. E. (1860-61), only three years after the establishment of the first British Post Office in Alleppey. A rate of one chuckram[7] per item (letter, card, parcel, etc.) was charged irrespective of weight and distance. Separate receipts were granted for every letter posted and a record of all items sent by the service was kept. This same year saw the introduction of express letter service at the rate of one fanam per mile and the distinction between letter and *Bhanghy* (parcel) mails was established.

The period, which immediately followed, was one of rapid growth both in size and efficiency of the Anchal services. Postage on letters and parcels was regulated in 1037 M. E. (1861-62) along with the appointment of four Inspectors who traveled about making reports to the Anchal Superintendent. Toward the close of this Malabar year *Nadacooly* (rural delivery), at the rate of ½ chuckram per letter per mile on letters delivered beyond a radius of two miles from the Anchal Office, was first introduced. Branch offices were set up the following year to handle mails from smaller towns and less-densely populated areas. These offices were originally entrusted to tobacco or salt merchants who collected the mails and despatched them to the nearest Anchal Office, receiving in return mail bound for his area. The gradual increase in correspondence necessitated the establishment of permanent offices headed by Anchal Masters. Registration was introduced in 1041 M. E. (1865-66) at the rate of 7 chuckrams per cover. Dated poststamps were supplied to important offices beginning in the period of 1047-48 M. E. (1871-73).

On the 1st Thulam, 1064 M. E. (October 16, 1888), the first Anchal postal paper appeared, the 1, 2, and 4 chuckram adhesive stamps (on laid paper) and 8 cash post cards for regular postage and official usage. The following year saw the introduction of embossed envelopes. Reply cards appeared in 1890 followed by wrappers in 1896, letter cards in 1898, and registration envelopes in 1925.

The Money Order system *(Hundis)* was first introduced in 1077 M. E. (1901-02). An innovation of this service was the privilege of allowing the payee to communicate with the remitter on the money order form. This was a distinct improvement over the British system.

The turn of the century, therefore, saw an expansion of service which placed the Anchal on an equal footing with the competing British Post Offices. At this time the postal rates of the Anchal were extremely low, post cards being carried anywhere in the State for 4 cash (1¾ pies), the cheapest postage rate in India, a country long noted for low cost postal service. The Travancore Anchal Department included 150 offices and 179 letter boxes at this time. The total number of private and official items carried in 1079 M. E. (1903-04) was 49 lakhs 01,609 (4,-901,609). The total length of mail routes was 928 miles.

[7] Travancore currency is explained in Appendix B.

2. The Cochin Anchal

Equivalent data on the corresponding Cochin Anchal are lacking at this time, but the history was undoubtedly closely paralleled in this neighboring state. Cochin had an area about one-sixth and a population one-third that of Travancore, indicating that their Anchal was faced with the necessity of operating on a much more limited budget. Adhesive stamps and embossed envelopes were first introduced on April 1, 1892, followed by regular post cards in 1898 and official cards in 1912. The Cochin Anchal provided most of the services of the Travancore Anchal.

3. The British Indian Post Offices

The British introduced postal communication into Travancore in 1857, the first Post Office being established at Alleppey. Offices were opened in Trivandrum in 1863, Quilon in 1864, and Nagercoil in 1865. Port Cochin, wholly under British control till 1947, was the site of the first Post Office in the Cochin area. Quilon and Cochin were constituted as Sudders, the others as Subordinate Post Offices, in the Madras Circle.[8]

These early offices were followed by a gradual extension of postal service throughout the two states with the resulting competition with the Anchal System. The British offices served at least two functions: (1) British residents were given a means of communication with their government and businesses in British India and Great Britain. (2) The natives of the states were given an opportunity to communicate with the rest of India and the world, a function not permitted to the State Anchals. A third and, perhaps more subtle, function was to help force the hand of the Maharajas in abolishing their private posts which competed with that of the Central Government and prevented postal reform and unification.

In 1882, at the instance of the Postmaster General, Madras, a postal treaty appears to have been concluded between Travancore and the British Government on a one year tentative basis with a view to bringing the Anchal system into a fuller reciprocity of action with the Imperial Post. Nothing appears to have come of this, because in 1892 the Madras Government suggested amalgamation of the Travancore Anchal with the postal system. The suggestion was turned down even though the neighboring states of Mysore, Pudukkotta, and Banganapalle had followed, or would soon follow, suit and abolish their state systems. As late as 1906 the *Philatelic Journal of India, X,* 224-226, continuing this crusade, backed by the late Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, the noted philatelist and Postmaster General of India, noted that "There are at present two Native States [in Southern India] . . . which retain an independent postal system of their own, *viz,* Cochin and Travancore. Though otherwise advanced in their methods of administration, they are in this respect far behind other Native States in the south of India." The article continues by stating that Mysore, Pudukkotta, and Banganapalle amalgamated their anchals with the British Posts in 1889, 1894, and 1900 respectively. It then points out that Travancore is the larger and wealthier province of the two, and that its Anchal does a considerable amount of non-postal work in connection with the State boat service on the lagoons, thereby justifying its continued existence. In the case of Cochin, however, the author shows no mercy. He first points out the small size of the State and the concentration of the inhabitants in certain areas, most of which are no more than ten miles from "foreign" territory. A second and stronger point relies upon financial reports of the Cochin Anchal which showed that it had annual receipts of about 9,000 rupees and expenditures of about 13,000 rupees, leaving a deficit of roughly 4,000 rupees a year. The article further notes that at the turn of the century, the State objected to an extension of the British postal service but soon altered its policy and gave the Indian Government a free hand.

8 The Indian Post Office was established in practically its present form by Act XVII of 1854. By the terms of this act, the Indian postal system, directed by a Director General, was divided for administrative purposes into Circles (or divisions), each headed by a Postmaster General. The Madras Circle was one of four created in 1854 and included 33 Sudder (head) offices and 97 subordinate offices in 1859. Both Renouf (Appendix 1, "Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps," Vol. III) and Cooper ("Early Indian Cancellations") indicate that the four post offices mentioned above existed in 1854. The dates given by us are from "The Travancore State Manual."

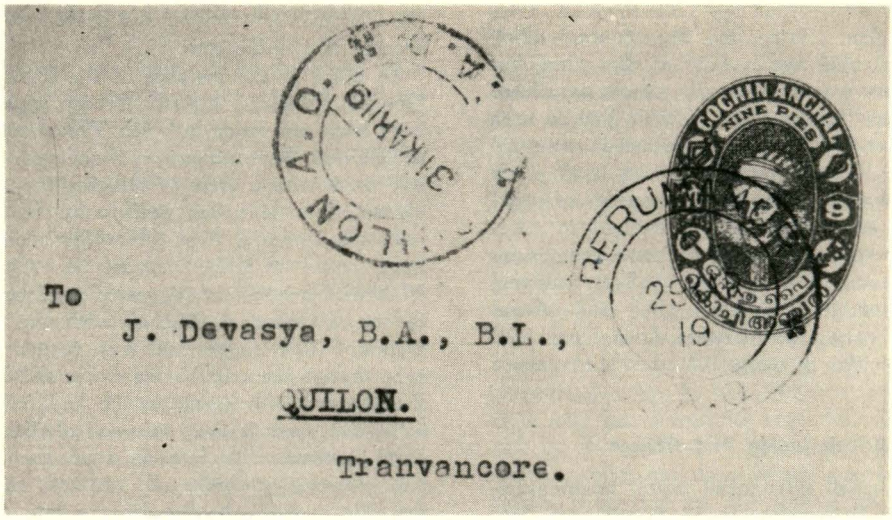


Figure 5. Pre-integration Cover from Perumanur, Cochin to Quilon, Travancore.

Thus two expensive and competing systems existed side by side "to the bewilderment of the public and to the benefit of no one except a few half-educated servants of the Anchal."

Although the *Philatelic Journal of India* continued its drive for a unified postal system in India, both the governments of Cochin and Travancore, along with many other feudatory states, continued to sponsor, and in most cases expand, the services of their posts. To the feudatory states' credit it should be noted that they valued their relative independence from Britain, the postal service being one expression of that independence. It was undoubtedly worth 4,000 rupees annually to the Maharaja of Cochin to prove to his people and the world that he was an independent ruler.

4. The Modern Anchals of Cochin and Travancore

On the eve of integration in 1949 the Anchals of the two Madras States of Cochin and Travancore had become modern, fairly efficient postal systems. Both states had established Anchal savings banks, accepted money orders *(Hundis),* and conducted C.O.D. (V.P.=value-payable) services. In addition to the normal tasks of handling all classes of mail, they provided registration and express (special delivery) for certain classes and collected postage-due on unpaid or underpaid articles. Anchal carriers included railway, motor bus, and lake-boat lines. Mail was delivered by uniformed Anchal men and dispatched from hundreds of Anchal Offices scattered throughout the States. Dead-letter offices were established for undeliverable mail.

The Anchal Departments were organized along modern lines, the chief officer being titled Superintendent of the Anchal Department. Both Cochin and Travancore issued complete postal guides (titled *The Cochin Anchal Guide* and *The Travancore Anchal Guide respectively*) and provided their staffs with Anchal Manuals which outlined Anchal procedure. The rules of the system were modified from time to time by notifications, circulars, and revisions in Anchal Laws.

The Cochin Anchal Offices were divided according to the Cochin Taluks (counties) with one head office located in the administrative town of the Taluk and several sub or branch offices under its direct control. There were six Taluks named Cochin Kanayanur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Ta-

lappilly, Chittur, and Cranganur respectively. The total number of offices in 1945 was 99. Ernakulam, the capital of Cochin, was the Head Anchal Office for Cochin Kanayanur Taluk.

In 1945 the Anchal Offices of Travancore were grouped into eight Divisions titled Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum, Quilon, Mavelikara, Alleppey, Kottayam, Muvattupuzha, and High Range respectively. Each division included several head offices in the principal towns and sub offices, under the jurisdiction of these head offices, in the smaller places. The total number of head and sub offices was 377 at this time.

It is not generally known that for some years, dating back to the 19th Century, the Anchals of Cochin and Travancore had exchanged mails, the Anchal postal paper of each state being recognized in the other as a legitimate payment for the service (Fig. 5). The two departments kept records of all mails exchanged and balanced their books much as the independent nations of the world do through their Universal Postal Union in Berne, Switzerland. No extra charges were imposed for this service. Somewhat later money orders were exchanged, exchange offices being provided at Eruakulam in Cochin and Alwaye in Travancore for this purpose. Since Travancore currency was expressed in cash, chuckrams, and fanams whereas neighboring Cochin employed the Indian system of pies, annas, and rupees, the Travancore Anchal provided special money order forms expressed in Indian currency for monies sent to Cochin.

Thus it is not surprising that citizens of the two feudatories, when given a choice of utilizing the services of either the British Post Offices or the Anchal Offices, usually chose the latter for internal mails. It was not only a matter of local pride but, more realistically perhaps, the fact that the cheaper rates of the Anchals gave the citizens more for their money. The cheap rates were so firmly implanted in the minds of the natives that the Indian Government in 1950, as we shall see, was loath to remove them immediately and continued to grant concessions even after the abolishment of the Anchal system in 1951, a move unprecedented in the history of the Indian Post Office.

CHAPTER III

The Anchal of the State of Travancore-Cochin

1. The Independent Period (July 1, 1949 - March 31, 1950)

No crystal ball was necessary in order to predict that once the British left India, the old order of things was due for a change. The Dominion of India, proclaimed on August 15, 1947, immediately fell to the task of consolidating the sprawling empire into a unified federal state. The feudatory princes with their some five hundred little principalities were a thorn in the side of the Congress Party. Many of the princes were openly hostile to change; others, more enlightened perhaps, went along with the policies of Patel. Many received important government posts as a result. Two of these latter gentlemen were rulers of the States of Cochin and Travancore. With the concurrence and guarantee of the Government of India a covenant was drawn up and signed by Rama Varma, Maharaja of Travancore (Fig. 6), at Trivandrum on the 24th May, 1949, and by Rama Varma, Maharaja of Cochin (Fig. 7), at Thrippunethara on the 29th May, 1949. There are 22 articles in this Covenant. Several are reproduced in Appendix D, 1, which have a bearing on the postal history of the United State.

In effect the Covenant set up The United State of Travancore and Cochin as of July 1, 1949, and transferred all rights, authority and jurisdiction belonging to the rulers to the United States. The Maharaja of Travancore was designated as Raj Pramukh (Prince-President) of the State for his lifetime, and he was given the power to promulgate ordinances as a sort of emergency legislation until the Legislature of the United States could act. The latter body could control or supercede these ordinances by proper

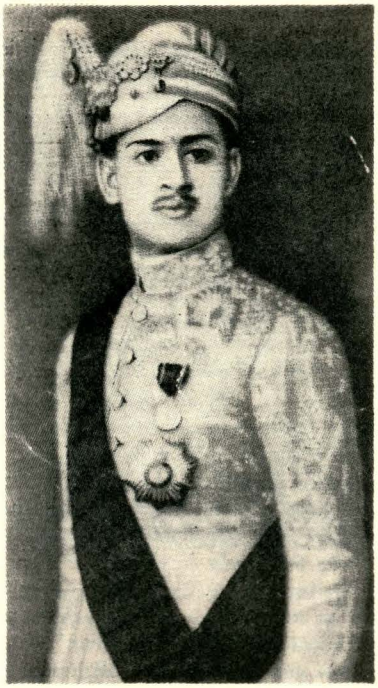


Figure 6. H. H. Bala Rama Varma, Raj Pramukh of Travancore-Cochin and ex-Maharaja of Travancore.

action. Thus the stage was set for the great drama already outlined in Chapter I.

One of the last acts of the Maharaja of Travancore was the issuance of the Royal Proclamation of June 28, 1949 (14th Mithunam, 1124 M. E.), which made Indian currency legal tender throughout the State of



Figure 7. H. H. Rama Varma, ex-Maharaja of Cochin.

Travancore as of June 30, 1949, the last day a royal proclamation could be effective. Simultaneously the Travancore Anchal Rules were modified accordingly by a notification (June 28, 1949) which changed the postal rates from Travancore to Indian currency and made them equal to those existing in Cochin as of July 1, 1949. The new rates are listed in Table I along with the old Travancore and Cochin rates. The rates charged by the Indian Post Offices for similar services in 1949 are given in comparison.

Table I

Anchal Rates of the States of Travancore-Cochin

(July 1, 1949-March 31, 1951)

Class	Restrictions	1 New Rate	2 Old Cochin Rate	3 Old Travancore Rate	4 Indian Rate (1950)
Letters	(1) Not exceeding 1 tola	1 A.	9 P.[10]	12 c.	2 A.[1]
	(2) Each additional tola or fraction thereof	6 P.	6 P.	Note[2]	1 A.[1]
Cards	Single	4 P.	4 P.	6 c.	9 P.[1]
Book Pattern,[3] Sample Packets	(1) Not exceeding 5 tolas	6 P.	6 P.	12 c.[3]	9 P.
	(2) For each additional 5 tolas or fraction	4 P.	4 P.		Note[4]

Newspapers (Registered)	(1) Not exceeding 8 tolas (see Note[7])	2 P.	2 P.	6 c.	Note[5]
	(2) 8-20 tolas	4 P.	4 P.	Note[6]	Note[9]
	(3) For each additional 20 tolas or fraction	4 P.	4 P.		
Parcels[8]	(1) Every 40 tolas or fraction thereof	4 A.	3 A. 4 P.	Note[9]	6 A.
Tax	(1) Unpaid letter or packet			Double Rate[11]	
(Due)	(2) Underpaid letter or Packet			Double the Deficiency	
Registration Fee	(1) Letters, cards, books, patterns, parcels	3 A.	2¼ A.	3 ch.	4 A.
	(2) Acknowledgement of receipt	1 A.	1 A.	1 ch.	1 A.
	(3) Attested copy of original receipt	3 A.	3 A.	2 ch.	
	(4) Complaints on non-delivery	1 A.		7 ch/mile	
Express	(1) First mile	6 A.	6 A.	1 ch.	2 A.
	(2) Each additional mile or fraction	4 A.	4 A.	(14 ch. night)	
Late Letter or Card	(1) Per item	6 P.	6 P.	½ ch.	½ - 1 A.
Insurance	(1) To Rs. 50/-value	2 A.		1 ch.	(to Rs. 100/-)
	(2) Each additional Rs. 50/- or fraction	1 A.		1 ch.	4 A.
Hundies (Money Orders)	(1) Rs. 5/- or less	1-A.	1 A. 6 P.	1½ ch.	(for each
	(2) Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/-	2 A.	1 A. 9 P.	3 ch.	Rs. 10/-)
	(3) Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/-	3 A.	(for each addn.	4½ ch.	2 A.
	(4) Rs. 15/- to Rs. 25/-	4 A.	Rs R/, 9 P.)	6 ch.	

A = Anna(s), P = Pies, c = cash, ch = chuckram(s).

1. One anna for first tola (4¼ oz.), local rate. Each additional tola, 1 A. single cards (local), 6 P.
2. 1-5 tolas, 1½ ch. Each additional 5 tolas, 1½ ch.
3. Every 10 tolas or fraction thereof. Maximum for books, 400 tolas; pattern and sample packets, 40 tolas.
4. Three pies each additional 2½ tolas.
5. 10 tolas, 3 p.; 10-20 tolas, 6 p.; each additional 20 tolas, 6 p.
6. 8-40 tolas, 12 c.; each additional 40 tolas, 12 c.
7. Changed to weight restrictions in Note 5 on April 1, 1950.
8. Registration compulsory, in excess of 440 tolas. Limit: 600 tolas; 500 tolas in High Range Division.
9. 20 tolas, 3 ch.; 20-40 tolas, 4½ ch.; each additional 40 tolas, 4½ ch.
10. It is believed that this rate was raised to 1 A. just previously to July 1, 1949.
11. Only a single tax was levied in Cochin and Travancore on unpaid or deficiently paid official mails.

In addition, this same notification announced that Anchal stamps of 2 pies, 4 pies, 6 pies, 1 anna, 1½ annas,[9] 2 annas, 3 annas, 4 annas,[9] 6 annas and 8 annas,[9] ordinary envelopes of ½ anna and 1 anna, and single cards of 4 pies value were to be provided to and sold by the Anchal Offices. As discussed in the following chapter, the sudden release of this notification allowed the Travancore Anchal authorities less than three days to prepare and distribute new adhesive stamps and postal stationery to the numerous Anchal Offices in Travancore by July 1. Even so the dawn of this day saw several of the lower values available at the stamp windows of Anchal Offices. In Cochin, of course, a similar problem did not exist as their postal

9 These values were never provided by the ex-Travancore authorities.

paper was already expressed in Indian Currency.

While the ceremonies of integration were underway in the Council Chamber at Trivandrum, 17th Mithunam, 1124 (July 1, 1949), *The Gazette Extraordinary* of Travancore published the following announcement:

> "Major General His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, D. Litt., Maharaja of Travancore and Cochin, assumed the position of Raj Pramukh of the United State of Travancore and Cochin at 10: 25 A. M. this day, the 1st July 1949/the 17th Mithunam 1124.
>
> By order
>
> C. Kumaradas
> Chief Secretary to Government"
>
> Auzur Cutcherry
> Trivandrum 1st July 1949.

The ex-Maharaja of Cochin had retired to his palace at Thrippunethara on a pension granted by the Indian Government leaving the youthful ex-Maharaja of Travancore as the nominal head of the new state.

Complete integration of states, even when they are governed by similar laws, is not an overnight operation. One of the first acts of the Raj Pramukh of Travancore and Cochin was the issuance of *The United State of Travancore and Cochin Administrative and Application of Laws Ordinance, 1124* on the same day he took over the government. This, in effect, continued the *status quo* in both ex-states until such time as the Legislature of the United State could pass new laws. In virtue of the above ordinance, the Anchal Departments of both the States continued to operate as they had on June 30, 1949, the currency change in Travancore already being in effect.

In a few days the Raj Pramukh, exercising powers conferred by the Covenant, Article IX, issued *The United State of Travancore and Cochin Stamps Validation Ordinance, 1124* which validated the stamps and stamped paper (both postal and revenue) of each state throughout the whole United State. By this ordinance Cochin Anchal stamps were recognized as valid payment for Anchal services in Travancore and vice versa; otherwise the separate rules of each Anchal continued in force.

Outside of the release of new stamp paper inscribed "U.S.T.C." or "United State of Travancore and Cochin" there was little change in the operation of the unified Anchal. The same postal markings and seals employed in pre-integration days were in use. The low postal rates, as contrasted to those of the competing Post Offices, were still in force.

The inauguration of the Republic of India (Bharat) on January 26, 1950, was properly celebrated in the United State. Much to the consternation of local authorities, the new Constitution of the Republic, which came into effect throughout India on the same day, referred to "The State of Travancore-Cochin" rather than "The United State of Travancore and Cochin." In recognition of this change in name, the Finance Secretary to Government, C. I. Abraham, sent out a government notification dated February 23, 1950, which stated that certain classes of stamps and stamp papers heretofore overprinted with the letters "U.S.T.C." or the words "United State of Travancore and Cochin" would hereafter be issued overprinted with the letters "T.-C." or the words "Travancore-Cochin." The following classes were listed: (1) Court fee stamps, (2) Copying papers, (3) Revenue stamps, (4) Hundi (Money Order) stamp papers, (5) Stamps embossed on receipt forms, cheques, share certificates, and other private documents, (6) Foreign Bill stamps, (7) Insurance stamps, (8) Share Transfer stamps, and (9) Special adhesive stamps. The earlier types would continue to be current. Unless an order can be brought to light which specifically includes Anchal paper, it may be assumed from this Notification that the Cochin "Anchal and Revenue" stamps overprinted "U.S.T.C." or "T.-C." were *primarily issued for revenue purposes only*. The only class referred to above connected with the Anchal is (4), Hundi (Money Order) stamp papers.

The only noted change on postal paper brought about by the change in name of the

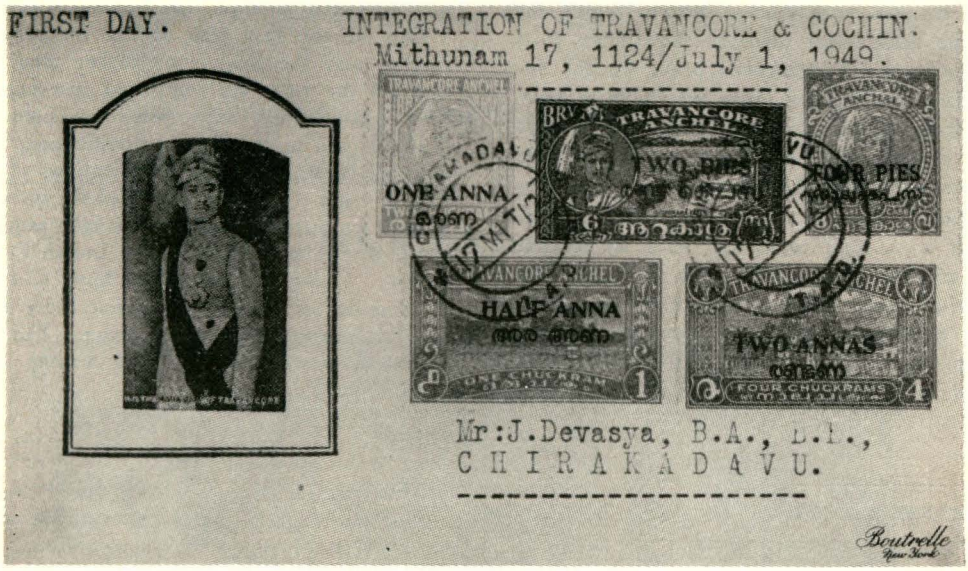


Figure 8. First Day Cover showing the low values of the Travancore Overprints available on July 1, 1949, Integration Day.

new State, issued prior to the Agency Period, was the new embossing under the upper flap of the one anna U.S.T.C. envelope (permanent series—"man ploughing with oxen"). "T. C. ANCHAL" replaced "U.S.T.C. ANCHAL". Further reference to this will be found in Chapter IV.

In the meantime, the Indian Department of Posts and Telegraphs was moving with great speed in an effort to amalgamate all the independent states' postal systems with the Indian Postal System. Familiar or less-familiar philatelic names such as Gwalior, Rajasthan and the United States of Saurashtra were soon to disappear from the scene. But with Travancore-Cochin the authorities were faced with a delicate problem. The citizens of this State had been accustomed to pay extremely low rates for postal services, and their power in the Central Government at New Delhi was far greater than the population of their State would indicate. The Anchal was a household word generally preferred to Post Offices of the "foreign" Central Government for internal transmission of mail. Therefore the Delhi Government made an unique move in Indian postal history. Effective on April 1, 1950, they made the Travancore-Cochin Anchal an agency of the Indian Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Thus the complete independence of the Postal system drew to a close. Heretofore the two were competitive as regards to intra-state mail services. The green Anchal letter boxes stood nearby to the red Post Office letter boxes in many a Travancore-Cochin town. When an absent-minded citizen posted a letter franked with Anchal stamps in a Post Office box to a friend in another Travancore-Cochin locality, the local Post Office refused to cancel the Anchal stamps, taxed it at double the Indian rate (2 x 2 annas/tola = 4 annas), and sent it on to its destination by its own carriers. If, on the other hand, another citizen, similarly inclined, posted a letter franked with Indian stamps in an Anchal box to an acquaintance in another Travancore-Cochin locality, the local Anchal Office ignored the stamps, taxed the letter at double the Anchal rate (2 x 1 anna/tola = 2 annas), and sent it on via Anchal carriers.

Letters posted for points outside the State and franked with Anchal stamps were sent to the dead letter office of the Indian Post Office or the Travancore-Cochin Anchal, depending on the box into which they were dropped. Letters franked with Indian stamps and dropped into Anchal boxes for outside points were treated similarly.

Quite often the carriers were side by side. That is, a mail train had both an Anchal car and an Indian mail car on the same run. In either case efficiency was high enough so that twenty-four hours delivery was possible from any point to another within the State. It is not surprising that this costly competition was doomed to extinction now that political amalgamation had become a reality.

One of the last acts of the independent Anchal was the change, or rather modification, of the rates on registered newspapers. This has already been noted in Table I, Note 7. The resulting modification, announced by simultaneous Notifications of the Cochin and Travancore Anchal systems, March 23, 1950, brought the weight requirements in line with those of the Indian Postal system. Going into effect on April 1, 1950, the first day of the Agency Period, these were the last changes in Anchal rules. Further proposed amendments to the Anchal Acts were never placed into force.

(To be continued.)

FRANK M. COWEN, of Norwalk, Connecticut is an organic research chemist with the American Cyanamid Co. He was born in Mogadore, Ohio in 1920, graduated with B. A. degree from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1942 and earned his Ph.D. in Chemistry from Purdue University in 1947.

Mr. Cowen started collecting stamps when he was ten years old and has continued, except for a brief respite, ever since. He organized a stamp club in his local high school and edited its philatelic newsletter, which was issued monthly. In the beginning, he was a typical young collector trying to secure as many stamps from as many countries as possible.

In 1949, Mr. Cowen turned philatelist. The chosen specialty was India and Indian States. He became interested in the postal history, postal stationery, adhesives and philatelic literature of both the Feudatory and Convention States of India.

This marks Mr. Cowen's debut as an author, although he has written a few short notes on some phases of Indian philately for two of the popular stamp papers. He has never shown his collection in any philatelic exhibition, but he did share in the India program of the Collectors Club last May 20, 1953. (See Vol. XXXII pp. 220-221).

J. DEVASYA, the collaborator with Mr. Cowen on this Travancore-Cochin article, is a native of India and resident of Travancore. He has been a collector for over twenty years, specializing, of course, in Travancore. However, he collects also British Colonials and United States stamps. An audience with His Highness, the Maharajah of Travancore, gave Mr. Devasya the chance to show his Travancore collection to this Dignitary. He suggested that the long-used Conch Shell design be replaced by pictorial motifs explaining the desirability of discontinuing such a constant and dull design. It is claimed that this entreaty bore fruit.

Another Collectors Club Handbook

FRENCH MOROCCO

The 1943-44 Tour Hassan Issues

By CHARLES NEIDORF

Ready for sale early in December, 1953

VENEZUELA

First Issue — Coarse Impression

By C. W. WICKERSHAM



Fig. 1. The three denominations showing dividing lines between stamps.

The fine impression stamps * of 1859 were followed by those of the so-called coarse impression. The first of these was the ½ Real, yellow, issued late in 1859. The ½ Real, orange, and the 1 Real and 2 Reales came later, as we shall see.

The three denominations have the same design as the earlier fine impression issue. Like them they are lithographed and imperforate. The colors are generally similar to the corresponding denominations of the first issue. The printing is not as clear, and there are vertical dividing lines between the stamps, which are visible in whole or in part in most specimens. In contrast, the earlier fine impressions do not have these dividing lines.

A further distinguishing mark, seen on many of these stamps, is the heavy shading, often giving the appearance of a blot, at one or both ends of the "LIBERTAD" scroll. This is most noticeable in the ½ Real and the later printings of the 2 Reales.



Fig. 2 ½ Real, orange, showing heavy shading at ends of "LIBERTAD" scroll.

Colors and Shades. The ½ Real appears in two color classifications—orange and yellow. The orange is generally a deeper color than in the first issue. The shades vary, however, from a pale orange through orange to reddish orange. The yellow stamps are usually of a flat, dull shade, varying from light to slightly darker. Curiously enough, the ½ Real in the yellow color unused seems

* COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Vol. 32 pages 117-128.

to be rarer than the orange stamps unused, whereas in *used* condition, the opposite is true.

The 1 Real is blue, but with many shades, varying from very pale blue to a really dark blue. These include pale blue, very pale blue, blue, deep blue, dark blue, and greenish blue.

The 2 Reales comes in two colors—red and dull rose. Generally speaking, the stamps of the first setting are red, while those of the second and third settings are dull rose.

Date of Issue. There is no doubt that the ½ Real in the *yellow* color was issued in 1859, probably late in the year. The following year date cancellations all from Valencia have been seen.

½ Real, coarse impression, yellow:

1859: November 30, December 5, December 6, December 10
1860: May 8, May 29, July 16, August, October 13
1861: March 19, July 1



Fig. 3 Early Valencia cancellation on ½ Real, YELLOW.

Covers that have been examined are dated as follows:

1860: March 3, March 29, September 11;
1861: April 22, April 26, May 25.

The latest date recorded on this stamp is September 18, 1861. *(Note 1)*

The ½ Real *orange* was printed later. The earliest date of use known to the writer is May 14, 1861. June, 1862 has been recorded for the 1 Real and April 7, 1861 for the 2 Reales. A cover to Bordeaux in the writer's collection franked with the 2 Reales bears a Calais mark dated May 15, 1862. The stamp is tied by a Caracas postmark, without year date.

We can sum up the known dates of use of these stamps, including those recorded by Hall & Fulcher and those examined by the writer, (excluding the ½ real, yellow) as follows:

½ Real *orange:*
1861: May 14, May 20, July 2, September 20, October 16 and 26, December 3.
1862: May 15, September 4, October 31, November 17, December 17 and 22.

1 Real blue:
1862: June, November 4.

2 Reales red:
1862: April 7, May 15, *(Note 2)*

½ Real

In view of the fact that the ½ Real yellow was issued in 1859, there is no particular reason why the others should have been issued at the same time in a later year. It seems more likely that they were individually issued when the supply of earlier stamps began to run out. No use of the 1 Real or 2 Reales of the coarse impression is known to the writer before 1862, although we have May, 1861, for the ½ Real orange. These facts are at least suggestive that the stamps were issued at different times, and that possibly the two higher values did not appear until late in 1861 or even later.

Settings. There were seven settings of the ½ Real (one for the yellow and six for the orange), two of the 1 Real and three of the 2 Reales. The size of the sheet of the ½ Real yellow appears to be unknown. Very possibly it was made up of one hundred subjects, 10 x 10. No sheets were larger prior to the second setting of the 1 Real or the settings of the 2 Reales. A number of flaws are recorded on the yellow stamps which do not appear in any of the orange settings, and the small flaw at the beginning of the "VENEZUELA" label in certain positions in every orange setting has not been found on any yellow stamp. *(Note 3)*. These positions belong to Transfer No. 9, shortly to be described.

Note 1: See Hall & Fulcher, "The London Philatelist," September 1918, p. 211.

Note 2: Six of the above dates are given by Hall & Fulcher; the remaining dates are the writer's.

Note 3: Hall & Fulcher, ibid, p. 215.

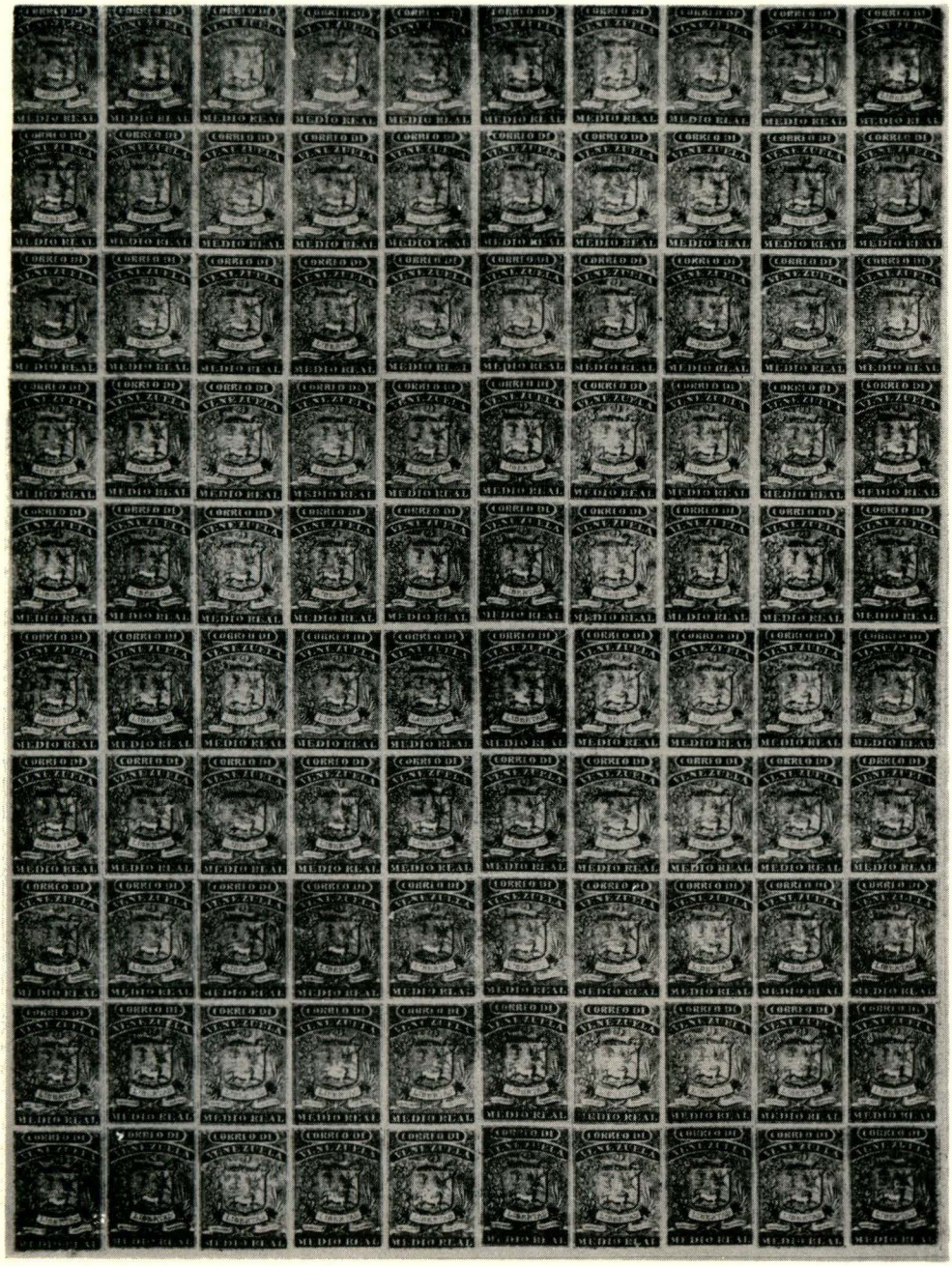


Fig. 4. Full sheet of the ½ Real orange, coarse impression, 1st setting.

½ Real, yellow. Nothing can be added here to the little that is known about this setting.

½ Real, orange. In all six settings, the

sheet is made up of four blocks of the twenty transfers, plus two vertical rows of the same transfers arranged differently.

The composition of the stone was as follows:

Block of 20 Transfers	Block of 20 Transfers	10 Transfers
Block of 20 Transfers	Block of 20 Transfers	10 Transfers

Each block of 20 transfers was made thus:

	1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	
	9	10	11	12	
	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	

The upper and lower transfer blocks of ten at the right repeat the positions found in the left and right halves of the transfer block of twenty respectively.

The 20 types are as follows:

1. Short thick dash of color on horns of plenty below "NE" of "VENEZUELA"; outer frame line at bottom missing.
2. Short top bar on "I" of "MEDIO".
3. Color breaks white border to lower left of "C" of "CORREO".
4. Tops of several letters of "CORREO De" broken or missing.
5. Blob to right of "LIBERTAD" panel is thick and heavy, and extends down to bottom frond.
6. Colored spot breaks white border line below "U" of "VENEZUELA".
7. Bottom frame line absent under "MEDIO"; usually a small dot over "L" of "REAL".
8. Very small colored dot at N. E. corner of bottom word panel.

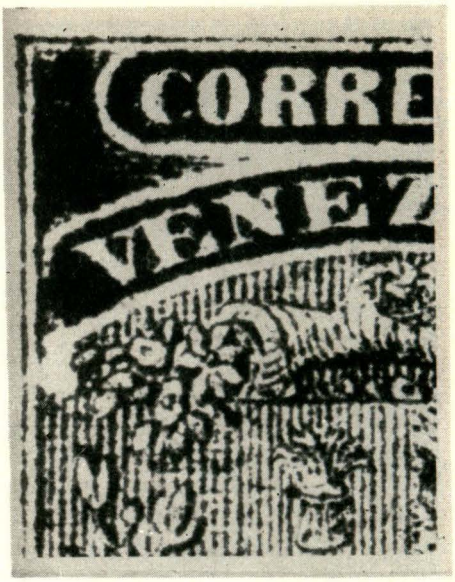


Fig. 5 Transfer No. 9, showing white flaw near name label.

9. White flaw touching margin below and to left of "V" of "VENEZUELA".
10. Small break at top of right frame line; cross bar of "A" of "REAL" missing.
11. "A" of "REAL" narrow and right arm bent inward.
12. Most of left stroke of "M" missing; dot on right vertical stroke.
13. Spot of color near right margin level with tops of fronds.
14. Short top on "E" of "DE"; white mark on top of first "E" of "VENEZUELA".
15. Break in outer frame line above "E" of "DE" and colored spot above break. (Also white mark at left end of Venezuela panel is often in shape of an E.)
16. Breaks in several letters of "MEDIO REAL"; bottom stroke of "I" missing.
17. Heavy shading over coat of arms. Usually a small dot under "R" of "REAL".
18. Small break in right frame line near top. Blob of color above and to left of "M". Often a mark at end of last fold of ribbon on left.
19. Broken left stroke of "M" and white spot below right stroke. Sometimes a small dot below "E" of "MEDIO" on frame line.

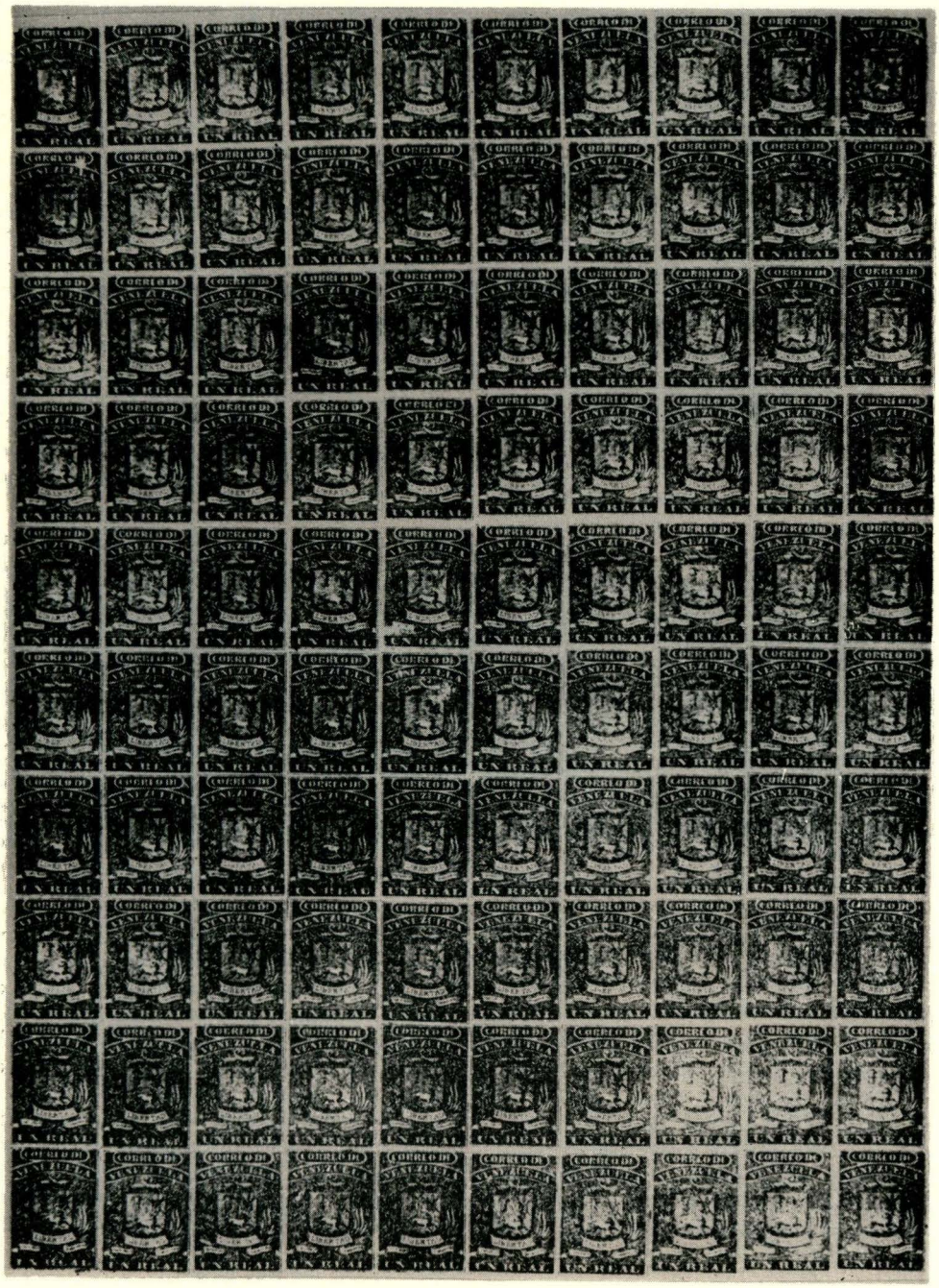


Fig. 6. Full sheet of the 1 Real blue, coarse impression, 1st setting.

20. Slight break in top bar of "Z" of "VENEZUELA"; top bar of left stroke of "U" curved upwards.

As the same arrangement and the same

transfers were used for the six settings, the differences between them are relatively minor. They have already been described with a few exceptions, which may now be noted. *(Note 4)*

1st Setting.

a. The wide margin between stamps Nos. 8 and 9 in the top row extends down for four more rows.

b. There is a slight flaw over the first "E" of "VENEZUELA" in stamp No. 35.

2nd Setting. The margin between stamps Nos. 8 and 9 and downwards is nearly normal.

3rd Setting.

a. The wide margin between the upper right transfer block of ten and the transfer block of twenty on its left is again noticeable, as in the 1st setting.

b. There are smudges of color on the top label on stamps Nos. 8, 9, and 10. In No. 10 they invade the white border of the label above the "Z" and "L" of "VENEZUELA". Stamps Nos. 47, 51, 70, 93 and 99 show weak transfers.

4th Setting. Flaw on "E" of "DE" on No. 83. (The large white flaw obliterating the "CO" of "CORREO" on No. 11 has already been reported. [*Note* 5]).

5th Setting. 8th and 9th vertical rows closer together—practically normal. Large flaw obliterates part of "EN" of "VENEZUELA" on No. 42. (The large flaw on the top right corner of No. 10 has already been reported. See *Note* 5.)

6th Setting. The upper right transfer block of ten is set lower than the transfer blocks of twenty to the left. This condition is most noticeable in the top horizontal row. Wide space between the upper right transfer block of ten and the block of twenty on its left. *(Note 6)*

Note 4: Hall & Fulcher, ibid, pp. 213-14.

Note 5: ibid, p. 214.

Note 6: The comments in the text relating to the 6th settings are based on a block of 70 in the writer's collection—composed of the top 7 horizontal rows of 10. Those relating to the first five settings are based on the full sheets.

The 1 Real

The first setting of the 1 Real is in sheets of 100, 10 x 10. There is a good deal of irregularity in the positions. The last four stamps in the top row are out of line. They are set to the left of those below, No. 10 being a full 1½ mm. to the left of No. 20. Nos. 18 and 19 are also to the left of those below. Nos. 29 and 30 are also out of line. There is a wide space between Nos. 36 and 46, continuing to the right as far as the sheet margin. Nos. 6 and 7 are close together and the right outer frame-line of No. 6 is lacking. *(Note 7)*. In twelve positions, the dividing line is missing on both sides of the stamp. *(Note 8)*. This line appears also on most of the right margin of the right vertical row, but is weak, broken or nonexistent on the left sheet margin.

The printing is poor and small white flaws are common. Those on Nos. 77, 81, 82, 89, 91, 92, and 96 may perhaps be constant, as they have been found on corner blocks, as well as on the full sheet. A colored dot on the right margin of No. 100 appears to be constant.

The most noticeable white flaw appears above the "L" of "VENEZUELA" on No. 11. *(Note 9)*.

A crack is apparent on No. 40 extending diagonally down well into No. 50. There appears to be a slight crack also on No. 64.

The Second Setting. This setting was in sheets of 200, 20 vertical by 10 horizontal rows. The printing is somewhat better than in the first setting, except that there are several stamps on the left half of the reconstructed sheet in the writer's collection that are insufficiently inked, giving a worn appearance. This is very noticeable in No. 8, giving almost the impression of a large white flaw over the last three letters of the word "LIBERTAD" and surrounding portions of the stamp. The spaces between vertical rows vary considerably. These rows are not uni-

Note 7: Cf. also Nos. 63 and 77.

Note 8: In 28 positions the dividing line is missing on one side of the stamp. This includes the 12 referred to in the text.

Note 9: Hall & Fulcher say that this appears on "some" sheets, ibid. p. 215.

formly placed. The 3rd, 9th and 11th rows are below the level of the other vertical rows, many of which are not uniform themselves.

In No. 200 there is a transfer fold which shows as a white scar through the right stroke of the "U" of "UN", and slanting upward to the spandrel, a white dot before "UN", and a second white scar to the left of the one just mentioned.

A very marked transfer flaw in one of the stamps of this setting has been reported—the whole of the left of the stamp being broken inwards. *(Note 10).* This stamp has not been seen by the writer.

While the arrangement of the transfers has not been worked out, there are strong indications that each horizontal row consisted of stamps from the same transfer. *(Note 11).*

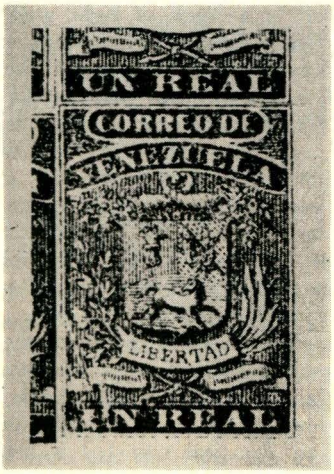


Fig. 7 1 Real, 2nd Setting, No. 200 in sheet showing Transfer Fold.



Fig. 8. The tete-beche rows of the 2 Reales, 2nd Setting.

The 2 Reales

We come now to the most interesting stamps of these issues. There were three settings of the 2 Reales, coarse impression. Only recent research has developed this fact, although earlier students had deemed it possible. It is the second setting that has the inverted rows, thus producing the rare and famous *tête-bêche* pairs.

First Setting. This setting was in sheets of 200, 20 vertical by 10 horizontal rows. The color is red. The stamps are placed better than in the settings of the 1 Real, and the appearance more even. Hall & Fulcher say that the sheet appears to be set up in vertical columns of the same transfer. There are no inverted stamps and hence no *tête-bêche* pairs. The vertical rows, however, are not quite on a level with each other. The 16th and 19th vertical rows have the worst alinement, the top five or six stamps being higher than their neighbors to the left. The inking is fairly well done. There is a white flaw at the top of the "C" of "CORREO" on No. 161. This appears to be constant.

Second Setting. This is the setting with the inverted rows, producing the tête-bêche pairs. The partly reconstructed sheet in the writer's collection shows ten tête-bêche pairs.

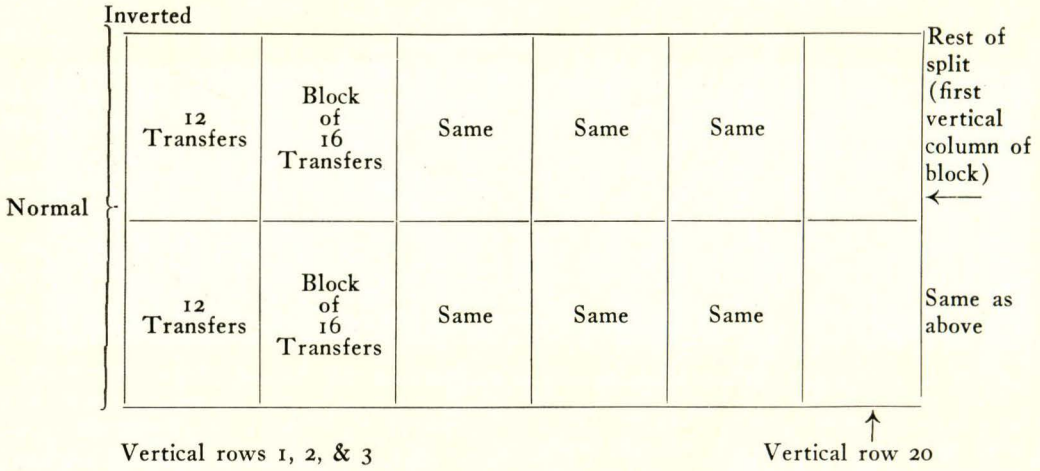
Note 10: See Hall & Fulcher, ibid, p. 215.

Note 11: A similar arrangement was used in the printing of some of the First Escuelas stamps in the 1870's.

On the left is a block of eight with large sheet margin. The two top rows are inverted. Next to the right comes a tête-bêche pair; and then a block of fourteen (2 vertical and 7 horizontal rows) which is composed of seven tête-bêche pairs. In this reconstruction the two top rows are missing from the whole of the right half of the sheet. It has been stated that the sheet consisted of 200 stamps, 10 x 20, so that it is possible that there were additional rows above the two inverted rows. The color is dull rose.

The horizontal space between the first three tête-bêche pairs is very narrow. But beginning with the first of the pairs in the block of fourteen, it widens steadily until in the last pair (vertical row 10) it measures over 2 mm.

An interesting fact is that the right half of the reconstructed sheet in the writer's collection lacks any inverted rows, and consists only of 8 horizontal rows of 10, all normal. Moreover, the top margins of this part of the sheet, while narrow in parts, are wide enough, especially above the last 3 vertical rows, to suggest that there were no stamps above. If we omit the inverted positions, the rest of the full sheet consists of 160 stamps, 8 x 20, being composed of 8 blocks of 16 transfers each and one split block of the same transfers. The left (first) vertical column of the split block becomes vertical row 20, and the remaining columns become vertical rows 1, 2, and 3, as shown in the following diagram:



The arrangement of the block of transfers where not split is as follows:

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

The last vertical row of the sheet shows transfers 1, 5, 9, and 13, from the top down, repeated in that order. The first three vertical rows consist of two blocks omitting those types. Thus the first (left) vertical row shows types 2, 6, 10 and 14, reading down, repeated in that order.

The types of the inverted stamps and the adjoining normal transfers are as shown in the following diagram:

Inverted	5	8								
Inverted	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	4
Normal	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3

} Tête-bêche

The sixteen transfers may now be described.

1. Outer frame lines at N. W. corner bent to form a diagonal inverted V. Broken left bottom corner.
2. Break in top of "D" of "DE". Small dot under "R" of "REALES". Colored marks on margin below "S" of "DOS".
3. Dots below "S R" and first "E" of "DOS REALES".
4. Break under "E" of "DE" and malformed "E".
5. Frame line forms diagonal dash at N. W. corner.
6. Colored marks and usually a blob of color at and near N. E. corner. White frame of upper label sometimes crossed or broken under first "O" of "CORREO". Spot of color at N. W. corner.
7. Break at bottom of second "O" of "CORREO".
8. Large red dot in margin below second "E" of "REALES"; nick in second "O" of "CORREO" (upper left).
9. Break in top frame line to right of N. W. corner.
10. Colored mark in margin above first "O" of "CORREO". Dot under "Z" of "VENEZUELA".
11. Small dots in margin near N. E. corner (in most cases).
12. Very small dash over "C" of "CORREO".
13. Right stroke of "V" usually missing or very weak.
14. Dot in white border of upper panel to N. W. of "C" of "CORREO"; colored mark under second "E" of "REALES".
15. Blob of color at N. W. corner.
16. Dash over "E" of "CORREO"; diagonal dash through N. W. corner.

Flaws. The following flaws have been noted on the nearly completed reconstruction in the writer's collection. It is not known whether they are constant.

1. A white flaw or break at N. W. corner of No. 41 (No. 1 in the top row of normal stamps).

2. A small white flaw under the "V" in No. 83 (No. 3 of the 3rd horizontal row of the normal stamps).

3. Small flaw in "EO" of "CORREO" in No. 21 (No. 1 in lower row of inverted stamps).

4. Blob of color to N. E. of "S" of "REALES" on No. 112.

5. White flaw under cornucopias on No. 134.

6. White flaw above "S" of "REALES" on No. 153. *(Note 12).*

Third Setting. This setting is practically the same as the second setting, but without the inverted stamps. The sheet consists of 160 stamps 8 x 20. The transfers have the same arrangement as normal stamps of the second setting. The blocks of transfers are the same and the types can be identified as in that setting. In some positions type 11 does not show the dots near the N. E. corner clearly, or at all, and type 13 is not always easy to identify, as the weakness of the "V" does not always appear. The blob of type 15 is sometimes absent or difficult to see.

Flaws. The flaws of the second setting are not repeated in the third setting. In the latter, besides a few minor flaws, the following may be mentioned:

1. Curve in color on right margin on No. 1.
2. Small white flaw on No. 11 on "OS" of "DOS".
3. White flaw obliterates "V" and part of name panel on No. 26.
4. White flaw on left border on No. 83.
5. Two small white flaws near right margin on No. 126. It is not known whether any of these are constant.

Printing and Paper. As in the case of the fine impressions, it is quite possible that the stamps were printed by Lessman & Lane, at Caracas. *(Note 13).* That is the tradition, although no conclusive evidence is known to the writer. The paper is ordinary white

Note 12: The Nos. 21, 41, 83, 112, 134, and 153 are so numbered on the basis of there being two complete horizontal rows of the inverted stamps. The existence of Nos. 11 to 20 and Nos. 31 to 40 has not been established. See text.

Note 13: See Hall & Fulcher, ibid., p. 210; C. R. Saldivia, "The Philatelic Gazette", Vol. VI (1916), p. 69 et seq., "The Stanley Gibbons Catalog" says that the stamps (both fine and coarse impressions) were lithographed by Felix Rasco, Caracas. The writer does not know upon what authority the statement is based.



Fig. 9. Numeral cancellations on the ½ real orange, coarse impression.

wove, but all three denominations are said to exist on bluish paper. The writer's collection contains the ½ Real, orange, and the 1 Real, on bluish paper, but he has not seen the 2 Reales on this paper.

Cancellations. The marks found on used stamps and covers are much the same as those on the fine impression.

CA 1. The numerals. The following numerals have been seen or recorded on the stamps of the coarse impression:

Black: 0, ½, 1, 1¼, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 3, 4, 4¼, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Blue: 0, 2, 2¼, 2-1/(2), 6.

CA 2. The Large Double Circle. This has been found in black from Coro (Franca).

CA 3. New Town Cancellations.

a. La Guaira Concentric Circles. All denominations in blue, red, green or black.

b. Caracas Concentric Circles. All denominations in black, blue, or red.

c. Concentric Circles Without Date. Not observed or recorded.

d. Caracas Oval with Loops. This has been found in red and in black. It may also be found in blue, as in the case of the fine impression.

e. Valencia Straight Line. This is a common cancellation showing various dates from November 30, 1859 through 1860 and 1861. All examples seen have been in black.

CA 4. Six Pointed Star. Observed in black, but apparently scarcer than on the stamps of the fine impression.

CA 7. Five-Leafed Spray. Recorded by Hall & Fulcher.

CA 10. Rectangle of Square Dots. This is found in black consisting of 6 rows of 7 (8) small squares.

CA 11. Pen cancellations. A variety are known, including names of towns, initials, etc.



Fig. 10 Caracas Loop cancellation in red on pair of the ½ Real yellow, coarse impression.

Covers. Covers showing use of the ½ Real orange or yellow are not particularly scarce. Most of those known to the writer originated in La Guaira or Caracas and usually show the new town cancellations, CA 3a or b. Many of the La Guaira marks are in blue, some in red, and a few in black or green. These are addressed to Caracas. A strip of three of the ½ Real yellow tied with black Caracas new town cancellation is on cover to La Guaira.

A strip of four of the ½ Real orange tied with this cancellation in blue is also on cover to La Guaira.

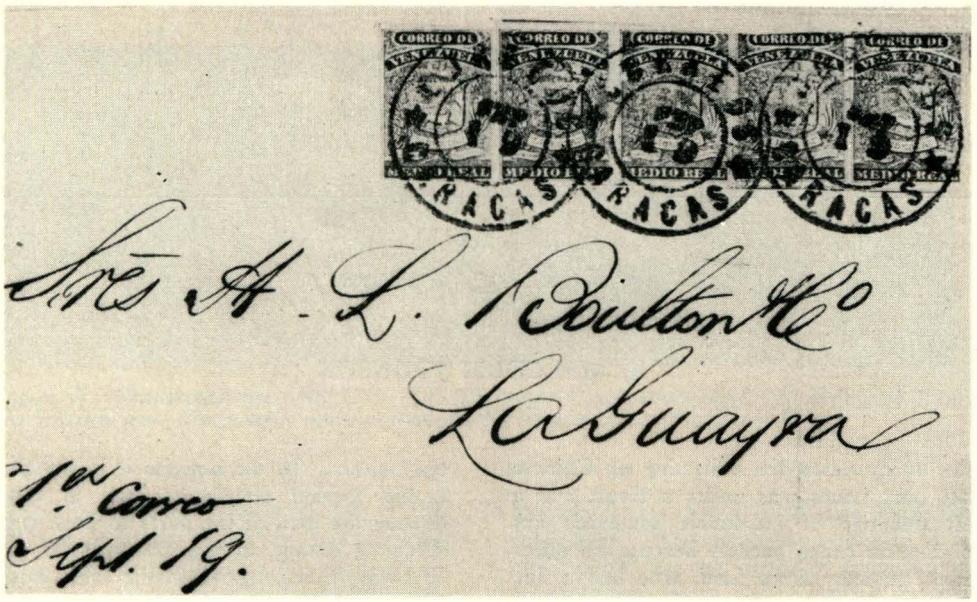


Fig. 11. Strip of four of the ½ Real orange on cover with blue Caracas canc. Sept. 19, (1861)

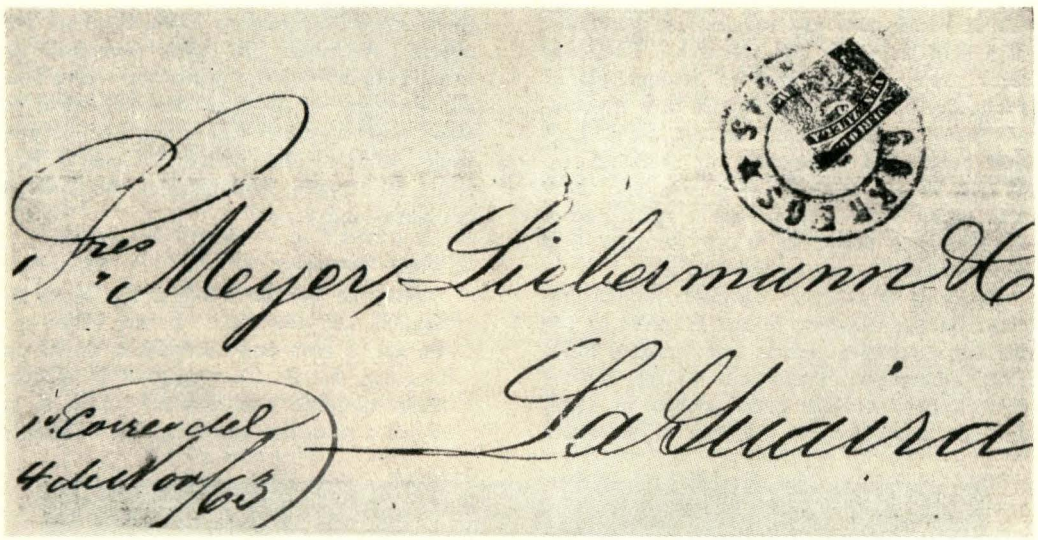


Fig. 12. 1 Real bisect on Caracas cover to La Guaira.

Another Caracas cover to La Guaira is prepaid by a bisected 1 Real blue tied with a similar cancellation in black.

A cover to Bordeaux bears the 2 Reales with a blue Caracas new town cancellation. But many stampless covers to foreign lands are known used during this period and in subsequent years.

This brings to a conclusion this study of the classic stamps of Venezuela's first issues in both the fine and coarse impressions. Our next article will deal with the issue of 1861, where used copies are few and far between.

CHINA

A Kiukiang Discovery

By MALCOLM JOHNSON

For many years the collecting of Chinese treaty port issues was under a cloud, and a great quantity of invaluable material was dissipated in cheap packets because no other market existed. Even Luff, who had a fine collection of the ports, found it necessary to apologise in print for his interest in them. Times have changed, and more and more China enthusiasts are turning to them now as a field for study and research. They find their material sometimes in strange places, for pieces of the greatest rarity turn up pasted down in old albums, on the blank page that Scott used to provide for them in pre-World War I albums. Not long ago there was found in such an album a small packet of Kiukiang postcards which for the first time supplied a clue to the dies used.

Kiukiang is a city of considerable size, located on the Yangtze in the foothills of the Kuling mountains, nearly five hundred miles from Shanghai. It was one of the earliest treaty ports, having been opened in 1858, and for many decades was one of the great tea centers. In the nineties it had a considerable foreign population, and in 1894 it became the fifth of the ports to issue stamps. There is extant an interesting letter, found by Lyons F. Livingston in the same material from which his article in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for January, 1949 was developed. It is from Edward S. Little, who is believed to be one of the famous Little brothers (the others: Archibald J., who developed the Chungking and Ichang posts, and was a leading Sinologue of his time; Robert, editor for many years of the North China Daily News; Louis, head of the Shanghai General Hospital) to Gregson, who operated the Kiukiang postoffice, and runs:

"Dear Gregson,

You are on the Chingkiang Municipal Council, are you not? In the belief that you are, I send you herewith a set of our Kiukiang L. P. O. stamps. It is commonly reported that you are about to establish a postoffice and issue sets of stamps.



Figure. 1. The first die, with comma after "Kewkiang" and the figure "2" close to the fraction bar.



Figure 2. The second die, with C of "China" dropped, no comma, and "2" separated from the fraction bar. Both cards were printed at the Mission Press, Kiukiang.

If that is the case I write to ask if you will not give the work to our Central China Press at Kiukiang. The enclosed set will show you and your Council the work done. The price charged here is 2½ taels per thousand with an extra charge of 2½ taels for the dies. That wd. amt. to 252½ taels per 100,000, including cost of dies. We have issued in Kiukiang a million stamps, and have already sold over $2000 worth of stamps. Will you kindly bring this offer and show these stamps to the Council and if possible secure the order for us?

I am on the way down to Nanking to attend our Annual Estimate meeting and shall return to Kiukiang in a few days.

I hear that McDuff has come out again. Is he out permanently or will he return to England again?

With kind regards to yourself and Mrs. Gregson.

Yours sincerely,

Edward S. Little

June 6, 1894.

Little did very well with his stamps, and eventually sold most of them, but he was not versed in the ways of the commercial world and some of the letters written by his associates to dealers in London led (among other things) to an attack on all the treaty port issues. The attacker was the S. S. S. S., or Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, and the attack was fairly successful, driving all the port issues except those of Shanghai out of the Scott and most other catalogues. Why Shanghai remained is anyone's guess, for the status of Shanghai as a stamp-issuing entity is no better or worse than that of Kiukiang.

At any rate the Kiukiang posts flourished, transmitting mail to the other treaty ports associated in the inter-port postal service, and a year or so after service began it was decided to issue a postcard with a value of ½c. It was printed, like the stamps, at the Central China Press, and was in dull violet on a poor grade of light buff bristol. The stamp was cut in wood, shows a pagoda different from those on the adhesives, and has at the top, in Chinese, the name of the city, and at the bottom the phrase pan hsien, or half cent. The word used for cent is not the usual one, but a character found rarely on Chinese issues, particularly those of Amoy, which standing alone means a supernatural spirit. At the left is the value and place name in English, type-set. Printing shows signs of having been from a stereotype plate.

For a long time it was thought that these were printed one at a time on a hand-press, and from a single, one-subject plate. They are rare, especially in used condition, and no great supply of them has ever turned up. It has recently been possible, however, to identify the first and second setting, together with a printing from the second setting apparently made at a later date and in a slightly different ink. The points of identification of the two main settings, illustrated herewith, are as follows:

Setting 1. The length of the line "Kewkiang, China." is 41 mm. The 'C' of China is level with the other letters. The cross-bar of ½ is short and ½ mm. above the 2.

Setting 2. The length of the line "Kewkiang, China" is 38 mm. The 'C' of China projects below the other letters. The cross-bar of ½ is longer, thinner, and 1 mm. above the 2.

Setting 2a. In all respects the same as setting 2 except that the cross-bar of ½ extends well into the white inner space of the letter C.

We do not know exactly which setting was first, but all examples of setting known to the writer are much more foxed and time-stained than those of setting 2, so that it seems fair to assume that it came first. Setting 2a may be a separate setting, but too few examples are available to make an exact determination. Setting 2 seems to be the commonest of the three, but with the varieties identified more of the other two may come to light.

The sharp-eyed reader, incidentally, may have noted that while the stamps use the spelling Kewkiang, Mr. Little, who was living there, used Kiukiang. The latter is used entirely today, but there is no exact transliteration of Chinese characters, and these two, meaning Nine Rivers, were spelled in various ways at the time the stamps were issued. Just to make it harder the pronunciation is chiu chiang, and not kiukiang at all.

SWEDEN

Centenary of the Postage Stamp

By July 1955, 100 years will have elapsed since two important reforms were carried through in the Swedish Post Office. The uniform postage and the postage stamp had been introduced in the Swedish postal service on the July 1, 1855. The introduction of the uniform postage marked the abolition of the zone tariffs, the independence of postage in relation to the length of conveying of the mails and the introduction of the postage stamp.

In ample time before the hundredth anniversary of these memorable reforms, the Swedish Post Office in the summer of 1952 took up the question how to celebrate this event and, therefore, approached the Swedish Federation of Philatelists who accepted the invitation to collaborate. A committee consisting of representatives from the Post Office and the Swedish Federation of Philatelists was appointed to study the question and present a report as to how the centenary could be celebrated in an appropriate way.

In March, 1953, the committee had finished its work. Its report proposed that the centenary should be celebrated with an International Stamp Exhibition to be held in Stockholm. A plan with an estimate of the costs was presented. In order to cover the costs for such an exhibition the committee proposed that special commemorative stamps should be issued. On the basis of what the committee had proposed the Post Office asked for the Government's permission to advance the necessary funds until a maximum amount of 300,000 Swedish kronor for the organization of an International Stamp Exhibition with pertaining arrangements. In July, 1953, the Government granted this permission.

The work on the planned exhibition, the official name of which will be "International Stamp Exhibition in Stockholm 1955—Centenary of the Swedish Postage Stamp", has now begun. A directorate under the chairmanship of Mr. Erik Swartling, Director General of Posts, has been appointed.

According to the plans, the exhibition will be held in Liljevalchs Konsthall in Stockholm. The opening takes place on July 1, 1955, the very centenary day of the emission of the first Swedish postage stamp. In connection with the exhibition different arrangements are planned and the Post Office and the Swedish Federation of Philatelists hope that the event will be celebrated in a festive and attractive way. *(Sweden, Director General of Posts).*

STAMPS AS PIECES OF DESIGNING WORK

By STEPHEN G. RICH

A stamp can be considered from the point of view of a designer meeting specific needs, solving a particular problem, as well as from any of the strictly philatelic standpoints.

That there is a definite problem to be met in each design for a stamp, with limiting conditions present, is evident. Sometimes full compliance with the conditions involved may carry the solution, requiring only that the designer understand fully what is involved. At other times a wide latitude is possible. At still others, designers paying no heed to the nature of the problem have wandered far into ugly fantasy.

The needs to be met in designing a stamp are:

1. The stamp needs to show its face value and its purpose conspicuously.
2. The stamp needs to be difficult for forgers to imitate so well that the postal service will be deceived.
3. The method of production to be used will normally set some definite requirements and some equally strict limitations.
4. The choice of portrait or subject as central feature, and the wording to be included, are often fixed requirements set by the postal administration for which the design is made.
5. The limits of size of the stamp affect both what is included and how that content is treated.
6. Usually there is a conscious effort to make the stamp pleasing to the eyes of users.

To meet these six needs, or at least the first five of them in older days, many hundreds of variations of a few basal types or forms have been tried. The overwhelming majority of stamps have met one or two needs fully and the rest only fairly well. A scattering of marked failures, and a similar small lot of conspicuous successes, have been produced. It is clear that there is no one sort of design that meets the six needs better than several others, but that with due regard to all six factors any competent designer can do a satisfactory job. What is really amazing is that the needs have been fully met so seldom. The suggestion is here given that because designers work with large size drawings, they too often fail to notice how the small size of the actual stamp affects the fitness of their work for its purpose.

The stamp designs thus far used do fall, in large measure, into a few basal types or forms. Almost every one was included among the essays submitted for the 1840 first stamps, in Great Britain; but many of them saw actual use only considerably later.



The oldest basal form of stamp design is that of the Penny Black of Great Britain and its companion 2d blue. That is the head of a person, usually a past or present government head, with the necessary inscriptions forming a rectangle around this head. Normally such a design has the head and white lettering standing out against a background of more or less solid color. This type of design, by use of complicated engraved backgrounds for the head and for the lettering, provides much safety against counterfeiting to defraud the postal service. For production by line-engraving and plate printing, it is eminently satisfactory.



The United States 6 cents 1869 and the whole 1908-22 series belong to this group.



Our own country pioneered a variant design on the "head" type. The 5 cents New York of 1845, which is really the Experimental Issue for United States stamps, started the arrangement of inscriptions in arcs above and below the head. With the addition of conspicuous numerals in the lower corner, this design was utilized in our 1847 stamps,

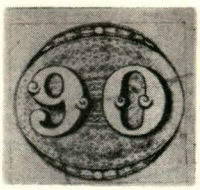


in the 1 cent 1851, and in probably as many cases the world over as any one basal plan. Belgium, putting the numerals smaller at top, used this basal variant in 1850, after an 1849 trial of a different format.

With one end of the stamp straight worded and the other worded in an arc, the combination of the two forms of the original "head type" has found wide use through the years.

Making the head of the person shown the overwhelmingly conspicuous feature of the design, with all else subordinated, was the characteristic of the Belgian 1849 design just mentioned. This tendency lay in abeyance for some years, but was then carried to a logical extreme in the Black Jack stamp of the United States, 1862. For many years thereafter, till public taste had changed, this type of design languished. With the head not surrounded at all, showing up as if in relief against white paper, it came into some use around 1930. Our own Penn and Oglethorpe stamps of 1932 and 1933 remain among the happiest examples, as well as among the comparatively few United States stamps that qualify as really adequately designed.

Almost as old as the head type is that in which the numeral of value, very large, is the central theme. Brazil and Zurich pioneered it in 1843, in both cases using an elaborate background. Brazil used the numeral without further inscription. Zurich used a border modelled on that of the British 1840 stamps, but with lettering in color.



This change is an intelligent adaptation to the needs of a different process of production: for lithographic work, lettering in color instead of in white has advantages in producing more clean-looking work.



Equally old is the use of an armorial design, normally against a colorless background, and with inscriptions arranged so as not to conflict with the shape of the coat of arms. Geneva was pioneer of this basal mode in 1843. The first issue of Austria, 1850, is perhaps one of the most pleasing of the early coat-of-arms issues. This design further shows a very careful adaptation to the method of production used, in that the lines and wording are very adequately fitted to the making of line cuts and printing by ordinary letterpress methods.



From the General Robert A. Gill Collection described in our previous number.

France, starting stamps in 1849, came out with the first really modern stamp design. The Ceres head in circle of dots and the border carrying the inscriptions, stand out in strong contrast to all previous stamps, but would fit without notice into any assemblage of stamps of this present 1950 period. Indeed, with no more change than diminished inscriptions, this type came back into use in 1938-39 and a terrible caricature of it in 1946. Elongated into an oval, the dot-edged medallion saw extensive use in the 1880's, on United States and other stamps designed and made by the American Bank Note Co.

The French 1849's, and their successors with Napoleon to 1870 and Ceres again to 1876, are perfectly adapted in design for production by letterpress printing: plain ordinary printing like this magazine, from electrotypes. No more adequate fitting of the design to the printing process seems to have occurred in all the century plus, that we have had stamps.

A further basal type, in which at least part of the inscription has been placed around the upper part of an oval in which the head appears, had meanwhile shown up. Austria in 1861 is probably the first user of this. With arms in center, Austria used it in 1863.

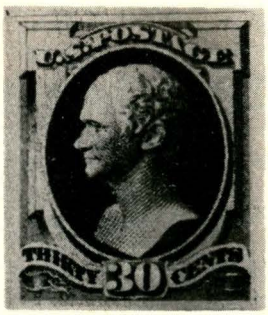
Putting the wording wholly in the oval around the central head is reached with the British 1s stamp of 1856. Slightly enlarged for ease of reading, this oval of inscriptions, sometimes with numerals in corners outside it, found wide use in the next few years. The 1c and 90c 1861 of our own country utilize this same design, the 90c with a waved top ribbon of inscription added. Italy's 1863 issue, British made, is a prime example of its use.

One more basal design appears. That is: a small head in upper half of the stamp, with ornamental work and value (quite large as a rule) in the lower half. Hungary's 1871 issue seems to be pioneer of this type. Sierra Leone, including an elephant below the king, used it from 1912 on; and under the two Georges it found use, with a scene replacing ornament, for many British colonies (Sierra Leone, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, etc.)

The rise of pictorial stamps from roughly 1890 onward, posed many new problems to stamp designers. In particular, space limits became irksome or often impossible to meet. Thus the last sixty years have brought us an ever increasing proportion of stamps larger than normal size. In these, the basal forms of design have very largely been abandoned.

Even with oversize stamps, considerable ingenuity is often needed, to get everything required, within a stamp design. Two conspicuous examples of the difficulty, one regular size and one large, show this neatly. The Union of South Africa King's Head issue of

1913, with extensive wording in two languages on every stamp, shows one way to meet such a need—how meeting it may produce an unobjectionable though utterly undistinguished design. Many items to be gotten in, on the Indian Centennial of 1948 and American Turners stamp of that year, by our own country, produced a badly crowded effect despite the double size stamps. Similar cluttering on the Constitution stamps of many Latin-American countries is equally productive of lack of success.



In the period of roughly 1860 to 1880, with some earlier examples, the elaborate border, composed of scrollwork, floral or leaf designs, was in its heyday. Our own United States stamps, which started using such additions on the 1c and 10c 1851, really erupted into them from 1860 on. Clearly this sort of design was adopted partly in order to make forging of stamps both difficult to do and easy to spot. Sometimes the results were very happy when used for line-engraved stamps. Used for lithographic printing, as with Venezuela in 1879, the product hardly appeals to any eyes. Used for letterpress printed stamps, as with Austria's 1867 issue, the result is also not too happy.

Radical simplification of the borders, well shown on our own 2c 1882 and 1c 1887, and numerous stamps through the 1890's, produced some very charming stamps. But from the turn of the century, ornament again became dominant.

The advent of the new printing method, rotogravure, in the 1920's, opened up further possibilities to designers. It now became possible to produce a much greater range of gradations from full deep colors to white than hitherto on one stamp, and to intergrade these smoothly. Thus an effect like looking at sculptured work became possible. The Edward VIII stamps of Great Britain were the first conspicuous case of using the possibilities of this new mode of stamp printing.



The British stamps just mentioned, the Edward VIII set, also started an abandonment of excess ornament, such as had occurred in the 1880's. This change was not continued by Great Britain; but many other countries have continued to develop their stamps in this direction. Our own current Presidential issue is, whether consciously or otherwise, almost directly copied from the Edward VIII stamps.

These current U. S. stamps show very neatly how a design may be not too well adapted to the method production in use. Line-engraved, these stamps definitely lack "punch" save for a few values in deep colors, because the contrasts are insufficient and the background becomes an apparently solid mass of color. This is quite in opposition to the shading of both the background and the head, on the British Edward VIII stamps.

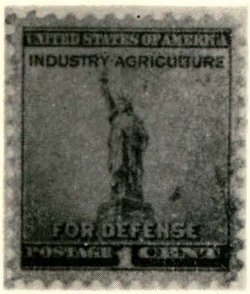
Of the major processes of printing and their relation to stamp design, we may say that letterpress printing or "typographing" as we call it when speaking of stamp production, works best with designs which have large solids of color. Line-engraving, while able to produce such masses, as on our own 1929 New York World's Fair stamp, is not in its element with such designs. When really fine, delicate drawing is needed, line-engraving holds its own over all other processes. Rotogravure admits of the utmost in "modelling" and apparent relief, in shading, in almost two-tone effects. Successful lithographic making of stamps normally requires a rather open design, with much white paper

showing, and lines of design well apart. This applies to modern offset lithography as to the older direct-printing form of that process. If the lettering is large, bold and colorless, lithographic production of designs with large solids of color is wholly satisfactory.

Thus, strictly technical considerations can determine which sort of design will be used for a stamp. Unfortunately, only too often the design is made and adopted without such thought being taken. Perhaps it would be out of order to mention any examples.

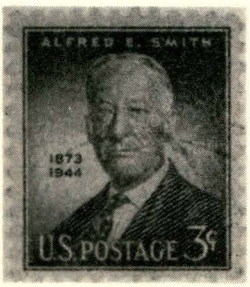
Other technical considerations often govern stamp design. The classic case is the change from a fancy design to a plain one, the austere 1908 type, in our own stamps. Avowedly the motive was to get designs on which plate wear would be minimized. Adaptation to rotary press printing is evident to a discerning eye in the 1922 United States issue and even more so in the case of the many Swedish coil stamps of recent years.

Considered from the point of view of meeting the requirements of a stamp adequately, being perfectly adapted to the method of production use, and being esthetically satisfactory, probably the U. S. 1 cent Defense stamp of 1940 must be considered our country's best job. This high rating is in fact,



rather underestimating its merit as a piece of design, a work of art without regard to its postal use. It seems to please more eyes than almost any other stamp ever issued by the United States. Indeed, I personally rate it as world champion in this regard.

Another very happy example of successful design, using the early large head and straight line inscription design, is the Alfred



E. Smith 3c stamp of 1945. It is perfectly adapted to the method of production used, and draws upon the resources of that method in full. The Penn and Oglethorpe stamps, previously mentioned, must also rate very high as successful stamp designing.

Among letterpress printed stamps, the recent and current "Marianne de Gandon" type of France must rate very high, especially as a perfect adaptation of design to method of printing.



My taste still holds me to the Edward VIII stamps of Great Britain and the new Elizabeth II ½d of that country, as the designs best fitted to rotogravure printing. These are distinguished stamps as good design; they fit the method of production perfectly.

It is difficult to find a really well and adequately designed lithographic stamp, hardly any fit the production method. However, Uruguay's air mails of 1926 and 1928 are very well adapted to this printing method.

Thus, stamp designing can be studied in two ways. It is part of the art of the times. It is also tied to specific techniques to meet the requirements of production and of service. This article has merely opened the subject, citing only a few of thousands of interesting cases.

BOOK REVIEWS

Stanley Gibbons Priced Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1954, Part I, British Empire, 56th Edition. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England. Price 16/ plus 1/1 postage ($2.40).

The 1954 "RED GIBBONS" is the latest in a long series of excellent postage stamp catalogues. In the opinion of the reviewer, there can be no doubt that this is the finest catalogue published for the collectors of British Empire Stamps. For with its companion volumes which cover Europe and Colonies, America, Asia and Africa, it gives the most accurate, complete, realistically priced and easily understandable catalogue in the English language.

The pricing has again been revised in this edition, mostly on the upward side. This is only logical since the market in British Empire issues has been quite strong over the past year. Also we note that the prices on some of the issues in which there has been extensive gambling, have been reduced to reflect the bursting of the speculative bubble.

Extensive revisions of listing have been made in Great Britain, Australia, New South Wales, New Zealand, and the Niger Coast. In recognition of the increasing popularity of the Indian States, several listings have been altered and expanded. The most important changes in this section are found in the listings of Jammu and Kashmir. Here the denominations of the Circular Issues have finally been changed to agree with the discoveries made by W. S. Boggs and the reviewer in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST 41/ 3-186, 41/248, 42/4-265.

The Gibbons price is the one at which the firm of Stanley Gibbons Ltd. will sell a particular stamp. It is not an artificially arrived at estimate of what the stamp ought to sell at, nor is it an attempt to guess a value if the stamp should be offered for sale. It is an actual price at which the stamp will be sold, until a change is posted or until the stock is sold out. This makes the pricing realistic and reasonable. It makes the prices in this catalogue an accurate measure of the market value of a single stamp or of a collection.

This catalogue is definitely recommended to anyone who is engaged in the collecting of British Empire stamps. It has the most comprehensive and accurate listing of these stamps.

We want to congratulate the editors and publishers of this catalogue for the uniformly high standards that they have maintained. It is re-assuring to see these standards continuing in face of the increasing commercialization of the avocation of stamp collecting.

H. D. S. H.

Stanley Gibbons Priced Postage Stamp Catalogue. 1954, Part III. America, Asia and Africa (excluding colonies of European States) 49th Edition. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England. Price 18/6 plus 1/2 postage ($2.76).

This is the companion volume to the British Empire section. The same general comments which are given in the review of that volume, also apply here.

This edition was last published in 1951. It is the intention of the publishers to have this appear on alternate years with the Empire volume. In view of the interval that has elapsed since the publication of the last edition, it is not surprising that the price changes have been very numerous and, in some cases, quite large. The most important ones are found in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, Japan, Mexico, Shanghai, the United States and Uruguay. Most of the other countries will reveal enough price changes to make the previous edition completely out of date.

The major additions to listing occur in Chile, China, Mexico and Thailand. New

countries or groups in this edition are Libya, the Ryukyu Islands, and the United Nations. A note in the introduction referred to the U. N. stamps as postally unnecessary, but "nowadays propaganda is often regarded as more important", a statement with which many a philatelist will agree.

The listing of China is the most comprehensive of any in the general catalogues. The Communist Issues, while not given in their entirety, are mostly complete and carefully compiled. Mexico is unique in the completeness of the listing of the Revolutionary stamps. All of these listings are so far superior to most of the other general catalogues as to render them nearly useless.

The high standard of editorship and completeness of listings makes this volume a necessity for the general collector. In our opinion, the Gibbons series of catalogues are far superior to all of the other general catalogues published in English.

H. D. S. H.

Types and Plates of the 1850 Issue of Austria (Typhen Und Platten 1850). By Hans Kolbe, published by the author: Seilergasse 14, Vienna I., Austria. Price $3.50 plus postage $.30.

The first postage stamps were introduced in the Austrian Empire on June 1, 1850. However, except for a few articles in Austrian philatelic magazines, and an occasional report in a German or British journal, little had been published about Austrian stamps before the end of the last century. A series of articles, which had appeared in a British philatelic magazine, was collected and re-published in 1896 in form of a booklet by Robert Cromme under the title: "The Stamps of Austria". Two years later an interesting experiment was made by Alfons Joessl in his: "Die Postwertzeichen der Oesterreichisch - Ungarischen Monarchie". In that book a general informative text was combined with a price list, which probably was the first specialized catalogue of the stamps of Austria. However, hardly a trace of philatelic research is apparent in either publication.

Hans Kropf's: "Die Postwertzeichen des Kaisertums Oesterreich" was published in 1902, and a revised edition in 1908. In this monograph, which has acquired fame among Austrian collectors, results of philatelic study are evident. For the first time official documents were reproduced pertaining to the history of the stamps along with some postal regulations. In respect to the issue of 1850, the author reports the existence of two different types on all values, and of three subtypes on the 9 Kreuzer stamp. He also points to the fact that the dots which form the background of the Coat-of-Arms come in two shapes. Although Kropf's discoveries had thrown some light into the dark that surrounded the 1850 issue, knowledge about these stamps was still but rudimentary. Yet, his work gave a strong impetus to further philatelic study.

Documentary evidence concerning the manufacture of the stamps of the first issue of Austria is practically non-existent either in the archives of the Austrian State Printing Works or the Generalpost-Direktion in Vienna. Thus the philatelic student of this issue has had to rely on documents coming from other sources, and which give some clues on that subject. More frequently, however, he has had to apply his own good judgment.

The booklet "Alt-Oesterreich", which Artur Ladurner published shortly after the World War I, is evidence of systematic study and logical conclusions. They led to fundamental discoveries as, for example, the existence of the re-engraved types, and the origin of the 9 Kreuzer stamp of Type I which was produced from a plate-setting of converted stereos of the 6 Kreuzer Type I value. Ladurner devised a system for type classification which has been generally accepted by the Austria collectors.

Edwin Mueller published his prominent work "Die Postmarken von Oesterreich" in 1927, wherein he reported new discoveries on the three main types and the numerous subtypes.

In 1933 the monograph: "The First Issue of Austria and Lombardy-Venetia" was published by F. P. de Frank. The author followed up Ladurner's basic idea of three main types upon which he proceeded to improve. Also he found additional facts concerning the subtypes of the stamps. De Frank noticed the existence of different printings of the same stamp. So he classified them accord-

ing to the plate settings from which they were printed. He used numerals to differentiate between the settings for printings on hand-made paper, and letters for those on machine-made paper. This outlines briefly the main studies made on the 1850 Issue of Austria.

Now Hans Kolbe's work is based on the aforementioned discoveries made by his predecessors. His system of type, subtype and plate classification corresponds closely with de Frank's. It is brought up to date so as to include later findings. The results of his own research on the "re-touched" 3 Kreuzer stamps on machine-made paper, which he calls "Gravurtypen", also are incorporated in this folio. His monograph consists of thirty loose pages on which he presents the stamps in enlarged photos with a brief but lucid explanatory text. The folio is very well printed, arranged and the information is presented clearly.

On the first three pages of the folio information is given about the manufacture of the stamps; the composition of the printing plates, the stereotypes and electrotypes. The distinguishing characteristics of the three main types are illustrated and discussed on the following two pages, while a comparative survey of these variations in respect to all five values is covered on the next four pages. The balance of the folio deals with the types and subtypes on each of the five stamps. Hans Kolbe has done an admirable work of compiling from the best of knowledge. This is most helpful to a collector who wishes to acquaint himself with these very interesting stamps. The Austria specialist should not fail to add this important work to his philatelic library. By this work, Hans Kolbe has contributed greatly towards a uniform system of classification of types and subtypes. It is noteworthy that it corresponds closely with Edwin Mueller's new specialized catalogue.

There are some statements on which we might differ with the author. For example, we doubt the existence of a mixed pair between a 3 Kreuzer "Gravurtype" stamp and the 3 Kreuzer stamps of Type IIIb, as mentioned by Mr. Kolbe, because we think that stereotypes and electrotypes had not been used together in any plate setting. Also we think that Mr. Kolbe should have added a page showing the different ways in which the design of the stamps was re-engraved. This would have contributed to the completeness of the work.

Mr. Kolbe's monograph was published in conjunction with a specialized catalogue of the 1850 issue of Austria, which specialists will not want to miss. It can be ordered from the author at $0.80 per copy plus $0.20 for postage.

Frank Kohn

Danske Poststempler, by Svend Arnholtz. Köbenhavns Philatelist Klub. 1953. (in Danish). 145 pages.

Mr. Arnholtz has written a book about Danish Postmarkings (cancellations) that will delight all collectors interested in old Danish stamps. He is by profession a Civil Engineer and, therefore, is trained to bring philately a method of handling the subject matter.

The book carries a subtitle: "From the Stamp Period—Part I", which augurs hope that a future edition might be forthcoming on the interesting postal history of Mail Service up to 1851.

This book starts with a foreword, and then presents a historical resumé easily understood in the main points by people even unfamiliar with the Danish language. The following chapter on cancellations is a delight. Mr. Arnholtz has shown intelligent planning by illustrating on his pages a full size reproduction of *all* types of the mute and numeral cancellations known. This, by itself, is indeed an outstanding feature for the specialist, and makes this book such a valuable reference work.

The fact—so plainly brought forth—that a rare cancellation on a special issue of stamps often outstrips the value of the stamp itself, is not new. But this is documented by facts and dates in the book's complete tabulations covering more than twenty pages. It will be much appreciated by collectors.

The Star Railroad and Steamship cancellations are also completely covered, while the chapter on foreign cancellations, classified by countries, is the best so far seen. The book has a total of 743 full-sized page reproductions of cancellations.

The book is appropriately dedicated to one whom many consider the greatest expert of

Danish Cancellations, the late jurist, Mr. Olaf Bögh.

Carl-Emil Buyer.

The Trident Issues of the Ukraine, Part III, Kharkov, Yekaterinoslav and Poltava. Published by the author, C. W. Roberts, Winchcombe, West Byfleet, England. Price 12/6d. Edition limited to 250 copies, 33 pages and 9 plates.

This pamphlet is the third in a series originally begun by Mr. Roberts in conjunction with Mr. Greaves. On account of the unfortunate illness of Mr. Greaves, Mr. Roberts has been forced to carry on alone.

This work is intended primarily for the specialist in Ukrainian stamps. As it is part of a series of monographs covering the entire large field of the Trident Issues, it is difficult to appraise it by itself. Until the entire work is completed, we will make no attempt to say whether it has accomplished what it has set out to do.

This volume, Part III, covers the Trident overprints of the three provinces of Kharkov, Yekaterinoslav, and Poltava only. The information is presented in a clear, concise form. It avoids much of the confusion caused by any attempt to definitely separate the official from the unofficial uses of the overprint devices. The criteria for deciding between these usages are clearly presented. But no attempt is made, as in the publications of the German Ukraine Philatelic Society, to state categorically whether the usage is good or bad. This is praiseworthy because so much confusion has been caused in the past by unknowledgeable attempts to do this.

The plates are clear and an improvement over the preceding two volumes. Especially valuable are the enlargements of the subtypes in the setting of the handstamp.

The specialist in Ukrainian philately definitely should add this book to his library, particularly if he has difficulty with the German language in which so much of the Ukrainian philatelic information is written. This series ranks as the best source of information in the English language. It is questionable whether the general collector would care to delve as deeply into the field as this series of pamphlets does. We would not recommend the expenditure for the general collector unless he is about decided to tackle the vast field of Russian philately.

H. D. S. H.

Ecuador, Who's Who on the Postage Stamps of Ecuador by Albert F. Kunze. Published by the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. 54 pp. Paper bound. 25 cents.

This latest is one of a long series of historical booklets authored by Albert F. Kunze, Philatelic Director of the Pan American Union. We are told that this has been a popular series especially for those desirous of knowing more about Latin America.

Here in the United States, too many misconstrue "American History" as exclusively North American history and even that which occurred only north of the Rio Grande. Too many collect American stamps not even knowing much about the greatest figures such as Bolivar, San Martin and Sucre.

The biographical sketches in these booklets are most informative supplying the vital information in a concise form. For instance, the be-medalled gentleman shown on the 1892 issue of Ecuador (Scott design A16) has been a familiar face to us for many years. But his name, his fame and the vital facts about him remained unknown until we read about the first President of Ecuador, Juan Jose Flores, in this handbook.

For those seeking background information about the stamps they collect, books like these are highly recommended.

H. M. G.

THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of September 16, 1953

United States, 1c, 1851-57

The first meeting of the season 1953-54 was held in the refurnished Meeting Room done over during the summer months; new lighting fixtures have been added; all the frames re-conditioned and a dozen new chairs added.

The meeting was devoted to talks and exhibits by *Messrs. Morris Fortgang* and *Mortimer L. Neinken,* who have been both collaborating and competing in the specialized and intent collecting of the 1c, 1851-57 issues of the United States.

Mr. Fortgang announced that his interests were centered more in the postal history of the issue, in progress on the study of Plate 6, which has not been previously done, and in the possibilities even today of further research on this more than 100 year-old issue.

Mr. Fortgang exhibited a first day cover, dated July 1, 1851, a type 1b, single copy on cover, *this being the only first day cover known to date with a single stamp.* In this connection he then showed a cover of a Medical College prospectus, *dated July 25, 1857* with a type 4, stamp 95 RIL, from the Postmaster at Castleton, Vermont, *this being the earliest known use of the 1c perforated issue.*

The first speaker brought up the subject of original research done with Mr. Neinken's help on plating the left pane of plate 6. Through pairs and a very few multiple pieces, it has now been possible to identify nearly three-quarters of the left pane. The rows on the sheet of 200 were made up from the right to the left, row 10 of the right pane being laid down from the transfer roll first.

Through the study of this plate, it has been discovered, and first publicly announced at this meeting, that all of the right pane of plate 6 and rows 7 to 10 of the left pane of the plate were made from transfer roll No. 3, with type Va reliefs, and that a totally different transfer roll, known as No. 4, was used for the first six rows of the left pane. The plating as done by these two gentlemen is very convincing proof of the above.

Other items worthy of mention exhibited by the speakers were as follows:

By Mr. Fortgang:

A Troy and New York Steamship Marking on a 1c 1851 cover.

A Chicago Supplementary Mail Mark on a 1c 1851 cover.

A Chicopee "Star"—a beautiful cancellation.

A cover cancelled with a postmaster's name—"I. J. Field, Harrison Square, Miss."

Carrier covers—4c rate, 3c postage and 1c carrier stamp.

Two covers—7c rate, 6c postage and 1c carrier, dated Mar. 28, 1861, and Feb. 5, 1861 respectively.

One cover with an 11c rate—10c postage to California and 1c carrier.

One cover to England—25c, being 24c postage and 1c carrier.

Some covers bearing both 1857 and 1861 issues which were "legal" inasmuch as the demonetization of the 1857 issue was a slow and gradual process because the older stamps were legal until a supply of the new ones reached the various post offices. The result was that a cover from a town, which had the new issues sometimes, was readdressed in the town to which it was sent, and if this town did not yet have the stamps, the old one was used to forward the mail after re-addressing.

Other covers were shown bearing 1857 stamps which were "illegal"—one or two actually had the 1861 issue pasted over the 1857 stamp.

Mr. Fortgang ended his talk by displaying some California rate covers, one with a "Noisy Carrier" stamp on it, one from "accessory Transit Co."—via Nicaragua, and several Territorial covers. Florida (late use), Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Kansas.

Mr. Neinken briefly praised the research of Mr. Fortgang in going as far as he has in working on Plate 6 as mentioned above, and gave a brief resumé of the different plates and various types, as follows:

On Plates 1, 2 and 3 a three-relief transfer roll was used.

On later plates a six-relief roll was used.

Type 1, 1851 (7RIE) there are about 45 used copies and four or five unused copies known.

Type Ia is mostly found in the perforated 1857 issue.

Type Ib is from the top row of Plate I.

Type II is generally "thinner" than type I.

Type III is Plate 2, 99 RIE.

Type IV—any "recent" stamp—there are seven kinds of recents.

Type V—lines cut away at sides.

All of the plates had imprints except Plate 1 early.

Plate 1 late is the basis for Mr. Stanley B. Ashbrook's book.

Plate 2 has been done—some sheets are known. The complete right pane was exhibited.

Plate 3 is a "mystery" plate.

Plate 4—Mr. Neinken showed proof sheets.

Two other outstanding items were shown by Mr. Neinken:

1. Reconstruction of both panes of Plate 1 late.
2. A proof sheet of the 1875 reissue.

E. G. C.

At the Board of Governors Meeting held on September 23rd, the following new members were elected:

No.

4136 Kenneth James Dunlavy, Healdsburg, Calif. Collects U. S., Bavaria, Belgium, Germany, Latin America.

4137 Fred H. Hayward, Jr., Rye, N. Y. Collects 19th Century U. S. Rarities on and off cover.

4138 Dr. John A. Buchness, Baltimore, Md. Collects Baltic Countries.

4139 David W. Karp, Louisville, Ky. Collects U. S.

4140 Dr. Alan B. Adam, Stamford, Conn. Collects U. S., Newfoundland, British Africa.

4141 Miss Catherine D. Caspary, Jackson Heights, N. Y. Collects Topical, Sports, Americana, U. N.

4142 Dr. Emory E. Cochran, New York City. Collects General.

4143 Dr. Adolph Meltzer, Worcester, Mass. Collects U. S. Covers and Plate Blocks, Americana Items, Israel.

4144 W. Scott Polland, Ross, Calif. Collects Western Americana, U. S. before 1870.

4145 Sam L. Switzer, Vicksburg, Mass. Collects French Colonies.

4146 W. Barron Glover, Washington, D. C. Collects Germany, French Colonies, World generally.

4147 Albert W. Schede, Philadelphia, Pa. Collects France, Germany, U. S.

4148 Clarence A. Kramer, Grosse Pointe, Mich. Collects 19th Century, (The World)

4149 Robert Rosenbaum, Philadelphia, Pa. Collects Stamps of Food and Agriculture.

4150 L. R. Stadtmiller, Asheville, N. C. Philatelic Literature.

4151 Reidar Tvedt, Jamaica, L. I. Collects U. N., Sports.

4152 Dr. Niso Vianna, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Collects Brazil.

4153 Dave Jay Cohn, Glendale, Calif. Collects World-wide Air Mail Stamps.

4154 William E. Schroeder, Evanston, Ill. Collects Germany and U. S.

4155 Henry Borden, King, Ontario. Collects B. N. A. and Brazil.

(Continued on Page 334.)

Additions to

"THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF MEXICO"

A book by S. Chapman

By ROBERTO GARCIA-LARRANAGA

(Continued from Page 268.)

	Used from	*Invoice No.*	*On*	*Medio real*	*Un real*	*Dos reales*	*Cuatro reales*	*Ocho reales*
cxcix.	1865					OAXACA		
	Teotitlán	42	88		GL.			
	Huajuapam	44	159		GL.			
	Tlaxiaco	51	88			GL.		
	Tehuantepec	52	159			GL.		
	Juquila	54	159		GL.			
	Nochistlán	55	159			GL.		
	1866							
	TEHUANTEPEC							
	(252)	1	108–1865	GL. 100			GL. 50	
cc.								
	HUAJUAPAN	2	159–1865		GL. 100			
	EJUTLA	6	159–1865			GL. 100		
	TEHUANTEPEC	13	159–1865		GL. 100			
	Tehuantepec	20	42				GL.	
	Tlaxiaco	21	42				GL.	
	Tehuantepec	22	42				GL.	
cci.	1864					PACHUCA		
	Zacualtipán	4	151			GL.		
	Zacualtipán	18	210			GL.		
	Mineral del Monte	20	151				GL.	
ccii.	1865							
	Mineral del Monte	12	210–1864		GL.			
	Mineral del Monte	15	73		GL.			
	Mineral del Monte	24	73		GL.			
	Mineral del Monte	25	73		GL.			
	Actopan	32	124			GLa.		
cciii								
	Atotonilco	35	124		GL.			
	1866							
	Mineral del Monte	6	199–1865		GL.			
	Mineral del Monte	7			GLe.			
ccxi.	1864					QUERETARO		
	Polotitlán	41	129			GL.		
	Salamanca	45	129			GL.		

Used from	*Invoice No.*	*On*	*Medio real.*	*Un real.*	*Dos reales.*	*Cuatro reales*	*Ocho reales*
ccxii							
S. Migl. Allende	48	171		GL.			
Valle de Santiago	54	171			GL.		
Polotitlán	56	198			GL.		
Salamanca (266-A)	58	198					
San Felipe (261)	66	223		GL.			
S. Migl. Allende (266-B)	66	223					
S. Juan del Rio	67	223		GL.			
ccxiii 1865							
S. Felipe (261)	3	241–1864		GL.			
Salvatierra	5	223–1864		GL.			
S. Luis de laPaz	10	241–1864	GL.	GL.			
S. Mig. Allende	11	11		GL.			
Celaya (267-A)	13	11					
S. Juan del Rio	15	11		GL.			
S. Luis de laPaz	19	11		GL.			
Salamanca (268-A)	21	38					
ccxiv.							
S. Felipe	35	57		GL.			
Valle de Santiago	36	57		GL.			
ccxv.							
Salamanca	48	86		GL.			
Apaseo (270-A)	54	57		GLa.	GL-270A		
Salamanca	55	86					GL.
Yuriria (270-B)	56	86		GL(270B)			
Celaya	59	129		GL.			
S. Felipe (270-C)	63	86					
Apaseo	64	129		GL.	GL.		
Celaya	69	129				GL.	
ccxvi.							
ACAMBARO (272)	72	129		GL.100			
Celaya (276-A)	81	149					
S. Felipe (276-B)	84	174					
S. Juan del Rio (273)	85	184		GLa.			
ccxvii.							
S. Migl. Allende 1866	93	174		GL.			
Celaya	5	4		GL.			
Celaya	7	4		GL.			
Acámbaro	13	4		GL.			
ccxviii.							
? (277-A)	22	33			GL-277A		
S. Juan del Rio (278-A)	25	33			GL.		
Celaya (278-B)	26	65					
Dolores Hidalgo	31	57		GL.			
ccxix.							
S. Migl. Allende	40	149–1865				GL.	
Acámbaro	48	101		GL.			
(Dolores Hidalgo)	50	101		GLa.			
Celaya	58	121			GL.		

Used from	*Invoice No.*	*On*	*Medio real.*	*Un real.*	*Dos reales.*	*Cuatro reales.*	*Ocho reales*
1864				SAN LUIS POTOSI			
Matehuala	(280-A) 2	127		GL.			
ccxx.							
Matehuala	7	127					GL.
ccxxi.							
Catorce	41	127		GL.			
Catorce	50	189		GLe.			
JARAL	51	206			GL.100		
ccxxii.							
Tula de Tampas	(281-A) 62	170					
ESPIRITU SANTO	67	206		GL.50			
1865							
Catorce	2	10		GLe.			
Salinas	4	10	GL.	GL.			
C. del Maiz	(281-B) 6	10					
Charcas	10	10		GLe.			
ccxxiii							
Catorce	23	10		GLe.			
Catorce	(283) 23	41			GL-(283.)		
ccxxiv							
Charcas	36	64		GL.			
Rio Verde	37	10		GL.			
Salinas	38	64			GLb.		
Catorce	40	64			GLb.		
Matehuala	(283-A) 45	64					
Rio Verde	(285-A) 50	64					
Catorce	57	41	Glm.				
ccxxv							
Matehuala	61	226–1864				GL.	
Venado	64	110		GL.			
Catorce	67	83		GL.			
Jaral	68	83		GL.			
Catorce	76	83		GLe.			
Matehuala	77	83			GL.		
Rio Verde	(286-A) 78	139					
Rio Verde	(286-B) 81	without		GL-(286B.)			
ccxxvi							
Salinas	(286-C) 83	139					
Cedral	(286-D) 88	172			GL-(286D.)		
Catorce	91	139		GLe.			
Matehuala	96	139		GL.			
Venado	98	139		GLa.			
Charcas	(286-E) 99						
C. del Maiz	100	139		GL.			
1866							
Catorce	2	139–1865		GL.			
ccxxvii							
?	(286-F) 7	208–1865		GL.286F.			
Salinas	(286-G) 10	208–1865					
Catorce	13	208–1865		GL.			
Matehuala	(286-H) 16	28					
Charcas	19	208–1865			GL.		

Used from	*Invoice No.*	*On*	*Medio real.*	*Un real.*	*Dos reales.*	*Cuatro reales.*	*Ocho reales.*
Matehuala	(288) 22	208–1865	GLi.				
Matehuala	26	57		GL.			
ccxxviii							
Matehuala	(288-A) 38	221–1864					
Charcas	44	97			GL.		
Venado	55	124		GLa.			
ccxxix 1865					TOLUCA		
Tescaltitlán	6–1865	47		GL.			
Tenancingo	7–1865	137–1864			GL.		
ccxxx							
Tenancingo (290-A) 1866	18–1865	176					
Tescaltitlán	4–1866	91–1865			GL.		
Villa del Valle	6–1866	91–1865			GL.		
Tenancingo	8–1866	91–1865			GL.		
Temascaltepec	10–1866	91–1865			GL.		
ccxxxii 1866					TULANCINGO.		
Huauchinango	1	113–1865			GL.		
ccxxxiii 1865					ZACATECAS.		
Villa Ortega de Rio Grande (296-A)	10–1865	20		GL.(296-A)			
Aguascaltes	19–1865	20					
ccxxxiv							
Carro (301-A)	31–1865	59			GL.(301A.)		
Aguascaltes	36–1865	59	GL.				
?	39–1865	59		GL.			
ccxxxv							
S. Miguel del Mezquital (301-B)	61–1865	102			GL.(301B.)		GL.
Rincón de Romos	66–1865	20		GL.			
ccxxxvi							
Fresnillo	81–1865	202–1864		GL.			
Sombrerete	86–1865	148	GLm.				
Sombrerete (302-A) 1866	87–1865	148	GL.(302A)				
Tlaltenango	8–1866	5			GL.		
ccxxxvii							
Nieves	16–1866	24			GL.		
Fresnillo	18–1866	59–1865		GL.			
Aguascaltes (302-B)	23–1866	24			GL-(302B.)		
Nieves (302-C)	31–1866	49					
Aguascaltes	33–1866	24			GL.		
ccxxxviii							
Aguascaltes (302-D)	45–1866	24		GL-(302D.)			
Rincón de Romos	48–1866	82			GL.		

ccxlvi

MAXIMILIAN ISSUES

1866

Sent to		*Invoice*	*7c*	*13c*	*25c*	*50c*
MEXICO	(305)	1.	GLb.			
MEXICO	(305-A)	2.	GL.	GL.		

Sent to		*Invoice*	*7c*	*13c*	*25c*	*50c*
PUEBLA	(306)	3.	GLb.	GLe.		
GUANAJUATO		4.	GLe.	GL.		
ORIZAVA	(308-A)	7.	GL.	GL.		
CORDOVA	(308-B)	8.	GL.	GL.		
IXTLAHUACA	(308-C)	9.		GLb.	GLb.	
CUERNAVACA	(308D) -	11.		GL.	GL.	
TOLUCA	(310)	13.		GL.		
SOYANIQUILPAN	(310-A)	14.			GL.(310A)	
ccxlvii.						
TEPEJI DEL RIO.		15.			GLb.	
MORELIA	(308)	16.			GLk.	
DURANGO		18.	GL.		GLb.	
ZACATECAS		19.			GLd.	
CUAUTITLAN		24.			GL.	
TACUBAYA		26.	GLa.	GL.	GL.	
MEXICO	(311-A)	28.				
TULA	(312)	29.	GL.	GLe.		
IGUALA		30.		GLb.		
LERMA		31.		GL.		
QUERETARO	(313-A)	33.				
APAM	(313-B)	34.				
OAXACA	(313-C)	35.				
ORIZAVA		40.		GL.	GLe.	GLb.
GUADALAJARA		41.	GLa.			
MEXICO	(313-D)	43.				GLb.
ccxlviii						
CORDOVA	(314)	45.	GLb.			GLb.
PUEBLA	(308)	46.	GLb.			
GUANAJUATO		47.				GL.
OAXACA	(315)	48.	GLa.			GL.
QUERETARO		49.	GLb.			GLb.
MORELIA	(316)	50.			GLk.	
JALAPA		51.	GLb.	GLf.	GLb.	
MERIDA	(316-A)	52.	GLb.	GL.(316A)		GLb.
VERACRUZ	(317-318)	53.	GL.	GL.	GL.	
S. L. POTOSI		58.	GLb.			GLb.
TULANCINGO		60.	GLa.			
ORIZAVA	(317-A)	62.				GL.(Bof12)
CUERNAVACA	(317-B)	63.				
PUEBLA	(317)	65.			GL.	
CAMPECHE		67.		GLe.		
COLIMA		73.				GLb.
S. L. POTOSI		74.	GLb.	GLb.		GLafj.
GUADALAJARA		75.				GLb.
cclix.						
MEXICO	(326)	87.	GLb.			GLb.
PACHUCA		91.		GL.		GLb.
MEXICO	(327-A) 93.	93.			GL.	
MEXICO	(329)	99.	GL.			
VERACRUZ		101.		GLb.		
MEXICO		104.	GLb.			
MARAVATIO		105.		GLb.		
ORIZAVA	(331-A)	106.				

	Sent to		*No.*	*7c*	*13c*	*25c*	*50c*
ccl.							
	MEXICO	(332)	107.			GL.	GL.
	PUEBLA	(332-A)	108.		GL.		
	MERIDA	(334)	110.	GLb.	GLb.	GLb.(Bof8)	
	MEXICO		111.			GLb.	GLb.
	VERACRUZ	(334-A)	115.				
	IGUALA	(335-A)	118.			GL.(335-A)	
	MEXICO	(336)	119.	GL.			
	MEXICO		120.			GLb.	GLb.d.
	MORELIA	(310)	121.			GLb.k.	
	CHALCO	(317 and 338)	123.		GL.		
	ORIZAVA		124.			GLaj.	
	CHALCO	(341)	129.		GLafj.		
	MEXICO		130.		GL.		
	PUEBLA	(344)	133.			GLb.	
ccli.			139.				
	MEXICO	(346)					GLb.
	1867						
	MEXICO		1.		GLb.		
	ORIZAVA	(348-A)	2.		GLb.		
	DON FCO. DE PAULA PORTILLA	(317)	4.		GL.		
	CORDOVA		5.			GL.	
	MEXICO		6.			GLb.	
	MEXICO		8.		GLb.		
	CUERNAVACA		9.		sheet-200.		
	MEXICO	(348-B)	12.				
	MEXICO	(349)	19.		GLb.	GLb.	
cclii	SUB-CONSIGNMENTS						
	1866				APAM		
	?		9 on 20.		GL.		
	Teotihuacán	(350-A)	12 on 34.			GL.(350A)	
	Teotihuacán		12 on 78.		GL.		
	1866				CHALCO		
	Yautepec	(351-A)	2 on 23.			GL.(351A)	
	Xonacatepec		3 on 23.		GL.		
	?	(351-B)	4 on 23.			GL(351B)	
	?		5 on 23.	GLa.	GLa.		
	Ameca		6 23		GL.	GLa.	
	Tlalmanalco		7 37		GL.		
	Cuautla Morelos	(351-C)	10 69			GL.(351C)	
	Cuautla Morelos		13 98		GL.		
	Tlalmanalco		14 98		GLb.		
ccliii.							
	Ameca		17 129			GLa.	
	1866				CORDOVA.		
	PASO DEL MACHO		4 45		GL. 280.		GL.140.
	PASO DEL MACHO		5 138		GL. 140.		
ccliv.	1866				GUADALAJARA		
	(Teocuicatlán)		18–2 41		GLa.		
	(Tonyla)		18–7 41		GL.		
	(Sayula)		18–17 41	GLd.			
	Cocula (Autlán)		20 41			GL.	

			Sub. No.	*On*	*7c*	*13c*	*25c*	*50c*
Cocula (Cuale)			20	41		GL.	GL.	
(Tequila)			23	41			GL.	
(Etzatlán)			24	41			GL.	
(Barca)			26 ?	41			GL.	
(Tepic)			31	41	GLa.			
?			32	41				GLa.
cclv.	1866					GUANAJUATO.		
Irapuato		(354-A)	9	47				GL.(Bof 12)

(To be Continued.)

CLUBHOUSE

(From Page 327.)

4156 Harold E. M. Bradshaw, Vancouver, B. C. Collects Japan.

4157 R. W. Larsen, Chicago, Ill. Collects Revenues, Fiscals, Taxpaids.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

*"Who's Who on Postage Stamps of Ecuador" by Albert F. Kunze. (Pan American Union). Gift of Author.

"The Crossing of the Andes" by Antonio Locatelli. Gift of Mrs. Fitzgerald of London.

"Story of the United Nations Postage Stamps" by Sol Glass. (Reprint from *American Philatelist).* Gift of Author.

"Hobby News—Issue of November 1926". Gift of Connecticut State Library.

*"Die Unentbehrliche Grundlage fürden Specialsammler der Oesterreich-Ausgabe 1850" by Hans Kolbe. Gift of E. Mueller.

*"The Trident Issues of the Ukraine—Part III" by C. W. Roberts.

"Catalogue 1952—Preobliteres (precancels)" by H. Menard. Gift of C. R. Higby.

"Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue—The Americas & British Commonwealth of Nations—1954".

"Faerø Provisiorierne 1940/41" by A. Tholl & R. King-Farlow. Gift of Mr. R. King-Farlow.

"Straits Settlements Postage Stamps—1948" by F. E. Wood.

"The Postage Stamps of the Native Protected States of Malaya—I & II" by F. E. Wood. (Reprint from *London Philatelist,* Vols. 50, 51).

"Denmark: The Royal Emblems Issue" by John Agerup. (Reprint from *London Philatelist,* Feb.-June 1953). Gift of *Author.*

"Catalogue des—10% Van Acker". Gift of S. G. Rich.

"Zumstein Europa Katalog 1954".

"Handbook—Gazetteer and Almanac—Newfoundland 1940" by J. R. Smallwood. Gift of W. S. Boggs.

"Mueller Katalog 1954 Schweiz/Liechtenstein" by Ernst Mueller.

"Het Ontwerpen Van Postzegels" by W. E. Gouwe. Gift of Tele-Communications Services.

*"Stanley Gibbons Post Stamp Catalogue 1954-Parts I, III."

"Selection" by L. Miro. In French. Number 12, October 1953.

"Aero Philatelist Annals" Vol. 1, No. 1. Gift of The Aero Philatelists, Inc.

"The Bull's Eye." Published by Friends of Brazilian Philately. Gift of A. J. Hillel.

* Reviewed in this Number.

SCHEDULED MEETINGS

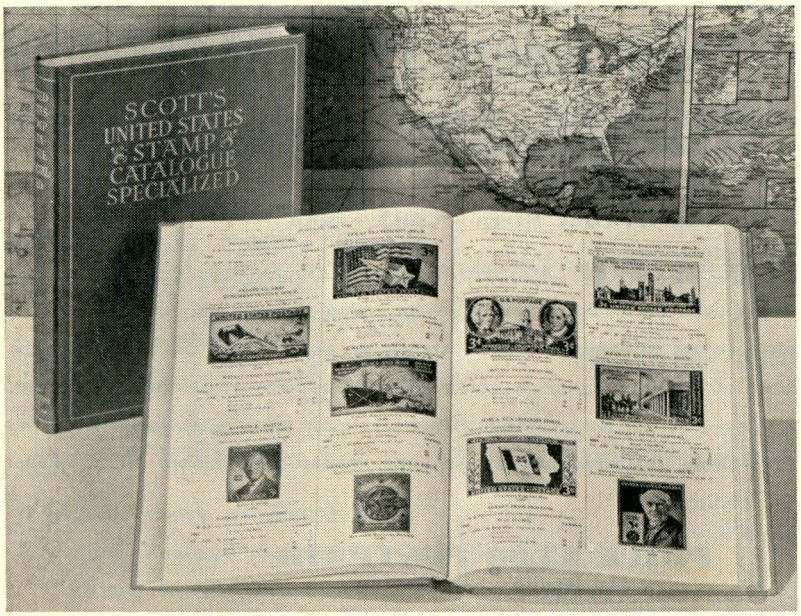
DECEMBER, 1953

December 2

"Balkan States"—Any member desiring to exhibit a portion of his collection is welcome to join in this program.

December 16

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