The Collectors Club

Philatelist

A Magazine devoted to Philatelic Study & Research

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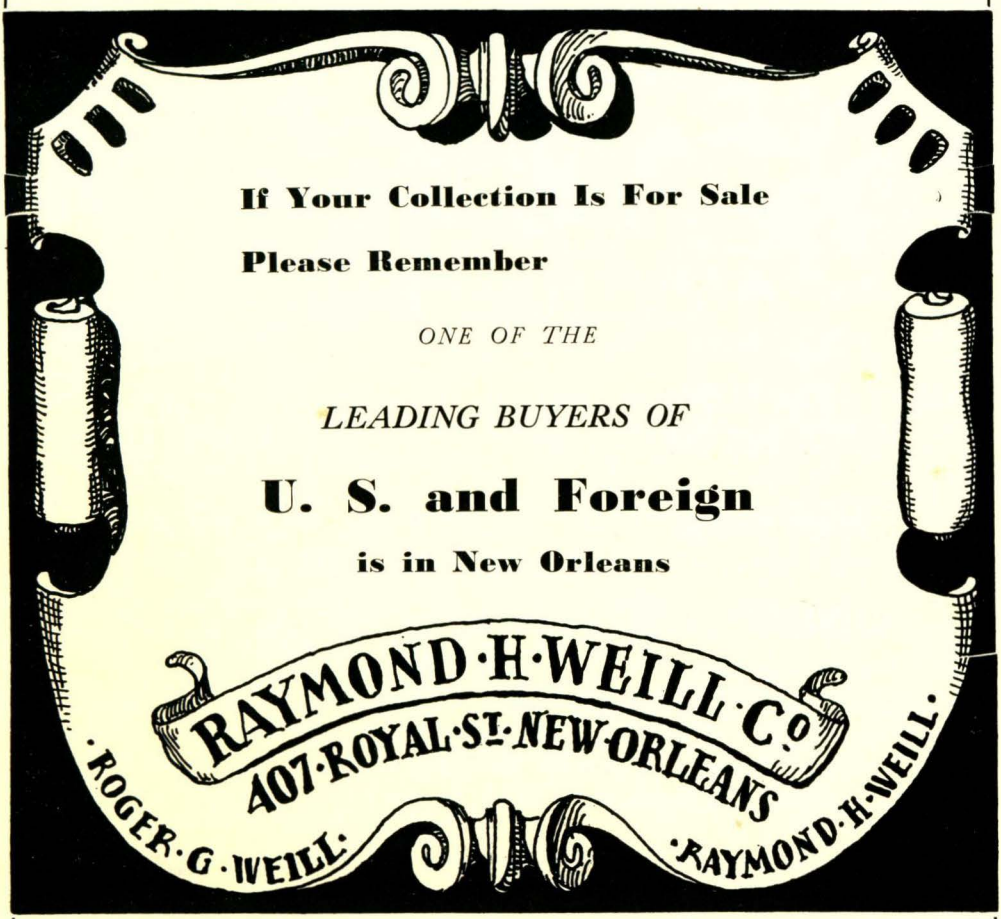
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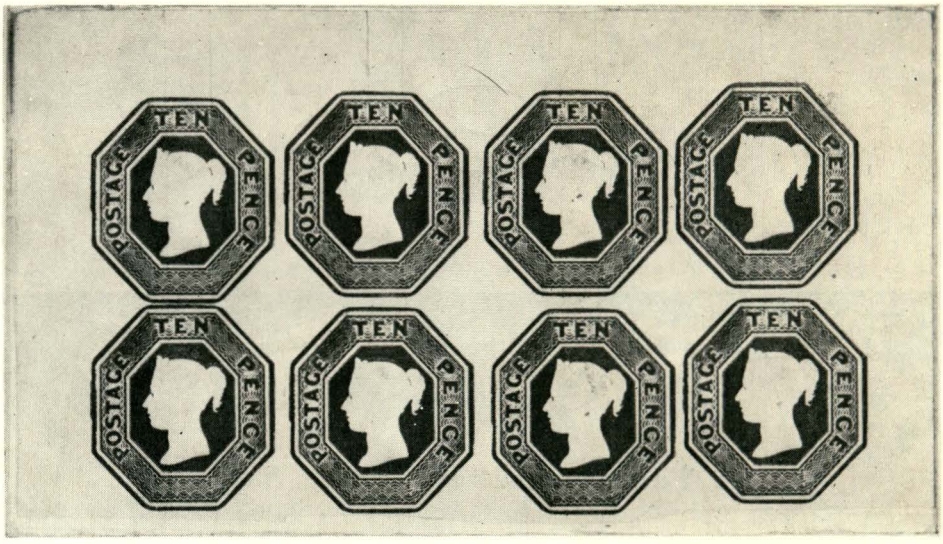
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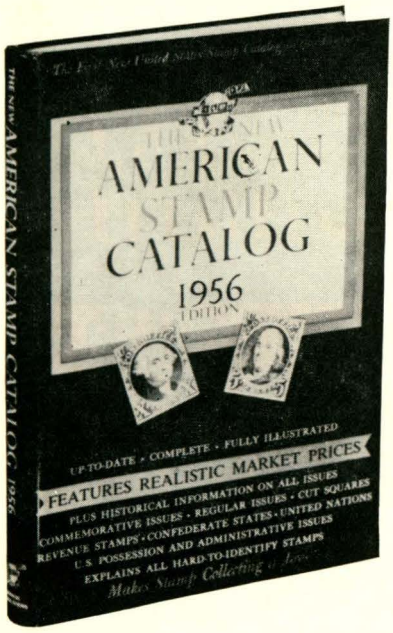
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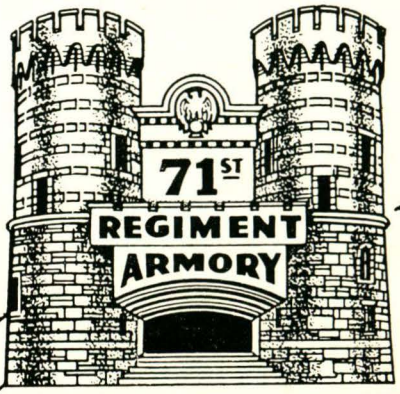
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The Collectors Club Philatelist

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September 1955 **Vol. XXXIV, No. 5**

Editorials

Way Beyond Estimate

The occasion arose last June to visit a leading University in the United States for an alumni reunion and graduation exercises. Our participation had been expected to be rather routine, being nothing more than one of the thousands of returning graduates, who would identify himself only with a button bearing his name and class year.

Shortly after our return, things began to happen which were totally unexpected. Among the alumni, the faculty, students and townspeople where this university is located, word had spread that the editor of this journal was present. From then on, well over a hundred people introduced themselves to us because they were stamp collectors. This was totally unanticipated.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST has a relatively limited circulation. Therefore, we thought that in most American localities, only a very few would know of the editor or of this journal. Instead it was found that educators, scientists, architects, doctors, lawyers, engineers, novelists, actors, musicians and people in other walks of life collected stamps and know of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

Our reaction was one less of personal satisfaction than a complete amazement of the stature of philately and how widespread its interest. No question about it, all of us seem to have an inferiority complex when it comes to stamp collecting. We picture ourselves as having an interest confined to only a very small portion of the American public. We are diffident about our interest in philately. We do not speak out about it as we do of our other activities. We are shy, fearing that we are considered eccentrics. Perhaps this attitude is an echo of older days when stamp collecting was misunderstood, and consequently ridiculed.

The popularity of philately must not be continued to be underrated, as we now seem to be doing. Nor should it be overrated as a pursuit for everyone. The important point to realize is the great appeal of stamp collecting. Philately is acknowledged for having a large following. No publicity promoters need be hired. Philately is a natural for our news mediums just as drama, motion pictures, photography or television. The proof of this is easy to find. Almost every newspaper of consequence in the United States has a weekly stamp column. This was not done at our request. A newspaper or magazine publisher realizes the popularity of stamp collecting. So he runs a regular column on stamp news for its circulation value. "Life" magazine with all the urging possible never would have issued its May, 1954 number about philately, if those in charge did not recognize the popular interest in stamp collecting. Every other well-known magazine during the past decade has run some sort of an article about stamp collecting. The editors sought us; we did not seek them. If an editor of a popular magazine holds a low opinion of philately, nothing can induce him to publish a feature about our hobby.

Every month a visitor from a national publication or a telephone call from a large daily newspaper comes into this building. They

seek advice on an article about philately. Radio and television people consult us. The ideas originate with those running mediums of public information. But no doubt there is many a philatelist, upon reading a feature like "Life's", believes that it materialized through pressure and persuasion from us. Actually that magazine wanted an article on philately. That is how it started.

So we conclude that philately is bigger and more respected than we think. Most of us tend to underestimate it. One personal experience showed that not only are there many interested in philately, but our achievements and writings are both known and recognized. Philately is on a higher plane today, both quantitatively and qualitatively than ever before. Can its followers begin to appreciate its stature in American life? They should.

Two Different Values

The editorial page of "The New York Times" has a regular feature called "Topics of the Times". Those who read this page of one of America's leading daily newspapers enjoy it because matters are so often discussed in a light-handed, whimsical manner, a sharp contrast to the heavy but erudite discussion of the daily international, national and local problems. A rather recent "Topic" was titled "Urge to Collect" We would like to quote the first portion as follows:

"The wish to accumulate material seems to be one of the more important drives in human existence. It starts in childhood with collections of pebbles, sea shells, marbles, tops, match covers, silver paper and anything else which comes the collector's way. Some of the collections are arranged in an orderly fashion and others are just accumulations carried in the pocket for the sake of filling empty space or perhaps as trading material. But, no matter what the item collected, almost everyone has at some time or other succumbed to the wish to collect. In most people the collecting urge is just a passing step in the process of growing up, and with others collecting becomes a hobby that gives meaning to the spare time hours when the day's work is done.

"As the collector grows older he is often beset with the problem of what to collect. He wants his collection to have meaning and if possible a value in both an economic and a cultural sense. Some collectors start saving stamps . . . . "

The balance of this editorial is omitted for two reasons. First of all, we are inclined to dispute the "Times' " writer upon his concepts of stamp collecting. And secondly, stamp collecting is treated as inferior to the collecting of literary materials simply because of a lack of understanding of the scope of philately.

But every one can gain by the repetition of this meanful sentence—"He wants his collection to have meaning and if possible a value in both an economic and a cultural sense".

Whether it is pleasant or unpleasant to admit it, too many in stamp collecting think only of an economic value. We previously expressed it as "not being able to distinguish between stamp values and prices."

Not to place the stamp dealers as a group under criticism, but many in the commercial element actually are walking encyclopedias upon stamp prices, while their philatelic knowledge is surprisingly thin. This is equally applicable to a number of collectors. But few amateurs spend the time with stamps that the dealers do. Obviously one, whose livelihood is stamp dealing, must concentrate mostly upon running a successful business. But one would think that a dealer with this experience would not only be expert upon his prices but would have knowledge about his merchandise. When discussing this with a very successful New York dealer, he replied that he could always hire people with philatelic knowledge for this purpose. This to us is a confession that this dealer has not the slightest interest in any cultural value to stamp collecting.

Examine for a moment or two, the quite common type of collector who, when speaking of his collection, says only that he owns so-and-so many stamps worth a specific amount of dollars. All such a person seeks is an economic value. We do not desire to deride those who only regard stamp collecting from a pure dollar and cents viewpoint. That is their way and they are free to remain content with it.

But those who see only *one* value to philately are, of course, obviously blinded to the second one, the cultural sense to collecting stamps. If one of our collections were sold tomorrow, it will yield us a stated number of dollars, perhaps a profit over the total purchases. The stamps in the collection sold are gone, and in their place one has money. But the hours of enjoyment and relaxation spent with that collection, the things learned from it, the friends all over the world made from it, always shall remain. This cultural sense is nothing to be bought or sold, but yet its true value can be far above any financial profit. Unfortunately too many seem uninterested or oblivious to this.

Speak For, Not Against

The present state of philately requires most of us to specialize. From time to time some consequences of this development have been analyzed because of various problems created for philately. There is no question but that specialization tends to narrow a collector causing him to concentrate completely upon one segment of philately.

This intenseness arising from specialization need not be criticized *per se*. But it is making the specialist too emotional about his own interests, and too intolerant of the other branches of stamp collecting.

Constant evidence of this is found where in his zeal, a collector, rather than extolling the attraction of his own specialty, will ridicule other branches. Of course, the collector of 19th century classics is sincere in his belief that this represents the cream of philately. But to emphasize his beliefs, he should not ridicule 20th century issues as nothing but pretty pictures. In turn, the collector of the modern to defend his specialty derides the 19th century specialist as "an ivory tower egghead" doing nothing but counting hairs on the head of a stamp's designs. Philately should stop such foolish tactics.

In advertising, the accepted practice is to praise one's product, no matter how exaggerated, up to the point of outright falsity. But never is a product advertised by knocking the competitor's. Nor is it permitted to allow one trade group to publicize its products at the expense of another's.

This same practice should be followed in philately. There is a great deal to recommend to collectors in fields like topicals or postal history. But confine all remarks to the attractions, and do not ridicule other philatelic specialties that also have great appeal. There is too much of this defensive ridicule going on today. The greatness of philately is the ease into which it has divided into so many different parts. If an intent collector believes that his specialty is superior, there is no harm with his beliefs as long as he doesn't start knocking the other branches. Then he creates disunity, harming himself as well as the specialty that he represents.

The 1955 A. F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award to August Dietz, Sr.

August Dietz, Sr. was born October 19, 1869, at Windecken in Hesse-Nassau, Germany. When his parents migrated to this country in 1871, he came along as a two-year old baby. Thus in all but accident of birth, he is completely American. The Dietz family settled in Richmond, Va. and have been residents of that city continuously, right up to the present.

Starting in stamp collecting at the age of ten or eleven years, August Dietz came into the hobby through seeing a teacher in the school he attended showing stamps and giving historical talks. He remembers a cover postmarked "Jerusalem" as intriguing him specially at this period. So around 1880 he was making the usual stuck-down collection of the period, even to shearing the perforations off his stamps!

In the mid-1880's he was apprenticed to a firm of printers which handled all three major processes—lithography, letterpress work and engraving. He thus came to know at first hand the processes used in making stamps. To this day he likes to speak of himself as "the oldest apprentice in America; the only fellow who doesn't know it all." The men under whom he served his apprenticeship were in part those who had actually engraved, lithographed and printed stamps for the Confederacy. Thus it was natural that his philatelic interests should be primarily in Confederate States of America issues.



August Dietz Sr.

When the Virginia Philatelic Society was started in 1896, Mr. Dietz was in the group. The next year, 1897, he began publishing his first stamp magazine, the *Virginia Philatelist*. From the start, he contributed articles on Confederate stamps. This paper was continued for five annual volumes. In 1899 acquisition of the Hiram E. Deats collection of Confederates and all the accompanying correspondence, data, and other material placed August Dietz in the position of being able to carry through to completion the needed philatelic studies.

In 1900 he founded the Dietz Printing Company, which rapidly became known as the South's finest printing house. His own personal skill as a designer of layouts, advertising, and even type faces, contributed to this success. In fact, he contributed the United States chapter for the great 500-Year Anniversary volume of the Gutenberg Society, by invitation.

The Dietz Printing Co. is a family enterprise. Mr. Dietz's son, August Dietz Jr. (also a stamp collector) was his partner in business until his death, November 12, 1954, at the age of 52. Now his grandson, August Dietz III, is operating the business with the recent assistance of another grandson, Charles M. Dietz. Looking far into the future to carry on the Dietz printing and philatelic traditions is a great-grandson, August Dietz IV (aged 5), who already is being rubbed with printer's ink and taught the fascination of stamp collecting.

Not his standing as a printer, but that as a philatelist, is the phase of August Dietz's long life which the Collectors Club honors by this present award. In so doing we recognize his continuing contributions to our field since the days of his receiving the *Lindenberg Medal* in 1938 and the *Eidsness Award* in 1941. Indeed, what he has brought to us since those days would possibly entitle him to the *1955 A. F. Lichtenstein Award* if all of his earlier work were entirely overlooked.

August Dietz's philatelic magazine articles are too numerous for us even to mention. Not only did they appear in his own magazines:

The Southern Philatelist (1924-28)
The New Southern Philatelist (1929-1936)
Stamp and Cover Collecting (1933-1936)
Stamp and Cover Collectors' Review (1931-1938)

but in almost every stamp journal of any consequence. As early as 1925 he is listed in the Cumulative Index of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST as an author.

His two great works are the courts of last resort, for correctness of information as well as completeness of covers, on Confederate stamps. One is "The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America", published in 1929. The other is the "Dietz Confederate States Catalog and Handbook". This, which began as a pocket volume in its

earliest editions, has steadily grown in scope. As this biography is written, Mr. Dietz is close to completion of the manuscript of a new edition, adding in much new information and checking carefully every statement for accuracy.

Many of us have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Dietz's beautiful Confederate material at various stamp exhibitions. It was conspicuous, in a strong Confederate section, and took high award at Cipex 1947.

Beyond the strictly Confederate field, Mr. Dietz has been much consulted, always advantageously, by those concerned with problems involving experience and detailed knowledge of the various printing processes. Probably he is the only man now active among us, who can bring from his own knowledge information out of all three major ways of making stamps, and assess the bearing of a lithographic point on one in line-engraving, or a letterpress matter as it affects either other process. His many years of help to other collectors, based on this ability, aid in making him the best qualified man for our award in 1955.

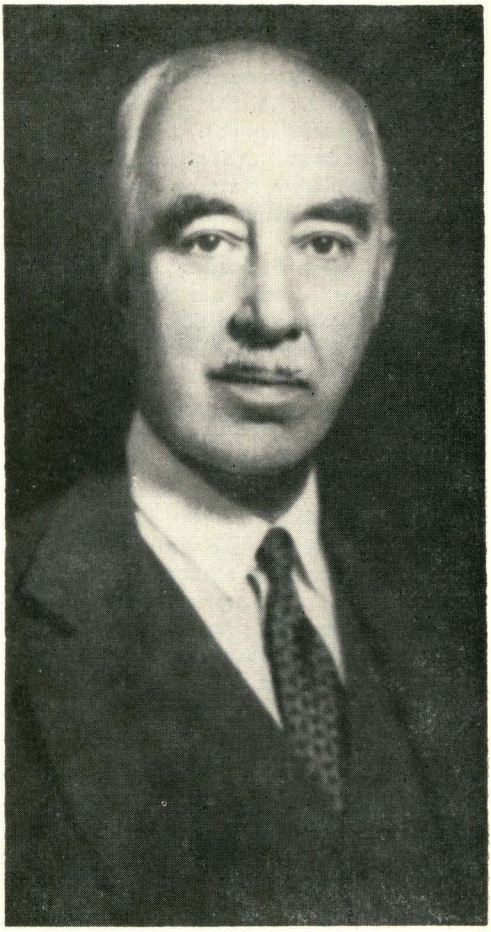
Of some slight interest is the fact that, though 86 years young, Mr. Dietz not only spends half of each day at his business, but never misses any of the Wednesday night meetings, every week in the year, of the current stamp club in Richmond. Likewise, he is always at meetings of the Confederate Stamp Alliance. Many of us of the Collectors Club remember with pleasure his share as judge on the 1952 Exspa show in New York.

In short, August Dietz Sr. is indeed the stamp man best qualified for *the 1955 Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award.* We rejoice that he is still with us and hope we may celebrate his 100th birthday philatelically with him. (*S. G. R.*)

Oscar R. Lichtenstein (1878-1955)

A Memorial Tribute

It has been a recent custom of this magazine to pay tribute to the memory of one of our valued members who has passed away, not through the usual printed obituary that highlights mostly vital statistics, but instead by telling of our departed member as a collector and of his services to the progress of philately.



Oscar R. Lichtenstein, 1878-1955

Oscar R. Lichtenstein was member number 37 of the Collectors Club, signifying an association with this institution for 50 years. Most all must admit that the name Lichtenstein is about the most famous in American philately. This is due in a great part to the well-known services to philately and outstanding collections formed by the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein, who possessed those inherent qualities that make one a leader. Many have wondered about the blood relationship between Alfred and Oscar Lichtenstein. Were they brothers? No, they were first cousins,

but their respective marriages forged a far closer tie because they married sisters.

The contrast between these two gentlemen was remarkable. Alfred was forceful, outspoken and world famous. Oscar was quiet, shy and retiring. Alfred sought to have American Philately placed on a high, scholarly plane. He sought philatelic knowledge and study as of prime essence. His interest centered almost exclusively on the rarer classic stamps. Oscar was the collector, the space filler, and his collections were the modern stamps like air mails and British Colonials after the Victorian period.

Consequently from almost the time of the formation of this Club until Alfred's death in 1947, Oscar functioned mostly an active member. He attended meetings regularly. He would exhibit parts of his collections upon request but never would speak on them, always requesting that a more informed authority describe his material to the audience. He willingly lent his complete support to the Collectors Club without urging.

It was not until 1951, that Oscar R. Lichtenstein served this Club in an official capacity upon his selection as a Governor. In 1953 he was chosen as one of the three Trustees of this Club. The records show a faithful and competent performance of all duties entailed in these two positions of responsibility. He regarded these not as positions of glory but those that required work and sound judgment. Few have served this Club better.

The casual acquaintance may have been deceived by the manner of Oscar R. Lichtenstein. Because of his unobtrusive, shy manner, some failed to observe the wisdom and vitality of spirit beneath a quiet exterior. Those who knew him from longer acquaintance, recognized a thorough gentleman; a loyal, trusting friend; a man of broad financial experience; a person with fine taste and finally one possessing a remarkable trait of never speaking or thinking ill of anyone. His dignity was admirable, but his manner was always democratic. When occasion demanded labor with some Club event like an exhibition, Oscar R. Lichtenstein often was there with his coat removed to work until the job was finished late at night. This writer firmly believes that neither he nor any member of this Club ever heard Oscar Lichtenstein utter one word of complaint.

And his personality was evidenced with his stamp collections. They bespoke the man. He had built a collection of air mail stamps starting about 25 years ago that in 1947 earned the top honor at our CIPEX. He possessed one of the two known copies of the world's rarest air mail stamps, the "Black" Honduras. Many of his stamps were illustrated in the May 1954 number of "Life" magazine. Whenever his stamps were useful for illustrative or study purposes, the request for loan was met at once. There was never a necessity for strong or multiple urgings. There were no conditions to be met. And prompt delivery was generally by Mr. Oscar Lichtenstein in person.

His method of mounting his stamps also bespoke the man. First came the albums with printed pages. He had filled every space. But also he possessed many stamps and varieties thereof for which no printed spaces were provided. Then Mr. Lichtenstein used blank pages, typing thereon the essential information. He could have afforded to hire another to do his pages. But no, Oscar sat by his typewriter and painstakingly did his own typing.

Just reflect a moment on how a stamp collection manifests its owner. Mr. Lichtenstein had the urge and the means to collect a specialty as completely as possible. But he had no desire to embellish his coveted possessions with art work or fancy lettering of any sort. Here was evidence of the true stamp lover, who respected his hobby so as to have the stamps speak for themselves.

Without urging but depending upon a memory of many pleasant events, this writer could go on for pages relating anecdotes showing why Oscar R. Lichtenstein was one of the most beloved members of the Collectors Club. Facts could be recorded that, because of the man, would seem to read as unending extolments. It is regretted that more may not be written because of practical requirements. But we know that every reader, who knew Oscar R. Lichtenstein, has his own wonderful memories of this respected stamp collector, and that everyone who knew him, could only pay tribute to his memory in the most laudatory manner. (*H. M. G.*)

VICTORIA

The Big Story Of A Little Stamp. The History Of The 5/- "Laureated" From 1867 To 1912

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



Introduction

Since this is the writer's first appearance as a contributor in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, perhaps a few introductory remarks, in a wide perspective, may not be out of place.

At the moment the number of serious collectors of Victoria—in the whole of the Americas—could be numbered on one hand, perhaps only on two fingers of that hand. It therefore requires some courage on the part of the Editorial staff, as well as some temerity on the writer's, to place any study of the stamps of this State before American readers. But at least one can say this. Victoria offers, in every issue, from the "Half-Lengths" to the last issues of 1901-12, a series of varied and fascinating fields, posing innumerable problems (largely due to the fact that all plates and all printings—with *three* exceptions—were made locally) for any student in the field of pure philately. Nor does it lack anything in the field of Postal History where, after a pre-stamp period which fairly smells of our early pioneering efforts, it offers, over the years 1852 to 1870 or thereabouts, "the literally incredible" days of the "gold rushes"—the biggest, with South Africa's, in the history of that very deceptive metal. Further, from the 1850's on to the '90's, one can spell out the whole of the history of sea-communication between the Colony (I have to admit that was then our status!) and the Mother-Country—and a long, varied and unfailingly interesting history it is.

This present essay is, however, a study in pure philately. Like the truth, philately is, of course, seldom pure and never simple. But you will know what I mean. And when I say—after studying it, and collecting all the issues of Victoria with considerable intensity, for some 30 years, that—philatelically speaking—Victoria is one of the really big student countries, I do not think there will be many prepared to deny that fact. For the student of lithographs, for instance, there are the "Half-Length" Issues, the 2d. "Queen-on-Thrones", the 1/- Octagonal and the "Stamp

Duty" Lithographs of 1879. For the student of the Line-Engraved, there is little, save the 1d. and 6d. "Queen-on-Throne", for which the plates were prepared and the stamps printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. But for the student of *surface-printed* stamps (and there *are* too few students) Victoria provides a veritable paradise, particularly in respect of its hand-engraved "Woodblocks" and its almost innumerable electrotypes. In respect to the latter we find, as we pass from 1854 to 1912, almost every conceivable technique and development in this process duly reflected in stamps. Other countries one thinks of which are somewhat comparable are Denmark, France, Norway and Queensland. But, in the writer's view, it is only in the stamps of Norway that one encounters anything like the variety of techniques (and constant plate varieties reflecting those techniques) that one finds in Victoria. Such countries, by that very variety, repel certain classes of collector who do not like anything "difficult", but they do offer tremendous compensations for the real student.

It is, in fact, my considered view that in the "Beaded Oval" and "Laureated" Issues of 1860 on Victoria provided the world with the most interesting of all surface-printed issues, anywhere, from any point of view. This is not a personal preference. They were one of my first specialized interests. They still remain equally interesting to me today, when the knowledge of them has at last approached the stage which warrants a book. Years ago, in the very late 1920's and early '30's (how the stamp world has altered since then!) I contributed some articles on the "Laureates" to the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain".* These included a short treatment of the 5/- value, 1867-81. That study, although it included discoveries of major interest, was necessarily somewhat embryonic—by reason of a paucity of material. The passing years have permitted, it must be admitted very gradually, the acquisition of sufficient additional material to write, very nearly, the finis of the story. In stamps, fortunately, as in everything else, there is seldom a finish. It only adds to the attractiveness of a stamp story if one can indicate that there are some remaining holes to be filled in. At any rate the story has been taken as far as I am able, and it is now presented to you in the not too pious hope that you will agree that I have not indulged in any vain boast in respect of the interest of this issue.

All the issues of this particular design will be covered, as follows:—

Part I: The issues of 1867-81.
Part II: The issues of 1881-84.
Part III: The issues of 1901-12.

PART I: THE ISSUES OF 1867-80

Some twenty summers (and winters) ago I wrote an article for the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" detailing the discoveries I had made in this stamp up to that date. This appeared in the number of March 1933, at pps. 47-54. I then described these stamps as "very interesting". Over twenty years, later, having gradually acquired a great deal more material, and carried the study practically to completion, I am inclined to think "interesting" is a modest term. Certain of the techniques which are now proved to have been employed can, in fact, be fairly described as "incredible".

The best way, perhaps, to present a somewhat tortuous story is to set down, in chronological order, what has now been proved *WAS* done, and then to demonstrate the proofs of the respective propositions. Here is the story:—

I. *First* printing of the 5/- *blue-on-yellow:* 1200 stamps: Issued Dec. 1867. From the die engraved by Grosse—this, of course, incorporated the whole design—5 moulds were struck, and electros grown (termed by me "A", "B", "C", "D", "E") from them. These electros, clamped in a *vertical strip of five,* formed the printing "plate", 240 pulls from which constituted the printing of 1200. They were issued in little sheets of 25 (5 x 5) and to produce 4 such sheets the *whole* of the full sheet of watermarked paper supplied (including the full top margin, page number and the full bottom margin) was required, being di-

* Frequently throughout this study reference to this will be in its abbreviated style "P.J.G.B."

vided into four quarters before printing. The printing results, for reasons we shall discuss later, were poor. This led to a modification of the technique employed.

II. *Second* printing of the 5/- *blue on-yellow:* 2000 stamps: first delivered into stock in Feb. 1868 and issued shortly after that date. For this printing the 5 electros referred to under I above were *discarded.* 5 *new* moulds were stamped from the die and 5 electros (termed by me 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) grown from them. Following mounting and backing these were, as in I, clamped together in a *vertical* strip. In this case, however, the vertical strip was *not* used as a printing "plate", but as a *"master",* via which other moulds were stamped (and other electros produced). Five of these vertical electros of a 5 impressions were clamped together, making a printing plate of 25 (5 x 5) subjects. 80 pulls from this plate gave the total printing of 2000 stamps.

The discovery that this rare stamp, of which only 3200 in all were printed, came, so to speak, from *two* distinct "plates", is perhaps, the most unexpected result encountered by me in a long philatelic experience.

III. Printings in *red and blue:* 1869-80. What occurred here, fantastic as it also might appear at first sight, can only be appreciated by realizing (once again) that there was (at this time) only the *one* die embracing the *whole* design and that, once a *two* color stamp had been decided upon (and assuming it was not practicable to prepare *two* new dies), an intricate technique was required to produce the *two* printing plates necessarily involved. What happened was this:

(a) *"Frame" Plate* (for *blue* portion): Three of the *five* vertical electros used for the second printing were taken. On each of the 15 impressions those portions of the design which were now required to print in *red,* viz. the Crown, the words "VICTORIA" (at top) and "FIVE SHILLINGS" (at bottom) respectively were *cut away.* This provided 15 subjects for the "blue" plate which, however, was to consist not of 15 but of 25 subjects (5 x 5). Moulds for *two more* vertical electros (10 subjects) were stamped, electros duly grown and mounted, and so on, and then subjected to the same cutting-away process. To produce these two electros either the original "master" employed to produce the II printing plate (which could have been retained in reserve) was used to stamp two further moulds *or* one of the fourth or fifth electros employed for the second printing form (and still intact) was called into use as a master. The die could *not* have been resorted to again since the *same* five types occurring in the second form printing (and those types only) are *also* found in the third. Had the die been used again we would encounter additional types. As to which means was employed is perhaps merely of academic interest, although I shall have something more to say later on this question.

(b) *"Crown, name and value" plate* (for *red* portion): To produce this either the original "master" or the fourth or fifth vertical electro referred to above (and probably after it had been put to the use indicated under (a)) was taken and this time, on each of the five impressions, the *frame* portion was removed by *cutting away,* leaving the Crown, "VICTORIA" and "FIVE SHILLINGS" standing. This vertical row of 5 "cut-outs" then served as a "master" in its turn to stamp moulds, via which the electros for printing were produced. Five of these made up the printing plate of 25 (5 x 5).

(c) Before printing it is certain that the frame plate (at least) was *sawn* into 25 *individual* units (which was *not* the case with the second printing forme). This was probably done on the "block" of 5 electros stacked together on a table because, in the sheets, the Types (1 to 5 inclusive) *all* occupy the horizontal row that their position on the "master" would lead us to expect. *Inside* the horizontal rows there were several alterations in the positions of units probably as the result of adjustments made necessary while the whole was being clamped (with a screw) into a forme.

Here some of the *same* constant "secondary" frame flaws occupy different positions in the sheets from the II and III printings respectively. This fact by itself could be satisfactorily accounted for by as-

suming that one or others of the three separate vertical (unsawn) 5 impression electros common to Plates II and III occupied different positions in the forme in each printing (which they undoubtedly did). But it does not account for the further cases met where the same "secondary" (frame) flaw is found in *vertical* combination with one of *two* other "secondary" (frame) flaws in the stamp below or above, according as to whether the pair in question is from the II or the III printings. This latter fact can only be explained as above.

(d) Both formes of 25 were used for all printings between March 1868 and 1880 inclusive. All indications are that these two formes were *never* unclamped or re-set, all varieties occupying the *same* position in the sheet from the first printing of the bi-colors to the last (six printings in all).

The Research: Technical Angles. 5/- Blue-on-yellow.

The proof as to there being two printings from *two* distinct "plates".

When I wrote my 1933 Article I possessed 3 copies of the Blue on yellow stamp and I was able to inspect another 6 in the collections of friends. Over the years, realizing the incompleteness of this little picture (it is still, in fact, a little incomplete) I gathered together another 35 copies. Some three years ago, when my friend Dr. R. N. Wawn decided to dispose of his Victoria collection (renowned for its "Half-Lengths"), I purchased that portion which contained the "Laureated" head types, including the 5/-'s. I have now some 70 copies of this rare stamp. This may seem to be "boasting" of the first water, but I think it will be agreed after a perusal of this monograph that without this quantity of material, it would have been impossible to achieve the interesting and extensive new results that are here presented. In addition to this material I had also acquired photographs of the items in the Royal and other collections, the former by the courtesy of the late Sir Edward Bacon.

In my 1933 article I indicated that I had found the *same* 5 sets of "primary" flaws in the blue-on-yellow as were to be found (to 1881) in the blue and reds. Further than that I had not gone, save that I *had* been able to show, in one or two cases, that certain constant "secondary" flaws in the frame-plate were to be found in *both* the blue on yellow and the blue and red stamps.

The additions acquired afterwards (they arrived, of course, mostly in 'singles') soon made one fact very clear. There *were* stamps *other* than the five types mentioned. In all, of the 70 blue-on-yellows, 44 belonged to the 5 types noted in 1933, and all the *others* (26 in number) to *another* 5 Types. I shall, for purposes of discussion, call these latter the "I" items (which, as we shall see in due course, was precisely what they were).

Further careful comparison of the characteristics of these two sets of items convinced me that they belonged to *two* separate printings, and were, therefore, wholly *exclusive* of one another.

The Archives had already informed us (see p. 52 of my previous article) that the deliveries into stock of this stamp were as follows:—

December, 1867	1,200
February, 1868	2,000
Total	3,200

It now appears that these were two distinct printings, and, as already stated, from two distinct plates.

The various reasons which were conclusive in establishing the complete individuality of the "I" items will now be discussed:

(i) The five "I" types had no flaws in common with the five types found in *both* the monocolored and bi-colored stamps and, of course, they are *not* found on the latter. Nor was I able to find any "secondary" varieties whereby to distinguish any one copy of the same "I" type from any other copy.

(ii) *All* stamps of the "I" printing appeared to show deep edging along *both* left and right sides. In the "II" printing and the later bi-colors this deep edging is only met around the four *sides* of the sheet: viz: along the top of the top row, bottom of the bottom row and the left and right sides of those stamps down the left and right sides of the sheet respectively.

(iii) In certain cases I found copies of the *same* "I" type showing "left" and "right" line watermarks respectively.

(iv) The stamps met under "I" are almost invariably *wider* (from perforation to perforation) than those met in the "II" and later printings. I could not discern *any sign of the adjacent stamp* in a left or right margin as I could in the "II" printings. At that stage (about 18 months ago) the only multiples I had, or had seen, were three pairs of the "II" printing. I had not seen or heard then of any multiples of the "I" printing.

(v) In the "I" printing, of the 26 copies seen, 7 were printed on the *wrong* side of the paper. This means (a) that the unsurfaced side carried the impression, which is relatively coarse and (b) that the watermark is *reversed* and shows V not like this, but with the single stroke first, looking through the front of the stamp. I have seen no *reversed* watermark varieties in the "II" printing.

(vi) Whereas the impression of the "II" printing is relatively constant—and good—the impression of the "I" printing *varies* considerably, the inking (particularly of the deep edged portions) sometimes being heavy indeed.

(vii) Two of *the earliest* dated copies "I" possessed, viz: 4.3.68 and 4.4.68 respectively *both* belonged to the "I" printing. The earliest I possessed from the "II" printing was 31.3.68 and twelve other dated copies showed dates between May and November 1868.

(viii) The proportions in which I found the "I" and "II" items correspond roughly to the proportions of the two deliveries into stock of 1200 and 2000, i.e: 3: 5.

From all these facts the following *certain inferences* emerged:—

1. The "I" items constituted the *first* printing of 1200 in December 1867.
2. The printing media used for "I" must have been a *single vertical strip* (see considerations (ii) and (iii) above) of *five separate electros,* each possessing its *characteristic flaws.*
3. The evidence in relation to the *reversed* watermark stamps—which is very interesting—pointed to (but was not conclusive on) the fact that the full sheet of watermarked paper (120 watermarks) was cut into quarters. And each quarter passed 5 times (per medium of a hand press) over the inked vertical row of five electros, giving a sheet of 25 stamps, although it only consisted of the *same* 5 items, *printed* 5 times.

Let us now look at this intriguing side-issue, that of the *reversed* watermarks met in this printing. I discussed these on p. 52 in the article of 1933. But further material (added, perhaps, to rather more maturity on the writer's part) have given a rather different, but nevertheless clearer picture of this aspect.

These reversed watermarks were purposive; that is to say, they were *deliberate* and not accidental, and owed their being to the following circumstances.

It was necessary, for this first printing, to use the *whole* of each quarter sheet upon which to print the sheets of 25. This meant that:

(a) in respect of the stamps printed from the *upper* quarters the stamps in the *top* row did *not* show the *V* over Crown watermark, but *did* show either the marginal 'top line' watermark under a couple of letters of the *marginal* watermark VICTORIA POSTAGE in double-lined capitals, or only the letters themselves. The same applied to the stamps in the *lower* row of sheets printed from the lower two quarters since along the base of the full sheet of 120 watermarks ran a similar marginal watermark to that found along the top. This is confirmed by the occurrence of Type 1(A) with top marginal watermark and of Type 5 ("E") with base marginal watermark. The presence of these letters as watermarks on Victorian stamps of *normal* size is *most unusual* since the dandy rolls were constructed so that the main watermark pattern (e.g. the V over Crown) sufficed for the normal sized printing plate. In relation to the other values however, the 5/- was so different that we expect it to be associated with *unusual* circumstances of all kinds.

(b) It was necessary, in relation to the top right quarters cut from the complete sheet, to *include* the *sheet number* which was stamped in black (on the front) in the north-east corner of each sheet. This paper was supplied in bound books of 500 sheets each, each numbered in the top right corner as described. The first printing of the 5/- corresponded with the first use of the "canary" *V* over Crown paper which had arrived from England in July 1867.

In my view, to *avoid the sheet number appearing on the face of a stamp,* each top right quarter of the complete sheet was deliberately printed on the *reversed* side so that the black sheet number appeared on the back, and not on the front of the stamp. If this theory be correct, there would have been 300 stamps (i.e. 12 sheets) printed with reversed watermark and 900 stamps (i.e. 36 sheets) printed with normal watermark.

In this connection (as mentioned in the 1933 article) I possess a copy of type 1 ("A") with a large figure "3" (i.e. the sheet number) printed in black on the back. My friend, Mr. J. H. Dunn of Melbourne, tells me that many years ago he saw a copy with the number "1" similarly printed on the back. My copy, of course, shows the watermark *reversed* and a left side "line" watermark proving that the stamp was No. 1 in the sheet ((one)). If any reader knows of the existence of other numbers on the back—theoretically Nos. 1 to 12 did so appear—I should be glad indeed to hear from them.

It will be of interest here to mention that, although the whole sheet of 120 watermarks was likewise divided into four for the II printing, and for all the printings from 1868 to 1880 in red and blue, the sheets of these latter printings (especially the II printing) were of *smaller* size. So it was possible, by carefully watching the register of the sheet in the press, to avoid printing over the page number. That this was still a danger, however, is shown by a copy of the 1877 printing in my collection (it is, of course, No. 5 in the sheet) which shows the first two figures of the page number, i.e. the figures "62" across its face at top right (Fig. 1).

Apart from the examples found in the "I" printing, I have only met *one* solitary example of a *reversed* watermark, in the 1869 printing, in all the printings to 1880 inclusive. Such "reversed" watermark varieties are known in most values but are *rare*. In certain cases they probably owe their incidence to a sheet or sheets being bound into the book the wrong way, and consequently being taken out that way by the printer. They are of most decided interest, in more ways than one. Any reader wishing to explore this subject is referred to some notes of mine in "Philately from Australia" for June, 1952, at p. 47.

Which now brings me to the "corpus delicti" of this part of the piece. While the inferences drawn from the evidence were, I believed, unarguable, the "I" material then seen consisted wholly of *singles*. It was, in fact, *barely* possible theoretically (though greatly against the weight of evidence) that this "I" printing was produced in vertical strips of 5 stamps, and not in sheets of 25 (5 x 5). What was wanted was the discovery of a *multiple* piece, if indeed such a piece existed.



Fig. 1. Stamps showing sheet numbers. The two items at the left show the front and back of the same stamp, a No. 1 in the sheet from the first printing, the watermark being **reversed.** The item at the right is No. 5 in the sheet from the 1879 printing, watermark **normal.**

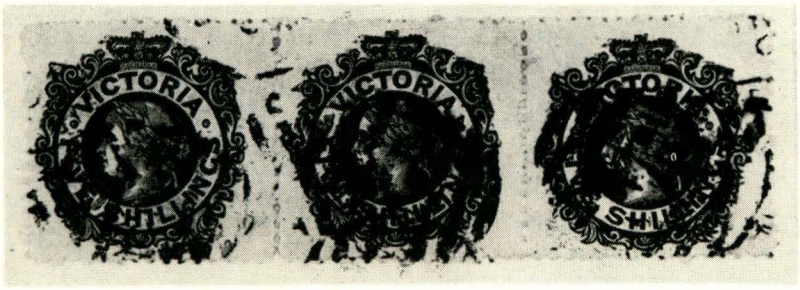


Fig. 2. First printing of 1867. The Caspary strip of three, all "B".

It was here that the United States came to my aid. My good friend Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs was able, through the much appreciated courtesy of the late Mr. A. H. Caspary, to have photographs taken of certain Victoria material in Mr. Caspary's collection.* Much of this was valuable to me in other researches. But as far as this 5/- stamp was concerned, it contained a key piece indeed—to wit, *a horizontal strip of three,* all Type "B", of the "I" printing. This piece, I believe, came from the Horsley collection. It was the same strip of three as I already had a record of its having been sold at a London auction over thirty years ago.

The characteristics of the three items in the strip were identical. The "deep edging" previously referred to is obvious in each of the three stamps (Fig. 2).

Here, therefore, was the confirmation of my theory, viz: the use of the *one* vertical row of 5, printed a number of times, on the quarter sheet of watermarked paper. It would be interesting, but unprofitable, to speculate here on the possibility of *other multiple* "I" items turning up. I regard it as extremely unlikely.

5/- 1867-8: Archival References. The proof of the size of the sheets.

The writer's first discovery in 1930, viz: of the *second* five types and their occurrence in *both* mono- and bi-colors resulted solely from a study of such of the stamps as were then available to him. He later referred to Mr. Rundell's extracts which were published in the "Australian Stamp Journal" for 1937. He found, in the first place, that although there was no reference there either to the *size of the mono-colored sheets* or to *the number of moulds originally stamped,* viz: five, there *was* a quite unambiguous reference to the *cutting-up* of the electros preliminary to the first printing in two colors.

An account and analysis of Mr. Rundell's *own complete manuscript* (in the writer's possession) follows. The late Mr. Rundell may not have been a student of pure philately, as we understand it today, but he was a careful and, in the main, accurate historian who bequeathed a real treasure-house to those who followed him. His mistakes—they were not so many—lay when he essayed, on an insufficient philatelic knowledge, to draw inferences. In this case of the 5/-, he did not make that mistake. He simply extracted and recorded. We have already referred to portion of that record—the first part—at the beginning of his Section.

In his own manuscript, actually, *were* the proofs of the size of the mono-colored sheets of both printings. But somehow he seems to have *missed* them because he made no reference whatever to this subject in the *published* material.

Mr. Rundell, in respect of the period to 1868, had access to *two* sets of books. The first (we shall call it "A") was headed:—

> "Ledger. Printer in A/c with P. O. Department. Printed stamps Account. By *sheets* of stamps delivered to stock."

Here, under each value, were set out, in chronological order, the dates of delivery, followed by *the number of sheets.*

* Since this manuscript was written just a few months before Mr. Caspary's passing, it was fortunate that this could have been accomplished. *(The Editor).*

The second book ("B") was the "Postage Stamp Stock Book". Here were recorded similar details. But in *this* case it was the *total number of stamps* delivered into stock and *not* the number of sheets. Here are the details given, from both books, of the December 1867 printing:—

"A"		*"B"*	
24.12.67	10	24.12.67	250
27.12.67	16	27.12.67	400
30.12.67	22	30.12.67	550
	48		1200

One does not have to be a higher mathematician to see that these figures *prove* that the first printing was in *sheets of 25*. I know from my researches that the printing medium consisted of 5 types in a *vertical* row, so that this row must have been printed five times to give each sheet. These figures confirm what one had guessed. Although there was always the possibility of a sheet of 15 (3 x 5) or 20 (4 x 5)—both these figures are divisible into 1200, but *not* into 250, 400 or 550. The other figures giving the actual *number* of sheets delivered put the matter beyond argument.

Likewise in respect of the *second* printing of February, 1868. Here there was only one entry in each book, as follows:—

"A"		*"B"*	
4.2.68	80	4.2.68	2000

Here again the evidence of the *two* books proves beyond all question that the *second* printing (from Plate 2) was also in *sheets of 25*. The other evidence proves that the plate was one of 5 x 5 subjects. Here the real evidence in the forme of stamps suggested a sheet of 25 but the material was not sufficient to wholely exclude the possibility of a sheet of 20, some of the flaws being of rather a minute nature.

The only explanation of Mr. Rundell missing these facts relating to the *first* and *second* printings seems to be that he only looked at the "B" record when preparing the material for publication.

The next item—it is an isolated one and was quoted by Mr. Rundell *without* comment —*has* great significance for us. It records that Messrs. Leverett and Trantum were paid for "8 days work in cutting electros for 5/- stamps at 21/- — £8.8.0, supplied on 28.2.68."

The firm referred to was a well known firm of Engravers in Melbourne, who for many years held the contract for supplying the Victorian Post Office with "stamps (i. e. obliterators and other postmarks) and seals". The cutting *must* have involved the electros used for the second printing which we have seen was delivered into stock on 4.2.68. As to the "cutting" involved this has already been discussed. The *time taken* is sufficient evidence of the *difficulty* of the task (since probably not more than 25 designs had to be "cut") as well, probably, of the *care* that was taken—a care well evidenced by the rather minor nature of most of the flaws (found particularly in the *blue* portion of the bi-colors) which resulted from the cutting.

On 7.4.68—and the Stock Book ("B") recorded that these were in *red and blue*—a further 5000 were delivered into stock—the number 200 being duly recorded, opposite the same date, in the "A" record.

The next printing was in 1869. For this period Mr. Rundell located a third book, a "Printer's Manufacture Book", covering the years 1869-1877 inclusive. This showed that on four successive days (April 19-22 inclusive) 350, 350, 400, 700 sheets (a total of 1800 were *printed,* all in *"blue ink"*—further that on four *later days* (April 23 and 26-28 inclusive) 200, 400, 650, 550 sheets (a total of 1800) were *printed,* all in *"red ink"*. The 45,000 stamps so printed were delivered (i.e. after perforation) into stock (in four lots of 250, 350, 500 and 700 sheets respectively) between 30.4.69 and 8.5.69 The comment inserted in the "Manufacture Book" after these 1869 entries was "Printed from 25 dies on sheets of 30 watermarks. Value £6.5.0 per sheet". Note that the above entries mean that, for the 1869 printing (and therefore almost certainly for the 1868 printing) the red portion was printed *after* the blue. Therefore (where there was any *overlapping* due to the lack of exact register of the two colors) the red was *over* the blue.

For the *next* printing in 1877, as a result of the employment of *another type of printing press,* we shall see that *half* the sheets received the *blue* portion first and the *other*

half, the *red* first, which means that we meet the same number of cases of blue *over* red as of red *over* blue. This state of affairs was true also of the later printings (1879 and 1880) from the same forme of 25. All this is proved from entries in the "Manufacture Book" which tells us that on the 30th April 1877, 240 sheets were printed "from the Imperial Press in blue and red ink with *both* formes on the Press at *one* time".

Mr. Rundell also tells us that the Printer made an additional note, in relation to this 1877 printing, as follows:—

> "Both formes of 25 imperfect (i.e. incomplete—JRWP) dies each in use at the same time on one press—Each movement of the indicator producing at *one* pull of the press *25 impressions in blue, and 25 impressions in red ink.* The 240 sheets printed (as above) of 30 watermarks each sheet, amounting to 7200 watermarks, equals 30 sheets of 240 watermarks, total 7200.
> The above sheets of 30 watermarks produced 25 stamps each, total 6000 stamps, thus 25 x 240 equals 6000."
> These 6000 stamps were delivered into stock on 3.5.77.

There is no doubt that the *later* printings from the formes of 25 were produced in the *same* way as the printing of 1877, although we have no "Manufacture Book" available for reference in those cases. The dates of delivery into stock and the totals (in sheets and stamps) so delivered of the *last* three printings were as follows:—

	"A"	*"B"*
8.4.78	240	6,000
17.3.79	239	5,975 *
13.4.80	240	6,000

*(i. e. one sheet destroyed)

THE I. PRINTING (DEC. 1867): THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIRST FIVE TYPES

"A" (Type 1) Shows:

(a) a marked break in the top of the second larger scroll ornament to the *right* of the top of the Crown;
(b) a dent under and just in from the right end of the large leaf vertically under the second "I" of "SHILLINGS";
(c) Cut into (i.e. thinned) right half of base of horizontal scroll at base center.

"B" (Type 2 or 3) Shows:

(a) ornament in the top middle of the Crown cut into and flattened at its north-east;
(b) in less heavily inked copies there is a white flaw (more or less horizontal) in the outside of the scroll ornament under the level of the "N" of "SHILLINGS", also a weakness in the outside of both scrolls at middle right. There are also certain other constant colored flaws, e.g. spots on face, which show up in the more heavily inked copies.

"C" (Type 3 or 4) Shows:

(a) outer triangular ornament between two scrolls over "IA" blunted at top and has no "point";
(b) cut into outer portion of scroll ornament under "E";
(c) on most copies, a dot of color to immediate left of Crown, at its center. This is associated with a flawed top left portion of the Crown, giving it a somewhat pinched appearance.

"D" (Type 2 or 4) Shows:

(a) a clear break in the top of the second (larger) scroll to the *left* of the top of the Crown, i.e.: vertically over the first "I" of "VICTORIA".
(b) extra color on tip of Crown at N. E. corner.

"E" Type 5. Shows:

(a) top line of Crown noticeably prolonged to left (normally this does not just protrude, but here it *continues* to left);
(b) extra color on top of Crown at N. E. This is further to the left than a somewhat similar patch in "B".

I. PRINTING: THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE VERTICAL STRIP OF 5.

One might think that the reconstruction of a vertical strip of these five types should pre-

sent no difficulty whatever. But, apart from the Caspary strip (which is a horizontal one and does not assist in the solution of *this* problem) *no* multiples are known to me.

It *has* been possible, however, to locate the *top* and *bottom* positions (i.e. Nos. 1 and 5) *definitely,* and also to prove a vertical pair of *two* of the *remaining* three types, so that it will be seen that the complete solution of this problem needs but the addition of one slender thread of evidence.

I have called the five types of the I printing "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E".

"A" This was clearly the *top* unit (and therefore No. 1). I have two copies showing the watermark 'RIA' *over* line *over* portion of the 'V' and all copies show a 'deep edge' around the *top* of the design. Six copies have been examined, of which two had the watermark *reversed.*

"B" Here I have examined six copies and have photographs of six others (including the Caspary strip). One of my copies shows sufficient of the top of the Crown on the stamp *beneath* to identify the unit *below* "B"—without any question—as "C". Since "D" is the *bottom* unit of the five it will be seen that it only requires the finding of *any* vertical combination, other than "B" over "C", to complete the plating of this vertical strip of 5.

"C" Here I have examined four copies and have a photograph of another. It is, as just noted, the type under "B".

"D" Here I have examined one copy and have photographs of three others. It is either the type under "A" or the type under "C".

"E" Here I have examined three copies, two of which show the lower part of the V over Crown watermark *over* a line *over* portions of letters (forming part of the marginal watermark at base of sheet). "E" is therefore the bottom of the 5 types, i.e. No. 5.

Summing up it is certain that "A" is No. 1 and "E" No. 5 in the vertical row; "B" is either No. 2 or 3, "C" either No. 3 or 4 and "D" either No. 2 or 4.

5/-: PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SECOND 5 TYPES.

Found (1) in the 5/- blue-on-yellow, second printing of February, 1868, and (2) in the *blue* portion of the printings of the 5/- red and blue, 1868-1880.

TYPE 1:

(1) Shows: (a) a much shorter top to the Crown (in the middle) than is normally the case; (b) a break in the lower portion of the lower of the two outer triangular projections under left center.

(2) Shows the (a) characteristic above, but in this case as part of the *red* portion of the stamp. The *blue* portion of the stamp shows the (b) characteristic above.

TYPE 2: Described as "a" in original "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" article.

(1) Shows (a) a distinct break in the left hand portion of the leaf third up at right from the central ornament at base; (b) a diagonal white hair-line going through the top of the ornament immediately on top of leaves at lower right—is under the right of the "N" of "SHILLINGS"; (c) double outlines to leaf at top right center and to top of two ornaments at right center, these being almost certainly the result of "double-striking".

(2) The *blue* portion shows characteristics (a), (b) and (c) noted under (1) above.

TYPE 3: Described as "b" in original "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" article.

(1) Shows (a) the left portion of the left hand leaf of the three leaves immediately to left of Crown *straight* and not curved; (b) broken top right corner of top central ornament in Crown; (c) the top of the curved white scroll

over the "V" is dented slightly at right, whereas its curve should be circular; (d) on clearly printed copies traces of an extra outline to ornaments at center base, this again being almost certainly due to "double-striking".

TYPE 3: Described as "b" in my original article.

(2) The *blue* portion shows the (a), (c) and (d) characteristics noted under (1) and the *red* the (b) characteristic which on occasion is obscured by the inking.

TYPE 4: Described as "c" in my original article.

(1) Shows (a) a marked break in the third leaf up at left from base center; (b) a colored excrescence on the left side of the outer triangular projection over the "V". This projection is a little shorter on Type 5 than it is on the other types.

(2) The *blue* portion shows the (a) and (b) characteristics noted under (1) above.

TYPE 5: The most "normal" of the 5 types and best eliminated by first isolating Types 1 to 4.

(1) All clearly printed copies show (a) a colored excrescence on the outside of the first circular ornament up at right from base center; (b) extra color inside right edge of ornament at top center of Crown; (c) a dot of color on white in top middle of neck; (d) a little diagonal spike of color to immediate left of base of small ornament at top center of Crown.

(2) The *blue* portion shows characteristics (a) and (c) noted under (1) above and the *red* portion characteristics (b) and (d) which on occasion become obscured by the inking.

RED PRIMARY CHARACTERISTICS.

Here the inking is generally heavy and *only* Type 1 is clearly recognizable. This type shows the *same* short middle top portion of the Crown already described as being found on Type 1 of the *blue-on-yellow*.

See also (b) characteristic described under Type 3 and (b) and (d) characteristics described under Type 4.

THE PLATING OF THE 1868-80 PRINTINGS.

(i) The printing in blue-on-yellow of February, 1868.

While it has been possible to complete the reconstruction of the bi-colored printings the complete reconstruction of the sheet of the second printing of the blue-on-yellows is not likely, for the following reasons:—

(i) *Multiples* are of exceptional rarity. I only know of *three* such pieces, two vertical pairs and one horizontal pair. These will be described in due course.

(ii) It must be remembered that the frame (blue) units used for the bi-colored printings had been produced by cutting away the Crown and the words "VICTORIA" and "FIVE SHILLINGS" from the same unit used for the second blue-on-yellow printing. It therefore follows that taking any one unit into consideration that unit (i.e. blue) in the bi-colored printings shows *two* sets of flaws, viz. the *original* flaws (which it shares with the blue-on-yellow printing in question) and the *subsequent* flaws, created during the cutting away process (which are *not,* of course, found in the blue-on-yellows). Frequently it is the subsequent flaws which are the most prominent. Therefore it is often a very difficult matter to definitely identify a blue-on-yellow stamp from the printing in question as being the same unit as that found in such and such a position in the sheet in the bi-colored printings of 1868-80.

However, the identification of the same units as found in *both* mono- and bi-colors (and noted also in the Plating Tabulation) has now been accurately effected though it involved in certain cases, a prolonged and tedious scrutiny.

In certain other cases, so far not identified with any frame unit in the bi-colors, it is just possible (though unlikely) that the unit *was* used in both sets of printings.

The plating indications found for the blue-on-yellow II printing are set out below, type by type—the numbers examined being noted in the tabulation following later.

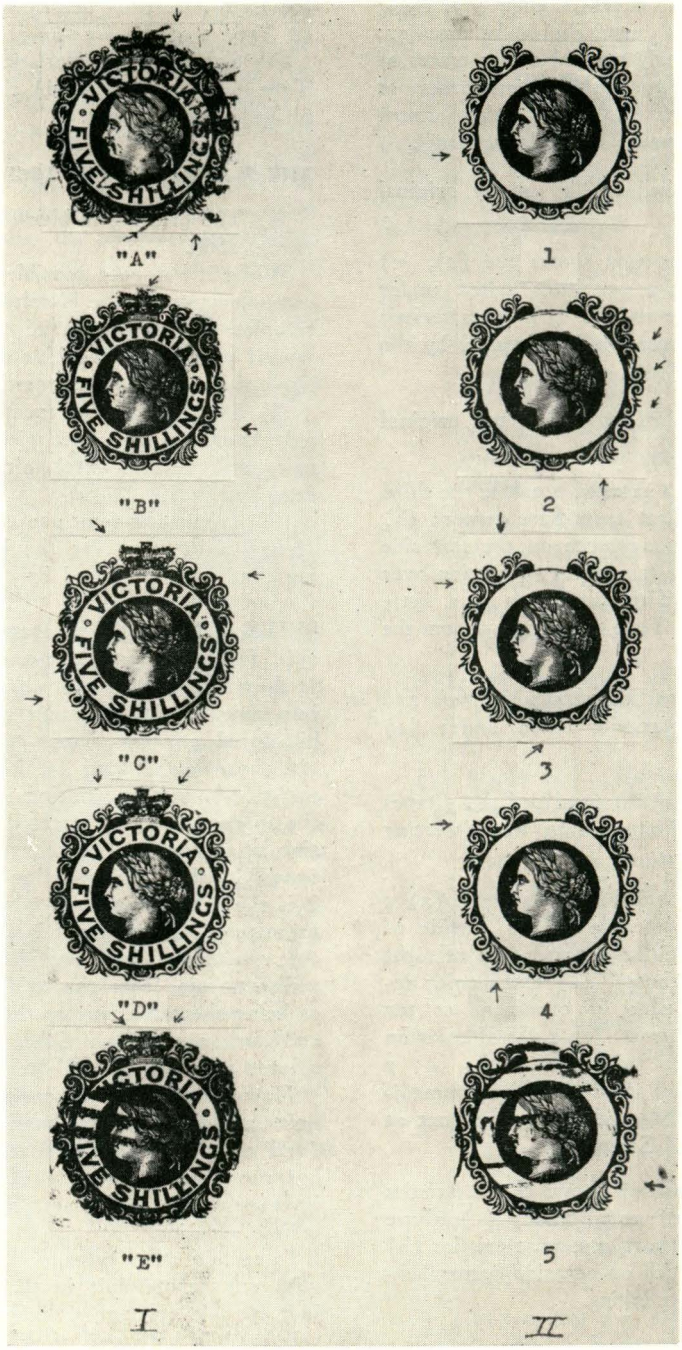


Fig. 3. Enlargements illustrating the characteristics of the five electros used for the 1867 printing (I) and of the vertical "master" of five electros used to build up the form for the Feb. 1868 printing and for the **frame** portion used for the printings from April 1868 to 1880 (II).

Type 1. Here the same units as occupied positions 3, 4 and 5 in the bi-colored sheet have been identified. The same unit, further, occupied position 5 in *both* mono- and bi-colored printings as is proved by the "deep edging" down the *right* side of all copies examined. I have a vertical pair in which 1(5) is the top stamp and 2(10) the lower stamp. I have also found two *other* units, one however only being a photograph (which *appears* to be of No. 1 in the sheet).

Type 2. Here the same units as occupied positions 7, 8 and 10 in the bi-colored sheets have been identified. The same unit, further, occupied position 10 in *both* mono- and bi-colored printings as is proved by the "deep edging" found down the right side of all copies examined and the pair noted above. I also have a photograph of a horizontal pair in which the right hand stamp is 2(10) (i.e. the same item as is found in the vertical pair) but the left stamp is an item not identifiable by me with a bi-colored unit. It is certainly not 7 or 8, nor do I think it can be 9. Two units other than 7, 8 or 10 have also been found, one of these (4 copies seen) showing a white patch in the middle of the left portion of the "O" of "VICTORIA". These latter all show "deep edging" down the left side so that this unit *must* be No. 6 in the sheet.

Type 3. Here the same units as occupied positions 13, 14 and 15 in the bi-colored sheets have been identified. The same unit further occupied position 15 in both mono- and bi-colored printings as is proved by the "deep edging" down the right hand side of all copies examined. *Two* more units (other than the three noted) have also been found. One of these is from the *left* of the sheet and is over the same 4 unit as occupied position 16 in the bi-colored sheets. It is just possible that this 3 unit *is* the same unit as is found in the same position (11) in the bi-colored printings. But I can't be sure of this one way or the other.

Type 4. Here the same units as occupied positions 16, 19 and 20 in the bi-colored sheets have been identified. Further, as the "deep edging" found down the left and right sides respectively of these two items shows, the same units occupied positions 16 and 20 in both printings, as is also proved (in the case of position 16) by the vertical pair already referred to under Type 3. *Two* additional units (i.e. other than the three referred to) have been found.



Fig. 4. Vertical pair (10 over 15) from the 1869 printing showing the blue "nail" marks used to insure correct "register" of the bi-colored printings of 1868-80.

Type 5. Here the same units as occupied positions 22, 23 and 24 in the bi-colored sheets have been identified. And one other variety found in addition, which (from the "deep edging" found down its left side) was unquestionably No. 21 in the sheet.

In the result 24 of the 25 items in the sheet in the II mono-colored printing have been found but only 9 sheet positions, viz. Nos. 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20 and 21 have been fixed with certainty. Further "deep edging" or marginal "line" watermark indications should establish position 25 when found, but that seems about as far as we shall ever get without the assistance of further multiple pieces. This lack of completeness is annoying to a student, but not of any particular importance since sufficient information has been acquired in time to give the main picture.

Except in the case of the variety noted under Type 2 the constant flaws found on those items so far not identified with items

found in the bi-colored printings are of a samewhat minute nature. So there is no point in attempting to describe them here.

The Bi-Colored Printings of 1868-80.

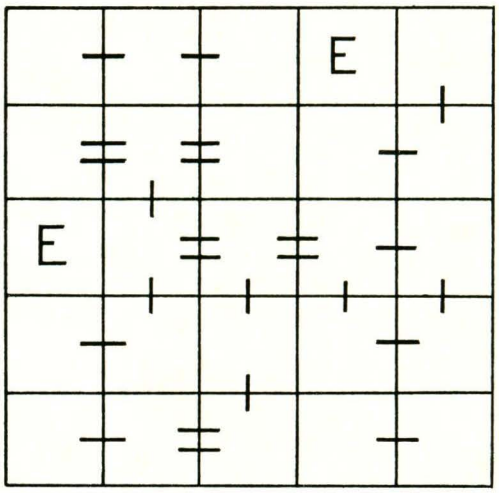
The plating here was finally completed, after some 20 years of searching (and hoping), in 1953. The plating material available, the greater part of which is in the writer's collection, consists of 12 horizontal pairs, 4 vertical pairs, 2 irregular blocks of three and one remarkable block of six (1)—Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 over 17, 18 in the sheet. Certain of this material was pieced together from singles (once in pairs and later severed) found together in the same purchase. In such cases postmark, perforation and watermark of course "fitted" exactly.

Small "Nail" Marks Found in the Left and Right Margins of the Bi-Colors.

I have a photograph of a pair 2(10) over 3(15) (Fig. 4). Here, to the S.E. of 10 (and N.E. of 15) is one small circular blue "nail" mark and, to the S.E. of 15 (i.e. N.E. of 20) is another similar mark. I have, myself, single copies of these items showing these same marks, also single copies of Nos. 6, 11, and 16, showing two corresponding marks in the *left* margin, the first two described being, of course, in the *right* margin.

To date I have not encountered any such markings in the mono-color II printing. They were almost certainly markings intended to assist in obtaining a *correct register,* the *blue* portion of the design being in the *first* two printings that printed *first.*

5/- blue and red (first plate) 1868-1880
Diagram showing 'tying' pieces which have made it possible to complete the reconstruction of the sheet of 25.



The strokes above indicate a tying pair (or strip). Two strokes denote two such items.
'E' denotes items not represented in multiples but definitely proved by elimination.

PLATING THE 5/- BLUE AND RED, 1868-80.

An analysis and plating description of the 25 positions in the sheet. Those frame-plate items found *also* in the second printing of the blue-on-yellow stamps, (though not perhaps in the same position in the sheet), are indicated by an asterisk (*)

Type	*Sheet Pos.*		*Flaws*	*Comments*
1	1	*BLUE:*	(i) Small nick in edge of circle color over and between 'OR' of 'VICTORIA.'	Not described in "P. J. G. B."* article. Examined 12 copies in blue and red.
			(ii) Slight nick in outside of top left of scroll ornament over right of 'V' of 'VICTORIA' (not very obvious in 1868 printing);	Seen in 1868 and 1877 printings with 'top line' watermark.
			(iii) A slight swelling in edge of circle color under 'F' of 'FIVE'.	
		RED:	(i) Shortened left limb of 'H' of 'SHILLINGS' at base ;	
			(ii) 'F' swollen at lower left.	
	2	*BLUE:*	(i) Two breaks (with a swelling between) in circle edge under and to left of 'S' of 'SHILLINGS';	Noted as (i) in 'P. J. G. B.' article.
			(ii) In 1868 printings shows white weaknesses on color, particularly around left edge and, depending on inking, may also show various color spots (in middle of forehead, cheek, etc.) These spots show up, greatly accentuated, in the 1878 printing.	Examined 16 copies in blue and red. Two copies seen (in bi-colors) with marginal letters wmk. 'OST' and 'STA' respectively.
		RED:	Outline of Crown missing at S. E. corner.	
	*3	*BLUE:*	(i) A white flaw running through middle of ear into hair at back which breaks the continuity of the normal color inside the ear. In the blue on yellow this only shows as color on the right subsequent printings;	Noted as (iv) in 'P. J. G. B.' article. 2 copies in blue on yellow, 10 copies on blue and red examined. Five copies seen (in bi-colors) with marginal letters wmk. 'TA', 'TAG' and 'AG' respectively.
1	*3	*BLUE:*	(ii) Top scroll of ornament under 'IN' shows in 1868 and 1869 printings three 'fuzzy' little projections jutting out from its lower half. These are barely perceptible in the 1877 printing and have disappeared altogether in middle of the ear.	2 copies in blue on yellow 10 copies in blue and red examined.

Type	*Sheet Pos.*		*Flaws*	*Comments*
		(iii)	A shallow swelling, about 1 mm. long, in circle edge under first 'S'.	
		RED:	In *last* printing, only, shows only the top horizontal line left of the ornament in the top center of the crown missing.	
	*4	*BLUE:*	(i) A white swelling (on white) on middle of top of scroll over 'VI';	Noted as (ii) in 'P. J. G. B.' article.
			(ii) A white spot just inside color at circle edge at left, opposite and just under tip of nose (where there is heavy inking, this flaw is not visible);	Examined 5 copies in blue on yellow, 14 in blue and red. Seen in 1868 printings with 'top line' wmk.
			(iii) A shallow nick in circle edge over 'RI', very slightly to the left of center in the ornament over the nick.	Seen (in bi-colors) with marginal watermark 'E'. Also 'A' (of 'VICTORIA').
		RED:	Left half of top of first 'S' of 'SHILLINGS' is flattened.	
	*5	*BLUE:*	(i) A marked break in middle of top of scroll ornament over 'VI';	Noted as (iii) in 'P. J. G. B.' article.
			(ii) two small diagonal hair-lines, close together, in color over head, under 'RI' (not in yellow). The latter flaw is not found in the blue-on-yellow.	Examined 4 copies in blue on yellow, 12 in blue and red.
		RED:	In the 1868 printings there is a colored stop between 'R' and 'I', at middle.	Seen with top right corner line (⌝) wmk. in 1879 printing, and with figures 62 (i.e. two left hand figures of sheet number) printed on top right of stamp.
2	6	*BLUE:*	(i) shows a nick in top of solid color under 'F' of 'FIVE', on a level with the eye-brow;	Noted as (iv) in 'P. J. G. B.' article.
			(ii) In more heavily printed copies of the 1868/69 printings shows a small color patch in lower left portion of loop under 'V' of 'FIVE';	Examined 16 copies in blue and red. Seen in 1868, 1877 and 1879 printings with 'top line' wmk.
			(iii) a dot of color (1868-9 printings only) in base of white over 'VE' (opposite middle of neck).	
		RED:	Top of left side of 'V' is lower than top of right side of same letter.	

Type	*Sheet Pos.*		*Flaws*	*Comments*
	*7	*BLUE:*	(i) A series of nicks in edge of color under 'FIVE S', under 'FI' (two upper being just above middle), 'V', 'E', and right of first 'S' respectively;	Noted as (i) in 'P. J. G. B.' article.
			(ii) Point of outer triangular ornament over 'A' is blunted;	Examined 1 copy in blue on yellow, 12 in blue and red.
			(iii) A mottled patch on top of chignon at back of head.	
		RED:	In 1868-9 printings there are color patches between the 'A' and the period on the right of the second 'S' etc. respectively.	
	*8	*BLUE:*	*Practically normal* and best established by elimination.	Noted as (v) in 'P. J. G. B.' article.
			(i) Clearly printed copies of the 1868/9 printings show a short, almost vertical, hair-line outside the forehead and nose (this *also* appears in the printings on yellow) but this is almost inevitably inked out in the more heavily inked printings.	Examined 3 copies in blue on yellow, 8 in blue and red.
		RED:	Left stroke of 'H' is shorter (at top) than right, and inclines slightly to right.	

(TO BE CONCLUDED IN THE NEXT NUMBER)

J. W. R. PURVES (James Richard William Purves or "Bill" by his nickname) has a world-wide reputation as not only perhaps the outstanding philatelic authority in Australia, but one of this generation's great philatelic scholars. He is, as he himself admits, a "pure" philatelist. He is one of the few philatelic scientists living today. His inquisitive mind into the production and preparation of stamps is to be admired. No doubt many consequently picture Mr. Purves of the usual serious mien, the professorial type with his nose constantly in books. Let us describe him to disprove this by showing the diversification of his many interests, philatelic and otherwise.

J. W. R. Purves is an athletic-looking gentleman in his early fifties. He resides in Melbourne, Australia. By profession he is a lawyer, being a senior partner in the firm of Purves & Purves established in 1847 (a memorable year date for United States philatelists). He is a crack golfer. In his younger days, he was handicapped at 2. The writing of the above erudite manuscript was interrupted by his attendance at the Australia-United States Davis Cup Tennis Championship in December, 1954. He is, as most Australians, a sports fiend, both as a participant and spectator. Also he enjoys music. Just as in philately, his taste prefers the classics, opera and light opera. Mrs. Purves does not collect stamps nor do his two young daughters, aged 11 and 9. They believe one philatelist in a family is enough.

His ancestors settled in Melbourne in 1838, one year after it was founded. His education and successful legal background has molded him into a practiced public speaker. And "Bill" Purves is known for his sense of humor, a trait often lacking in even the less mature collector.

Yet in philately, Mr. Purves represents the school of serious research and study, as the few who digested his first COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST article will attest. His philatelic record of accomplishments and activities are many and great. He started collecting as a boy of 7 and has been at it for 45 years.

Perhaps his greatest philatelic honor came in 1954 when he earned the *Earl of Crawford Medal* of The Royal Philatelic Society, London for his book on "The Half-Lengths of Victoria". In 1938 he was awarded The Royal Philatelic Society's coveted *Tapling Medal.* He was elected *a Fellow* of The Royal Philatelic Society, London back in 1927 and a few years later was entered upon *the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists.*

Mr. Purves served as a Judge at what were perhaps the two leading International Stamp Exhibitions in the last decade or so; CIPEX (New York) in 1947 and the London Postage Stamp Centenary in 1950.

In his own country of Australia, Mr. Purves has given generously of his time and labor for the cause of philately. Currently he is leading a drive for the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria to have its own building similar to the Collectors Club and The Royal Philatelic Society, London. Under his able leadership, it will be successful. He has served the leading philatelic organizations in Australia in many offices from President down over the past two decades.

His writings have appeared in Australian periodicals and in other high standard philatelic journals all over the world. His collections have won top honors in innumerable International Philatelic Exhibitions. So many articles were published and awards were gained that even an incomplete Purves listing would require too much space.

Before concluding with this author's brief biography, a few other thoughts may be added. This journal has over its almost 35 year span published very little about the stamps of Australia or that region of the world. Secondly, a prolific author like Mr. Purves had written mostly for British and Australian stamp publications. It was the desire of your editor and his staff to be able finally to publish an authoritative study on the stamps of Australia, as well as trying to entice a top philatelist of the international standing of J. W. R. Purves to become a contributor to THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. Therefore it is a matter of both pride and satisfaction to have accomplished both goals. (*The Editor*).

BOOK REVIEWS

The Postage Stamps of Armenia, Part II, The Unframed HP Monograms, by S. D. Tchilinghirian and P. T. Ashford. Published in 1955 by the British Society of Russian Philately, 20, Bayham Rd., Knowle, Bristol, 4, England. 44 pages including 3 pages of illustrations and 8 pages of tables. Price 7/6d.

The reviewer wishes to call attention to his comments upon the first part of this work appearing on page 176 of Vol. XXXIII of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. The general comments regarding the excellence of the work, the authors' background and the fascination of the study apply equally to this second part of a monumental work of philatelic writing.

It is most heartening to the critic to find that his suggestions are heeded. In addition to the general remarks contained in the review of the first part of this study, your reviewer was called upon by the authors to present a detailed critique of the book with a view to guiding them in the preparation of future sections. This was done in the interest of contributing to the spread of philatelic knowledge. I quote now from a letter dated June 3, 1955, from Mr. Tchilinghirian:— "When perusing it, you will find that we have done our very best to abide by the valuable recommendations of your letter of June 12th last *(1954)*. Same as with Part I, there were cases where the cost problem proved a handicap that could not be overcome (as in the case of the size of type, which we had to keep to 8 point) but the bulk of your suggestions were practicable, and I hope you will agree that they have been followed." They were!

(Continued on Page 264.)

POLAND

Number One

By V. RACHMANOFF

Russia started to use postage stamps on January 1/12, 1858*), the imperforate 10 k. brown and blue. A few months later, perforated stamps of 10 k., 20 k. and 30 k. were introduced. These stamps all had the watermark "1", "2" or "3" respectively. But a new printing, issued later in 1858, was on paper without watermark and perforated 12½ instead of 15.

The postal service in the Kingdom of Poland at that time was in the hands of the Russian Postal Department. Therefore all these stamps were also used in Poland. The Russian stamped envelopes from the time they were introduced in 1848 also served in Poland. Such postage stamps and stamped envelopes can be distinguished by the cancellation only.

On August 20/September 1, 1858, the autonomy of Poland was extended. As one of the steps which would lead to a more independent status, the supervision and direction of the postal service in Poland was put into the hands of the Governor and of the Council of State of Poland. Soon afterwards, the newly established Polish Postal Administration decided to issue separate Polish postage stamps and stamped envelopes, to replace the Russian stamps and stamped envelopes, then in use. The decree, published in Circular No. 13/1859 of the Polish Postal Administration, dated December 2/14, 1859, contains the following information concerning the issuance of postage stamps:

"In accordance with the transfer of the Postal Administration of the Kingdom of Poland to the direction of His Highness, the Governor-Duke and the Council of State of the Kingdom on Aug. 20/Sept. 1, 1858, the Postal Administration has contacted the State Commission for Receipts and Finances concerning the issuance of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for single letters, which should replace those which up to now were provided by the Russian Postal Department.

"The Commission now has informed the Postal Department that such stamps and envelopes, which show the coat of arms of the Kingdom, are ready.

"After receipt of the new postage stamps and stamped envelopes from the State Commission for Receipts and Finances, the Postal Administration will supply without delay the main post office in Warsaw as well as the post offices and postal agencies in the Kingdom, with the instruction to issue them on Dec. 20, 1859/Jan. 1, 1860. At the same time, the stocks of Russian stamps and envelopes should be returned to the Postal Department.

"Due to the fact that the public may have on hand some quantities of Russian postage stamps and stamped envelopes, purchased previously at the post offices and postal agencies, a period of three months is allowed for using up these postage stamps and envelopes. They will be demonetized on March 20/April 1, 1860, which will be announced in the newspapers. The Postal Administration herewith gives notice of these changes to the main post office at Warsaw as well as to the post offices and postal agencies, instructing them to inform in due time the public, especially military personnel, of the contents of this decree. After March 19/31, 1860, no letters franked with Russian stamps or in Russian stamped envelopes should be accepted.

* All dates in this article are given in both the Gregorian calendar, which was used in Poland, and the Julian calendar, which was twelve days late and used in Russia. The postal decrees usually give both dates.

The subordinated postal agencies should be supplied by the Warsaw main post office and the post offices with the necessary quantities of new postage stamps and stamped envelopes and return the supplies of Russian stamps and envelopes to the main cashiers office . . . .

"The main post office at Warsaw as well as the post offices and postal agencies are advised that the new postage stamps and stamped envelopes should be used for letters up to one loth**) weight only. For heavier letters, as many stamps as the letter weighs in loths, should be affixed . . .

The Postal Administrator: Masson
The Chief of Office: Karpinski"

The introduction of separate postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the Kingdom of Poland by the Governor and the Council of State of the Kingdom was, after two and half months, somewhat belatedly, confirmed by the St. Petersburg Postal Administration, with a circular No. 55 of March 4/16, 1860. As reason for the introduction of separate stamps it was stated that it facilitated the accounting of the postal receipts in the Kingdom. The stamps differed from the Russian stamps by the colors and by the Polish inscription. The main stress was placed upon the provision that the new stamps were valid only in the Kingdom and that letters, franked with Polish stamps and posted in other parts of the Russian Empire were considered unpaid and were not to be forwarded.

The Design

The design of the postage stamps was an almost complete copy of the first postage stamps of Russia. The differences were in the insertion of the Polish eagle in the shield instead of the Russian eagle and in the inscriptions. They are in cyrillic letters "10 KOPE." at left and "SA LOT" at right between the oval with the eagle and the coat of arms and "ZA LOT KOP. 10" in Polish below the coat of arms. The value indication "10" is repeated in all four corners. Blue for the frame, red for the center and the underprint were chosen as colors. It seems to have been the original intention that the underprint should cover all of the design except the oval with the eagle. But later it was decided that the whole coat of arms should remain free of the underprint. In the definite design, the underprint covers only the frame outside the coat of arms. Originally, it must also have been intended to use embossing for the eagle in the center, as was done for the Russian stamps, but this was eventually abandoned and plain typography was used for design and underprint. The arms clearly show the original intention, especially in the Polish eagle, the crown above the shield and the wings of the Russian eagle. Furthermore, the design of the frame originally had an oval frame around the center oval with the eagle. But because the center oval, which was printed together with the underprint, already had an oval frame, in this way it would have had two oval frames, one in red and one in blue. This was corrected only on the clichés, by removing the oval frame from the clichés of the frames, which will be discussed when considering the printing material.

A drawing of the design of the postage stamps and of the envelope stamps was found in the St. Petersburg archives; later they came into private possession. The designer of these drawings, which obviously were used by the engraver as models, remains unknown.

Of original proofs, only two are known, both from the die of the frame only. One is in black on gray paper, which was pasted on a small piece of paper, inscribed in Polish by manuscript "Print from the original die for postage stamps, delivered to the Commission for Finances of the Kingdom of Poland and engraved by Henryk Majer, engraver of the Polish Bank". The second proof is a print in black on thin white paper. Both proofs were in the collection of the late Agathon Fabergé.

The Printing Material

After the issuance of separate postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the Kingdom of Poland had been definitely sanctioned by the Governor, the Postal Administration asked the State Commission for Receipts and Finances to supply the printing material. The Commission entrusted Henryk Majer, engraver of the Polish Bank, with the task of

** One loth is equivalent to about ½ oz.

making the dies. He cut the die for the frame, as well as for the center oval and the guilloche underprint in steel.

All printing material for Polish postage stamps and stamped envelopes supposedly was destroyed in St. Petersburg after the stamps and envelopes were withdrawn from use. But some of it must have been left in Warsaw, where it was found later. The steel die for the guilloche underprint without the center oval, together with two copper electrotypes of it, was found in the estate of the engraver after his death. The author has in his possession two electrotypes in a light metal (probably zinc), one of the frame and one of the underprint without center. This latter cliché, as well as that from the estate of the engraver, show the underprint before it was reduced to leave the coat of arms free of the underprint. We have used these two original electrotypes for our Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

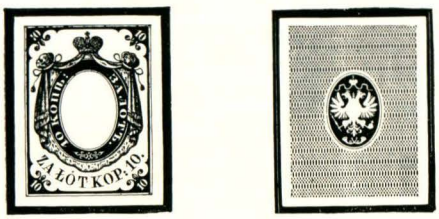


Fig. 1, 2

Valuable information about the printing material is contained in a document which was written on October 13/25, 1864, when the printing material was delivered to the Archive of the General Postal Administration at St. Petersburg for safekeeping, after the printing of the separate Polish stamps had been stopped. This states, that aside from two original steel dies—for the frame and for the center plus underprint—, two settings of 100 copper clichés each, which had been obtained from the original dies by the galvanic process, were delivered. This proves, that the Polish postage stamps were typographed and printed from copper clichés in settings of 100, which is confirmed by actual study of the stamps.

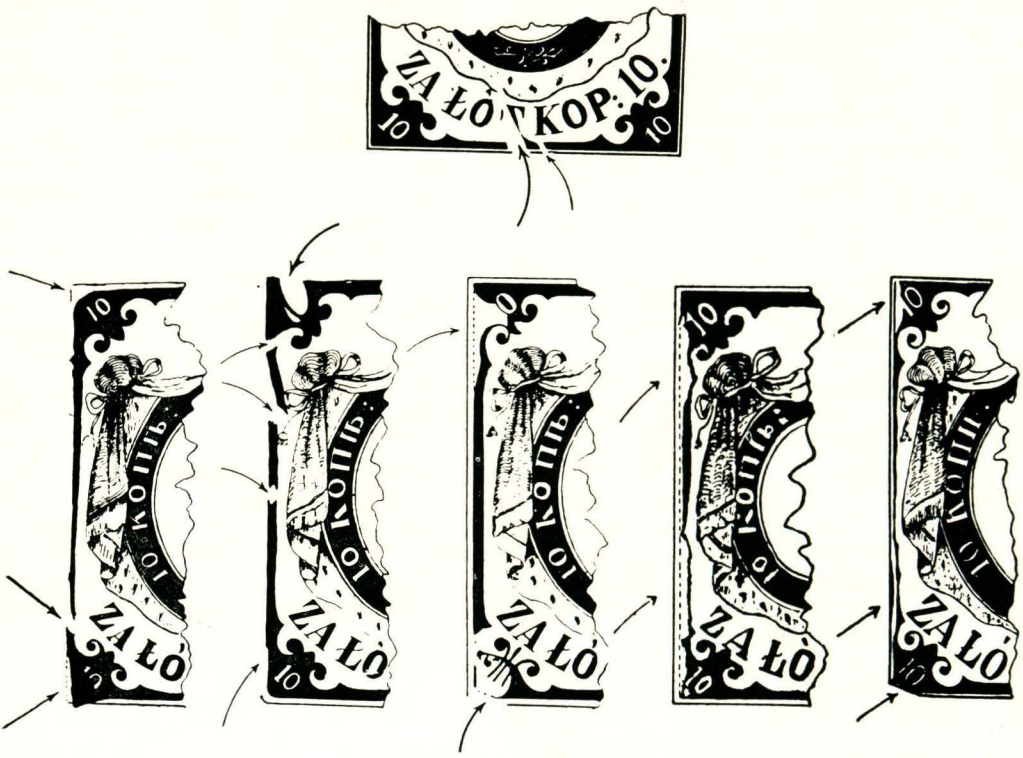
The setting of the stamps consisted of four panes of 25 (5 x 5) each, separated by gutters of 8 mm. to 9 mm. in width. The designs are spaced about 2 mm. apart, vertically as well as horizontally. There was no margin print.

As stated before, the clichés for the frame originally had an oval line around the center, which was removed from the clichés befor the printing began. Obviously, this was omitted to do on a few clichés and stamps can be found that have a blue oval in addition to the regular red oval around the center. This variety was recorded for the first time only about ten years ago. We could ascertain that there must have been four, possible five clichés in the setting which had the additional oval line. They can be partly identified by small plate flaws. The position in the sheet of one of these stamps with the double oval line was determined by the possession of a margin copy with gutter; it was in position 46, the first stamp in the last row of the top right pane (Fig. 3).

The rather soft material used for the clichés subjected them to considerable wear and tear. Many clichés were more or less conspicuously damaged. But due to the lack



Fig. 3 (Courtesy of Mr. M. A. Bojanowicz of London, England).



Figs. 4-9.

of sufficient multiples, it has not been possible to ascertain their position in the setting. A number of these plate flaws are constant and can be found in identical copies in all printings. All the more conspicuous defects are in the frame. The six outstanding ones are:

1. The frame is broken in two places at the bottom. The "T" of "LOT" is disfigured and the bottom part missing (Fig. 4).

2. The frame is broken at left above the lower corner, damaging the "10" (Fig. 5).

3. In the top left corner is an oval white spot instead of the figure "10", the frame is considerably damaged and broken in three spots on the left side (Fig. 6).

4. The lower left corner is partly broken off and in the upper left corner also part of the design is missing (Fig. 7).

5. The whole frame at left is bent and malformed (Fig. 8).

6. The lower left corner is obliquely cut off, the frame at left is partly bent and in the top left corner part of the design is missing (Fig. 9).

Due to the wear of the plate, sometimes colorless or badly printed parts can be observed in the blue print, but careless printing produced similar results, making it frequently difficult to classify such varieties correctly.

The Manufacture

The stamps were printed on the letter press by the "Fabryka Stempla", the Government Printings Works at Warsaw. Several printings were made, which differ from each other by the colors, the paper and the gum, also in part by plate flaws, which can be found in specific printings only. The total printing was about 3 million copies.

The printing of the frame was done rather carelessly, so most copies show more or less defective print. In extreme cases, parts of the design show only a very faint print, especially in the corners, which may be due to faulty make-ready. Clear, fine prints are scarce, and probably come from the earliest printing. The printing of the center oval and

the underprint was much more careful, showing little variety.

The *paper* used for the printing of the stamps was white, sometimes with a slight yellowish tint, due to the yellowish or brownish gum. The paper varies in thickness, being sometimes so thin that the printing shines through. Thick paper is less frequent. We believe that only one or two printings were made on the thicker paper. The paper was provided by the government-owned paper mill at Jeziorna. The samples, which were submitted to the State Commission for Receipts and Finances, were wove. Paper, which looks like laid, had been affected by the streaky gum. Often the lines vanish, when the stamps are placed in water, except for traces which sometimes can be found even on soaked stamps.

The frame of the stamps was printed in blue, the center and the underprint in red. These *colors* vary considerably, from pale to dark. When colors caused by discoloration, due to the influence of light or chemicals, as well as oxidation are not considered, we can list the following colors:—

Blue: Pale blue, milky blue, light blue, greenish blue (on thick paper), blue, dark blue (scarce), dark greenish blue (scarce), bright blue, almost ultramarine (scarce).

Rose: Pale rose, rose, dark rose to carmine.

Various color combinations can be found, of which dark blue with pale rose or pale blue with carmine are most conspicuous. The dark blue shades are usually found on thin paper, probably coming from the last printings. Stamps with both colors in dark deep shades are not only the most attractive but also the scarcest.

The *gum,* often yellowish to brownish, was applied by hand, with brushes. Three kinds of gumming can be distinguished, probably due to the use of different kinds of brushes:

1. Smooth gum, sometimes cracky in places.
2. Vertically striped gum, narrow striping.
3. Vertically striped gum, wide striping.

None of these can be considered characteristic, as the appearance of the gum depended greatly upon incidents of the work, how the brush was placed, and other factors. It seems that considerable differences in the appearance of the gum can be found on stamps from the same sheet. Copies with horizontally striped gum have been reported.

The *perforating* device, which was used for the stamps, was rather primitively constructed by a Warsaw technician. It perforated a full sheet of 100 stamps in one operation, therefore providing a harrow perforation. The same device seems to have been used for all printings.

The perforation was rather irregular, so that measurements with the perforation gauge vary from 11½ to 12¾. This has been caused mainly by the fact that aside from the regular stamps which have 15 perfs vertically and 11 horizontally (all including the corner perfs), we also find stamps which have only 14 perfs vertically and 10 or 12 perfs horizontally.

We have examined 304 stamps and found that all but 13 had 11 horizontal perfs at top and bottom. Of these 13 exceptions, six had 10 perfs at top and 11 perfs at bottom; one had 11 perfs at top and 10 perfs at bottom; four had 11 perfs at top and 12 perfs at bottom; and two had 12 perfs at top and 11 perfs at bottom. Vertically, the number of perfs was almost evenly divided between 14 and 15; 131 had 14 perfs at left and right, 133 had 15 perfs at left and right. 40 stamps were irregular vertically, namely 18 stamps had 14 perfs at left and 15 perfs at right, while 22 stamps had 15 perfs at left and 14 perfs at right. The tabulation following on the top of page 242 shows all combinations found.

The perforation varieties were constant ones and characterize, together with the other imperfections of the perforation, each position of the sheet. This must be considered a big help in any attempt to plate these stamps, a task which due to the rarity of multiples seems extremely difficult and until now has not been successfully completed.

In the block of six and the vertical pair, pictured by Polanski and myself in our monograph* all stamps have horizontally 11 perfs, at top and bottom, but positions 86, 87, 88 and 90 have vertically 14 perfs, positions 96,

* "Die Postwertzeichen und Poststempel von Polen im XVIII. und XIX. Jahrhundert" by W. von Polanski and W. von Rachmanow, Vienna 1935.

Horizontally	Vertically: 11 perfs on both sides	10 perfs at top, 11 perfs at bottom	11 perfs at top, 10 perfs at bottom	11 perfs at top, 12 perfs at bottom	12 perfs at top, 11 perfs at bottom	Total
14 perfs on both sides	121	5	1	2	2	131
15 perfs on both sides	131			2		133
14 perfs at left, 15 perfs at right	18					18
15 perfs at left, 14 perfs at right	21	1				22
Total	291	6	1	4	2	304

97, 98 and 100 have 15 perfs, all at left and right. The stamp with double oval, which had been identified as position 46, has horizontally 11 and vertically 15 perfs. Of a platable vertical pair, both stamps have horizontally 11 perfs at top and bottom, but position 5 has 15 perfs at left and 14 perfs at right, while position 15 has 14 perfs at left and 15 perfs at right.

The perforation was, aside from the constant varieties, rather primitive and the perforation holes were neither perfectly aligned nor regularly spaced which resulted in many irregularly pointed or broad teeth on almost every stamp. The centering is generally bad making perfectly centered copies very elusive, while more or less off center copies are the rule. There are three or four used copies known which are undoubtedly imperforate (Fig. 10, 11). We are of the opinion that they came from sheets, which due to incidents or shifting, partly escaped perforation and were regularly sold at post offices.



Fig. 10.

Multiples of the stamps are scarce, unused as well as used. A few unused blocks are known, the largest being a block of 6. Only one used block of 4, in bad condition, is known (Fig. 12). Otherwise only horizontal or vertical strips, of which the largest known are strips of 5, conforming to the height or width of the pane, seem to exist in used condition. Multiples with gutter between the stamps and copies with sheet margin are very rare in used condition, because the margins usually seem to have been re-

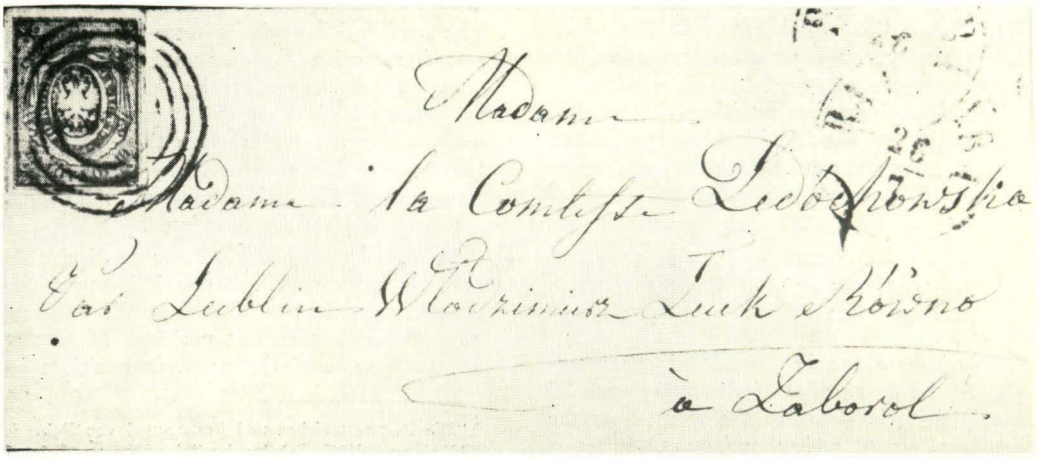


Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

moved by the post offices before the stamps were sold.

Single copies of the stamps on covers are rather plentiful. All multiple *frankings* are scarce, and frankings with more than three copies are extremely rare. We know only of covers addressed to Poland and Russia, but none to foreign countries, although the use of the stamps on such covers seems possible (Fig. 13). The possibility for legitimate mixed frankings with Polish and Russian stamps could have occurred from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1860, and from February 1 to March 31, 1865. But no covers with such mixed frankings are known to us.

A number of fraudulent frankings are known, obviously made with the help of or by postal employees. They involved the use of previously cancelled stamps which were affixed again to covers and carefully cancelled in such a way that the new numeral cancellation covered the parts of the old numeral cancellation which had been visible on the stamps. In this way, they were used a second time and the post office defrauded of the postage.

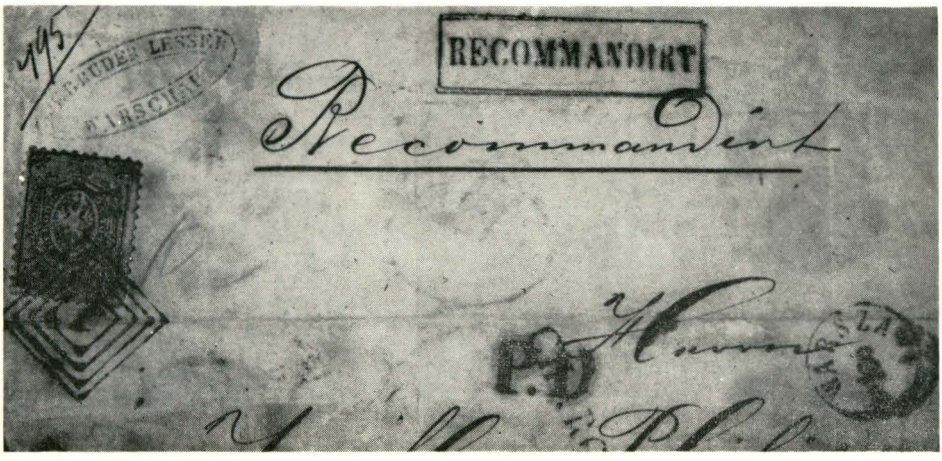


Fig. 13.

Only few *counterfeits* of the Polish stamp, to deceive the collector, are known. They are rather crude products. We have seen them on laid paper and printed with aniline colors, which make them quite easy to detect.

Withdrawal And Demonetization

The separate Polish postage stamps and stamped envelopes remained in use for more than five years. They were replaced again in 1865 by regular Russian postage stamps and stamped envelopes. A decree, published in the Circular No. 1/1865 of the Postal Administration of the Kingdom of Poland, under the date of Jan. 22/Feb. 3, 1865, contains the following instructions:

"The Council of State of the Kingdom of Poland has informed the Postal Administration, that according to the protocol of the meeting of Jan. 12/24, 1865, file No. 10,376, the following Imperial decree, based on the protocol of the Commission for the Affairs of the Kingdom, dated Dec. 30, 1864/Jan. 11, 1865, has been received:

"1) The postage stamps and stamped envelopes, which are in use in the Empire, will be also introduced in the Kingdom of Poland, to be used on all ordinary mail.

"2) April 1/13, 1865 is the last day on which demonetization of the separate postage stamps and stamped envelopes of the Kingdom should be effected.

"In accordance with this Imperial decree, the postal Administration will deliver to the main post office at Warsaw as well as to the post offices and postal agencies in the Kingdom the postage stamps and stamped envelopes for 1 loth which are used in the Empire, after they will have been received from the St. Petersburg Postal Department, to be put in use from Feb. 1/13, 1865. For the same reason, the stock of postage stamps and stamped envelopes with the coat of arms of the Kingdom has to be returned to the cashier of the main post office.

"Postage stamps and stamped envelopes with the coat of arms of the Kingdom, which are in the possession of the public . . . . . can be used up until April 1/13, 1865.

"In communicating this to the main post office at Warsaw as well as the post offices and postal agencies, they are ordered to cease selling of the present postage stamps and stamped envelopes on Feb. 1/13, 1865, and to start to sell in their place the postage stamps and postal envelopes of the Empire. The public should be informed of this change. After April 1/13, 1865, no letters with postage stamps or stamped envelopes with the coat of arms of the Kingdom will be accepted."

The instructions, which are signed by Director Masson and the Chief of Office, Zukotynski, stated furthermore, that persons, who had larger quantities of the Polish stamps and envelopes on hand, could exchange them for Russian stamps and envelopes until April 1/13, 1865.

After the Polish postage stamps were withdrawn from further use, 208,515 of these stamps remained in the hands of the Postal Administration. According to an information, dated December 6, 1865 (file No. 23,-341), these remainders were delivered to the "Fabryka Stempla" in 1866, where they probably were destroyed.

Cancellations

When, in January 1858, the first stamps of Russia were also introduced in the Kingdom of Poland, they were cancelled in the same way as in Russia, by pen crosses. The town postmarks were applied alongside the stamps and arrival postmarks on the back of the letters. As early as February 1858 we can find stamps with double cancellation, by pen cross and the town postmark. Shortly afterwards, the cancelling by pen crosses was abolished, and the stamps were cancelled only by the town postmarks. A decree of the Post Office Department, No. 138, dated February 26/March 10, 1858, which ordered this method of cancelling, reads: "It has been found that the cancelling of the stamps by pen crosses leads to several inconveniences and therefore the post offices should use as cancellers their regular postmarks, which show the town name and date, until special cancellers are provided."

These special cancellers were introduced on March 15/27, 1858 at all postal establishments. They show four concentric circles, with numerals—in special cases initials—in the center. They were to be used exclusively as cancellers for the postage stamps. The Warsaw main post office obtained the can-

celler with the number "1", the other postal establishments numbers from 2 to 269 inclusive. This co-incides with their number, namely, one main post office, 25 post offices and 243 postal agencies.

The decree, by which the special cancellers were introduced—No. 5951 of March 15/27, 1858—also contained a list of all postal establishments with the number assigned to each of them. Until 1938 it was believed that no such list had survived and the system by which the numbers were assigned had to be reconstructed empirically. The late W. Polanski, the great student of Polish philately, succeeded in establishing an almost correct list of all 269 numbers, by checking a great quantity of philatelic material, especially covers, as well as contemporary year books. Only early in 1938, by courtesy of the Polish Legation at Moscow, was I able to obtain a copy of the original decree from the Moscow archives, which gave the complete list of the numbers of all 269 postal establishments. It showed that except for the district of Zamosc, where the numbers were distributed in a different order, the research by Polanski had been correct, a really outstanding example of fine philatelic work.

Although the decree gave March 15/27, 1858, as the date of introduction of the special cancellers, it seems, that the cancellers were not all distributed in time to be placed in use on that day by all postal establishments. Some started using them only on a somewhat later date. On the other hand, the Warsaw main post office, which probably was supplied first, must have used the canceller prematurely, because I have in my collection a cover dated March 13/25, 1858, on which the stamp (Russia No. 1) shows the numeral canceller "1" of Warsaw. The Warsaw town postmark (in cyrillic letters), with the date 13/3 was placed alongside the stamp and a manuscript note "Received at Teofilpol on March 19/31, 1858" can be found on the reverse side of the cover (Fig. 14).

Until September 15, 1866, when the further issuance of special cancellers was discontinued, newly opened postal agencies received the numbers from 270 to 345 inclusive. To a few new postal agencies the numbers of those, which had been discontinued, were reassigned.

The special cancellers were first used for cancelling Russian stamps, in use at that time also in Poland (Scott No. 1 to 4 and 8 to 10). Then they were used from January 1, 1860 for Poland No. 1 and, after this last mentioned stamp was withdrawn from use on April 13, 1865, again on Russian stamps (Scott No. 5 to 10 and 12 to 25). As the cancellers with the numbers 323, 328 and from 333 to 345 were introduced after April 13, 1865, they can be only found on stamps of Russia, while the lower numbers were used for Poland No. 1 as well as for Russian stamps.

The special cancellers were not entirely uniform in design. All had four concentric circles, but the outer circle had a diameter of 24 to 26 mm., the innermost circle of 13 to 14 mm., as an exception of only 12½ mm. The numerals also varied; they were between 5 and 8 mm. high. A few postal establish-

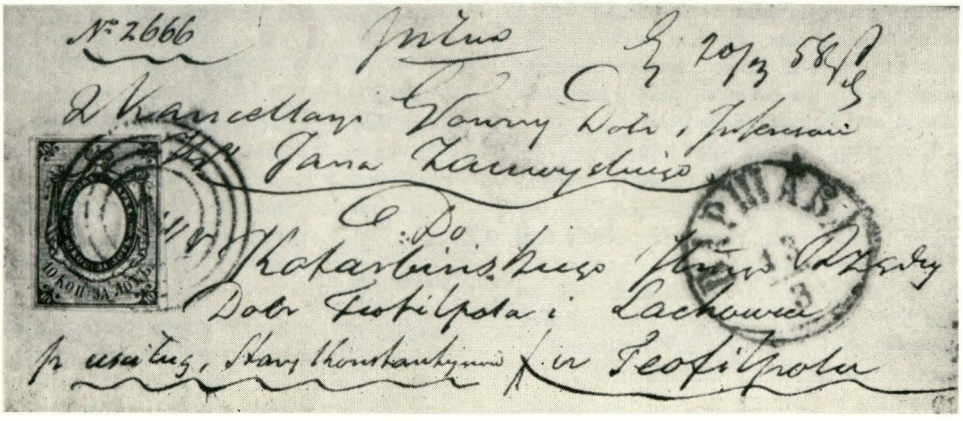


Fig. 14.

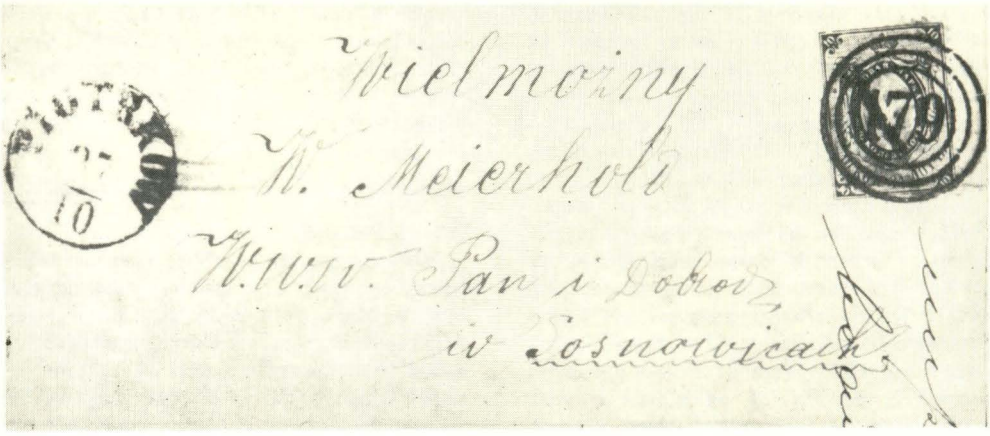


Fig. 15.

ments had two types of these cancellers, which can be distinguished by the different sizes of the numerals, for example No. 226 (Sompolno) and No. 297 (Zlotorja). The outer circle of the canceller No. 179 (Piotrkow) became defective and eventually broke off completely, so that from 1864 this canceller shows only three concentric circles, first on Poland No. 1, then on Russian stamps. It remained in this condition until it was withdrawn (Fig. 15).

In a circular No. 5 of August 4/16, 1864, the Postal Administration ordered the post offices to apply the cancellations carefully in such a way that the number of the canceller was clearly legible on the cancelled stamps, to prevent their re-use. Despite several decrees and orders by the postal administration, the fraudulent re-use of stamps by postal clerks or the public was rather widespread; and it was facilitated by the identical design of the cancellers of all post offices. Such fraudulent re-use of stamps is most noticeable from Lodz (No. 182) and Kurow (No. 75).

Although the decree of March 15/27, 1858, introducing the special cancellers, specifically ordered that only black cancelling ink should be used, we can rather frequently find other colors, red, blue and green. They come, partly because of mixture with black ink, as well as through oxidation, in various shades. Brown cancellations always are the result of mixture of red and black cancelling inks.

In *red,* we have seen the numbers 4, 18, 34, 42, 70, 76, 91, 92, 100, 102, 105, 108, 119, 122, 124, 125, 147, 155, 161, 163, 164, 177, 182, 191, 202, 211, 241, 245, 263, 269, 270, 276, 277, 290, 292, 300, 306, in *blue* 14, 46, 135, 161, 164, 171, 180, 183, 184, 185, 217, 322, and in *green* 17, 167, 245, 304, 311.

The Postal Administration repeatedly admonished the postal establishments not to use ink other than black for the cancellers, but without much success, so that a circular No. 7 of June 1/13, 1866, threatened the postmasters with severe fines for disregarding this regulation.

The Warsaw main post office used, aside from the regular four-ring canceller, of which we know two types, with the numeral "1" measuring 6 or 5½ mm., several other types of special cancellers, namely:

1a. Four concentric squares, the outermost 19½ mm. long. Numeral 6 mm. high. Foot of "1" curved.
1b. Similar, but 20½ mm. long and numeral 7 mm. high. Foot of "1" curved.
1c. Similar, but foot of "1" a straight line.
2a. Six concentric squares, the outermost about 20 mm. long. Numeral 6½ mm. high. Foot of "1" curved.
2b. Similar, but 23 mm. long and foot of "1" a straight line.
3. Four concentric octagons. Numeral 5½ to 6 mm. high.

All cancellers of Warsaw, the four-ring as well as the others described above, are known only in black. The cancellers 1b and 3 were probably introduced after 1865, because they are known only on Russian stamps.

LIST OF THE NUMERAL CANCELLERS USED BY THE POSTAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE KINGDOM OF POLAND

Distribution of March 27, 1858 (Nos. 1 to 269)[1]

1. POSTAL DISTRICT WARSZAWA (NOS. 1 TO 18).

1. Warszawa
2. Jablonna
3. Nowy Dwor
4. Radzymin
5. Minsk
6. Kaluszyn
7. Stara Wies
8. Piaseczno
9. Gora Kalwarya
10. Sekocin
11. Tarczyn
12. Grojec
13. Mogielnica
14. Nowe Miasto (on the Pilica)
15. Mszczonow
16. Ruda Guzowska
17. Blonie
18. Seroki

2. POSTAL DISTRICT WEJWERY (NOS. 19 TO 21).

19. Wejwery
20. Poniemon
21. Preny

3. POSTAL DISTRICT MARYAMPOL (NOS. 22 TO 27).

22. Maryampol
23. Kalwarya
24. Wilkowiszki
25. Wierzbolow
26. Wladyslawow
27. Szaki

4. POSTAL DISTRICT SUWALKI (NOS. 28 TO 36).

28. Suwalki
29. Szypliszki
30. Sejny
31. Lozdzieje
32. Sereje
33. Lipsk
34. Augustow
35. Rajgrod
36. Filipowo

5. POSTAL DISTRICT LOMZA (NOS. 37 TO 44).

37. Lomza
38. Stawiski
39. Szczuczyn
40. Grajewo
41. Zambrowo
42. Wysokie Mazowieckie
43. Ciechanowiec
44. Tykocin

6. POSTAL DISTRICT PULTUSK (NOS. 45 TO 54).

45. Pultusk
46. Sielun
47. Ostroleka
48. Serock
49. Wyszkow
50. Ostrow
51. Czyzew
52. Nur
53. Nasielsk
54. Myszyniec

7. POSTAL DISTRICT BIALA (NOS. 55 TO 59).

55. Biala
56. Janow (Bialski)
57. Terespol
58. Koden
59. Wlodawa

8. POSTAL DISTRICT SIEDLCE (NOS. 60 TO 72).

60. Siedlce
61. Miedzyrzec
62. Radzyn
63. Parczew
64. Kock
65. Lukow
66. Zelechow
67. Gonczyce
68. Garwolin
69. Wegrow
70. Sokolow
71. Sterdyn
72. Losice

9. POSTAL DISTRICT LUBLIN (NOS. 73 TO 96).

73. Lublin
74. Jastkow
75. Kurow
76. Pulawy (Nowo-Alexandrya)
77. Moszczanka
78. Deblin (Iwangrod)
79. Lubartow
80. Piaski
81. Chelm
82. Dryszczow
83. Dubienka
84. Stepankowice
85. Hrubieszow
86. Dolhobyczow

[1] In the following lists, all dates are by the Gregorian calendar.

87. Wojslawice
88. Krasnystaw
89. Zolkiewka
90. Niedrzwica
91. Krasnik
92. Urzedow
93. Rachow
94. Kaliszany
95. Opole
96. Kazmierz

10. POSTAL DISTRICT ZAMOSC (NOS. 97 TO 106).

97. Zamosc
98. Chomeciska
99. Krynice
100. Tomaszow (Lubelski)
101. Tyszowce
102. Zwierzyniec
103. Janow (Zamojski)
104. Stawski
105. Bilgoraj
106. Tarnogrod

11. POSTAL DISTRICT OPATOW (NOS. 107 TO 114).

107. Opatow
108. Sandomierz
109. Staszow
110. Iwaniska
111. Lagow
112. Ostrowiec
113. Ozarow
114. Zawichost

12. POSTAL DISTRICT MICHALOWICE (NOS. 115 TO 119).

115. Michalowice
116. Slomniki
117. Proskowice
118. Brzesko (nowe)
119. Koszyce

13. POSTAL DISTRICT KIELCE (NOS. 120 TO 137).

120. Kielce
121. Daleszyce
122. Chmielnik
123. Szydlow
124. Pinczow
125. Busk
126. Stopnica
127. Nowe Miasto Korczyn
128. Checiny
129. Jedrzejow
130. Wodzislaw
131. Miechow
132. Skalbmierz
133. Wolbrom
134. Zarnowiec
135. Jaronowice
136. Malogoszcz
137. Wloszczowa

14. POSTAL DISTRICT RADOM (NOS. 138 TO 157).

138. Radom
139. Jedlinsk
140. Bialobrzegi
141. Kozienice
142. Ryczywol
143. Mniszew
144. Gniewoszow
145. Zwolen
146. Solec
147. Ilza
148. Brody
149. Wachock
150. Suchedniow
151. Szydlowiec
152. Oronsk
153. Przysucha
154. Opoczno
155. Konskie
156. Radoszyce
157. Przedborz

15. POSTAL DISTRICT CZESTOCHOWA (NOS. 158 TO 178).

158. Czestochowa
159. Klobucko
160. Krzepice
161. Klomnice
162. Radomsk
163. Wiewiec
164. Dzialoszyn
165. St. Anna
166. Koniecpol
167. Zarki
168. Myszkow
169. Pradla
170. Szczekociny
171. Pilica
172. Zwierzyniec
173. Siewierz
174. Strzemieszyce
175. Granica
176. Dabrowa
177. Slawkow
178. Olkusz

16. POSTAL DISTRICT PIOTRKOW (NOS. 179 TO 190).

179. Piotrkow
180. Belchatow
181. Tuszyn
182. Lodz [2]
183. Rokiciny
184. Rogow
185. Baby
186. Wolborz
187. Tomaszow (Rawski)
188. Rawa
189. Gorzkowice
190. Kamiensk

[2] The postal agency at Lodz was elevated to a post office on Dec. 1, 1862.

17. POSTAL DISTRICT KALISZ (NOS. 191 TO 193).

191. Kalisz
192. Cekow
193. Blaszki

18. POSTAL DISTRICT SIERADZ (NOS. 194 TO 208).

194. Sieradz
195. Warta
196. Dobra
197. Zdunska Wola
198. Szadek
199. Lask
200. Pabianice
201. Lutomiersk
202. Widawa
203. Szczercow
204. Zloczew
205. Wielun
206. Praszka
207. Naramnice
208. Wieruszow

19. POSTAL DISTRICT LOWICZ (NOS. 209 TO 218).

209. Lowicz
210. Sochaczew
211. Skierniewice
212. Osiny
213. Strykow
214. Brzeziny
215. Zgierz
216. Bielawy
217. Piatek
218. Plecka Dabrowa

20. POSTAL DISTRICT SLUPCA (NOS. 219 TO 222).

219. Slupca
220. Pyzdry
221. Konin
222. Kleczewo

21. POSTAL DISTRICT KOLO (NOS. 223 TO 229).

223. Kolo
224. Turek
225. Uniejow
226. Sompolno
227. Klodawa
228. Przedecz
229. Dabie

22. POSTAL DISTRICT KROSNIEWICE (NOS. 230 TO 237).

230. Krosniewice
231. Lubien
232. Kutno
233. Gostyn
234. Gabin
235. Leczyca
236. Ozorkow
237. Baldrychow

23. POSTAL DISTRICT SLUZEWO (WLOCLAWEK) (NOS. 238 TO 246).

238. Sluzewo [3]
239. Nieszawa
240. Ciechocinek
241. Wloclawek [4]
242. Kowal
243. Brzesc Kujawski
244. Izbica
245. Osieciny
246. Radziejow

24. POSTAL DISTRICT LIPNO (NOS. 247 TO 252).

247. Lipno
248. Zbojno
249. Lubicz
250. Dobrzyn (on the Pilica)
251. Rypin
252. Wielgie

25. POSTAL DISTRICT PLOCK (NOS. 253 TO 263).

253. Plock
254. Dobrzyn (On the Visla
255. Lelice
256. Sierpc
257. Biezun
258. Raciaz
259. Gora (Plocka)
260. Plonsk
261. Zakroczym
262. Wyszogrod
263. Bodzanowo

26. POSTAL DISTRICT MLAWA (NOS. 264 TO 269).

264. Mlawa
265. Szrensk
266. Przasnysz
267. Chorzele
268. Ciechanow
269. Makow

[3] Was from Jan. 1, 1863 a postal agency and assigned to the post office at Wloclawek; it was closed later (before 1866).

[4] Became post office on Jan. 1, 1863, replacing the post office Sluzewo.

LIST OF THE NUMERAL CANCELLERS ASSIGNED TO POSTAL AGENCIES OPENED AFTER MARCH 27, 1858.

(Listed are: Number in canceller, Name of postal agency, Number and name of postal district to which it was assigned, and date of opening)

270. Alexandrow Leczycki, P. D. 16, Piotrkow, opened Nov. 18, 1858
271. Grodzisk, P. D. 1, Warszawa, opened Nov. 18, 1858
272. Leczna, P. D. 9, Lublin, opened Jan. 22, 1859
273. Siedliszcze, P. D. 9, Lublin, opened Febr. 22, 1859, closed before 1866
274. Dzialoszyce, P. D. 13, Kielce, opened Aug. 13, 1859
275. Radziwillow, P. D. 19, Lowicz, opened Apr. 22, 1859
276. Gostkow, P. D. 22, Krosniewice, opened June 30, 1859
277. Zytno, P. D. 15, Czestochowa, opened June 30, 1859, closed before 1866
278. Sosnowice, P. D. 15, Czestochowa, opened Aug. 26, 1859
279. Zarnow, P. D. 14, Radom, opened Sep. 1, 1860
280. Lazy, P. D. 15, Czestochowa, opened Oct. 1, 1860
281. Boleslawiec, P. D. 18, Sieradz, opened Mar. 1, 1861
282. Kibarty, P. D. 3, Maryampol, opened Apr. 22, 1861 [5]
283. Warka, P. D. 1, Warszawa, opened Jan. 1, 1861
284. Krzeszow P. D. 10, Zamosc, opened Jan. 1, 1861
285. Frampol P. D. 10, Zamosc, opened Jan. 1, 1861
286. Rejowiec, P. D. 9, Lublin, opened Mar. 1, 1861
287. Kozubat, P. D. 9, Lublin, opened Mar. 1, 1861, closed June 25, 1865
288. Czerwin, P. D. 6, Pultusk, opened Jan. 16, 1861
289. Zabkowice, P. D. 15, Czestochowa, opened Feb. 16, 1861
290. Sienna, P. D. 14, Radom, opened Mar. 1, 1861
291. Lututow, P. D. 18, Sieradz, opened Apr. 1, 1861
292. Stawiszyn, P. D. 17, Kalisz, opened Sep. 16, 1861.
293. Rychwal, P. D. 17, Kalisz, opened Sep. 16, 1861
294. Markuszow, P. D. 9, Lublin, opened Oct. 3, 1861, closed before 1866.
295. Soczewka (Mozdzierz), P. D. 22, Krosniewice, opened May 20, 1862
296. Porczyny, P. D. 18, Sieradz, opened Jan. 1, 1862
297. Zlotorya, P. D. 5, Lomza, opened Jan. 1, 1862
298. Stoczek, P. D. 8, Siedlce, opened Jan. 1, 1862
299. Przytyk, P. D. 14, Radom, opened Mar. 1, 1862
300. Szczebrzeszyn, P. D. 10, Zamosc, opened Apr. 15, 1862
301. Potworow, P. D. 14, Radom, opened June 1, 1862
302. Gorzkow, P. D. 9, Lublin, opened July 15, 1862
303. Poraj, P. D. 15, Czestochowa, opened Aug. 15, 1862
304. Pniewo, P. D. 19, Lowicz, opened Apr. 1, 1862
305. Kolno, P. D. 5, Lomza, opened Apr. 1, 1862
306. Klimontow, P. D. 11, Opatow, opened Aug. 25, 1862
307. Brzeznica (Ksiazeca), P. D. 9, Lublin, opened Nov. 1, 1862, closed before 1866
308. Drzewica, P. D. 14, Radom, opened Oct. 1, 1862 [6]
309. Maurycie, P. D. 2, Wejwery, opened Oct. 1, 1862, closed before 1866
310. Ostrowy, P. D. 22, Krosniewice, opened Dec. 16, 1862
311. Alexandrow (Pograniczny), P. D. 23, Sluzewo, opened Dec. 16, 1862
312. Waganiec, P. D. 23, Sluzewo, opened Dec. 16, 1862
313. Czerniewice, P. D. 23, Sluzewo, opened Dec. 16, 1862, closed Aug. 1, 1864.
314. Lanieta, P. D. 22, Krosniewice, opened Dec. 16, 1862.
315. Lochow, P. D. 1, Warszawa, opened Jan. 21, 1863

[5] The postal agency at Kibarty was elevated to a post office on July 1, 1862.
[6] Reopened on March 17, 1865, after temporary provisional closing.

316. Malkin, P. D. 6, Pultusk, opened Jan. 21, 1863 [7]
317. Srednica, P. D. 5, Lomza, opened Jan. 21, 1863 [8]
318. Lapy, P. D. 5, Lomza, opened Jan. 21, 1863
319. Borzychy, P. D. 8, Siedlce, opened Jan. 21, 1863, closed before 1866
320. Kopciow, P. D. 4, Suwalki, opened Feb. 1, 1863
321. Sopockinie, P. D. 4, Suwalki, opened Feb. 1, 1863
322. ? ? ? [9]
323. Bychawa, P. D. 9, Lublin, opened Sep. 1, 1865
324. Sanniki, P. D. 19, Lowicz, opened Apr. 16, 1863
325. Zaklikow, P. D. 10, Zamosc, opened June 1, 1863
326. Wola Wiezowa, P. D. 18, Sieradz, opened June 1, 1863, closed before 1866
327. Golina, P. D. 20, Slupca, opened Oct. 1, 1863
328. Piotrkow Kujawski, P. D. 23, Wloclawek, opened June 15, 1866
329. Nowa Praga, P. D. 1, Warszawa, opened Aug. 1, 1864
330. Gizyce, P. D. 17, Kalisz, opened Feb. 1, 1865
331. Lyszkowice, P. D. 19, Lowicz, opened Mar. 15, 1865
332. Ujazd, P. D. 16, Piotrkow, opened Feb. 15, 1865
333. Poddebice, P. D. 22, Krosniewice, opened June 1, 1865
334. Pruszkow, P. D. 1, Warszawa, opened May 15, 1865
335. Zagorow, P. D. 20, Slupca, opened July 1, 1865
336. Zelow, P. D. 18, Sieradz, opened July 1, 1865
337. Praga, P. D. 1, Warszawa, opened Oct. 15, 1865, closed before 1866
338. Simno, P. D. 3, Maryampol, opened Dec. 1, 1865
339. Olita, P. D. 3, Maryampol, opened Dec. 1, 1865
340. Wysztyniec, P. D. 27, Kibarty, opened Dec. 1, 1865
341. Wisznice, P. D. 7, Biala, opened May 4, 1866
342. Konstantynow, P. D. 28, Lodz, opened May 25, 1866
343. Mniszek, P. D. 14, Radom, opened May 4, 1866
344. Osiakow, P. D. 18, Sieradz, opened May 15, 1866
345. Skaryszew, P. D. 14, Radom, opened Aug. 1, 1866

In 1862, two new postal districts were created, namely the Postal District Kibarty on July 1, 1862, and the Postal District Lodz on December 1, 1862. The following postal agencies were assigned to them:

27. POSTAL DISTRICT KIBARTY

282. Kibarty	25. Wierzbolow	27. Szaki
24. Wilkowyszki	26. Wladyslawow	340. Wysztyniec

28. POSTAL DISTRICT LODZ

182. Lodz	214. Brzeziny	270. Alexandrow (Leczyski)
200. Pabianice	215. Zgierz	342. Konstantynow
201. Lutomiersk		

LIST OF THE NUMERAL CANCELLERS OF CLOSED POSTAL AGENCIES, REASSIGNED TO NEWLY OPENED POSTAL AGENCIES.

No. 18. (formerly Seroki) Paradyz, P. D. 14, Radom, opened Sep. 1, 1860
No. 90. (formerly Niedrzwica) Belzyce, P. D. 9, Lublin, opened Dec. 12, 1858
No. 94. (formerly Kaliszany) Jozefow, P. D. 9, Lublin, opened Mar. 1, 1863

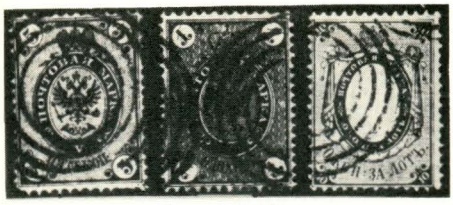
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7 Reopened on August 15, 1865, after temporary provisional closing.
8 Renamed Szepietow on April 4, 1863 (Circular No. 2 of 1863).
9 Probably Tluszcz. The assignment of the canceller No. 322 is not reported in the circulars of 1858 to 1866.

No. 104. (formerly Stawki) Sulejow, P. D. 16, Piotrkow, opened Sep. 1, 1860
No. 163. (formerly Wiewiec) Brzeznica, P. D. 15, Czestochowa, opened Aug. 1, 1859
No. 174. (formerly Strzemieszyce) Ruda Maleniecka, P. D. 14, Radom, opened Sep. 1, 1860
No. 190. (formerly Kamiensk) Mniow, P. D. 13, Kielce, opened Sep. 1, 1860
No. 212. (formerly Osiny) Glowno, P. D. 19, Lowicz, opened Sep. 1, 1866
No. 255. (formerly Lelice) Bielsk, P. D. 25, Plock, opened Oct. 1, 1865
No. 287. (formerly Kozubat) Urszulin, P. D. 9, Lublin, opened June 25, 1865
No. 313. (formerly Czerniewice) Strzegow, P. D. 26, Mlawa, opened Oct. 1, 1865

The postal agencies at the *railroad stations* used similar four-ring cancellers, but with letters instead of numerals in the center. Special cancellers also were used by the postal agencies and postal cars of railroad trains. The following are known:

1. Four-ring canceller with B. W. in center, used at the postal agency at the Warsaw station of the Bromberg-Warsaw and Vienna-Warsaw railroad. It is known in black and red. This canceller was in use until 1874, but without the letters B. W. (which were Polish and stand for Bydgoszcz-Warszawa), which were removed by the Russian postal authorities (Fig. 16, 17, 18).



Figs. 16-18.

2. Four-ring canceller with D. P. in center, used at the postal agency at the St. Petersbourg railroad station on the right bank of the Visla in the suburb Praga of Warsaw. D. P. stands for Dworzec Praga (Praga railroad station).

3. Four-ring canceller with D. T. in center. This canceller was used on the Terespoler railroad, which ran from Warsaw to Siedlce and was opened in 1866. D. T. probably stands for Droga Terespolska (Terespol railroad). This canceller has been found on letters from and to Warsaw, as well as on letters mailed on way stations of the railroad; therefore, it probably was not used at a railroad station, but by the travelling postal agencies or postal cars on the railroad. Two types exist, with letters 6 mm. or 4½ mm high. As these cancellers were introduced in 1866, they can be found on Russian stamps only.

4. Six-ring cancellers with a dot in the center, in three types, with small (2 mm.), medium (3 mm.) and large (3½ mm.) dot. They were used by the postal cars on the Warsaw-Granica line of the Vienna-Warsaw railroad. Cars 1 and 2 used the 3 mm. type, car 3 the 2 mm. type and car 4 the 3½ mm. type.

5. Four-ring cancellers with "D. B." in center. They were used by four postal cars on the Warsaw-Alexandrow Pograniczny line of the Bromberg-Warsaw railroad. D. B. probably stands for Droga Bydgoszczska (Bromberg railroad.) Three types exist, small letters with periods (car 5), larger, with period only after D (cars 6 and 7) and large letters without periods (car 8).

6. Four-ring cancellers with "D. B. 1" or "D. B. 2" in the center, used by travelling postal agencies on the Warsaw-Alexandrow Pograniczny line of the Bromberg-Warsaw railroad. They are known on Russian stamps only and therefore were probably introduced after 1865.

7. Four-ring canceller with "D.W." in center, used by the travelling postal agencies on the Warsaw-Granica line of the Vienna-Warsaw railroad. "D.W." probably stands for Droga Wiedenska (Vienna railroad). There are two types, with smaller and larger letters. They were probably introduced after 1865, because they are known on Russian stamps only.

In addition to these Polish railroad cancellers, we can find on the first Polish stamp also a number of railroad cancellers of Russian origin. They were dotted hexagons with the numerals 12, 14, 15 or 16 in the center. They were in use in the Russian postal cars of the St. Petersbourg-Wierzbolow railroad, which between Kowno and Wierzbolow passed through the territory of

the Kingdom of Poland. At the railroad stations on Polish territory mail franked with the Polish stamp was deposited in the mail boxes of the Russian postal cars and cancelled by the Russian cancellers.

When the special numeral cancellers were introduced, the postal establishments were instructed to place their town postmarks alongside the stamps which had been cancelled by them with the special cancellers. This was a strict order and it also forbade the use of the town postmarks for cancelling the stamps.

The large majority of town postmarks, which were in use at the time when the special cancellers were introduced, originated in the pre-stamp period and were continued in use. They were straight lines, with and without rectangular frame, ovals and double circles, as well as single circles, with and without date indication, some with small ornaments at bottom. New postmarks, manufactured during the stamp period, usually were bi-lingual, Russian and Polish. Single circles now all had a date indication; the town names were either Russian at top and Polish at bottom, or Russian at left and Polish at right. The two town names were often separated by small ornaments or dots. Characteristic types are new straight lines without date indication, with or without frame, with the Russian town name at top and the Polish one at bottom. The unframed postmarks of this type always have a horizontal dividing line between the two names; the framed ones come with single and double line frame and also with blunted corners. Two unusual postmarks are known from BELZYCE and SOCZEWKA, which show the Polish town name above the Russian one. They were probably introduced and used during the Polish rebellion of 1863. The former is a framed straight line, the latter an oval postmark. The Russian-Polish single circle of PLOCK was used with inverted date indication, so that the Polish name stands at left and the Russian one at right, giving preference to the former.

The Warsaw main post office for domestic mail used postmarks with the Polish name, for mail to Russia postmarks with the Russian name. Maryampol and Belchatow also used such Russian postmarks, but on mail to Russia only.

Of the railroad postal establishments, only a few had postmarks in addition to the cancellers. The postal agencies at the Warsaw railroad stations had single circle postmarks with date in center, EXPEDYCYA POCZT (Postal Agency) in two lines at top and DWORZEC WARSZAWA (Warsaw railroad station) or DWORZEC PRAGA (Praga railroad station), also in two lines, at bottom. The postmark of the Warsaw railroad station was later replaced by a straight line Russian postmark, assembled from type, POTSCHTO OTDELENIE/ WARSCH. with date indication. The postal cars No. 1 to 8 also had postmarks, single circles with the inscription EKSPEDYCYA or EXPEDYCYA POCZT w WAGONIE and the number in the center. The same postmark also exists with date indication in place of the number. The travelling postal agencies generally had no postmarks and the place of mailing as well as the date were marked on the mail in manuscript, either in Polish or in Russian.

The so-called factory railroad from Koluszki to Lodz, a branch line of the Vienna-Warsaw railroad, which had no special canceller, used a small double circle with the inscription W. D. Z. LODZ as canceller. It was replaced in 1870 by a Russian postmark LODZ-Z. D.

The Russian postal cars operating in Polish territory also had postmarks. They were single circles, with date indication in center, either with S. P. B. WARSCHAWSK. Z. D. on top and POTCZT. WAG. No. 3 (or 4) at bottom, or with POTCZTOWYJ WAGON No. 4 at top and the letter A or B at bottom.

The *ink* used for the town postmarks was rather variable. Black, red, blue and green postmarks can be found, often two different colors from the same post office. This was tolerated by the Postal Administration. The railroad postmarks were generally black, only those of the postal cars No. 5 and 6 exist, as rarities, also in red.

Although the use of the town postmarks as cancellers was strictly forbidden after March 15/27, 1858—the decree introducing the special cancellers stated that only these were to be used for that purpose—some post offices disobeyed the orders and for various reasons occasionally used their town postmarks as cancellers. On the Polish stamp of

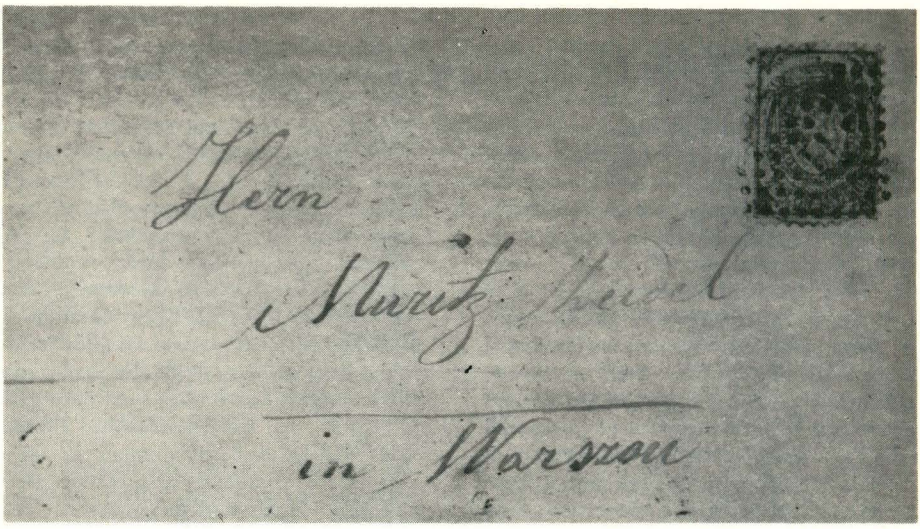


Fig. 19.

1860 we know the following town postmarks, which are all scarce to rare:

Small and large Polish single circle WARSZAWA (the latter in two types), and a similar Russian single circle, all in red;

Polish single circles GORSZKOWICE, KIBARTY, MYSZKOW, OPOCZNO and ZAMOSC, without and with date indication, all in black;

Polish framed straight line SOMPOLNO in black;

Russian-Polish single circles with date indication KONIN, LODZ, PLOCK and SOSNOWICE in black, as well as KALISZ in red;

Russian-Polish straight lines RUDA GUZOWSKA and SANDOMIERZ in black.

We also know several Polish postmarks on stamps of the Russian 1866 issue, namely KOLO, LOMZA, SIEDLCE and WARTA in black, Russian-Polish KALISZ, KUTNO and SZYDLOWIEC in black, as well as WARSZAWA in red.

(Continued on Page 256.)

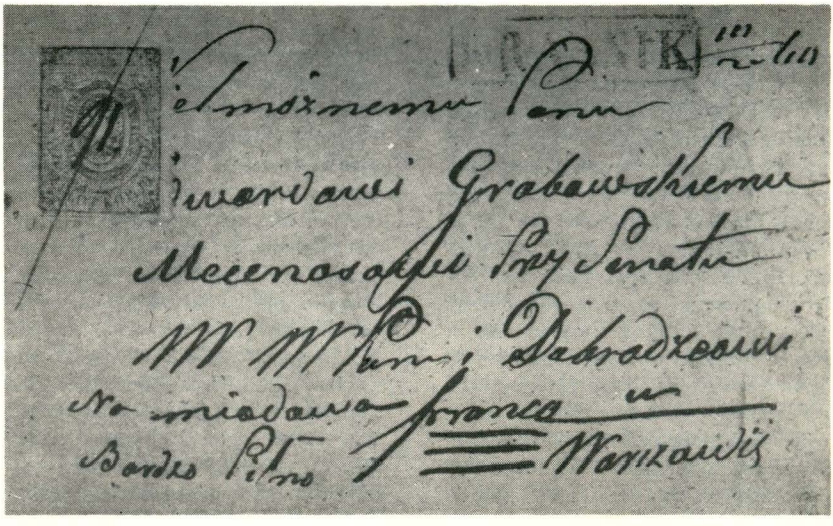


Fig. 20.

UNITED STATES

Scott's Advertising Card for Local Plates in the 1870's

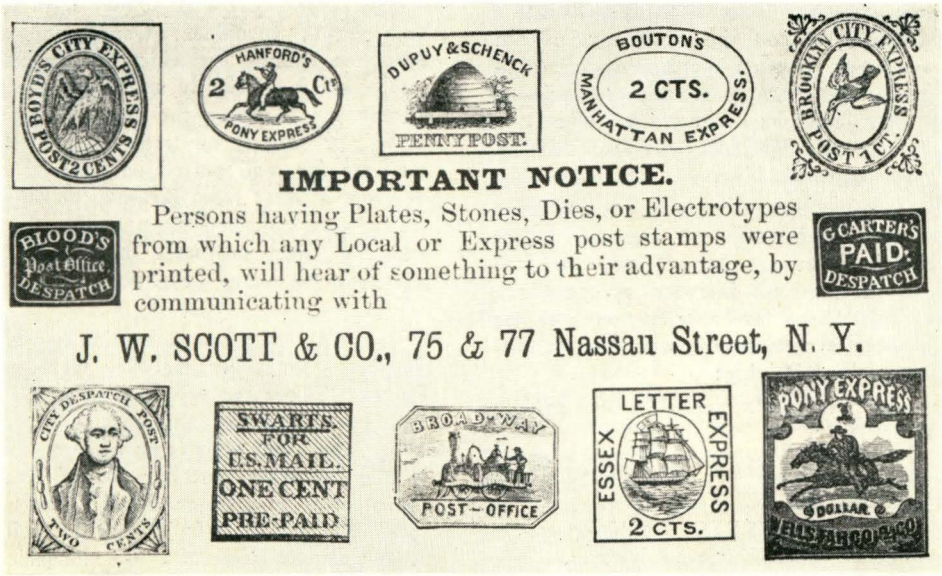
By STEPHEN G. RICH

Because it has long been known that John W. Scott, founder of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., who called himself "The Father of American Philately," made and sold reprints of many U. S. Locals, the postal card of which the reverse side is here pictured is of special interest. This is printed in black on the 1c brown on buff card of 1873, with small watermark (No. UX3 of the catalog).

This particular copy was among the philatelic effects of my father, Joseph S. Rich. It is unused. I would therefore suspect that it was something found when the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. moved from 18 East 23rd St. to 127 Madison Avenue, in 1910. At that time my father was treasurer of the company and in charge of its publishing department. (The publishing was not segregated into a separate firm, Scott Publications Inc., until 1938).

We now have clear evidence that "Poppa" Scott at this period, when the store was on Nassau St., was making reprints. The cuts used in making this card are identical with those of reprints attributed to Mr. Scott.

Adverse judgment on this reprinting should be withheld, because the evidence all points to the material having been sold in its true nature, not as alleged originals. Because U. S. postage stamps were so few at that date, with not even the highest-powered specialists differentiating the various grills,



the 1870 and 1873 issues, or the types of the 1c, 3c, 5c and 10c 1851-1857, Locals were collected by almost everyone. Indeed, all printed albums of the period had pages for them, with a space for every variety then known.

The card itself, and the firm's address, place the date as almost surely 1875 or 1876.

When Mr. Scott sold his business to Gustave Calman in 1886 and it was incorporated as Scott Stamp & Coin Co., the making of reprints of locals by the firm ceased. Under a platform in the 23rd St. store, Mr. Scott left a number of the plates, stones, dies or electrotypes which had been used. These lay there unnoticed, in fact with their very presence unknown, until the firm moved in 1910. Discovered then, they were taken into custody by my father, apparently with the knowledge and consent of the other officers of the firm. The material was kept by him, hidden away, in his top floor workshop in our old home. When we gave up that house, in the 1920's, my father kept this material. Some of it was given to the Collectors Club around 1926. The rest of it was found after he died, and was long in my keeping. In recent years, all that I had, also found its way to the Collectors Club.

For lack of a safe show cabinet, this material has all been kept tucked away in boxes on obscure upper shelves. This lack is about to be remedied. The lithographic stones, in particular, will be on display in this Club.

In the intervening years, some writers on U. S. Locals have more or less intimated that "the Calmans," Mr. Gustave Calman and his brother Henry L. Calman who became the active executive head of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., were responsible for the reprints of locals emanating from the Scott house. My father was very definite that none were made by them, nor by their various successors—Collin, Capen, Toppan, and others, up to the discovery and removal of the plates, stones and other devices to the Rich attic in 1910.

It is my hope in publishing this card and the accompanying history, that the ghosts and misunderstandings about when the reprints of U. S. Locals were made, and by whom, may be forever stilled.

POLAND NO. ONE

(Continued From Page 254.)

Of the railroad postmarks, some can also be found on the Polish stamp of 1860, namely the single circles EKSPEDYCYA POCZT w WAGONIE and the postmarks of the Russian postal cars on the Kowno-Wierzbolow line. The former are either black or, much rarer, red, the latter black. The Russian postmark POCZTOWYJ WAGON No. 4A is known in blue.

Aside from the regular cancellers and town postmarks, occasionally we also find other markings used as cancellers. They were often arrival markings not intended as cancellers. As the regulations for cancelling were rather strict, there are very few such occurrences. We know the following:

Framed "franko", probably of private origin.

"9.R." in circle (hour marking of Warsaw), in red.

Russian framed BERDICZEW, on covers from Warsaw to Mohilev on Dniestr.

We also know a cover, with the Polish stamp used from Russia to Poland, cancelled by the Russian numeral canceller "71" of Ustilug (Fig. 19).

Manuscript cancellations on the Polish stamps of 1860 are scarce; they seem to have been officially forbidden. Usually they can be found on stamps, on which the cancellation was either insufficiently applied by the postal establishment, where the piece of mail was posted, or entirely omitted, which often was the case for mail posted on railroad trains. We saw a letter from Krasnik, on which the stamp was cancelled by a manuscript "91" and the town postmark regularly applied alongside the stamp (Fig. 20).

* * *

In closing, we want to mention two bisected Russian stamps, because they were used in Poland. There are two Russian 20 k stamps, both cut diagonally and each used for the 10 k. rate. One copy is on a piece, cancelled by the four-ring canceller 162 of Radomsk, the other is on a letter, dated Jan. 13, 1869, cancelled by the "167" canceller, with the Russian single circle of Zarki alongside.

CANADA

The Plate Problem of the 1859 — 5c Beaver

By WILLIAM E. LEA

Introduction

It is a privilege to present our readers with this extremely able article by one of Britain's leading students of Canadian Stamps. The main thesis of it is that only *one* plate was used to produce the 5c Beaver, a conclusion with which I am in hearty agreement. Between the time that Mr. Lea wrote his article and this publication, new discoveries concerning the perforations* have been made. So we have inserted such knowledge as far as possible in preparing this for publication. (*W. S. B.*)

For some time I have been much interested in the endeavors of the Canadian specialists to find some clue to solving the problem of plating this stamp. So I have studied many articles which have appeared in the various philatelic journals of recent years. I have also studied Senator Calder's "Phases of the Canada '59 issue", and the copies of the correspondence which passed between the Printers—The American Bank Note Co. and the Post Office departments so competently tabulated in Volume 2 of "the Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada," by Winthrop S. Boggs.

While therefore, the notes which I now publish have been made possible by the research of many and various students whose names are household words; it will be my endeavor to take the study one step further.

For many years I have been a collector of the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain, and an ardent admirer of the pre-eminent authority on Britain's line-engraved, Dr. Harry Osborne, whose magnum opus on the repaired impressions of the Great Britain line-engraved plates is a vast well of knowledge for any student interested in plate study.

Both Perkins Bacon, of London and Rawdon Wright, Hatch & Edson, of New York, one of the firms which amalgamated with other engravers to become the American Bank Note Co., used the same method of production, known as siderography. The sole difference was that whilst Perkins Bacon hardened the steel plates (with the exception of the first 1d. and 2d. plates), the American Bank Note Co. according to all authorities on the subject, used soft or unhardened steel plates. It is thus obvious that to make repairs to any plate, Perkins Bacon were obliged to soften or decarbonize the plate before re-entry of the transfer roller was possible. On the other hand, The American Bank Note Co. using unhardened plates, could repair by re-entry whenever impressions became damaged or worn, so it may well have been this facility of quick repair that persuaded the American Company to use unhardened steel plates. It is however probable that both companies, masters of the production of stamps by the line-engraved process, used identical methods and principles.

There are still many collectors who believe that a re-entered stamp must show some signs of duplications, but Dr. Osborne points out in "Repaired Impressions" that the co-inciding re-entry (an impression which does not show any duplications of the engraving) was

* See Boggs—"Early American Perforating Machines and Perforations, 1857-1867" The Collectors Club 1954.

the usual, whilst the non-coinciding re-entry (an impression which shows duplication of some part of the engraving) was the unusual result of a repair.

In laying down the plate for the 5c. Beaver stamp, certain guide dots were inserted and deepened to accommodate the side point which was probably suspended from a collar fastened to the mandrel or shaft of the transfer roller. These guide dots which can be seen on copies with the top margins attached, and in the "C" of "CENTS", commonly called "C. dots", are some 3½mm from the top frame line of the stamp or subject they control. It is then obvious that a transfer roller fitted with a side point should produce exact alignment of the subjects entered on the plate. Indeed examination of a proof sheet of the 1859 5c. shows, with but one or two exceptions, perfect alignment. One of those exceptions is No. 61 on the plate.

It must be borne in mind that in 1859 the engravers employed by the American Bank Note Co. were highly skilled craftsmen who had already produced for the Canadian Government a number of plates for the Pence Issues. So excellent was their work that the 1851 6d. denomination was printed from a plate of 200 subjects which did not show any trace of either fresh entry or re-entry. Indeed the only solitary re-entry known on this plate occurred when the plate was bisected and imprints were added: in one position, not yet ascertained, the imprint shows definite duplications which indicate re-entry.

When reading the articles and notes on this 1859 issue, I have always been puzzled by the assertion that at least two plates were used in its printing, possibly three—although the last might have been a re-entered state of Plate I—because not one shred of evidence is adduced to enable any philatelist to identify either Plate I or Plate II. Perhaps it is because the inscription does not occur on those stamps perforated 11.60 x 11.60, and 11.85 or 11.95 x 11.60, whilst it is to be found on the margin pieces perf. 11.85, 11.95 and compound, that some students have been led to believe that there were two different plates.

Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones has in his collection copies of the 5c. 1859, perf. 11.85 or 11.95 x 11.60, with inscription, a fact which effectively disposes of the published theory that the inscription did not occur on the stamps of this perforation. Although it does not exclude the possibility that it was added to the plate during the period the stamps were being perforated by the three machines, that is between September 2, 1862 and November, 1864.

It is my contention that only one plate was used for the production of this stamp, and that during its period of use it was repaired by re-entry on many occasions. On the first repair a minimum quantity of 22 subjects was re-entered, and on the second repair a minimum quantity of 31 subjects (I postulate a minimum quantity in each case as I have insufficient material to identify the co-inciding re-entries). The spots and other marks appearing on these stamps are doubtless attributable to corrosion blemishes which appeared on the plate, which increased in number and size during the nine years it was in service.

Senator Calder states that a search of the records at Ottawa and New York failed to reveal any information respecting the number of plates used for the 5c. stamp. Considering the completeness of the correspondence covering this issue, I find it remarkable that such information is not contained in any of the letters. But if only one plate were used, there would have been no necessity for further reference in any of the communications which passed between the American Bank Note Co. and the Post Office departments.

On examining the copies of this stamp in my collection, and reading the description of the classification of flaws and re-entries, I have been perplexed that a flaw which occurs on all stamps and all printings covered by the three perforation groups has not been given sufficient prominence. This flaw consists of a short line of varying length (due to the wear of the plate) which occurs between the inner and outer frame lines in a parallel position exactly opposite the "g" of "Postage", about ½ mm. from the outer frame line. Mr. Lees-Jones has confirmed by the examination of specimens in his collection that it is extremely strong on the contemporary Plate Proofs and post-contemporary Die Proofs. Consequently the flaw is a Die flaw which must have appeared on both subjects on the transfer roller and is reproduced on all 5c. stamps. As the flaw varies in intensity, due no doubt to the wearing of the plate, it is a

fair assumption that it may not be visible on very worn impressions. On the four specimens of the major re-entry contained in my collection, the flaw is duplicated and quite easily discernible, although the re-entry occurs only on stamps perforated 11.85, 11.95 or compound, that is on stamps produced from a late state of the plate.

On studying Senator Calder's classification of the 5c. Beaver flaws (appendix B) one is immediately struck by the apparent scarcity of flaws on the stamps perforated 11.60 x 11.60 (Nos. 14a, 19, 23, 26, 31, 33a, 34, 47a, 50, 51b, 68, 72, 78, 83b, 86), only fifteen out of a total of eighty-six recorded, and by the fact that whilst some of these flaws appear also on stamps perforated 11.85 or 11.95 x 11.60, in no instance do they appear on stamps perforated 11.85 or 11.95 and compound.

Again, it is interesting to note that of the fifty-seven re-entries (many of which are minute) which Senator Calder tabulated, only four occur on stamps from the original plate (i. e. those perf. 11.60 x 11.60). Apparently no distinction is made between fresh entries and re-entries: the number of fresh entries could easily be ascertained from the original sheets of Plate Proofs, if any exist. Complete sheets of the Plate Proofs do exist, one overprinted "Specimen" in black, and an irregular part sheet of seventy-five without the "Specimen" overprint were sold at Harmer Rooke & Co., New York, on February 19, 1946. But without examination it would be impossible to identify from which state of the plate they were pulled. A cursory examination of the photographs leads one however to the opinion that both of these items were from the same plate, as the subjects are all laid down in identically corresponding positions.

There are twenty-two re-entries common to stamps perforated 11.85 or 11.95 x 11.60 and 11.85, 11.95 or compound. Thirty-one occur only on stamps perforated 11.85, 11.95 or compound. If all the subjects on the plate were re-entered at the time the stamps were perforated by the 11.85 or 11.95 machines, it might be possible that the pressure of the transfer roller would alter the appearance of many of the Plate flaws or, alternatively, eliminate them completely. If we should accept the view of Senator Calder that at least two plates were used to produce these stamps, it would point to a deterioration in the work of the siderographer employed by the American Bank Note Co. But such a deduction would be in conflict with the evidence afforded by the other plates of this issue, all of which produced vast quantities of stamps, among which very few flaws and varieties are to be found.

Major G. A. E. Chapman in B. N. A. TOPICS, Vol. 7. No. 8, in discussing this problem of the 1859 5c. under the heading "Number of Plates", states that Senator Calder, working in collaboration with Elliott Perry of Westfield, N. J., came to the conclusion that the existence of two plates was definitely determined; and that moreover a small remnant of evidence remained which might indicate the existence of a third plate. He does not, however, record by what means the two plates can be identified. Major Chapman also remarks that in 1946 a questionnaire was addressed to the British American Bank Note Co. and to the Canadian Bank Note Co., which elicited the information that the Plate or Plates might possibly have been re-entered as many as twelve times. He then proceeds to accept the theory of two plates re-entered five times, making seven plates (57,000 impresions each), as propounded by Senator Calder and Mr. Elliott Perry. Two plates re-entered five times cannot make seven plates, but only different states of two plates.

According to the official records as listed in Appendix A of Senator Calder's article, 39,800,000 copies of the 5c. Beaver stamp were issued. This means 398,000 impressions in sheets of 100—admittedly rather a large quantity to be printed from an unhardened steel plate. But we have evidence that a few years later the plates of the 1c. Small Head produced on an average 198,000 impressions, whilst W. S. Boggs records in "Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada", at page 226, that there was ample evidence of unhardened plates giving 200,000 impressions: in a footnote Boggs records that the 3c. 1861 plates of the United States averaged 402,000 impressions. It is, therefore, evident that it would constitute nothing unusual for the plate of the 5c. Beaver to produce 398,000 impressions.

Again, the record in Volume 2, appendix H. of the official letters passing between the

American Bank Note Co. and the Post Office department, demonstrates that on March 16th, 1859, the Deputy Postmaster-General ordered the following quantities of stamps:—

1,000,000 one cent
1,000,000 five cent
100,000 ten cent
100,000 twelve-and-a-half cent
50,000 seventeen cent.

On the 29th of October the Deputy Postmaster General paid a bill amounting to $1480 which was to pay for all the stamps, and plates made after the rendering of the bill of Dec. 29th, 1858. This included

½P—250,000	1c—1,500,000
3P—150,000	5c—1,500,000
6P— 20,000	10c— 200,000
420,000	12½c— 200,000
	17c— 50,000
	3,450,000

All together 3,870,000 stamps at .25 per thousand or $967.50. 300,000 stamps were supplied in 50 books at .20 per book, extra, equal to $10. This total then of $977.50 leaves a balance of $502.50 to be accounted for. This is probably the charge for the new work in preparing the five plates $100 per plate, the remaining $2.50 possibly being shipping charges.*

From the foregoing figures, one would assume that a charge was made for engraving the plates, yet in the letters which subsequently passed between the Post Office Department and the American Bank Note Co. up to April 1866—so ably tabulated by W. S. Boggs—whilst the orders for the 5c. are given and acknowledged, there is no reference to an additional plate of the 5c. nor was any charge made for any additional plates for this issue. Clifford A. Howes in his "CANADA—ITS POSTAGE STAMPS AND POSTAL STATIONERY" states that according to the Post Office records, the average annual payment to the American Bank Note Co. during the nine years that the 1859 issue was in use, was under $2000. As this business was obviously on a much smaller scale than the American Bank Note Co. had expected, a charge would almost certainly have been made. Indeed finding the contract unprofitable, this Company in 1865 claimed for an advance in price on the ground of increased costs—further evidence surely that they would not have incurred the expense of preparing new plates without charge.

The final and incontrovertible proof that only one plate was made for the 5c. Beaver, is, in my opinion, contained in the Epilogue to the Provincial issues at page 216 of "POSTAGE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY OF CANADA" by W. S. Boggs. In the correspondence here cited relating to the disposition of the dies, rollers and plates of the stamps of the various Canadian Provinces made by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, and the American Bank Note Co. prior to 1867, T. H. Freeland (Vice-President of the American Bank Note Co.) writing to R. M. Coulter (Deputy Postmaster-General) on February 19, 1902, states that three boxes had been shipped to Ottawa—Box No. 1 containing 11 cancelled Plates of Postage Stamps of the Province of Canada, the list of Plates being as follows:—

Item No.

1. Cancelled Plate 100 stamps ½ penny
2. Cancelled Plate 100 stamps 1 cent
3. Cancelled Plate 100 stamps 2 cents
4. Cancelled Plate 100 stamps 5 cents
5. Cancelled Plate 200 stamps 3 pence
6. Cancelled Plate 200 stamps 6 pence
7. Cancelled Plate 120 stamps 8 pence *
8. Cancelled Plate 120 stamps 6 pence *
9. Cancelled Plate 100 stamps 10 cents
10. Cancelled Plate 100 stamps 12½ cents
11. Cancelled Plate 100 stamps 17 cents

* Sterling.

Therefore, if more than one plate of the 5c. had been engraved, it would necessarily have been returned to the Post Office Department, in accordance with the instructions of the Deputy Postmaster-General of Canada contained in his letters of Oct. 4th and Nov. 8th, 1901, for the Dies and Plates were the

* See Boggs' "Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada, Vol. II, Appendix H, 77, 78, 80, 80A, 92, 93, 94, 95, J, 1, and 3." While it is true that for the 10p and 7½p a charge of $150 was made, these involved engraving entirely new dies. The 1859 issue was made from adapted dies of the pence issue—see "Canada Official Records on the Dies of the Pence and First Decimal Issues," by Winthrop S. Boggs COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. XXX, No. 5, September 1951.

property of the Canadian Post Office Department.

Factual confirmation of this reasoned thesis that only one plate was used for printing the 1859 5c. Beavers, could be obtained only by an intensive study of all the proof sheets in existence. It would first be necessary to determine the original proof taken before the stamps were printed from the plate. As this proof was invariably pulled in black, I would suggest that specialists interested in the subject should endeavor to ascertain whether a plate proof sheet in black does exist. The contemporary proofs in color were most probably pulled at various stages whilst the plate was at press. From my own researches on the limited amount of proof material available, I find that the black proofs have the engraved lines more clearly defined than the proofs in color. At the risk of bringing down upon myself the wrath and cynical criticisms of students with a large amount of proof material, I would venture to suggest that the black proofs were pulled immediately after the plates were completed, and are therefore the original Plate Proofs. The proofs in the color of the issued stamp, overprinted "Specimen" were probably the samples submitted to the Post Office Department. The proofs in color of issue WITHOUT the "Specimen" overprint (of which the majority I have seen show the usual criteria of re-entry) were probably contemporary proofs pulled at various stages whilst the plate was at press, doubtless after each repair to the plate. There is evidence that the printers DID take a proof from the plate after each repair. The tree flaw on stamp No. 10 perf. 11.60 x 11.60 exists in a block of 14 in proof state in the color of the issued stamp, all fourteen stamps re-entered on a plate without Imprint. Moreover the shoulder flaw on the 17c. appears on a proof impression; as this variety occurred only on the last printing, these two examples rather suggest that proofs were pulled during each printing. A further study of the plate proof sheets in existence would without doubt help considerably in establishing the number of repairs by re-entry made to this plate.

Mr. Lees-Jones has ungrudgingly allowed me to examine the material in his collection, and I have found many pieces that help to confirm my theory. He has in addition provided me with charts of the north margins of the so-called Plates I & II, and I was immediately impressed by the fact that the imprints on stamps 31 and 81 were laid down in identical positions on both plates. The plate position dots in the west margins were also identical on stamps Nos. 1, 21 and 71, and the C. dots on "both plates" were identical vertical positions on stamps Nos. 1, 21, 51, 61 and 81. If there were two plates, the siderographer who entered the transfer roller and the imprint must have had mechanical assistance, because it would be impossible to achieve such precision by the human hand alone. On the chart of Plate I, positions 31 & 81 both show imprints, but Boggs, at Page 188, in his Note on Plates of the 5c. states that imprints do not occur on Plate 1 and 2. According to the information I have gleaned from specialists of Canadian stamps, imprints have not so far been found on the stamps perf. 11.60 x 11.60 or the first stamps printed from the plate. This conclusion points to the fact that the positions 31 and 81 on Major Chapman's chart do not show the position dots and Plate markings from an early state of the plate, and, consequently should not have been used for comparison in an endeavor to prove that more than one plate existed.

Previously I have stated that spots and scratches cannot possibly be of any aid in identifying the number of plates, because many of them are probably caused by corrosion. It is possible that they would alter considerably in appearance during the lifetime of the plates: again, the repair by re-entry which certainly took place from time to time could eliminate flaws in certain positions on the stamp and produce others in a quite different position, thus producing an insoluble puzzle.

Whilst examining Mr. Lees-Jones' copies of the 5c. Beaver, I noticed that in a block of 14 proofs of the 5c. (2 x 7) from the north-east corner, stamp No. 10 showed the Tree flaw; according to Calder's classification of Plate flaws, this variety occurs only on Plate I. perf. 11.60 x 11.60. This fact is enlightening because in this block of 14 proofs almost every stamp shows some indication of the re-application of the transfer roller. No. 9 shows definite duplications. No.

10 shows definite signs of re-entry which although not recorded in the classification of re-entries by Calder, does prove that the variety No. 10 from Plate I can be found in at least two states and that Plate I was extensively repaired by re-entry. As the block has large margins and *no* imprints, it must have been re-entered prior to the issue of the Plate with imprints, and consequently cannot possibly be the suggested Plate 3 (Plate I—re-entered). Fortunately, Mr. Lees-Jones has a fine lot of west-marginal pieces, and I had the opportunity of examining a south-west corner block of 12 proofs in color overprinted "Specimen" horizontally. This piece shows positions 61, 71, 81, and 91 without Imprint. Position 61 shows that the subject was rocked into the plate at an angle, so that the north-east and south-west frame lines are 3/10th of a mm. higher than the adjoining impression No. 62. The Plate dot in the west margin is 2/5th of a mm. higher than the bottom frame line and there is no evidence of re-entry. From the same position on the plate (No. 61) I also examined eight copies of the stamp perf. 11.85 or 11.95 x 11.60 (one on cover dated August 5, 1864) and three copies of the stamp perf. 12 x 12 of which only two showed the Imprint in the extreme south-west corner. I found that the S. W. position dot on all the stamps was only 1/5 mm. above the lower frame line. However, all the stamps show traces of re-entry, the extreme north-west inner frame line and the bottom frame lines (both inner and outer) show duplication. In addition, the inner frame line at north-east is also double and the plate dot is 2/5 mm. higher than the line which is found below the lower frame line. It would thus appear that when Impression No. 61 was re-entered, the angle at which the original impression was rocked in had been corrected by 1/5 mm. and the position dot had also varied by 1/5 mm. So No. 61 could show two different position dots and yet still be from the same plate. As this stamp is found not only perf. 11.85 or 11.95 x 11.60, but also perf. 11.85, 11.95 or compound, both with imprint, it demonstrates that the one plate was used during the period the stamps were perforated by the three types of perforation, that the imprints must have been added to the original Plate or Plate I, and that the stamps perforated 11.85 or 11.95 x 11.60 and 11.85, 11.95 and compound were also printed from the same plate, NOT from two plates as listed by Boggs at Page 188. It is also interesting to note that on the block of proofs No. 61 shows two dots in the "C." and the issued stamps show the same two dots in the identical position in the "C.", although on worn impressions the upper or smaller dot is hardly discernible, and may possibly be absent altogether on much worn impressions.

It should be borne in mind that the wearing of a plate could result in the thickening of the letters "Canada Postage" and "Five Cents". Consequently on a worn impression the "C." of "Cents" would broaden and would thus alter the horizontal position of the "C." dot whilst not affecting the vertical. Re-application of the transfer roller would then bring the subject back to its original or normal appearance, resulting in the reversion of the "C." dot to *its* normal position. It is therefore inadvisable to attach any importance to the fractional differences between the horizontal positions of the "C." dots when other criteria indicate similar plate positions.

If any collector possesses copies of the 1859—5c. from position No. 61 with perf. 11.60 x 11.60, I would indeed be very happy to have the loan of such material, as I am of the opinion that it may be possible, after examination of stamps from this position, to ascertain the date when the first repair to this plate occurred. Also, if collectors would submit stamps perf. 11.60 x 11.60 from the other west-marginal positions, such stamps might throw additional light on this problem.

Finally, I might also record that up to the present no satisfactory or conclusive proof has been published to alter my opinion that only one plate was made for the 1859—1c. value, and this plate, repaired when necessary, produced the 275,000 impressions printed for this denomination.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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

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

THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of February 2, 1955

Heligoland

Addendum

In the May 1955 number on page 152, we note with regret that our reporter failed to identify Mr. Ben Reeves, introduced as a distant member attending, in his standing as President of the Society of Philatelic Americans. We likewise omitted mention of Mr. Reeves' remarks proposing the vote of thanks to Dr. Lundberg for his exhibit—remarks made at the instance of the Club's officers. It is a pleasure to make these amends to a member of this Club who holds so high a philatelic position and who is an acknowledged authority on Heligoland's stamps.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

The Postal History and Postmarks of British Central Africa and Nyassaland Protectorate by W. G. Nodder and C. D. Twynam. Published by The Stamp Collectors Fortnightly, London, England.

Catalogue Mondial des Entiers Aeropostaux by Francois Godinas. Published by La Philatelie Campinoise, Turnhout, Belgium. Gift of Mr. Richard L. Singley.

Hodson's Air Mail Stationery Catalogue, Part I, British Commonwealth. M. Hodson, Edinburgh, Scotland, Publisher. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

One Hundred Years of Postage Stamps 1855-1955. Issued by the New Zealand Post Office, Wellington, N. Z.

30th Aniversario Yearbook, Asociacion Filatelica de Filipinas, Manila, Philippines.

Danske Poststempler For Frimaerketiden by E. Rathje. Published by Kobenhavns Philatelist Klub, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Norway 4 Skilling 1855. Compiled by the late J. Jellestad. Translated by R. King-Farlow, F. R. P. S. L. Published by Norsk Filatelistforbund, Oslo, Norway. 1955. Gift of Mr. Maurice Tripet.

Various Philatelic Literature. Gift of Mr. Stephen G. Rich.

Specialized Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Japan. Revised Edition 1955. Part I, in Japanese, edited by the Kitte Bunka Philatelic Society, Tokyo, Japan. Part II, English Edition compiled by Robert M. Spauling, Jr. Gift of the author.

Chemins der Fer, Belges, Indicateur Officiel. Gift of Mr. W. S. Boggs.

Jaarverslag 1954. Vijfentwintigste Jaarverslag Uitgebracht aan de Directeur-Generaal der Posterijen Telegrafie en Telefonie. Issued by Nederlandse Postmuseum, 'S-Gravenhage, Holland.

Wrona Deutschland-Spezial Katalog 1956. Berlin W 30, Germany.

Postal History and Postmarks of the Franco-Prussian War and After 1870-1871 by Wilfred Bentley. Published by the author, Stratford-on-Avon, England.

The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Grenada by Alfred Charlton, F. R. P. S. L. Published by P. L. Pemberton & Son, Ltd., Leominster, England.

Literature on the Postage Stamps of Brazil. Gift of Mr. J. S. Whittlesey.

At the Board of Governors meeting held June 29th, 1955, the following new members were elected:

4329 Leslie Markovich, Wauwatosa, Wisc. Collects Central Europe, Central America, West Indies, France and Colonies.

4330 Harry Weiss, Holton, Kans. Collects General.

4331 Alfred Loines Pemberton, Leominster, England. Collects Greece, Chile, Cyprus, Great Britain.

4332 Estenio Hormaeche, Montevideo, Uruguay. Collects Uruguay Air Mails, Great Britain and Colonies.

4333 Nicholas V. Savitsky, New York, N. Y. Collects Russia.

BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued From Page 236.)

This Part II deals with the fascinating study of the Zangezur Provisionals and the Unframed HP monograms (Unframed Zed). The section relating to the Zangezur provisionals supplies, in addition to the information on the stamps themselves, some very interesting and valuable historical background material.

The balance of the book is devoted to the study of the unframed Zed overprint. As the various handstamps used in applying it were derived from the earlier framed Zed dies, it is, however, practically impossible to identify the individual dies used as being made from a certain framed type. This part of the study then becomes a most fascinating puzzle. The treatment of this section is most excellent. It has been arranged to facilitate the study and the many line illustrations of the various types greatly aids in unravelling the threads of this tangled story.

Considerable space has been given to the discussion of the forgeries. Normally your reviewer would consider this somewhat wasted, but in this particular connection it is most valuable. One of the major puzzles with this overprint is the fact that all the genuine types have not as yet been determined. Therefore it is important to be able to identify the known forgeries as well as the known genuine. For this process of elimination will be the only way in which further additions can be made to the list of known genuine types. It was imperative to describe and illustrate the known forgeries so that collectors might know where they stood. Had the authors not done so, readers could have continued to delude themselves in believing that their rarities were genuine types affected by the human factor, or scarce unrecorded additional types.

The final chapter in this volume deals with the postal organization of the Armenian Republic. This is, to my knowledge, the first attempt to present a list of Post Offices. It is a very valuable part of the work. It covers not only the period of the Dashnak Republic but also that of the succeeding Communist regime and those that may be found only on the stamps of the U. S. S. R.

This volume nearly meets the test of what your reviewer considers a perfect philatelic study. The only faults are those of production. Your reviewer still considers that 8 point type is too small for use in the text. The quality of the half tones could be improved. This is not the fault of the paper stock, which is good, but rather either in the photography or in the manufacture of the printing blocks.

We heartily recommend this volume to the serious student of Russian philately. We also recommend it to anyone who wishes to begin a study of Armenian stamps. It is basic for this purpose. As an example of what we consider good philatelic writing, it is outstanding. We are informed that there is still another section of this great study in production. We would advise that those interested place an order now for Part III. Our heartiest congratulations to the authors for a labor of love most excellently accomplished. (*H. D. S. H.*)

SCHEDULED MEETINGS

September, October and November, 1955

September 21st

U. S. Revenues by Morton Joyce

October 5th

Program to be presented by United States Post Office Department under the supervision of Albert J. Robertson, Assistant Postmaster General.

October 19th

Program by the A.S.D.A. under direction of S. F. Barrett.

November 2nd

Program to be presented by France and Colonies Group.

November 16th

"Denmark" by W. F. Foulk.

For

Philatelic Literature

Offerings

See

Inside Back Cover

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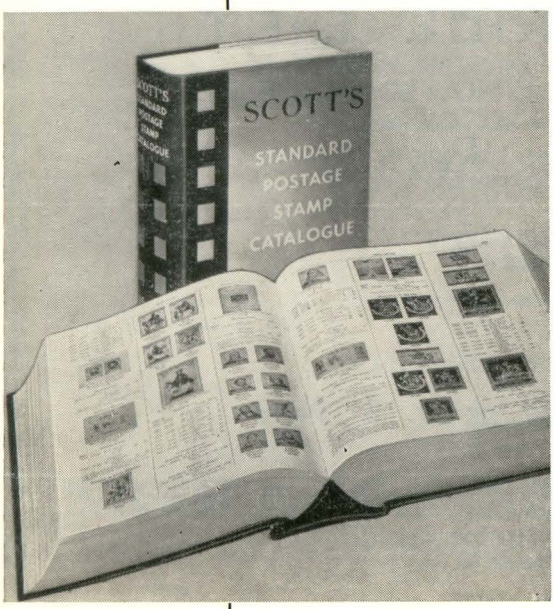
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— 1941 Palms 63/78 ..... 22.00
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The following consist of British Empire with semi-circular SPECIMEN perforation. This practice has been discontinued by GB. Many others than those listed are on hand.

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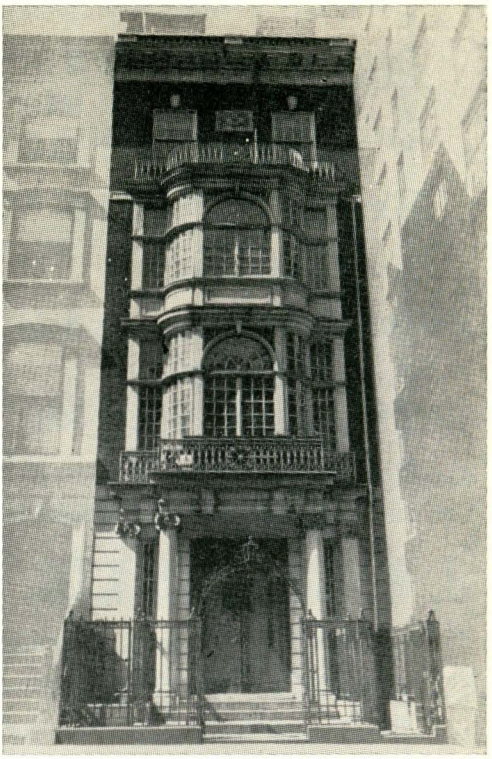
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