THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

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CONTENTS

EDITORIALS 101

OBITUARIES 103

AUSTRIA (Edwin Mueller) 105
Catalog of Pre-Stamp Postmarks (Part I)

FRENCH COLONIES (Robert G. Stone) 121
The General Issues (Chapter II, Part 1)

JHALAWAR (L. E. Dawson) 131
Some Further Notes

A. F. LICHTENSTEIN MEMORIAL AWARD 133
1958 Recipient Winthrop S. Boggs

BOOK REVIEWS 139

THE CLUBHOUSE 141
Meetings, Libfary Acquisitions and New Members

AUDITORS' REPORT 1957 150

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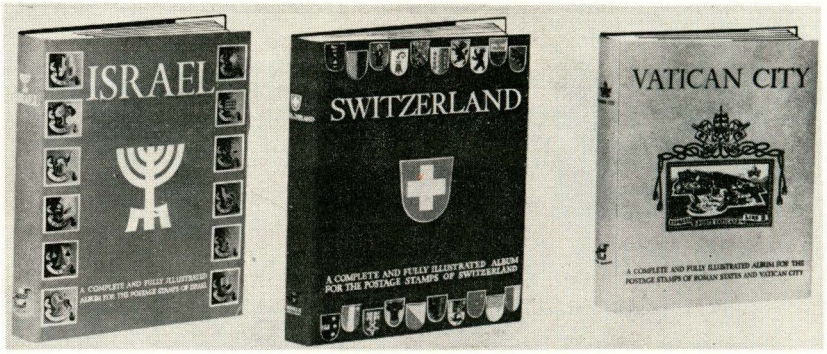
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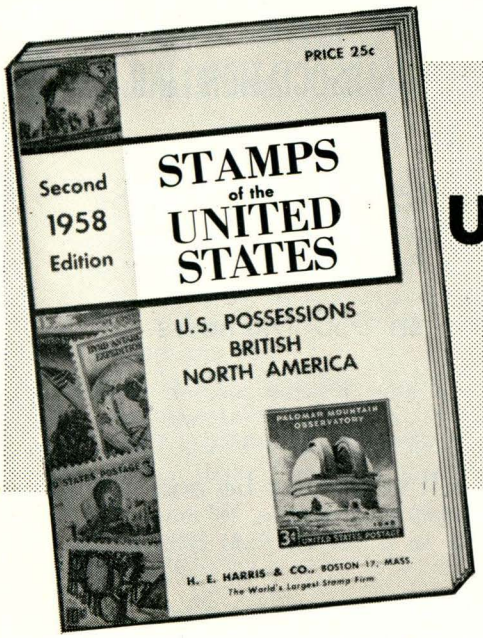
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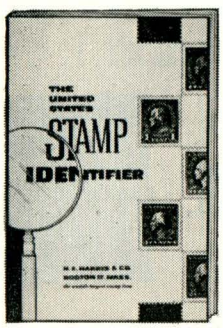
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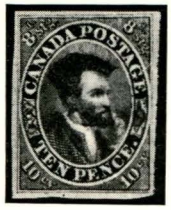
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THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

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Editorials

Making Philately Dull

One of the fine privileges of membership in a club like this is the opportunity for contact with others to interchange various opinions. Our own personal pleasure always stems from those informal gatherings with this Club's members before or after meetings, in the Lounge on the second floor or under similar circumstances. Obviously stamp collectors are individuals, each with his own philatelic interests, and beliefs.

One group of philatelists always provide a stimulating session because of the provocative nature of their entire conversation. They center their attention exclusively upon the things that are wrong or the essential work that as yet has been undone. They are constantly disturbed about the present state of philately, hoping for reform and changes that would bring stamp collecting into an almost Utopian stage. Granting that this would be impossible, nevertheless, such a result would make philately rather mundane and boring.

To continue to flourish, nothing in this world can remain static. We either move forward or backward. For our taste, we rather like these little philatelic "rhubarbs." They add zest and excitement to the vitality of stamp collecting. Often unpleasant events prove to be temporarily disquieting, but seldom, if ever, has a serious permanent damage ensued. A good "family argument" is never an indication of the breakdown of one of our greatest social units. And so it shall be in philately.

One listens with interest to the complainers. New issues should be tailored to suit exactly both the collectors and dealers standards of perfection. A concerted police campaign should be immediately conducted to place all those, who tamper with bona-fide material, behind bars. Stamp catalogs must be completely overhauled to satisfy the combined taste of thousands. Every collector and dealer must be completely ethical with no possibility ever for a sharp trade. Controversy over philatelic problems must be eliminated. Philately must be 100% harmonious and perfect.

If many of these matters would come about, we all would long for "the good old days." Philately without its problems would settle down to a hum-drum affair, no doubt attracting far fewer than it now does. As we see it, as long as every home has to have a lock on the front door, so must a pleasant hobby like stamp collecting realize that human beings, not robots, are collecting stamps. There is much room for improvement in many aspects of philately, but let us not feel frustrated if we fall far short of the goal of perfection. A lot of what we complain about actually provides philately with excitement and zest.

The Stamp Hinge

In this veteran philatelist's eyes, the most important but misused philatelic accessory is the stamp hinge. Having purchased thousands of stamps that were in previous collections, it has been a painful experience to note how carelessly most collectors hinge their stamps. Some of this material came from well-known "name" collections. Nevertheless, practically every stamp was heavily hinged and all too often a hinge of poor quality had been used.

There are many fine "how-to-do-it" textbooks on stamp collecting. Each offers instruction upon the proper manner of affixing a stamp hinge and advice about the better types hinges to use. It seems as if most philatelists think that they have advanced beyond the contents of these textbooks, because they manifest no evidence of having been taught how to properly hinge stamps.

Too many collectors work under the notion that a hinge must be so lightly affixed to an album page that frequently stamps come loose, or fearful of this latter possibility, they hinge so heavily as to almost cement.

Consequently from long, close observation, one concludes that too many philatelists (and this includes many of the top rank) have either never known or have forgotten how to hinge a stamp. Since condition is such an all-important factor in present-day philately, the role of the stamp hinge has become exceedingly important. Those, who turn to pochettes, are not solving the problem. There is nothing wrong with a fine quality stamp hinge except the ignorant user. This really is a serious situation that must be brought to collectors' attention. Too many stamps are being harmed by incorrect hinging.

Two Sides To A Sales Counter

A philatelist walked into a stamp dealer's store. One of the clerks was occupied with putting on display at the sales counter a recent purchase of some fine old stamps. The philatelist began admiring the stamps, while remarking that they were a most interesting issue. He spoke about the fascinating historical background and some of the production problems involved when these stamps had been printed. Also he stated that all copies should be closely examined because some postal cancellations were exceedingly scarce.

In the midst of this, the proprietor of the store appeared. He told the clerk to get the stamps on display for sale as quickly as possible. Turning to the philatelist, the proprietor said:

"You may be interested in all these minor details about these stamps. We are solely concerned with the ring of the cash register."

Count 'Em By Fipex Sheets

Almost every stamp collector, who happened to see "The New York Mirror Magazine" of December 22, 1957 was distressed to read what was probably the most sensationally inaccurate picture of philately yet printed in the lay press. As a good indication, the opening few lines are quoted: "With somewhere between 12,000,000 and 20,000,000 people in the U. S. alone spending upwards of $50,000,000 a year collecting stamps, . . "

These estimates of the number of stamp collectors in the United States seem to become more and more exaggerated. A few years ago it was some five million. Then it increased to eight million; later on to ten million, and now the calculation is from twelve to twenty millions. At this rate, these estimates soon should grow to twenty five or thirty million collectors. Does any one actually know how many collect stamps in this country, or are there any reasonably accurate indications that can be used as a guide? We can think of a few—the 1956 FIPEX Souvenir Sheet is a good one.

Ten million FIPEX Souvenir Sheets were printed according to the U. S. Post Office. They went on sale April 28, 1956, and remained on sale for over a year until May 30, 1957. During that time a grand total of only *2,900,000* were sold according to official release.

With previous records of souvenir sheets like the 1936 TIPEX, the 1926 White Plains, and others, new souvenir sheets of international philatelic exhibitions must be a popular speculative item. Few sheets ever are used on the public's mail. Thus, a reasonable conclusion can be that practically all

of the FIPEX Souvenir Sheet's sales were to stamp collectors.

If every collector bought just one sheet, this proves that there are LESS THAN THREE MILLION STAMP COLLECTORS in the United States. But chances are that all the collectors bought more than one sheet apiece.

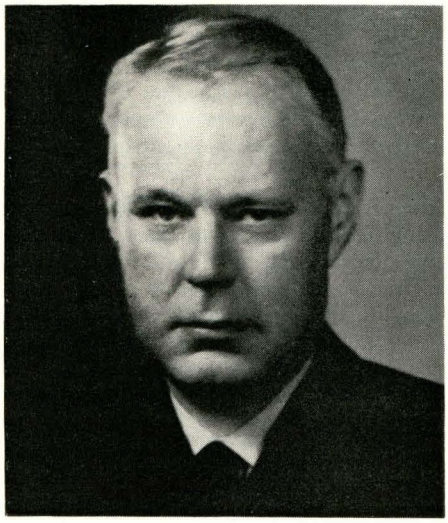
It is practically impossible to calculate the average sale, or to perhaps even venture an accurate guess. However, if the average sale were two Fipex Sheets per collector, the total number of stamp collectors in the United States would be *less than a million and a half*. An average of three Fipex Sheets apiece would bring the figure to *less than three quarters of a million*. Most experienced philatelists seem to favor the latter estimate that there are perhaps 750,000 individuals buying current U. S. stamps.

Malcolm Johnson 1903-1958

The man behind the scenes is of immeasurable value to any successful production. His name seldom appears in print, while most of the praise is bestowed upon the others. The Collectors Club, this magazine, and our entire publications program owes a deep debt of gratitude to Malcolm Johnson, who passed away in Princeton, N. J. on February 27, 1958 at the comparatively early age of 55.

Malcolm Johnson was a professional publisher. At the time of his death, he was executive vice president of the D. Van Nostrand Company. He had served as the former president of the American Book Publishers Council. He was a founder of the Franklin Publications in 1952, serving as a chairman of its board of directors. This is an educational, non-profit corporation publishing American books in foreign language editions. Before World War II he had been managing editor of "The Atlantic Monthly", one of America's oldest and most respected monthly magazines.

Before entering the publishing field, Malcolm Johnson had spent seven years in China representing the Standard Oil Company of New York. This stimulated within him a deep attachment to the philately and postal history of China. He was for many years one of the most active members in The China Stamp Society, and was greatly responsible



for this group's high standing in the field of specialty groups.

He joined The Collectors Club in 1940 and almost immediately began taking a keen interest in this Club's activities. Subsequently, he was elected to the Board of Governors and during 1946-47 served as our vice president. In 1946, Mr. Johnson along with Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Theodore E. Steinway, Admiral Frederic R. Harris, Hugh M. Clark and Alfred H. Caspary founded The Philatelic Foundation. He was one of its original trustees, a position held until his death. In 1956 Malcolm Johnson was awarded *The Collectors Club Medal* for distinguished services to this Club.

The professional hand of Malcolm Johnson was efficiently applied to the Publication Committee of this Club. When a governor, he had great hopes for a more ambitious program beyond a quarterly magazine, that had been appearing at irregular intervals. He prevailed upon this Club's management to establish a publications committee and served for five years as its first chairman. In 1949, he established an editorial committee that was charged with the responsibility of bringing to our members a quarterly magazine on a regular schedule. Your attention is called to page 1 of Vol. 28 of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. Herein is outlined the editorial policy of this magazine. This was Malcolm's credo and work. It remains practically unchanged a decade later.

The following year, the writer upon Mr. Johnson's suggestion took over as editor of this magazine. Furthermore, he had suggested increasing the schedule of this magazine from a quarterly to six numbers a year. Thus from 1950, this new schedule has been in force.

Further indications of Malcolm Johnson's contributions are found in the volumes starting a decade ago. Some of our leading articles, two of which gained *The C. C. P. Award* as the best annual article, were on China. It was through his efforts that these studies appeared in this journal along with many other fine articles on China.

Most philatelic publications are the work of amateurs, and this magazine is no exception. Therefore, it was exceedingly fortunate that for a number of years, from 1949 through 1952, the editor and the editorial committee had the professional advice and guidance of Mr. Johnson. He was always available for consultation and counsel, despite a very busy schedule. Frequently he put aside his own business interests to offer this Club much excellent help as a labor of love. This, in the writer's opinion, manifested Malcolm Johnson's character. He would interrupt his own business to freely serve philately.

But of greater worth perhaps was his publishing experience that was contributed voluntarily to this magazine. For a group of well-intentioned amateurs like your editor, and his committee to receive competent guidance in the preparation and publication of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST was a dedicated service that few can adequately appraise. He taught us the preparation of manuscripts for the printer, page layouts and proof reading. He gave us style books for practical use in seeking conformity in spelling and grammar. He was our mentor and teacher.

After 1952, he reluctantly had to relinquish his services to The Collectors Club because he had volunteered to serve our country. In connection with our Foreign Air program following the last war, Malcolm Johnson believed that financial assistance is not effective unless those receiving our funds know how to use our tools and machinery. This caused him to found the Franklin Publications for American books in foreign-language editions. In connection with this work, he had to spend long periods of time abroad, precluding any chance of giving his services to this magazine or other Club publications.

However, his interest in philately never waned. His little available spare time was devoted to his prime philatelic interest—China and keeping its bulletin going. A few years ago, the publishing firm, D. Van Nostrand entered into the field of philatelic books. A number of fine works on stamps were published, something few other publishing houses have done.

The experienced hand of Malcolm Johnson will be missed. But this Club will forever be indebted to him for his great and unselfish work. The entire field of philatelic literature and its devotees had a top worker in Malcolm Johnson. Knowing and appreciating the power of the written word, he fostered and encouraged its widest possible use in philately. We express our sincere sympathy to his wife and family, believing that these remarks may assure them that his fine contributions to this Club will not be forgotten by those who had the pleasure and privilege to work with Malcolm Johnson.

Thomas Doane Perry 1878-1958

The Club lost a longtime member when Thomas D. Perry died on March 10, 1958. Although 80 years old, he was a most active man until he suffered serious injuries last year when he was run over by an automobile.

In philately, the name, Tom Perry, meant only one thing—U. S. Postal Stationery. He was known as a thorough student of this specialty and had written for many philatelic publications including this journal. In 1956, Mr. Perry was an International Judge at FIPEX, mainly because of his profound knowledge of U. S. Postal Stationery.

He was a true gentleman and scholar. He wrote only after careful study and never believed that he knew everything. He was ready and willing to admit a mistake with good grace and never corrected others in a sharp manner. He will be missed by his many friends in this Club, who join us in extending our heartfelt sympathy to his family.

AUSTRIA

Catalog of the Pre-Stamp Postmarks

By EDWIN MUELLER

Part I

In Volumes XXVIII and XXIX (1949 and 1950) of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST we published a monograph about the postmarks used in Austria before June 1, 1850. In the preface, we told of our intention to publish a catalog within a few years, listing all Austrian post offices and postmarks of the pre-stamp period. It required eight years to compile a reliable list of the post offices and, by checking all available collections in the field, provide a list of the postmarks these post offices used during the pre-stamp period.

We are well aware that the catalog we are publishing herewith is neither complete nor faultless. The pre-stamp postmarks of Austria are such a large and rather complicated field that this first effort to catalog them in their entirety must be open to criticism in several ways. The limitations placed upon us were severe. Not only by the vastness of the material to be studied involving more than five thousand different postmarks, but also by the necessity to make the catalog as simple as possible, we had to avoid using too complicated type-setting which would impair publication. All this has led to a simplified method of cataloging, which may at first bewilder the collector who tries to use this catalog. This will be aggravated by the fact that for technical reasons the illustrations to the catalog will be published with the last installment. But we are sure that after studying the introduction, every collector will be able to use the catalog, and after some time he will become so familiar with our system of listing that he will forget his original difficulties and find using the catalog an easy matter.

We intend to publish the catalog, after the serial publication in this magazine will have been completed, as a handbook. This will enable us to improve it considerably by including all unlisted postmarks reported to us after publication in this magazine, as well as to correct errors and to improve upon the data given for the postmarks. It will be very much appreciated if collectors will help in this task, by reporting all unlisted postmarks as well as unlisted colors or earlier dates than those listed. It is not necessary to send us the actual items; in most cases an exact description—in case of unlisted postmarks accompanied by a photo or photostat of the postmark—will be sufficient. Should it be necessary for us to see a specific postmark before listing it—to avoid listing of erroneously classified postmarks or of forgeries and fakes — we shall ask for sending the items in question for inspection, in which case we shall be glad to pay for the mailing expenses. Please address all communications directly to Edwin Mueller, 522 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

INTRODUCTION

The catalog lists the post offices in *alphabetical order* of the town name, using the spelling employed for the postmarks. Where different spellings had been used, the principal one is applied, while reference is made to the other spellings at the appropriate places.

All post offices from which postmarks are known are listed. Post offices, which accord-

The Publications Committee of THE COLLECTORS CLUB is pleased to announce that upon the conclusion of this series, this Austria catalog will be published as a handbook under the auspices of the T. E. Steinway Memorial Handbook Fund.

ing to reliable references in the official documents operated during the pre-stamp period, but from which we do not know any postmark are only listed when they operated in 1818 or later, after postmarks officially were introduced at all post offices. Such post offices, which operated only before 1818 and of which no postmarks are recorded, are omitted because it can be assumed that most of them did not use any postmarks. Thus their inclusion would have unnecessarily enlarged the size of this catalog, without being of much interest to the collector. We have not made any distinction between regular post offices and letter collecting agencies, as such status often changed. Only few letter collecting agencies actually used postmarks during the early pre-stamp period. Therefore we have omitted listing of those of which no postmark is known.

In the *headline* to each post office, first the *current number* assigned to it is listed. The relatively small number of post offices, which functioned only before 1818, but from which postmarks are known, received the same number as the preceding post office, with an "X" added, so that other post offices of this kind of which postmarks may be found in the future can be inserted without disturbing the numerical order. Then follows the *name of the post office* as it appears on the postmarks; if the spelling varies for one or another postmark or if a postmark contains additional inscriptions, these are listed within brackets with the data for the specific postmark. After the name of the post office, the name of the *province* where the post office was located, is shown in brackets; the status as of May 31, 1850 is used for this indication and the following abbreviations are used:

B	Bohemia (Böhmen)
Bm	Banat-Serbian Military Border District (Banatisch-Serbische Militärgrenze)
Bu	Bukovina (Bukowina)
D	Dalmatia (Dalmatien)
G	Galicia (Galizien)
K	Carinthia (Kärnten)
Km	Croatian-Slavonian Military Border District (Kroatisch-Slavonische Militärgrenze)
Kr	Carniola (Krain)
Ks	Croatia-Slavonia (Kroatien-Slavonien)
Kü	Coastal Province (Küstenland)
M	Moravia (Mähren)
Nö	Lower Austria (Niederösterreich)
Oö	Upper Austria (Oberösterreich)
S	Salzburg
Sb	Transylvania (Siebenbürgen)
Sch	Silesia (Schlesien)
St	Styria (Steiermark)
T	Tyrol (Tirol)
Tb	Temes District (Temeser Banat)
U	Hungary (Ungarn)
V	Vorarlberg
Ws	Voivodina (Woiwodschaft Serbien)

At the end of the headline, the data about *opening* and *closing* of the post offices as well as their *operation by the Austrian Postal Administration* are listed. As the data before 1818, when postmarks generally were introduced in Austria, to a large part are unreliable and of little use to the collector, we have listed opening and closing dates only from 1818 on. Exact dates generally are available only from 1832 on; for the earlier dates, mostly year dates alone are given. A * before the date indicates the opening date, a † the closing date of the post office. If no closing date is given, the post office remained open beyond May 31, 1850. For those post offices which existed before 1751, the date is replaced by an "O". Post offices opened or closed between 1751 and 1783 incl. are marked with "* I" or "† I", those opened or closed between 1784 and 1817 incl. with "* II" or "† II" respectively. For post offices which existed in territories acquired by Austria during the pre-stamp period, the date when these post offices passed into Austrian administration is listed preceded by a "+". This data refers to the following territories:

Bucovina: Austrian since 1775
Coastal Province: Venetian part of Istria and district of Monfalcone incorporated in 1797
Dalmatia: Austrian since 1797, territory of Republic of Ragusa incorporated in 1815
Galicia: Austrian since 1772, Western Galicia since 1795 (Western Galicia and Zamosc District lost in 1809), territory of Republic of Krakau incorporated in 1846
Salzburg: Austrian since 1805
Upper Austria: Inn District incorporated in 1779

During the Napoleonic Wars, from 1797 to 1814, several Austrian provinces came *under foreign administration.* This is indicated by "Ba" for Bavarian occupation, "Fr" for French occupation (Province of Illyria) and "It" for Italian occupation (Kingdom of Italy).

The following provinces were affected by these occupations:

Carinthia: 1809-1814, western part to Illyria, small southern section to Kingdom of Italy
Carniola: 1809-1814, to Illyria
Croatia-Slavonia: 1809-1814, part south of Save to Illyria
Croatian-Slavonian Military Border District: 1809-1814, part south of Save to Illyria
Coastal Province: 1805-1809, former Venetian part of Istria and District of Monfalcone to Kingdom of Italy; 1809-1814, all of Coastal Province to Illyria, except small western section which went to Kingdom of Italy
Dalmatia: 1805-1809, to Kingdom of Italy; 1809-1814, to Illyria
Salzburg: 1809-1814, to Bavaria
Upper Austria: 1809-1814, Inn District and part of Hausruck District to Bavaria
Tyrol: 1805-1809, all to Bavaria; 1809-1814, northern part only to Bavaria, southern part to Kingdom of Italy, eastern part to Illyria
Vorarlberg: 1805-1814, to Bavaria

Following the headline with the data about the post office, the *postmarks* are listed in order of their first known years of use. The letters of the alphabet are used to *number* them; namely, capital letters for 18th century postmarks and lower case letters for 19th century ones. In cases where a postmark was used in both centuries, it is listed twice, but suitable reference is made by indicating the number of the second use in brackets, for example [= b]. If a postmark was altered materially so that it has to be listed as a new type under a separate number, this is similarly indicated, for example [⟶ d]. When a postmark had no date indication, but was also used with added date handstamp, the second kind is assigned only a sub-number, separated from the listing of the original postmark by a ⟶ . For postmarks of which minor types exist, this is indicated at the end of the listing of the specific postmarks; for example, [3] means that three types of that postmark are known. Those postmarks, which after being used during the pre-stamp period, are known as being used from June 1, 1850 on as cancellers, have an asterisk (*) added to the number.

After the number, for each postmark the *design symbol* is listed, for easy reference, referring at the same time to the illustration. The *main symbol* refers to the general design of the postmark and the following capital letters are used for that purpose:

B	Boxed (rectangular box)
C	Curved (without box)
D	Double circle
E	Exceptional design
L	Straight line (without box)
O	Oval
S	Single circle

The *type of lettering* is indicated by a letter in front of the main symbol. A capital letter means that the town name is entirely in capital letters, while a lower case letter indicates that mixed letters—capital and lower case—are used for it. The following letters are used for that purpose:

E,e	Old English type
G,g	Gothic (sans-serif) type
I,i	Italic type
R,r	Roman type
S,s	Script type

Negative inscriptions are indicated by an additional "n". For postmarks which have a double or triple lined frame this is indicated by a "2" or "3" before the main symbol. *Ornaments* are shown by a lower case letter after the main symbol, namely:

a	arms of Austria (double-headed eagle)
b	branch ornament
c	curved line(s)
d	dot between curved lines
k	crown
m	straight line(s)
o	various ornaments, not specified otherwise
p	posthorn
s	star or asterisk
v	arms of Republic of Venice (lion)
w	wavy line(s)

If a framed postmark has only the frame ornamented, the ornament indication is inserted before the main symbol. Postmarks with a *date indication* have the data about it added to the symbol, separated by a dash; postmarks for which the symbol does not include such a dash have no date indication. The nature of the date indication is given after the dash simply by indicating the type of lettering as explained previously, therefore by E(e), G(g), I(i), R(r), and S(s) for Old English, Gothic, Italics, Roman and Script, to which "f" is added for date indication in figures. An added "y" indicates a year date, an "h" an hour or mailing indication in addition to the date. If the date is framed, "B" (boxed) or "O" (oval) is added. In cases where the date indication was not included in the postmark but was added by a separate handstamp, the indications concerning the date are within brackets.

The system explained in the previous paragraphs makes it possible to identify with a few letters all existing types of postmarks. Identification without consulting the illustrations is easily possible after some experience in working with the listings. For example, *RL* is a straight line postmark in Roman capitals, *sOo* an oval postmark with mixed script town name and ornament, *i2B* a double-lined boxed postmark with mixed italic town name, all without date indication; *eC-fB* is a curved line postmark with town name in Old English mixed letters and boxed date in figures; *goS-R* is a single circle postmark with ornamented circle, town name in sans-serif type and date in Roman capitals, and *RDb-f* is a double circle postmark with branch ornament, town name in Roman capitals and date in figures.

Where the *inscription* of the postmark does not correspond with the town name shown in the headline, the actual inscription is stated within brackets after the symbol. In case the inscription is in more than one line, the lines are separated by a diagonal (/) line. Where the initial letter of a town name in capital letters is larger than the other letters this is indicated by an "x" after the symbol. The next data is the *year date,* which means the first known year of use of the particular postmark. If there is no other indication, the color of the postmark is black. Other colors, if any, are listed in addition, also with the year date of their first known use.

After the *year date,* the *valuation* is shown within brackets, by a *point system,* which classifies all postmarks according to their rarity from 1 to 200. This is a condensed scale. Thus a postmark valued at 50 points is not fifty times rarer than a postmark valued at 1 point. But when the most common postmark is valued at "1" and the rarest one at "200", the specific postmark has in proper proportion the value "50". As postmarks in more spectacular design or other colors than black are more desired than the regular black straight lines, double circles, etc., a so-called *"popularity index"* is used to adjust the rarity and to bring it in proper relation to the market value. A value indication 25_3, for example, indicates that according to its rarity the valuation of the postmark is 25 but because being a special design or color the valuation is to be multiplied by 3. Therefore, such a postmark has the same market value as a regular postmark valued at 75 points. The valuations are for distinct and easily readable strikes of postmarks on whole letter sheets or envelopes. Postmarks in inferior condition are liable to a considerable reduction in point value. For colored cancellations, the valuations are valid only for distinct colors; mixed colors like blue black, greenish black or brown (spoiled black ink) have the same value as the cheaper color involved. The valuations are for en-

tires which give the *date of use* from the contents of the letter and/or from a filing note, while undated entires, without such indication, deserve a discount of 20% and larger, especially when there may be doubts that they were used before June 1, 1850. Postmarks used as arrival or transit markings are much less desirable than those indicating the place of origin and generally are worth only a small fraction of the valuation. Postmarks cut out of entires practically have no market value, inasmuch as proof that they come from the pre-stamp period often is very difficult or impossible to establish.

At present, one point is figured as having a market value of about 6c, equivalent to 25 Swiss centimes or 1½ Austrian schilling.

LIST OF POST OFFICES AND POSTMARKS

1. ABONY (U) * II
a. **RO** 1836 (40)
b. **rL** 1846 (30), red 1847 (40_2)
c*. **RDb-f** 1848 (12)

2. ACS (U) * I
a. **RL** 1818 (60)
b.* **RO** 1824 (30)
c.* **RDb-f** 1848 (25)

2X. ACSA (U) *I, † II
A. **nR20ap** 1778 (175_{10})

3. ADELSBERG (Kr) O, Fr
a. **R2B** , red 1828 (40_2)
b. **sO** 18.... (50)
c.* **RL-R** 1849 (15)

4. ADMONT (St) * 1. 2. 1848
a.* **RL-R** 1848 (12)

5. ADONY (U) O
a. **RL** 1827 (30)
b.* **RDb-f** 1848 (40)

6. AFLENZ (St) * 1. 3. 1841
a.* **RL-R** 1841 (10)

7. AGRAM (Ks) O
A. **eL** 1786 (60_3)
B. **RL** 1790 (50_3)
C. **RL [Von AGRAM]** 1794 (85_4)
a. **ROc** 1818 (12_2)
b. **RO-fy** 1828 (10_2)
c. **RO [AGRAM/FRANCO]** , red 1833 (20_4) [2]
d.* **RDb-Ry** 1840 (5_2)
e.* **IL-I** 1847 (25)

8. AIGEN (Oö) * 1. 1. 1846
a.* **RL-R** 1846 (15)

A. KAPOLNA: see **Kapolna**
A. KUBIN: see **Also Kubin**

9. ALA (T) O, Ba, It
a. **RLx** 1819 (8)
b. **RO [ALA/TIROLO ITALIANO]** 1836 (15_2)
c.* **RD-Iy [ALA TIROLO ITAGLIANO]** 1840 (6_2), blue 1846 (10_3)

10. ALBA (U) * I
A. **sL** 1772 (70_3)
a. **RL [ALBAREGALIS]** 1818 (40_2)
b. **RO [ALBA/REGALIS]** 1818 (20_2)
c. **RLo-Ry** 1818 (70_3) [⟶d]
d. **RLo** 1820 (80_2)
e. **RB** 1821 (15) [2]
f.* **RO [ALBA/REGIA]** 1830 (10_2), red 18..... (30_3) ⟶ **fa. RO-(f)** 1839 (25_2)
g. **RL-(fy)** 1831 (40_2) ⟶ **ga. RL-(f)** 1835 (25), red 18.... (40_2) ⟶ **gb. RL** 1832 (20), red 18.... (35_2) [2]
h. **RL-f [ALBA R.]** 1844 (30_2) [2]
i. **RL-R** 1845 (70)
j. **RL [ALBAREGIA]** 1845 (15_2) [⟶k]
k. **RL-f [ALBAREGIA]** 1846 (20_2)
l. **RE-fy [SZEKESFEJERVAR/ALBAREGIA]** 1847 (40_6)
m. **RsE-fy [ALBAREGIA/FRANCO]** 1847 (50_8), red 1848 (60_{10})

ALBAN CATTARO: see **Cattaro**
ALBAN RAGUSA: see **Ragusa**

11. ALBONA (Kü) * 1. 2. 1839
a.* **sL-I** 1839 (15)

A. LENDVA: see **Also-Lendva**

12. ALLENTSTEIG (Nö) * 16. 11. 1844
a.* **IL-I** 1844 (25)

13. ALLIBUNAR (Bm) * I
a. **rO** 1839 (85)

14. ALLIOS (Tb) * II
a.
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (30)

15. ALMISSA (D) * II, It, Fr
a.* **RO** 1826 (50)
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (30)

16. ALPAR (U) * II
a. **RL** 1837 (60)
b.* **rL** 1848 (50), red 1850 (70_2)

17. ALSO-KUBIN (U) * 1. 2. 1845
a.* **IL-I [A. KUBIN]** 1845 (12)

18. ALSO-LENDVA (U) O
a. **RO [A. LENDVA]** 1834 (40) [⟶b]
b. **RL [LENDVA]** 1844 (30)
c.* **RDb-f [A. LENDVA]** 1847 (12), red 184. (25_2), blue 1850 (20_2)

19. ALSO-UTSA (Sb) * 1820
a.* **nR2B-(R) [A. UTSA]** 1850 (100_8)

20. ALSO-VERECZKE (U) * 1833
a. **RL** 1843 (40)
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (35)

21. ALTENMARKT (St) * I
a. **RO [POST/ALTENMARKT]** 1827 (25_2) red 1823 (35_3)
b.* **RL-R** 1839 (20)

22. ALTENMARKT (Nö) * 1. 1. 1844
a.* **IL-I [ALTENMARKT/IN N.OE.]**, blue 1846 (25_2)

23. ALTHEIM (Oö) + I, Ba
a. **RL** 1824 (25)
b.* **RL-Ry** 1839 (20_2), blue 1847 (35_3)

24. ALTKER (Ws) * II
a. **RL** 1833 (60)
b. **IL-I** 1845 (40)
c.* **RDs-f** 1850 (60)

25. ALT-MOLDOVA (Bm) * 1. 2. 1839
a.*

26. ALT-OGRADINA (Bm) * 1. 1. 1843
a.*

27. ALT-ORSOVA (Bm) * II
a.* **ROd** 1820 (12_2)

28. ALTSTADT (M) * 1. 10. 1842
a.* **IL-I** 1842 (20)

A. MEGYES: see **Aranyos Medgyes**

29. AMSTETTEN (Nö) O
a. **ROb** 1820 (15_2) [2]
b.* **sL-R** 1840 (6), blue 1849 (10_2)

30. ANDRASHAZA (Sb) * II, † 1827
a.

31. ANDRICHAU (G) * 15. 11. 1846
a.* **RL-R** 1846 (25)

32. ANGER (St) * 15. 9. 1849
a.* **RL-R** 1849(50)

33. ANNABERG (Nö) * I
a.
b.* **sL-I** 1850 (85)

34. APATHIN (Ws) * 1830
a. **aRL** 1830 (50)
b. **RiO [APATHIN/franco]** 1843 (40_2)
c.* **RDb-f** 1848 (10)

35. APATH MAROTH (U) * II, † 1820
a.

35X. AQUILEJA (Kü) * II, It, † II
a. **RL** 1813 (100_2)

36. ARAD (U) O
A. **RB** 1786 (50_3), red 1787 (40_4)
a. **RB** 1818 (20), red 1833 (25_2)
b.* **ROc** 1818 (10_2)
c.* **RDb-f** 1846 (12), blue 1847 (15_2), red 1847 (20_2)

37. ARANYOS-MEDGYES (U) O
a. **ROd [A. MEGYES]** 1833 (35_2)
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (40)

38. ARBE (D) * 1830
a.
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (35)

39. ARBESAU (B) * 1. 3. 1838
a.* **RL-r** 1850 (100)

40. ARBESBACH (Nö) * 15. 5. 1850
a.* **RDs-f** 1850 (150)

41. ARBING (Oö) * 1850
a.*

42. ARCO (T) * 1. 5. 1840
a.* **sL-R** 1840 (12)

43. ARNAU (B) * I
a. **sL** 1833 (20)
b.* **sL-I** 1845 (10)

44. ARNFELS (St) * 15. 9. 1848
a.* **RL-R** 1848 (35)

45. ARNOLDSTEIN (K) * II, Fr
a. **RL** 1824 (20)
b.* **RL-R** 1843 (10)

46. AROKSZALLAS (U) O
a. **RL** 1826 (35)
b.* **RDb-f** 1848 (30)

47. ASCH (B) O
A. **RL [v. ASCH]** 1798 (70_4) [=b]
a. **RL [ASCH R. 4]** 1808 (100_2)
b. **RL[v. ASCH]** 1816 (35_2)
c. **RoB-ry** 1826 (15_3)
d. **RB-ry [ASCH/IN BOEHMEN]** 1844 (15_2) [⟶e]
e.* **RB-r [ASCH/IN BOEHMEN]** 1847 (8)

48. ASCHACH (Oö) * 1. 3. 1850
a.* **RDs-f** 1850 (100)

49. ASLING (Kr) * II, Fr
a. **RB [ASSLING]** 1832 (30)
b.* **RL-R** 1850 (15)

50. ASPANG (Nö) * 1835
a.* **RB** 18.... (40)
b.* **RL-R** 1840 (20)

51. ASPARN (Nö) * 15. 5. 1844
a.* **IL-I [ASPARN/A. D. ZAYA]**, blue 1848 (40_2)

A. S. POSTAMT . . . . .: see . . . . .
ASSLING: see **Asling**

52. ATZWANG (T) * 1. 4. 1841
a.* **RL** 1850 (85)

53. AUSCHA (B) * II
a. **iL [V. Auscha]** 1836 (30_2)
b. **rL** 1838 (20)
c. **sL** 1840 (20) ⟶ **ca. sL-(f)** 1844 (25)
d. **RE-(f)** , blue 1847 (25_3), green 1847 (25_3)
e.* **IL-i** , blue 1850 (15_2)

54. AUSPITZ (M) * I
a. **RL** 1827 (20)
b.* **IL-I** 1841 (12)

55. AUSSEE (St) * II
a. **RL** 1825 (15), red 1838 (25_2)
b.* **RL-R** 1840 (10), red 1844 (15_2), blue 1849 (20_2) [2]

56. AUSSEE (M) * 1. 6. 1848
a.* **RE-f** 1848 (35_6)

57. AUSSIG (B) O
a. **sL [v. Aussig]** 1821 (40_2)
b. **RB** 1822 (35)
c. **sO** 1835 (20)
d.* **RL-r** 1845 (6), blue 1848 (10_2)

58. AUSTERLITZ (M) * 1. 6. 1836
a. **sB** 1836 (25)
b.* **sL-I** 1840 (15)
c.* **RL-R** 1850 (15)

A. UTSA: see **Also-Utsa**
BAADEN: see **Baden**
BAAD GASTEIN: see **Badgastein**

59. BABOCSA (U) O
a. **iL** 1823 (70)
b. **ROd** 1836 (40_2)
c.* **sL-I** 1845 (30)

60. BACSINCZE (Ws) * II
a.
b.* **IL-I** , blue 1850 (40_2)

61. BADEN (Nö) * II
a. **RE [BAADEN]** 1823 (20_2)
b. **RoB-Rh [BAADEN]** 1834 (15_2) [⟶c]
c. **RoB-Ry [BAADEN]** 1837 (12_2)
d.* **sL-I** 1839 (10), blue 1845 (12_2) ⟶ **da. sL-I(h)** 1842 (15_2), blue 1844 (20_3), red (h only) 1844 (25_3)

62. BADGASTEIN (S) +II, Ba
a. **RL [R. 4 BAAD GASTEIN]** 1821 (35_2)
b.* **RL-Ry** 1841 (30_2)

63. BAD TÜFFER (St) * 1. 5. 1850
a.* **RDs-f** , blue 1850 (85_2)

64. BAERN (M) * 1. 2. 1841
a.* **RL-R** 1841 (20)

65. BAGH (U) * I
a. **RB** 1833 (30) [2]
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (40)

66. BAGOS (U) * I, † 1830
a.

BAHNHOF: see **Bahnhof**
BAIERBACH: see **Peuerbach**

67. BAJA (Ws) * I
a. **RO [BAYA]** 1819 (25), red 1828 (20_2)
b.* **IL-I** , red 1844 (15_2)

68. BAJFALU (U) * I, † 1841
a.

69. BAJMOCZ (U) O, † 1827
a. **RL [V. BAJMOCZ]** , red 1820 (85_2)

70. BAKSA (U) * I
a. **ROcx** 1837 (40_2) ⟶ **aa.* ROcx-(I)** 1850 (30_2)
b.* **IL-(I)** 1850 (30)

71. BALASSA GYARMAT (U) * I
a. **RL [B. GYARMAT]** 1822 (20) [3]
b. **RL [B. GYARMATH]** 1829 (25) [2]
c. **RoB [B. GYARMATH]** 1833 (40_2)
d. **RB [B. GYARMATH]** 1839 (15)
e.* **RDb-f** 1847 (15)

72. BALIGROD (G) * 15. 3. 1850
a.* **RL-R** 1850 (75)

73. BANAT KOMLOS (Tb) * I
a. **sOd [B. Komlos]** 1818 (30_2)
b.* **RDb-f [BAN. KOMLOS]** 1850 (40)

74. BANAT NEUDORF (Bm) * II
a.* **RO [NEUDORF]** 1850 (85)
b.* **RDb-f [BAN. NEUDORF]** 1850 (40)

75. BANAT WEISKIRCHEN (Bm) * I
a. **RO [WEIS KIRCHEN/IM BANAT]** 1834 (40)
b.* **RDb-f [BAN. WEISKIRCHEN]** 1847 (20)

76. BANFI-HUNYAD (Sb) * 1827
a.* **RL-(R) [B. HUNYAD]** 1843 (50)

77. BANHALMA (U) * II
a. **ROB** 1827 (60_2)
b. **rL** 1834 (50) [2]
c. **RL** 1846 (40)
d.* **RDb-f** 1850 (35), red 1847 (30_2)

BAN. KOMLOS: see **Banat Komlos**
BAN. NEUDORF: see **Banat Neudorf**
BAN. WEISKIRCHEN: see **Banat Weiskirchen**

78. BANYABÜK (Sb) * II
a.*

79. BARANYAVAR (U) O
a. **ROdx [BARANY-/AVAR]** 1818 (35_2) red 18.... (40_3)
b.* **IL-I** 1850 (50)

BARDFELD: see **Bartfeld**

80. BÄRINGEN (B) * 1. 5. 1838

a. **RL [BÄRRINGEN]** 1838 (30)
b.* **sL-I** 1849 (15), blue 1850 (20_2)

81. BARTATOW (G) * II

a. **IL** 1839 (40) ⟶ **aa.*** **IL-(R)** 1847 (30)

82. BARTFELD (U) * I

A. **R20kp [BARTFELDT]** 1784 (175_8)
a. **RL [BARDFELD]** 1818 (125)
b. **RB** 1818 (35)
c. **RL** 1818 (25) [3]
d.* **IL-I** 1843 (20)

83. BARYCZ (G) * I

a. **ROc** 1835 (60_2)
b.* **sL-I** 1840 (35)

84. BATH (U) * II

a. **RL** 1824 (50)
b. **RO** 1828 (25), red 18.... (35_2)
c.* **RDb-f** 1848 (20)

85. BATTASZEK (U) O

a. **RLo** 1820 (40_2)
b.* **RDb-f** 1848 (20)

86. BATTELAU (M) * II

a.* **ROd-(r)** 1845 (25_2), blue 1844 (35_3)

87. BATTONYA (U) * II

a. **IOb** 1843 (60_2)
b.* **IL** 1850 (50)

88. BAUTSCH (M) * 1. 2. 1838

a. **RL [BAUTSCH/FRANKO]** 1839 (40_2)
b.* **sL-I** 1840 (15)

BAYA: see **Baja**

89. BAYMOK (Ws) * II

a. **RO** 18.... (75)
b.* **IL-I** 1845 (30)

B. CSABA: see **Bekes Csaba**

90. BECHIN (B) * 1836

a. **iL-ey** 1839 (25_2) [⟶ b]
b.* **iL-e** 1850 (30)

91. BEDNAROW (G) * 1. 3. 1833, † 31. 7. 1848

a. **RB [P. BEDNAROW]** 1833 (60_2)

92. BEDNIK (Km) * II, Fr

a.*

93. BEKES CSABA (U) * II

a. **RL [TSABA]** 1828 (40)
b. **RO [B. CSABA]** 1830 (35)
c.* **RDb-f [B. CSABA]** 1847 (15)

94. BELLATINCZ (U) * 1. 1. 1843

a.* **RLm** 1843 (30_2)

95. BELLOVAR (Km) * II

a. **sO** 1818 (15)
b. **RE [BELLOVAR/FRANCIRT]** 1834 (30_6)
c.* **IL-I [BELLOWAR]** 1843 (12)

96. BELZ (G) * II

a. **RO** 1818 (35)
b. **RoOp** 1837 (75_6)
c. **RC-R** 1839 (30_2)
d.* **RL-R** 1850 (50)

97. BELZEC (G) * I. 11. 1845

a.* **RC-R** 1845 (40_2), blue 1848 (50_3)

98. BENATEK (B) * I

a. **sL** 1827 (40) ⟶ **aa.*** **sL-(f)** 1834 (35)
b.* **RL-(R)** 1850 (30)

99. BENCOVACZ (D) * 1. 1. 1847

a.* **RL-R** 1847 (40)

100. BENESCHAU (B) * 1. 5. 1839

a. **sL-ey** 1839 (35_2) [⟶ b]
b. **sL-I** 1847 (25) [⟶ c]
c.* **sL-R** 1847 (20)

101. BENNISCH (Sch) * 15. 10. 1838

a. **IL** 1838 (40)
b.* **sL-I** 1844 (30)

102. BENSEN (B) * 1. 10. 1846

a.* **RDb-f** 1846 (25)

103. BEODRA (Tb) * I

a. **IOo** 1832 (25_2), red 1818 (30_3), blue 18.... (40_3)
b.* **RDb-f** 1848 (20), red 1847 (35_2), blue 184.. (50_2)

104. BERAUN (B) * I

a. **RL [V. BERAUN]** 18.... (50_2) [⟶ b]
b. **RL** 1830 (20)
c.* **RL-r** 1843 (12)

105. BEREGSZASZ (U) * 1836

a. **RLx [V. BEREGSZAZ]** 1838 (25_2) [⟶ c]
b. **RL [V. BEREGSZASZ]** 1839 (40_2), red 18.... (50_3)
c. **RLx [BEREGSZAZ]** 1840 (20)
d.* **RDb-f** 1847 (25)

106. BEREND (Sb) O

a.
b.* **IL-I** 1846 (85)

107. BERKESZ (U) * 1838

a. **RL [BERKESZ/FRANCO]** 1845 (60_2), red 1838 (60_3)
b. **RL** 1844 (50)
c. **RO [BERKESZ/FRANCO]** 1847 (50_2)
d.* **RDb-f** 1848 (35)

108. BERNARDITZ (B) * 15. 11. 1849

a.* **RDs-f** 1849 (70)

109. BERSASKA (Bm) * 1. 1. 1843

a.*

BERTALANFALVA: see **Pentendorf**

110. BERTOTH (U) **O**
a.* **GL** 1824 (70)

111. BERZENCZE (U) **O**
a. **ROdx [BRESNITZ]** 1819 (60_2)
b. **ROd** 1845 (40_2)
c.* **RDb-f** 1850 (50)

112. BESHKA (Bm) **O**
a. **RO** 1824 (70)
b.* **IL-I** 1847 (35)

BESZTERCZEBANYA: see **Neusohl**

113. BEZDAN (Ws) *** II**
a. **ROc** 1820 (40_2)
b.* **IL-I** 1850 (40)

B. GYARMATH: see **Balassa Gyarmat**
B. HUNYAD: see **Banfi-Hunyad**

114. BIALA (G) *** 1. 3. 1846**
a.* **RL-R** 1846 (12)

115. BIECHOWITZ (B) *** I**
a. **sL** 1832 (30)
b.* **RL** 1845 (20)
c.* **RL-r** 1850 (40)

116. BIELITZ (Sch) **O**
a. **ROo** 1821 (15_2), blue 1834 (20_3) [2]
b. **RL-Ry** 1839 (12_2), red 1838 (10_3)
c. **rL-ry** 1838 (8_2) [2] [⟶ d]
d.* **rL-r** 1850 (15)

117. BIHAR (U) *** II**
a. **RB** 1828 (100)
b. **RL** 1844 (70)
c.* **RDb-f** 1849 (40)

118. BILIN (B) *** I**
A. **rL** 1787 (100_3), red 1783 (85_4) [2]
a. **RB-Ry** 1838 (25_2) [⟶ b]
b.* **RB-R** 1846 (20)

119. BIRKFELD (St) *** 15. 9. 1849**
a.* **RDs-f** , red 1849 (40_2)

120. BISCHOFLAK (Kr) *** 1. 4. 1840**
a.* **RL-R** 1840 (25)

121. BISCHOFTEINITZ (B) **O**
a. **RL [v. B. TEINITZ]** 18.... (70_2)
b. **RB [B. TEINITZ]** 1820 (50) ⟶ **ba. RB-(f)** 1839 (50), blue 18.... (40_2)
c.* **sL-(f) [B. TEINITZ]** 1843 (30), blue 1847 (25_2)

122. BISENZ (M) *** 1. 6. 1841**
a.* **RL-R** 1841 (20)

123. BISTRA (Ks) *** 1849**
a.*

124. BISTRAU (B) *** 1. 2. 1850**
a.* **RDs-f** 1850 (100)

125. BISTRITZ (B) O, † 30. 4. 1839
a. **sL** 1833 (50)

126. BISTRITZ (Sb) *** I**
a. **nR2B** 1828 (100_8)
b. **rL** 1833 (50)
c.* **RL-R** 1843 (20)

127. BIZOVAC (Ks) *** 15. 8. 1849**
a.* **RDs-f** 1849 (40)

B. KOMLOS: see **Banat Komlos**
B. KRUMAU: see **Böhmisch Krumau**

128. BLANSKO (M) *** 1. 4. 1849**
a.* **RL-R** 1849 (20)

129. BLATTNA (B) *** 1820, † 1838**
a.* **sB-(f)** 18.... (50)

130. BLEIBURG (K) *** 1. 3. 1841**
a.* **RL-R [BLEJBURG]** 1841 (15)

B. LEIPPA: see **Böhmisch Leippa**

131. BLINDENMARKT (Nö) *** 1. 8. 1840**
a.* **RL-R** 1840 (20)

132. BLUDENZ (V) *** II, Ba**
a.
b.* **RL-R** , blue 1847 (12_2)

133. BOBOTTA (Ks) *** 1849**
a.*

134. BOBRKA (G) *** I**
a. **RO** 1830 (40)
b. **RC-R** 1844 (35_2)
c.* **RL-R** 1850 (50)

135. BOCHNIA (G) **+ I**
A. **eL [Von Bochnia]** 1788 (85_4), red 1787 (70_5)
a. **RL** 1826 (10), green 1823 (15_2), red 1826 (12_2) [3]
b. **sB [A. S. Postamt/Bochnia]** , red 1832 (60_3)
c. **RL-Ry** 1840 (12_2) [⟶ d]
d.* **RL-R** 1840 (10)

136. BODEGRAY (Km) *** II, † 1849**
a.* **IL-I** 1846 (50)

137. BODENBACH (B) *** 1. 10. 1832**
a. **RL** 1832 (15)
b.* **RL-r** 1839 (8), blue 1846 (10_2) [2]

138. BODENSTADT (M) *** 1. 3. 1843**
a.* **IL-I** 1843 (20)

BOEHM. LEIPPA: see **Böhmisch Leippa**

139. BOGARTELKE (Sb) **O, † 1827**
a.

140. BÖHMISCH AICHA (B) *** 1. 12. 1842**
a.* **IL-I [BÖHM. AICHA]** 1842 (30)

141. BÖHMISCHBROD (B) *** I**
a. **sL [v. Böhmischbrod]** 1818 (20_2)
b. **rOc-(f)** , blue 1839 (25_3)
c.* **sL-R** , blue 1847 (12_2)

142. BÖHMISCH KAMNITZ (B) * 1. 10. 1832
c. **sO [Böhm. Krumau]** 1835 (20) ⟶ **ca.***
b.* **RL-r [BÖH. KAMNITZ]** 1844 (20), blue 1848 (20_2)

143. BOHMISCH KRUMAU (B) * 1828
a. **sL [Krumau]** 1829 (35)
b. **RL [B. KRUMAU]** 1831 (30)
c. **sO [Böhm. Krumau]** 1835 (20) ⟶ **ca.***
sO-(R) 1839 (20) [2]

144. BÖHMISCH LEIPPA (B) * 1827
a. **RB-ry [BOEHM. LEIPPA]** , red 1828 (20_3)
b. **RB-f [B. LEIPPA]** 1833 (30)
c. **RL-(f) [B. LEIPPA]** 1833 (15)
d. **RB-r [B. LEIPPA]** 1840 (12), green 1842 (15_2)
e.* **IL-I [BOEHM. LEIPPA]** , green 1847 (10_2)

145. BÖHMISCH TRÜBAU * 1849
BAHNHOF (B)
a.* **IRL-R [EISENB./B. TRÜBAU]** , red 1849 (40_3)

146. BOHORODCZAN (G) * 1. 11. 1832
a. **RO** 1832 (60) [⟶ b]
b. **RL** 1839 (50)
c.* **RC-R** 1844 (35_2)

147. BOITZA (Sb) * 1838
a.* **RL-R** 1850 (60)

148. BOJAN (Bu) * 1830
a.
b.* **RC-R** 1842 (40_2)

149. BOL (D) * 1832
a. **RB** 1835 (60)
b.* **RO** 1849 (40)
c.* **RL-R** 1850 (50)

150. BOLECHOW (G) * 1. 5. 1833
a. **ROp** 1834 (70_6)
b. **ROx** 1837 (45)
c.* **IL-I** 1844 (15), green 1845 (20_2), blue 1847 (20_2)

BOLZANO: see **Botzen**

151. BONCZESD (U) * 1846
a.*

152. BONYHAD (U) * 1. 8. 1847
a.* **RDb-f** 1847 (25)

153. BÖREND (U) * II
a.*

154. BORGO (T) * I, Ba, It
A. **RL [DAL BORGO]** 1774 (70_4), red 1790 (60_5) [2]
a. **RL** 1819 (12) [2]
b.* **sL-I** 1841 (15), blue 1849 (20_2)

155. BORGOPRUND (Sb) * II
a.*

156. BOROSJENÖ (U) * 1. 5. 1840
a.* **RO** 1840 (30)
b.* **RO [BOROSJENÖ/FRANCO]** 1845 (40_2)

157. BORUMBACH (Sb) O
a. **nI2B** 1829 (125_8)

158. BOSILJEVO (Ks) * 1, Fr, † 1824
a.

159. BOSKOWIZ (M) * 1. 5. 1836
a. **sB [Boskowitz]** 1836 (35)
b.* **IL-I** 1845 (15)

160. BOTZEN (T) * I, Ba, It
A. **eL [Von Botzen]** 1783 (40_4), red 1783 (40_5)
B. **RL [VON BOTZEN]** , red 1787 (25_5) [=a]
a. **RL [VON BOTZEN]** 1808 (15_2), red 1814 (12_3) [4]
b. **IOm [BOLZANO]** 1810 (30_2), red 1811 (25_3)
c. **RL** 1810 (15), red 1823 (20_2)
d. **RL [BOLZANO]** 1825 (15), red 1826 (20_2)
e.* **sL-R** 1838 (6), red 1849 (8_2) [⟶ g]
f. **rL-r** , red 1836 (6_2)
g. **sL** 1836 (25)
h.* **IL-I** 1845 (25)

161. BOZSUR (Tb) * I
a. **IOo** 1826 (85_2)
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (100)

162. BRANDEIS (B) * I
a. **RLx [v. BRANDEIS]** 1822 (50_2)
b. **RL** 1838 (40)
c. **RL-r** 1841 (40)
d.* **RDs-f** , blue 1850 (25_2)

163. BRANZOLL (T) O, Ba, It
a. **RL** 1831 (50)
b.* **RDs-R** 1840 (40_2)

164. BRAUNAU (Oö) + I, Ba
A. **RL [v. BRAUNAU]** 17.... (100_4)
a. **RL** 1812 (35) [2]
b. **IL [R. 4 BRAUNAU]** 1814 (40_2), red 18.... (40_3) [⟶ c]
c. **IL** 1823 (50)
d. **RL** 1823 (25)
e. **RO** , blue 1837 (40_2)
f. **RoO [BRAUNAU/FRANCO]** , red 1838 (60_4)
g.* **RL-Ry** 1839 (15_2) blue 1840 (40_3)

165. BRAUNAU (B) * 1835
a.* **RLm-f [BRAUANU/IN BÖHMEN]** 1840 (25_2)
b.* **IL-I [BRAUNAU IN BOEHM.]** 1844 (20)

BRAUNHIRSCHEN: see **Wien, City Post**

BRAZZA: see **San Pietro**

166. BRED (Sb) O
a. **RB** 1828 (50) [2]
b. **nI2B** 1830 (85_8)
c.* **RL-(R)** 1839 (35) [2]

167. BREGENZ (V) O, Ba
a. **RL [BREGENZ R. 3]** 1805 (25_2), red 1815 (30_3) [2] [⟶ b]
b. **RL** 1825 (30), red 1833 (20_2) [2]
c.* **sL-R** 1837 (15), red 1839 (12_2)
d.* **RL-R** , red 1839 (10_2), blue 1841 (15_2), green 1843 (15_2)
e. **sL-I** , red 1839 (8_2)
f.* **IL-I** 1846 (10), blue 1849 (6_2)

168. BRENNER (T) O, Ba, † 1840
a.
b. **RDo-R** 18.... (150_2)

BRESNITZ: see **Berzencze**

169. BREZNICZA (Ks) * II
a.
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (70)

170. BREZNOBANYA (U) * 13. 4. 1843
a. **RL [BREZNO/BANYA]** 1843 (40)
b.* **RDb-f** 1847 (15)

BRIEF SAMLUNG . . . . .: see . . . . .
BRIEFS. No. . . .: see **Wien, City Post**

171. BRISTA (D) * 1820, † 1830
a.

172. BRIXEN (T) O, Ba
a. **IL [BRIXEN R. 4]** 1806 (20_2), red 1811 (25_3)
b. **RL** 1826 (25), red 1811 (35_2) [3]
c. **RL-Ry [R. 4 BRIXEN]** 1816 (10_3), red 1813 (20_4) [⟶ e]
d.* **RB** , red 1833 (35_2)
e. **RL-R** 1838 (8), red 1846 (15_2)
f.* **RL-r** 1839 (6)
g.* **sL-I** 1840 (5)
h.* **IL-I** 1845 (20), red 1849 (15_2)

173. BRODY (G) + I
a. **RB** 1817 (50) [2]
b. **RoB** 1818 (60_2)
c. **RO [BRODY/IN GALLIZ.]** 1818 (15) [2]
d. **RO [BRODY/IN/GALLIZIEN]** 1818 (30)
e. **RLo** 1822 (40_2)
f. **RO [BRODY/IN/GALIZIEN]** 1826 (40)
g. **RL-ry** 1832 (6_2), blue 1842 (8_3)
h. **RO [BRODY/IN/GALLIZI.]** 1837 (30), red 1835 (40_2)
i.* **IL-I** 1842 (5), blue 1842 (6_2)

174. BRONICA (G) * 1. 5. 1833
a. **RO [BRONNICA]** 1833 (60)
b.* **RL-f** 1850 (50)

175. BROOD (Km) * II
a,* **RO** 1824 (20)
b.* **RL-R** 1843 (6)

176. BRUCK (St) O
A. **eL [Von Prugg]** 1783 (60_4)
a. **ROb [BRUCK A. D. MUHR]** 1817 (20_2)
b. **RO [BRUCK A. D. MUHR]** 1821 (25), red 1824 (30_2), green 1827 (30_2)
c. **RsO [BRUCK/an der Muhr]** 1829 (20), red 1824 (20_2), green 1827 (25_2), blue 1833 (25_2)
d. **RL [BRUCK a/M/FRANCO]** , red 1833 (20_3)
e. **RL-R [BRUCK a/M]** 1837 (8), red 1836 (8_2)
f. **IL-I [BRUCK A. D. MUR]** 1842 (8) [=177a]
g.* **RDb-f [BRUCK a/M]** 1849 (4), green 1849 (8_2)

177. BRUCK BAHNHOF (St) * 1. 5. 1849
a.* **IL-I [BRUCK A. D. MUR]** 1849 (8)

178. BRUCK (Nö) * 1. 10. 1834
a. **RO [B. S./BRUCK/a. d. L.]** 1835 (25_2) ⟶ **aa. RO-(f)** 1845 (20_2)
b.* **RDb-f [BRUCK A. D. LEITHA]** 1849 (15)

179. BRUNECK (T) O, Ba
a. **IL [BRUNEGGEN R. 4]** 1814 (25_2) [⟶ b]
b. **IL [BRUNEGGEN]** 1819 (15)
c. **RL [BRUNEKKEN]** , red 1820 (20_2) [⟶ d]
d. **RL [BRUNEK]** 1828 (10), blue 1842 (25_2)
e.* **RD-Ry** 1838 (10_2), blue 1842 (10_3), green 1842 (12_3)
f. **RL-R** , blue 1843 (8_2), green 1845 (12_2)

180. BRÜNN (M) O
A. **eL [Von Brün]** 1784 (60_4)
a. **RL [V. BRÜNN]** 1818 (15_2)
b. **sL** 1823 (4), blue 1833 (8_2) [4]
c. **ROc** 1828 (15_2)
d. **er2B [Brünn/Franco]** , red 1832 (15_3)
e. **RL** 1835 (6) [2]
f. **RL [BRÜNN/FRANCO]** , red 1835 (10_3) [2]
g. **sL-I** 1836 (10)
h. **RE [BRÜNN/FRANCO]** , red 1837 (6_6)
i. **RE-R** 1837 (8_4) [⟶ l]
j. **RE-R [BRÜNN/FRANCO]** , red 1838 (5_6) [⟶ k]
k. **RL-R [BRÜNN/FRANCO]** , red 1841 (10_3)
l. **RLm-RB** , blue 18.... (10_3), green 1841 (12_3)
m.* **RL-R** , blue 1842 (5_2), green 1843 (6_2) [2]
n.* **IL-I** , green 1845 (4_2) [2]
o.* **RS-R** , green 1850 (25_2), blue 1850 (20_2)

181. BRÜNN BAHNHOF (M) * 1849
a.* RD-f [BAHNHOF/BRÜNN] , blue 1849 (20_3), green 1849 (25_3)

182. BRUNOW (M) * 1. 12. 1839
a.* sL-I 1839 (30)

183. BRÜSAU (M) * II
a.
b.* IL-f 1841 (25), blue 1850 (40_2)

184. BRÜX (B) O
a. rL [Von Brüx] 1822 (30_2)
b.* RE [v. BRÜX] 1829 (20_5)
c. RD-fy 1840 (15_2) [⟶ d]
d.* RDo-f 1846 (12_2)

185. BRZESKO (G) * I
a. RoB [VON BRZESKO] 1821 (85_3)
b. ROp 1828 (50_6)
c.* RL-R 1841 (20) [2] [⟶ d]
d. RL-Ry 1842 (25_2)

186. BRZEZAN (G) * I
a. sBp [Brzeszan] 1825 (70_6)
b. ROw 1832 (50_2), red 1834 (40_3) [⟶ c]
c. RL 1836 (25), red 1835 (30_2)
d. sL 1839 (40)
e. RC-R 1839 (20_2)
f.* RDb-f 1847 (25)

187. BRZEZNITZ (B) * 1820
a. sL 1830 (30)
b.* RL-R 1850 (50)

188. BRZOSTEK (G) * 1. 8. 1849
a.* RDs-f 1849 (85)

B. S. . . . . : see . . . . .
B. TEINITZ: see **Bischofteinitz**
B. TRÜBAU: see **Böhmisch Trübau**

189. BUCHAU (B) * I
a. RL [V. BUCHAU] 18.... (60_2)
b. RB [PUCHAU] , red 1827 (50_2)
c. RB 1834 (40)
d.* RL-f 1843 (25)

190. BUCHERS (B) * 15. 11. 1849
a.* RDs-f , blue 1849 (50_2)

191. BUCS (U) * I
a. sOb , red 1830 (40_3)
b.* RL , red 1843 (25_2)
c.* RDb-f 1850 (40), red 1847 (30_2)

192. BUCZACZ (G) * I
a. sB [Buczac] 1832 (70)
b. RO 1836 (30), red 1835 (35_2)
c. RL 18.... (40)
d.* IL-I 1842 (25)

BUDA: see **Ofen**

193. BUDFALVA (U) * I, † 1841
a.

194. BUDIN (B) O
A. eL [Von Budin] , red 1784 (60_5)
a. sL 1825 (25) ⟶ **aa.* sL-(f)** , blue 1845 (20_2)

195. BUDUA (D) * 1830
a. RO 1830 (60)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (40)

196. BUDWEIS (B) O
a. RL 1822 (6) [4]
b. RL [BUDWEIS/FRANCO] , red 1836 (15_3), green 1849 (25_3) ⟶ **ba. RL-(r)** , red (RL only) 1840 (20_3)
c. RL-r 1838 (4), blue 1846 (5_2) [2]
d.* RL-R 1848 (3), blue 1849 (4_2), green 1849 (8_2)

197. BUJE (Kü) * 1822
a. RL 1827 (25), red 1828 (20_2)
b.* sL-I 1850 (15), red 1844 (20_2)

198. BURGAU (St) * 15. 9. 1849
a.* RDs-f 1849 (40)

199. BURKERSDORF (Nö) O
a. ROb [PURKERSDORF] 1831 (30_2)
b.* sL-I 1840 (15)

200. BURSZTYN (G) * I
a. RO [BURSTIN] 1819 (60)
b.* RC-R 1840 (50_2)

201. BUSK (G) * 1. 12. 1845
a.* IL-I 1845 (40)

202. BUTSCHOWITZ (M) * 1. 3. 1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (20)

203. BUTTYIN (U) * 1. 5. 1840
a. RL 1840 (85)
b. RDb-f 1848 (50)
c.* RDb-f [BUTYIN] 1850 (70)

204. BYSTRITZ (M) * 1. 5. 1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (20)

205. CABUNA (Ks) * 15. 8. 1849
a.* RDs-f , blue 1849 (85_2)

206. CALLIANO (T) * II, Ba, It
a. RL [CALIANO] 1825 (40), red 1814 (50_2)
b. RE 1834 (30_2)
c.* RL-I 1840 (15), blue 1850 (20_2)

CANISA: see **Nagy Kanizsa**

In case of a change of address,
please advise—
Secretary, The Collectors Club
22 East 35 Street,
New York 16, N. Y.

207. CAPO D'ISTRIA (Kü) + II, It, Fr
A. R20 [C. DIS/TRIA] 1761 (85_4)
B. ROk [CAPO/DIS/TRIA] 1785 (50_6)
C. ROv [CAPOD/ISTR/IA] 1792 (40_6) [2]
a. RLx 1806 (30)
b. R2B [CAPO D'ISTRIE] , red 1813 (50_3)
c. sO 1828 (25), blue 1828 (25_2)
d.* RL-R 1844 (12), blue 1849 (20_2)

208. CARANSEBES (Bm) * I
a.* ROd 1825 (20_2)

209. CARLOBAGO (Km) * II, Fr
a. RB 1835 (50), red 1837 (60_2)
b.* IR-I 1850 (40), red 1849 (35_2)

210. CARLOVITZ (Bm) * I
a.* RO 1827 (40)

211. CARLSBAD (B) O
A. RL [V. CARLSBAD] 1788 (60_4)
B. RLx [V. CARLSBAD] 1789 (40_4) [=a]
a. RLx [V. CARLSBAD] 1813 (50_2)
b. RL-r 1839 (10)
c. IL-r , red 1843 (15_2)
d.* RDb-f 1848 (15)

CARLSBURG: see **Karlsburg**
CARLSTADT: see **Karlstadt**
CARZAG: see **Karszag**

212. CASCHAU (U) O
A. eL [v. Caschau] 1783 (45_4) [=c]
a. RL [V. CASCHAU] 1817 (20_2) [2]
b. RL [V. KASCHAU] 1824 (25_2)
c. eL [v. Caschau] 1830 (35_2)
d. RoO [v. CASCHAU] 1832 (15_3)
e. RL [CASCHAU/FRANCO] , red 1834 (20_3)
f.* IL-I 1843 (8)
g. IL-I [KASSA] 1847 (60)
h. RDb-f [KASSA] 1849 (50)

212X. CASIMIR (G) * I, † I
A. RBa , red 1773 (125_{10})
B. RSap 1773 (100_8)
C. RL [V. CASIMIR] 1782 (85_4)

213. CASTELNUOVO (D) * II, It, Fr
a. RLx [CASTEL-NOVO] 1828 (60)
b. RO 1838 (40)
c.* RDb-f 1850 (50)

214. CASTELNUOVO (Kü) * 1. 8. 1841
a.* RL-R [CASTELNUOVO/JLLJRIEN] 1841 (40)

215. CATES (Kr) * 1. 2. 1843
a.* RL-R 1843 (70)

216. CATTARO (D) * II, It, Fr
a. RL [CATTARO/ILLYRIE] , red 1810 (70_3)
b. RL [P. P./CATTARO/ILLYRIE] , red 1810 (100_4)
c. RL [ALBAN CATTARO] 18 . . (85_2)
d. RL 1825 (35)
e. RB 1829 (30)
f.* RO 1837 (35)
g.* sL-I 1849 (15)
h.* RL-I 1849 (20)

217. CAVALESE (T) * 1. 7. 1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (20)

C. DISTRIA: see **Capo d'Istria**

218. CERVIGNANO (Kü) * 15. 9. 1846
a.* RDb-f 1847 (12)

219. CHASMA (Km) * II, † 1818
a.

220. CHERSO (Kü) * 1830
a. sL , red 1831 (40_2)
b.* sL-I 1847 (25)

221. CHLUMETZ (B) O
a. sL [v. Chlumetz] 1829 (35_2)
b.* RL-R 1850 (25)

222. CHOCOMIERZ (G) * 1. † 31. 10. 1832
a.

223. CHOROSTKOW (G) * I
A. rL [v. Chorostkow] 1789 (100_4)
a. RL 1818 (50)
b.* IL-I 1847 (40)

224. CHOTIEBORZ (B) * 1837
a.* sL-I , blue 1845 (25_2), green 1848 (25_2)

225. CHRUDIM (B) O
a. sO 1828 (35)
b. soO 1833 (50_2)
c. sL 1839 (25)
d.* RL-R 1840 (15), blue 1843 (20_2)

226. CHRZANOW (G) * 1. 4. 1848
a.* RDb-f 1848 (35)

227. CHYROW (G) * 1. 5. 1833
a. RO 1833 (35) [⟶ b]
b. RL-R 1842 (30)
c. RC-R 1842 (40_2)
d.* RL-r 1845 (25)

228. CIESZANOW (G) * 1. 1. 1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (60)

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229. CILLI (St) O
a. **RL [CILLY]** 1821 (25)
b. **RL-R** 1838 (20)
c.* **IL-R** 1844 (10), blue 1847 (12_2), green 1846 (10_2)

230. CIRKVENA (Km) * 1824, † 1847
a.

CIRQVENIZA: see **Czirquenitza**

231. CITTA VECCHIA (D) * 4. 3. 1849
a.* **RL-R** 1849 (50)

232. CIVEZZANO (T) * 1. 1. 1844
a.* **IL-I** 1844 (60)

CLAGENFURTH: see **Klagenfurt**

233. CLAUSENBURG (Sb) O
a. **RL [V. CLAUSENBURG]** , red 1810 (30_3)
b. **RL [KLAUSENBURG]** , red 1824 (50_2)
c. **RL** 1827 (20), red 1827 (25_2) ⟶ **ca. RL-(R)** 1838 (30)
d. **R2Oo [CLAUSENBURG/FRANCO]** 1836 (70_3), red 183 . (85_4)
e. **RL [KOLOZSWAR]** 1839 (100)
f. **RL-sy** 1841 (15_2) [2] [⟶ g]
g. **RL-s** 184 . (15)
h.* **RC-R [KLAUSENBURG]** 1850 (50_2)
i.* **RDs-f** 1850 (30)

234. CLES (T) * II, Ba, It
a. **RL** 1825 (30), green 1837 (35_2) [2]
b. **RoOs** 1837 (25_2), blue 1836 (35_3), green 1836 (35_3) red 1835 (30_3)
c. **RO [CLES/P. P.]** , red 1837 (50_3)
d.* **RL-R** 1840 (20), blue 1843 (25_2)

COLOMEA: see **Kolomea**
COMMOTAU: see **Komotau**

235. COMORN (U) O
a. **GL** 1818 (40)
b. **RL** 1818 (30) [2]
c. **ROc** 1828 (30_2) [2]
d. **ROc [KOMORN]** 1835 (60_2)
e.* **RO** 1839 (25)
f. **RB** 1841 (20)
g.* **RDb-f [KOMAROM]** 1847 (15)

COMOTAU: see **Komotau**

236. CORMONS (Kü) * 15. 9. 1846
a.* **RDb-f** 1846 (20)

237. CORTINA (T) * 1832
a. **RL** 1832 (35)
b.* **RL-R** 1841 (25)

CRACAU: see **Krakau**
CRACOVIA: see **Krakau**
CRNOSTADT: see **Kronstadt**
CRONSTADT: see **Kronstadt**

238. CSACZA (U) * I
a. **sO** 1832 (60)
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (35)

239. CSAKTORNYA (Ks) O
a. **RO [CSAKATURN]** 1835 (40), red 1841 (30_2)
b.* **RL-R** 1843 (15) [2] [⟶ c]
c. **RL-Ry** 1844 (20_2)

240. CSALMA (Ws) * II
a.
b.* **IL-I** 1850 (70)

241. CSANTAVER (Ws) * II
a.
b.* **IL-I** 1846 (50)

242. CSATAD (Tb) * I
a. **IOd** 1819 (40_2), red 18.... (50_3)
b.* **RDb-f** 1848 (35)

243. CSECS (U) * 1848
a.* **RDb-f** 18.... (60)

244. CSEKLESZ (U) O
a. **RLx [P. CSEKLESZ]** 1828 (50_2)
b.* **RDb-f** 1848 (30)

245. CSEREWITS (Ws) * I
a. **ROx [CSEREVICS]** 1836 (60)
b.* **IL-I** 1846 (40)

246. CSICSO KERESZTUR (Sb) * II
a.*

247. CSIKMARTONFALVA (Sb) * II
a. **nI2B** 1821 (60_8) ⟶ **aa.* nI2B-(f)** 1849 (70_8)

248. CSONGRAD (U) * II
a. **nR2Bx** 1821 (70_8) [⟶ c]
b. **RB** 1832 (50)
c. **nRBx** 1843 (60_8)
d.* **RDb-f** 1849 (25)

249. CSORNA (U) * 1844
a.* **RL-R** 1846 (15)

250. CURZOLA (D) * 1830
a. **RO [CURZULA]** 1834 (70)
b. **RO** 1838 (50)
c.* **RDb-f** , blue 1850 (40_2)

251. CZASLAU (B) O
A. **RL [De CZASLAU]** 17.... (100_4)
a. **RL [De CZASLAU]** 1801 (85_2)
b. **ioB** 1805 (60_2)
c. **RO** 1823 (35) [2]
d.* **RL** 1833 (20) [2]
e.* **RL-r** , blue 1841 (12_2)

252. CZECHINIE (G) * II
a. **RL** 1838 (50) [2] [⟶ b]
b. **RL-Ry** 1839 (40_2)
c.* **RDb-f [SZECHYNIE]** 1850 (70)

253. CZECHTITZ (B) * 1. 5. 1841
a.* **RLx-r** 184. (50), blue 1844 (60_2)

254. CZEGLED (U) * I
a. **RoB** 1819 (40_2)
b. **RL** 1832 (30), blue 183.. (40_2) [2]
c. **RB** 1846 (30)
d.* **RDb-f** 1847 (20)

CZERHOVITZ: see **Zerhowitz**

255. CZERJE (Km) * II, † 1828
a.

256. CZERNIZA (Kü) O, Fr
a.
b.* **sL-I** 1850 (70)

257. CZERNOWITZ (Bu) * I
a. **RL** 1818 (35) [2]
b. **RL-ry** 1832 (25_2), red 1833 (30_3)
c.* **RL-I** 1839 (12) [2]
d.* **sL-I** 1840 (10), red 1840 (15_2)
e.* **IL-I** 1840 (8)

258. CZIMELITZ (B) * I. 6. 1825
a.* **sL-I** 1850 (30)

259. CZIRQUENITZA (Ks) * II
a* **RL [CIRQVENIZA]** , red 1828 (30_2)
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (60)

260. CZORTKOW (G) * II
a. **RL** 1836 (35)
b.* **RL-s** 1840 (25)

D, DA, DAL . . . . .: see . . . . .

261. DALAAS (V) * II, Ba
a.
b.* **RDs-R** 1849 (40_2)

262. DATSCHITZ (M) * 1837
a. **sL** 1837 (25), blue 1838 (30_2)
b.* **sL-I** 1843 (15), blue 1841 (25_2)

263. DAUBA (B) * 1. 8. 1843
a.* **IL-I** , blue 1850 (35_2)

264. DAWIDOW (G) * I, † 30. 4. 1833
a.

DE . . . . .: see . . . . .
DEB. . . . . .: see . . . . .

265. DEBRECZIN (U) O
A. **RL [V. DEBRECZIN]** 1754 (40_4), red 1787 (40_5) [3]
a. **RL [v. DEBRECZIN]** 1804 (30_2), red 1815 (40_3)
b.* **ROd** 1818 (6_2), red 18.... (20_3) [2]
c. **DE [DEBRECZIN/FRANCO]** 1838 (20_4)
d.* **RDb-f [DEBRECZEN]** 1847 (10)

266. DEDA (U) O
a. **RB** 1835 (70)
b. **RL** 1835 (85)

267. DEEZS (Sb) * II
a. **RL [DES]** 1826 (60)
b. **SL [DEZS]** 1832 (35_2) ⟶ **6a. EL (fO)** 1839 (25_3)
c.* **R2So-fy** 1848 (30_3)

268. DEKENDORF (Sb) * I
a.* **nR2B** 1848 (100_8)

269. DELNICE (Ks) * 1824, † 31. 10. 1838
a.

270. DEMBICA (G) + I
a. **RB [VON DEMBICE]** 1822 (100_2)
b. **sL** 1834 (40)
c.* **RL-f** 1840 (25) [⟶ d]
d. **RL-R** 1845 (30)

271. DEREWACZ (G) * 21. 7. 1820
a. **R2S** 1830 (85_2) [⟶ b]
b. **RL** 1841 (70)
c. **RL-Ry** 1844 (40_2) [⟶ d]
d.* **RL-R** 1849 (40)

272. DERNIS (D) * 1830
a. **RO** 1836 (35)
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (40)

DES: see **Deezs**

273. DETTA (Tb) * II
a. **sOo** 1826 (40_2) [⟶ b]
b. **sL** 1841 (50)
c. **RDb-f** 1847 (20) [⟶ d]
d.* **RD-f** 1850 (40)

274. DEUTSCHBROD (B) O
a. **sL** 1828 (15), blue 1835 (15_2), green 1839 (20_2) [2]
b.* **RL-r** 1838 (10), blue 1839 (15_2)

275. DEUTSCHEN (T) O, Ba, It, † 31.3.1841
a.

276. DEUTSCH-LANDSBERG (St) * 1.9.1947
a.* **RDb-f** 1847 (20)

277. DEUTSCHWAGRAM (Nö) * 15. 6. 1840
a.* **RL-R** 1840 (50)

278. DEVA (Sb) O
a.* **RO** 1828 (40)
b. **ROo** 1830 (50_2)
c.* **RL-R** 1843 (35)

279. DEVECSER (U) * II
a. **RO** 1829 (50) [2]
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (70)

DEZS: see **Deezs**

D. FÖLDVAR: see **Duna Földvar**

280. DIAKOVAR (Ks) * II
a. **RO [DIA-/KOVAR]** 1819 (40)
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (60)

281. DIGNANO (Kü) * II
a. **RL [DA DIGNANO]** 1828 (25_2)
b.* **IL-I** 1840 (15)

282. DIRNBACH (Oö) * 1. 8. 1842
a.* **IL-I** 1842 (50)

283. DNESPEK (B) O
a.* **sO** 1835 (40)
b.* **RB-fy** 1850 (50_2)

284. DOBERSBERG (Nö) * 15. 4. 1850
a.* **RDs-f** 1850 (85)

285. DOBRA (Sb) O
a. **nI2B** 1818 (100_8)
b.* **RL-R** 1850 (60)

286. DOBROMIL (G) * II
a. **sL** 1830 (35) [⟶ b]
b. **sO** 1837 (30)
c.* **RC-R** 1840 (40_2)

287. DOBRUSCHKA (B) * 1. 5. 1837
a.* **sL-I** 1850 (35)

288. DOBRZISCH (B) * 1. 6. 1825
a. **RL** 1838 (30)
b.* **sL-I** 1846 (20)

DOEBLING: see **Wien, City Post**

289. DOGNACSKA (Tb) * I
a. **RB** 1842 (50)
b.* **RDb-f** 1847 (60)

290. DOLINA (G) * 1. 5. 1833
a. **RO** 1833 (40)
b.* **RL** 18.... (30)
c.* **IL-I** 1845 (60)

291. DORFTESCHEN (Sch) O
a. **soO [Dorf/teschen]** 1828 (50_2)
b.* **IL-I** 1840 (40)

292. DORNA WATRA (Bu) * II
a.
b.* **IL-I** 1850 (70)

DORNBACH: see **Wien, City Post**

293. DORNBIRN (V) * 1. 2. 1840
a.* **sL-I** 1840 (25), blue 1846 (20_2)

294. DORNFELD (G) * II, † 21. 7. 1820
a.

295. DOROGH (U) O
a. **RL** , red 1818 (60_2)
b. **RoO** 1822 (35_2), red 18.... (40_8)
c. **iL** 1841 (50)
d.* **RDb-f** 1850 (50)

296. DOXAN (B) * 1. 4. 1839, † 31. 5. 1850
a.

D. PENTELE: see **Duna Pentele**

297. DROHOBICZ (G) * 1. 5. 1833
a. **RL** 1834 (60)
b.* **RL-ry** 1834 (15_2) [3]

298. DROSENDORF (Nö) * 15. 5. 1850
a.* **RDs-f** 1850 (125)

299. DUBICZA (Km) * II, Fr
a.
b.* **IL-I** 1850 (60)

300. DUBIECKO (G) * I
a. **sO** 1837 (50)
b. **RL-Ry** 1839 (40_2) [⟶ c]
c.* **RL-R** 1844 (30)

301. DUGOSZELLO (Ks) * II
a.
b.* **RL-R** 1850 (85)

302. DUINO (Kü) * 1. 1. 1850
a.* **RDs-f** 1850 (100)

303. DUKLA (G) * I
A. **Roap** 1784 (150_8)
a. **GL** 1822 (85)
b. **RO** 1833 (40), red 1832 (50_2)
c. **RL-Ry** 1839 (50_2)
d. **IL-f** 1840 (30), red 1840 (35_2)
e.* **sL-f** 1845 (20)

304. DUNA FÖLDVAR (U) O
a.* **RO [D. FÖLDVAR]** 1818 (20), red 1848 (25_2)
b.* **RDb-f [FÖLDVAR]** 1848 (30)

305. DUNAKESZ (U) * II
a.
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (60)

306. DUNA PENTELE (U) O
a. **ROx [PENTELE]** 1832 (30), red 1829 (35_2)
b. **RO [D. PENTELE]** 1838 (40)
c.* **RDb-f [PENTELE]** 1850 (50)

307. DUPPAU (B) * 1. 4. 1844
a.* **IL-I** 1844 (50)

308. DÜRNFELD (K) * 1. 1. 1843
a.* **RL-R** 1843 (40)

309. DÜRNKRUT (Nö) * 1. 3. 1840
a.* **RL-R** 1840 (35)

310. DÜRNSTEIN (Nö) * 10. 2. 1850
a.* **RDs-f** 1850 (70)

311. DUSCHNIK (B) O
a.
b.* **sL-I** 1850 (50)

312. DYNOW (G) * 1. 12. 1848
a.* **RL-R** 1848 (60)

313. DZIKOW (G) * 1. 1. 1850
a.* **RL-R** 1850 (70)

(To be continued)

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 the January, 1958 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.

FRENCH COLONIES

THE GENERAL ISSUES

(With Special Notes On Their Use in Guadeloupe)

By ROBERT G. STONE

(Continued From Page 100)

CHAPTER II. THE ISSUE OF 1871 (SCOTT'S NOS. 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15)

Types and Denominations

The Reason for the Change in Type.—In France, the provisional reestablishment of the Republic in 1870 set the stage for the general adoption once more of the Ceres- (or Liberty-)[1] type stamps, beginning with the emergency issues at Paris and Bordeaux during the German siege. Reprintings of the Ceres type ensued in France for a number of years after the war. This was at first mainly a matter of expediency, since the old plates from 1849-52 were available and the production of dies and plates for a new design-type would take too much time; by 1872 it became more a matter of inertia while waiting for the new form of government to be definitely decided by the adoption of a constitution.

But what about the colonies? On account of the hostilities no Eagles had been printed since December 1869, and the colonies had received no further supplies of stamps since early 1870. By summer of 1871 stocks in many post offices were about to run out. Very likely the Ministry of Colonies had been influenced by the emergency solution already taken in France to supply Republican stamps by using old plates. For, early in July 1871 when the Minister found that the manufacture of new stamp designs would be too slow and costly, he proposed to the Ministry of Finance that the colonies should simply use French stamps. The Administration of Posts, to whom the matter was referred, concurred in this proposal *provided* that some "distinctive sign" in the stamps would distinguish them from those used in the Metropôle. The Mint decided that this "sign" would consist of issuing the stamps imperforate, those of France being perforated. To this the Minister of Colonies bowed, but unhappily—unhappy because he had for years been trying to have the colonial stamps perforated, and had only just obtained approval for perforating the Eagles in 1870 when the War intervened. It was now late July; the stamps were ordered. Thus the principle of issuing colonial stamps in the same design and color as those of France but imperforate was officially established, and it continued for the next ten years.

The printing was completed on September 8.

Imagine the public amazement which must have greeted the appearance that autumn of a bizarre mixture of Ceres (10c, 20c, 40c), non-laureated (5c) and laureated Napoleon (1c, 30c, 80c) types for the colonies! The explanation of the inclusion of the Empire types is readily inferred, because no 1c, 5c, 30c nor 80c Ceres plates had been made during 1849-52, whereas plates of these values existed for the Empire issues of 1854-70. One can only wonder whether the Ministry of Colonies knew this when it ordered the stamps. However, the reprinting of Empire

stamps by the young 3rd Republic was not without precedent:—to meet a serious shortage of 5c stamps in France, the 5c Napoleon non-laureated had to be reprinted from July 1871 through May 1872, by which time the new 5c Ceres had become available in sufficient quantity.[14] Likewise the 1c, 30c, and 80c had to be reprinted until the fall of 1872.

French Colonials or French Imperforates? —Since all the types, denominations and colors of the 1871 colonial issue correspond to those of certain stamps of France, either contemporary or obsolete, the question can logically be posed whether part or all of this issue may not be considered merely as stamps of France imperforate. The question is answered in the main by Dr. Bouvet's extensively documented studies[2]; the Ministerial archives leave no doubt that these stamps were printed expressly for the use of the colonies. A careful analysis of the colonial stamps shows that in general they differ from the corresponding French stamps in more or less subtle particulars of shade, impression and paper. Bouvet proposed, however, a hypothesis that possibly the Mint filled out part of the colonial order of 1871 with some stamps from a reserve stock, which had been printed for use in France (but not yet perforated) just before the colonial printing was made. He was led to this idea by the fact that a few of the colonial 20c stamps of 1871 seem to be identical in impression with the contemporary 20c French stamps but yet different from the rest of the 20c colonials. We shall have occasion to discuss the evidence for this possibility later under "Printing" and under "Colors".

It may seem that the question becomes largely irrelevant as soon as we concern ourselves with used stamps only. Perhaps so. However, a few imperforate stamps of France, such as the 5c Empire, are known cancelled with colonial lozenges or postmarks, most of which are false. In such cases the cancel should be suspected, if the printing is identified as not one of those made for the colonies. Again, identification of the 5c printings is possible, though not always easy, by the shade, impression, or paper.[14]

Nor can the Bordeaux stamps be confounded with colonial stamps when direct comparison is made (—we can find no authoritative verification of the alleged genuine use of Bordeaux issue in the colonies, except for one example of the 20c from Senegal undoubtedly accidental). The 1862 reprints, the Rothschild reprints (1869), the proofs of the 30c and 80c Napoleon laureated, and the Granet reprints (1887) may easily be taken for the colonials, though the shades or impressions generally differ (—expertization of the mint 1871 colonials is therefore often desirable).

Why the Change in Denominations in 1872?[2]—The Ministry of Colonies in early 1872 requested the Mint to reprint the same denominations (1, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 80) contained in the September, 1871, printing for the colonies and in addition a quantity of the 25c (Ceres) stamp, which had meanwhile been re-issued in France. The Mint advised the Ministry that the concurrent use of two blue stamps (20c and 25c) envisaged in this request would be very confusing to the postal clerks, and therefore undesirable; the Mint further stated that it would not be able to reprint again the 10c and 20c stamps as their use had been officially abandoned in France because the internal postage rates had been increased in 1871. The Colonial Ministry thereupon revised its order for stamps by omitting the 10c and 20c values, adding the 15c value (by now re-issued in France) to replace the 20c, and increasing the quantity of the 5c sufficiently to make up the face value difference between the 15c and 20c and for the eliminated 10c.

Thus a change in French domestic postage rates in 1871 was indirectly responsible for dropping the 10c and 20c from the 1872 colonial printing and for adding the 15c and 25c to it. Ironically, there was no corresponding change in postage rates in the colonies. The consequence of this shift in denominations was to force the colonial residents, once their 10c and 20c stamps of 1871 ran out, to frank the regular 20c internal rate with combinations or multiples of 15c and 5c.

Basis for Division between the 1871 and 1872-76 Issues.—In spite of the fact that all the values included in the 1872 order were ready for delivery on the same date, May 27, 1872, we consider the 5c (now in the new large-numeral Ceres design), the 15c, the 25c and the 40c to be part of the 1872-76 Issue. We shall not discuss them further in this Chapter. Some sort of a division of the long series of printings from 1871 to 1876

into two Issues is traditional in catalogues and treatises. The 1871 Issue should be defined as containing only those stamps which were issued under emergency conditions (1871) and which were incongruous in type or denomination with the "regular" stamps issued during 1872-76. This basis for the division (in effect similar to Bouvet's) is the most logical in view of all known facts of history, manufacture, and characteristics of the stamps and their usage. But it cannot be denied that the complex overlapping in time of the various types and denominations necessarily introduces a more or less arbitrary element into any conceivable subdivision of the series. In our grouping of the two Issues, it is the 40c which poses the problem, since it was included in all printings from 1871 to 1875. The first printing of the 40c certainly cannot be divorced from the 1871 issue; but whether the second printing is to be included with the earlier or the later issue is not so clear-cut. The fact that in shade and usage the second printing of the 40c has much more in common with its later printings than with the first one, leads us in the last analysis to place the division between the 1st and 2nd.

Printing

The Ceres and Napoleon non-laureated types of this issue were designed and their dies engraved during 1848-54 by J. J. Barre at the Mint, the Napoleon laureated types during 1866-70 by his son, Albert Barre. The plates (all electrotyped) had been constructed at various times between 1848 and 1870, and had been used for one or more printings of French stamps prior to serving for the colonial printings.

History of the Plates.—The essential chronology [2,3] of these plates and their galvanos is summarized in the following table which we hope will make it easier to visualize their involved history:

COLONIES Issue of 1871-72		PLATES: & GALVANOS:	PLATES USED	PREVIOUS USE of	LATER USE of
Denom.	Type	Dates & No.	for Colonies	plates for French stamps	same plates
1c Olive-green	Nap.-laureé	2 pl.,April 1870; 4 galvanos?	1 pl.,(Sept. 1871, May 1872)	April 1870 (perf.) (-Aug. 1871?)	France Sept.'71-Oct.'72;(1887 repr. new plates
5c Green	Nap.-non-laureé	1 pl., Oct. 1854; 2 galvanos	1 plate (Sept. 1871)	1854-62(imperf.); 1862-71 (perf.); Rothschild 1869	France Sept. 1871-May '72
10c Yellow-brown	Ceres	1 pl.,July 1850; 2 gal. 3 t.-b. in left pane	1 pl., with tête-bêche (Sept. 1871)	1850-52(imperf.); 1862 reprints; Oct. 1870 (perf.) - Aug. 1871	France Jan.'73-March '75; (1887 reprints fr. new plates)
20c Blue	Ceres	4 pl.,1848-52; 6 galv. 5 with t.-b.	1 pl., with t.-b.(s) (Sept. 1871)	1848-52(imperf.); 1862 rep.;Oct.'70 -Aug.'71(perf.)	None; (1887 repr. fr. new plates)
30c Brown	Nap.-laureé	1 pl.?,'67; 2 galv.?	1 pl.(Sept. 1871, May 1872)	1867-May 1871? (perf.); Rothschild '69	France Sept.'71-Aug. 1872
40c Reddish-Orange	Ceres	1 pl.,1849; 2 galvanos	1 plate (Sept.1871)	1850-53 (perf.); 1862 rep.;Oct.'70 -Aug.'71(perf.)	France Dec.'71-'76; Colonies 1872-75
80c Rose	Nap.-laureé	1 pl.,1867; 2 galvanos?	1 plate (Sept. '71, May 1872)	1867-May 1871? (perf.); Rothschild '69	France Sept.'71-Aug. 1872

"Galvanoplasty." [3,4,5,19,20] — In order to provide the background for discussion of various problems connected with this Issue as well as with the other general issues it is desirable to review the methods used by the French Mint in manufacturing stamps. Essentially the same process was used for all the French and French colonial general issues from 1849 to 1876 (except the provisional postage dues and the Bordeaux), and in a modified form for most of the 1876-91 French and colonial issues.

The plate construction involved a particular form of electrotypy *(galvanoplastie* [18]*)* pioneered by A. A. Hulot at the Mint for printing French stamps (see Chapter I). Much that has been written about it unfortunately carries some misconceptions.

The type-design was engraved in relief on a single soft-steel block, including the inscriptions but in some cases (Ceres 1848, small-numeral Napoleon 1853-67) without figures of value; in other cases (large-numeral Napoleon 1862-70, Ceres 1872-75) separate master dies were made of each denomination and the numerals engraved directly on the dies. For the types engraved without numerals of value, spaces were cut out of the master die into which movable pieces of steel, copper, or brass engraved with the numerals could be inserted. The Ceres master die of 1848 had two small rectangular holes on both sides of the word "POSTES" into which the numeral plugs *(goujons)* were fitted. The small-numeral Napoleon dies, however, had two large rectangular spaces notched out of the lower side of the die block, each of which extended to the top of the cartouche and from the corner rosette to the period next to "POSTES"; the rectangular pieces bearing the numerals were slipped into these cutaway spaces *(encochés)*.

The idea originally behind the without-numeral dies was that in this way one master die of a given design-type could be used to make plates for as many denominations as desired. However, it was found that continual use of the one master die to strike *(frapper)* the many metal or gutta-percha matrix-clichés required for a long series of plates greatly risked damaging or wearing out the die before the design-type was superceded. This was a serious matter, because the relief-type *(en épargne)* engraving used for all these dies was a very difficult and time-consuming task (—much more so than the recess-type line-engraving for intaglio or taille-douce printing). Therefore the Mint (i.e., Mr. Hulot) sought a quick mechanical method of replicating the master die into secondary dies for the different denominations, especially for those requiring many plates. As a result, and contrary to the impression given by Maury's classic book [5], the master die with numeral plugs or pieces inserted was not always used to directly strike matrix clichés for a plate (see next paragraph), though the Eagle plates were very probably made that way and possibly most of the Napoleon-type plates. At least for the Ceres plates of 1848-52, the Mint used one or more secondary ("working") dies *(poincons de reproduction)* for each denomination. Such duplicates of the master die could be obtained either by transfer and retransfer in a coin press *(balancier monétaire)* or by electrotypy. The replica dies of Ceres 1849-50 were made entirely in the coin press, but it is not certain which method of duplicating was used in later years. The Ceres master die of 1848 was hardened (by heating and quenching). Thus it could stand the pressure for coin-press transfers onto soft steel, which in turn could be hardened and transferred again. However, it appears that the small-numeral Napoleon-type master dies were left unhardened, at least until 1871. Any transfers from the dies while still unhardened could not be struck on steel, copper, or type-metal, but only in a very soft metal such as lead, which of course could not be hardened to permit the second transfers. Thus if secondary dies of the small-numeral Napoleon types were made during 1853-70, they must have been electros. Whether the Napoleon plates were actually made from working dies instead of from master dies is quite debatable. Inasmuch as the Barres had, from their experience with the Ceres die, developed a strong distaste for the hardening process, Hulot himself as an alternative may have made and used electrotype replicas of Napoleon dies, at least of the 20c, the only value needing many plates. Yet there is no particular evidence that he ever actually had replica dies for any Napoleon values prior to 1871. In 1871-72, on the other hand, it was necessary to provide duplicate Napoleon-type 1c-5c dies, on which the partial reengravings for the Ceres 1872-76 Issue could be carried out (see Chapter III). For this purpose the 1c-5c Napoleon master dies may have been hardened and transfers made, though it is equally possible that electro replicas were made instead. *In any case, it resulted that all secondary dies had the numerals on them rather than on movable pieces or plugs.*

To construct a plate, the first step was to strike 150 recess matrices from the master or working die. For the earliest plates



Fig. 14. Cover with strip of four 5c Napoleons, sent from Grand-Bourg (on Marie-Galante Id., a dependency of Guadeloupe) 27 July 1872 to Basse-Terre (20c internal rate). The Grand-Bourg lozenge was rather dirty at this time, and this strike was underinked. The sender was a prominent Basse-Terre magistrate who, while on circuit around the colony in 1872 faithfully wrote his wife every few days. A number of these covers, all franked with strips of the 5c are known. It seems M. Cabre bought the stamps at Basse-Terre or Pointe-a-Pitre and carried them with him, as no other 5c obliterated in the smaller offices of the colony are recorded—moreover close inspection of the strips on cover reveals a crease between each stamp where perhaps the traveller had folded them up to carry in his pocket.

(1848-52?) the matrices were taken (in a coin press) individually on small square coin-blocks *(flans)* of lead [20]; but from about 1853 on, the matrices ("moulds" in this case) were struck (likewise in the coin press) either all 150 on one large slab of gutta-percha or individually on small square cakes of gutta-percha. (The switch from lead to gutta-percha may have been done to obviate die wear.) On the matrices or moulds the to-be-colored features of the design, which are in relief on the master die, are recessed and reversed. These 150 clichés in recess were grouped together in a setting of 15 horizontal rows of 10 each (spaced about 1.5 mm apart) and locked or held in a chase *(chassis)*. Thus formed, the whole setting was immersed in a galvanic bath and electrolytically coated with a skin of copper (or of some copper-alloy?). This single sheet of copper, after being peeled off the face of the form of matrices, was straightened and strengthened by a filling of type-metal on the back to make one solid electrotype, called in French, a *galvano*. (There is no evidence that the matrices could be re-used.)

The Mint did not regard the 150-subject galvano as a full plate, because the standard French sheet of stamps consisted of 300 subjects. This was because of the economy in printing on the largest size sheet the presses would take. Such sheets of 300 were usually printed from a plate *(planche)* consisting of two 150-subject galvanos (i. e., half-plates) temporarily fastened together side by side, the space between the galvanos creating a gutter in the sheet about the width of one stamp. The sheets of 300 were always cut along this gutter into two panes or half-sheets of 150 each before distribution to the post offices (—no unsevered pair or block extending over both panes is known of *issued* 1849-76 stamps). Prior to 1873 the 150-subject galvano was always the smallest unit of printing material, and normally the equivalent of a half-plate *(demi-planche)*. On the galvano the to-be-printed lines of the design were expressed in relief as on the master die.

In some instances (especially for the colonies) it is evident that the printing was done with only one half-plate, the sheets being run through the press twice in order to obtain 300 subjects. In other cases (some values, 1860's on) four or six galvanos were fastened together to print two or three sheets at a time, a procedure made feasible by the introduction of mechanical presses. Most of the French stamps were reprinted frequently (weekly to annually) and the plates were generally preserved intact from printing to

printing. But sooner or later damage or wear might call for shifting the relative positions of the galvanos or the replacement of one of the galvanos with a new one. Thus the correspondence of right and left panes of the sheets with always the same galvanos cannot be assumed, even for the same plate.

The Impressions.[4,5]—The technicians of the Mint took special care to insure a fine and artistic printing impression. It was desired that each cliché in the plate print stamps having an effect of relief, that is a gradation in "tone" in the shading of the effigy and a contrast of the medallion as a whole with the surrounding burelages and frames. Even if the engraver achieved this effect in his master die, the processes in making the plate usually attenuated or vitiated many desirable nuances of the engraving. Often the engraving itself was too "flat". In either case the desired effect—was restored or created by use of a standard printer's technique known as overlay makeready *(mise-en-train)*. For a surface-printing plate the preparation of the makeready involved cutting out pieces of paper (of proofs, in the case when printing stamps) and pasting them up on one another, hence in French called *découpage* (*cf.* British "patching"). The idea was to make certain lines of the design print lighter (thinner) or heavier (thicker) than others. A make ready overlaying the platen does this by varying the pressure over the design when forcing the to-be-printed paper against the plate. For producing a fine stamp from all clichés in the plate from a relief-type engraving the make ready was just as important and necessary as the engraver's skill.

To prepare a make ready for the early French and colonial stamps, the Mint first pulled a proof sheet on regular paper. This was examined carefully to find the areas of each cliché which were being pressed too hard or too lightly. From another proof (in any *other* denomination and any *other* color[19]) pulled on stout paper, they cut out all areas of the designs that were being undesirably most overstressed. This sheet was pasted on a base sheet of paper (uncut proof). Then from other pelure-paper proofs pieces were cut out of areas which were less overpressed or too light, and these pieces pasted onto the corresponding areas on the previously cutout sheet. Several or more layers of graduated cutouts might be superimposed thus on the paste-up, centering over the areas which needed a heavier imprint. Hulot said[19] that sometimes as many as 6000 stamps were used up or cut up in preparing one make ready. The completed paste-up, i.e., *the* makeready sheet *(feuille de mise-en-train),* was placed on top of the packing included within the tympan under its protecting blanket of parchment or linen (drawsheet). The whole tympan was fastened to the face of the steel platen, which in the printing operation forces the to-be-printed sheet against the plate. Of course this had to be done so that each subject on the makeready registered exactly opposite its counterpart on the plate. To check the makeready, more proofs were pulled after its preparation and after any revisions. Obviously, a careful makeready was very time consuming and costly; the same man did all the makeready at the Mint over a period of several decades.[19]

Although the makeready sheets were preserved from printing to printing, they had to be repaired, revised or entirely remade from time to time. This resulted in certain subtle differences in the contrasts, and in the thickness of the shading lines, on the stamps from some of the various printings from a given plate or galvano. Likewise the makereadys of different plates of a given denomination and even of the various subjects within a given plate would not necessarily give an identical impression. Apart from the makeready, variations in cleanness of the plates and in pressure on the plate during the printing and variations in the amount of ink applied also could cause differences from sheet to sheet in the prevailing thicknesses of the lines. In general, however, the quality of the makeready was the most important factor in determining the impression, as long as the clichés had not yet badly worn. Even on new plates a poor makeready sometimes produced stamps which looked as if they were from a worn plate. The effects of wear, on the other hand, could to some extent be compensated by a good makeready.[14]

Printing was at first done entirely on hand-lever "bed-and-light-platen" presses, of a type similar to the old Washington press. Sometime between 1857 and 1865 a new press, a mechanical (steam-driven) one of the Napier type, was introduced at the Mint

and used thereafter for the larger runs (most-required values). The Napier press was a two-revolution single-cylinder flat-bed system similar in principle to the Kelly and the Miehle presses seen in modern American printing plants.

The wear of the plates for French stamps of this period was of a steadily progressive nature, although it was more rapid in the margins of the plate. The effect of the wear is always manifested by a coarsening of the finer lines of the design and in the tendency for the colored lines to become over-inked so that the whole impression has a blurred appearance. In the marginal subjects broken frame lines and even areas with design almost completely eroded away could develop.

An outstanding characteristic of the 1871 (1872-76) colonial issue is the more or less worn impression resulting chiefly from the extensive prior service of the plates in printing French stamps. There are many plate flaws, which appear on the corresponding French stamps. However, the impressions of the colonial and French printings of 1871 both show relatively poor makeready compared to most previous (French) printings. It is said that this was due to the War, the makeready sheets on hand at the Mint having been burned up just before the Commune of 1870, and new ones prepared very hastily for the subsequent 1870-71 printings. The 1872 printing also shows some rather careless makeready, which cannot be blamed on the emergency; rather it is attributed to an accentuation of the general tendency during the 1860's and 1870's for less careful makeready than before, as a result of the increased volume of printing and a persistent administrative pressure to reduce costs. Marconnet suggested that the introduction of the mechanical presses (on which the makeready was harder to adjust and keep in register) caused the impressions to deteriorate. This was probably no more than a secondary factor. Moreover, the relatively small colonial printings were until 1876 still done mostly or entirely on the old hand presses; yet the impressions on the colonial stamps are no better if not worse than on the French.

Whether all the stamps sent to the colonies as part of the 1871 Issue were expressly printed for the colonies or some of them may have been from stamps made for use in France, is a moot question, as noted before. Bouvet [2,6] cites as his only bit of evidence for the latter possibility, the fact that some examples of the 20c colonies have spandrels lighter than the medallion, like the French stamps of 1870-71, whereas most of the 20c have a uniform impression (poor makeready); could the former have come from a supply of the 20c printed in 1870-71 for use in France, but left imperforate? It is entirely possible, but this evidence alone is not fully convincing because the makeready could have varied in quality within the plate.

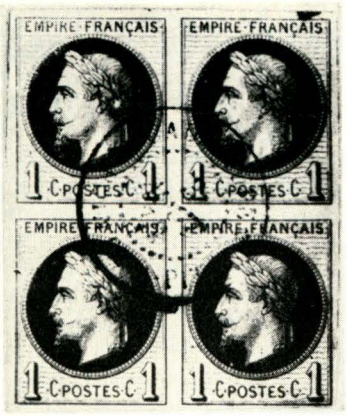


Fig. 15. Block of four 1c Napoleon, 2nd printing (1872), cancelled "Guadeloupe—Pointe-a-Pitre / 3 Aout 72"; it was probably used on a printed circular or newspaper (4c or 8c rate).

The Paper [3, 4, 5]

The 1871 Issue is printed on the same paper as that of the contemporary stamps of France, which is in general of the uniform, smooth fine-wove and strong quality used for French and colonial stamps since 1849. However, there is some variation from the usual thick stock, as seen, for example, in certain of the 1c of 1871, which are on a thinner paper. The paper is usually described as unwatermarked. However, Bertrand [16] mentions finding a sheet with a thin watermarked line extending along the vertical gutter between panes. Also rare stitch watermarks are said to occur. The variations in paper texture are thought to account for some of the differences in fineness of impression (30c) and even of differences in shade.[15] The texture also possibly

accounts for the parallel streaking or lining effect in the background of the medallions of some of the Ceres and Napoleon stamps, though some authorities attribute it to a ribbed texture of the tympan cover-blanket.[5]

A special characteristic of the French stamp paper is the *tinting* to which it was usually subjected during manufacture or at least well in advance of printing. The tinting is of two kinds: one is the faint coloring in a hue corresponding to or in harmony with that of the stamp and which affects the paper throughout its substance, the coloring having been mixed into the pulp during manufacture. The other is the block-printed lithographic wash, of clear thin varnish, the so-called *fond de sureté* or safety background, applied to the surface of the printing side of the sheets. The wash is often slightly grayish, yellowish or brownish in cast. Although very faint it is said to be distinguishable where it ends a few millimeters beyond the stamps and some distance from the edge of the sheet. (See Chapter I for further details.)

In the 1871 Issue all the stamps except the 20c Ceres come on paper which has both types of tint; the 20c paper has only the lithographic wash, which is almost colorless. One also sees, however, occasional specimens of the 10c and 40c which appear to be on essentially white paper. The importance of the tinting in affecting the appearance of the color of the stamp has already been pointed out in the preceding Chapter in connection with the Eagles and applies equally here. The paper makers were unable to make successive stocks for a given stamp with exactly the same tint, which is the cause of many of the shades; sometimes this has more than routine interest, as in case of the 5c (see "Colors").

The Colors

We have described the colors and shades of this Issue in the appended Synoptic Table according to the system used in the previous Chapter (q.v.). The same sort of difficulties arise as found in the case of the Eagles, though here the matter is not nearly so complex, there being but one printing of three of the values and two printings of the other three values. In general there is something sufficiently distinctive about the two printings to make their identification relatively easy. The 30c however, shows a remarkable range of chroma and brightness within each printing, some of the shades being very similar in both. The 40c alone was reprinted more frequently, only the first printing being discussed here (—the color problem presented by the 40c is rather to distinguish the 2nd from the 3rd general printing—see Chapt. III).

A real diagnostic importance is to be attached to the shades (as well as the impressions) of this Issue (even where there was only one printing), in helping to distinguish the mint colonial stamps from the French imperforate stamps, the French proofs, and the French reprints of 1862, 1869, and 1887.[3] One finds used in the colonies many copies of the 5c in the identical shade and impression of the regular colonial printing except that the paper is of a more bluish tint. This tint is said to be quite comparable to that of some of the 5c stamps (perf.) used in France during August-September 1871 [16], which were presumably printed just before the colonial ones.[7] Locard [7] seems to imply that some of the 1871 French printing of the 5c (left imperforate) were included with the shipments of the colonial printing, but Bouvet does not mention this.[14] We think it was equally possible that the paper stock used for the colonial printing contained a few sheets that had been left over from a stock tinted earlier and used for the preceding French printing. (Variations in papertint within a printing are not unusual in French and colonial stamps of the classic period, owing to use of different stocks of paper whose tints never exactly matched—see Chapt. I.) There is a very remote possibility that also some of the Rothschild reprints of the 5c made in 1869 found their way to the colonies; it has an almost identical shade to the greenish-paper colonial and differs so very little in impression though slightly less worn. Thus the two are very difficult to distinguish.[2] (The Rothschild is rarer than the mint colonial.)

Noteworthy is the reddish-orange hue ("salmon") of the first printing of the 40c and the pale ("bistre-gray") shade of the first 30c printing—both rather uncommon stamps and highly prized by the specialists.

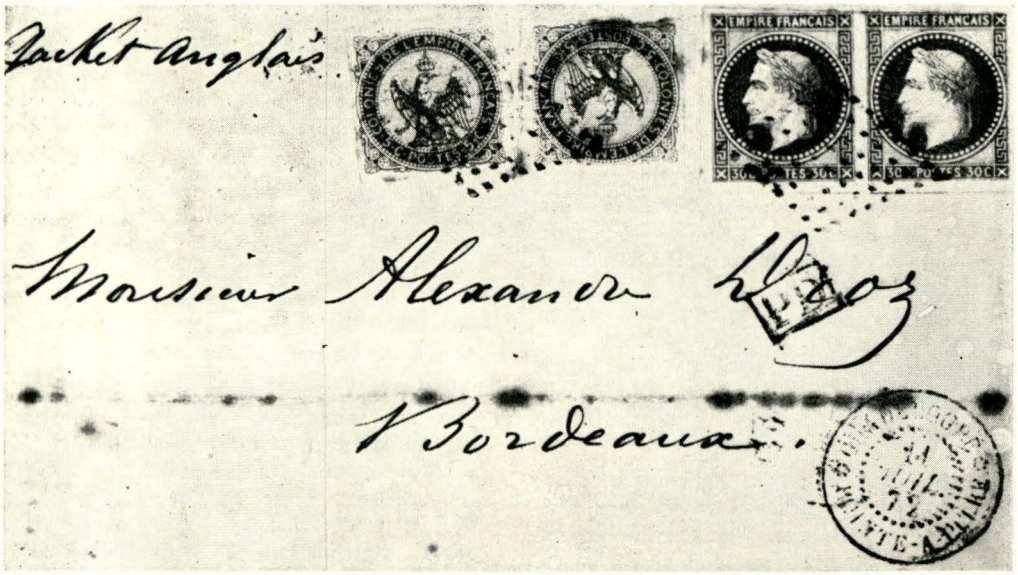


Fig. 16. Entire letter Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, to France, 11 July 1872, with two 5c Eagle and a pair of the 30c Napoleon for 70c rate to France via British packet. Such combinations of Eagles and 1871 Issue are very rare.

The possibility of gum-staining must be admitted for the 1871 Issue, as for the Eagles (see Chapter I); in so far as Guadeloupe usage is concerned, only a very dusky yellow-brown papered variation of the 30c suggests such an effect. The 40c turned brown have been sulfuretted by atmospheric pollution.

The within-printing variations in shades of the 1c, 10c, 20c, and 40c are paralleled by similar ones in the contemporary (1869-72) printings of the same stamps for France (perf.), indicating that such results were to be expected with the methods in use by the Mint in that period.

Comparison of both the colonial and French stamps of 1870-72 with the French stamps of 1849-63 reveals a tendency towards lighter shades and weaker chromas in the later period. This became still more marked with the 1872-76 printings. It is this difference, especially in the papertints, which in most cases is sufficient to distinguish the early French from the colonial stamps, even apart from the difference in impression.

Minor Varieties

The 1871 Issue displays a number of well-known plate varieties which exist also on the stamps of France from the same plates.

With regard to the tête-bêche, they are of extreme rarity, but some of the best specimens have Guadeloupe obliterations. The Clapp collection sold at auction by the Mercury Stamp Co., New York, N. Y., on January 25, 1950, contained a superb tête-bêche pair of the 20c and a single 10c on a very fine entire from Pointe-a-Pitre dated 7 May, 1872 (ex Rothschild). Another similar combination on cover was in the Boy-Landry Sale by H. R. Harmer, London, October 12, 1953; this cover is postmarked Basse-Terre, 23 March 1872. Bouvet mentions a very fine 20c tête-bêche cover from Reunion. No tête-bêche of the 10c are known on cover and nearly all copies are more or less defective. The mint tête-bêche are much rarer than the used ones, the 20c very much more so than the 10c. According to Cailler[21] Hulot received eight old galvanos of 20c from the Mint in 1870. These were combined into four plates (perhaps partly different in grouping from that used for the 1849-50 printings). From the efforts at reconstruction of the sheets of French and Colonies 1871 2cc, Cailler tentatively identifies colonial

stamps from Plate I (left pane having tête-bêche in positions 92, 110, 148 of the half-sheet), from Plate II (no t.-b.), and possibly also from Plate III (left pane one t.-b. in pos. 93). It is remarkable that more than one plate should have been used during the single 20c colonies printing, and suggests that the mechanical press was employed for this run (see "Galvanoplasty", above). The 10c sheet had three tête-bêche in the left-hand half (sheet pos. 27, 58, 145), and thus the 10c tête-bêche should be almost as frequent as those for the 20c. (quantities printed: 10c, 1218 sheets, 20c 1258 sheets). The much greater rarity of the used 10c tête-bêche than the used 20c is therefore rather hard to explain.

Reconstruction of all the 20c panes of 1871 is progressing[21], although flaws are not nearly so plentiful as on the 25c. So far the right pane of Plate I is completed, and panes of Plate II right half exist in the Postal Museum. For details see Cailler.[21]

The 10c are less worn than the 20c, although broken frame lines are typical.

Another classical variety is the recut or retouched "4" of the 40c, which occurs in positions 146 and 147 in the right-hand half-sheet. This variety resulted from two adjacent 20c matrices having been accidentally included in the form for making the electro plate of 40c. To correct them, the "2"s were erased from the *plate* and "4"s engraved in their place. But all the new "4"s are abnormal in size and shape; notably, the angle of the top stroke of the left-hand recut "4"s is much more sharply slanted than that of the right-hand ones. These clichês also differ from the rest of the plate in having a line (accidental burin mark) just above the corner of the lips of Ceres which is normal on the 20c but not found on the 40c or other values—the burin mark was apparently on the 20c working die. From the positions it is seen that this variety can be collected in three ways:—se-tenant with normals, in pair or single. It is extremely rare in block or strip. The well-known plate flaws in the 40c of the French 1872 issue do not occur in the colonials because these flaws developed in the plate after the last 40c printing for the colonies (May 1875).

The 1c has a famous flaw, the so-called "cigarette", a white streak trailing out left of and below the mouth; it occurs in position 63 in one of the half-sheets of the second printing (1872) only. A broken interior frame line in the lower left corner is seen in some of the first printing.

The first printing of the 80c shows a number of wear varieties of white spots in the lower inscription box. Also all copies of the 80c show a constant die defect where a numeral piece fit too loosely, causing a vertical white line or band between the right "8" and the period.[5] A slight trace of a similar defect can be seen on the 30c.[5]

Napoleon and Ceres types, especially the 30c, are sometimes found with the background of the medallion showing a faint vertical or horizontal streaking, as on the contemporary stamps of France; this is supposedly an effect of the texture of the stamp paper, or perhaps of the tympan drawsheet.[5]

Private pin or line perforations supposedly from Cochinchina are found on this Issue; comments relative to these perforations on the Eagles apply here also (see Chapter I).

Guide lines (vertical crosses) for the perforation were printed by the plate on all Napoleon and Ceres colonial sheets, as on the sheets of French stamps of the period. One cross is located above the No. 5 stamp and the other below the No. 145 stamp on each half-sheet.

Accidental overprinting of the stamp on one of the marginal control hand-stamps (see Chapter I) is known at least on the 10c and 40c.

A curious very thin line in the same color as the stamp, extending parallel to and distant about 1 to 1½ mm from the upper or lower sheet- or pane-margin side of the stamp, is occasionally found on the 1c Napoleon (also on some contemporary French stamps and on the 1c and 5c of the 1872-76 colonial Issue).[6] It seems to border the outer edge of the entire top or bottom marginal rows of the stamps of the panes on which it occurs.

All Photos by Boutrelle

(Chapter II
will be concluded
in the next number)

JHALAWAR

Some Further Notes

By L. E. DAWSON

I was very pleased to see that my friend, Harrison D. S. Haverbeck, has started to publish in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST a series of articles on the Feudatory States of India.

It is about time that the stories of these issues should be given to the philatelic world, and in such an eminent magazine, which has a world-wide circulation amongst serious students of our mysterious hobby (as it appears to the Philistines!).

The last State to issue postage stamps ceased to do so some seven years ago (Travancore-Cochin): the rest between 1947 and 1949. So there are no longer any new issues to appear, and it now remains only to bring up to date the tale of each State: with any fresh information that has come to light since Major Edward B. Evans and later writers originally dealt with these stamps.

I expect I shall be able to supply additional items of information from time to time, as Mr. Haverbeck proceeds with his articles, especially as I own several of Mr. Dorning-Beckton's * collections of the States, containing many very rare, and even unique, stamps and pieces. Each album is extensively written up, and contains much interesting information about the various items.

Now as regards Jhalawar**. Be it noted that the inscriptions are in Hindustani, in both the Persian and Devanagari characters; whereas the three types of cancellations are inscribed in Urdu only.

The *Ek paisa* stamp is very much scarcer than the succeeding *Pao ana,* complete unused strips of twelve of which are comparatively common. I can add the following varieties to the lists given by Mr. Haverbeck.

Ek paisa, Pale *sage-green;* on (i) white laid paper, with curved watermark AWOO, in large letters; (ii) white laid batonné paper.

(iii) Dull *yellow-green;* on stout card cream laid paper.

In both stamps the laid paper varies from medium to quite thin, and their colors vary greatly in shades of *green.*

Pao ana. Grey-green, on white laid paper. Mr. Dorning-Beckton has noted above it "Proof?" and this is certainly what it appears to me to be, from the original die. The impression is quite different to that of the issued typographed stamps. The frame lines and inscriptions appear in their original crudity on the die, similarly the scratched lines of shading around the "Apsara" are plainly discernible.

Cancellations. Only types 1 and 2 are proper *seals;* type 3 is a regular office and date canceller, apparently superseding the seals.

In the Dorning-Beckton album is a large sheet of cream wove paper, folded in two, and inscribed on the outside in m/s "Specimen of current and old stamps of the Jhalawar State, neatly postmarked by the seals of sub-Post Offices in The Tehsils of this State, presented to Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Sadler, Political Superintendent Kota and Jhalawar, by Jwala Prasad, Munsarim Superintendent of Raj Post Offices, Jhalrapatan 5th August 1896".

* *Editor Note.* Mr. W. Dorning-Beckton formed an outstanding collection of The Feudatory States during the 1910-1930 period. It was sold at auction in Switzerland after his death.

** For the basic article refer THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Vol. 36 No. 4 p. 193.

Inside are seventeen strips of 5 of the *Pao ana* stamp in two columns, each strip "neatly postmarked" with five impressions of either type I or type 2 seal. On the two outside margins are written the names of the sub-Post Offices, while on the two inner margins appear the "Lines" on which the offices are situated, as follows:—

Head Office.	*Shahabad Line.*
Suket-Chechat Line.	Patan.
Suket.	Anawar.
Chechat.	Bakani.
Chomehl Line.	Ikhara.
Pachpahar.	Delanpoor or Ghatoli.
Awar.	Manoharthana.
Dag.	Chhiharbardh.
Gangadhar.	Kailwara or Upraiti.
	Shahabad.
	Thana or Talaiti.

Below are single copies of the "Used old stamp" and "Unused current stamp", with the note that "Unused old stamps are now rare".

With seventeen post offices this little state had quite an extensive postal system sixty years ago. Which goes to show what a very real service to outlying towns and villages was performed by the postal systems of this and other Feudatory States. Their stamps, however crudely designed and produced, were brought out to fulfil a very practical purpose and need, and *not* to extract coppers from the pockets of Western schoolboys!

The three cancellations illustrated in Fig. 1 are those of Chhiharbardh, Dag (pronounced "Dug"), and Manoharthana, respectively. Types 1 and 2 give merely the names of the post offices, with the years in which the seals were cut (and the post offices opened?). Type 3 gives the post office and the date, expressed according to the Christian Era. Thus, type 1 illustrated is inscribed reading from the bottom upwards: "Chhiharbarod Muhr Dank Khana San 1889" (san, pronounced "Sun", means *year*). I give the name of the post office just as it appears to me, and there is no doubt about the "n" in "Dank"! Similarly, type 2 is inscribed "Dak Dag San 87". The seventeen seals vary in their inscriptions; most omit the word "Muhr" (seal). The Head Post Office seal is inscribed, in the "Specimen" sheet, as "Dak Sadr Raj Jhalawar san 1895" ("Sadr" is pronounced *"Sudder"* and means "Head").

Type 3 shows, reading from top to bottom, "Dak Manoharthana 1 Dsm 98 Jhalawar". Otherwise, 1 December 1898. I have singles and strips showing the cancellations of the Sadr, Dag, Manoharthana and Pachpahar offices in this type. One strip of 4 is postmarked "Dak Sadr 26 Ju Jhalawar", the year being replaced by a large black solid rectangle!

Two covers in my collection are interesting, showing the route travelled by each. The first is an ordinary Indian Half Anna, *green,* embossed envelope, with a *Pao Ana* Jhalawar stamp. The Indian stamp is cancelled in the Imperial post office, "Jhalrapatan, 9 De. 97", and the Jhalawar stamp is obliterated by one of the seals. On the back are two Jhalawar type 3 postmarks: "Dak Sadr 9 Dsm. 97", and "Manoharthana 9 Dsm 97", and the Bombay delivery mark "Market 1st Dely 12 De Bombay". The second cover bears only a *"Pao ana"* stamp, and so is handstamped "Postage Due 1 anna". Cancellation is of the seal type. On the back are four postmarks, in English, as follows: "Jhalrapatan Ju 21 94"; "Nusseerabad 2 Dely 23 Ju 94"; "Nusseerabad 23 Jun 94"; and "Kotah Ju 25 94". The letter was addressed to Kotah. I have two covers bearing strips of 6 and 7, respectively, of the *Pao Ana,* but only one *complete* cover, with a single copy, of the *Ek Paisa.* I acquired my covers and stamps on pieces from an itinerant merchant in India, many years ago.

COMING MEETINGS

June 4th

Uruguay—Mr. Robert Hoffmann, FIPEX Grand Award Winner

SUMMER RECESS

September 17th

Nepal—Mr. H. D. S. Haverbeck

October 1st

Philatelic Foundation Night

October 15th

Airmails of Italy and Colonies—Mr. Henry M. Goodkind

November 5th

The Classics of Perkins & Bacon—Mrs. John D. Dale

1958 ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN MEMORIAL AWARD

Editor's Preface

It has been a practice of this magazine ever since *The Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial* Award was established in 1952 to run a short biography of the annual recipient of this medal "for distinguished service to philately."

Since this Award for 1958 was voted to Winthrop S. Boggs, he was asked to supply the editor of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST with biographical data about his career. The following account is substantially what was given to us. It is published because it is thought that many collectors enjoy reading the intimate details of how and why one became interested in collecting stamps as well as how a longtime distinguished career evolves.

A PHILATELIC AUTOBIOGRAPHY

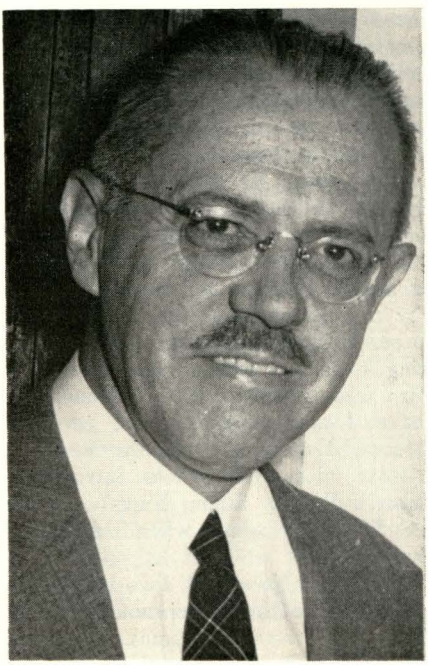
By WINTHROP S. BOGGS

My pre-philatelic days began in December 1902, my birth being on Manhattan Island, thus making me one of those comparatively rare creatures, a native-born New Yorker still in love with the wonderful city of his birth.

In 1905 my family moved to Summit, N. J. In 1907 we settled in South Orange, N. J. where I grew up and spent my school days.

In the spring of 1911 IT happened. The goings on in the class room were dull indeed. Across the aisle was a gangly, freckle-faced boy. My wandering eye caught sight of some colorful bits of paper on a white sheet, which he was surreptitiously looking at behind the large geography book he was supposed to be studying. If it were bait, I bit, because I whispered "Whatcha got?" A laconic sidemouthed whisper "stamps" was the response. When the teacher's back was turned, a hissed "let's see" resulted in a sly passing of what turned out to be two approval sheets. Each sheet had twenty-five stamps priced at one cent each.

When we were leaving school, my friend invited me over to his house. After going home and cadging a nickel from Mom, I spent the rest of the afternoon in his kitchen deciding on which stamps to buy for five cents. He showed me his collection, which to my inexperienced eye, was a vast assemblage. In this way was started an affair



with stamps, which has continued with unabated ardor for close to half of a century.

A few cents a week, sometimes slightly augmented by funds from odd jobs, went for stamps. I avidly read everything about stamps one could find, and ransacked the local library for stamp books and magazines.

So IT proceeded. I made my own albums, using various price lists to check what was missing. For my tenth birthday my father gave me a cloth-bound Scott's Imperial Album (the 4th edition) then selling for 40 cents together with a packet of one hundred "all different" foreign stamps. On New Year's Day 1913 we went to visit my paternal grandmother, who lived with my Uncle Bill and Aunt Lillian. This visit was rendered memorable by discovering that even grown-ups collected stamps, because Uncle Bill brought out his brown cloth Scott's International Albums, 19th and 20th Century. This, to a youngster's eyes, was a stupendous collection. Uncle Bill explained the differences between the 2c Triangles on the U. S. 1894-95 issues. He also showed me a Scott's Catalogue, as well as giving me quite a lot of stamps. All this opened up new vistas of delight. My enthusiasm was unbounded.

In between pursuing stamps, I did my small chores, went to school, tended to my assorted and sometimes unlikely pets, while successfully avoiding music lessons.

In September 1913, my first Scott's Catalogue was purchased, the 1914 edition selling at 90 cents. It was edited by John N. Luff, a name which meant much to me then, and even more today.

By 1915 U. S. coils, plate blocks and envelopes became enthralling, having absorbed all to be read. Although concentrating on United States stamps, I never lost the opportunity to read about or examine the stamps of other countries. I was also fortunate in getting to know several nearby adult collectors, who invited me to their homes several times to look at stamps, often gave advice and sometimes a few duplicates. It was this year also that I was introduced to "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News". It was a "blue Monday" indeed when this failed to arrive on time.

During my high school days from 1917 to 1921, I became the leader among the boys, who were interested in stamps. We used to gather frequently after school in our respective homes to have stamp sessions. Even then I endeavored to inculcate in my fellow collectors a love of stamps for their own sake and play down the commercial aspect, a practice continued through the years.

In 1918, through a schoolmate, I met a neighbor, whose stamp holdings were quite extensive. He invited me to become a member of the Philatelic Society of The Oranges, which met every Friday evening in East Orange, N. J. Not only were the exchange books a liberal education, but the regular monthly feature of visiting speakers was eagerly awaited and followed with undivided attention. Two speakers are remembered very well, men to whom I was later to become indebted to, one in particular. The first was Col. A. Appleton, who showed the Club his remarkable lot of Afghanistan. Many of his fine pieces as well as all of his notes were acquired some fifteen years later. The other one was the beloved Dr. J. Brace Chittenden, who showed his grand lot of Austria, and whose inspiration led me later to form a collection of these stamps.

During these years an education of sorts was acquired in spite of school rather than because of it. Actually philately was my teacher. Arithmetic was gained from figuring face value and catalogue prices; geography was learned from locating foreign stamps and United States precancels taught me about my own country. As far as languages were concerned, more was learned from foreign stamps than from school textbooks. As for chemistry, what made stamps change color was my chief interest. While the application of mathematics was how to figure the shortest distance to a stamp club, dealer or collector's home. My only use for mechanical drawing was to lay out album pages and annotate them. Nevertheless, the school authorities finally graduated me in June 1921.

September 1921 marked my first job in New York with a Wall Street brokerage house. This was most convenient, because I could curtail my eating time at lunch, spend forty-five minutes on Nassau Street. On Saturday afternoons the stamp shops were haunted by me. In this way I got to know the Klemann brothers, John and Jake; the Burger brothers, Gus and Arthur; the beloved Percy Doane; and last but not least, the great J. Murray Bartels, who became a staunch friend, and whose office was jokingly termed the "school for stamp dealers" because so many of those, who worked for him, later achieved their own reputation as stamp dealers.

In 1922 came my philatelic writing. This was a correspondence carried on in the columns of "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News"

with a Major Bonesteel of West Point, concerning certain varieties on the U. S. 3c green and the 2c brown of 1883. Also the year 1922 was memorable because Mr. Bartels invited my father and me to attend a meeting of the Collectors Club which was then located at 140 West 49th Street over the famous Zucca's Restaurant. My memories of that evening are enshrined in a haze of wonder, amid the atmosphere of cigar smoke and minestrone, plus the aura of being in the presence of such distinguished philatelists as Alfred F. Lichtenstein, T. E. Steinway, J. C. Morgenthau, Joseph Lozier, Admiral F. Harris, and last but not least, the famous John N. Luff himself. All of them were most kind and later did much to encourage me in my philatelic activities. Dr. Chittenden, invited me to visit the library on Saturday afternoons.

When September came I went up one Saturday to find Dr. Chittenden busy in the library which then occupied a space not much larger than the present cloakroom in the Club. After a while Mr. Lichtenstein came in. Dr. Chittenden extended an invitation to join the Club. I became a member on October 25, 1922, being proposed by Dr. Chittenden and seconded by Mr. Lichtenstein.

Afterwards I attended the meetings and also spent many Saturday afternoons helping Dr. Chittenden with the library, while absorbing his wisdom on stamps and philatelic literature. Shortly before one meeting, Mr. Luff, then the president of the Club, heard me mention the difficulty distinguishing types of the U. S. 1c 1851-57 stamps. He immediately took me over to a table, while drawing from his pocket a number of these stamps, proceeded to show how to distinguish the various types by a method that has remained with me ever since.

It was at this time that the formation of an extensive philatelic library began. With the help of Dr. Chittenden I acquired the fundamental books that every philatelic library of those days required. Since then by a process of selection and replacement a sound philatelic library covering every phase of philatelic study has been built.

Another memorable event in 1922 was an evening spent with Dr. Carroll Chase at his home on Carroll St. Brooklyn. Having met Dr. Chase at the Club, he invited me to come and visit him. Dr. Chase has no doubt forgotten this visit, but to a youth it was an inspiration. Dr. Chase's kindness and patience in instructing me on the characteristics of early U. S. stamps, particularly the 3c 1851-57 stamps was enthralling.

Due to the death of my mother in 1923, for a year or two my philatelic activities were curtailed. But in 1925 I became interested in the stamps of Australia. It was this year also that I took a position with a real estate firm with offices on Nassau Street. This made it even more convenient to visit the stamp dealers where I spent every spare moment. In those years I came to know Sidney F. Barrett, Eugene N. Costales, Gordon Usticke, George Sloane, Hugh C. Barr and the late Max Ohlman, all of whose friendship is valued highly today.

The International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York in the spring of 1926 was attended from opening to closing as soon as I could leave work. Every exhibit was inspected. Various groups discussing stamps were joined, and for a time I was invited by a few judges to accompany them as they judged some of the exhibits. At the end of the show I assisted in the demounting, which afforded the opportunity to more closely examine some of the material on display.

In 1927 the burden of illness struck my family, so that there was little money for stamps. Nevertheless, I collected what could be afforded but kept on reading, as well as attending stamp club meetings. This situation continued until 1929.

As I grew older many of my non-philatelic friends would often remark, "What do you see in stamps?" I have learned not to bother to try to explain, but merely ask what does one see in any hobby or sport? However, in the earlier years I was optimistic enough to think that the charm of philately could be explained. Thus I thought that a collection of some fifty pages or so could be formed each with a philatelic item that would have a story that might interest the philistine.

Having just finished reading Lowell Thomas' "Beyond The Khyber Pass", I decided to begin that collection with a stamp and cover from "Afghanistan". My first attempts at securing Afghan items met with blank stares. Finally a small dealer in a ramshackle building in Brooklyn offered me several covers with the 10p rose of 1921 on

them at a quarter each. Then I endeavored to secure one of the early Afghanistan Tiger Head stamps, and finally came up with one of the cheaper varieties. The difficulty in finding these plus the fact that so very few seemed to know much about Afghanistan aroused my curiosity. Also Col. Appleton, who had displayed his Afghanistan collection before the Philatelic Society of The Oranges, had written on this country in "The American Philatelist" in 1924. After reading it, my interest was aroused to fever pitch. So in the spring of 1930 I embarked on the collecting of this unpopular but fascinating country, and it is still going. Unfortunately, this waylaid my "Philistine" collection, which never got beyond this one Afghan cover. In 1932 Sidney F. Barrett asked me if I would be interested in writing a series of articles on the new stamp designs for "The American Philatelist". I was hesitant, but he assured me that he was confident that it could be done and he offered to help with any difficulties. Thus I contributed a monthly article to that magazine from September 1932 to November 1936, missing only two numbers. The reception that these articles received encouraged me to write more. Consequently, I began writing philatelic articles for non-philatelic publications such as "The Railroad Magazine", "Musical Quarterly" and many others; also for "The American Stamp Digest", which did not last long owing to the economic troubles of the time.

In fact, the economic upheaval caused us to move back to the Oranges. (The "we" in this instance now being my wife Dorothy and I.) No sooner had we moved back to New Jersey than I rejoined the Philatelic Society of The Oranges, which was still meeting in the usual place. The 1932 economic situation becoming worse, finally saw me along with many others looking for a job. Fortunately, one was quickly found with a beverage concern located in a "philatelic Siberia" on West 54th Street, near the Hudson River. However, it did not take long to discover a couple of stamp dealers in the Columbus Circle area, which afforded some manna to a "starving philatelist", but nearly every Saturday saw me back on Nassau Street in the usual haunts.

My first entry in a philatelic exhibition was The New Jersey Philatelic Federation Stamp Show held a show in Jersey City, where my Afghanistan was shown for the first time. It was awarded a first in its group, and attracted some attention. As a result, invitations were received to exhibit the collection before various stamp clubs. The move back to the Oranges also revived my latent interest in railways, with the result that I began a collection of "Railroad Philately". This included not only stamps with railway trains on them, but stamps issued by railway administrations, railway cancellations and markings. In 1932 "topical collection" was an unknown philatelic term, so that this was really pioneering in a specialty that now has gained such popularity.

In 1933 Hugh C. Barr asked if I would care to try breaking up a collection for auction. This idea appealed because it afforded a chance to examine, study, and handle stamps at no expense. He gave me a collection of China to lot up. This experience resulted in the cataloguing of many collections for auction. Some of the important ones were the George Ewing U. S. 20th century, Nassau Stamp Co. stock and the Col. Green Sale XIX.

The idea that stamp exhibitions should have courts of honor, where notable collections could be shown non-competitively was beginning to take hold under the inspirational drive of Mr. Lichtenstein. Consequently when it was decided to have a show at Gimbels in 1933, such a device was used. Mr. Lichtenstein and Admiral Harris suggested my Afghanistan in the Court of Honor of this show. Aside from the unusual material, most people thought that the stamps of Afghanistan must be difficult to understand. As a matter of fact there are a number of other countries in the catalogue, which are equally if not considerably more difficult.

"The Journal-American" promoted a successful National Stamp Show in Radio City in 1934. I suggested and organized a corps of guides, known as the Guide Service, which conducted visitors around the show in order to save them time; to enable them to see the significant exhibits; or to find quickly what they were seeking. This idea was later adopted by many other shows. Also my Afghanistan was exhibited in the foreign competition, winning the third prize in a group of nine entries.

In February 1936, Mr. Costales offered me the position in his New York office just at the time when the 1936 International Philatelic Exhibition was coming to fruition. As a result of twenty-six years of philatelic activity, I now found myself in it full time. Being with Mr. Costales was a liberal education, not only in the mechanics of stamp dealing, but also with stamps. Practically every type of collection came into Mr. Costales' office.

A memorable event was my first talk before The Collectors Club. This was on the night of April 1, 1936, and, of course, it was about my favorite—Afghanistan. It was a tremendous honor to have the evening given over to me, and my nervousness is remembered. At that time the Club rooms were on the third floor of 30 East 42nd Street, the lecture room being larger than the present one. This marked the first of many talks made on philately.

One afternoon in 1937 a young man came into Costales' office to inquire what we had in Indian Native States. It did not take long for us to find many interests in common. Since then H. D. S. Haverbeck, now President of The Collectors Club and I have become fast friends. In fact, at one time we had formed a joint collection of Kashmir. It is not often that stamp collections are a partner ownership.

Later that year the Philatelic Society of The Oranges was approached by the South Orange-Maplewood Adult School with the request to offer a course on stamp collecting. The upshot was that on October 12, 1937 I gave the first course in philately offered by an adult school. These courses were repeated until the advent of the War in 1941. They also attracted the attention of other organizations with the result that similar courses on philately were given before the Bell Telephone Laboratory Stamp Club, Brooklyn Edison Stamp Club, Associated Business Stamp Clubs and others. Many urged me to prepare a book based on these courses, so that those unable to attend could have the benefit of them.

In 1940 Mr. Theodore Chambers asked me to write a series of articles for "The Chambers Stamp Magazine" with the right to choose the subjects. A number of articles were contributed. He later suggested that a handbook on the stamps of Newfoundland, which he believed would fill a long-felt want in philatelic literature. In turn, Mr. Alfred Lichtenstein was approached with the idea because of his famous B. N. A. collections. He was enthusiastic and invited me to study his collections and material, all of which he freely placed at my disposal. Finally early in 1942 the "Postage Stamps and Postal History of Newfoundland" appeared.

It was such a success, that Mr. Chambers wanted to know if a similar work on the stamps of Canada were possible. Again approaching Mr. Lichtenstein, he agreed to help me write such a book. I little realized what an undertaking it would turn out to be. After much work, it finally appeared in 1946. As to this one can only say that it was awarded the Crawford Medal by The Royal Philatelic Society, London in 1947.

In the meantime, collections of Tibet and Formosa were formed. Finally in 1945 Mr. Lichtenstein invited me to take charge of the Expert Committee of The Philatelic Foundation which was in the process of formation. I accepted, and since April 1, 1945 have been with that organization.

In the fall of 1945 the Philatelic Foundation selected me to offer the course in philately with the Board of Education of the City of New York. This not only was favorable for philately, but was important to The Philatelic Foundation as an educational service. They continued for six years. Then they were offered as part of the program of the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences until 1955. Plans are presently underway to revive these courses in the fall of 1958 here at 22 East 35th Street. The book, "The Foundations of Philately" based on these courses was published by D. Van Nostrand Co. in conjunction with The Philatelic Foundation in America and simultaneously in London by Faber & Faber in 1955. It has proved successful.

The preparations for the International Philatelic Exhibition in 1947, (CIPEX) started early in 1946. The Chairman appointed me to the Executive Committee and placed me in charge of the Lecture Hall Program. In that year I also was elected a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, being proposed by Mr. Lichtenstein and seconded by Sir John Wilson. In March 1950 I was elected a Fellow of this Society.

In 1951 the Canadian International Philatelic Exhibition also took place. Besides showing Afghanistan, I arranged the exhibits of The Philatelic Foundation, gave the lecture "The Expert Committee Looks at A Stamp" for the Foundation many times. It was during this exhibition that the Reinatex International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Monte Carlo in May 1952 extended an invitation to be the United States representative and also serve on the Board of Judges. The experiences and knowledge gained at this European international exhibition were among the most fruitful and satisfying ever.

In the meantime, towards the end of 1951, "the Voice of America" approached the Philatelic Foundation for assistance for "the Voice of America Stamp Club". We made several broadcasts, which were translated into a dozen or more languages. Also The Philatelic Foundation provided all the answers to the numerous stamp questions they received from all over the world.

In 1953 the John N. Luff Memorial Award (a name I shall always respect and esteem) was given to me by The American Philatelic Society.

1953 marked my election to the Board of Governors of The Collectors Club and the appointment of chairman of its Publications Committee. In 1954 an unusual United States stamp came before The Philatelic Foundation's Expert Committee. A short article was suggested explaining its occurrence. This resulted in a two-part article in the C. C. P., which was later revised and published as a handbook by The Collectors Club. It was called "The Early American Perforations and Perforating Machines".

In 1955 I was made an honorary life member of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain.

In 1956 New York was the scene of another International Philatelic Exhibition, (FIPEX). I arranged the Philatelic Foundation's exhibits, as well as serving on the International Board of Judges. In cooperation with the Editor, Henry M. Goodkind, we arranged a special double number of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. The article on Postmaster Robert Morris of New York's Letterbook 1845-47 was my contribution.

And so we come to today. In looking back over what are merely the highlights of a long service in philately, I am cognizant of many things which although small in themselves have enabled me to assist fellow philatelists in various ways. Some famous collections handled as a professional, the various shows at which I have assisted, the many talks given and the numerous individuals assisted or counselled in some way, all add up to a sense of fulfilment and joy in one's chosen work. All of these activities have enabled me to improve my understanding of collectors and their philatelic problems as well as teaching me more. Nor would it be truthful to say that the various honors that have come my way have not been a source of gratification. No human being honest with himself denies his pleasure in the plaudits of his fellow men. However, all such honors bring with them the greater responsibility of living up to what they represent.

In looking back over the years, it can truthfully be said that my aim has always been to encourage, to inform, and enlarge my own knowledge of stamps in every way possible. How well I have lived up to those aims will not be for me to assess, but rather to allow the record speak for itself.

One final word. In over 45 years of philately, I would say that the waters of philately run deep. The constructive work done by the sincere well-wishers in the hobby has borne fruit and will continue to do so in the future. The standing of The Collectors Club is greater than ever since its establishment more than 60 years ago. The Philatelic Foundation founded in 1945 is growing, becoming the force in philately as its founders anticipated. In many other countries sound philately has been growing also. Therefore, the surface turbulence that occupies the attention of much of the popular press is not a true indication of the strength of philately. Reading the older stamp magazines will sound strangely familiar, much of which could be reprinted under today's date and nobody would know the difference. To those of us, who know the real joys of the hobby, the future holds great promise because there will always be those, who undisturbed by the passing show, will join our ranks and continue to do constructive work. Just as the pioneers in philately would be astonished at the advances students have made in the last seventy years, so one feels confident it would be, if he were able to return many years hence.

BOOK REVIEWS

Postal Affairs During the German Occupation of the Channel Islands 1940-1945. By William Newport and John Simpson. Sidcup, Kent, Channel Islands Specialists' Society, 1958, 32 pp., paper. $1.25 (2s 6d in England.)

Packed full of, and stating clearly, information some of which has appeared in scattered articles and some of which seems never to have been on printed record before now, this compact handbook keeps up the high standards of philatelic scholarship set in the previous seven Channel Islands books. We have reviewed almost all of these.

From the 1940 Swastika overprinted British stamps on, the developments are shown in detail with liberal illustrations. The bisects, the locally-made issues and the question of supposed forgeries, all are competently handled. We specially like the treatment of the stampless frankings, the Jersey mail cancelled in France and the German Feldpost.

It is hard to review this book justly without seeming to rate it too highly! The only flaw this reviewer could discover is some very crude drawings of postmarks.

(*S. G. R.*)

Stamps of the United States, U. S. Possessions and British North America. Second 1958 Edition, (144 pages, 1500 illustrations) including U. S. Stamp Identifier. Price 25c. Published by: H. E. Harris & Co., Catalog Department, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

Although this paper-cover booklet is primarily a commercial price list issued by one of America's largest stamp dealers, some few comments are in order. Everyone wants to know what his stamps are worth. So here is another handy guide.

Now what about the philatelist, is there anything of interest to him in this booklet? Yes, pages 77 to 89 "shows you how to distinguish between the rare and common stamps that look alike." In this reviewer's opinion, one of the philatelically most interesting and challenging parts of U. S. collecting are the 1908-21 postage issues. This booklet's chart on page 83 breaking down the Franklin and Washington stamps can prove mighty useful to those interested in these stamps. Of course, the intelligence offered to distinguish between flat plate and rotary press printings is confined to measurements, whereas the expert philatelist uses more tests. Nevertheless, these 10-odd pages on stamp identification with designs have offered the salient information in a handy, compact manner. Illustrations and charts are clear. The production is a good example of offset printing. (*H. M. G.*)

Catalogue des Cachets a Date d'Entree—France, Algerie, Levant by Gilbert Noel. Les Editions E. H. de Beaufond. Paris, France. 63 pp. Paper cover. Price $2.00 from Charles Bretagne, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

This book tells of the dated cachet of the ports of entry of France, Algeria and the Levant, from its first appearance in 1834.

It is classified alphabetically according to the country of origin. The entry cachets, sedentary, ambulants, courriers-convoyeurs and boite mobile, are listed as to type under each country. The author has included both the French Colonies and foreign countries. The marks struck at the French exchange bureaus, A. E. D. and A. E. J. F., are illustrated and the post offices using them are listed. Also listed are the numbers used by the Departments. The book is complete and informative. (*Louise Clemencon*)

Topical Time Mar.-Apr. 1958. Vol. 9, No. 2. The official organ of the American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wis.

Although it is not the general policy of this magazine to offer reviews of the numerous publications of all the specialty stamp groups all over the world, an exception is being made solely because of one article that has been published in the above magazine. Reference

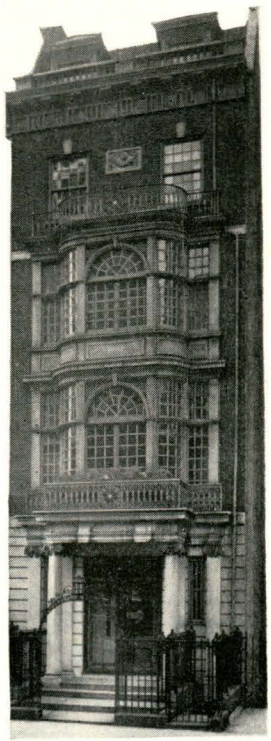
is made to the two-page article on pages 56-57 titled "Warning to Eisenhower Cover Collectors. Don't Overpay For Cacheted Covers."

The advanced collector through publications such as THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST can have little influence if and when he offers advice based upon experience to the newer collector, because publications like ours are not read by the latter type of collector. Aid and guidance for the beginners, and many topicalists fall into this group, must come from their own ranks.

This article does exactly that. It correctly cautions the unsophisticated collector with little or no experience. Furthermore, it points out what is and is not philatelic value.

Actually, although the above-mentioned brief article was written for only one of the many, many branches in topical collecting, the sage advice applies to all the fancy cacheted modern covers done by private hands. We can publish an editorial every number stressing the relatively poor recovery value of cacheted covers. The desired effect will not result.

When the experienced philatelist objects to some of the popular collecting habits of the beginners, his well-meant advice all too often falls upon deaf ears. Moreover, often such helpful suggestions are misinterpreted as carping criticism, resulting in the beginner lashing out to the sophisticated philatelist that "he is nothing but a fly-speck hunter, living in an ivory tower and having no fun collecting stamps." Consequently, constructive criticism must come from the less mature collectors' own ranks. We are very pleased to see the first signs appearing. All philately will be better off when the beginners start out on the only proper road to enduring philatelic enjoyment. (*H. M. G.*)



THE COLLECTORS CLUB

22 EAST 35TH STREET, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

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THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of January 22, 1958

Private And Local Posts

The second exhibition meeting of the year was a competition on Locals and Private Posts of the World. The competition was open to all members, who were present with their entry.

Thirty-five members and six guests were present when the meeting was called to order promptly at 8 P. M. President Haverbeck expressed his appreciation at being elected to the Chair and with a few brief comments outlined his program for the year. He emphasized that he wanted the members to realize that the meetings were for their benefit and that he looked forward to a continuation of the lively discussions started at the meeting on January 8.

President Haverbeck accepted for the Club a silver Thermos water bottle presented by Mrs. Henry M. Goodkind.

As this was a competition three judges were appointed by the Chair; Messrs. *Albert H. Higgins, Malcolm G. O'Reilly* and *Dr. Irwin M. Yarry.*

Miss Ethel Harper, the first of the ten exhibitors, showed United States Local Post stamps on cover. There were numerous exceptional items in the showing; two covers with adhesives of the Victor Bicycle Post used during the proper two week period in July 1894; several covers with the early Blood and Company adhesives, including one used in conjunction with the American Letter Mail Company; a blue Pomeroy with the corrected rate, the only copy known on cover. A most interesting Wells-Fargo cover was shown; addressed to England it had originated on Vancouver Island, went by means of Wells Fargo via Dietz and Nielson and on to England.

Mr. J. Middendorf also chose to show United States Local Post stamps. Prior to the showing of the material in competition he displayed several most interesting items to the audience. These included; letters of A. M. Greig who founded the City Dispatch Post; proofs of the die of the first stamp; a sheet of the first stamp which was issued on February 15, 1842; a copy of the notice when it became the United States City Dispatch Post; a cover showing the earliest known use and the original Greig die.

Many beautiful stamps and covers graced this showing, for these early primitives too can be beautiful. Baker's City Express Post was represented; both types of the Bouton's showing Taylor were displayed; the only known copy of the 1 cent Brown on cover; an unused strip of the black Eagle City Post showing two tête bêche pairs; an Essex 2 cent red on cover; and many of the New York City Local post stamps were shown on immaculate covers, including the Third Avenue Post, East River Post, Eighth Avenue Post and others.

Mr. Max Bass followed with a selection of his interesting covers, each bearing local post stamps. His showing included one of John M. Wimer's St. Louis Bears, a Pomeroy on cover, Danube Steam Navigation, Hamburg American Packet Co., Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Venezuela's La Guaira, Shanghai locals and a Lady McLeod. Each cover was an item of beauty.

Mr. Stephen G. Rich showed the Locals of South Africa. These included the Mount Currie Express and the stamps of Bakker's post in Pretoria. Mr. Rich rounded off his exhibit with some of the Railway stamps of South Africa.

Sports on Stamps, means *Mr. Ira Seebacher.* Special stamps for sports events in Germany and Israel were shown in his exhibit. The Polish prisoner of war sport stamps printed on can labels by primitive methods, during World War II and sold to support camp activities and feed the families of the prisoners, were included because of the sport motif. The French Moroccan local post stamp of Mazagan-Marrakech which shows hunting; and the Scout stamps of Czechoslovakia were also exhibited.

H. D. S. Haverbeck had an intriguing display of the franks of the Cherifien Posts of Morocco. All six colors of the frank were

shown and each of the twelve post offices were represented in the display. Mr. Haverbeck followed this fine display with a representative showing of the seventeen different stamp issuing posts in Morocco. He also demonstrated the official rather than semi-official status of these stamps.

Mr. John N. Myer had a fine showing of the stamps of the Colombia town post of Medellin and issued by the Committee for Public Improvement. This showing was inclusive of perforation varieties and cancellations.

Mr. Paul P. Lindenberg displayed Turkish locals. The stamps of Lianno's post & T. B. Morton and Co's post were shown. Mr. Lindenberg's showing concentrated on the stamps of the second post of Lianno's. He had many large blocks and again expressed his regret that he could not be certain they were genuine.

Mr. Nathan Hals showed stampless covers of the Bordeaux local post established by the French Royal Family.

The final speaker of the evening was *Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.* He had selected the Great Barrier Island Pigeon Post stamps of the second issue for his showing. His research on this stamp has shown that of the 1 shilling, the plate size has been established and the stamps can be plated.

After due consultation, the judges' decision was held in abeyance however as the open discussion period held greater interest for all than did the announcement of the awards. The announcement was as follows:

First Award
Mr. Middendorf
(U. S. Private Posts)

Second Award
Mr. Bass
(19th Century Locals On Cover)

Third Award
Miss Harper
(U. S. Private Posts)

Honorable Mention
Mr. Myer
(Colombia)

Honorable Mention
Mr. Haverbeck
(Moroccan Locals)

Meeting of February 5, 1958

This meeting was divided into two parts. Our immediate past President, *Lt. General Cornelius W. Wickersham,* had proposed that a friend and neighbor of his be invited to exhibit and speak upon his fine United States 19th century collection. With his usual wisdom and foresight, General Wickersham desired to bring forth some of the younger collectors. *Mr. Courtland P. Dixon,* as so typical of those asked to exhibit the first time, felt that he was not equal to the occasion and also believed that his philatelic knowledge could not begin to match that of many in a Collectors Club audience. Still seeking to encourage the newer philatelist, General Wickersham prudently volunteered to share this night's program with his friend, Mr. Dixon. This explains how a program was scheduled with such two unrelated philatelic subjects as 19th century U. S. and Liberia.

United States 1847 - 1883

Mr. Courtland Palmer Dixon opened his remarks by stating that he began collecting in a small way in 1939; stopped altogether during the war, and resumed an active interest once again in 1946. He went on to tell the audience that above his fireplace in his living room at home hangs a picture of Gardiner Howland, his great-great-grandfather. This was the Howland of the firm of Howland and Aspinwall—who designed, built, and operated clipper ships which sailed around The Horn to the Orient. Pictures are left of both ships and people, but nothing has come down to the great-great-grandchildren in the way of covers; and there are many existing today!

Mr. Dixon has one cover addressed to his ancestor—and this is, in Mr. Dixon's own words, "an added incentive for collecting—it is dealing with the past of one's own family".

Not interested in filling spaces, Mr. Dixon has sought interesting philatelic material, so he exhibited a better than representative selection of the five and ten cent 1847's, and of the 1851 one cent issue, on and off cover. Perhaps of major interest were the famous Waukegan covers. A matching set of two covers—on similar envelopes — with one showing two single copies of the 1847 five

cent and tied and postmarked in red; the other showing a ten cent 1847 tied similarly but in dark blue.

Two letters addressed to Samuel Gardiner, Sag Harbor, Long Island, also related to Mr. Dixon, were of interest. One cover was tied by a red "Steamer 5" and showed a five cent 1847, the other a ten cent 1847 was tied by a red "Steamer 10". In both cases the steamer cancellation appeared a second time elsewhere on the envelope.

Mr. Dixon showed individual singles and pairs of the 1847 five cents—one in particular pleased the audience—a copy struck full on the nose with a Huntsville star. Of the single ten cent 1847's off cover that were shown, the one that drew most attention was the famous left margin copy showing the Post Office Shift.

With regards the 1851 one cent blue issue —a superb used copy of Type 1A was shown, and then in singles and various multiples Type II, III, and IV on and off cover were displayed—including a cover showing a pair comprised of Type II and IV, which is considered rare.

The three cent '51-'57 issue were shown with copies having wide margins, as were the five cents of this issue where a beautiful pair dominated the page.

It was the '51-'57 ten cent greens that kept and held interest. Singles of Type I imperf on cover and well centered singles off cover were shown. Types II and III were well represented. One of the outstanding covers was a Type IV on cover cancelled with a date of 1857 in blue—and showing a postmark of Umpqua City, Oregon Territory. This cover was addressed to Virginia. Mr. Dixon pointed out that Ashbrook had discussed two ten cent covers in his book, both coming from Umpqua City. One showed a single of the ten cent with an 1857 date struck twice in blue. This cover, too, went to Virginia—but the ten cent stamp was Type III—termed "quite rare" by Mr. Ashbrook.

Mr. Dixon then took us through superb examples of the Blackjack stamps, ungrilled and grilled, and then through an array of the 1869's collected with an eye to the best possible condition.

There were many individual stamps right up to the issue of 1883 that would commend themselves to the most particular of collectors. Certainly, there were some eye-pleasing items as well as many smaller jewels that show that Mr. Dixon can be counted as being a discriminate collector who appreciates fine things, showing the makings of a philatelic connoisseur.

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19th Century Liberia

Lieutenant General C. W. Wickersham then showed Liberia 19th century full sheets and large blocks. This was in effect a supplement to his past showing of die proofs, plate proofs and minor varieties of these stamps.

After a few words about the history of Liberia and its early towns, he referred to the fact that out of a population of something over 2,000,000 there were only 60,000 or 70,000 civilized negroes in the country in the 19th century. The indigenous natives, Mandingoes, Gora, Krumen and others, some of whom were Mohammedan and some pagans, lived principally in the hinterland, where there are many species of rare animals and vegetation.

General Wickersham then turned to the stamps, showing a full sheet of 64 of the 12c blue of the first issue, 1860, and large blocks of the 24c green, explaining that he had no large blocks of the 6c red and did not know of any. He said that the first transfer stamps were lithographed by Messrs. Dando, Todhunter & Smith and the later transfers by T. F. Todhunter, both in London. He referred to the four printings differing among each other in thickness of paper, perforation and frame lines, but often difficult to distinguish.

Blocks of the 1880 issue and the 1885 16c and 32c, and large multiples of the other 1885 and 1889 stamps were shown, all lithographed; the 1880 stamps, and possibly the others, by Todhunter. In the 8c bluish gray of 1885, and the 8c blue of 1889, the sheet was composed of a pane of 30 (6 x 5) with a single vertical row of six to the left separated by a wide gutter from the pane.

The First Pictorial Issue stamps were engraved by Waterlow & Co. in London, and issued in 1892. Full sheets of all denominations were shown. These sheets were in the following sizes:

Denominations	*Sizes*
1c, 2c	50
4c	60
6c	40
8c	30
12c, 24c	20
16c, 32c	15
$1, $2, $5	10

The new denominations of five of these stamps using corresponding designs and issued in 1896 were also shown in full sheets. These included the 10c chrome and black, the 15c slate and the 20c, 25c and 30c.

General Wickersham called attention to the 16c lilac showing the Liberian coat of arms, repeated in the design of the 20c vermilion of 1896.

A full sheet of 40 of the surcharged 5c on 6c blue green of 1893 showed two major varieties and one minor variety in the same sheet. All the stamps were Scott's No. 50, except that in the right vertical row the second, third and fourth stamps down from the top were Scott's No. 50a (short flag on "5") and the fifth stamp was Scott's No. 51 (straight flag). (No. 30 in the sheet, which is the sixth stamp in the fourth horizontal row, has no dot over the "i" of "Five", and is listed by Minkus as his catalog number 48x3.)

Full sheets of 48 of the triangular stamp of 1894 were shown imperforate and rouletted, and full sheets of the 5c and 50c of the so-called 1896-1905 issue (1896) and the 1c and 2c (1900) were also shown.

In the registration stamps of 1893 a block of 4 of the Monrovia and singles of the other well-known rectangular stamps in black were shown, including the rare Greenville, and full sheets of 39 of all four of the 1894 rectangular stamps in color with the 10c surcharge. Incidentally, he called attention to the fact that Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, was named after our President Monroe.

The exhibit closed with a showing of full sheets of most of the Official stamps of the 19th century including the $2 and $5 stamps of 1892 with the overprint "Official" in minute letters.

Taken as a whole, the display of so many colorful and interesting designs, and of details of the early issues held the attention of a well-filled room and gave to members the opportunity of viewing many pieces, especially the full sheets of the higher denominations, which are rarely seen.

Meeting of February 19, 1958

19th Century Mexico

All the frames in the Meeting Room were filled with selected pages of the exceptional *John M. Taylor* collection of 19th century Mexico. Because the owner was unable to be present to personally describe his exhibit, two well-known Mexican specialists had kindly volunteered to lecture upon the exhibition.

Col. Charles S. Hamilton of Washington, D. C. took over for the first half of the program describing the material in the frames on the west wall. *Mr. John K. Bash,* a member of the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation, then spoke upon the album pages along the east wall.

Col. Hamilton's opening remarks in presenting this wonderful collection of Mr. John M. Taylor called attention to its make-up as differs entirely from the ordinary collection which places all the cataloged varieties in order with the idea of showing its completeness. This collection, while it contains all the cataloged varieties of Mexico, has been built up with the idea of showing on each album page some attractive and rare stamps or covers that will continually appeal to the appreciative and discriminating collector. In this collection are many items from famous former collections, such as those of Ferrari, Hausberg, Josling, Barron, Wilson, Chapman and others.

Col. Hamilton began by relating a brief history of Mexico for background purposes to enable the audience to better appreciate the material on exhibit.

Mexico was conquered by Spain during 1519-21 and became New Spain under a Spanish Viceroy in 1635. It was so administered until 1821, when its independence was consummated and this independence recognized by the United States in 1829.

The Spanish postal system was an excellent and extensive one when it was taken over by the Mexican Government. The early covers of the Spanish and Mexican

systems are very interesting and have elaborate postal markings—many of which were carried into the stamp period by the Mexicans.

Among the stampless covers shown were three Presidential covers, one signed by President Commonforte, one by President Santa Anna, and one from the U. S. Forces to President Polk during the Mexican War. Several pages of covers from Texas, while a part of Mexico, were shown.

The 1856 issue, the first postage stamps issued by Mexico was exhibited to include a description of the various plates used for each of the five denominations issued, as well as its initial date of issue. Among the items shown was a sheet of the medio real, third plate, a number of covers and blocks, a very large block of the un real, first plate, some rare districts such as Ciudad Bravos in a pair, Lerma and others. Also shown were several copies of the un real with the impression of the quatro reales on the face. The dos reales in the rare emerald and sap green shades from the first plate, including the famous re-entry between rows, many covers and a block of sixty "Maravatio" of the second plate. The quatro reales was shown on cover, in strips and blocks including a mint block of nine "Maravatio". The ocho reales was shown on cover, in singles, pairs and blocks, used and unused, including a used strip of five with "Papantla" cancellation and a very rare mint block of nine "Maravatio". Many scarce and interesting "split" provisionals, including combinations were shown.

The 1861 issue was exhibited, including its printing on certain plates of the 1856 issue. Among the items shown were covers with "split" provisionals, blocks of the medio, the un, the dos and the quatro reales, a mint block of four of the ocho reales black on brown and a mint strip of the ocho reales green on brown "Queretaro".

The 1863 issue, prepared, engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York was next discussed as was its actual use during July and August 1864 at Saltillo and from April 1 to August 15, 1864 at Monterey. Several covers were shown including one with a one peso stamp of which it is said that but three are known.

The Eagle Issue of 1864-66, prepared and issued under the authority of the Emperor Maximilian was the last of Col. Hamilton's part of the exhibit. Among the items was a particularly rare registered cover from Lagos with seven ocho reales, a quatro and a dos reales, a complete sheet of the medio real red lilac, which indicated the irregular spacing and alignment of the stamps and the damage to the plate, appearing in positions 71, 72, 73, 81 and 82. The five periods of use of the issue and the overprinting of the invoice number and year date of use was explained. A number of covers from scarce districts were also shown as well as a mint block of eighty of the quatro reales without overprint.

Mr. John K. Bash took over with the 1866 issue. The Maxmilian stamps were issued August 1, 1866. Various elaborate essays are known, but the design selected was a simple profile portrait of Maximilian with the inscription "Mexicano". It was originally intended that the stamps be engraved, but due to technical difficulties it became necessary to resort to lithography. The stamps were printed in sheets of 70, (7 x 10).

The Taylor collection shows full or reconstructed sheets of each value, that of the 7c being particularly noteworthy.

The student of these stamps will find various and sundry transfer flaws by which many positions can be plated. In fact, these stamps, from personal experience, provide as nice a plating problem as one would wish. Interesting retouches and flaws are numerous. However, due to scarcity of material it is doubtful if complete reconstructions of all plates and states thereof will ever be accomplished.

For the first time, the stamp denominations were expressed in centavos instead of reales, 12½c being equivalent to 1 real.

By the middle of October 1866, the first engraved stamps of similar design had been prepared. These were printed in sheets of 200. A good job of engraving was done, and no noteworthy plate varieties are found.

The supplies of lithographed stamps on hand were gradually dispersed to various districts and further shipments made of the engraved variety. The last shipment was made in April 1867.

It will be seen that the whole series, both lithographed and engraved, was in use for less than one year. Consequently, used ex-

amples are not common. The 7c engraved stamp in used condition (of which an example was shown) is particularly rare. Only 3,400 of these stamps were sent out for use. Of these, 2,000 sent to Vera Cruz were presumably destroyed as no trace of them has ever been found. Of the balance, probably at least half were not used, being left on hand at various post offices at the fall of Maximilian. It will thus be seen that the number of surviving used copies is very small. Unused copies with forged postmarks present a danger.

The Provisional Issue of 1867. Maximilian was executed June 19, 1867, and Juarez entered the capital two days later. Among many other problems, the new government had the post office to consider. Fortunately, there remained on hand limited supplies of the 1861 remainders. These were overprinted with "Mexico" overprint in gothic type and assigned to the capital city and its suburbs.

Some of the remainders were in very small supply, particularly the ½ real and the 8 real green on brown. They are very difficult stamps to obtain, the genuine copies being outnumbered at least 50 to 1 by counterfeits.

To remedy the shortages, the old plates were resurrected and new printings were made in new colors on blue-grey revenue paper watermarked "Papel Sellado". Less than half the stamps show this watermark.

Local Provisionals. The supply of stamps during this period was very short. The country, outside the city of Mexico and suburbs was entirely without stamps. Most of them resorted to the use of stampless covers, but at least three postal districts devised their own provisional stamps.

The postal district of Guadalajara is well known for its emissions, a simple round handstamped affair made from a postmark. This is found on almost every imaginable color and type of letter paper available, some of which are scarce indeed. Several examples are shown. There is some suspicion that the postmaster of Guadalajara cooperated with some of the early stamp dealers—in any event, there are more unused copies available than there should be. In fact, there is an early reference to a lawsuit by the Federal Government against this postmaster for the proceeds of stamp sales to dealers—which the postmaster had apparently pocketed.

The district of Chiapas also issued a typeset series of provisionals in five values. Most of them were used to seal the flap of the letter sheet, so that many surviving copies are damaged. The three lower values are shown in the Taylor collection, the unused pair of the 1 real which escaped cancellation, being especially fine. The two higher values, unfortunately, are not included here. It is probable that less than five copies of the 8 real exist, and none have been on the market in many years.

The Chalco provisional was also used for a short period in 1867. The particular cover shown is probably the finest of the few known, bearing two cut to shape copies used from Xonacatepec.

Finally we have the Cuernavaca provisional. These seem to be more plentiful than those of Chiapas or Chalco. However, really satisfactory postmarked copies on cover are very hard to come by. The cover in the Taylor collection bears the postmark of the town of Iguala, and I believe was once in the Crocker collection.

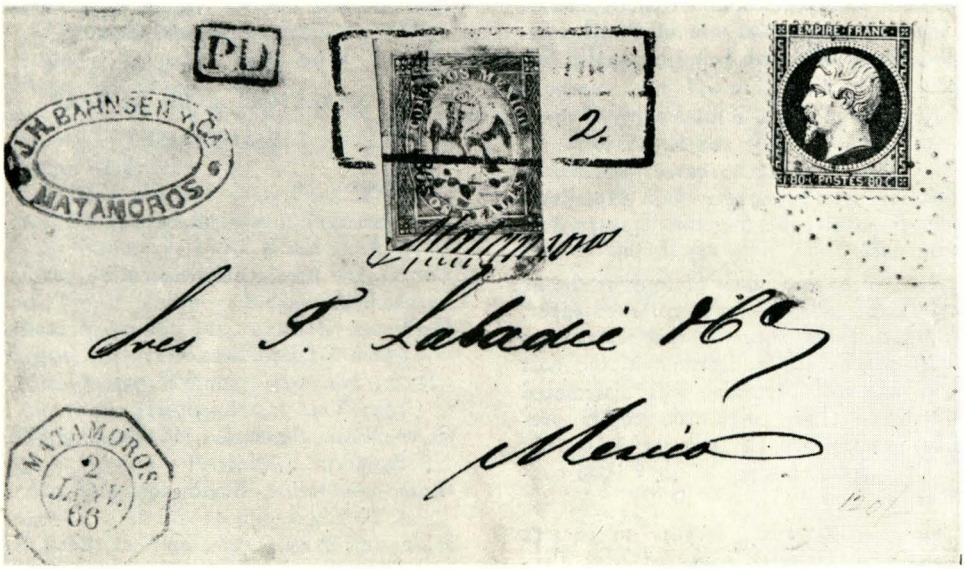
At this point we will skip ten years and point out the Campeche provisionals. These were issued late in 1876, when certain local political difficulties cut off the area from postal supplies. All values are shown, the 5c and 50c being especially rare. The pair of the 25c on cover is also remarkable.

Outstanding items from this Empire period are several covers from Mexico bearing French stamps, some with the "Corps Exp. Mexique" postmarks. One of the finer pieces was a cover from Matamoros to Mexico, franked with both a stamp of France and Mexico. (See illustration)

Also highly unusual were two Wells Fargo franked covers used in the early 1860's, one of which bore a 2 reales Eagle stamp that was postmarked Guaymas.

The Post Office Department finally, in September 1868, succeeded in producing a new issue of stamps. Again they were lithographed—in black on various colored papers. All had the same designs, the figure of value being drawn by hand on the transfers.

Rudimentary attempts at perforations were made. However, the results were not satisfactory and many of the stamps were cut apart by scissors. As a result, most of



the stamps were issued in imperforate condition, and sent chiefly to the smaller districts.

The initial printings had hand drawn figures of value, rather small and thin in size. Later printings were made by a simplified method of intermediate transfers, so that the new stones were composed of various constant transfer types. The newer stones had larger thicker figures of value followed by a period.

Several unusual items of the earlier printings include two covers with the 100c brown on brown paper and also a copy of the same stamp printed on both sides. A sheet of 50 of the 12c value is also a nice item.

Of the thick figure stamps, one of the more interesting stamps is the 50c in color of the 25c. It has been established that a transfer of the 50c value was entered in error on a 25c stone. It was soon corrected, and examples are hard to come by. Less scarce are some of the rather interesting reentries or flaws which sometimes produce curious results. A 25c value in which the figure "2" resembles an "8" is noted.

In April 1872 the Government produced a new and more colorful issue, also by the lithographic process. A blue moire pattern was printed on the reverse of each stamp, perhaps to prevent counterfeiting.

Although the normal stamp is found on plain white wove paper, various interesting watermark and paper varieties are noted. Early in 1872 a few stamps were produced on vertical laid paper. The 6c, 50c and 100c are particularly nice items. A very fine copy of the 6c and a probably unique pair of the 100c are shown here.

Stamps printed on revenue paper may show parts of a watermark "Papel Sellado", but this watermark covered only a few stamps per sheet. It is found only used in 1872. In 1873 and 74 a supply of French manufactured paper showing a papermaker's watermark "La Croix Freres" was also used. Examples of this watermark are particularly scarce and desirable, particularly in the higher values. Examples of these watermarked stamps in blocks and other multiples are shown. A full sheet of the 25c is included.

A block of ten of the 50c blue error with "Papel Sellado" watermark is also noteworthy.

The later issues have their share of rarities (scarce district overprints), but many of the basic stamps are relatively common and are shown here primarily for purposes of completeness. None the less, there are shown several items of more than usual interest.

First of all is the error of color of the 1c 1884, printed in blue instead of green.

Next is a copy of the 1 peso blue of 1884 used, with a part impression of the 1c green printed on the reverse. This is a very curious item, and I know of no other copy.

The mint and used copies of the 5 and 10 peso blue green of 1892 are standard rarities, the examples shown being especially fine copies.

In the 1897-98 issue, a mint copy of the 5 peso watermarked Eagle and R. M. is represented. This is a much scarcer item than indicated by the catalogues. Col. Hamilton, after 40 years of collecting this country does not have one.

Finally, we have a block of four of the 2c green error of 1898 on unwatermarked paper. It is said that one sheet of this stamp was found by a Mr. G. G. Berman in the post office at Mexico City, and was distributed to collectors. This, with 100 copies presumably in existence, it is more easily obtained. However, a block of four is of considerable merit.

It has been a great pleasure to present this showing of selected pages of Mr. Taylor's collection. Due to space and time limitations, many equally interesting pages were not exhibited. However, I am sure that you have seen enough to realize that many years will pass before an equivalent showing is made in these halls.

At the Board of Governors meetings held in February and March, 1958, the following new members were elected:

4523 Damian de Echevarria, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Collects Air Mail, Argentina, Peru, Cuba, Spain, United States, Great Britain.

4524 Willy Eichele, Basle, Switzerland. Collects Austria, Australia, South Africa, Canada.

4525 Sidney J. Harris, London, England. Collects Newfoundland.

4526 Kenneth S. Keyes, Miami, Florida. Collects British North America.

4527 Francis T. Lee, Los Angeles, Calif. Collects Mexico.

4528 Leon Walters, Bayside, New York. Collects U. P. U., Israel, General.

4529 George St. Clair Manners, London, England. Collects Cape of Good Hope.

4530 Henry Irwin, Dyer, Indiana. Collects Mexico, Germany, Vatican, Trieste, Red Cross.

4531 Sol Rozman, New York, N. Y. Collects United States, Israel, General.

COLLECTORS CLUB LIBRARY WANT LIST

Periodicals

Egyptian Newsletter, Pacoima, Calif. 1957 Vol. 1, No. 5.

The Great Wall, Fairfield, N. S. W. 1957 Vol. 1, No. 2.

Deutsche Zeitung fur Briefmarkenkunde (D B Z) Bad Ems. Germany. 1955 Vol. 30, No. 12; 1956 Vol. 31, Nos. 1-24; 1957 Vol. 32, Nos. 1-21.

Costa Rican Philatelist, Washington, D. C. 1955 Vol. 4, No. 1.

Italian Philatelist, Burlington, Vt. 1956 Vol. 1, Nos. 4-5.

Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung, Bern, Switzerland. 1948 Vol. 61, Nos. 1-3, 5, 6, 8-12; 1949 Vol. 62, Nos. 1-12; 1950 Vol. 63, Nos. 2-7; 1951 Vol. 64, Nos. 1-3.

Seaposter, Belvedere, Calif. 1953 Vol. 15, Nos. 3-6; 1954 Vol. 16, Nos. 1-8; 1955 Vol. 17, Nos. 9, 10; 1956 Vol. 18, No. 4.

Western Express, Los Angeles, Calif. 1951-1954 Vols. 1-4.

German Postal Specialist, Rochester, N. Y. 1955 Vol. 6, Nos. 3, 8-10.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

National Geographic Magazine Cumulative Index 1899-1946, compiled by Gilbert Grosvenor. National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

The Face of South America by John Lyon Rich. Published by the American Geographical Society, New York, N. Y. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

Colonial Office Report on the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony for the Years 1950 and 1951. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, England. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

Maps: Iceland and North Africa. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

Colonial Office Report on Fiji for the Year 1951. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, England. Presented by Mr. Robert G. Stone.

Treatise on the Geography of the Greek Islands. Presented by Mr. Robert G. Stone. (German)

Catalogue des Timbres de la Poste Aerienne. 10th Edition. 1958/59. Publication of Jean Silombra, Paris, France. Gift of Aero Philatelists. (French)

Forces Postal History Society Newsletter, Nos. 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19-29. Published by the Forces Postal History Society, Great Britain. Courtesy of Mr. Albert H. Higgins.

A Postal History of the Samoan Islands by Jack Hughes. Publication of the Philatelic Research Society, Oakland, California. Gift of the author.

Israel Palestine Philatelist, Vol. 8, Nos. 1-10. Israel-Palestine Philatelic Society of New York. Gift of Mr. Martin Taub.

The Holy Land and Middle East Philatelic Magazine, Vol. 1, Nos. 9-10; Vol. 2, No. 1. Gift of Mr. Martin Taub.

Chiu's Supplement, Vol. 6, Nos. 4, 5, 6. Gift of Mr. A. Appleton Lane.

A History of the Ship Letters of the British Isles, Part IV, edited and published by Alan W. Robertson, Pinner, Middlesex, England.

Certificate of Destruction of Ghana Black Star Line Issue Dies and Plates; Photographs and Clippings. Gift of John J. Britt and Henry M. Goodkind.

Philatelic Yearbooks and Journals. Gift of Mr. Albert H. Higgins.

Map: Southern South America. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

Illustrations Clarifying the Secret Marks on the 15c Webster by Cyril F. dos Passos. Reprint from Essay-Proof Journal. Gift of the author.

The 8c U. S. Registry Fee of 1874 and 1875 by Cyril F. dos Passos. Reprint from the American Philatelist. Gift of the author.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Herman Schloss.

Mail from Israel by Alexander Fraenkel. Ayal Publications, New York, N. Y. Gift of Mr. Herman Schloss.

Die Postmarken von Lubeck by Josef Herzog. Published by author. Lubeck, Germany. Gift of Mr. Herman Schloss.

Annuaire International de la Philatelie, edited and published by Jacques Laffite, Paris, France. Gift of Mr. Herman Schloss.

Landmans Catalogo dei Francobolli d'Italia 1949. Published by Giulio Landmans, Milan, Italy. Gift of Mr. Herman Schloss.

Yvert & Tellier—Champion Catalogue de Timbres Poste, Tome I, France and Colonies 1949. Published by Yvert & Cie, Amiens, France. Gift of Mr. Herman Schloss.

Zumstein Briefmarken-Katalog: Europe 1950. Published by Zumstein & Cie, Bern, Switzerland. Gift of Mr. Herman Schloss.

Catalogue of International Philatelic Exhibition, Sam Remo, Italy May, 1946. Gift of Mr. Herbert Bloch.

Deutsche Postgeschichte, Volumes I-IV. Published by German Postal Administration 1937-43. Gift of Mr. Edwin Mueller.

Alfred Smith & Co.'s Price Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of All Nations 1872. Published by Alfred Smith & Company, Bath, England.

Doctors Philatelic-Supplement No. 1 by Oscar Gottfried. Published by The American Physician, Inc., New York, N. Y. Gift of the author.

The Stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia, 5th Edition, by Alec A. Rosenblum. Published by Acacia Press Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, Australia. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Priced Catalogue of Local Postage Stamps, Part 4, by E. F. Hurt and L. N. & M. Williams. Published by E. F. Hurt, Harpenden, Herts., England. Gift of Mr. Henry Kraemer.

United States—United Nations, First Day Cover Catalog. Published by Fleetwood Cover Service, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Speciale Catalogus van de Postzegels van Nederland 1958. Published by Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegel-

(Continued On Page 151)

AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Governors
The Collectors Club
New York, N. Y.

We have made a limited examination of the balance sheet of THE COLLECTORS CLUB, a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of New York State, as of December 31, 1957, and the related statement of operations and surplus for the year then ended. We did not make a complete audit of transactions but we verified the bank balances by independent confirmations.

MARSHALL GRANGER & COMPANY

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1957

ASSETS

Cash		$ 8,115.02
Deposit with Post Office		15.00
Accounts receivable, advertisers		287.06
House Replacement Fund:		
Cash in Trustees' account	$ 606.24	
Marketable securities	10,767.22	11,373.46
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:		
Cash in Trustees' account	17.56	
Marketable securities	6,995.87	7,013.43
Life Membership Fund:		
Cash in savings bank		700.00
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund:		
Cash	3,190.01	
Deferred expenses	428.99	3,619.00
Fixed assets:		
Club real estate	65,058.07	
Furniture and equipment	17,322.42	
Library	30,293.35	112.673.84
Unexpired insurance premiums		668.27
		$144,465.08

LIABILITIES, FUND RESERVES AND SURPLUS

Liabilities:		
Federal income and payroll taxes withheld from employees	$ 147.19	
Federal insurance contributions payable	30.56	
Dues paid in advance	286.22	$ 463.97
Regular reserves:		
For insurance	400.00	
For contingencies	1,000.00	
For anticipated street assessments	2,400.00	3,800.00
Fund reserves:		
House Replacement Fund Reserve	11,373.46	
J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund	7,013.43	
Life Membership Fund Reserve	700.00	
Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund Reserve	3,619.00	22,705.89
Surplus		117,495.22
		$144,465.08

Statement of Operations and Surplus

For the Year Ended December 31, 1957

INCOME:			
Dues		$ 16,465.85	
Philatelic Foundation		800.00	
Association for Stamp Exhibitions		200.00	
Study groups		370.00	
Handbook Income		319.83	
Interest and miscellaneous income		154.50	$ 18,310.18
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Club activities		1,264.67	
Library		2,782.55	
House		4,681.56	
Office		3,220.63	$ 11,949.41
Excess of income over operating expenses			6,360.77
COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST PUBLICATION:			
Cost of publishing		6,967.03	
Deduct income from:			
Advertising	$ 2,458.06		
Subscriptions and sales	573.44	3,031.50	3,935.35
			2,425.24
PROVISION FOR ANTICIPATED STREET ASSESSMENT			2,400.00
Excess of income over expenses for year			25.24
SURPLUS, December 31, 1956		116,289.05	
Add transfers from other funds:			
From Life Membership Fund, interest		21.62	
From J. Brace Chittenden Memorial Fund:			
Balance due from previous year		419.73	
Current year's income		173.13	
From House Replacement Fund		607.00	
From Collectors Club Fund		2,613.52	
From McCoy Library Fund		189.08	
		120,313.13	
Deduct:			
Adjustment to reduce amount receivable from The City of New York to actual amount received	475.00		
Net transfer to Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund	968.15		
Adjustments to set up reserves for insurance and contingencies	1,400.00	2,843.15	117,469.98
SURPLUS, December 31, 1957			$117,495.22

(From Page 149)

handelaren 's-Gravenhage, Netherlands.

Stamps of the United Nations, 1958. Second Edition. Published by H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass.

The Aero-Philatelist's News, Volumes 1-8, *1946-1953.* Bound in leather. Gift of Mr. Stanley R. Rice.

The Post Office in the Eighteenth Century, by Kenneth Ellis. Published by Oxford University Press, London, England.

Priced Catalogue of the Railway Letter Stamps of the United Kingdom, Parts I & II, Third Edition by H. L. Estrange Ewen. Published by Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., London, England.

Michigan Michigan by Milton L. Greenebaum. Published by the author, Saginaw, Michigan. Gift of the author.

Ghana Album Pages, compiled by H. A. Tuthill. Published by the Academy Stamps, Inc., Miami, Florida. Gift of Mr. H. A. Tuthill.

NORTH AMERICAN TOUR

Early in June, two members of ROBSON LOWE LTD. of London and Bournemouth are visiting North America. They hope to see many old friends and to make many new ones. With their intimate knowledge of the world's stamp market they hope to be of service to all who want to take advantage of the extraordinary conditions ruling in England since the Finance Regulations were altered on January 20th., 1958 whereby collectors resident in North America can now sell their collections in England and **receive payment in dollars.**



Many of you will have met **Marion (Tolly) Lowe** when she visited the United States and Canada in 1951. Since that time, she has had experience in several departments and, for the past four years has operated THE BUSY BUYER'S SERVICE whereby specialists and collectors with limited interests receive only those auction catalogues likely to contain their specialties, and the actual lots are pin-pointed.



Marion's companion is **David Fortnum** who conducts many of the auctions in London and in Bournemouth, and therefore is familiar with all the problems of the hundreds of bid-forms which cross the Atlantic every week. At other times, he works in the technical department dealing with describing, publications and the identification of forgery. A few years ago, they both took a week off and married, but that is another story. David also specialises in the stamps of Canada.

They will arrive in New York on June 2nd. and travel via Philadelphia (5th.), Baltimore (6th.), Washington (7th.), Chicago (8th.-10th.), San Francisco (12th., 13th.), Portland (14th.), Vancouver (16th.-18th.), Calgary (19th., 20th.), Regina (21st., 22nd.), Winnipeg (23rd.), Toronto (25th.-28th.), Ottawa (29th.), Montreal (30th., July 1st.), Boston (2nd.-4th.) and back to New York from whence they will sail home on July 9th.

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C154/58	(San. $18) with MUESTRA overprint	3.00
C159	(San. $10) with MUESTRA overprint	2.50
C160/67	(San. $36) with MUESTRA overprint	6.00
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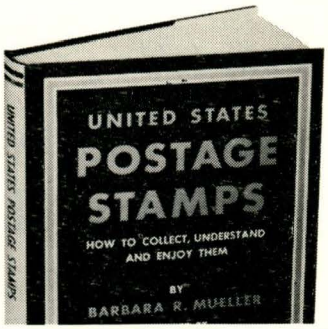
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