THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

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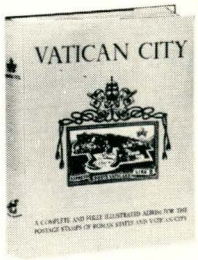
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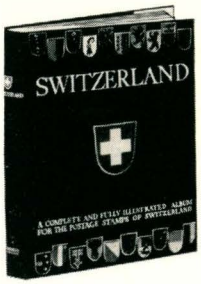
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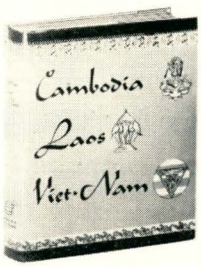


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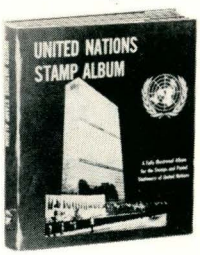
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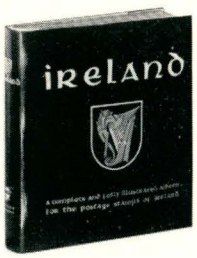
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Editorials

The Constant Exhibitor

The late Stephen G. Rich in his inimitable style used to call them "cup muggers." But what is in a name? The essential factor is the general unfavorable reaction to those, who have won high awards at the great international philatelic exhibitions, continuing to exhibit these same collections frequently throughout the year at national or regional shows. These exhibitors are pleasing their ego, but they are not furthering the cause of philately.

Having been frequently invited to judge these regional exhibits, we have spoken to those who exhibit constantly and always cop the grand award or a very high prize. They believe that these smaller shows are benefitted by having high-powered material shown, and that it helps the exhibit. Thus with proper publicity, a satisfactory attendance is assured. There is sound reasoning behind this if these top exhibits will be shown *not for competition.*

However, the constant exhibitor always places his highly prized collection in competition, so that all other collections are knocked out of running for a top prize. First of all, the constant exhibitor does himself harm by making his collection "shop worn." People tire of seeing the same stamps time and again. In the second place, how many prizes or trophies does one person enjoy owning? The rooms of these constant exhibitors must look like a bric-a-brac shop. Yes, "cup mugging" is not the best example of good sportsmanship. And finally, the constant exhibitor should make up his mind that he would be far more respected if he allowed others to win.

Just this past year, we were distressed to see in many regional shows that we had been asked to judge, collections that in 1956 at FIPEX had earned gold medals or better. We saw them not at one national show, but everywhere. Most judges and many exhibitors threw up their hands in frustration. There was no close competition. It was like the New York Yankees playing a game against one of their farm teams. There were good collections in these regional shows, but against the top international exhibits, they had no chance.

The end result will be exhibits with the same material from the same people. The newer collector, so important for the welfare of philately, will become discouraged and rightly will not show. Certainly, we all "play to win". But once a collection has gained a top award in a great exhibit, it should only be entered for an award against equal competition. Encourage the newer philatelist by exhibiting "not for competition."

This writer has practiced what he is preaching. Last fall he exhibited "not for competition." His exhibits were continually being viewed and enjoyed by a large crowd. This gave him more satisfaction than a silver-plated prize, which would go into his home and over the years be seen by very few. Stamp collecting, different from art collecting, does not have the element of conspicuous ownership. All of us enjoy placing our treasured stamps and covers before the public. But let's be reasonable about it.

Long Live The Dedicated Philatelist

Some deaths in recent years have left a great void. Practically every day some collector or dealer mentions the name of a deceased philatelic worker, because they had served philately in so many wonderful ways.

Philately is now treading upon dangerous ground and is facing trouble. Those unselfish workers, who have recently left us, have been too quickly forgotten. The stamp papers, that had gladly accepted their writings without payment, treat the passing of these dedicated philatelists as if it were the death of just another collector.

This magazine in 1956 with its special anniversary number (THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. 35, page 86) published a short article by a very well-known international philatelist, Mr. *J. R. W. Purves* of Australia. He treated this subject under the heading, "Lest We Forget". In fact, he expressed these thoughts in a manner far better than we. Therefore, it is most appropriate, in view of the evidence that too many in philately are forgetting our past servants, to repeat the more timely portions from Mr. Purves' message that appears to have been too quickly forgotten.

●

LEST WE FORGET

By J. W. R. Purves

Philately, in the general scheme of things, is a small field. But we like to think that it possesses enduring qualities. Younger people in our brave (? sic) new world are, at least for a time, fully prepared to act as if they were the first of their kind, and there was nothing behind them. Older people, on the other hand, are firm in their belief that there is no factor so encouraging and helpful to a present generation as the inspiration that springs from a fine tradition. The failure to create and maintain such a tradition, they believe, ultimately quenches the inspiration and with it the enthusiasm of today or tomorrow.

In philately, over the years, many persons have dedicated an appreciable proportion of a lifetime in unselfish service to its cause. Many of them have been students, often of modest means, who year after year have studied their stamps, published the results of their studies, assisted catalogue editors and generally helped their fellow collectors, by indicating hitherto unappreciated possibilities, to maintain their interest. It is only sheer enthusiasm that keeps such wheels moving. A great deal of expenditure, not only in stamps but in time, photography, correspondence, and writing is involved. There are not too many real students; but where, oh! where would philately be without them?

As far as philately is concerned, there is a second and equally important class to the first. Like that first, it too is small in numbers. These people, equally enthusiastic, love our hobby just as much as the student. But, either because their time or their equipment do not permit it, realise that original research is not their metier. However, they do equally valuable work, in their shirt sleeves and with their money in other directions. They make up those willing-hands, usually sadly restricted in numbers, to be found in stamp club organizations, on exhibition committees and the like. Without their assistance, philately would literally come to a standstill and would die on its feet.

Both these kinds of people—and very seldom you find them combined in the same individual—share certain things in common. They are genuine enthusiasts and such services as they give are not provided with the idea of seeing their names—much less their smiling countenances—in print. They *are* promoting philately; they are *not* promoting themselves.

What is organized philately doing, when such people pass on, to see that their careers in philately are—adequately and appropriately—placed before a younger generation by way of example and inspiration? Years ago, when there were fewer machines and people were rather more industrious, it was the fashion, in philatelic magazines, to devote a whole page or more to obituary notices of prominent philatelists of the classes mentioned. In most

cases, this afforded both a substantial recognition of service and, at the same time, an encouragement to the living to go thou and do likewise. In recent years there has been an astonishing reduction in the amount of space devoted to these matters.

"The King is dead, long live the King", is all very well as a political precept, but it should not apply in philately. It is up to the philatelic friends of the deceased, to the societies to which he belonged, and to the journals to which—over many years—he contributed, to see that his life-long services to the hobby receive fair recognition. These people rendered the major services to philately. It may well be that in most other things they were just average citizens. In that event who else but their fellow collectors *can* pay them tribute?

To do *something* is easy. But to do real justice is not so easy, because the greater the figure the deceased was and the larger his activities in our field, the more knowledge of him and the more research into his activities is entailed. His character, his writings, his club activities, his exhibtion experiences (to name a few deeds) each and all demand some real research if a true picture is to be presented. The writer, of recent years, has frequently been perturbed by the scant obituary references to people—and many were friends—who spent a lifetime serving the hobby. These remarks extend to all stamp journals. The policy of the editorial staff of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, obviously, seems in full accord with the writer's thoughts.

We know, of course, that "all the King's horses and all the King's men were quite unable to put poor Humpty-Dumpty together again." It is, however, up to the present generation to put together the records of these past careers and to put them together well. The hobby could only benefit by such things and "forgetting 'em soon" is not only shortsighted, but damaging to philately because the real services to it seem in vain.

A Rich Remembrance For The Library

Every serious collector of United States stamps has had occasion at one time or the other to refer to John N. Luff's "Postage Stamps of the United States" and to learn to appreciate its wealth of information. Published in 1902, this book has retained its reputation as one of the standard philatelic reference works. Much of the information had been obtained by Mr. Luff contemporary with the use of the stamps and directly from people responsible for their production. In addition to being a valuable reference work, this book has become a bibliographical rarity.

One of the Rich family treasures was a special copy, presented by Mr. Luff to his friend and business associate, Mr. Joseph S. Rich, the father of Stephen G. Rich. Specially printed on vellum and handsomely bound in green crushed Levant leather, *the Rich presentation copy was number two of the seven deluxe copies so prepared.*

The beauty and value of this volume was further enhanced by Mr. Joseph S. Rich by illustrating the text with plate proofs of the issued stamps. Over 200 such proofs are mounted on the pages of the book, accompanying each issue's descriptive text. According to Mr. Stephen G. Rich, these proofs had been presented to his father by Mr. Henry G. Mendel, a friend associated with the American Bank Note Company. Furthermore, it is interesting to note that Mr. Mendel, who was an avid collector of United States essays and proofs, had supplied Mr. Luff with information for his work on United States stamps.

By specific bequest, Mr. Stephen G. Rich willed this valuable volume to The Collectors Club library. Many other books and periodicals that formerly were in the Rich Library have welcomed home an old friend, because Mr. Rich had not only donated many volumes to our library during his lifetime, but also bequeathed his entire philatelic library at the time of his death to The Collectors Club library.

This Rich presentation copy of John N. Luff's book will be a rich remembrance of a rich association of two men, father and son, for each other, for their love of philately and for this Club that meant so much to them. You are urged, when you visit the library, that you ask to see this treasured new addition. *(Malcolm G. O'Reilly)*

Now It's 20 Million

A year or so ago, this column went to great lengths to question the widely publicized figure of 10 or even 15 million stamp collectors in the United States. Many others shared the opinion that 15 million stamp collectors in this country was grossly exaggerated.

But the "tub thumpers" were not satisfield. They wanted to prove the increase in the popularity of stamp collecting, so the figure of 20 million stamp collectors in the United States is now being used. It originated with a speech in 1958 by a Post Office Department man while citing statistics for the business done by the Philatelic Agency in Washington, D. C. The sources for the basis of this estimate were not disclosed.

Certainly, as our country prospers and people have more leisure time, hobbies will flourish. And no hobby is as timely as stamp collecting. It is wonderful to witness the growth of philately in America. But this is no excuse to apply "Madison Avenue" tactics to a pleasant pursuit like stamp collecting. Before we know it, a figure of 50 million stamp collectors will be broadcast and accepted as true. The soundness of a matter is not always measured by its popularity.

It is a sad commentary to believe that there are 20 million stamp collectors in this country, and then study the circulation figures of the most popular stamp paper, the membership in the largest stamp society, the sales of most popular stamp catalog or the average annual volume of business done by the majority of the American stamp dealers. It just does not add up.

A Letter From the President

It has been some years since the president of the Collectors Club has written an open letter to the membership. Now I wish to address you on the matter of candidates for membership. Many often ask . . . "How can I join the Collectors Club?"

The Collectors Club's Membership Committee meets once a month for the specific purpose of making membership possible to all worthy philatelists. It advises those, who wish to join but do not know two members well enough to act as the proposer and seconder, just how to proceed. If you know of a philatelist in this position, please suggest to him that he write to:

Stanley R. Rice, Chairman
Membership Committee
22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Since the by-laws state that "every applicant for admission to the membership of the Club must be proposed by one member and seconded by another member in writing", many philatelists, who wish to join the Collectors Club, do not know members to propose and second their membership application. However, this does not prevent them from joining.

There is another matter to discuss about new members. Compared to the past, there has been a falling off in the last two years in the numbers of candidates for membership, who were sponsored by present members. Each day of the year, letters are received from non-members inquiring about the use of the Collectors Club Library, seeking some philatelic information, asking about subscription to THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST or if they may use the clubhouse facilities when they visit New York. I earnestly ask that you make an effort to pass on the word of our work and of the benefits of membership in the Collectors Club to at least one worthy philatelist of your acquaintance during the year.

Shortly you will receive a letter from the Chairman of the Membership Committee regarding the sponsorship of new members. You will be asked to sponsor at least one new member for 1959.

Your co-operation with and interest in the prosperity of your 63-year club will not only help maintain but actually improve upon the great past record of service to philately and philatelists by the Collectors Club.

Harrison D. S. Haverbeck

Lt. General Cornelius W. Wickersham NYG(Ret.) Recipient of 1959 A. F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award



The Board of Governors of the Collectors Club have unanimously selected our immediate Past President, Lt. General C. W. Wickersham, of Cedarhurst, N. Y. as the recipient of the *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* for "Distinguished Service to Philately" for the year 1959. The Medal, awarded annually, will be presented to General Wickersham here at 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. on the night of May 6, 1959.

General Wickersham is perhaps best known to the Collectors Club members for Venezuela. His book, "The Early Stamps Of Venezuela" has recently been published by this Club under the sponsorship of *The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund*. This book was a complete revision of the series of articles on Venezuela that appeared in this magazine from 1950 thru 1957.

Lt. General C. W. Wickersham NYG (Ret.) has had a long and distinguished career as a lawyer, a soldier, a public servant, a philanthropist and a philatelist. General Wickersham's father and grandfather held high appointive positions with the United States Government. His father, the late George W. Wickersham, served in the Cabinet of President Herbert Hoover as the Attorney General of the United States. C. W. Wickersham's law career started after his graduation *cum laude* in 1909 from the Harvard University Law School. He joined the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, which dates back to 1792, and now is its senior partner.

As a soldier, this commenced as a private in 1915 during the Mexican campaign and lasted until 1948 when C. W. Wickersham had gained the high rank of Lieutenant General in the New York Guard. During this distinguished military career, which saw service in both World Wars I and II, decorations came to General Wickersham from the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Poland.

His public service covers many years. Only the oustanding ones will be mentioned. He was appointed to the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, serving until his statutory retirement in 1953. From 1950 and 1951 he was the Director of Civil Defense, Nassau County, New York. He still is active as the Chairman of the Nassau County, N. Y. Bridge Authority.

As a philanthropist, General Wickersham has given both of his time and money to many hospitals, libraries and his Church. Unknown to many, he also has been a benefactor to philately by donations to the Collectors Club for our worthy research and publication work.

His love for stamps and record as a philatelist goes back many years. He has collected United States, Confederate States of America, Peru and Venezuela. Currently his top interests are 19th Century Liberia and the States of Colombia. He has written many

(Continued on Page 72)

Uncommon Uses Of Common Stamps

At the suggestion of some members, this journal will run a regular feature of showing covers with common stamps, which because of their exceptional usage are very scarce.

You may own such material. Then it is hoped that you will send it to The Editor, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

ITALY

The World's First Air Mail Stamp

Here is a stamp cataloging 50 cents used, but this does not begin to reflect its historical background.

Over 40 years ago when the airplane was just emerging from its status as a stunt contraption, Italy during World War I conceived the idea of a fast mail service carried by air. Attempts had been made previously with the use of private or semi-official air mail adhesives, but Italy was the first country in the world to issue a special stamp for air post (Scott C1).

The first flight was scheduled to take place on May 20, 1917 from Turin (Torino) to Rome (Roma). The current special delivery stamp was overprinted in three lines for air mail purposes. Because of adverse weather conditions, the inaugural flight was postponed until May 22nd. However, all mail scheduled for this Turin-Rome Flight was cancelled on May 20, 1917 and the date was not changed to the day of flight, May 22nd.

Furthermore, the great majority of the mail was philatelic, being serviced by "The Circolo Filatelico Italiano". For this reason, practically all of this has survived, so that first flight covers or post cards using the first air mail stamp in the world are still very plentiful.

There was very little non-philatelic mail on this first flight. One of the exceptions is the piece illustrated here. Also notice the "Roma Centro" receiving mark of May 22, 1917. Consequently, a non-philatelic use of the world's first air mail stamp is what makes this piece a scarce usage of a very common stamp. *(H. M. G.)*

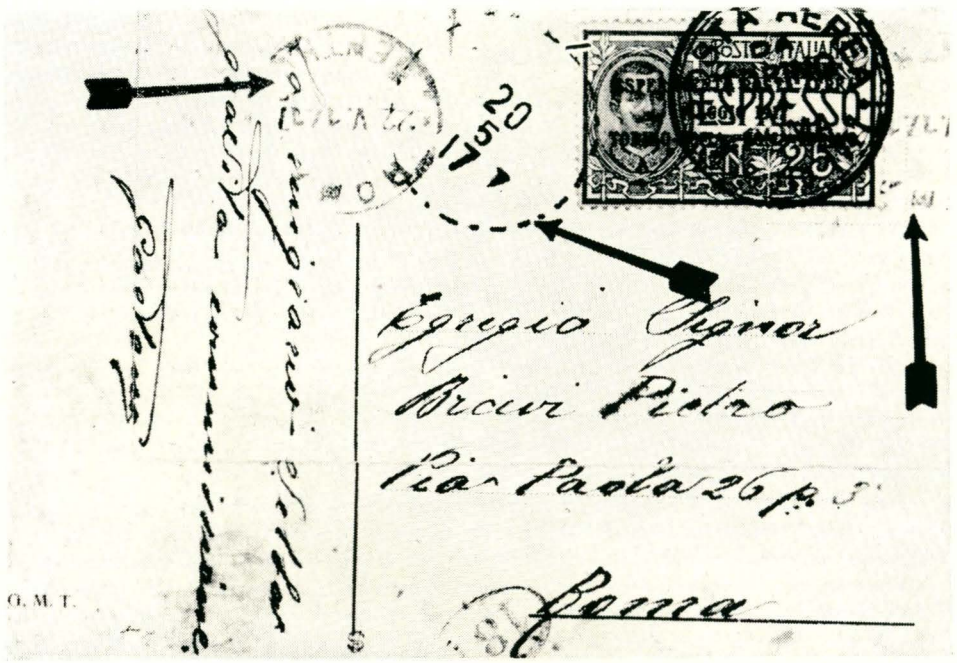


Photo by Boutrelle

19th Century American Plate Production

CANADA

The 5c Entry on the 6c "Small Queen" Plate

by WINTHROP S. BOGGS

Introduction



Fig. 1. Normal copies of the 6c and 5c "Small Queen" of Canada.

Undoubtedly, the most extraordinary variety among the stamps of Canada is the 6c "Small Queen" showing traces of an entry of the 5c design. This occurs on the late state of the "Montreal" plate. Examples showing this variety are always in a dark red brown or deep chocolate color (commonly called "chestnut"); colors which are partly due to the plate being re-entered entirely about 1892 or a little later. To our knowledge, this is the only example of such an erroneous entry among Canadian stamps and one of the few such examples among the line engraved stamps of the world.[1]

Since the definite identification of this variety in the writer's "Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada" (Chambers, 1945), examples have been eagerly sought, while efforts have been made by a number of students to locate its plate position as well as to account for its occurrence. The purpose therefore, in writing this article is to present a progress report; to clear up some of the confusion caused by statements, published in various periodicals, much of which is misleading, if not actually erroneous; and also to discuss American plate production in the Nineteenth Century, a knowledge of which is essential to a proper appreciation of the varieties occurring on stamps printed from these plates, and an understanding how the various varieties occurred.

Historiography

The earliest mention of this 5c entry on the 6c plate known to us is found in Fred Jarrett's "B. N. A. Record" for January 1931. On the front cover of that issue is an illustration of the top portion of a 6c stamp with pen and ink lines drawn in to show the re-entry. On page 4, under the heading "Unrecorded Varieties" is the following comment: "The variety illustrated may be described as 'line through letters NA of CANADA and AG of POSTAGE showing re-entry' (Kerr)."

In the April number of his publication, Mr. Jarrett quoted from a letter he had re-



Fig. 2. Unused block of four showing 5c entry on 6c in the upper right stamp. (Photo L. W. Giles).

ceived regarding this variety from Lt. Col. M. A. Studd, as follows: "The parts of the re-entry are unlike any part of this 6c stamp, but seem to be part of another stamp. I cannot trace what stamp that is, but possibly a revenue printed by the same firm."

No further reference to this variety was found until the discussion of it in the writer's Canada book previously mentioned. This was the result of work done in 1943 and 1944 when preparing the "Small Queen" chapter. At that time this variety was carefully investigated and we concluded, that it was due to traces of an entry of the 5c "Small Queen" postage stamp of the same series on the 6c plate. This happened when the plate was completely re-entered about 1892, or possibly later to repair a damage, which may have occurred to the particular subject in question. The practice of re-entering a plate to prolong its usefulness, or to repair a damaged entry, has amply been proven.[2]

Since then there have been various articles mentioning this variety. But none have contributed to ascertaining the location on the plate or for its occurence in a logical or completely convincing manner.

The Examples Known

Intensive search has, to the writer's knowledge, resulted in the discovery of ten copies, as follows:



Fig. 3. Unused block of six showing 5c entry on 6c in the middle stamp of the bottom row. (Photo, L. W. Giles)..



Fig. 4. Used block of six showing 5c entry on 6c in the same location. (Courtesy of William Lea).

Three unused; one in a block of six, one in a block of four, and a single.
Seven used, one in a block of six, and six singles.

We are fortunate in being able to illustrate all the blocks and four of the used singles. Let us begin with the unused blocks. The block of four (Fig. 2), shows the variety in the upper right stamp. This block was discovered by the author in a miscellaneous lot of 6c blocks, offered in the Reford Sale of March 1, 1951 (Lot 862), by Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. It is now in a well-known New York collection. The block of six (Fig. 3), shows the variety on the middle stamp of the lower row, and is now in the collection of a well-known Toronto philatelist. It was discovered, we believe, in 1957 in the stock of the late Jack Schwartz, a young dealer from Hamilton, Ont.

Turning now to the used copies, the block of six (Fig. 4), shows the variety in exactly the same location as the unused block of six. This is a co-incidence, but not helpful in locating the plate position. This is now in the collection of Mr. William Lea of Manchester, England. It had been discovered as early as 1950 by Russell Allison in an auction lot he had purchased.[3]

The single used copies are; first, the W. T. White copy (Fig. 5). This was found by Mr. White of Vancouver in 1925 when looking for "space fillers" in a miscellaneous lot. He recognized it as a variety in 1931, and was delighted in 1947 to learn that the "variety" was the rare "5c entry on the 6c Small Queen."[4] The cancellation is black. The copy illustrated in Fig. 6 was found in 1955, and then submitted to the Expert Committee of The Philatelic Foundation, which issued Certificate No. 6378, that it is genuine. It is cancelled with traces of a black grid, and is now in the albums of a well-known Montreal collector.



Fig. 5. The W. T. White copy with black star cancel. Discovered in 1925. (Photo, L. W. Giles).

Unfortunately, we possess no information as to the discovery or whereabouts of the last two copies illustrated, nor do our records show where the photos were obtained. One has the triple circle cancel of (Toront)o (Can)ada (Fig. 7), in black, dated (189)7. This cancel was not introduced until Februrary 9, 1891. The last copy is also cancelled (Tor)onto (189)7 in black with the "squared circle" marking, which had been introduced June 16, 1893 (Fig. 8).

The Variety Itself

Let us now consider the variety itself. There are two problems to be solved. First is its location on the sheet, i. e. its plate position, and second, the explanation of its occurrence. Both of these problems are capable of solution. The first is a matter of knowledge plus time, the second is merely a matter of knowledge.



Fig 6. Used copy with traces of black grid, examined by the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation, Certificate No. 6378. (Photo, L. W. Giles).

In regard to the plate position, the two blocks illustrated are helpful. The plate consisted of 200 subjects arranged in two panes of 100, known as left and right panes respectively. From the blocks shown we can eliminate the left and right vertical rows, as well as the top and bottom horizontal rows of each pane. We are now left with a block of 64 positions (8x8), in each pane. However, this is not as formidable as it appears. From the two blocks of six, and block of four we can see that the three positions in the vertical row in which the variety under discussion occurs are slightly higher (0.5mm.), than the positions on either side. The probabilities are that the entire vertical row shows this characteristic. Then it remains to be observed whether only one such row in the plate is so aligned. If so, the possible positions are reduced to only eight in each pane. Examination of large pieces from this plate should make it possible to determine readily which row shows this characteristic. Further, this misalignment is not peculiar to the re-entered state of the plate, thus enlarging the possible material available for examination. Although, this is as far as one can go without any further material, we are confident that the plate position of the 5c entry on the 6c plate can be settled in due course.

How The Variety Occurred

The determination of this question is not as difficult as it would seem. However, a detailed and thorough knowledge of the methods of plate production in the 19th Century by the American stamp manufacturers is essential. Therefore, we intend to go rather fully into this matter. Before doing so, however, we must first review the various possible explanations, weighing each carefully.

In the first place, was an old 5c plate erased and then used for the 6c stamp?

This solution can be dismissed for the following reasons:

1. Reputable bank note companies do not erase old plates to re-use them for other purposes.



Fig. 7. Used copy with triple circle cancel of Toronto in black.



Fig. 8. Used copy showing "Squared Circle" cancel of Toronto in black.

2. The plates were paid for by the Canadian P. O. Department, remained the property of the Canadian P. O. Department and under the control of the agent of the P. O. Department.
3. In this instance we are dealing not with a new plate, but with one that had been in use since 1875 or 1876, which was being re-entered to prolong its usefulness.

A second theory proposed that in re-entering the plate a mixed relief roller had been used. This implies that a roller bearing reliefs of the 6c and 5c stamps and possibly others was used. Thus, during the re-entering of the subject above, the roller was rocked or rolled too far, resulting in a portion of the 5c design being inadvertently entered on the subject below. This solution, while interesting, is also not the correct explanation. In eliminating this as a possible solution, it will be necessary to discuss rather fully the process of making the plates and the transfer rollers.



Fig. 9. "Black Jack" of the U. S., showing the "Atherton Shift". (Courtesy of the Philatelic Foundation, Ashbrook Records. Photo, S. B. Ashbrook).

It should be kept in mind that all the 19th Century stamps of the United States and Canada, with one exception,[5] have been printed from line engraved plates made by the Perkins Mill and Die Process. This was patented by Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, Mass., in 1813, although it had been in use for several years before that, possibly as early as 1805.[6] The process is essentially unchanged today and is used by the best bank note companies and leading government security printers such as the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, Washington, D. C.

The original Perkins process envisaged the plate being case hardened before being put to press. Such plates would print several hundred thousand impressions. In fact, two of the Penny Red plates of Great Britain (Plates 27 and 36 of the retouched die) gave over one million impressions each before being withdrawn.

There was one great disadvantage, however, in using hardened plates. If for one reason or another, it became necessary to repair the plate, the process involved the softening of the plate, making the required repairs, and then re-hardening it again. All of this was risky and slow, while the results were uncertain. Further, American bank note manufacturers rarely had occasion to need more than 40,000 to 50,000 impressions from one plate. Accordingly, they dispensed with the hardening process on practically all the plates they made. They preferred, when necessary, to prolong the life of a plate by re-entering, which could be done comparatively easily on an unhardened plate. There is ample evidence of this practice by the various bank note companies in the United States and Canada.[2] Thus, without hardening but by re-entering the subjects, it was possible to get up to 250,000 to 300,000 impressions from a plate. This was about the maximum production obtained from the many 19th century plates of the United States and Canadian stamps.

The fact that certain re-entries are exceedingly rare is further evidence, that the plate existed in more than one state. For example, there is the famous "Atherton" shift on the 2c "Black Jack" (Scott No. 73), of the United States, named after its discoverer, H. P. Atherton of Springfield, Mass. (Fig 9). The seven plates used to print this stamp,

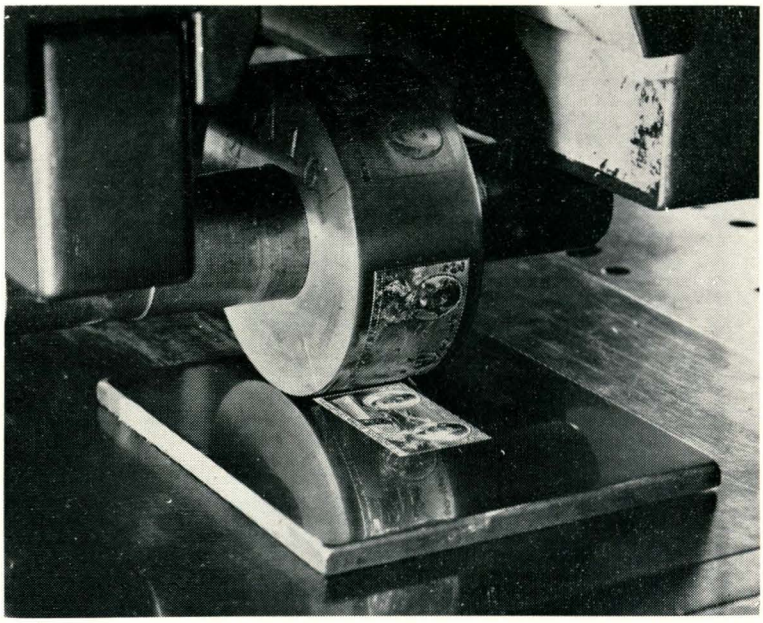


Fig. 10. Close-up of transfer roller picking up a relief from the die. (Photo, courtesy Frank Alexander, United States Post Office Department).

including the grilled issues, averaged 238,000 impressions. Assuming that the plate on which this variety occurred, printed only half of the average, or about 120,000 impressions, this would amount to 120,000 copies of the variety, if it were on the plate all the time it was in use. If two percent of the stamps survived, then some 2,400 copies of this variety should be in existence. As a matter of fact, there are less than a dozen examples known. Doubtless so prominent a re-entry as this was removed very soon after it was made, hence its rarity. There are other similar varieties on this stamp and on other Canadian stamps, which are rare, due to the fact that when compared with the total production of the particular plate, these varieties were on it for only a short time, and comparatively few sheets were printed showing them. We are of the opinion that the 5c entry on the 6c "Small Queen" plate was present only from 1896.

It was due not to the complete re-entering done about 1892, but because the particular subject may have become worn or damaged from various causes, and this one position was re-entered with the result now seen. The fact, that the dated copies known bear 1897 year dates would further indicate that this variety occurred about 1896. For the year, from June 30, 1896 to June 30, 1897, some 360,000 of these stamps were issued. This would account for 1800 possible copies of this variety. It seems to us, that not more than fifty copies have survived, so the number remaining to be discovered is small indeed.

However, in further consideration of the "over rolling" theory, we must now give thought to the *Transfer Roller.*

After the die has been approved, it is placed on the bed of the transfer press. A steel roller, the surface of which has been softened to the depth of about .01 inch, is brought into contact with the die. By means of a rocking motion under enormous pressure, the design on the die is transferred to the surface of the roller. Since the lines to be colored on the finished stamp are cut into the die, the corresponding lines of the design are raised on the transfer roller; hence the term "relief" for each of the subjects on the roller. The design on the die is reversed; while on the transfer roller it is positive, just as it will appear on the printed stamp.

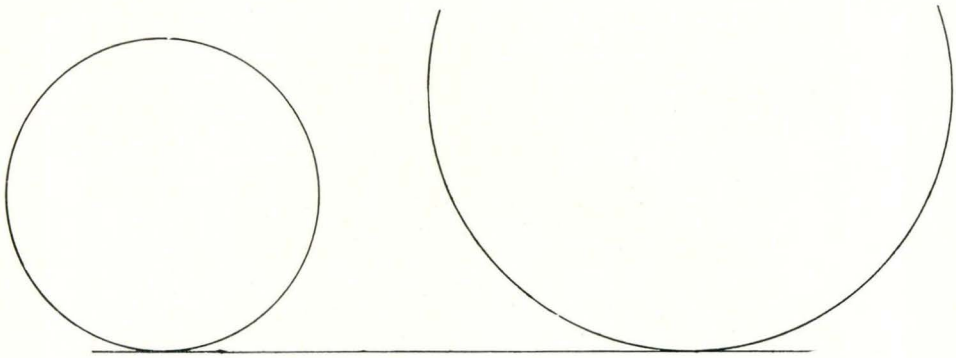


Fig. 11. At left is a roller 3" in diameter, while the right shows a roller 5" in diameter. In the 3" roller, the siderographer can see to within about 3/8" of the contact point, while on the 5" roller it is possible to see only about 5/8". With a 2 3/4" roller it is possible to see even closer to the point of contact. (Illustration approximately one-half actual size).

The transferring of a die to a roller, and entering the designs on a plate by means of the roller, is an art requiring great skill. This process is termed "siderography." There are probably less than one hundred such skilled craftsmen in the Western Hemisphere today.

The transfer roller itself is limited in size by various practical and mechanical considerations. In the first place, it is not generally realized that transfer rollers do not vary greatly in diameter. For example, the late W. L. Ormsby, in his book on bank note engraving published in 1852[7], describing the transfer roller says: "The die is a steel cylinder about two inches in diameter, of width varying from half an inch to about three inches, according to the size of the vignette or ornament to be transferred to it." Also, we have personally examined a number of transfer rollers made at various times, starting from the latter part of the 19th century up to about twenty years ago. All of them are 2¾ inches (70 mm.), in diameter. The circumference is 8.64 inches (220 mm.). The width, of course, varied as Ormsby mentioned. Fig. 10 shows a close-up of a roller picking up a relief from a die. Since we know that the stamp design in this instance is 1.44 inches long (36.6 mm.), by 0.84 inches high (21.5 mm.), the size of the roller can be readily determined. The distance between the reliefs being 0.47 inches (12 mm), and the design being 1.44 inches long, we can arrive at the fact, that the roller has four reliefs and is approximately 2¾ inches in diameter. As a matter of fact, about 3 inches in diameter would be the limit for practical use. The reason for this is simple. The siderographer must be able to see the extent to which the transfers have to be entered. He must be able to see as closely as possible the point of contact with the die or plate. The diagram (Fig. 11) illustrates this clearly. The angle between the surfaces of the roller and the plate must be as wide as possible, consistent with two to four spaced reliefs on a roller. It can be seen, that a roller 5 inches in diameter would make it extremely difficult for the siderographer to observe the results of his work. Furthermore, the pressure must be applied at the narrowest point of contact possible, and experience has shown that transfer rollers between 2 inches and 3 inches in diameter are the most satisfactory.

Many transfer rollers bear only two reliefs, diametrically opposite to each other to obviate the dangers of over-rolling. Also, the reliefs, even when on a roller bearing more than two such reliefs, were spaced about 10 to 12 mm. apart for the same reason. The only exception to this is instances when it was desired to enter two or more subjects at one pass of the roller. Then, of course, the reliefs would be spaced the same distance apart as the subjects were to be on the finished plate. No instance is known among Canadian

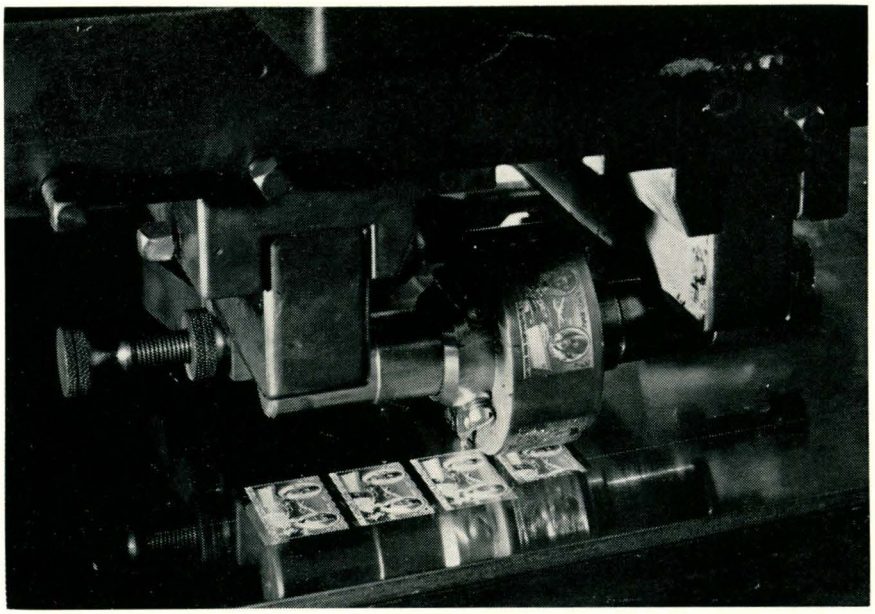


Fig. 12. Close-up of a transfer roller laying down the subjects on a plate. Note side point at left of roller, and one subject only partly entered. (Courtesy of Frank Alexander, U. S. P. O. D.).

stamps where such a procedure had been used. In the United States, however, for the 1851-57 issues, Toppan, Carpenter used multiple relief rollers to lay down the plates.[8] In 1917 the Bureau of Engraving and Printing experimented with a roller bearing ten reliefs in two vertical rows of five (2x5). Only two plates were made with this roller, because the process proved unsatisfactory. However, both these examples of multiple relief rollers give clues as to the size of the roller, and further evidence that transfer rollers are not much greater than 3 inches in diameter. On the 1851-57 rollers, the total length of the subjects on a six relief roller, plus the space between the subjects, shows the circumference of the roller. This is approximately 7.25 inches, giving a diameter of approximately 2.30 inches. If allowance is made for an additional space between the first and the last relief, it can readily be seen that the roller was about 2.50 to 2.75 inches in diameter. The same method indicates the size of the 1917 roller of ten subjects. The length of the five subjects plus intervals is approximately 5 inches. If there was no space between the last and the first relief, a roller could be only about 1.60 inches in diameter. There is no doubt, however, that there was a considerable space between the top and bottom reliefs, so that it is safe to assume that the roller had been at least 2 inches in diameter. Suffice it to say, that the evidence all points to a limit of 3 inches as the diameter of a transfer roller.

Now, as to the width of the roller, this is limited to the width of the design plus the sum of the space of the gutters on each side of the design. If the roller were any wider, it would crush the previous entries, thus being impractical.

As can be seen from the illustration (Fig. 12), the roller just clears the previous entries when rocked into the next row of subjects. Thus the width of the roller is determined by the length of the narrow dimension of the stamp, because as can be seen, the roller picks up the design from the die with the long dimension parallel to the sides of the roller. Furthermore, it can also be seen that the reliefs on the roller must always be exactly equidistant from the sides of the roller. From this it can be determined that the rollers



Fig. 13. Showing the exact relationship between the 5c entry and the 6c entry on the variety under discussion. (Photo, L. W. Giles).

for the 1851-57 United States stamps were approximately 0.8 inches (20.25 mm.) wide, while the 1917 multiple relief roller was approximately 1.70 inches (43. mm.) wide. The usual rollers are about 0.8 inches wide as were the 1851-57 rollers. Thus it can be seen that insofar as the rollers for the "Small Queen" of Canada are concerned, the width was limited to about 0.78 inches (20 mm.). As a matter of fact, it can be shown that these rollers were about 0.75 inches (19 mm.) wide, or slightly less.

Now we can consider the "over-rolling" theory as an explanation of the 5c entry on the 6c stamp.

The enlarged illustration (Fig. 13) shows the exact relationship between the two entries[9]. Also measuring the relationship on an example of this variety shows that the 5c entry is 0.5 mm. to the left and 2.5 mm. lower than the 6c entry (Fig. 14). Furthermore, the distance from the 6c stamp above and the 5c entry is 5.5 mm. From these facts, it can be seen that the cause cannot be due to over-rolling. This would have resulted in

crushing of the 6c entry, making it necessary to make a fresh entry, it being doubtful if any traces of the 5c entry would have then remained. As seen, the distance between reliefs on a roller is usually 10 to 12 mm., and is even greater between reliefs of different designs. Thus the 5.5 mm. from the bottom of the entry above to the top of the 5c entry is much too small to allow for over-rolling of a mixed relief roller, or even for a multiple relief roller of the same design. Furthermore, the shifting of the 5c design by 0.5 mm. to the left precludes over-rolling as the reliefs had to be centered on the roll, as previously pointed out.

There is now only one explanation left, namely the use of the wrong relief. This can be divided into two possibilities, viz:

1. A mixed relief roller, containing reliefs of the 5c and 6c and possibly other designs was used, and by mistake entering was begun with the 5c relief instead of the 6c relief.
2. A roller containing only 5c reliefs was mistakenly used. An entry had been begun with the wrong roller, which as soon as realized was removed, the correct roller substituted, and the re-entering continued.

The essential fact, of course, is that the wrong relief was used to begin the re-entering of this subject on the plate, and the variety was not due to over-rolling of mixed relief roller. However, the use of the wrong roller, rather than the wrong relief on a mixed relief roller, is still indicated.

Let us give further consideration to the production of transfer rollers. When the transfer roller has picked up the desired number of reliefs from the die, it is removed from the transfer press and laid on its left side. The siderographer then incises on the right side with a graving tool a line from the center of the roller to the exact middle of each relief. Additional lines are then cut marking the extreme limits of each relief on the roller; that is, the top and bottom of each design are indicated. If the roller is of mixed reliefs this also is marked on the side. Thus, if a roller were to contain two 6c reliefs and two 5c reliefs, there would be an indication such as "6, 6, 5, 5", by the lines of the respective reliefs. As far as can be ascertained, the British American Bank Note Co. at that time did not use mixed relief rollers to lay down the postage stamp plates. Thus, the accidental use of a 5c roller instead of a 6c roller is the most logical and probable explanation.

As to how the entry could have been entered so far out of alignment is something that may never be explained. But we should point out that an entry may be made beginning at the top, bottom, or middle of a relief, although entries are usually made from one end of a design or the other. In fact, entries are usually entered from the top, and in the case of designs with the long side horizontal from the left end (Fig. 12). It is also possible for the siderographer to err in reading the side markings taking the center line for the top or bottom limit of the relief, with the result that the entry will be too low or high, as the case may be.

Although it is usual to blame the occurence of plate varieties, such as we are discussing, on the craftsman who worked on the plates, as a matter of fact, these men were and are incredibly accurate in their work. There are few craftsmen, as a group, who take greater pride in their skill than the men operating the transfer presses, and justifiably so. When one considers the thousands of plates that have been made, running into hundreds of thousands of entries, it is a tribute to their uncanny ability that so few important plate varieties have been found that can be definitely attributed to them. Many of the varieties, so dear to the heart of the philatelist, are due to failure on the part of the machinery rather than lack of care or skill on the part of the siderographers.

To return to the discussion, Fig. 12 shows at the left of the transfer roller a sidepoint, which is dropped in the position dot to aid in properly aligning the roller. Should this side point be loosened and slip say 2½ mm. towards one end and ½ mm. to one side, the resulting entry would be shifted 2½ mm. one way and ½ mm. the other from its correct position. Furthermore, the mechanism of the bed on which the plate rests may not function perfectly, so that while the roller may be accurately aligned, a slight slippage in the travel of

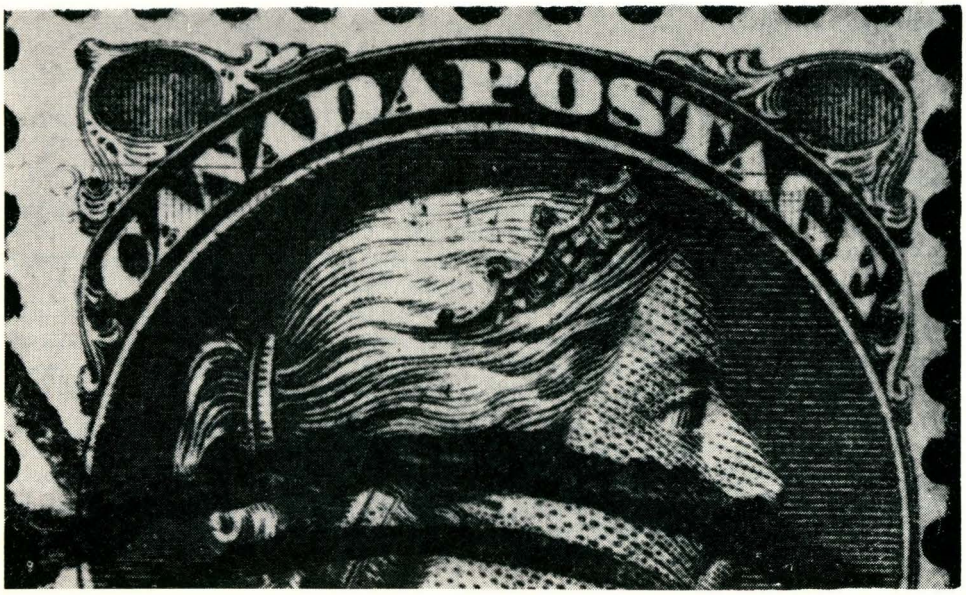


Fig. 14. Enlargement of the top portion of the 5c on 6c variety, showing the 5c entry shifted 0.5mm. to left. (Photo, L. W. Giles).

the bed piece may result in the mislocation of an entry.

Also, as can be seen in Fig. 12, a subject may be partially entered, and never completed. Actually there is no set rule governing the number of times a roll must be rocked in a position to transfer the design. As few as four or five complete passes may be sufficient, while in some instances as many as thirty passes of the roller are necessary. The pressure used in entering a design on a plate may vary from four or five tons to as much as thirty tons at the point of contact. The number of passes and the pressure applied are matters to be determined by the skill and experience of the craftsman working on the plate. Also, a pass may be begun or ended at any desired point. It is quite possible, for instance, to enter only the top of a design, or to re-enter whatever portion of the design desired which is at right angles to the side of the roller.

As far as the 5c entry on the 6c "Small Queen" plate of Canada is concerned, we are of the opinion that it was due to the use of a 5c roller in error, not to over-rolling of a mixed relief roller, nor to the use of the wrong relief on a mixed relief roller. As to why it is so misaligned, we merely state that the actual reason will probably never be known, but some mechanical failure is the most logical explanation. In any event, this variety is one of the most unusual and interesting among the line engraved stamps of the world, and will always be a rare and much sought for item among Canadian stamps.

In addition to personal observation at several bank note companies, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., as well as consultation and correspondence with officials of the leading bank note companies, the writer has referred to much published material. Listed at the end is a selection, which should be available to students desiring to acquaint themselves with the technical details of plate production of line engraved stamps. It seems hardly necessary to say that the writer, over a period of more years than he cares to contemplate, has examined plate varieties of all kinds on stamps from many countries. It is only by constant handling of stamps that one can develop the judgment necessary to distinguish between worn plates, dry impressions, skid prints, re-entries, shifts, double prints, slurs and so on.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to express his thanks to those collectors, who so kindly loaned him their stamps or supplied photographs; and to officials of various stamp producing organizations, who for obvious reasons prefer to remain unnamed.

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Printing Postage Stamps by Line Engraving, by James H. Baxter, American Philatelic Society, State College, Pa. (1939).

Footnotes

1. U.S. 1908 2c plate 5299 U.L. 37, has traces of a 1c entry. Another "foreign" relief occurs in the U.S. Revenue Stamps, and in Mexico 1872 issue.
2. *Essay Proof Journal*, Vol. I, p. 3, January 1944, also *Postage Stamps & Postal History of Canada*, (Boggs) Vol. I, p. 224 et seq.
3. *B.N.A. Topics* January and March 1951.
4. *B.N.A. Topics* July 1947.
5. United States Newspaper Stamps of 1865 (Scott #PR1-8), and Canada Map Stamp 1898 (Scott #85, 86), colored portion only, which were typographed.
6. See *Jacob Perkins*, by Greville and Dorothy Bathe, p. 43 and p. 200, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1943.
7. Reprinted in *the Essay Proof Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 1, January 1957 and following numbers.
8. The 1c plates were produced from rollers bearing three or six reliefs; the 3c, two or three and six reliefs; the 5c, six reliefs; the 10c, two reliefs; the 12c, one relief; the 24c, six reliefs; and the 30c and 90c, four reliefs each.
9. Obtained by photographing a copy of the 5c entry on 6c variety, and a normal 6c, then laying the negative of the 6c on the traces of the 5c relief, and printing.

LICHTENSTEIN AWARD (Continued From Page 57)

articles, probably the greatest proportion for the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. He follows the more traditional school of philately, being interested primarily in a stamp's printing and production rather than postal history.

C. W. Wickersham has given of devoted service to the Collectors Club. His legal career proved most helpful, and he offered these abilities to this Club in numerous legal problems, culminating in the recognition by the courts of New York State of this institution as an educational, non-profit one. He served on the Board of Governors for six years and as our President for two years 1956-57. In 1958 he had graciously decided to turn the management over to younger members by tendering his resignation as a Governor. But his interest in the welfare of the Collectors Club has never waned, so that he now can be said to act in the capacity of "Elder Statesman". Each year for the past five years, he comes before the membership to exhibit and speak upon his very fine collections.

In the difficult task of preparing for the mammoth International Philatelic Exhibition of 1956 (FIPEX), the services of General Wickersham were most helpful. He was primarily responsible for having this exhibition among the inaugurals of New York City's huge new Coliseum. He was appointed Chairman of the FIPEX Board of Judges. He is a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London and his collections have gained high awards at many international philatelic exhibitions.

Surely this brief sketch of the career of Lt. General Cornelius W. Wickersham well indicates the many qualifications of this philatelist to receive *the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* for "Distinguished Service to Philately". *(H.M.G.)*

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

Over the years, **the Collectors Club** has published numerous Handbooks relating to almost every field of philately. Some have been sold out long ago, now only being obtainable at an auction sale at prices far above their original selling price.

See Page IV for the recently published books.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Revenue Stamps of Mauritius, by George R. Wren, 16 pp., plus 2 pages of illustrations. Mimeographed. Published by the author, 437 30th St., N. W., Canton 9, Ohio.

George R. Wren is the leader of a small but dedicated group of Mauritius-Seychelles specialists who love to start digging where the catalogs stop. In this case, the author translates the listings of Mauritius in the *Catalogue de Timbres-Fiscaux* (Forbin), and adds some information and illustrations not provided in the worldwide revenue catalog.

Mr. Wren follows a methodical and scholarly plan, starting with a listing of the 1869 Bill of Exchange issue, and covering the general revenue issues, inland revenue and insurance. He uses a numerical system (1 to 200) to denote rarity but attempts no pricing. Some of the listings by Forbin, Moens, and other old-time dealers have been questioned in this work and we find the notation in many instance ,"This stamp may not exist", or "this stamp probably does not exist."

Although produced on a duplicating machine, the text is clear and readable, while the illustrations are adequate for identification. This book will be sought only by a small group of British Africa students and specialists, but it recalls to some the "old days" when Count Philippe la Renotiere Ferrary and other well-to-do collectors prized the colorful fiscals of the world and bought every new one, along with the postal issues. It has been our observation that Count Ferrary assembled more revenue stamps than George Washington slept in beds, since about 98 per cent of all lots offered to us are "ex-Ferrary". But this digresses from our observation that George Wren has produced a fine little handbook for Mauritius specialists. *(Emmett Peter Jr.).*

Twenty-Fourth American Philatelic Congress Book (1958). Edited by George L. Fite. Published by The American Philatelic Congress. 189pp. Cloth bound. Illustrated with Index (pp. 175-188). Available from Mrs. Conway Zirkle, 2307 Secane Road, Secane, Pa. Price $5.00.

Forgetting the customary "open" letters from the officers, this latest "Congress" book contains fifteen articles by the same number of authors offering a good philatelic bill-of-fare from soup to nuts. The article selected as the best for the *Walter R. McCoy Award* is on "The Postal Rates of The French Colonies 1787-1946" by Robert G. Stone, a philatelic scholar well known to the readers of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. Many of the other articles are by Collectors Club members. For example, one on "Haiti's 'Hard Money' Issue of 1906" is by F. Burton Sellers, who often has shown in this clubhouse selections from his Haiti collection. Dr. G. Philip Grabfield, a first-class postal historian, describes and illustrates "Malta Postal Markings 1893 to 1909".

For a most comprehensive postal stationery article, one finds "Ryukyu Islands 1946-1958" by Belmont Faries with a helpful 20 clear illustrations. "A New American Nation, The Federation of The West Indies" by Francis J. McCall, Associate Curator of the Smithsonian Institution, presents a study that has much to recommend. It is written in the more popular style, combining history and philately without subjecting the reader to philatelic science.

United States is more than well represented. One of our best postal historians, Maurice C. Blake, authored a article of interest to those specializing in the U. S. Mails in the 1840's and 1850's, covering the fascinating period before the carriage of mail became a 100% government monopoly. Under the long title, "Lowell, Massachusetts. Express and Letter Offices, with Notes on the Penny Post", Mr. Blake used one New England locality for a clear picture of mails in the early days. As the modern collector would say, "a real fly-speck study" is on "The Nick in the Bottom Frame Line of the Two Cent Brown of 1883" by Arthur G. Hall.

Two other United States articles offer a marked contrast. One is by a leading 20th century student of United States stamps, George W. Brett. He succintly summarizes "The Manufacture of United States Postage Stamps" from the philatelic point of view. L. Rohe Walter, the Special Assistant to Postmaster General Summerfield, writes on the recently created "Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee. Its Contribution to Philately". This is public relations rather than contributing anything of philatelic significance. There is an article on Confederate States Naval covers that is interesting.

These are the articles in this book that this reviewer has chosen to mention. There are a few more that others may enjoy reading.

This reviewer noticed one marked improvement over the more recent "Congress" books in the matter that most authors supplied documentation with notes and bibliography. This step is to be applauded.

This book is a fine production with large readable type. The heading layout is well done, while the illustrations with one exception are clear. This represents the combined effort of many American philatelists, reflecting most favorably upon the state of philately in the United States in these times. It is hoped that there will be enough interested collectors, who will buy this very fine book, to assure its annual appearance. *(H. M. G.)*



This sterling silver tray (about one-quarter actual size) shows one of the six major awards given at the Members ANNUAL COMPETITION, that takes place on April 15th of this year.

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 XIV with the advertisements.

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

THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of December 3, 1958

"An Irish Stew"

The untimely death of Mr. Paul Savage and the unfortunate illness of Mrs. Louise Boyd Dale necessitated a rescheduling of the program planned for the latter months of 1958. This resulted in an open date on December 3 and Mr. Malcolm G. O'Reilly was requested to present the program on that evening.

As the members were exposing themselves to "pot luck", it seemed appropriate that Mr. O'Reilly's showing, since it was of Irish flavor, be identified as "An Irish Stew". (The exhibit that is, not the exhibitor.)

The material was selected to show some of the flavorsome aspects of Irish philately, and, as Mr. O'Reilly explained, was not intended to present the full story on any one subject. To list all of the components selected for this philatelic concoction would serve no purpose. Instead, various ingredients will be briefly mentioned in the order of their blending into the recipe.

The handstruck period included; the varieties of the Irish Bishop marks; Ship and Packet letter margins, with the oval strikes of DERRY and NEWRY among the former; the Mermaid stamps, both as Franks and as Paid markings; special stamps of the Charity letter Post; and examples of the Uniform Fourpenny Post which immediately preceded the inauguration of the Uniform Penny Post in 1840.

Stamps of Great Britain used abroad in Ireland included examples of the distinctive Irish Cross's as used on the Penny Red and on late use of the Penny Black and Two Penny Blue. Various types of Irish cancellations from the period 1844 through the late 1870's were also shown, with some emphasis placed on the favorite "Spoon" cancellations of 1856-57.

The engraved shilling values as overprinted by Messrs. Dollard for the Provisional Government of Ireland were used to demonstrate the early overprinting techniques. The constant varieties of overprinting and the re-entry's of the 2/6 were also shown.

Examples of the various coils were tossed into the pot. Included were the overprinted varieties as produced by Harrison & Sons, plus the sheet-paste-up and the experimental continuous-coils of the definitive issue. The panes of Irish booklet collecting were discussed.

To show the scope of interest, which is inherent in the collecting of overprinted stamps, Mr. O'Reilly selected examples of the three-line overprint on the typographed values of Great Britain. Catalogued as well as non-listed varieties were shown and the possible reasons for their existence were offered. Special treatment was given to the one penny, as this stamp offers the largest number of varieties. Multiple pieces were exhibited to demonstrate the positioning of the major varieties. Varieties to be found on the basic stamps were part of this display.

Returning to Postal History, Mr. O'Reilly offered two frames showing the development of the Registered Post in Ireland. Starting with the Free Registration strike of 1824, the showing included examples of each change in the Registration rates up to the return of their post office to the Irish in 1922.

The real meat of this stew was supplied by a joint showing of the shilling "Sea Horses" stamps as overprinted for use in Ireland. Mr. Hans Zervas, one of our Past Presidents, offered several pages from his collection for this part of the display. Both Messrs. Zervas and O'Reilly have enjoyed collecting these issues for a number of years in that friendly and intimate spirit of "competitive-cooperation", which makes stamp collecting such a rewarding hobby. Mr. Zervas's display included examples of all of the accent varieties found on the first of the Thom three-line overprintings, several of the 2/6 re-entry's; the plate faults identified as "inverted T" and "inner frame notch" found on the 5/ used for the Composite Plate overprinting; a block of four of the 5/ overprinted by Dublin Castle showing a grossly misplaced overprint on one pair and the properly applied overprint on the other pair; and for added zest, an example of the 10/ Waterlow issue with overprint doubled. Mr. O'Reilly

explained that he had selected material to complement that of Mr. Zervas, but that neither of them offered more than a skimming of the broth from this meaty subject. He then went on to show, among others, the uncatalogued missing accent variety of the 10/ Thom from position 40 on the plate; the hand-corrected overprint on the 2/6 from the Composite Plate overprinting; the major (or highly merchandised) re-entrys on the 2/6 and 10/ values—using duplicate pieces to show that they were constant on certain plates of the basic stamps. The re-issued wide date overprinting and their accent varieties were shown, while the differences between the early and the re-issued wide date overprintings were explained.

The theory expressed by the exhibitors as to the method used for the overprinting of the Composite Plate issue evoked considerable post-meeting discussion. This interest in their display was most pleasing to both of the exhibitors.

Although stew is only infrequqently a satisfying dish, the fare offered at this meeting did at least take the edge off one's appetitie. As is often true with a dish of this nature, the cook perhaps enjoyed its preparation and serving far more than did those who had to partake of it.

This is the exhibit and lecture that the Program Committee has selected as THE BEST in 1958, for which Mr. Malcolm G. O'Reilly will receive "The Collectors Club Medal" at the Award Night in April.

Meeting of December 17, 1958

Aden

This program had been scheduled for a year earlier, but our Treasurer, *Albert H. Higgins,* graciously cancelled his exhibit and lecture, so that the *Theodore E. Steinway Memorial* night could be conducted in the year of Mr. Steinway's decease. *Aden* was not rescheduled by the Program Committee for 1959. However, when the last portion of the 1958 Meeting Schedule had to be reshuffled, who should be most willing to oblige on short notice but "Al" Higgins? Lacking a sufficient time for adequate preparation, one must compliment our Treasurer on the excellence of the exhibit.

The lecture covered the entire postal history of the Colony of Aden and of the protected states of Qu'aiti state of Shihr and Mukalla and Kathiri state of Seiyun. The Crown Colony of Aden lies on the coast of Arabia, about 100 miles eastward from the southern entrance to the Red Sea. Aden proper is a peninsula, having at its western extremity, Steamer Point, an excellent harbor, and at its eastern end, three miles away, the Crater, where the military barracks were first established. The Colony includes the island of Perim in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, the Kuria Muria Islands and the island of Kamaran. The Aden Protectorate runs from Yemen in the northwest to the independent state of Oman in the east.

A post office was opened in the Crater in 1839 with an establishment of two clerks and four peons being sanctioned. In 1857 the Aden post office was placed under the Indian post office. In 1858 the head post office was moved from the Crater to Steamer Point. The post office in the Crater then became known as Aden Camp or Aden Cantonment. When India was divided into postal circles in 1874, Aden came under the Bombay circle. Its location made Aden a clearing house for mail from the entire East Africa Coast, the Persian Gulf and the islands of the Indian Ocean. It was an important stop for the P. and O. Steamer service to India and the Straits.

The stamps of India were used in Aden until April 1, 1937 when the Colony received its first definitive issue. In 1942 two of the protected states, Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and Kathiri State of Seiyun, received and used their own postal paper.

The wall frames were filled with a most remarkable display of material ranging from the handstruck stamps of the 1840-1855 period to the latest covers from Mukalla and Qua'iti. Among the rare markings shown were the early boxed "Aden Paid", the "Aden/B. P. P./ Bearing", the mailbag seal marking of 1865, and a hitherto unknown type of this kind of marking, having the "Aden Post Office" inscription in a double lined circle, very similar

to those found on the later Jammu and Kashmir stamps. The town marks were complete according to the known listings, including among other things, a wide range of the barred "124" and the "A 124", "Sheikh-Othman/Arabia", "Khor-master/Aden", "Maalla", "Kamaran", "Perim", "Dthali" and markings from Mukalla, which proved the existence of an overland route from Mukalla to Taiz in Yemen. Mr. Higgins also showed a good range of commercial covers from the protected states and commented on the difficulty of obtaining commercially used covers from this part of the world.

It is very difficult in a short survey such as this to do justice to the completeness of the display or to describe the many fine and scarce pieces that are in Mr. Higgins' collection. It is one of the finest collections of Aden in existence. Its presentation struck a new high for postal historical interest among the years of displays in the main meeting room.

A most pleasant surprise followed this meeting of December 17, 1958. Being shortly before the Holidays, a group of our lady members decided to have this Clubhouse participate in the spirit of the Holidays. Therefore all members and guests were invited to come to the second floor lounge, where coffee, tea, cakes and cookies were ready for our enjoyment. Everyone seemed to be most pleased by this thoughtful surprise, and a most congenial spirit was quite evident. Those ladies, who had planned and served for this Holiday added attraction, deserve thanks. The idea and bulk of the work were done by Mrs. Pritchett and Mrs. Eldridge. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Meeting of January 7, 1959

Thurn and Taxis

The exhibitor invited to lecture upon his fine collection of Thurn and Taxis was *Mr. Arthur Salm* of Chicago, Illinois. Coming to New York primarily for this exhibit, the Governors of The Collectors Club had the pleasure of inviting both Mr. and Mrs. Salm to dinner before the meeting.

As the president called the meeting to order at 8:00 p. m., many guests were in the audience. Each one was introduced and asked to rise. All of the wall frames were filled with pages from Mr. Salm's collection, while an overflow of old maps and documents were mounted on the walls.

This exhibit was divided into three sections. First, the postal history was described. Then turning to the frames, Mr. Salm spoke on the stamps, both on and off cover, and finally concluded his lecture by pointing out some of the more interesting or scarce postmarks.

The postal history portion opened with a display of some early documents going back to the 16th century. These included also maps of postal routes in West Europe in 1563, postal conventions and treaties starting in 1504, and grants of postal rights by kings. Stampless covers from Coburg dated September 24, 1585; Dresden, December 23, 1606; Copenhagen, December 20, 1673 and others were shown. Of intrest was a handsomely engraved copper etching of the Coat-of-Arms of Thurn and Taxis.

One document that received attention was the "Reichs Post Reuter", No. 132 of 1761. This showed the receipts for registered and insured mail, receipts for carriers' services, payments of highway tax, a form requesting payment of the subscription to a periodical and the receipted bill for the room and board of a mailcoach passenger.

Moving into later years, there were photographs of the headquarters of Thurn and Taxis at Regensberg, Germany. These showed the buildings in the inner court, a section of the library of over 350,00 volumes and mail coaches.

Now turning to the frames, Mr. Salm spoke on the essays in full sheets and proofs of the stamps of the first and second issues from the Northern and Southern German Districts. Most of the stamps were shown on covers mounted very neatly on individual album pages. Many multiple pieces predominated. For example, on the Northern District first issue,

there was a marginal strip of three of the ¼ S. Gr. plus a block of four, both on pieces. Of the ½ S. Gr., there was a strip of four copies on cover and a block of six on a piece. With the second issue, a horizontal strip of seven of the 1 S. Gr. attracted attention.

For the third issue, there were blocks of four of the ¼, ½ and 1 S. Gr., a strip of three on cover of the 2 S. Gr. along with a block of five and a block of four on cover of the 3 S. Gr. The fourth issue was represented by a block of four of the 1/3 S. Gr., a vertical strip of three of the ½ S. Gr., a block of four on a piece of the 1 S. Gr., strips of three of the 1, 2 and 3 S. Gr. The fifth issue showed a horizontal pair of the ¼ S. Gr. on cover and a vertical strip of three of the 1/3 S. Gr. on a piece.

For the Southern District, again each denomination was exhibited. Outstanding were blocks of four and six of the 1kr. of the first issue and a horizontal strip of five of the 9kr. on cover. The second issue had a block of four of the 1kr. on and off cover plus a horizontal strip of six on a piece; a horizontal strip of four of the 6kr. Multiples of the 3kr., 6kr., and 9kr. on covers were shown of the third issue. A block of four of the 3kr., fourth issue and also of the 1kr of the fifth issue deserve mention. All denominations of all issues were represented at least by a single copy.

Each postal marking was not commented upon individually. Instead Mr. Salm choose to point out only some that he felt merited special attention. These were Bremen including the one-ring arrival dater "T. T." used as a canceller; Darmstadt, an example of a clear strike of the first postmark on the 3kr. of 1832. A blue cancellation of Hanau, an experimental canceller from Worms, an 8-ring red cancel of Hohenzollern and a 4-ring experimental marking from Schleiz that was used later in Frankfurt a. m. were commented upon by Mr. Salm.

The exhibit concluded with examples of the Route Markings and use of the Free Franking privileges. After a short question and answer period, a Certificate of Appreciation was presented to Mr. Arthur Salm for the very fine selection of Thurn and Taxis material he had displayed. Many from the audience spent time after the formal part of this meeting had closed, viewing the stamps and covers in the frames.

ANNUAL MEETING — THE COLLECTORS CLUB

January 14, 1959

At 8 PM sharp with the largest membership in attendance in the memory of most present, President Haverbeck rapped his gavel calling the regular Annual Meeting of the members of the Collectors Club to order. With an obvious quick glance, Secretary O'Reilly reported the necessary quorum, and the meeting got under way.

By unanimous approval, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was waived. The Secretary at the order of the President then proceeded to the annual unhappy task of reading off the names of those valued members, who had left us forever in 1958. Each name is listed in the Report of the Membership Committee that follows. Those present stood for one minute as a silent tribute to the memory of the departed members. Reading this list of names brings home the stark realization that this Club had suffered an irreparable loss through the death of some of its most devoted members.

The President then called upon the various Governors to read the reports of the committees, which they head. These follow.

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Report of the Membership Committee

Members in good standing January 1, 1958	1122
New members admitted during 1958	63
Reinstatements	2
	1187

Through death we lost the following members in 1958:

Resident
Sidney F. Barrett
Stephen G. Rich
George B. Sloane
Harry Unger

Non-Resident
Leavitt J. Bulkley
Charles A. Chipman
Heyliger de Windt
Clarence B. Durland
William D. Entley
Arthur M. Goldman
Fred J. Grumm
Dr. C. S. Hitchins
Malcolm Johnson
Sidney Kahn
Thomas D. Perry
C. Leonard Pfeiffer
Paul W. Savage
C. Corwith Wagner 18

Resignations accepted or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues	65	83
Total members in good standing Dec. 31, 1958		1104
Total Honorary and Life Members		10
		1114

Stanley R. Rice, Chairman

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Report of the Library Committee

It is with mixed feelings that your chairman submits his report for 1958. Mixed, because while much progress has been made in the growth of the library by gifts and acquisitions, as well as in the quality and scope of service afforded our friends and members, too little progress has been made in improving the physical facilities of the library. First, the pleasant part, that which reports the progress that has been made.

During the year ending December 31, 1958 the following were added to the collection:

Handbooks, monographs and catalogues	303
Periodicals	2058

Each of these totals represents a significant increase over like groups acquired during 1957. The sum of $239.36 was expended for additions to the collection. That this sum was not larger is due almost exclusively to the efforts of the Editor, Mr. Henry M. Goodkind, who either by direct request or through his editorial efforts, obtained for the library many items we would otherwise have had to purchase. The high caliber he maintains in his selection of book reviews has resulted in a desire on the part of authors and publishers that their works be reviewed in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. This in turn has resulted in an increase of the material submitted for review, all of which goes into the library's collection. The publication of the library's want list in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, has this year again been most rewarding. Response to those appeals have been received even from non-members who expressed the pleasure it gave them to have a part in the growth of our library. Although the quantity of material received has not been impressive, these donations have

been extremely valuable in filling gaps in the periodical collection. This results in the availability of additional material for loan which previously may have been restricted to library use only.

Thanks to Mr. Goodkind and to Mr. Arthur Hecht our collection of United States Postal Guides is nearing completion. Our thanks too to the many others who have given volumes toward the completion of the project. Each gift has, of course, been acknowledged in this magazine.

Among this year's acquisitions were thirty-two items from the library of Dr. Clarence W. Brazer, presented to the Club's library by the Essay Proof Society. These books and catalogues had been selected from Dr. Brazer's library as each filled a void in our collection. Our thanks to this Society for this generous gift.

Although not included in the tabulation of additions to the library, two other gifts of considerable value were received during 1958. Some ten cartons of notes, articles, clippings, price lists and auction catalogues were received from the library of Mr. Harry M. Konwiser through the good efforts and generosity of his brother, Dr. Samuel Konwiser. Many items from this gift, which is still being processed, have already been selected for acquisition into the collection. The hand-priced auction catalogues are a most welcome addition, as they have often been of inestimatable value to philatelic students.

The other large gift is reported with a heavy heart for by its acquisition we acknowledge the loss of one of our most benevolent friends. Mr. Stephen G. Rich willed to the Collectors Club library all of his philatelic books, catalogues and periodicals. Although of considerable quantity, the bulk of Mr. Rich's library is duplicated in our collection. But why is so little of his library needed in our collection? Because throughout his life, Stephen G. Rich, made it his habit to present to the library, items from his own collection which the Collectors Club library did not have. He never failed to deprive himself of something if our library had need of it. Both Stephen and his father, Joseph S. Rich, have attained a place of perpetual remembrance in the hearts of the users of our library. In the editorial section of this number, one will find a detailed description of the outstanding Rich library bequest.

It is customary at this point to list some of the rarer or more valuable acquisitions of the year. We refer you instead to lists regularly published in the Clubhouse section of this magazine, which acknowledge gifts and new material.

Now as to loans. Some 386 books were out on loan during 1958. Of these one hundred and twenty-one were shipped to out-of-town members. No record was kept of the number of people using the library, but hardly a weekday passes without a member or friend making use of the library's facilities.

The total cost of operating the library during 1958 was $2584.65. This was offset somewhat by donations toward the library's expenses and by the income from the J. Brace Chittenden fund.

On the dark side of the picture, your committee can report only slight progress in improving the physical arrangement of the Rich Room and the main stack section. "The United States Postal Guides" have been moved to the reading room and a program of rebinding has been started. The library's possessions, which have been stored in closets throughout the building, have been placed in vertical files during this past year.

There is a considerable amount of work to be done before your committee will be satisfied that the library is in optimum condition. This can only be accomplished by concentrated effort. To this end, your chairman requests he be relieved of other duties until this important project has been completed.

Your chairman extends his thanks to the committee and especially to Mrs. Josephine L. Eldridge, our Librarian, who continues to perform her duties with a clairvoyance that is both startling and pleasing. Frequently she anticipates a member's request for a book even before he himself is aware of it. We are indeed indebted to her for her continual kindness on behalf of the members. Without her to help, our library would be a cold collection of books.

Malcolm G. O'Reilly, Chairman

Report of the House Committee

At the outset of the year 1958 your Committee engaged the services of an independent contractor to inspect and survey the clubhouse building both inside and outside to ascertain its fundamental condition. The exterior and roof proved to be in very good condition, but the interior required both major and minor repairs and refurbishing. A plan was developed whereby the urgently needed repairs were to be made at once and the minor defects attended to over a longer period. The plan also called for the redecoration and painting of one room at a time whenever the budget permitted, until the entire house has been done over.

As a result, the meeting room floor which had been sagging badly for some time, was shored up by metal pillars, from the cellar floor below supporting additional wooden beams. It is now in perfect condition and will safely support any load to which we may subject it. The front windows on the second and third floors were completely repaired and put in working order. Radiator leakage on the third floor rear and fourth floor front was checked and the necessary repairs made to plumbing and flooring. The kitchen and bathroom on the fifth floor were repaired and a new refrigerator was installed.

During the summer months the Governors' room on the third floor was completely repaired. The historic photographs were taken from the walls and carefully culled, sorted and properly identified. They have now been rehung in their proper order and sequence. The room was further enhanced by a handsome gift of furniture from Mrs. Goodkind, for which we are very grateful. We also wish to thank Mr. John Britt who kindly donated new window boxes for the second floor front.

A major part of the long range plan is the installation of new wall frames in the meeting room. As a result of many meetings and consultations, Mr. Louis Stitch has made an original design of a new type sliding frame to be made entirely of aluminum. The drawings and specifications have been submitted to several contractors and your committee has been busy for the past eight months checking bids and estimates and exploring other possibilities. To date all the bids have not been received and your committee considers this the most important project for the coming year.

In conclusion I wish to thank all the individual members of the House Committee for their loyal and generous support without which very little could have been accomplished.

George E. Burghard, Chairman.

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Report of the Editor

Of all of this club's activities, the one best known is the magazine, that every member receives six times a year. Thus since the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST speaks for itself, there are only a few matters to review as far as the 37th annual volume of 1958 is concerned.

The six numbers totalled 408 printed pages plus the usual separate Index to Volume 36 (1957). There was an attempt to better balance each number. More space was given to such regular features as the Meeting Reports, Library Activities, Book Reviews and Editorials. A new column was introduced, "Uncommon Uses of Common Stamps", that has been exceedingly well received by the membership.

A severe problem was solved in 1958. The magazine is now being printed by an efficient New York firm instead of our old printer, who had done this work since the first number in 1922, but whose service unfortunately had become very unreliable.

Since this editor and an editorial board took over the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST in 1949, for almost a decade the same team gave of its best as dedicated philatelists in the finest amateur tradition. 1958 marked the first loss to this team with the passing of *Stephen G. Rich.*

The support of so many members is the prime factor spurring us on. Hundreds of encouraging letters received last year are most re-assuring. Fine articles continue to be contributed by many members. These will be published this year. Every member can be certain of the same magazine six times in 1959.

Henry M. Goodkind

Report Of The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Award Committee

The 1958 medal is awarded to H. D. S. Haverbeck for his article on *BHOR* and including his other articles on *Indian Feudatory States* which have appeared in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST in previous years.

John R. Boker, Jr., Chairman

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Report of the Stephen G. Rich Memorial Committee

With the death of our beloved friend Stephen G. Rich on August 10, 1958, philately lost one of its most dedicated and benevolent workers. The loss to philately as a whole was but a fraction of the loss to the Collectors Club and its members. To extoll Stephen's virtues, to catalogue his generous gifts both spiritual and material, to list his legacy to the hobby, yes, even to explain his faults, would at this time be both inadequate and untimely. Your committee, with the cooperation of the Program Committee and the Board of Governors have designated the evening of September 16 as the Stephen G. Rich Memorial meeting. On that occasion we can pay our proper respect to Steve's memory and manifest our appreciation of his years of service.

Although his memory will live as long as philately has life, the Board of Governors, recognizing its deep obligation to honor Mr. Rich in a tangible manner appointed your committee to select the proper memorial. The committee's recommendation to the Board is now well known and has received the approbation of the legions of Steve's friends and followers. In his memory, new display frames and lighting will be installed in the main meeting room. The successful completion of this project would have pleased Steve immensely for he labored often in the use of our present frames. It is most fitting too, that the memorial be in the main meeting room, for here it was that Steve enjoyed his stamps to the fullest, in communicating to others the lessons and the enjoyment he had obtained from philately.

At first this project was planned solely as a membership endeavor of the Collectors Club. However, due to the demand of others that they be allowed to participate in this memorial, it has become a venture of universal philatelic participation.

To date the sum of $1148.00 has been donated for the Memorial, while an additional $1250.00 has been pledged towards the goal of $5000. This is indeed pleasing to your committee, for it portends a successful end to our project, once the Memorial is given the publicity it deserves. More heartwarming than the contributions, which range from $1 to $500, are the words of praise for Steve which accompany the donations. His selflessness in helping others in the hobby, in teaching them and advising them is even more apparent now, than when he was with us.

John R. Boker Jr., Malcolm G. O'Reilly, Co-Chairmen

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Report of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund

The Board of Governors at their regularly convened meeting in September 1957 approved a resolution for the creation of a handbook fund, as a testimonial in memory of the late Theodore E. Steinway, to be known as the THEODORE E. STEINWAY PUBLICATIONS FUND. The purpose of this fund will be to encourage new authors, solicit and finance original philatelic manuscripts and to publish any worthwhile opus consistent with the policy of the Collectors Club. The Board felt that the memory of Theodore E. Steinway must not be allowed to vanish from the philatelic scene and the creation of the fund in his name would be our way of paying homage to a truly great philatelist, Theodore E. Steinway.

In November 1957, a letter was sent to our entire membership, informing them of the creation of this new fund and asking them to contribute to this worthy cause. Within a very short time, thanks to the active participation of our membership, the fund approached the $5,000.00 mark. This was indeed a real tribute to the name of Theodore E. Steinway.

With the announcement of the creation of this handbook fund, we were approached by various authors offering their manuscripts for consideration of publication under the auspices of the Steinway fund.

Since the creation of this special fund, three new handbooks have already been published under the sponsorship of the THEODORE E. STEINWAY MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS FUND.

In addition to the three handbooks mentioned in the Publications Committee report, which are now in print and incidentally are selling very well, we have at the printers in process of completion the authoritative new work on "The Early Stamps of Venezuela", by Lt. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham, which will be our first cloth bound edition.

This favorable report is made possible only by reason of the outstanding editorial work of our Editor, Henry M. Goodkind, who also had to assume the difficult task of publishing and the art work of each edition done by Louis Stich. The Collectors Club and this Committee particularly owe much to these two men for combining their respective talents, so that as each succeeding handbook comes off the press they conform to the standards of excellence personified by the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

In conclusion, it is my happy duty to report that there is a balance of $5,383.78 in the THEODORE E. STEINWAY MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS FUND, which is available for the publishing of future handbooks.

John J. Britt

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Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award

This committee was formed in the year 1952, for the purpose of honoring the memory of *Alfred F. Lichtenstein,* benefactor of the Collectors Club and patron of philately. This award, in the form of a medal, is suitably engraved with an accompanying citation. It is presented each year to an individual, who in the opinion of the Board of Governors, has rendered "Distinguished Service to Philately".

Last year, at the meeting of the Board of Governors on February 26th, 1958, *Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs,* was unanimously named to be the recipient.

Following our usual custom, a dinner sponsored by the Board of Governors was tendered to the recipient on Wednesday evening, April 16th, prior to the regularly scheduled meeting at the Club. The dinner, which took place at the Champs-Elysees, was well attended by many of Mr. Bogg's friends and associates who came to pay tribute to him on this auspicious occasion.

The actual presentation ceremonies were held at the clubhouse, and the medal signifying the award was ably presented to Winthrop S. Boggs by the distinguished daughter of Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Mrs. Louise B. Dale.

John J. Britt

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Report of the Publications Committee

The creation of the *Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund* has caused this committee to have its most active year in the 63-year history of this club. A new task was delegated to the chairman that required some attention almost every day of the year. The editor had to learn and carry out a book publishing program.

Without any professional help like proofreaders, layout men, editorial assistance and all such staff-work that all book publishers have available, what amounted to almost a complete "one man" operation produced four books in a period of a little over a year in 1958-59.

The Publications Committee held three long meetings in 1958. Innumerable problems were discussed. Some were solved, others not. A "Progress Report" was given in last year's COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST (Vol. 37, page 209).

It is a matter of great satisfaction now to be able to report that the three handbooks promised in September, 1958 have been published. *The RF Overprints on U. S. Air Mails* appeared towards the end of October, 1958. The *Tibet* handbook was received from the printer early in November of last year and finally *The Early Stamps of Venezuela* is due

from the printer this month. This latter was the most ambitious publication yet undertaken by *The Collectors Club*. It is a cloth bound book of nearly 170 pages.

The first handbook appeared late in December, 1957. This was *Corrientes*. The four books total *430 printed pages,* an accomplishment achieved by your chairman with only the assistance of the authors themselves and *Louis Stich,* who rendered invaluable assistance with his art work for the covers.

The sales of these handbooks have exceeded our most optimistic expectations. When the Auditor's Report is published later in the year, the actual results will have been tabulated. This evening's Treasurer's Report offers a clear picture of the sales for the year in dollar amounts.

The work of the *Steinway Memorial Committee* led by John J. Britt produced remarkable results. This committee raised the funds necessary to assure that a publication program could get under way. His report discloses this success.

Now what of 1959? At least two more handbooks can be promised. The first will be Edwin Mueller's *Pre-Stamp Postmarks of Austria.* The catalog listings have appeared serially in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. The planned handbook will have revisions, additions, a newly-written Introduction and many illustrations. The production of this handbook will require many hours of work and planning.

Later in the year the second *Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund* handbook for 1959 will be announced. In the meantime, *The Publications Committee* has been approached by several authors inquiring if we could undertake the publication of their writings now in progress. Since each treats a philatelic subject that needs to appear in print, encouragement to complete these works has been offered. Also there are four commitments for future handbooks, assuring the continuation of handbook publications in 1960 and 1961.

Therefore, within a year or two this publication fund, only started at the end of 1957, will offer philately a wide-range of excellent philatelic handbooks on a most diversified scale. It is a genuine pleasure to render a report like this.

Henry M. Goodkind

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Community Service Committee

During the year just ended, I am happy to report that the Club was instrumental in furnishing stamps and philatelic supplies, free of charge, to a great many institutions, including Veterans' hospitals, Community Clubs, Boys' Homes, Junior Stamp Clubs, Homes for the Aged and other philanthropic organizations. Throughout the year, donations of stamps and supplies were sent to the various groups, and the Collectors Club has in its files letters of acknowledgment and thanks from a great many of these institutions. Particular thanks is due to our loyal membership, who so faithfully contributed the philatelic material, which was then distributed by the Committee to the various institutions.

In addition to the above activities, the Collectors Club has also been of service to many philatelic organizations. Typical examples of services rendered include the loan of our exhibition frames to the New York Post Office and to various regional stamp clubs and organizations without charge. The Collectors Club has truly acted as the "Host to Philately" in this country, by allowing the use of our meeting rooms and facilities to many local and national philatelic societies for their conventions, exhibitions and meetings.

It is hoped that with the cooperation and aid of more civic-minded members of the Collectors Club, the Community Service Committee may extend its activities in 1959 beyond those of last year.

John J. Britt

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Report of the Study Group Committee

The number of Study Groups remains at 14 groups, no new groups being added nor any subtracted during the year. The Collectors Club is particularly happy in its role of host

to these valuable and important groups, and is pleased to acknowledge the annual voluntary contributions from all of the groups for the upkeep and maintainence of the Clubhouse. The chairman is also pleased to acknowledge the full cooperation of the study groups in the arrangements whereby they make use of Club facilities, and continues to invite suggestions and comments from Club members and members of the Study Groups on any aspect of mutual relations.

Herbert P. Woodward, Chairman

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Report of The Program Committee

As Chairman I want to express my deep appreciation and gratitude to all members who have supported the Program Committee during the season of 1958.

It is the opinion of many that the program of 1958 has been a success, although for various reasons some substitutions had to be made at the last moment, even these proved to be outstanding.

The Annual Competition, since its introduction, has always been an occasion which brings members from far away to our Club. The attendance is most gratifying and proves the popularity of this program.

For the second time an award will be given for the best program presented during the season of 1958. To select a winner out of such varieties of lecturers is a most difficult task for the Program Committee. After much deliberation a final verdict was reached. As Chairman it is my great pleasure to announce that the substitute lecture of "Irish Stew" by *Malcolm G. O'Reilly* was chosen.

The Committee hopes that the 1959 Program will be received with the same enthusiasm as the previous one. Among the highlights are two memorial meetings to two great officers of the Club. Another outstanding event will be an evening dedicated to seven past Presidents of the Club. It is the hope of the Chairman that the members will show their respect to those being honored by attending these meetings.

The Committee wishes to thank Mrs. Pritchett and Mrs. Eldridge who have given so generously of their time and assistance.

Louis Stich, Chairman

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Report Of The Insurance Committee

The Collectors Club again continued its excellent record with the insurance carriers. There was, however, a claim made for damage to the plate glass in the outer front door; and a claim for the restoration of the portrait of Benjamin Franklin which fell from the wall of the second-floor Lounge outside the Library. Both of these claims have been settled promptly and satisfactorily.

Renewal premiums were paid on all expiring policies as they became due. Our policies were reviewed so as to give the Club maximum coverage, in top rated companies, at the lowest net premium cost; and a new coverage for Boiler insurance was added.

The Chairman of the Insurance Committee wishes to commend our good member, Mr. Sol Zipser and his staff for their efficiency and valuable assistance in handling the insurance for the Collectors Club.

Albert H. Higgins

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Report Of The Treasurer

Before presenting my report of the General or Operating funds of the Club for the year 1958, I would like to make a few comments.

First, the Collectors Club again operated on a strict cash budget based on anticipated income. It is a pleasure to report that the Club operated within this income and that a small excess will be transferred to Surplus. The Treasurer wishes to thank the Committee

Chairman and the Members for their co-operation, without which, this could not have been achieved.

The budget for the Club is prepared at the beginning of each year by the Treasurer, after each Committee Chairman has prepared a careful estimate of his requirements for the year.

After the budget has been prepared, it is presented to the Board of Governors for consideration and approval. It is at this time that the necessary funds for the year's operations are appropriated with the understanding that a review of the budget and expenditures will be made in June.

It has again been our policy to keep part of the General funds on deposit at the Bowery Savings Bank where interest is earned at 3¼%. The total interest earned in 1958 amounted to $270.07.

The Board of Governors approved a change of auditors for the Club. The new firm of accountants is Chirnside, Roberts & Langston, 380 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y., who are experienced with the work and problems of educational, charitable and related organizations.

After my report is completed, if there are any questions or additional information required by the members, I will be pleased to do my best to answer them. I would also like to call attention to the fact that my report is unaudited and is subject to confirmation by our auditors. The certified report will appear in a forthcoming issue of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

And now the statement of our cash position . . .

GENERAL FUNDS:

Balance — January 1, 1958	$ 7,216.30
Receipts durings the Year	24,416.52
	$ 31,632.82
Less: Disbursements during the Year	22,975.11
Balance — December 31, 1958	$ 8,657.71

This balance of $8,657.71 compares with $7,216.30 on deposit at December 31, 1957.

INSURANCE FUND DEPOSIT
at December 31, 1958

Cash on Deposit at the Bowery Savings Bank 34th St. & Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. — $ 400.00

The purpose of this fund is to accumulate sufficient funds in order that insurance coverages may be contracted for periods of several years—rather than on a yearly basis. This will enable a substantial saving in premium cost.

STEPHEN G. RICH MEMORIAL FUND DEPOSIT
at December 31, 1958

Cash on Deposit at the Bowery Savings Bank 34th St. & Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. — $ 637.00

HOUSE REPLACEMENT FUND
at December 31, 1958

Securities held by the Trustees of the Collectors Club Inc.

$ 3,000.	U. S. Treasury Bonds — 3¼% — Due 1978-1983
2,000.	U. S. Treasury Bonds — 3 % — Due 1975
6,000.	U. S. Treasury Bonds — 2½% — Due 1967-1972
$ 11,000.	

Cash on Deposit — January 1, 1958	$ 1,025.97
Bond Interest received in 1958	307.50
	$ 1,333.47
Disbursement:	
The Collectors Club Inc. — Per auditor	419.73
Balance — on Deposit December 31, 1958 in the	$ 913.74

Trustee Account — Chase Manhattan Bank,
18 Pine St., New York, N. Y.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

On Deposit in the Bowery Savings Bank,
Fifth Avenue & 34th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Balance on Deposit — January 1, 1958	$ 700.00
Less: Transfer to General Funds	50.00
Balance on Deposit — December 31, 1958	$ 650.00

The balance of $650.00 shown above, represents the amount that remains in the Life Membership Fund at the end of the year. It is the unused portion of deposits made several years ago for two Life Memberships in the Collectors Club.

The $50.00 transfer is the pro-rata share of this Fund that is made each year to the General Funds of the Club for credit to Current Income.

There are additional names that appear on the roster as Life Members, but whose life membership deposits have been exhausted through the years.

J. BRACE CHITTENDEN MEMORIAL FUND

(For the Library)

as at December 31, 1958

Securities held by the Trustees of the Collectors Club Inc.

$ 700.	U. S. Treasury Bonds — 2½% — Due 1967-1972
6,000.	U. S. Treasury Bonds — 2½% — Due 1967-1972
$ 6,700.	

2 Shares of International Business Machines Corp. Common Stock

Cash on Deposit — January 1, 1958			$ 17.56
Receipts:	Bond Interest	$ 167.50	
	Dividends	5.20	
	I. B. M. Script sold	16.23	188.93
			$ 206.49
Disbursements:			
	Collectors Club Inc. — Library		$ 206.49
	Cash on Deposit — December 31, 1958		$ -0-

THE THEODORE E. STEINWAY MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS FUND

Balance — January 1, 1958		$ 3,190.01
Additions:		
Contributions	$ 2,310.00	
Handbook Sales	845.64	
Interest on Bank Deposits	153.61	$ 3,309.25
		$ 6,499.26
Deductions:		
Costs of Publication, etc.		1,366.74
Balance — December 31, 1958		$ 5,132.52

The above balance is on deposit in The Manhattan Savings Bank, Madison Ave. & 47th St., New York 17, N. Y.

Albert H. Higgins

The President's Report

First I would like to thank you for a very pleasant year. It has been a pleasant year in spite of the loss in dear friends and colleagues which we have had, particularly, we feel the loss of our fellow Governors, Sidney F. Barrett and Stephen G. Rich.

In the reports of the Committee Chairman which you have patiently heard, you have the achievements of the various Committees and a record of the contributions which each has made to the progress of your Club for the past year.

This has been peculiarly a year of individual effort. Through the efforts of John J. Britt, we have established the financial background of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Fund for publications so that we are now in a position to carry on our ambitious program of philatelic handbooks. Through the efforts of Henry M. Goodkind THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST has continued to grow in stature and the Steinway Memorial Fund has brought out three major handbooks. Through the efforts of Mr. Louis Stich the lecture programs have brought to you the best material within our abilities. Through the efforts of Mr. George. E. Burghard our building is once again structurally sound. And at this time I want to make special mention of the efforts of our Treasurer, Mr. Albert H. Higgins who has applied his financial knowledge to putting the Club on a sound business operating basis.

It is also fitting that at this time I render special thanks to the individual members such as Mrs. Rae Ehrenberg, Mr. Sol Whitman, Mr. Maurice Tripet, Mr. Ira Zweifach, Mr. Nathan Hals, Dr. Irwin Yarry, Mr. Edwin Mueller, Mr. Stanley Rice and Mr. Bernard Eisenberg, who have contributed conspicuously by their time and efforts to the operation of the Club and to the enjoyment of the membership.

In common with the economy of the country, the Club has undergone a period of consolidation and strengthening. While no conspicuous advances have been made in the total membership or in the operating budget, neither has there been a serious backward movement. As we face this coming year, we feel that we have established a solid basis for continued growth and for further services to our membership and to philately.

Harrison D. S. Haverbeck

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Report of the Nominating Committee

Since the following members of the Board of Governors' terms expire on this date and each has consented to offer himself for re-election, the following are nominated for the Board of Governors:

Class of 1961
Mrs. John D. Dale
John R. Boker Jr.
Bernard D. Harmer
Albert H. Higgins
Herbert P. Woodward
Class of 1959
Ezra D. Cole (replacing Stephen G. Rich)
J. Wm. Middendorf (replacing Lt. General C. W. Wickersham)

Since no other names were placed in nomination from the floor, the above were unanimously elected to serve on the Board of Governors.

Philip Silver, Chairman
Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy
Harry S. Heymans
Irwin M. Yarry
Ira Zweifach

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Following this portion of the Annual Meeting, as in the usual custom the Governors adjourned to the Governors Room on the third floor for the election of the Officers for the calender year 1959. In short order, the following was reported back to the members:

President	Harrison D. S. Haverbeck
Vice President	Louis Stich
Secretary	Herbert P. Woodward
Treasurer	Albert H. Higgins

1959 ROTARY INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

Rotary International will hold its convention in New York, N. Y. from June 7-11, 1959. Since many Collectors Club members are active in this organization, they may be coming to New York City for this convention. Consequently, this will be an occasion for many of our non-resident members, who seldom, if ever, have visited our clubhouse, to stop into 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. this coming June. The "welcome mat" will be out for all Rotarians, and those dropping in can be assured of a personally conducted tour of this building for stamp collectors, perhaps the only one of its kind in America.

At the Board of Governors Meetings held in January and February, 1959, the following new members were elected:

4578 William L. Lang, Shreveport, La. Collects British Empire and Commonwealth, Pre-stamp Covers, Philatelic History and Ship Mail.
4579 Oscar Engholm, Copenhagen, Denmark. Collects Venezuela, Bolivia.
4580 Charles Talens, Philadelphia, Pa. Collects United States, Ghana, Israel, United Nations, Boy Scouts, German States, Newfoundland, Canada, Netherlands and Colonies.
4581 Ernest J. Affeldt, Cleveland, Ohio. Collects Tibet, Indian Feudatory States, Afghanistan, Nepal.
4582 George J. Feldman, Holyoke, Mass. Collects United States, Israel, Ghana, Ryukyu.
4583 F. H. Stillman, Metuchen, N. J. Collects United States, Cape of Good Hope.

4584 Bernard T. Aronstein, New York, N. Y. Collects 20th Century Canada, United Nations.
4585 Arthur Cohen, Rochester, N. Y. Collects Israel.
4586 Raymond Groden, Flushing, N. Y. Collects Israel.
4587 Paul Morgoulis, Paris, France. Collects Classics.
4588 Gordon D. Sargent, Tonawanda, N. Y. Collects Nepal.
4589 Graham M. Cooper, Nassau, Bahamas. Collects King George VI Colonials Mint.
4590 Robert Emmett Curran, East Orange, N. J. Collects United States Mint.
4591 Lewis N. Ross, New York, N. Y. Collects United States 1909 Commems.
4592 Richard A. Sloss, Hewlett Harbor, N. Y.
4593 Henry J. Conland, West Hartford, Conn. Collects United States and Germany.
4594 Jay E. Gilkey, Oklahoma City, Okla. Collects, China, Japan, Korea, Manchkuo, Ryukyu, Turkey, Siam.
4595 John H. Hallenbeck, Dunkirk, N. Y. Collects Germany, Heligoland, and Austria.
4596 Frank P. Kwett, Canton, Ohio. Collects United States.
4597 Alfred S. Bartleson, Sodus, N. Y. Collects Perfins all countries.
4598 M. C. Dillingham, Menlo Park, Calif. Collects Old German States, 1872 Issues German Empire.
4599 Thomas J. Fee, New York, N. Y. Collects British Empire.
4600 Dr. Frank O. Brasch, Dos Palos, Calif. Collects China, Tibet, Mongolia, Japan, Ukraine, Yugoslavia.
4601 Dr. Guy Tardif, Edmundston, Canada. Collects British North America, France.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

400 Lat Poczty Polskiej, 1558-1958. Published by the Minister of Posts, Warsaw, Poland, (Polish)

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1959, Volumes I and II. Scott Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Courtesy of the Publisher.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

United Arab Republic Album Pages. Compiled and published by H. A. Tuthill, New York, N. Y. Gift of the author.

Postal Laws and Regulations of the United States, 1913, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos.

Ghost Towns. Second Edition. Compiled and published by Harrington Adams, Winter Park, Florida. Gift of the author.

Air Afrique. Issued by Regie "Air Afrique", Paris, France. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone. (French)

Chiu's Supplement, Volume 7, No. 3. Gift of Mr. A. Appleton Lane.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Mr. Alan R. Fernald.

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

The New World-Wide Postage Stamp Catalog 1959, Volume III. Minkus Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Courtesy of the Publisher.

Die Isotopenmethode ein neues Prufverfahren fur die Philatelie by Dr. Albert Narath. Reprint from Berliner Philatelisten-Klub. Gift of the author. (German)

Philatelic Journals. Gift of *Aero Philatelists.*

The Revenue Stamps of Mauritius by George R. Wren. Published by the Mauritius-Seychelles Study Group. Gift of the author.

The New World-Wide Postage Stamp Catalog 1959, Volume I and II. Minkus Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Gift of the Publisher.

Twenty-Fourth American Philatelic Congress Book 1958. Edited by George L. Fite. Publication of The American Philatelic Congress. Courtesy of Mrs. Conway Zirkle.

Stamps, Bound Volumes 101, 102, 103 and 104. H. L. Lindquist Publications, New York, N. Y. Gift of Mr. H. L. Lindquist.

Catalogo de Sellos Postales de Costa Rica 1953. Edited by Dr. Carlos Saenz Mata. Publication of Club Filatelico de San Jose de Costa Rica. (Spanish)

Postal Map of Kiangsi District, China. 1934. Gift of Dr. Frank M. Cowen.

Les Correspondances des Colonies Francaises: La Guadeloupe by L. Dubus, P. Pannetier and A. Marchand. Publisher, A. Marchand, Paris, France. (French)

Edwin Mueller's Handbook of Austria and Lombardy-Venetia Cancellations 1850 to 1864 Issues, Section 1. Publication of Mercury Stamp Company, New York, N. Y. Gift of the author.

Confederate Stamps, Old Letters and History by Raynor Hubbell. Published by the author, Griffin, Georgia. Gift of the author.

Stamps of the Russian Empire Used Abroad, Part Four, Uryankhai, Mongolia, China Proper, The Lyaotung Leasehold, by S. D. Tchilinghirian and W. S. E. Stephen. Publication of the British Society of Russian Philately, Aberlour, Banffshire, Scotland. Gift of the authors.

WANT LIST
COLLECTORS CLUB LIBRARY

Costa Rican Philatelist, Washington, D. C. Volume IV, Nos. 1 and 4, March and September 1955.

Filatelia Costarricense, San Jose, Costa Rica. No. 20, November 1955.

German Postal Specialist, Rochester, N. Y. Volume VI, Nos. 3, 8, 9 and 10, March, October, November, December 1955.

Nordisk Filiateli med Frimarks-Bladet, Stockholm, Sweden. Volume XIX, No. 10, December 1955.

Polonus Philatelic Society Bulletin, Chicago, Ill. Nos. 127-130, 132 and 133. March-August, October, November 1955.

British West Indies Study Circle Bulletin, London, England, No. 3, October 1954.

India's Stamp Journal, Bombay, India. Volue IX, No. 8, August 1946 and Volume X, Nos. 3 and 5, March, May 1947.

Covers, Albany, Oregon. Volume X, Nos. 1-7, 9, 11 and 12. January-July, September, November, December 1950.

1959 MEETINGS PROGRAM

March 18th	— *LIBERIA in sheets and large blocks*—Lt. Gen. C. W. Wickersham
April 1st	— *CHINA*—Richard W. Canman
April 15th	— *ANNUAL COMPETITION*—Open to all members
May 6th	— *PHILATELIC SYMPOSIUM*—Malcolm G. O'Reilly, Moderator
May 20th	— *SIDNEY F. BARRETT MEMORIAL*—Exhibition and Lecture by his Dealer friends
June 3rd	— *BRITISH EMPIRE*—British Empire Study Group

SUMMER RECESS

AUSTRIA

Catalog of the Pre-Stamp Postmarks

Part VI (Conclusion)

(Continued from Page 39)

By EDWIN MUELLER

COMBINED TOWN AND REGISTRATION POSTMARKS

(The numbers refer to those of the post offices to which they belong)

7Ra. AGRAM/RECOMMANDIRT RE 1834 (125_8)

7Rb.* AGRAM/RECOMANDIRT RO 1836 (40_2) [2]

10Ra. ALBAREGIA/RECOMEND. RE–f 1847 (100_8)

34Ra. APATHIN/recomandirt RiO 1848 (85_2)

50Ra. ASPANG/RECOMMANDIRT RH–(R) 1845 (100_3)

95Ra.* BELLOVAR/RECOMMEN–DIRT RE 1834 (60_8)

107Ra. BERKESZ/Recomandirt RsLC 1843 (150_3)

116Ra. Bielitz/Recomandirt sO 183.. (85_2)

156Ra.* BOROSJENÖ/RECOMAN–DIRT RO 1850 (70_2)

160Ra. Botzen/Recomandirt soO , red 1838 (70_4)

180Ra. BRÜNN/Recomandirt R12Oo 1834 (50_3)

180Rb. BRÜNN/Recomandirt RsE–R 1838 (25_6), blue 1843 (25_8), green 18.... (30_8)

212Ra. CASCHAU/Recomandirt RsLC 1834 (60_3)

233Ra. CLAUSENBURG/ Recommandirt Rs2Oo 1837 (125_3)

235Ra. COMORN/RECOMANDIRT RL 18.... (100_2)

258Ra.* Czimelitz/RECOMMANDIRT sRoOp 1850 (85_6)

318Ra.* EFERDING/RECOMMAN–DIRT RH 1850 (70_3)

360Ra.* FIUME/RECOMMENDIRT IE 1833 (85_8)

1049Ra.* F.OFEN/Recomendirt RrO 1838 (50_2), blue 1850 (60_3)

375Ra. FREIWALDAU/RECOMAN–DIRT RL–(R) , blue 1841 (50_3) ⟶ **Raa.* RL–(I)** 1844 (60_2)

425Ra.* GOLDENBRUNN/ RECOM–MANDIRT RoH–(r) 1850 (60_3)

435Ra. GOSPICH/FRANCO/UND/ RECOMMANDIRT RE 1838 (150_8), blue 1841 (150_{10}), green 18.... (175_{10})

447Ra.* GRATZEN/RECOMANDIRT RH , red 1848 (100_4)

475Ra. AMB Güns sL , red 18.... (125_3)

475Rb.* GÜNS/RECOMANDO/AMB RsO 1840 (40_2), red 18.... (70_3)

520Ra.* HOF/No./RECOMMANDIRT RoS 1850 (85_3)

530Ra.* HOHENMAUTH/ RECOM–MANDIRT/No. RH–(f) , red (date blue) 1850 (100_4)

543Ra. HORN/Recomandirt RsoSp 1838 (100_8)

1595Ra. HRADISCH/No./RECOMAN–DIRT RoO 1838 (85_3)

566Ra.* JMST/IN TIROL/RECOM–MANDIRT RSo 1839 (125_3)

585Ra. IAROSLAU/RECOMMAN–DIRT RCL 1838 (100_3)

587Ra.* IASLO/RECOMANDIRT ROo 1842 (85_3) , red 1840 (100_4)

599Ra. IORDANOW/RECOMMAN–DIRT IN/No. RSo 1839 (125_3)

626Ra. KARLSTADT/RECOMAN–DIRT RL 1845 (70_2), red 1844 (85_3)

684Ra. KÖRMEND/NB/Recomendirt RsE 1839 (85_6)

709Ra.* KREMSIER/Recomandirt RsO–(f) 1847 (60_2)

712Ra. KREUTZ/Recomandirt RsE 1850 (150_8)

734Ra. LAIBACH/Recomandirt RrL , blue 1835 (70_3)

740Ra. LANDECK/IN TIROL/RE–COMMANDIRT RSo , blue 1848 (125_4)

741Ra. LANDSKRON/RECOMMANDIRT RO–(r) 1841 (40_2) ⟶ **Raa.* RO** 1850 (50_2)

749Ra. LATSCH/IN TIROL/RECOMMANDIRT RSa , blue 1841 (175_4)

762Ra. LEMBERG/recom. RrCL–ry 1832 (70_4)

762Rb.* LEMBERG/Reccomandirt slCL–ly 1837 (30_4)

820Ra.* LUTTENBERG/RECOMMANDIRT RO 1850 (70_2)

832Ra. v. MAISSAU/RECOMMANDIRT RO 1839 (85_2), red 1848 (100_3)

835Ra.* Male/Racomandata soOo 1850 (125_3)

871Ra.* MERAN/IN TIROL/RECOMMANDIRT RSo 1841 (85_3)

932Ra.* NACHOD/RECOMMANDIRT/No. RH 1850 (70_3)

937Ra. NAGY-BANYA/Recomandirt RsLC 1841 (85_3)

1006Ra.* NEUTITSCHEIN/RECOMMANDIRT/No. RoH 1850 (100_3)

1014Ra.* Nicolsburg/Recomandirt esE 1834 (50_6)

1010Ra. NIEDERDORF/IN TIROL/RECOMANDIRT RoOo 1848 (100_3)

1048Ra.* OFEN/recomend. Rs2B 1838 (40_2)

1058Ra. Olmütz/Recomandirt sr2Ho 1834 (50_3)

1110Ra. PESTH/Recomandirt RrO 1833 (30_2)

1110Rb. PESTH/RECOMENDIRT RO 1835 (25_2), green 18.. (40_3)

1110Rc. PESTH/RECOMENDIRT RDo 1842 (20_3), blue 1842 (20_4), green 1844 (25_4), red 184.. (40_4)

1130Ra.* PISEK/RECOMENDIRT ROo 1850 (100_3)

1155Ra.* POHRLITZ/Recomandirt RsE–(R) .. , blue 1850 (70_8)

1186Ra. PRESSBURG/RECOMMANDIRT RL 18.... (100_2)

1190Ra. PROSSNITZ/RECOMMANDIRT RoSm 1844 (70_3) ⟶ **Raa.* RoSm–(fy)** 1841 (60_3), blue 1849 (60_4)

1200Ra.* RAAB/RECOMANDIRT RC 1838 (50_3)

1232Ra.* RAYGERN/Recomandirt RsOo–(f) 1850 (85_3)

1263Ra.* ROMANS/RECOMANDIRT ROo 1850 (150_3)

1282Ra. Saar/Recomandirt sCLo 18.... (100_3) ⟶ **Raa. sCLo–(I)** 1847 (85_3)

1352Ra. Schottwien/Recomandirt sO 1837 (125_2)

1354Ra. SCHÜTTENHOFEN/RECOMMANDIRT RH 1850(100_3)

1362Ra. SCHWATZ/RECOMMANDIRT RH 1850 (150_3)

1382Ra. SIEGHARTS/KIRCHEN/No./RECOMANDIRT R2O 1836 (100_2)

1388Ra.* SILLIAN/POSTAMT/IN TIROL/RECOMMANDIRT RSo 1850 (100_3)

1310Ra.* ST. MICHAEL/RECOMMANDIRT RH 1850 (150_3)

1484Ra. SUCHA/No./RECOMMANDIRT RoS 1840 (150_3)

849Ra. SZIGETH/Recomandirt RsO 1839 (85_2) [⟶ Rb]

849Rb. SZIGETH/Recomandirt RsLC 1843 (70_3)

1521Ra. TARNOW/Recomend. sCL , red 1837 (85_4)

1575Ra. Triest/RECOMANDIRT eRLC 1836 (60_3), blue 1833 (60_4)

1575Rb. TRIEST/RECOMANDIRT RID–Ry 1842 (25_3) [⟶ Rc]

1575Rc.* TRIEST/RECOMANDIRT RID–R 1843 (15_2)

1589Ra. TYRNAU/Recomendirt RsO 1836 (70_2)

1654Ra. Wadowice/recommandirt sL 1832 (100_2)

1697Ra. V. WIEN RECOM. RL 1824 (15_2), blue 1826 (25_3), red 1828 (20_3) [2]

1697Rb. WIEN/Recomandirt Rs2Oo 1833 (20_3)

1697Rc.* WIEN/RECOMMAND. RL–R 1838 (12_2), red 1838 (20_3)

1718Ra. Wischau/K.K. Postamt/Recomandirt sO 1837 (85_2)

1718Rb.* WISCHAU/RECOMMANDIRT ROo 1846 (60_3) ⟶ **Rba. ROo–(f)** 1848 (50_3)

1730Ra.* WOYNICZ/RECOMMANDIRT RH 1850 (175_3)

1756Ra. ZENGG/RECOMMENDIRT RE 1832 (70_8)

1756Rb.* ZENGG/RECOMMANDIRT RE 1840 (40_8), red 1845 (50_{10}), blue 1850 (50_{10})

1757Ra. ZERHOWITZ/Recomandirt/Nro. sRE 1845 (85_6)

1768Ra.* ZOLKIEW/Recomandirt sRCL 18.... (100_3)

1772Ra.* ZUCKMANTL/RECOMMANDIRT RoH 1850 (70_3)

1776Ra. ZWITTAU/RECOMMANDIRT/No. RoH 1837 (60_3) [⟶ 1834a]

ADDITIONAL MARKINGS

When preceded by a "+", the valuations of this group are to be figured in addition to the valuation of the town postmark on the letter.

PAID MARKINGS

(Combined Paid and Town Postmarks are listed with the Town Postmarks)

1811. FRANCO

a.* RL 1839 (150_2, +10); red 1837 ($+15_2$); blue 1841 ($+12_2$); green 1840 ($+12_2$)
b.* IL 1840 (+20); red 1839 ($+25_2$); blue 1843 ($+20_2$)
c.* sL 1837 (+25); red 1839 ($+30_2$); blue 1843 ($+30_2$); green 1846 ($+35_2$)
d. iL 1839 (+30); red 1850 ($+40_2$); blue 1849 ($+35_2$); green 1847 ($+50_2$)
e. RO 1845 ($+40_2$); red 1846 ($+60_3$)
f. rO ; red 1845 ($+70_3$)
g.* RB 1835 ($+35_2$); red 1843 ($+50_3$); blue 1847 ($+40_3$)
h. R2B ; red 1846 ($+40_3$)
i. RBo 1843 ($+85_4$)
J. IB 1849 ($+50_2$)

1812. FRANCO 2.

a. IL ; red 1846 ($+30_3$)

1813. FRANCO 3.

a. IL ; red 1846 ($+30_3$)

1814. FRANKO

a. RL 1840 (+60)
b. IL 1839 (+70)
c. sL ; red 1846 ($+100_2$); green 1847 ($+85_2$)
d. RO 1845 ($+70_2$)
e. RB 1850 ($+85_2$)
f. IB 1849 ($+100_2$)

1815. FRANCA

a.* RL 1842 ($+25_2$); red 1841 ($+35_3$)
b. IL 1844 ($+30_2$)

1816. BERM.

a. RL ; red 1849 ($+125_3$)

1817. BERMENTES

a. RL ; red 1849 ($+150_3$)

REGISTRATION MARKINGS

(Combined Registration and Town Postmarks are listed as a separate group, following the Town Postmarks)

1821. RECOM.

a.* RL 1840 (+20); red 1844 ($+20_2$); blue 1850 ($+25_2$); green 1846 ($+30_2$)
b.* IL 1841 (+25); red 1841 ($+25_2$); blue 1846 ($+30_2$)
c.* sL 1850 (+40)
d.* RO 1849 ($+50_2$)

1822. RECOMA.

a.* RL 1848 (+50)

1823. RECOMAN.

a.* RL 1846 (+60); blue 1840 ($+70_2$)

1824. RECOMAND.

a.* RL 1844 (+35); red 1843 ($+50_2$)
b. rL 1848 (+60)
c.* sL 1850 (+70)
d. RC 1833 ($+85_4$)
e.* sC 1833 ($+100_4$)
f.* RO 1837 ($+60_2$)

1825. RECOMDT.

a.* RO 1847 ($+70_2$)

1826. RECOMANDIRT

a.* RL 1839 (+25); red 1839 ($+25_2$); blue 1844 ($+35_2$)
b.* RLx 1841 (+60)
c.* rL 1841 (+40); red 1843 ($+40_2$); blue 1841 ($+50_2$)
d.* IL 1845 (+35); red 1847 ($+40_2$)
e.* iL 1843 (+40)
f.* sL 1827 (+35); blue 1849 ($+50_2$); green 1849 ($+50_2$)
g.* RC 1838 ($+50_4$)
h. RO 1840 ($+50_2$)
i.* sO 1847 ($+60_2$)
j.* IB [RECOMAN/DIRT] 1845 ($+40_2$)
k. RE 1844 ($+85_4$)
l. sE 1833 ($+100_4$)
m. REa 1845 ($+125_8$)

1827. REKOMANDIRT

a. RL 1841 (+85)

1828. RECCOMANDIRT

a.* sC 1841 ($+40_4$)

1829. RECOMENDIRT

a. RL 1837 (+60)

1830. RECOMANDO

a. RL ; red 1847 ($+100_2$)

1831. RECOMMAND.

a. RL 1849 (+35)

1832. RECOMMEND.

a. RL 1844 (+40)

***In order to make this Catalog as complete as possible,* collectors are requested to report unlisted postmarks or unlisted colors as well as earlier years of use to Edwin Mueller, 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.**

1833. RECOMMANDIRT

a.* RL 1839 (+25); red 1843 (+25_2); blue 1847 (+30_2); green 1847 (+35_2)
b.* rL 1844 (+40); red 1832 (+40_2)
c.* IL 1841 (+35)
d.* iL 1850 (+60)
e.* sL ; red 1848 (+40_2)
f. sLm ; red 1846 (+85_3)
g.* RC 1838 (+50_4); red 18.... (+60_5)
h.* RO ; red 1832 (+50_3)
i. R2O 1849 (+70_2)
j. sO 1829 (+60_2)
k. sO [Recom/mandirt] 1840 (+70_2)

1834. RECOMMANDIRT No.

a. RoH ; blue 1847 (+60_6)

1835. CHARGÉ

a. RL 1812 (+60_2) ; red 1849 (+50_3)
b. IL 1833 (+60_2)
c.* sL 1828 (+50_2); red 1848 (+70_3)
d.* RO 1840 (+60_3)

1836. RACCOM.

a.* RL 1850 (+30_2)

1837. RACCOMANDATA

a. RB 1844 (+40_3)

1838. AJANLOTT

a.* RL 1848 (+100_2)
b. RC 1850 (+125_5)

MONEY LETTER MARKINGS

1841. NACH ANGABE

a. RL 1850 (+100)

1842. LAUT ANGABE

a. RL 1850 (+100)

RATE AND TAX MARKINGS

(No surtax for manuscript markings of this kind)

1851. Numeral

a. sL 1850 (+150)

1852. ABZUG sL 1832 (+85)
(For forwarded or re-rated letters)

1853. W. A. B.

a. RL , red 1841 (+70_2)
("Wiener Abzug-Brief", for letters forwarded from Wien)

1854. WIEN TAX

a.* sE 1842 (+40), red 1824 (+50)

TOO LATE MARKINGS

1861. NACH ABGANG DER POST

a.* RL [NACH ABGANG/DER POST] 18.... (+30)
b.* rL 1850 (+40)
c. sL 18.... (+50)
d.* r2B [Nach Abgang/der Post] 18.... (+60_2)
e. sB [Nach Abgang/der Post] 1840 (+60_2), blue 1842 (+70_3)

1862. DOPO LA PARTENZA

a. RL [DOPO LA/PARTENZA] 18.... (+50)

CONTROL MARKINGS

1871. CONTRO

a.* RL , red 1845 (+60_2)

1872. CONTROL

a. sO , green 18.... (+70_2)

1873. C

a.* RL 1844 (+50)

BORDER MARKINGS

(Applied to mail to foreign countries which was paid to the border only, usually in addition to a Paid marking)

1881. GRAENZE

a. IL 1820 (+85)

1882. GRENZE

a. RL 1842 (+30), red 1841 (+40_2)
b. IL , red 1841 (+50_2)

1883. FRONTIERE

a. IL 1842 (+70)

TREATY MARKINGS

(Applied to mail to certain countries as provided by postal treaties)

1891. L. A.

a. R2B 1836 (+50)
b. RL , blue 1845 (+35)
("Lettre Autrichienne", to France)

1892. O. B. C.

a. IL 1844 (+40)
("Oesterreichisch-Bayrische Convention", to Bavaria)

1893. OE. BAD. C.

a. IL 1845 (+50)
("Oesterreichisch-Badische Convention", to Baden)

ROUTE MARKINGS

(Applied to mail in transit through Lombardy-Venetia)

1901. T.R.

a. IL 1837 (+70)
("Transito Regno", for domestic Austrian mail)

1902. VIA DI VOGHERA

a. RL [VIA DI/VOGHERA] , red 1841 (+40)
(For Austrian mail to Sardinia)

ORIGIN MARKINGS

(Applied by Austrian Border Post Offices to mail from certain foreign countries. In addition to a foreign postmark or without such (same valuation))

1911. CRACOVIE

a. rL 1826 (50)
(From the Republic of Krakau)

1912. JONIA

a. rL 1834 (70)
(From the Ionian Islands)

1913. ILLYRIA

a. RL , red 1810 (60_2)
(From the Province of Illyria during French occupation)

1914. RUSSIE

a. RL [RUS.] 1821 (100)
b. rL 1832 (35)
c. IL 1849 (40)
(From Russia)

1915. TURQUIE

a. rL 1826 (40)
(From the Turkish Empire)

SHIP ORIGIN MARKINGS

(Applied by the Triest post office to mail arriving by ship)

1921. C.V. DA VENEZIA

a. IL 1846 (40_2), blue 1850 (50_3)

1922. DA CORFU

a. RL , red 1822 (85_3)

1923. LEVANT

a. RL , red 1828 (70_3)

(Applied by the Venezia post office to mail arriving by ship from Trieste)

1924. C.V. DA TRIESTE

a. IL 1846 (40_2), red 1850 (60_3), green 1850 (50_3)

ARRIVAL MARKINGS

(incl. Transit Markings)

1931. Date markings

A. iL 1758 ($+50_3$)
B. eL 1769 (100_3, $+20_3$) [= a]
C. RL 1776 ($+30_3$) [= b]
D. IL 1787 ($+40_3$)
E. e2B 1788 ($+85_4$)
a. eL 1818 (+15), red 18.... ($+20_2$)
b. RL 1837 (+20)
c. rL 1832 (+35)
d. fL 1837 (+10), red 1829 ($+15_2$), blue 1829 ($+25_2$)
e. RS 1839 ($+40_2$)
f. RLy 1819 ($+15_2$)
g. rLy 1818 ($+25_2$)
h. fLy 1819 ($+20_2$)

1932. Town postmarks

a. **Regular town postmarks** 1818 (+5), red 1840 ($+10_2$), blue 1839 ($+8_2$), green 1838 ($+10_2$)
b. **Special town postmarks, used only as arrival markings** 1818 ($+3_2$), red 183.. ($+15_3$), blue 1848 ($+20_3$), green 1840 ($+20_3$)
[Known of ALBA, BRÜNN, COMORN (KOMORN), DEBRECZIN, INNSBRUCK, LAIBACH, OFEN (BUDA), PESTH, PRAG, TRIEST and WIEN, various designs]

1933. Paid Postmarks (Wien)

a. sC [Franco] , red 1826 ($+8_3$), blue 1829 ($+20_3$)
b. RL-I [FRANCO] , red 1831 ($+3_2$)
c. RrDo-R [WIEN/Franco] , red 1839 ($+2_3$)

CITY POSTS

1941. BRÜNN (M) *1830 (?)

a. IL , green 1839 (25_2)
b.* RS-fe [ALT-BRÜNN] 1849 (85)

1942. GRATZ (St) *II, †31.7.1847

A. sS [G] 1796 (125_4)
B. sS [E] 1800 (150_4)
C. sS [Q] 1800(100_4)

1943. Rate markings (Numerals)

a. sL 1804 (60), red 1818 (70_2), green 1828 (60_2)
b. RE 1838 (50_3)
c. RL 1842 (70)

1944. OFEN-PESTH (U) *II, †1840

A. RL-R [Kl. POST] 1788 (150_4)
B. [Kl. POST] 1794 (125_4)

1945. PRAG (B) *I, † II

A. sS [P] 1782 (150_4)

WIEN (Nö)

1946. "KLEINE POST" *I, † 17. 8. 1830

a. RL-ry [K. K. KLEINE POST IN WIEN] 182.. (175_5)

b. RL-ry [K.K. KL. WIEN. POST O. AMT] 1826 (150_5)

1947. "STADTPOST" (First Period) *18. 8. 1830, † 10. 10. 1847

a. RIL-Re [K.K. STADT/POSTOBER-AMT] 1830 (30_2)

b. RIL-Re [K.K. FIL. AMT/.....] 1830 (35_2)
[ALSERVORSTADT, LAND-STRASSE, LEOPOLDSTADT, NEUBAU, WIEDEN] [2]

c. IL-Re [No.../K.K. BRIEFS.] 1830 (30_2)
[Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119]

d. Manuscript No. .. -fe 1841 (100)

e. RL-Re [WIEN. RETOUR] 1830 (70_3)

1948. "STADTPOST" (Second Period) *11. 10. 1847

a. RBo-ROeh [WIEN] 1847 (12_4)

b.* RS-fe [WIEN] 1849 (10)

c. RBo-ROeh [H. BRIEFS. No. ..] 1847 (20_4), blue 1850 (40_5)
[Nos. 14, 15, 31, 32, 33, 54, 67, 76, 87]

d. RBo-ROeh [BRIEFS. No. ..] 1847 (15_4)
[Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97]

e. RS-fe [BRIEFS. No. ..] 1849 (25_2), blue 1850 (35_3)
[Nos. 3, 5, 6, 9, 64, 81, 91, 93, 98, 99, 100, 101]

f. RS-Re [No. ..] 1850 (35_2)
[Nos. 8, 12, 31, 38, 42, 66, 67, 76]

g. RLe [Date only, No. in manuscript] 1850 (85_2)

h.* RBo-ROeh [.....] 1847 (25_4), blue 1849 (50_5)
[BRAUNHIRSCHEN, DOEBLING, DORNBACH, FLORIDSDORF, FÜNFHAUS, GAUDENZDORF, GRINZING, HEILIGENSTADT, HERNALS, HIETZING, HIMBERG, HÜTTELDORF, INZERSDORF, KLOSTERNEUBURG, LIESING, MAUER, MEIDLING, NEULERCHENFELD, NUSSDORF, OB. ST. VEIT, PENZING, PERCHTOLDSDORF, RUSTENDORF, SIMMERING, SÜDBAHNHOF, U. ST. VEIT, WÄHRING]

1949. Additional Markings

a. iB [Franco] 1847 ($+15_2$)

b. sB [Franco] 1849 ($+10_2$)

c.* R2B [RECOM.] 1847 ($+12_2$)

d. rL [nach der letzten Expedition] 1847 ($+25_2$)

e. sL [2xr] 1847 ($+12_2$)

FIELDPOST AND MILITARY POSTMARKS

1951. NAPOLEONIC WARS 1792–1815

A. MILITAIRE RL 1793 (150_6)

1952. OCCUPATION OF ITALY 1821–1827

a. K.K./HAUPT FELDPOST/AMT RO 1821 (85_6)

b. K.K. FELDPOSTAMT/IN ITALIEN RO 1821 (70_6)

1953. GERMAN FEDERAL FORTRESS OF MAINZ 1819–1852

a. K.K.ö.M.P./Mainz sCLc 1833 (70_8), red 1823 (85_{10})

b.* Mainz sL-I 1846 (125_8)

1954. REBELLION IN HUNGARY 1848–1849

a. FELDPOST RL 1848 (125_6)

b. K.K. OESTR./FELDPOSTAMT RD-f 1848 (60_6)

c. FELDPOST/SÜDARMEE RD-f 1849 (70_6), blue 1849 (100_8)

d.* K.K. FELDPOSTAMT/3s. Ae. Cs. RrD-f 1849 (85_6)

e. K.K. FELDPOSTAMT/4s. Ae. Cs. RrD-f 1849 (125_6)

f. CORPS SCHLICK IL-I , green 1849 (150_8)

1955. REBELLION AND OCCUPATION IN NORTHERN ITALY 1848–1853

a. F. POST I RL 1849 (85_6)

b.* F. POST II RL 1849 (50_6)

c.* F. POST III RL 1849 (60_6)

d.* F. POST IV RL 1849 (70_6)

POSTMARKS OF OFFICES ABROAD

(When the first adhesive postage stamps were issued in Austria, they were not introduced at the Austrian post offices abroad, except of Liechtenstein and Serbia. The pre-stamp period continued there until postage stamps were introduced in 1863-64. — As it is impossible to separate all postmarks of the consular post offices from those of the Lloyd agency post offices, they are listed together in chronological order, although both kinds of post offices operated side by side in several plates. — Postmarks of foreign towns which later belonged to Austria [Krakau (G), Neumarkt (S) and Ragusa (D)] are listed together with the regular town postmarks of Austria).

IN EGYPT

(Pre-stamp period ended on 31. 8. 1863)

2001. ALEXANDRIEN *1845

a.* RL [ALEXANDRIA] 1845 (70_2), blue 1856 (85_3)
b. RL–R 1846 (30_2)
c. ReOo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/ Alessandria] 1846 (125_5)
d. IL–I 1851 (50_2)
e.* RS–f 1853 (15_2), blue 1858 (20_3), green 1863 (15_3) [2]

ON THE IONIAN ISLANDS

(Pre-stamp period ended on Sep. 30, 1864)

2002. CORFU *1837

a. ReOo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/Corfu] 1857 (150_5)

IN LIECHTENSTEIN

(Pre-stamp period ended on 31. 5. 1850)

2003. BALZERS *II, † 31. 8. 1819 ** 1. 1. 1827

a. IL 1840 (150_5), red 1834 (175_6)
b.* RL–R 1850 (125_5)

2004. VADUTZ *1. 3. 1845

a.* IL–I 1845 (40_5)

IN ROMANIA

(Moldavia (M) and Walachia (W))

(Pre-stamp period ended on March 31, 1864)

2005. BAKEU (M) * (3. 7. 1858)

a.* RSb–f 1864 (150_2)

2006. BERLAD (M) * (3. 7. 1858)

a.* RS–f 1864 (175_2)

2007. BOTTUSCHAN (M) *1836

a. IL–I 1849 (60_2), blue 1861 (85_3)
b.* RS–f [K.K.F.P. BOTTUSCHAN] , blue 1864 (100_8)

2008. BUCAREST (W) *II

a. RL [BVKAREST/ in der WALACHEY] 1816 (100_2)
b. rL [Bukarest/ in der Walachey] 1820 (125_2)
c. RoO [BUKUREST/IN DER WALACHEY] 1821 (60_3)
d. RL [BUKUREST] 1837 (20_2)
e. RL–R [BUKAREST] 1851 (12_2)
f.* RS–f [BUKAREST] 1860 (10_2)
g. RS–fh 1861 (40_2)
h.* RS–f 1864 (20_2)

2009. FOKSCHAN (M) * (3. 7. 1858)

a.* RS–f 1860 (70_2), blue 1863 (85_3)

2010. GALLATZ (M) *1836

a. R2O [GALAZ] 1836 (70_3)
b. RL [GALACZ] 1837 (40_2)
c. IL–I 1849 (30_2), blue 1846 (35_3), green 1846 (30_3)
d. ReOo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/Galatz] 1853 (40_5), green 1851 (40_6), blue 1857 (35_6)
e.* RS–f 1857 (12_2), blue 1862 (15_3), green 1861 (15_3)

2011. GIURGEVO (W) *1857

a.* RS–f 1860 (50_2), blue 1863 (60_3)

2012. IBRAILA (W) *1. 9. 1845

a. ReOo [AGENZIE DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/Ibraila] 1855 (30_5), blue 1845 (25_6)
b.* RL–R 1853 (30_2), blue 1852 (40_3)

2013. JASSY (M) *II

a. sO 1834 (60_3)
b. RL 1840 (40_2)
c. IL–I 1844 (25_2)
d.* RSb–f 1856 (20_2), blue 1856 (25_3)

2014. KRAJOVA (W) O, † 1861 (?)

a. RS [POST EXPE. KRAIOWA] , blue 1857 (60_3), green 1858 (50_3)

2015. PIATRA (M) * (3. 7. 1858)

a.* RS–f 1864 (150_2)

2016. PLOESCHTI (W) * (1. 4. 1858)

a.* RS–f [K.K. ÖST. F.P. PLOESCHTI] , blue 1859 (70_8)

2017. ROMAN (M) * (3. 7. 1858)

a.* RS–f , blue 1857 (85_3)

2018. TEKUTSCH (M) *(3.7.1858)
a.* RS-f , blue 1863 (100_3)

IN THE ROMAN STATES

2019. ANCONA *1835, †1860
a. Re2Oo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/Ancona] 1839 (30_5), blue 1857 (35_6)

2020. PONTE LAGOSCURO *1835, †1860
a. ROz [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/PONTE LAGOSCURO] , blue 1855 (175_6)

2021. ROM *II, †1825
a. R2Oo [P.R.] , red 1801 (175_6)
b. RL , red 1821 (150_5)

IN SERBIA

(Pre-stamp period ended on 31. 5. 1850, but the use of adhesives was abolished in 1854; only accidental and occasional use can be found. This second stampless period ended on 31. 5. 1864)

2022. BELGRAD *1.8.1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (15_4)
b.* RS-f 1861 (12_4), blue 1863 (15_5) [2]

IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE

(Pre-stamp period ended at Constantinopel on 30. 11. 1863, at Czernawoda, Kustendje and Rustschuk on 31. 3. 1864 and at the other post offices on 31. 5. 1864)

2023. ADRIANOPEL *1855
a.* RDb-f 1856 (40_2), blue 1855 (50_3)

2024. ALEPPO *1855
a. nRSo [L.A. and Arabic **AUSTRIAN POST ALEPPO 1855]** 1855 (175_8)
b. ROz [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/ALEPPO] 1855 (125_5)

2025. ALEXANDRETTA *1854
a. ROz [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/ALESSAND/RETTA] 1855 (150_5)

2026. ANTIVARI *1854
a.* RS-f 1858 (30_2), blue 1863 (35_3), brown 1859 (30_3)

BERUTTI: see **Beyrut**

2027. BEYRUT *1845
a. R2Oo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/BERUTTI] 1845 (85_5)
b.* IL-I 1854 (25_2)

2028. BURGAS *1854
a. Re2Oo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/Burgas] 1856 (150_5)
b.* RS-f 1864 (60_2)

2029. CAIFA *1.2.1858
a.* RSb-f , blue 1864 (100_3)

2030. CANDIA *1.2.1858
a. RQz [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/CANDIA] , green 1861 (100_6)
b.* RS-f , blue 1861 (35_3)

2031. CANEA *1837
a. Re2Oo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/Canea] 1845 (60_5), blue 1860 (85_6)
b.* IL-I 1849 (30_2), blue 1856 (40_3)

2032. CAVALLA *1.2.1858
a. R2Oz [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/CAVALLA] 1856 (85_5)
b.* RS-f 1858 (40_2), blue 1862 (35_3)

2033. CONSTANTINOPEL O
A. RL [CONSTAN-/TINOPEL] 1787 (125_6)
a. Re2Oo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/Costantinopoli] 1842 (60_5)
b.* RL 1844 (35_2)
c.* IL-I [CONSTANTINOPLE] 1845 (25_2)
d.* RDb-f 1852 (10_2), blue 1862 (12_3)
e.* RS-f 1854 (8_2), blue 1862 (10_3)
f.* RGS-f [LLOYD AGENZIE/COSTANTINOPOLI] 1861 (30_3), blue 1862 (25_4)

2034. CZERNAWODA *1861
a.* RS-f , blue 1864 (85_3)

2035. DARDANELLES *1845
a. IL-I 1856 (85_2)
b.* RGS-f [IN DEN/DARDANELLEN] 1864 (70_2)

2036. DURAZZO *1854
a. ROo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/DURAZZO] 18... (125_5)
b.* RS-f 1863 (50_2), blue 1860 (40_3), green 1861 (40_3)

2037. FILIPOPOLI *1859
a.* RS-f 1860 (35_2)

2038. GALLIPOLI *1.9.1845
a.* RL-R 1856 (70_2), blue 1856 (85_3)
b. ROo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/GALLIPOLI] , blue 1859 (85_6)

2039. GERUSALEMME *1852
a. ROo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/GERUSALE/ME] 1855 (125_5)
b.* RS-f 1864 (50_2)

IAFFA: see **Jaffa**

2040. INEBOLI *1854
a.* RS-f 1864 (100_2)

2041. JAFFA *1. 2. 1858
a.* RSb-f , blue 1862 (60_3)
b.* ROz [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/IAFFA] 1864 (100_5)

2042. JANINA *1857
a.* RS-f 1858 (50)

2043. KUSTENDJE *1861
a.* RGS-f [LLOYD AGENZIE/KUSTENDJE] 1862 (40_3), blue 1861 (50_4)

2044. LARNACA *1837
a.* IL-I 1852 (70_2), blue 1860 (85_3)
b. R2Oo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/LARNACA] 1858 (125_5)

2045. LATAKIEN *1854
a.* RGS-f [LLOYD AGENZIE/LATAKIEN] 1864 (150_3)

2046. MERSINA *1854
a.*

2047. METELINE *1851
a.* RS-f 1856 (50_2)
b. ReOo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/Metelino] 1859 (60_5)

2048. PREVESA *1854
a.* RS-f 1858 (60_2), blue 1858 (70_3)

2049. RETTIMO *1. 2. 1858
a.* RS-f , blue 1860 (40_3)

2050. RHODUS *1845
a. R2Oo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/RODI] 1854 (100_5)
b.* IL-I 1856 (40_2)

RODI: see **Rhodus**

2051. RUSTSCHUK *1. 9. 1853
a.* RS-f 1859 (35_2), blue 1861 (40_3)

2052. SALONICH *I
a. RL 1833 (40_2)
b.* IL-I 1845 (25_2)
c.* RGS-f [LLOYD AGENZIE/SALONICHIO] , blue 1864 (60_4)

2053. SAMSUN *1. 9. 1845
a.* RS-f , blue 1861 (50_3), green 1861 (50_3)

SARAGLIO: see **Serajevo**

2054. SCIO *1837
a. R2Oo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/SCIO] 1853 (70_5)
b.* RS-f [SCIO-CESME] , blue 1863 (50_3)

2055. SERAJEVO *1845, †1851
a. RL-R [SARAGLIO] 1847 (100_4)

2056. SERRES *II
a. RL 1840 (85_2)
b. IL-I [SERES] 1840 (100_2)
c.* RL-R 1851 (50_2)

2057. SINOPE *1854
a.* RSb-f , blue 1864 (100_3)

2058. SMIRNE *II
a. RL [SMIRNA] 1841 (85_2)
b. R2Oo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/SMIRNE] 1845 (60_5), blue 1858 (85_6)
c. IL-I [SMYRNE] 1848 (25_2)
d.* RS-f 1854 (12_2)
e.* RGS-f [LLOYD AGENZIE/SMIRNE] , blue 1862 (35_4)

2059. SOFIA *1851
a.* RSb-f 1862 (60_2)

2060. SULINA *(6. 5. 1858)
a.* RS-f , blue 1864 (70_3)

2061. TENEDOS *1837
a.* RS-f 1864 (50_2), blue 1855 (60_3)

2062. TREBISONDA *1837
a. IL-I [TREBIZONDA] , blue 1853 (85_3)
b. IL-I , blue 1861 (60_3)
c.* RS-f , blue 1864 (40_3)

2063. TRIPOLI *1. 2. 1858
a.*

2064. TULTSCHA *1. 9. 1845, †1848 **(6. 5. 1858)
a.* RS-f , blue 1861 (85_3)

2065. VALONA *1854
a.* RS-f 1859 (50_2)

2066. VARNA *1. 9. 1845
a. ReOo [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/Varna] , blue 1848 (100_6)
b.* RL-R , green 1852 (40_3), blue 1858 (40_3)
c.* RGS-f [LLOYD AGENZIE/VARNA] , blue 1862 (50_4)

2067. VOLO *1854
a. ROz [AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO/VOLO] 1856 (125_5)
b.* RSb-f , blue 1861 (70_3)

IN THE REPUBLIC OF VENICE

2067X. VENEZIA *II, † II

A. RoOx [IMP./REG.VFF./DI POSTA/ IN VENEZIA/P. TRANSITO] , red 1791 (60_8) [= a]

a. RoOx [IMP./REG. VFF./DI POSTA/ IN VENEZIA/P. TRANSITO] , red 1801 (50_5)

SHIP ORIGIN MARKINGS

2071. LETTERE ARRIVATE/COL VAPORE/DAL LEVANTE

a.* **RL** 1857 (35_3) **[Triest]**

2072. COL VAPORE/D'ALESSANDRIA

a.* **RL** 1859 (60_3) **[Triest]**

2073. COL VAPORE DA/BERUTTI

a.* **RO** 1864 (70_3), blue 1861 (85_4) **[Constantinopel]**

2074. COL VAPORE DA/SMIRNE

a.* **RO** 1864 (85_3) **[Constantinopel]**

2075. VIA VARNA

a.* **RL** 1864 (100_3) **[Varna]**

ADDITIONAL MARKINGS

2081. FRANCO

a. RL 1853 (+15), red 1842 ($+25_2$), blue 1862 ($+25_2$), green 1861 ($+20_2$)

b. IL , blue 1857 ($+35_2$)

c. RO 1855 ($+50_3$)

2082. FRANCA

a. RL 1864 ($+50_2$), green 1852 ($+50_3$)

2083. RECOM.

a. RL 1853 (+25)

2084. RECOMANDIRT

a. RL 1857 (+30), green 1861 ($+35_2$)

2085. ABONIRT

a. RL 1852 ($+100_4$)

2086. GRENZE

a. RL 1842 (+50)

2087. AT

a. RL 1826 (+40) ("*Austria Transito*")

2088. TA

a. RL 1847 (+20) ("*Transito Austria*")

2089. VIA KUSTENDGE & VIENNA

a. GL , blue 1862 ($+40_3$)

POSTMARKS OF THE DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY AGENCIES

(Pre-stamp period ended on March 31, 1866)

TOWN POSTMARKS IN HUNGARY

2101. ALT-ORSOVA

a.* **RGO [D.D.S.G./AGENTIE/ORSOVA]** , blue 1865 (85_4)

b.* **RS-f** , blue 1865 (60_3)

2102. BASIASCH

a.*

2103. SEMLIN

a.* **GRO [GENERAL-AGENTIE/D.I.K.-K.PR./DONAU/DAMPFSCHIF-FAHRT/GESELLSCH./SEMLIN]** , blue 1865 (150_5)

IN ROMANIA (Moldavia-Walachia)

2104. BRAILA

a. RD [D.D.S.G./P.P./IBRAILA] 1844 (125_4), green 1853 (150_5)

b.* **RL** , blue 1865 (100_3)

c.* **RgB [BRAILA/Porto payé]** , blue 1865 (70_5)

2105. CALAFAT

a.* **RGO [AGENTIE/D.D.S.G./CALA-FAT]** , blue 1865 (125_4)

2106. GALAZ

a. RD [D.D.S.G./P.P./GALATZ] 1844 (100_4), brown 1844 (100_5)

b.* **RO** 1861 (40_2), blue 1862 (30_3)

c.* **RO [GALATZ]** , blue 1862 (25_3)

d.* **RS-f** , blue 1865 (35_3)

2107. GIURGEVO

a.* **RsOs [D.D.S.G./Agentie/Giurgevo]** , blue 1862 (85_5)

b. RS-f , blue 1862 (60_3)

2108. GURAVOJA

a.*

2109. ISMAIL

a.*

2110. OLTENITZA

a.* **RGO [AGENTIE/D.D.S.G./OLTEN-ITZA]** , blue 1865 (150_4)

2111. PIQUET

a.* **RGO [AGENTIE/D.D.G.S./PIQUET]** 1865 (70_3)

2112. TURN-MAGURELLE

a.* **RGO [AGENTIE/D.D.S.G./T. MA-GURELLE]** , blue 1865 (125_4)

2113. TURN-SEVERIN
a.* RGO [AGENTIE/D.D.S.G./TURN-SEVERIN] , blue 1865 (125_4)

IN RUSSIA

2114. ODESSA *1856
a.* RGO-f [D.D.S.G./ODESSA] , blue 1865 (150_4)

IN SERBIA

2115. BELGRAD
a. RL , blue 1865 (100_3)

2116. DRENKOVA
a.*

2117. DUBROVIZA
a.*

2118. GRADISCHTE
a.*

2119. MILANOVAZ
a.*

2120. RADUJEVAZ
a.* RGO [D.D.S.G/AGENTIE/RADU-JEVAZ] , blue 1865 (150_4)

2121. SCHABAZ
a.*

2122. SEMENDRIA
a.*

IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE

(Agencies on the Save River are marked (S), those in sea ports of the Black Sea (B) and of the Mediterranean (M))

2123. BOSNISCH-BROD (S) *1861
a.*

2124. BOSNISCH-GRADISKA (S) *1861
a.*

2125. BRCSKA (S) *1861
a.*

2126. CONSTANTINOPEL (B) *1836, † 1848
a. RD [D.D.S.G./P.P./CONSTANTINOPLE] , blue 1842 (100_5)

2127. CZERNAVODA
a.* RS-f 1861 (70_2), blue 1865 (125_3)

2128. KUSTENDJE (B) *1840, † 1861
a.

2129. LOM-PALANKA
a.* RGO [AGENTIE/D.D.S.G./LOM-PALANKA] , blue 1865 (125_4)

2130. NICOPOLI
a.* RGO [AGENTIE/D.D.S.G./NICOPOLI] , blue 1865 (150_4)

2131. OREAVA
a.* RGO [AGENTIE/D.D.S.G./OREAVA] , blue 1865 (125_4)

2132. RACSA (S) *1861
a.*

2133. RUSTZUK
a. GO-R [AGENTIE RUSTZUK/SALDIRT] , blue 1863 (125_5)
b. RGO-R [ANGEKOMMEN/IN/RUSTZUK] , blue 1863 (100_5)

2134. SALONICH (M) *1836, † 1848
a.

2135. SCHAMACS (S) *1861
a.*

2136. SILISTRIA
a.* GRO [AGENTIE/D.I.K.K.PR. DONAU/DAMPFSCHIFFAHRT/SILISTRIA] , blue 1865 (175_5)

2137. SISTOV
a.* RGO [AGENTIE/D.D.S.G./SISTOV] , blue 1865 (100_4)

2138. SMYRNA (M) *1836, † 1848
a. R2B [D.D.S.G./P.P./SMYRNE] 1842 (125_4)
b. R2Q [D.D.S.G./P.P./SMYRNE] 1843 (175_4)

2139. SULINA
a.*

2140. TREBISONDE (B) *1836, † 1845
a. RDs [C.I.R.P.D.D. TREBISONDE/P.P.] 1838 (175_4)

2141. TULCIA
a.* GRO-f [AGENTIE/D.D.S.G./TULCIA] , blue 1865 (150_4)

2142. WIDDIN
a.* RGO [AGENTIE/D.D.S.G./WIDDIN] , blue 1865 (125_4)

SHIP POSTMARKS

2151. SHIP BOARD MARKINGS
a. rO [Franz Josef] 1846 (150_8)
b. rO [Semlin] 1846 (150_8)

ADDITIONAL MARKINGS

2161. PAID MARKINGS
a.* R2B [PORT. PAYÉ] 1843 ($+85_4$), blue 1865 ($+100_5$)

END OF CATALOG

CHILE - PERU

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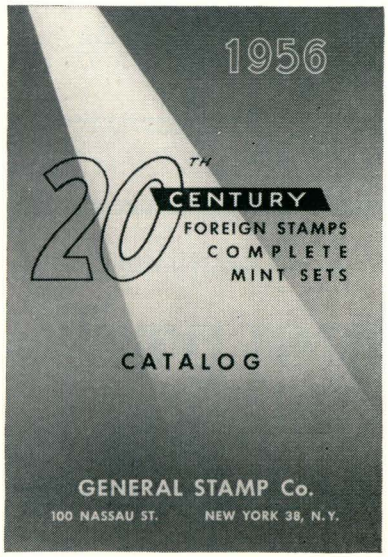
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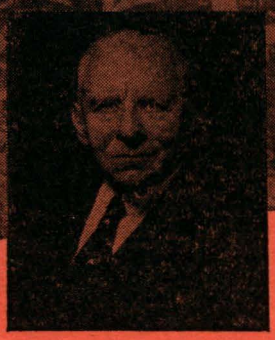
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Mr. Bernard D. Harmer, Director
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Dear Mr. Harmer:

When I assumed responsibility as the Executor of Mr. Caspary's Estate, I sought the help of Mr. Thomas F. McCarthy, an eminent business man and friend of Mr. Caspary, respecting the disposition of Mr. Caspary's stamp collection. His help to me has been invaluable and in no respect more effective than in his recommendation to me that the task of disposing the collection be placed in the hands of H. R. Harmer, Inc.

The amount of $2,895,146 realized in the auctions you planned and conducted in itself justified the selection of your firm. Your advice and judgment throughout have been excellent. Disposal of the 13,500 individual items, so well displayed in the catalogs you prepared, being accomplished without any dispute between us best testifies to the integrity with which your work was done.

That Mr. Caspary's collection was unique is acknowledged everywhere, but the amount realized was greater in consequence of the exhibitions and publicity you planned, and the expertness with which you conducted the sixteen auctions necessary to dispose of the collection favorably.

As Executor of the Estate, I am grateful to you for carrying out a large task so splendidly and in a manner that would have pleased Mr. Caspary.

Cordially yours,

George Murnane, Executor of
the Last Will and Testament
of Alfred H. Caspary