THE COLLECTORS CLUB

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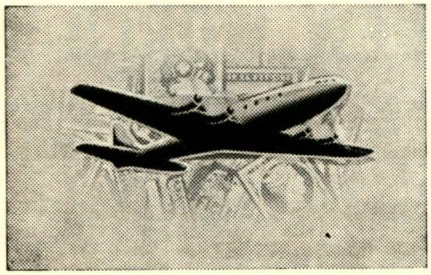
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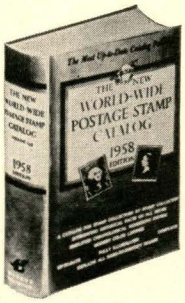
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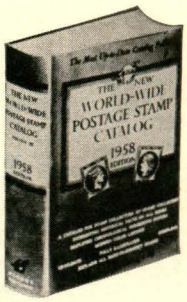


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Editorials

Disposal of Collections

A group of well-known New York City collectors and dealers were dining together before one of this Club's regular meetings when one asked this question:

"Suppose that Mr. Caspary had decided that after his death his collections would not be sold at public auction, but instead he had willed his stamps to some public institution as a few wealthy people are now doing. This would have been most unfortunate for philately."

That remark stimulated a lively and lengthy discussion. Much of it was devoted to the subject of current inheritance and income taxes. These often force a person to donate his collections to a tax-free institution rather than sell them, thus avoiding high inheritance taxes. The prevailing opinion was that perhaps some may not wish to donate stamp properties, but are advised to do so for tax reasons.

There is no question, but that the sale of the Caspary collections has proved a great boon to philately. It has revived interest right down the line. The sales have received wide public notice at regular intervals. Although the collections are all 19th century, the boon has spread to the modern issues as witnessed by the excellent results with 20th century material in auction sales during the same period. Top philatelic material after being closely held for years by an individual stimulates many buyers when the opportunity to purchase is offered.

Several speakers pointed out a potential and permanent danger to philately if too many leading collections would go to public institutions. Stamp collecting basically is the manifestation of a strong acquisitive instinct. One cannot collect what is not offered for sale. Many philatelic items are so rare that often during one collector's lifetime certain stamps or covers never become available to him. For instance, many of the Caspary pieces could only be owned by him, while he outlived many other collectors of his generation.

If such material passes out of private hands, this dries up philately. Eventually the hobby may fade away if all the desirable stamps and covers cannot be the proud possessions of individual collectors. There will be few valuable stamps left to collect, and this in turn will cause many to lose interest in philately. Then all stamps will become less valuable because an important segment of the buying power has dropped out. Therefore, this is the great danger to passing great collections into public rather than private ownership.

At first glance, leaving a collection to some permanent repository, such as a museum, library or college, where it presumably would be preserved with maximum care, might seem an excellent step. The hope is implied, that the owner's arrangement, the pages on which

he lavished his personal care or had professional arranging done, would thus preserve to future generations of collectors his information and the prestige of his philatelic standing. Likewise, it is presumed that by such a disposition of worthy, scarce or unusual material, loss or destruction of the stamps or covers by theft, fire, flood, careless handling or great public disaster can be avoided.

Certainly, preservation of stamp material by institutions is not making such collections readily available for students. The conditions under which those preserved in this way can be seen, are limited by the physical factors involved.

Museums have genuine difficulties in maintaining their material. Continual care is required for exhibits of all sorts. This care may involve prevention of development of cracks in a Rembrandt; anti-mite precautions at frequent intervals and occasional repinning in insect collections, or merely keeping sculpture free of dust without damaging or soiling it.

On stamps, proofs, covers, especially whole panes or sheets of stamps, and in fact all philatelic material, its frailty makes such care required more than with many other types of collecteana. Yet under normal conditions, even the best repository seems normally to neglect holdings in our sphere of interest. Institutional personnel is, as a rule, unaware of the needs in maintaining a stamp collection—if aware, even more uninformed on the proper means to attain this end.

The uncomfortable fact is that philatelic material is far more likely to suffer damage, to be the object of pilfering, or actually to vanish from existence, in public institutions than in the hands of successive private owners. It is cherished and cared for when in private hands. Every time any one of the collections given to the Collectors Club is taken out for showing or for reference, from the safe wherein these are kept, some small amount of maintenance work is discovered. This work needs to be done; furthermore, it is at times deferred longer than would be the case if any private owner had it on his own mind to do. The great amount of maintenance which the Philatelic Foundation already has found necessary on the vast Luff collection, only further underscores the matter. In this case the work is done by informed philatelists. Such is not likely to be the situation in most other public institutions.

With our present tax structure, more people will be advised to donate all or part of their stamp collections to institutions rather than sell them or will them to their heirs. Some will be pleased to donate to a museum, library or university because it offers an opportunity to have their name memorialized through a stamp collection. On the other hand, names like Ferrari, Hind, Green, Lichtenstein, Worthington and Caspary have not been forgotten, although their properties were sold to continue in private ownership.

Consequently, there can be no hard or fast rule, except one for those concerned about the eventual disposal of their stamp collections. Some collectors are giving their property to public institutions that are not equipped to be the custodian of philatelic material. This is not a public service. One should consult other philatelists and investigate public institutions, choosing only those that have all the facilities and a staff of philatelists, who know how to make proper use of stamp collections. We know of a certain stamp collection that is reported to be going to an American college after the owner dies. The college cannot refuse such a donation. But its treasurer told us that it actually does not want it, and will not know what to do with it. This college does not want to go to the expense of setting aside needed space for the proper safekeeping nor of having to pay for a curator. It hopes that the owner will permit them to sell the collection, putting the funds to much greater advantage for the faculty and student needs.

Those, who discussed this matter as mentioned at the outset, seemed inclined to believe that with certain exceptions philately is much better off with collections remaining in private rather than public ownership. (*H. M. G., S. G. R.*)

Life Without Plate Numbers

Recently the Canadian Post Office Department announced that it would no longer sell new stamps with plate numbered sheets. The furor that broke in philatelic circles after this announcement was unbelievable. Practically every stamp paper and column made it head-

(Continued on Page 59)

MEXICO

The 1872 Issue
The Transfer Types of the 50c and 100c

By JOHN K. BASH

This issue, which was in use between April, 1872 and May 5, 1874, consisted of five denominations—6, 12, 25, 50 and 100 cents. The stamps were lithographed and bear on the back a blue moire pattern, probably to discourage counterfeiting. The stamps were printed in sheets of 100 (10 by 10).

The three lower denominations have been investigated carefully by a number of students, and the result of their efforts is perhaps best summarized in that excellent book *Les Premieres Emissions du Mexique—1856 a 1874* (de Smeth and de Fayolle—1935). Based on these early studies (primarily those of John Hall Barron), it appears that the printers originally intended to produce the stamps of this issue in sheets of 90 (9 x 10). However, after the stones had been prepared, but before being put to press, an additional vertical row was added at the left. The stones for the moire pattern on the reverse were also extended to accommodate the extra row. The moire pattern clearly shows a break at the point of this repair. This break is usually found on stamps from the second vertical row, but occasionally occurs on the ninth row in instances where the paper was reversed.

According to John Hall Barron, all denominations were derived from a single steel die from which five copper clichés were made corresponding to the five values. In the case of the three lower ones, we know that nine intermediate and distinguishable lithographic transfers were then made for each denomination. The intermediate transfers were then repeated on the stone so that the first vertical row were all transfer Type I, the second vertical row Type II and so on up to the ninth vertical row which were all Type IX, thus making 90 impressions in all. An occasional exception is noted. However, when the stone was enlarged to accommodate the additional row at the left, the added ten transfers consisted of existing types inserted at random.

Two stones of this general arrangement have been substantially reconstructed for the 6, 12 and 25 cent values. Later stones were considerably more irregular, in all but one case the nine transfer types being laid down completely at random. It is known that at least five stones of the 6c, and at least four stones each of the 12c and 25c were put to use. In the case of the 12c, a tenth transfer type is found in stones III and IV.

The 50c

Although the initial study on the three lower denominations was undertaken over forty years ago, nothing of value seems to have appeared in print with respect to plating of the 50c denomination. The stamp is not a common one, particularly in multiple pieces, and the color (which ranges from yellow to orange yellow) does not lend itself to plating. In the words of John Hall Barron, " . . . it is extremely unlikely that this value could be read from an entire sheet . . . as the color is a hopeless obstacle."

Fortunately, a few sheets of this 50c were printed by error in blue, the color of the 12c. It occurred to the writer that if enough of these blue errors were assembled, it might be possible (in view of the more readily visible design) to determine the distinguishing characteristics of the transfer types and perhaps come to some conclusions with respect to the



The Nine Transfer Types of the 50c.



The Ten Transfer Types of the 100c.

plate settings. This procedure was successful, and the nine transfer types of the 50c were determined as follows:

I Nick in frameline over first N of Cincuenta.
Lower tip of C of Correos broken.

II Dot at base of U of Cincuenta.
Dot below CU of Cincuenta.
Nick in frameline below I of Mexico.

III Break in line over second C of Cincuenta.
Two dots in white inner frameline just below the end of the right label.

IV Break in the inner frameline where it touches the oval under OR of Correos.
Small white flaw in the bottom circle below Centavos.

V Break in line under IN of Cincuenta.
Nick in right outer frameline about one mm. from the bottom of the stamp.
Small extra line extending from UR portion of the top circle above Cincuenta.

VI Dot at base of first stroke of second N of Cincuenta.
Dot on line below X of Mexico.

VII Dot in U of Cincuenta.
Dent in frameline over U of Cincuenta.
Break in inner oval line under I of Cincuenta.

VIII Dot under IN of Cincuenta.
Two small dots under LR square.
Dot over A of Centavos.

IX Break in frameline over third stroke of first N of Cincuenta.

The above types are in no particular order.

Having determined what to look for, it then became possible to apply this knowledge to the normal yellow stamp. While lack of multiple pieces make it extremely unlikely that the stamp will ever be fully plated, the writer was able to distinguish three stones. Based on an examination of an assortment of marginal and inner copies, and multiples, it seems highly probable that the composition of the first two stones resembled the regular settings of the early stones of the three lower denominations.

In other words, it appears that the left marginal row of the first two stones was comprised of types at random, whereas the remaining nine rows were made up in a regular manner—each such row being all of one type.

In the third and last stone the transfer types were scattered entirely at random. Due to the fortuitous discovery of a number of large blocks (including a probably unique block of 58 without moire on the back), sufficient plating results were obtained to be worthy of reproduction below.

50c Stone 3. Distribution of transfer Types

9	1	—	—	—	3	7	2	8	9
7	3	—	—	—	8	6	3	7	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	5	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	8	9
6	6	3	1	2	4	3	2	5	7
9	6	2	9	8	6	9	4	8	7
4	2	7	6	8	5	7	2	8	4
7	2	4	3	7	3	9	4	9	1
2	4	1	3	9	8	3	1	5	8

The 100c

The 100c was printed in grey lilac shades and is thus reasonably suitable colorwise for plating activities. However, multiple pieces are not frequently encountered, and a full plate reconstruction would be very difficult of accomplishment.

An initial attempt at describing the transfer types of this denomination was made by H. Griebert and set forth in *Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers* of August 1913. This description was reproduced with reservations by de Smeth and de Fayolle in their book hitherto mentioned.

Griebert described ten transfer types. In most instances, his descriptions were adequate, although in several cases the writer has discovered transfer flaws overlooked by Griebert which make the task of identification considerably easier. In one instance (Griebert's Type I), the description could not be verified at all. A revised description of the ten types is set forth below. It will be noted that most of the type numbers have been revised so as to reflect their position on the sheet.

I Base of I of Mexico thickened at left.
Break at lower right end of the Correos panel.

II Break in inner frameline just below the Centavos panel.
White flaw where top and left framelines meet.

III Dot over upright of C of Correos.
Diagonal line running SW from LL corner of stamp.
Tiny break in inner frameline by middle circle on LL side.

IV Dot under N of Cien.
Break in frameline over E of Centavos.

V Base of first O of Correos thickened.
Large break in inner frameline by top of middle circle on LL side.

VI Spur running downward from line above first R of Correos.
Left frameline extends below bottom of stamp.

VII Two large dots at top end of the Cien panel.

VIII Top line of UL square thin at right.

IX Spur into panel from border at LL of C of Centavos.
Break in right margin of UR square.
Break in panel to left of Correos.

X White flaw breaking oval line near C of Cien.

Examination of several hundred stamps (including blocks of 25 and 12 without moire) leads to the conclusion that there was but one stone of the 100c. All left marginal copies were of Type I. All right marginal copies were Type X. All copies with breaks in the moire on the reverse side were either Type II or Type IX. All vertical multiple pieces found were of the same type, while all horizontal multiple pieces were of consecutive types as set forth above. It is therefore strongly indicated that: (1) each vertical row was made up of stamps of the same transfer type, (2) that the first vertical row was made up of Transfer Type I, the second of Transfer Type II and so on across the sheet, and (3), that the 100c stone was prepared after the other four denominations. This latter deduction arises from the fact that the 100c is the only one which obviously was originally planned as a sheet of 100. The early stones of the other four denominations had only nine transfer types and nine regular rows, the tenth row being subsequently added at the left from a random selection of existing transfer types.

EDITORIAL (From Page 54)

line news and devoted pages upon pages to the story. The gloom was deep. One would have thought that philately had finally reached its doom. Of course, philatelic circles exerted pressure, so that the order was modified solely to placate those collectors to whom the collecting of Canadian plate number blocks appears to be a matter of "life and death".

Why the consternation was so deep that the U. S. Postmaster General had to issue a release denying that our government was going to discontinue numbers on the sheet margins of our stamps. With this, one was led to believe that every stamp collector went to bed and slept soundly, no longer troubled by one of the worst possible catastrophies that threatened philately.

What has come upon us? For convenience's sake, for better efficiency, a prominent government decides to sell its stamps differently. So the stamp collector objects. This is terrible, according to his thinking.

No wonder we are so often considered nuisances. Stamp collectors certainly proved themselves such in this instance. Have we gone completely overboard? People today seem to attach more value, more philatelic enjoyment to the selvage on sheets than to the stamps themselves. One is just following the other blindly. Why are the unenlightened masses going after tabs and sheet margins like bloodhounds? Because someone once spread a rumor that blocks with plate numbers will be worth more. This is pure philatelic bunk.

Personally we regret that the Canadian Post Office did not adhere to its original announcement of abolishing plate numbers. What would have been the future consequences? Nothing, except philately would have continued just as before. Let us make issues out of matters that do adversely affect philately, but not something as inconsequential as this.

RUSSIAN LEVANT

Russian - Egyptian Postal Cooperation in The Levant

By PAUL P. LINDENBERG

In my endeavor to obtain material for my Russian Levant collection, recently I came across a very interesting cover. (Fig. 1) It was mailed from Odessa, the Russian sea port on the Black Sea, to Mytilene in the Aegean Sea. The cover is franked with Russia, Scott No. 27, (World Wide Cat. No. 25) 7 kop. gray and carmine, and postmarked "Odessa/ 7 Apr. 79," which by the way is a very early date for this stamp; it was issued only on March 19 of the same year.

On the back of this cover (Fig. 2) the first chronological marking is a Russian post office transit mark reading "KONSTANTIN./ 9 APR. 79." Then it seems that the cover lay for almost two weeks in Constantinople, because the Russian postal authorities did not apparently know how to arrange its further despatch. The next chronological marking is that of the Egyptian post office at the same town, inscribed "V.R. (for Vice Reale) POSTE EGYZIANE/ 22 APR 79,". The final one is the arrival mark "V.R.POSTE EGYZIANE / 24 APR 79."

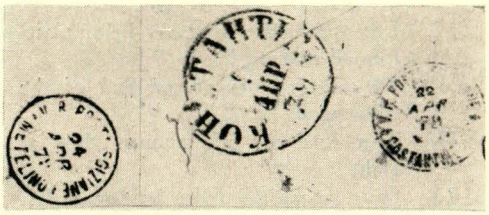
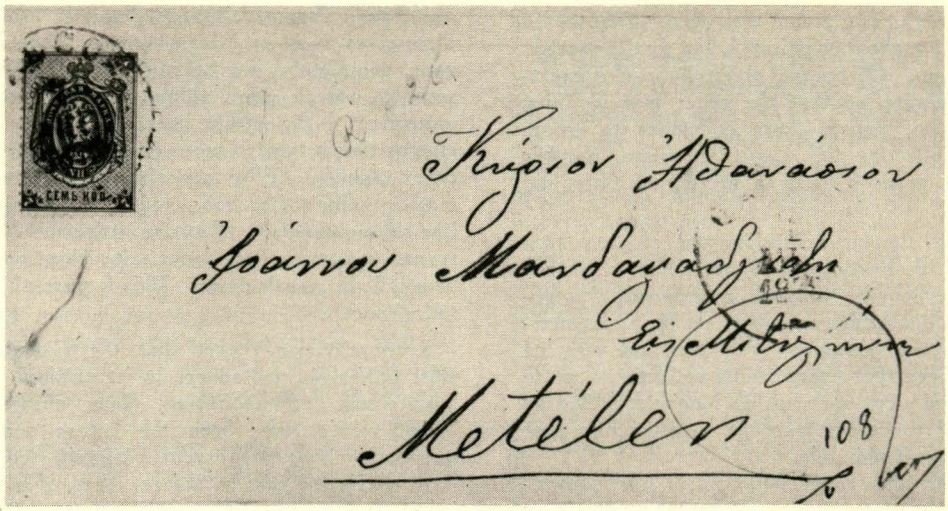


Fig. 2. A portion of the back of the cover.

(Continued on Page 64)



Photos by Boutrelle

Fig. 1. Front of cover.

BOOK REVIEWS

"The Emblems of Victoria 1857-63" by J. R. W. Purves, F.R.P.S.L. Cloth—112 quarto pages—8 plates. Limited Edition 350 copies. The Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. Price $7.50.

The author has an enviable reputation based on a long list of monographs and articles on the postage stamps of Victoria and other countries. This new work will add to his reputation, and it is hoped, increase the popularity of an issue, which, as Mr. Purves rightly observes, is one of the most unpopular in a country whose stamps are little appreciated. The reason for this lack of general interest is not difficult to explain and the reviewer suggests that only those with a particularly advanced philatelic intelligence can appreciate the technical difficulties that must be understood if the postage stamps of Victoria are to be efficiently collected. Even among philatelists such natural intelligence is rare, but Mr. Purves has done his best, and I think has succeeded, in his endeavor to open up another field of research for those of us who are only blessed with the average share of brains.

The "Emblems" of Victoria were the first stamps to be electrotyped in Australasia, being made from dies engraved on boxwood (a separate die for each value). The genesis of the issue is clearly explained and it is surprising the number of simple facts recorded which might have been obvious had one only taken the trouble to consider these stamps, but which Mr. Purves now makes clear. For instance, the fourpenny rate was introduced on July 1, 1855. But the fourpence value was not issued until January 1857 because such a large quantity of the "Queen-on-Throne" 2d. lithographed remained in stock—hence the frequency of this last named stamp in pairs.

The methods of production are described in detail. The status of the engraver, Samuel Calvert, is illustrated by the reproduction of one of his wood engravings for the various "News-letters" printed on fine rice paper, which enabled writers of long letters to send their communications at the normal rate of postage. The design of this issue should please all "thematic" (topical) collectors (it is feared that this comment will cause the author to wince) for how many have noticed that it contains a sheep, a cow, a ship in full sail, a digger's cradle with pick and shovel, a palette and brushes with T square and a pair of compasses?

The third chapter deals with Calvert's 1857 printings on paper watermarked star (1d. and 4d.) and the numbers printed are all quoted. A new explanation is given of the varieties, which show an impression in reverse on the back of the stamp. The errors printed on both sides (both values) are believed to be from proof sheets put into circulation. The roulettes and the rare 1d. perforated 12 are discussed, and the reason for the 2d. being on unwatermarked paper is given. The fourth chapter deals with Calvert's last printings of the 1d. and 4d. on unwatermarked paper and the "fall from grace" of the printer.

Then follows the Robinson printings, and the author observes that the 4d. rouletted on horizontally laid paper is, as far as he knows, unique. This statement underlines one of the greatest attractions of such an unpopular study for the enthusiast is occasionally rewarded by a real find for a mere fraction of its true worth, while known rarities may be acquired for a trivial sum in comparison with those of a widely collected country. One of the differences between the productions of the work by Calvert and the later printings by Robinson is that the former was a private contractor while the latter became the Government Stamp Printer on January 1, 1860. He introduced marginal inscriptions in December 1858 which he altered after he started working inside the Post Office in April 1859. Every printing, whether rare or common, is described and discussed in detail, and wherever possible, the actual numbers printed are recorded.

Among the entirely new information given is the fact that there were three different settings of the one penny, four of the twopence and six of the fourpence. Mr. Purves

observes that it is virtually impossible to reconstruct the various settings with the possible exception of two of the fourpence. The constant flaws are described and illustrated, some in more than one state; there are 29 of the one penny, 21 of the twopence and 55 of the fourpence in addition to the "crust" flaws and some "cracked electro" flaws which appear on the lowest value in its last printing. The last chapter describes the Proofs and Essays. In the Appendix is given the official notices and tenders concerning the production of these stamps by Calvert and his two contracts for perforating.

The book is excellently printed and illustrated, doing credit to the Hawthorn Press of Melbourne. The only point of criticism is that a little heavier binding would enable the volume to stand up to the rough usage of those, who like your reviewer, constantly turn backwards in order to re-read one of the points made in the early chapters that have some bearing on a subsequent observation. (*Robson Lowe*)

Postal Stationery—United States Possessions, published by United Postal Stationery Society, George C. Slawson, Editor with Editorial Committee. 1957. 84 pp. Illustrated. Paper cover. Price $3.50 from Van Dahl Publications, Inc., Albany, Oregon.

This catalog fills a need long felt by serious collectors of postal stationery who have found the other available listings too superficial or too outdated to meet present day requirements.

The issues covered are those of the United States Administration of Canal Zone, Cuba, Philippines, and Puerto Rico. Prior issues and those following independence or the introduction of regular United States issues are not included. In deference to custom and because there is no other suitable place to which to assign them, the issues of the Kingdom and Republic of Hawaii are also included.

For the first time since the incomplete and now hopelessly outdated listings in the Bartels 1911 Catalog, all sizes and knives of entires are listed as well as the watermarks of those envelopes printed on United States paper, all referred to the designations of these in the Thorp-Bartels Catalog. In addition several previously undifferentiated dies are illustrated, described, and listed and diagrams of knives used exclusively for Possessions issues are included. Wherever possible dates of issue and quantities of each envelope are given. The somewhat odoriferous Philippines official issues, so-called, are included to the extent that they are not known otherwise. The same applies to postal cards which are given a much expanded listing in Canal Zone.

The copious notes contain a wealth of information which adds to both the usefulness and the interest of the list. And a comprehensive listing of minor varieties makes it possible for collectors to know what is what concerning them.

The pricing, while based on the best available information, is admittedly tentative in some cases. Time and experience will serve to correct any errors here.

There are, of course, several typographical errors, unavoidable in the first edition of such a work but none is really serious.

One can find only two real faults with the work. One is the omission of the Japanese Occupation issues of the Philippines. Admittedly, these were not issued under United States authority but they were issued, some on United States issues, while the United States still claimed jurisdiction and following which did actually exercise it. Moreover, if they are not included here, there seems to be no other logical place for them. They become orphans.

The other is that the illustrations are none too clear. However, it is the understanding of this reviewer that that is not the fault of the editor or his committee. The cuts were made with the intention of using glazed paper which for some reason the publisher did not use.

Fittingly, the work is dedicated to the late Hugh M. Clark whose pioneer work served as the basis of the list. But that is not to detract from the really Herculean task performed by George Slawson and his aides.

All in all, this is a magnificent accomplishment and it is to be hoped that it will be as well received as deserved by postal stationery collectors so that in time it can be reprinted, eliminating the few faults mentioned and incorporating such other additional information as will inevitably be brought to light. (*David H. Burr*)

Les Premiers Timbres des Colonies Francaises (The First Stamps of French Colonies), by Comte Olivier de Pomyers. Privately published by the author, Aubigny-Sur-Ner (Cher), France. 157 pages, 1957. Five full-page or fold-in half-tones. For sale at 4,800 francs plus postage.

The title of this work might lead many collectors to expect a treatment of the 1851 Reunion and 1860 New Caledonia stamps, but instead the book actually deals with the general issues of French Colonies, 1859—, and to some extent with French stamps used in the colonies.

For 30 years the author collected the general issues of the colonies and already in the 1930's had amassed an outstanding lot of material. Cancellations, shades and covers are what interested him primarily. The collection was auctioned by Miro in November 1956; the catalogue revealed what a wonderful taste de Pomyers had for fine used pieces. Some of the illustrations from Miro's *Sélection* no. 20 are reproduced again in this book.

In 1935 de Pomyers published a pamphlet of 68 pages listing for each colony those stamps of these issues which he had found used therefrom and their shades, with some indications of the rarity. One could sense from his refined and elaborate descriptions of the colors and shades what a strong romantic appeal they had for him.

The present work is a revision and extension of the 1935 one. Again there is a chapter for each colony, listing the stamps found cancelled there, the color nuances, and rarity. Some additional information is now included on the types of cancels (but no illustration of them), and on the French stamps which were used in each colony. A brief introductory chapter offers some generalities about the issues and their cancellations. The book concludes with a few notes on the general issues used outside the colonies and on the "to-order" cancels.

All in all, the amount of information added to the former work, in spite of what the author claims, is proportionally small—he even admits to only 5% more records of usages. It appears that the author has not made any serious attempt to include much of the very extensive data from the literature or from other collections. No references or even mention of other authorities are given, though we can detect here and there items which he must have obtained from Bouvet's scholarly articles. In no sense can de Pomyers book be considered a general reference work on the general issues, because many aspects of them are not treated at all. The general collector and specialist will find the works of Bouvet, Locard, and Stone much more informative. However, de Pomyers' record of usages of the Sage, Dubois, and dues stamps is probably the most ample yet published, though others have, we believe, made the same discoveries for themselves. The Comte frequently expresses opinions dogmatically, which are very much more dubious than he admits; in some cases quite illogical, in others contrary to what practically all other leading students have found.

Although the book is printed on a heavy-grade mat-finish paper with half-tones pasted in, the high cost of this privately-issued work is far out of proportion both to the value of the contents and to the quality of the press-work. If the price of his book were reasonable Comte de Pomyers would surely make many "converts" to the general issues of the colonies, because he manages, seemingly without special pleading or tricks of style, to infect his readers with the very charm which the stamps held for him. (*R. G. Stone*)

Stamps of the Russian Empire Used Abroad. Part II, The Black Sea and Aegean Ports, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Crete, Ship Mail in the Levant. By S. D. Tchilinghirian and W. S. E. Stephen. Published by the British Society of Russian Philately, 94 High St., Aberlour, Banffshire, Great Britain. 94 pages with illustrations and map. Price $4.50.

This is the companion piece to the first part of this work which was reviewed in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. XXXVI Page 294 for November 1957. Again such a wealth of material is collected and explained that we have only the feeling of highest respect for the authors. In previous reviews we have many times related the esteem which we hold for the mind and work of Mr. Tchilinghirian. It is time that we also considered the co-author, Mr. W. S. E. Stephen, who also exhibits the same type of research mind and the traits of the dedicated philatelist. Indeed in this work it is

hard to tell where Mr. Tchilinghirian leaves off and Mr. Stephen picks up.

The field covered in this part of the work is a very interesting and difficult one. It is for the first time authoritatively described, giving even the most experienced collector unrecorded information and new data.

In spite of the general excellence of the work, there are a few comments which we would like to make. It is very difficult to prepare a study and make it consistently understandable. A tendency creeps in to believe that the reader knows as much as the writer. There is also a tendency to take things for granted. Points, which are clear and obvious to the writer, may not be to the reader. There is an example on page 104 of this type of confusion. In one place it is written that the overprints were applied "locally", by which is meant at the headquarters of the ROPIT. Therefore, this means by a printer in Odessa, as distinct from the Imperial Printing Works at St. Petersburg, which had prepared the stamps and applied the surcharge in Turkish currency. This work could be construed by the reader to mean that the surcharge of the town name was done in the various towns themselves, which obviously was not the case. In another part in the same section the word "final" is used to describe a setting, where "definitive" would have been a better choice.

We also have some comment to make regarding the inclusion of the postmarks of the Russian Refugee Post established between the camps of the remnants of General Wrangel's Army. While it was the last remnant of the Imperial tradition, we believe it is somewhat stretching a point to make this post a part of the Imperial system.

In spite of these very few minor criticisms, we do not hesitate to recommend this very fine book as containing a study of utmost importance much of which has not been available before in printed form. The book is indispensable to the student of Russian philately, and is fascinating reading for the casual student as well. (*H. D. S. H.*)

The Gunesch-Coda Standard Bureau Precancel Catalog. Edited by R. J. Coda, Sr. 65 pp. Paper cover. Distributed by Gunesch Precancel House, Inc., 30 West Washington Street, Chicago 2, Ill. Price $1.50.

There are 1817 price changes in this new 5th edition, mainly on the issues before the Presidentials, that is on both the large and small old styles.

The 5th edition is strikingly different because it shows illustrations of the various types in each section on actual stamps that were used during that period.

Another improvement can be found in the listing of the errors and error varieties. All stamps are now priced. All error and error varieties can be found listed in the back of each section.

All existing combination blocks, showing two Hand and two Machine set types on the same block, are listed and priced for the first time. The block and coil pair sections are now in three instead of four columns, which makes it possible to use clearer and larger uniform type throughout the catalog.

RUSSIAN LEVANT

(Continued From Page 60)

At the first glance this procedure seems rather odd, because there was a Russian post office at Mytilene already in existence since December, 1862. It is known from the distribution of the numeral cancellations that at this time Mytilene was allotted the number 779.

The explanation for this procedure lies in the fact that the Russian post offices in Turkey had been closed during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78.

This war started by the signing of the Declaration of War by Tzar Alexander II on April 12, 1877. Russian troops had invaded Bulgaria one month later. The war was ended by the Congress of Berlin (June 13 - July 13, 1878).

During this period, the Russian post offices in Turkish territory were closed. However, the re-opening dates of the various offices has still to be established. This cover definitely shows that the office at Constantinople was in operation in April, 1879, but not yet at Mytilene.

The whole situation reminds us, by the way, of a similar one with the Italian post offices in Turkey, which had to close down during the Tripolitanian War 1911-1912.

THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of December 18, 1957

Steinway Memorial Night

Mr. Albert H. Higgins graciously cancelled his showing of Aden on December 18, 1957, so that the scheduled meeting time could be devoted entirely to the memory of *Past President Theodore E. Steinway.*

Immediately preceding the meeting, the Board of Governors entertained Mrs. Steinway and the family at dinner in the Steinway Room at Luchow's. After dinner, all taxied to the Clubhouse and joined the many friends of Mr. Steinway, who had gathered in the meeting room. The exhibition frames were filled with selections from Mr. Steinway's collections. This material, a medley of the Steinway philatelic miscellany, had been selected by Messrs. John J. Britt and Bernard D. Harmer, and the selection eloquently displayed the catholicity of Mr. Steinway's philatelic interests. The comments of the viewers were punctuated by exclamations of recognition when they observed a stamp or piece reminding them of a Steinway anecdote.

The meeting was called to order by President Lt. General Wickersham, who spoke briefly on the purpose of the evening, welcomed Mrs. Steinway and her family, and gave the meeting over to Mr. John J. Britt.

Mr. Britt elaborated on the significance of the meeting and reminded the members of the great debt due Mr. Steinway for his many benefactions to philately in general and to the Collector's Club specifically. Explaining how the deep and sincere modesty of the man precluded any public recognition of his efforts while alive, Mr. Britt announced the fitting tribute conceived by the Board of perpetuate the name of Theodore E. Steinway. The details of the Memorial Fund raised in his honor for the publication of philatelic literature were explained. Mr. Britt emphasized that this fund was of lasting status and was to be perpetuated in Mr. Steinway's memory. Philatelic literature was a subject near and dear to Mr. Steinway's heart as he recognized it as the keystone to philately.

Following the announcement of the Steinway Memorial Publications Fund, Mr. Britt presented an illuminated scroll reflecting the sentiments of his friends to Mrs. Steinway. This charming and gracious lady, in accepting the scroll, thanked the members for herself and her family, and told of her husband's great interest in the Collector's Club and how much it had enhanced his enjoyment of philately.

Mr. Britt then called on Mr. Harry L. Lindquist to say a few words. It was an excellent choice. As the one man present who had known Mr. Steinway intimately for such a long period of time, Mr. Lindquist was able to speak with warmth and enthusiasm of the early days of the Club and his companionship with Mr. Steinway during the period of their active membership. The stories he told were full of great human interest. They were the treasured tales that friends retain forever and with the telling Mr. Lindquist obviously relived the events of which he spoke.



Mrs. Theodore E. Steinway expressing her deep appreciation after receiving the framed scroll signed by all the governors of the Collectors Club in tribute of the outstanding contributions of her husband. (Photo by Boutrelle)

Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs was asked to comment on the material in the frames. He too, spoke of his association with Mr. Steinway and the deep impression that this association had made on him. He spoke on various items of display, pointing out how each was indicative of the depth of Mr. Steinway's philatelic understanding. Mr. Boggs also mentioned the complete cooperation always given by Mr. Steinway of his time and with his collection whenever the Philatelic Foundation had need of them.

As the preceding speakers had each mentioned the munificent gift of the Suppantschitsch library presented to the Collectors Club by Mr. Steinway in 1923, Mr. Malcolm G. O'Reilly was asked to describe the collection. Prefacing his comments by saying that, "what Victor Suppantschitsch had achieved, Theodore Steinway had preserved," Mr. O'Reilly went on to say that Mr. Steinway's expressed desire when he presented the collection was that its acquisition "would insure its (the Club's) future, stimulate its activities, and widen its field of usefulness—" This collection, formed during fifty years of intensive searching, and probably the finest library of 19th century philatelic literature ever formed has lived up to the donor's wishes. The twenty-eight thousand odd items of philatelic literature, many of them unique, have been of constant service both to the Club and to philatelists of all walks of life. All will ever be indebted to Mr. Steinway for obtaining the Suppantschitsch library and giving it to the club.

Mr. Britt closed the meeting with a final tribute to Mr. Steinway's memory.

Meeting of January 8, 1958

Philatelic Symposium

This, the first meeting of the year, placed a panel of five philatelists on the dais to answer questions on philatelic problems posed by the members and guests who were present. Opinions as to the genuineness of stamps or covers were the only exception for the discussion.

The panel was composed of Messrs. *Herbert J. Bloch, Winthrop S. Boggs, John R. Boker, Jr., Henry M. Goodkind,* and *Harrison D. S. Haverbeck. Mr. Malcolm O'Reilly* acted as moderator and placed the problems voiced from the floor before the individual panelists.

As only a few of the members brought material for which they sought enlightenment, the meeting quickly developed into a lively, although orderly, general discussion. The stamps, which were offered for the panel's opinion, did not prove too difficult. They did, however, run the gamut of philatelic interests. Two items which did require an opinion as to genuineness were referred back to their owners for submission to an expert committee.

In the general discussion the subjects treated were varied. The pedigree of items of record, be they 19th classics or 20th century gems and the value of this pedigree in helping to establish their authenticity was established. The distinction between *scarce* and *rare* with the relation of each to value were most thoroughly investigated. Many were the definitions offered from the floor, a few facetious, the rest sincere, but all illutrating the futility of trying to apply rigid dictionary definitions to the terms of philately.

The whims and foibles of the collecting fraternity and their influence on the marketing of stamp material were most frankly discussed from both the amateur and the commercial dealer's viewpoint; this resulted in considerable awakening for some of the amateurs.

One event of great significance became more and more apparent as the discussion flowed from topic to topic and the standard used for premise after premise, although seemingly unrelated, were from one and the same source. This source was the Alfred H. Caspary collection and the auctions which are dispersing it. Not only are prices of record being set, but the very contents themselves are like a record of philatelic maxima.

The Caspary sales are not alone in setting philatelic yardsticks; other name collections of great stature establish for the Classics of the twentieth century what the Caspary sales do for those of the nineteenth.

It is difficult to report even just the highlights of a meeting of this type. The number of items discussed, and the variety of opinions expressed are matter for editorial comment rather than straight reporting. The interest that was manifest by the number of

members participating in the symposium, and the sincerity of their expressed opinions, was an indication that member participation in open discussions is extremly beneficial to all, even those who only listen.

The panel was well selected. The amalgam of professional and collector on the panel served to anneal their opinions without loss of temper. Together the panel members represented *all* philately of both 19th and 20th century from United States Private Posts, Afghanistan to Zanzibar. (*M.G.O'R.*)

January 15, 1958

Annual Meeting

Before the 1958 Annual Meeting got underway, a dinner was tendered to *Jacob S. Glaser,* who after many years of service to the Club, was retiring. Many members, governors and past governors along with some of Mr. Glaser's family and close non-philatelic friends dined together. About fifteen minutes before the Annual Meeting started at 8 P. M., all returned to the Meeting Room of the Collectors Club for some ceremonies honoring Mr. Glaser. First was the announcement by the President that at the December 1957 meeting of the Board of Governors, Jacob S. Glaser was unanimously elected an *Honorary Life Member.* Then one of Mr. Glaser's oldest friends in philately, Harry L. Lindquist, was called upon for a very few remarks. Objecting that he never was accustomed to making only a few remarks, Mr. Lindquist demonstrated his keen sense of humor by regaling the audience with many personal reminiscences of their friendship together when working for this Club, the International Philatelic Exhibitions or many other philatelic activities. This also included some worthy non-philatelic philanthropic services for the oldest medical dispensary in New York City.

Then Mr. Britt on behalf of the Club presented some beautiful gifts to Mrs. Glaser and to the retiring Chairman of the House Committee.

At 8 P. M. as scheduled, the Annual Meeting commenced with Secretary Malcolm G. O'Reilly announcing an attendance far in excess of the necessary quorum. Vice President Haverbeck presiding in place of the President asked the Secretary to read off the names of those members who had passed on during 1957. After this, the entire audience stood for one minute of silence in their memory. Reading this list of names will remind all of us that this Club lost some very outstanding members this past year.

The following Committee Chairmen and Officer reports are given, not as they were read at the Annual Meeting, but in alphabetical order.

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Report of the Admissions and Membership Committee for 1957

Members in good standing January 1, 1957	1171
New members admitted during 1957	64
	1235

Through death we lost the following members in 1957:

Resident

Max Bloch
Mrs. Caroline Prentice Cromwell
Eugene Fisch
Abraham Hatfield
Major Thomas Phillips
J. W. Scott
Harry A. Sovel
Theodore E. Steinway
George B. Wray

Non-Resident

H. Graham Bertram
Major Harold P. Burrell
W. Lloyd Heath
Max G. Johl
Richard W. Leach
S. C. Lyon
Mrs. Catherine L. Manning
William S. F. Pierce
Bertram W. H. Poole
Albert W. Schede
Adolph Steeg
C. Brinkley Turner
Leighton E. Wells
Julius Windner — 23

Resignations accepted or dropped for non-payment of dues	81
TOTAL	104

Total members in good standing December 31, 1957	1131
Total Honorary and Life members	9
TOTAL	1140

Sidney F. Barrett,
Chairman

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Report of The Awards Committee

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST MEDAL awarded to:

CORRIENTES
Issues of 1856-1880
By Louis Stich

HONORABLE MENTION. For 1957 two articles were chosen and both are deemed of equal merit so that the following announcement is made in alphabetical order.

INDORE
The Provisionals of 1889
By Leonard C. Parton

UNITED STATES
Certified Mail
By Edward B. Murphy

John R. Boker, Jr., Chairman

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Report of 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 hospitalized veterans, patients in various hospitals, shut-ins and other handicapped individuals interested in stamp collecting. Throughout the year, donations of stamps and supplies were sent to a great many institutions, including Veterans' hospitals, Community Clubs, Boys' Homes, Junior Stamp Clubs, Homes for the Aged and other philanthropic organizations. The Club has in its files letters of acknowledgement and thanks from a great many of these institutions.

In addition to the above activities, the Club has also been of service in various ways to public and philatelic organizations. Typical examples of services rendered include the loaning of exhibits to schools, National and International Exhibitions. Our exhibition frames have been loaned to various Stamp Clubs and organizations without charge. The Club has truly acted as the "Host to Philately" in this country, by allowing the use of our meeting rooms and facilities to many a local and national Philatelic Society for their conventions, exhibitions, meetings and Directors' meetings.

It is hoped that with the cooperation and aid of more civic minded members of the Club, the Community Service Committee may extend its activities in 1958 beyond those of last year.

John J. Britt, Chairman

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Report of the Editor

The complete 1957 volume of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST again consisted of six numbers plus the Index for 1956. Each number ran 64-pages, making a total of 388 printed pages.

Perhaps the best improvement in 1957 related to the Book Review section. Instead of having reviews written almost exclusively by a few members of the Editorial Board, the services of many member specialists were contributed to this work. Fifteen reviews were done by members not on the Editorial Board. Acting with excellent cooperation with the Library Committee under Malcolm G. O'Reilly and the librarian, this improvement should increase in future years. A well-planned, respected Book Review section not only is a service appreciated by many members, but it is a most essential means for maintaining the flow of new books and catalogs into the library.

In the field of philatelic literature, THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, now entering into its 37th year, stands near the summit. It is never easy to maintain a top position. This demands hard work and intelligent application. The editor is fortunate in having such a dedicated and competent Editorial Board. In philately, they do not come better than Messrs. Boggs, Haverbeck, Mueller and Rich.

The increased support from the stamp trade here and abroad is encouraging. Our advertising showed about a 30% increase in 1957.

Space does not permit mention of the names of many members, who contributed in

various ways to the magazine. It is to the great credit of the Club's officers and Governors that the Editorial Board not only has been given a free hand, but their confidence and encouragement is deeply appreciated. Our secretarial work has more than doubled in the last few years. The efficiency of those helping the editor with the work must be noted. Mrs. Pritchett and Mrs. Eldridge always are available in expediting mailings, while the efficient work of our new secretary, Mrs. Rosalyn Murstein, has helped greatly.

With the services of the same team expected for this year, 1958 looks promising for THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

Henry M. Goodkind, Editor

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Report of The House Committee

When the late Arthur Deas became president in 1937, he found the premises of the Collectors Club in a very discouraging condition. There were violations under the codes of the Building Bureau and the Highway Department of New York City.

The skylights and roof leaked, the windows on the third floor in the rear were beyond repair and the dormer windows on the fifth floor in the front of the building did not open enough to permit proper ventilation. The gas stove and refrigerator on the fifth floor were in disrepair and the hall walls as well as the west walls of rooms on all floors were damp and had loose plaster. There was seepage in the cellar from the west wall of the building. The Club's papers were on the floor of the cellar as no shelving existed. In addition, the elevator was not operating successfully.

Mr. Deas and others asked me to give an estimate on the cost of repairs, which ran into several thousand dollars. I was then asked to take the chairmanship of the House Committee and gradually work out the problems, even though the money was not available.

After accepting the position, my first act was to eliminate the reported violations. Later, the outside of the west wall of the building was waterproofed and repairs made to the rear wall. We then bought new equipment for the kitchen on the fifth floor. With the first available money we installed a new roof, a door to the bulkhead of the roof and skylights. Throughout the years the finances of the club were in the red, so we had to make repairs in stages.

During President Bohn's administration, he inaugurated a budget. We then allotted a certain amount of money for repairs each year. Since his administration, the finances have been mostly in the black, so we were able to do a certain amount of work and cleared up the remaining defects in the building.

We recently installed new cables in the elevator and hired a man from the elevator company to make monthly inspections. The heating system was overhauled and a new burner installed. We salvaged a number of bins from CIPEX and FIPEX and installed them on the walls of the cellar, thus enabling us to remove most of the books and magazines from the floor. The drainage system was overhauled and put into operating condition. The building was painted both inside and outside at regular intervals so that its appearance was always acceptable. Shelves and cabinets were added to the library and a fine walnut cabinet was donated by Mrs. McCoy for our rare books. A tapestry and a couch were donated by Mrs. Louise Hoffman. Stephen G. Rich provided funds in memory of his father to set up a catalogue room on the third floor with modern metal shelves and cabinets.

Just before FIPEX the entire building was redecorated inside and painted outside. At the same time, we repaired most of the chairs and added six new leather ones. Also we acquired some of the very fine frames that were used at the Show. These replaced the rather antiquated frames that were secured after CIPEX.

There were many more refinements made during my chairmanship, including the installation of new lighting fixtures, fans, air conditioners and many other things too numerous to mention.

Looking back over these 20 years, I had much joy in connection with my job, however during that time I saw some of my most beloved friends go to the Great Beyond. Among them were Ralph Barry, Percy Doane, Arthur Deas, Al Lichtenstein, Ted Steinway, Dick Bohn, George Wray and Hugh Clark.

I am now close to 78 and think the Collectors Club is in better shape now than it has ever been; so when I hand over my chairmanship to another, he will be able to carry on with ease. It has been a long and pleasant task and labor of love. I cannot close without giving credit to Mrs. Pritchett and Mrs. Eldridge for the fine cooperation received from them.

I close by wishing the Collectors Club prosperity and hoping they remain a successful host to philately for ever more. May God bless all philatelists all over the world as they will have a hand in establishing "Peace." And a thank you to the officers, Board of Governors and the members who helped me so much during my tenure.

Jacob S. Glaser, Chairman

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Report of The Insurance Committee

The Collectors Club was fortunate in not having any claim for liability, loss or damage in the past year. We thus continued our excellent record with the insurance carriers.

Renewal premiums were paid on all expiring policies as they became due. At the same time, our policies were reviewed so as to give the Club maximum coverage, in top rated companies, at the lowest net premium cost.

It may be of interest to our members to know that the Club's insurance premium cost for one year approximates $1,200. Some of the types of insurance coverage necessary in order to protect and operate the Collectors Club and its varied activities being workmen's compensation, fire, public liability, elevator liability, fine arts coverage on the Club's collections and library, as well as a fidelity bond on the Governors and employees.

Early in the past year, our good friend and member Mr. Sol Zipser, who acts as our insurance broker and Co-Chairman of the Insurance Committee, suffered a heart attack. This made it necessary that he turn over much of the incidental work to his staff. At this time, we would like to commend Mr. Zipser and his organization for their valuable assistance and efficiency in handling our account. We are also pleased to say that he has now returned to his regular duties.

Albert H. Higgins, Chairman

Report of the Library Committee

To those who frequent the Club the increased activity in use of the library and the demands on the Librarian's time have been most evident. The following report may help to illustrate this fact and at the same time itemize the activities of the Committee during 1957.

Items loaned from the collection during 1957	411
Local loans, no shipping involved	256
Out-of-town loans requiring shipping	155
Number of individuals, exclusive of members using Library on regular meeting nights, who used the Library's facilities	480

The items loaned to out-of-town members were not always requests for a specific volume, but more often were selected by the Librarian only after a search of the literature. These requests frequently ask for any or all material on a certain subject.

In addition to loans from the collection there were a number of requests for photostats. This too required many hours of the Librarian's time.

The following items have been added to the collection during the past year:

Handbooks and Catalogues	242
Periodicals	1901
Files of Periodicals	7

This listing does not do justice to the splendid additions made during 1957. To list a few:

1. Both the Library and the Member's editions of the Sperati work published by the British Philatelic Association have been obtained. The library edition was donated through the generosity of Mr. Sol Zipser.
2. Waghorn's Overland Guide to India, 1842, and other reference material of significance in the study of the Overland Mail have been purchased.
3. Several early postal history items were donated by Mr. Edwin Mayer, including: An Account of the Robberies Committed by John Hawkins, 1730; Facts in Support of Rowland Hill's Penny Postage, 1838; and Berger's Edition of the Penny Post Act 1839.

4. The section on United States revenues has been expanded both by purchase and by the many donations of Mr. Morton D. Joyce.
5. The collection of United States Postal Guides and Post Office Departmental Publications has been considerably enhanced by the donations of Mr. Stanley G. Hodziewich.

Publication of the library's want list in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST has helped to fill gaps in our periodical section, enabling the library to bind and make available volumes which previously could not be circulated.

Your Chairman wishes to express to Editor Henry M. Goodkind the thanks of the committee for the help he has given us this year in allowing the library considerable space in the magazine and in extending himself to great effort to obtain for the library many new books which we would otherwise have had to purchase.

During the year 1957 the committee spent $468.85 for acquisitions. Sixty-five books and periodicals were bound or rebound at a cost of $194.75. The quality of the bindings has been improved to include water-proofing and greater durability. Several of the Study Group publications have been bound as these journals contain a wealth of specialized information and they should be available for circulation. It is hoped to expand this undertaking in 1958.

All of our bindings have been treated with preservative. This fine work was done by Mr. George F. Miller and we are all deeply indebted to him for this valuable service.

The committee wishes also to express their thanks to Mr. Louis Stich for designing the new book plate. A new book plate was necessary as the previous book plates have lost their identifying characteristics due to the number which exist in books no longer part of the library's collection.

Vertical files were purchased out of General Funds for the protection and storage of the more ephemeral periodicals, and the exhibition catalogues and allied papers.

The central table in the library has been covered with a formica top.

All Library of Congress file cards under the subject "Postage Stamps, Collectors and Collecting" have been purchased for incorporation into our catalogue. We have subscribed to all future cards in this category.

The sum of $2609.42 was expended during 1957 in operating and staffing the library. This may appear, to some, to represent a substantial increase in expenses over previous years. However, many costs previously entailed by the library, were included in the general administrative expenses. Both the Treasurer, Mr. Albert H. Higgins and your Chairman believe that the members should be aware of the actual cost of maintaining the library.

To the regret of the undersigned and the committee much of the rearrangement needed in the physical organization of the library had to be transferred in 1958. This was necessitated by a lack of sufficient funds to purchase the supplies needed to accomplish this task. It is hoped that this can be undertaken with the funds budgeted for 1958.

The committee wishes to congratulate the Austria Study Group for their acknowledged appreciation of philatelic literature. One of their regular 1957 meeting nights was devoted to the display and discussion of literature of their specialization.

This report would be incomplete without some official recognition of the selflessness of our Librarian, *Mrs. Josephine L. Eldridge,* who labors with great patience and efficiency to satisfy the requests of the members. Each member and guest who has sought the help of Mrs. Eldridge when searching for some elusive bit of information has been impressed with the feeling of deep personal interest she takes in answering his problems.

Malcolm G. O'Reilly

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Report of A. F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award

At the regularly convened meeting of the Board of Governors, on May 29th, 1957, *Mr. Harry L. Lindquist* was unanimously named to be the recipient of the ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN MEMORIAL AWARD for the year 1957, for "Distinguished Service to Philately".

Following our usual custom, a dinner sponsored by the Board of Governors was tendered to the recipient on Wednesday evening, November 6th, prior to the regularly scheduled meeting at the Club.

The dinner which took place at the Champs-Elysees, was attended by over a hundred of Harry Lindquist's friends and associates, who came from far and wide to pay tribute to him on this auspicious occasion.

The presentation ceremonies took place at the clubhouse, with President C. W. Wickersham presiding and the actual presentation of the medal signifying the award being ably presented by the distinguished daughter of Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Mrs. Louise B. Dale.

The response made by Mr. Lindquist on accepting the medal was indeed a classic, as his reminiscences relating to his close association with Mr. Lichtenstein over a period of many years left an nostalgic aura in its wake. The applause of the audience in appreciation of Mr. Lindquist's talk shook the proverbial rafters of the building.

John J. Britt, Chairman

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Report of the Program Committee

The members of the Program Committee wish to express their thanks to all those whose lectures during the past season have helped so much towards making the year 1957 an excellent one.

The last season brought to our premises many outstanding speakers, some even from foreign shores, which gave us quite a variety of subjects.

The Annual Competition on April the 17th was an outstanding occasion and has proven through the years to be very popular among members throughout the country.

Last March the Board of Governors passed a resolution that an award be established for the best program presented during the year retroactive to January 1957.

To select the winner out of such a fine variety of lectures was a very difficult task for the board. After much deliberation the program committee finally reached a verdict. As Chairman it is my great pleasure to announce that the lecture on *"Surcharges and Expertization" by Mr. Herbert J. Bloch which took place on November 20th, 1957 was the winner of this newly created award.*

By now you have the program for the 1958 season in your possession. The committee sincerely hopes that it will meet with your kind approval. As it is always the endeavor of the committee to please the membership of our club, we would appreciate any criticism, if such exists. Only in this way can we improve our program.

The committee also 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 Publications Committee

As the report of the editor of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST has preceded this report you are now aware of the progress made by that publication. The Committee has successfully maintained the high standard of articles for this magazine of record of philately.

A great step forward has been made in our publication program by the creation of *The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund* which was established in honor and memory of our beloved member. This fund will be devoted to the publication of worthwhile handbooks and philatelic studies. It has been established as a continuing and revolving entity in that the cost of the publication of the handbooks will be paid from this fund and all proceeds of handbook sales will be credited back to the fund. The balance available as of December 31st is $3,544.00. The first handbook under the fund, CORRIENTES by Louis Stich, was published early in December. At the present time we have two manuscripts ready for publication and seven additional works tentatively scheduled.

The Publications Committee would like to take this opportunity to publicly thank the editor of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Mr. Henry M. Goodkind, for his labors and the members of the Editorial Board who have aided in the preparation and in obtaining manuscripts of the high quality which are required by THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

H. D. S. Haverbeck, Chairman

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Report of The Publicity Committee

The Committee consisted of Messrs. Henry M. Goodkind, Malcolm G. O'Reilly, Stephen G. Rich and John F. Rider, Chairman.

Publicity releases concerning the activities of The Collectors Club during 1957 were forwarded to the philatelic press and other

press deemed of interest to the club. Such releases dealt with competitions, testimonial dinners, awards and other events. Similarly, releases concerning the issues of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST and handbooks were forwarded shortly after the publication of each issue. It is felt that the representation given The Collectors Club in the philatelic press during 1957 was fruitful.

One of the objectives of the Publicity Committee's activities was to check, revise and expand the publicity mailing list so as to include the important public and educational institution libraries. This was not achieved. The responsibility for not implementing this part of the program is acknowledged by the Chairman. It is hoped that this work will be done during Spring 1958.

It is deeply regretted by the Chairman that pressure of personal business during 1957 did not permit him to devote as much attention to the affairs of the Publicity Committee as it deserved. The possibility of such an occurrence was not anticipated when I accepted the Chairmanship in January, 1957. The Chairman extends his profound thanks to Stephen G. Rich for the efforts he expended in the performance of the duties of the Committee.

The Committee extends its thanks to Mrs. Pritchard and Mrs. Eldridge for their cooperation; also, to all Members of The Collectors Club whose activities nourished the Publicity program.

John F. Rider, Chairman

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Report of The Study Group Committee

Thirteen Study Groups utilized the facilities of The Collectors Club Building during 1957:

Aero Philatelists
Austria Philatelic Society
British Empire Study Group
British North American Philatelic Society
China Stamp Society
Czechoslovakia Philatelic Society
Essay Proof Society
France & Colonies Group
German Philatelic Society
Masonic Stamp Club of New York
Netherlands & Colonies Philatelists
Postal History Society
Scandinavian Collectors Club

Two of the above thirteen, the Postal History Society and the British Empire Study Group, commenced functioning in the Club Building during 1957.

Facilities are available for additional Study Groups.

John F. Rider, Chairman

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Treasurer's Report

Mr. Albert H. Higgins rendered a detailed report to the membership, none of which is being published here, because all figures were subject to check by our independent Certified Public Accountants, who prepare a detailed Auditor's Report. This latter generally follows later in the year.

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President's Report

It is with deep appreciation of your support during the past year that I am privileged to make this report. It has been a year of which I feel that the members of our Club can be well satisfied. Not only are our finances in good condition, the House well taken care of and improvements made in our Library and elsewhere, but it has also been a year of outstanding events.

These included the establishment of *the Steinway Memorial Fund* for the encouragement of research and publication of results for the benefit of all philately, the awards won by the Club or its members at the exhibitions in India, Israel and other countries, the awarding of the Lichtenstein Medal to a former President of the Club, Harry L. Lindquist, an exhibit by a great Cuban philatelist, Dr. Cruz-Planas, and other fine exhibits at our members meetings.

There is no doubt that our Club is supported by many enthusiastic members not only here in New York, but from other countries, all over the world. Their interest as well as their contributions, literary, personal and financial has been the basis of the success of the Club and its leading position in the world of stamps. May it ever be so.

THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST has continued to maintain its high average of scholarship and of dissemination of knowledge. We can well be proud of this eminent publication and of those who give so much time and wisdom to its production.



The 1958 Officers and Governors of The Collectors Club. (Left to right: seated) John J. Britt; Malcolm G. O'Reilly, Secretary; H. D. S. Haverbeck, President; Stephen G. Rich, Vice-President and Albert H. Higgins, Treasurer. (Standing) Henry M. Goodkind, Editor; George E. Burghard; Louis Stich; Stanley R. Rice and Herbert Woodward. Missing from photograph: Mrs. John D. Dale; Sidney F. Barrett; John R. Boker Jr. and John F. Rider. (Photo by Boutrelle)

Looking to the future our needs are obvious and definite. We should have a larger proportion of resident members. When one realizes that the total membership of the Club is about 1140 and that this includes 740 non-resident members, United States, Canada and Mexico, and 122 foreign members, the fact that we only have 260 resident members who live in or near New York City (excluding a few members under 35) makes it clear that we have not succeeded in attracting an adequate number from our own bailiwick. We should therefore make in the coming year a definite effort to expand the resident membership and in this connection to increase and improve reasonable and widespread publicity for the Club and its many scientific, literary and educational programs and events.

We should remember also that the future will increasingly be in the hands of younger members, and the plans for encouraging their participation in our affairs, now being worked out by our Executive Committee, will, I hope, have your active support.

We mourn the loss of distinguished members, Theodore E. Steinway, George Wray and others.

In closing, I wish to thank the Governors, the Committees and members of the Club for their constant assistance and also to thank our employees for their faithful services during the year.

C. W. Wickersham, President

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Report of the Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee met at 6:00 P. M., December 4, 1957 for the nomination of replacement of the Class of 1957 Board of Governors, and the following slate is proposed for a term of three years:

George E. Burghard
Henry M. Goodkind
H. D. S. Haverbeck
Stanley R. Rice
Malcolm G. O'Reilly

Regretting the resignation of Mr. E. V. Connett, III, the Committee nominates Herbert Woodward to take his place in the Class of 1958.

The meeting adjourned at 6:20 P. M.

Winthrop S. Boggs, Chairman

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1958 Officers

Following the formal business session as reported above, the Board of Governors then

met to elect by unanimous vote the following officers for the year 1958:

President Harrison D. S. Haverbeck
Vice President Stephen G. Rich
Secretary Malcolm G. O'Reilly
Treasurer Albert H. Higgins

At the Board of Governors meeting held in December, 1957 and January, 1958, the following new members were elected:

4506 Robert W. Baughman, Liberal, Kansas. Collects Kansas Postal History.

4507 Charles T. Sturton, Eastbourne, England. Collects Indian Native States.

4508 Mrs. Noel Bleecker Fox, Bronxville, New York. Collects New South Wales, United Nations.

4509 Dr. Archie A. Meckler, Albany, New York. Collects Israel, Austria, Germany, Vatican.

4510 Herman Kerst, Des Plaines, Illinois. Collects Uruguay.

4511 Luis Roederer, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Collects Austria, Italy, France, Switzerland.

4512 Rudolf G. Sonneborn, New York, New York. Collects Israel.

4513 Sydney R. Bennett, Timaru, New Zealand. Collects postmarks and cancellations of New Zealand.

4514 Albert Quast, Hamburg, Germany. Collects Mexico, Chile, Brazil, China.

4515 Nicholas Kelley, New York, N. Y.

4516 Dr. Abner I. Weisman, New York, N. Y. Collects 19th Century Mexico.

4517 Mrs. Charles Massey Chandler, Downsview, Canada. Collects 19th Century Canada, Great Britain, Tibet, Malaya, Sarawak.

4518 Harry Unger, New York, N. Y. Collects United States, Israel.

4519 O. Jay Myers, Chappaqua, N. Y. Collects United Nations.

4520 Hugh Watchorn, Burlington, Vermont. Collects Great Britain, Latin America.

4521 Dr. Roger P. Castro, Danbury, Connecticut. Collects Cuba, United States.

4522 Dr. Otto Konig, Forest Hills, N. Y. Collects Austria, New Zealand.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

The Cancellations of the Travelling Post Offices of Queensland by Dr. Albert Narath. Reprint from "The Bulletin of the Postal History Society". Gift of the author.

"Bephila 1957" Exhibition Catalogue. Berlin, Germany. Gift of The Aero Philatelists.

Les Entiers Postaux de Belgique, Congo Belge et Luxembourg by the Societe Belge de l'Entier Postal. Les Editions Davo, Deventer, Belgium. Gift of Mr. John W. Wilson. (French)

Twenty-Third American Philatelic Congress Book 1957, edited by David Lidman. Published by The American Philatelic Congress, Inc. Courtey of Mrs. Conway Zirkle.

Numeral Cancellations of the British Empire, compiled and published by Rev. H. H. Heins, Liberty, N. Y. Gift of the author.

Stamps, Volumes 97, 98, 99 and 100. Bound volumes. Gift of Mr. H. L. Lindquist.

Photograph of rare Guatemala cover. Gift of Mr. Stanley Kaplan.

Analytical Chart of the 10c Jefferson (1870-1881) Stamps of the National, Continental and American Bank Note Companies, compiled and published by Cyril F. dos Passos. Gift of the author.

Hongkong Study Circle Bulletins, Nos. 14-46. Hongkong Study Circle, London, England. Presented by Dr. Irvin M. Yarry.

The Seven Cent Vermilion U. S. 1871-1873 Issue by J. W. Sampson. Published by Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co., Portland, Maine. Gift of Mr. Van Dyk MacBride.

United States 1857-60 Issue by Elliott Perry. Publications of Severn - Wylie - Jewett Co., Portland, Maine. Gift of Mr. Van Dyk MacBride.

The Chatham Square Post Office and Swarts City Dispatch Post. Publication of the American Philatelic Society, Inc. Gift of Mr. Van Dyk MacBride.

Notes on the Grilled Issues of the United States, compiled by Lester G. Brookman. Published by the American Philatelic Society. Gift of Mr. Van Dyk MacBride.

100 Years Ago, 1842-1942 by Arthur G. Hall and Elliott Perry. Published by the American Philatelic Society, Inc. Presented by Mr. Van Dyk MacBride.

Jaarverslag, Nederlands Postmuseum 1956. Het Nederlandse Postmuseum, 's-Gravenhage, Netherlands. (Dutch)

Les Premiers Timbres des Colonies Francaises by Comte Olivier de Pomyers. Imprimerie A. Painchaud, Aubigny-sur-Nere (cher), France. Gift of Mr. Stephen G. Rich. (French)

Stamps of Egypt 1952-1957. Egyptian Postal Administration, Cairo, Egypt.

Les Premieres Obliterations des Postes Helleniques, Le Cachet Gothique by D. Samaras. Reprint from "Philotelia". (Greek and French)

Medical Radiography and Photography, Vol. 31, No. 2. Gift of Mr. Nathan Hals.

Scott's Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps 1958. Scott Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Bolaffi's Vatican City Specialized Stamp Catalogue 1958. Publication of Societa Culturale Opere Tipografiche, Torino, Italy.

American Topical Association Handbook No. 9. Published by the American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Simon's Special Catalogue of First Day Covers, Special Post Cancellations in the State of Israel 1950. Publication of Isidor Simon, Tel-Aviv, Israel. Gift of Mr. Martin Taub.

Simon's Catalogue of Israel Stamps 1953. Publisher, Isidor Simon, Tel-Aviv, Israel. Presented by Mr. Martin Taub.

Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the State of Israel 1954, compiled by Major S. Denfield and E. Moshi. Published by Mosden Stamp Company, London, England. Gift of Mr. Martin Taub.

Catalogue Supplement of the Postage Stamps of the State of Israel 1955. Publisher, Mosden Stamp Company, London, England. Presented by Mr Martin Taub.

Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the State of Israel 1956. Published by Mosden Stamp Company, London, England. Gift of Mr. Martin Taub.

The Postmarks of British New Guinea and Papua to 1942 by Hamilton Croaker. Publisher, The Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, Australia. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Highlights of Jewish History on Israel Stamps by Helen Lande Blumkin. Reprint from Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun Yearbook 1956-57, New York, N. Y. Gift of Mr. Paul Lindenberg.

Electromechanical Distributor for Sorting Mail by S. Scheuer, C. B. Neyt and L. J. G. Nijs. Reprint from Electrical Communication, New York, N. Y. Gift of Mr. Frederick A. Brofos.

Photostats of *Postal Decrees of Sardinia 1818.* Gift of Mr. Stephen G. Rich.

The Oceania Philatelic Journal, Volume 1, Nos. 1-4 (1904). Gift of Mr. Peter A. S. Smith.

The Oceania Collector, Nos. 68-75. Gift of Mr. Peter A. S. Smith.

Chiu's Supplement, Volume 1, No. 3 and No. 12. Gift of Mr. Peter A. S. Smith.

A Concise Persian Grammar by A. Faroughy. Published by Orientalia, Inc., New York, N. Y. Presented by Mr. W. S. Boggs.

Checklist of Artists by Kay Ziegler. Publication of the Fine Arts Philatelist, Muskogee, Oklahoma. Courtesy of Miss Beatrice Berner.

The American Revenuer, Volume 3, No. 4, Nov. 1949. Gift of Mr. F. W. Daniels.

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution 1956. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Priced Auction Catalogues. Gift of Mr. N. V. Savitsky.

Stamps of the Russian Empire Used Abroad, Part II, The Black Sea and Aegean Ports, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Crete, Ship Mail in the Levant by S. D. Tchilinghirian and W. S. E. Stephen. Publication of the British Society of Russian Philately. Presented by the authors.

British Empire Postage Stamp Booklets, Evaluation and Study, Second Edition, edited and published by H. R. Work, New York, N. Y. Gift of the author.

The Gunesch-Coda Standard Catalog of United States Bureau Issue Precancels, Fifth Edition. Publisher, Richard J. Coda, Sr., Newark, N. J.

Round the World with a Postage Stamp. Published by UNESCO, Paris, France. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Postal History Catalogue of New Zealand, compiled and published by L. J. G. Franks, Christchurch, N. Z. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Yvert & Tellier Catalogue des Timbres-Poste de la France et des Colonies Francaises, Tome II, 1936. Yvert & Cie, Amiens, France.

Ghana 1957. Department of Information Services, Accra, Ghana. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

Album Historico Postal de la Republica Mexicana by Jose L. Cossio. Direccion General de Correos, Mexico, D. F. Presented by Mr. Bernard Eisenberg.

Topical Issues of 1957 with Scott 1958 Numbers, compiled by O. Frank Freedner. Published by the American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Filatela Terminaro by Herbert M. Scott. Heroldo de Esperanto, Horrem bei Koln, Germany. Gift of Mr. Frank J. Kovarik. (Esperanto, English, French, German).

Philatelic Journals. Gift of The Aero Philatelists.

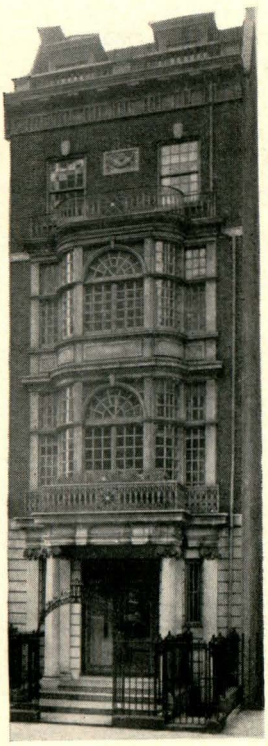
Supplementary pages to *Numeral Cancellations of the British Empire,* compiled and published by Rev. H. H. Heins, Liberty, N. Y. Gift of the author.

Norway - Postmarks of the Local Posts by Frederick A. Brofos. Reprint from the Twenty-Third American Philatelic Congress Book 1957. Gift of the Scandinavian Collectors Club.

Priced Catalogue of the Railway Letter Stamps of the United Kingdom 1891-1904, Second edition. Compiled by H. L'Estrange Ewen. Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., London, England. Presented by Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs.

Priced Catalogue of the Newspaper and Parcel Stamps Issued by the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom 1855-1906, compiled by H. L'Estrange Ewen. Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., London, England. Gift of W. S. Boggs.

(Continued on Page 100)



THE COLLECTORS CLUB

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

1958 OFFICERS

H. D. S. HAVERBECK ..... *President*
STEPHEN G. RICH ..... *Vice-President*
MALCOLM G. O'REILLY ..... *Secretary*
ALBERT H. HIGGINS ..... *Treasurer*

GOVERNORS 1958-60

SIDNEY F. BARRETT
JOHN R. BOKER, JR.
JOHN J. BRITT
GEORGE E. BURGHARD
MRS. JOHN D. DALE
HENRY M. GOODKIND
H. D. S. HAVERBECK
ALBERT H. HIGGINS
MALCOLM G. O'REILLY
STEPHEN G. RICH
STANLEY R. RICE
JOHN F. RIDER
LOUIS STICH
HERBERT WOODWARD

TRUSTEES

JOHN J. BRITT
H. D. S. HAVERBECK
MRS. JOHN D. DALE

PRE-ADHESIVE STAMP COVERS

From Guatemala, Mexico and Salvador

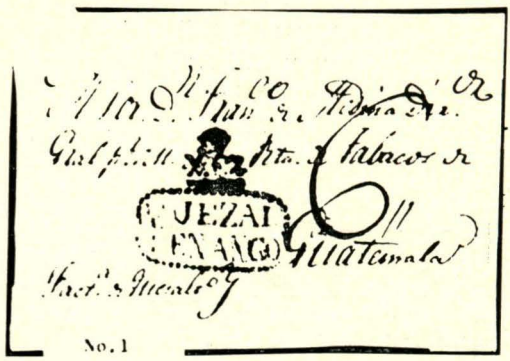
By MAX H. BASS

Although the writer's paramount philatelic interest lies in collecting covers of the world franked with the first postage stamps issued, covers from the pre-adhesive stamp period also have interested him, because often these forerunners are closely connected with covers bearing the first stamps.

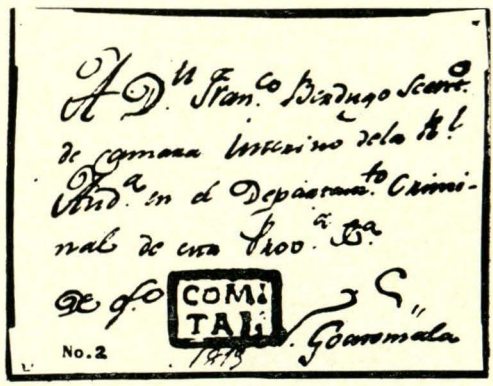
In collecting these stampless covers, some very unusual ones have been secured. Therefore, the writer has selected a few to describe in this article.

No. 1: *Guatemala* stampless, a rare one, used circa. 1820 from Quezaltenango to Guatemala City. The figure "6" in pen script indicates that 6 Reales was paid, having probably been the charge by a private carrier operating a "diligencia" or Stage Coach. The "slogan" mark of Quezaltenango, which appears in red on the cover, carries over the town-marking the letters "V.F.VII", meaning VIVA FERNANDO THE SEVENTH and shows a crown atop V.F.VII.—

This is a sewn sealed cover, which was used literally as a cover to enclose Government Tax reports or any other correspondence, still showing the stitches with which it was attached to the package.



No. 1

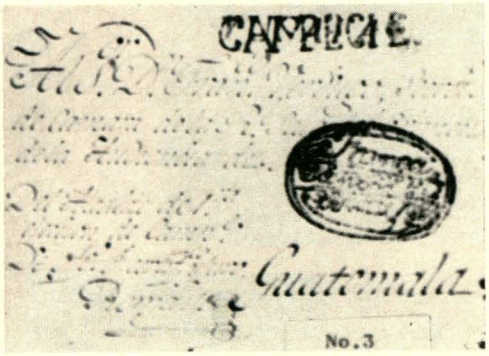


No. 2

No. 2: *Guatemala* 1813 stampless. This cover is addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Criminal Department of the Real Audiencia in Guatemala City. The old way of spelling is employed here, viz. "N. Goatomala", which stands for "New Guatemala" (as against "A. Guatemala" or Antigua Guatemala, meaning "Old" City of Guatemala.) The notation in the lower left corner of "DE OFO" marks this stampless as an "Official Letter" and is one of the few cases where no postage was required. (OFO signifies oficial).

The boxed cancellation in red next to De Ofo reading "COMITAN" probably refers to Comitan-

cillo, Dept. of San Marcos, Guatemala, and is believed to be an abbreviation of that town, which is often found to have been a way-out with many-lettered towns, such as f. i. the town of Gueguetenango, which also is known as GUEGUE.



No. 3: *Mexico* stampless cover, originating (?) in Yucatan, which is still legible under the CAMPECHE postmark. There is every indication that this cover did come from Yucatan. On account of border disturbances, it was re-routed to Guatemala City via Campeche, where the above-mentioned straight-line postmark of Campeche was applied. Cover is dated 1816.

The oval ornament shows the word "Franca" in double lines seal, indicating an official letter, no charge being made for carrying this communication.

No. 4: *Guatemala* stampless, coming from the correspondence of the Hon. E. O. Crosby, U. S. Minister to all of Central America, with headquarters in Guatemala City; it was sent from TOTONICAPAN (cancellation shows it spelled . . PA*M*). This marking was used in the 1860's.

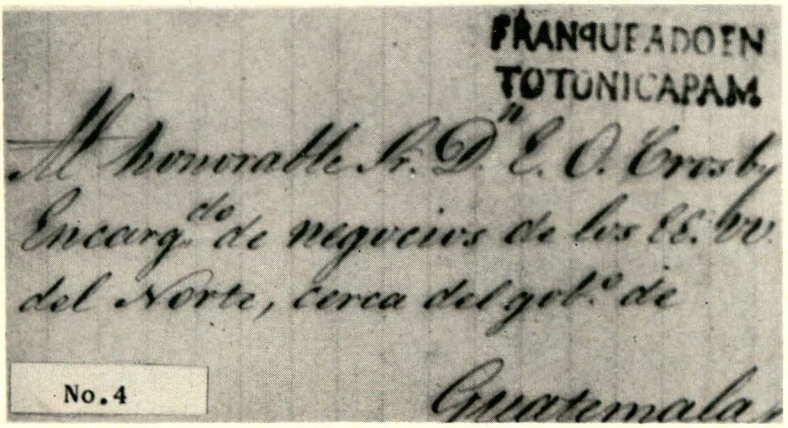
The postmark reads as follows: "Franqueado en Totonicapá*m*"; Franqueado ("Q" reversed) stands for exemption from postage and, as an "official" letter, did not require payment of postage.

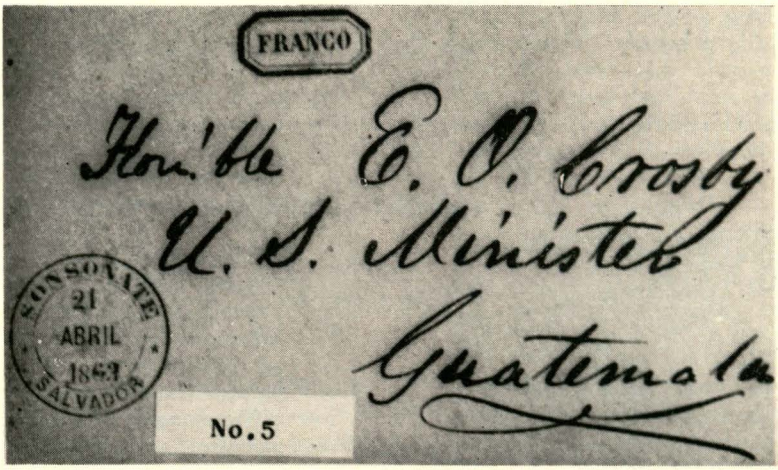
Totonicapán is located in the Department of the same name in Guatemala.

No. 5: *El Salvador* stampless. From the same correspondence as No. 4. The Hon. E. O. Crosby was entitled to free mailing privileges as a diplomat; the boxed "Franco" shows "no postage" required. It is possible that this cover and the following one (No. 6) was sent to him by Consuls, where the same free franking privileges and rules were accorded.

The cancellation in circle was applied in "Sonsonate" in Salvador on April 21, 1863.

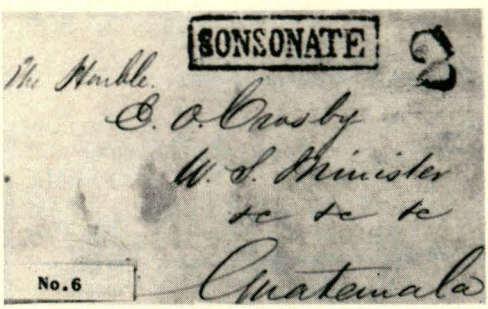
No. 6: *El Salvador* stampless. This cover, too, originated in Sonsonate, El Salvador, as indicated by the boxed postmark, which is quite scarce. The "2" in red stands for "2 Reales" having been paid to carry





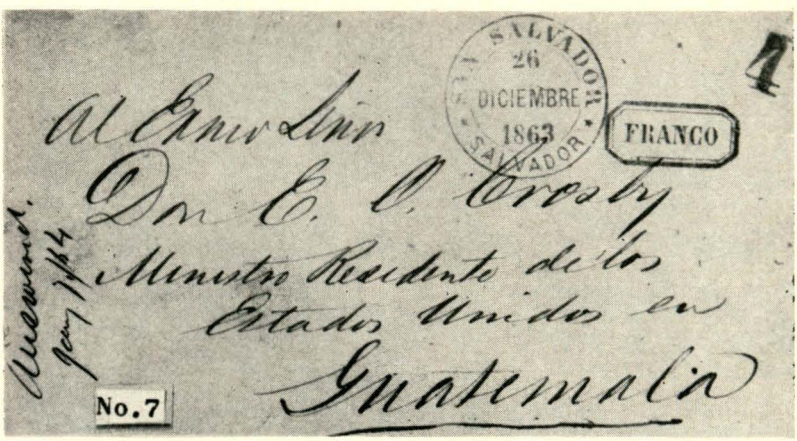
the letter from Sonsonate to Guatemala City. Letter is dated Jan. 6, 1861. The early postal rates and charges depended upon who carried the mail. The general charge was 2 Reales per ½ oz. or the equivalent in grams for countries in the Central American group. It is quite possible that this letter was carried by a stage coach or Diligencia; their charge being 2 Reales per letter. However, this is only an assumption, as in most cases the diligencia line applied their seal or imprint on the cover.

No. 7: *El Salvador* stampless. From the same correspondence as No. 6. However, here is a case where "4" Reales was charged, as shown by the "4" marking in blue. Actually



no postage was necessary in this instance, as it is marked "Franco" in boxed frame. It originated at the Legation in El Salvador; therefore the marking with "Franco". The "4" Reales in blue was affixed in the

(Continued On Page 100)



FRENCH COLONIES

THE GENERAL ISSUES

(With Special Notes On Their Use in Guadeloupe)

By ROBERT G. STONE

(Continued From Page 21)

Cancellations:—Obliterations and Postmarks

A general discussion of the obliterators called "lozenges" is included here which will apply to the first three general issues as a whole (1860-76), thereby avoiding much repetition in the next two Chapters. Note that we use the terms "obliteration" and "obliterator" in the narrow and literal sense of a "killer", rather than as synonyms for "cancellation" and "canceller" in general.

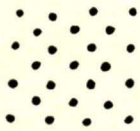
Lozenges.—By regulation, from 1860 to 1 July 1876, all colonies were supposed to cancel stamps only with obliterators (i.e., "killers") striking the dated postmark elsewhere on face or back of the cover. For the most part they used as obliterators the more or less diamond-shaped arrays of dots which French collectors have familiarly termed "lozenges" *(losanges)*.[3] The pen cancels sometimes seen on the general issues are practically all from Martinique,[3,15] except on the 1fr Sage fiscally used in Indochina and New Caledonia in the 188o's.

It is not known definitely whether only some or all the lozenges were sent out from Paris[3]. The marked similarities of many of the lozenges with one another and with some that were used in France would suggest a common origin in Paris. In fact the archives indicate that the early Senegal, Assinie, Gabon, and Cochinchina lozenges were supplied by the Ministry of Colonies and probably others were likewise. But there are sufficient peculiarities and a crudeness in certain lozenges (including some of the earliest ones) to imply that these at least were locally fabricated in the colonies. Even the colonies, which began to use stamps in 1859, did not have lozenges before December 1859 (e.g. Guadeloupe, Martinique) or later (Senegal, April '60); the pre-lozenge Eagle covers had the stamps pen-cancelled by the colony or obliterated on arrival in France[17].

All the known varieties of lozenges used on the general issues, with keys for their identification by colony or office, have been described in the literature.[3,16,9] Space does not permit reciting the full details here, but the accompanying illustrations of the main types used 1860-85 will afford a good appreciation of their characteristics in general and suffice for identifying *colony* of origin of a large proportion of the examples seen on stamps off cover. The lozenges fall into two categories: (a) the "blind" or "mute" lozenges, and (b) those inscribed with the initials of the colony. The latter present no problem of identification, though unfortunately most of them were not introduced until 1864 or later and a number of colonies never had any of that type or used them very little. Hence collectors need a key only to the blind lozenges.

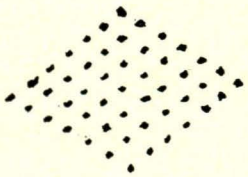
One can readily tell the source, as to colony, of most of the blind lozenges merely by the characteristics of the dots or points and by the overall dimensions of the obliterator[16]. We have found that to define the dimensions uniquely, it is necessary to measure not only the length of a side but also of the smaller diameter—and our keys cite both, thus (e.g.): 17.5 x 20.0 mm. Only several of the major lozenges are almost impossible

Main Types of Obliterators 1860-76
(Legends give number of points on each side, place or colony of use, period of use, colors in addition to black, unusual rarity)



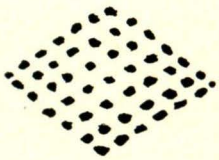
1

4 x 4
Bogus
lozenge
Common on 1st
three issues



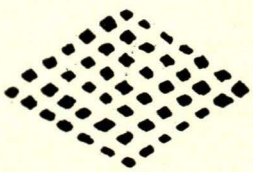
2

7 x 7
Many offices
of Guadeloupe
1862-99
(some blue)
Shape and size of
points varies



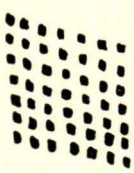
3

7 x 7
Moule
(Guadeloupe)
1864-79
(red, 1875)



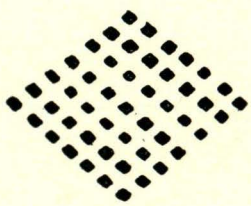
4

7 x 7
Pointe-a-Pitre
& Basse-Terre
(Guadeloupe)
1860-72
(blue)
Great variation
due to wear



5

7 x 7
Papeete
(Tahiti)
1862-64
Extremely
rare



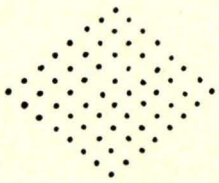
6

7 x 7
St. Pierre-
Miquelon
1860-64
Extremely
rare

Fig. 9.

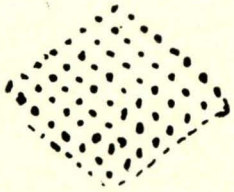
to distinguish under all conditions, and only a few more have such subtle distinctions that they hardly can be described in a foolproof manner. In the latter cases study of examples on cover where the identification is certain may be necessary in order to acquire the experience for identifying them off cover. Allowance must be made for the inevitable variations in inking and strike, particularly for the effects of dirt and wear. Because of such variations single illustrations as given here can be quite misleading in certain cases [9].

Whereas the identification of the colony of origin is generally easy, the determination of the particular *post office* of origin within the colony may be extremely difficult or impossible off cover, because in a number of colonies almost identical lozenges (whether blind or initial type) were issued to many or all offices. Guadeloupe, which had more blind lozenges than any other colony, exemplified this problem, though it seems that here rather



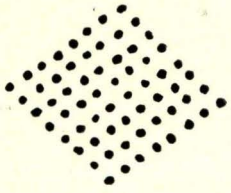
7

8 x 8
Pondichery
1862?-73?;
Fort-de-France
(Mqe.) 1860-64;
Several small
p.o.'s of
Guadeloupe
1864-77



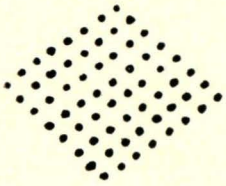
8

8 x 8
St.-Pierre
(Martinique)
1860-64
Varies due
to wear



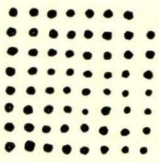
9

8 x 8
Reunion,
nearly all p.o.'s
1860-89
(blue, red).
Karikal
1860's
very rare



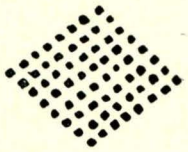
10

8 x 8
St. Louis
(Senegal)
1860-64
(blue)



11

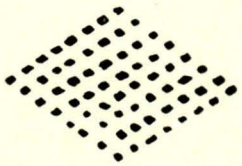
8 x 8
Cayenne
(Guiana)
1860-76
(corner pt.
usually missing)



12

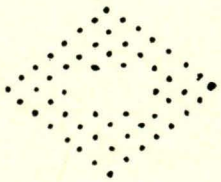
8 x 8
Noumea (Port-
de-France)
(New Caledonia)
1862-76

Fig. 9 (Continued)



13

8 x 8
Guadeloupe:-
Basse-Terre
1868-76;
Pointe-a-Pitre
1872-77;
Three or four
small p.o.'s
1864-76
(all blue);
Yanaon (Inde):
1860's
Extremely rare



14

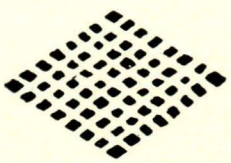
8 x 8
Mayotte
1864?-80
(blue)



15

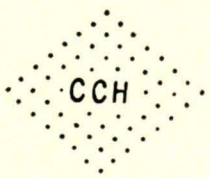
8 x 8
GOR (Gorée) 1864-78 (blue)
ASI (Assinie) 1862-71 (blue)
GAB (Gabon) 1862-76 (blue,red)
MQE (Martinique) 1864-79 (blue)
NSB (Nossi-Bé) 1864?-76 (blue)
OCN (Oceania) 1864-74
SNG (Senegal) 1864-77 (blue)
SPM (St. Pierre-Miq.) 1864-76
GPE (Guadeloupe) 1872-73 (blue)
INDE (Pondichery) 1863-77;

TI (Tonkin?? 1873-78??)



16

8 x 8
Mahé
1870's
(red)



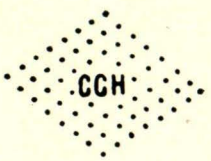
17

8 x 8
Saigon
(Cochinchina)
1863-65



18

8 x 8
Cochinchina:-
Saigon
Bentre
Go-Cong
Tan-An
Vinh-Long
Cambodia:-
Pnom-Penh
1865-76



19

8 x 8
Cochinchina
Bogus
lozenge
on Eagles

Fig. 9 (Continued)



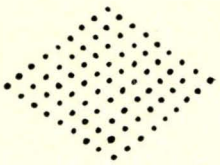
20

8 x 8
Cochinchina:-
CCN2 Bien-Hoa 1864-72
Tay-Ninh? 1868
CCN3 Mytho 1864-69?
Sadec 1869-
CCN4 Baria 1865-75
Cho-Len 1865-76
CCN5 Go-Cong 1865- (v.r.)
CCN6 Tay-Ninh 1865- (v.r.)
CCN7 Tong-Keou 1864-70
Chau-Doc 1869-
CCN8 Trang-Bang 1865- (v.r.)



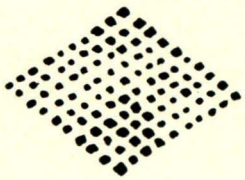
21

8 x 8
Cochinchina:-
C1 ?
C3 ?
C7 ?
C11 Mytho 1870?-76
C12 Tay-Ninh
C13 ?
C16 ?
C20 ?
C21 ?
C22 ?
1870's
Extremely rare



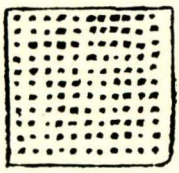
22

9 x 9
Pondichery
1860-76
(blue)



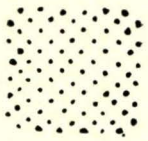
23

10 x 10
Pondichery
1863-64;
Yanaon
1870's
Extr. rare



24

11 x 11
Chandernagore
1871-78
(blue);
(a diff. loz.
in box used in
1860's??)



25

84 points
Gorée
1860-64
(blue)

Fig. 9 (Continued)

minute constant differences can be recognized under favorable circumstances [9]. Also Reunion issued nearly identical blind lozenges to all offices. And with initial lozenges we face the same difficulties in Cochinchina and Martinique.

A Committee of the Académie de Philatélie in France is attempting to analyze the lozenges by means of photographic enlargements.

"PD", "PP", and "PF".—Obliteration by devices other than lozenges occurred fairly often in Reunion where three styles of "PD" marks were for a time regularly applied at several offices as alternatives to their lozenges [2]. In Guadeloupe boxed "PP" marks, normally used at all offices (of this colony only) to mark prepaid internal letters, were occasionally struck on the stamps, either by accident or indifference [9]. A boxed "PF" mark is also known very exceptionally obliterating stamps of the 1871-76 issues—the origin is not certain, possibly it is a French or a Reunion transit or arrival marking [3j].

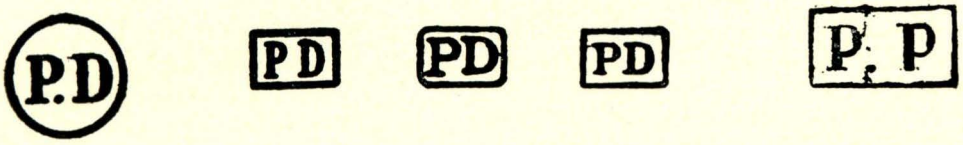
Miscellaneous.—Since odd cancellations found on the general issues will excite the collector's curiosity, it is appropriate to mention the existence of such accidental markings as foreign arrival marks, ship marks, and firm cachets (French India and Cochinchina), usually however struck only in addition to a colonial cancellation. On the other hand, the French mail-packet *"Paquebot"*, ("maritime") marks are frequent enough on the general issues to call for explanation in view of the fact that only French stamps were issued to the packets for sale (1857-). These marks consist of: the "anchor-in-dots" lozenge, which alone was used to cancel the stamps until mid-1876; and the octagonal or circular dated-postmarks variously inscribed: "Col. Fr./Paq. Fr. No. 1 (2, 3, etc.)", "Paq. Fr./Ligne A(B, C, etc.)", or with the name of ship or country [20]. Before 1876 these appeared only on the covers, but thereafter were used to cancel the stamps. Apparently the packet mail-clerks would accept and cancel any letters with colonial stamps that were mailed on board at the dock or at sea; at colonial ports departing travellers and residents would most likely have colonial stamps. An exception was the mandatory (but very rare) use of Eagles on covers mailed (after closing hour of the town p. o.) on the packets of "Ligne O" (including especially the packet *Erymanthe)* while in Pondichery harbor, starting in February 1864 [3].

Ink Color.—Obliterations and postmarks were ordinarily struck in black. But for reasons unknown blue ink was consistently or intermittently used at certain offices for periods of a few weeks to several years in Reunion, Guadeloupe, Assinie, Senegal, Gorée, and Gabon. Red or brownish-red was used likewise in Reunion, Mahé, Guadeloupe (1875), and Gabon. The "PD", and "PP", and paquebot marks are also sometimes found in blue or red.

Cancellation of Eagles.—The accompanying Table offers a rather subjective evaluation of the existence and relative scarcity of certain lozenges or types of lozenges of the various colonies on each Eagle denomination. As knowledge is very scanty on the scarcer usages, this Table must not be read too strictly. It follows Bouvet [3] in general, with some modifications in light of our own and others' experience, recent auction records and other data. *(Note:*—Some of the "uses" listed in Locard [4] are purely imaginary or impossible, so they have been disregarded.)

Dated postmarks of the circular type [19] are also seen on the Eagles, though in general very scarce. The early postmarks of large double-circle format (rimless in Guadeloupe), which were generally withdrawn from use about 1864-65, are particularly rare on the stamps. Most of the postmarks seen on lower denominations are from printed-matter mail, which at some places was more or less regularly treated this way, probably to save time [9]. On the higher denominations the postmarks dated prior to 1876 are mostly the result of accident, carelessness, or temporary lack of the lozenge. However, in those colonies, which were still belatedly using them some Eagles after 1876 (i.e., in Nossi-Bé, Mayotte, Gabon, Tahiti, and Reunion) dated postmarks are as likely as lozenges if not normal on the late-used copies. (See Chapters III, IV, and V for more discussion on postmarks of the 1860-90 period.)

All the Eagles are well known with the "anchor" lozenge of the French mail packets, but on cover these are very scarce. Exceptional uses (in Francois collection) of the



26 27 28

ILLUSTRATIONS OF PD AND PP MARKINGS USED ON STAMPS

In circle of 15mm diam.	In boxes of several sizes.	In boxes of various sizes:
Reunion:-	Reunion:-	Guadeloupe,
St.-Denis (blue,red)	St.-Denis	all p.o.'s
St.-Pierre (blue,red)	St.-Pierre (2 types)	1862-76
Ste.-Rose (blue)	St.-Paul (blue)	(blue, red)
St.-Joseph	1860-76	
St.-Phillippe		
1860-76		

Fig. 9.

10c and 40c) Eagles in Mexico, obliterated with lozenges inscribed CEMA, CEMB, etc., are explained by French soldiers carrying the stamps with them from the Antilles during the ill-fated Maximillian campaign of 1863-66.

Counterfeit Lozenges.—We have already noted the existence of fake lozenges and postmarks on counterfeit stamps; but we also have to report a number of counterfeit lozenges seen on genuine stamps. A rather easily-spotted bogus lozenge (illustr. above) of 4 x 4 large dots in staggered rows is common on both genuine and counterfeit Eagles, presumably the product of a philatelic merchant of the days when used stamps were generally preferred by collectors. A fake "CCH" lozenge is also frequent; the "CCH" is 2.7 x 6 mm whereas the two genuine ones measure 3.2 x 7-8 mm.[3] Bouvet mentions a crudely imitated "SNG" lozenge, and we have seen a good imitation "MQE" tieing genuine Ceres stamps improperly added to genuine covers. A phantom lozenge has been seen on Eagles with counterfeit Reunion overprints.

Guadeloupe Cancels on Eagles.—For this colony we have estimated the relative scarcity of each printing of each denomination, with blind ("mute") lozenge, with "GPE" lozenge, with "PP" cachet, and with dated postmark. These coefficients are given in the last four columns of the appended Synoptic Table. "1" represents the commonest printing of the given denomination used in the colony. A dash (—) instead of a factor means no example or report of such usage is known to us or that it is presumably impossible in light of other information. A question mark (?) after the dash signifies the use is considered possible, but probably so rare that it has escaped detection. It should be noticed that the coefficients by no means merely parallel the estimated quantities of the stamps sent to Guadeloupe; the earliest printings are in general distinctly scarcer than the quantities would lead one to expect.

Blue lozenges are well-known from Guadeloupe[9], but we have not been able to verify reports of red lozenges in the Eagles period from this colony.

TABLE OF RELATIVE SCARCITY OF EAGLE ISSUE FROM VARIOUS COLONIES

L.F.G.	COLONY		PERIOD OF GENERAL USE	LOZENGES APPLIED		DENOMINATIONS					
				MUTE	INSCRIBED	1c	5c	10c	20c	40c	80c
	GUADELOUPE	(GPE)	1859 - 71	C	L/VR	C	C	C	C	C	C
	GUIANA		1860?-71	VS	–	VR	R	VS	VS	VS	VS
	MARTINIQUE	(MQE)	1859 - 71	R	C	S	C	C	C	C	C
	ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	(SPM)	1859?-71	E	R	VR/L	VR/L	VS	VR	R	VS
	ASSINIE	(ASI)	1862 - 71	–	VR	X	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR
	GABON	(GAB)	1862 - 78	–	R	E/L	X	R/L	R/L	VS/L	VR/L
	SENEGAL ; ST. LOUIS & DEP.	(SNG)	1859 - 71	S	C	VR	VS	C	C	C	R
	; GORÉE	(GOR)	1859 - 71	S	C	R	R	C	C	C	VR
	MAYOTTE ; MAYOTTE & DEP.	–	1864?-77	R	–	X	E	VS/L	VR/L	VS/L	R/L
	; NOSSI-BÉ	(NSB)	1864?-79	–	R	VR/L	VR/L	VS/L	E	R/L	VR/L
	REUNION		1860 - 71	C	–	C	C	C/L	C/L	C/L/O	C/L
*	COCHIN CHINA ; "CCH" OR PMK		1863 - 74	–	C	E/L C	C	C	C	C	C
	; "CCN2"-"CCN8"		1864 - 76	–	R TO E	VR	R	VS	R	R	VR
	; "C1" - "C 22"		—	–	–	N	N	N	N	N	N
	INDIA ; PONDICHERY	(INDE)	1859?- 71	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C/L
	; CHANDERNAGORE		1860? - 72	E?	–	X	X	E/L	E	E	E
	; MAHÉ		1860 ?- 71	VR	–	X	X	VR	X	X	VR
	; KARIKAL		1860 ?-71?	VR	–	X	X	VR	VR	VR	VR
	; YANAON		1860?- 72	E	–	X	X	VR/L	X	X	VR/L
	NEW CALEDONIA		1862 - 71	VS	–	VR	VR	S	VS	S	VR
**	OCEANIA (TAHITI)	(OCN)	1862 - 71	E	VS	VR/L	VR/L	VS/L	VS/L	R/L	R/L
	FRENCH PAQUEBOT (ANCHOR LOZENGE)		1860 - 71	–	VS	A E	A R	A VS	A VS	A S/L	A VS/L
	MEXICAN EXP. FORCE	"CEMB"	1863 - 66	–	E	N	N	A E	N	A E	N
	ALGERIA	(NUMERAL LOZENGE)	—	–	E	N	N	N	A E	N	A E

KEY TO SYMBOLS

Kind of Use:

G=General use; stamps stocked and on sale by the p. o.
(Symbol omitted when symbol "C", "S", "VS", "R", or "VR" is entered)
A=Accidental use; not stocked or for sale, but privately imported.
N=Not stocked or for sale by the p. o.; or withheld from sale by the p. o.
X=No information

Frequency:

C=Common S=Scarce VS=Very scarce R=Rare VR=Very rare
E=Exceptional, one or several known

Annotations:

/L=Use continued late, more than 2 or 3 years after next issue started in use
L/=Use started late relative to the rest of the issue
O=Overprinted later in this colony

Note: The capital letters in parentheses or quotes are the initials inscribed in the lozenge; if it is in parentheses it means that blind lozenges were also used, in most cases during 1860-64 before the initial-type lozenges were issued, but in some cases later and concurrently with the initial-type lozenge.

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* Very rare use of the 10c and 40c in Cambodia, and of the 40c and 80c in Tonkin are known (Tonkin may have used lozenge inscribed "T1")—all late uses.

** 10c Eagle is known used late also in Moorea and Marquesas.

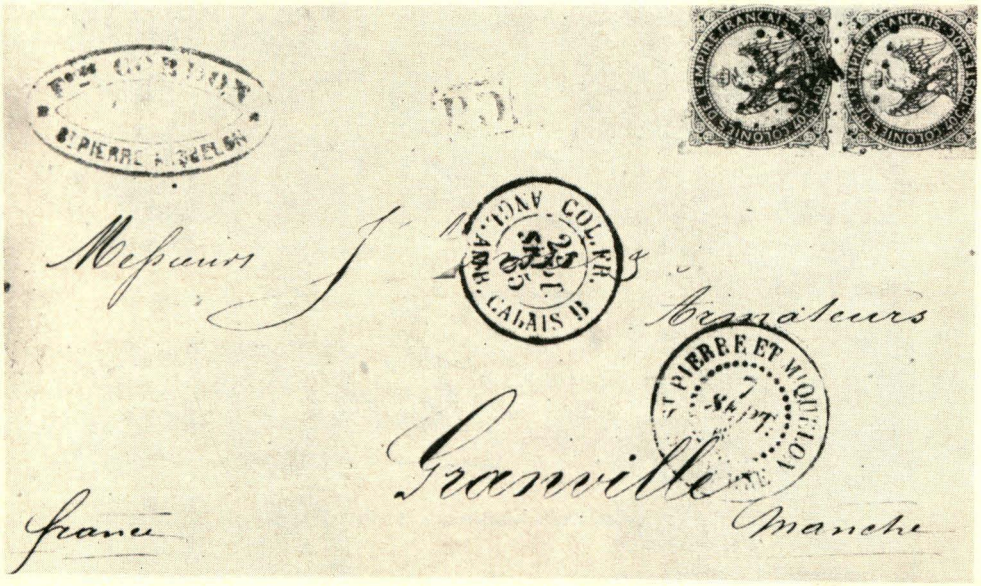


Fig. 10. Entire letter from St. Pierre et Miquelon, 1865, to France, with pair of 40c Eagles obliterated with "SPM" lozenge. The rate to France was usually franked with a single 80c.

Entires

As with classic imperforates in general, the Eagles and the other general issues on cover bring a good premium in the philatelic market, depending, however, more on condition than rarity. But the finer points of their philatelic desirability are being realized more and more as knowledge about them spreads. Eagle covers are apt to be more than ordinarily attractive, because of the tendency to have had the franking in multiples and combinations rather than singles. The only common rates calling for a single stamp were the 20c internal and military-franchise letter rates, and an 80c basic foreign or overseas letter rate from certain colonies (especially from St. Pierre, India, Mayotte, Nossi-Bé); but stamps having denominations equal to these rates were not available until late 1865. We have previously described the circumstances, which restricted the use of the stamps prior to 1865, and, which therefore make the Eagles entires of the earlier years very scarce or from some colonies non-existent. The 1c is very rare on cover or document of any sort, mainly because little of such mail has been preserved; however, some colonies had no newspapers and used very few 1c anyway. Covers from the smaller post offices are mostly very rare and much sought for by students of the obliterations. Internal letters are scarcer than ones to foreign destinations—and in colonies that had only one or a few post offices, they may be extremely rare or unknown. In most colonies only very occasional copies of Eagles are seen on covers dated after 1872, but very late uses are relatively frequent from Mayotte, Nossi-Bé, Reunion, Gabon, and Tahiti where stocks of Eagles lasted well into the 1880's. (Remainders of the 40c were overprinted at Reunion in 1885—the only overprinting ever made on the Eagles.) The 10c is even known on unused formula postcards of Cochinchina of 1877! The scarcity of various rates on cover from each colony is given in an Appendix to this Chapter.

Guadeloupe Use.—For this colony and also Martinique the more usual frankings seem to be the following (—various combinations of stamps are listed after each rate in order of increasing scarcity):[8]—

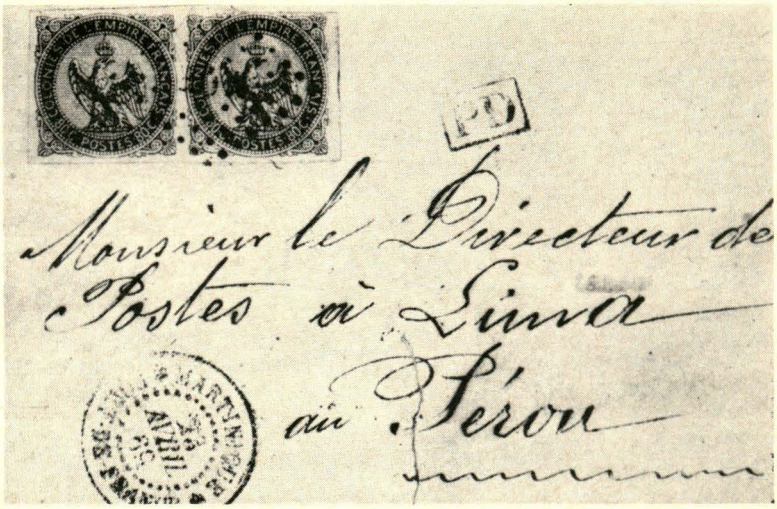


Fig. 11. Cover with pair of 80c Eagles from Martinique to Peru, 1869, an unusual franking.

12c printed-matter (circular) rate: 10+1+1, 5+5+1+1
20c internal letter rate: 20, 10+10, 5+5+5+5, 10+5+5
50c rate to France and West Indies, by French or British packet: 40+10, 5 x 10, 20+20+10, 20+20+5+5, 10 x 5
60c to West Indies, Central and South America and U. S. by British packet: 40+20, 40+10+10, 3 x 20, 6 x 10
70c to Europe via British packet: 40+10+10+10, 20+20+20+10, 40+20+10, 7 x 10
80c to West Indies, Central and South America by French packet: 40+40, 80
1fr double-rate to France by French packet: 40+40+20, 40+40+10+10, 10 x 10, 5 x 20, 80+20
1fr20c double-rate to West Indies etc. by British packet: 3 x 40, 40+40+20+20, 80+40
1fr25c rate to U. S. by British packet: 40+40+40+5, 80+40+5
1fr40c double-rate to Europe by British packet: 3 x 40+20, 80+40+20
1fr50c triple-rate to France by French packet: 3 x 40+20+10, 80+40+20+10, 3 x 40+3 x 10
2fr10c triple-rate to Europe by British packet: 5 x 40+10, 80+80+40+10, 4 x 40+20+20+10
2fr50c double-rate to U. S. by British packet: 6 x 40+10, 6 x 40+5+5

Other rates and combinations are very rare, especially those for printed matter and newspapers (2c, 5c, 8c, 13c). As the Eagles were not printed in 1870 and 1871, stocks in Guadeloupe except perhaps of the 80c became practically exhausted by the end of 1871. Covers with Eagles alone or in combination with later issues, dated after 1871, are seldom seen (—the 20c is known to 1874 and the 80c as late as 1881!).

Only letters from Pointe-a-Pitre, Basse-Terre, and Moule can be regarded as at all common, whereas those from many of the smaller offices are excessively scarce or unknown. About a dozen Guadeloupe post offices are still unreported as origin for Eagles letters [9].

Multiples

The scarcity of used multiples depends theoretically on the relation of the denominations available for the postage rates, and on the frequency of the rates (—which is tantamount to saying it depends on the colony and the stamp). Therefore, a study of the rates franked on entires may provide some idea as



Fig. 12. Blocks of four of the 5c Eagle, with lozenge of Guadeloupe, and 1c Eagle with lozenge of Pondichery.

to what the chances for using multiples were. In the case of Guadeloupe and Martinique we found that the scarcity of multiples of the general issues off-cover agreed fairly well with the indications from entires.

In general, pairs and strips of three and four of the Eagles are not uncommon, except for the 80c. Nor are used blocks of four very scarce, again except for the 80c. Some very large *used* blocks and strips are known, *e.g.,* a 27 of the 80c! The use of such large multiples is probably explained by the lack of a parcel post service (until the 1880's). Strips of 5 and 6 and blocks of 10 and 12 of the 10c and 40c were often used in lieu of higher denominations. *Unused* multiples of the 1c, 10c, 40c and 80c are somewhat commoner, especially the large blocks (—ones of 30, 50, 60 and 90 are known). The sideways variety of the 10c, however, is very scarce in any used block. The interpane pair and block of the 5c, which have been reported, must be from a proof sheet as the post offices received only half-sheets from Paris.



Fig. 13. Block of 12 of the 10c Eagle with lozenge of Moule, Guadeloupe.

Quantities Printed and Their Distribution

In the 6th and 7th columns of the appended Synoptic Table we list for each printing of each denomination the total quantity printed and the quantity sent to Guadeloupe. Some of these figures are from the archives,[2] whereas the rest (entered in brackets) are our *estimates*. The archives also reveal some fragmentary data on the quantities requested, sent to, or received by a few other colonies, including the complete quantities and destinations of the four supplementary printings; for convenience of other students these data are reproduced in tables herewith, without any attempt to estimate the extensive missing figures:—

Denom.	*Print.*	*No. and Date*	*Sent To:*	*Quantity*
1c	3rd	9 April '62	St.-Pierre-Miquelon	1,800
			Senegal & Gorée	3,600
			India	3,600
			New Caledonia	3,600
	11th	18 December '69	India	21,600
5c	3rd	9 April '62	St.-Pierre-Miguelon	1,800
			Senegal & Gorée	3,600
			India	3,600
			New Caledonia	3,600
	11th	18 December '69	India	10,800
10c	1st	1 June '59	Gorée	6,000
			St. Louis, Senegal	720
	Suppl.	11 February '60	St.-Pierre-Miquelon	3,600
			Senegal	3,600
	2nd	31 December '60	Martinique	180,000
			Reunion	40,000
			Senegal	52,000
			Gorée	12,000
			Guiana	6,000
			St.-Pierre-Miquelon	4,000
	3rd	29 January '62	Senegal & Gorée	36,000
			New Caledonia	(10,440)*
			St.-Pierre-Miquelon	7,200
	Suppl	28 August '63	Cochinchina	126,000
20th	11th	18 December '69	India	10,800
40c	1st	1 June '59	Gorée	3,000
			St. Louis, Senegal	1,800
	Suppl.	11 February '60	Senegal	7,200
			St.-Pierre-Miquelon	7,200
	Suppl.	5 July '60	Guiana	5,040
	2nd	31 December '60	Gorée	4,000
			Reunion	24,000
			Senegal	24,000
			Guiana	6,000
			St.-Pierre Miquelon	4,000
	3rd	29 January '62	Senegal & Gorée	28,000
			New Caledonia	6,840
			St.-Pierre-Miquelon	3,600
	Suppl.	16 February '65	Guadeloupe	12,600
	11th	18 December '69	India	10,800

* These were never received by the colony, probably lost in shipping.

A very interesting table is also reproduced here from Demougeot's study[22] of the archives of the Senegal post office; it shows the quantities of Eagles actually shipped in each *calendar* year to Senegal and Gorée combined:

Year	*1c*	*5c*	*10c*	*20c*	*40c*	*80c*
1859	——	——	6,720	——	4,840	——
1860*	——	——	3,600	——	1,440	——
1861	——	——	83,880	——	25,360	——
1862	3,600	3,600	36,000	——	28,800	——
1863	3,600	3,600	36,000	——	28,800	——
1864	3,600	3,600	36,000	——	28,800	——
1865*	——	——	——	14,400	——	3,600
1866*	——	——	7,200	——	——	——
1867	1,800	1,800	3,600	14,400	3,600	3,600
1868	1,800	3,600	21,600	52,120	7,200	3,600
1869	——	1,800	——?	2,880	——?	——
Totals	14,400	18,000	234,600	83,800	128,800	10,800

* Incomplete figures; those for 1860 are for St. Louis, Senegal, only.

Demougeot notes that the records are incomplete for 1860, 1865 and 1866. The figures do not agree with some of those in the preceding table, possibly because of incompleteness, or because a calendar year might include several printings, or because some of Bouvet's figures are for requests that were later changed. We judge that about half of the Demougeot totals went to Gorée.

Our estimates of the total number printed of each denomination, though a few percent higher than those of Bouvet and Locard are, we believe, quite conservative; i.e., they are possibly too low but not likely to be too high. In contrast to them, the errors in estimates of quantities sent to Guadeloupe are probably larger (percentagewise), and as likely to be on the high as on the low side. Space does not permit detailing here the reasoning behind each estimate. In general, however, a certain consistency between the various estimates and the archival figures was sought for by considering that the trends in the quantities from printing to printing were chiefly determined by the following influences:

(a) the forecasts of stamp needs submitted annually by the colonial governors,

(b) the size of the stocks of stamps on hand in the colony,

(c) the degree of public acceptance of voluntary prepayment of postage,

(d) the promulgation of regulations requiring use of stamps.

(e) the changes in postal rates,

(f) the building up and release of reserve stocks of stamps by the Mint,

(g) the introduction of new denominations of stamps,

(h) the opening of additional post offices,

(i) the authorization of stamp sales and obliterations at small post offices, and

(j) the growth in literate population and in commerce of the colony.

If the facts about (a) were completely known there would of course be no problem. Fortunately we have some scattered information on all these factors so that the estimates are very much better than purely arbitrary mechanical interpolations.

Overprinting of the Eagles is hardly a factor, as only about 53,000 of the 40c were ever overprinted (Reunion, 1885). The estimates do not include the reserves still held by the Mint on December 31, 1869, after the last printing had been delivered; the inventory of the Mint made in July 1876 showed the same reserves less two sheets of each denomination, which had been retained by the Administration for its reference file (see table below for quantities).

Guadeloupe.—The observed proportion of used Eagles stamps having Guadeloupe obliterations or postmarks was not always given the most weight in the estimates of quantities sent there, for the following reasons: a) the quantity of used stamps preserved as philatelic material is known to be importantly influenced by other factors besides the numbers of stamps issued, b) the amount of material accessible to any philatelist is too small a sample of the quantities to be estimated and c) the difficulties in identifying the printings introduce too large an uncertainty.

Summarizing the totals by denomination, we have in round numbers:

Denom.	*Total Issued**	*Reserve 1869*	*Sent to Guadeloupe*	*Ratio: Tot/GPE*
1c	2,500,000	9,720	500,000	5:1
5c	1,342,000	9,360	270,000	5:1
10c	4,657,000	7,560	1,225,000	3.9:1
20c	1,800,000	15,120	300,000	6:1
40c	1,878,000	12,960	463,000	4:1
80c	330,000	7,920	22,000	12.7:1
Total	12,507,000*	62,640	2,780,000	4.5:1

* Including all supplementary printings (listed in table above).

Thus Guadeloupe consumed approximately 22% of the Eagles printed. Reunion, Martinique, and Cochinchina each had requirements of about the same magnitude or perhaps slightly less, whereas the rest of the colonies together accounted for less than 15%. The relatively larger proportions of the 10c and 40c than of the other denominations required by Guadeloupe are explained chiefly by the fact that the predominant overseas postage rates for Guadeloupe were 50, 60, and 70c (see "Entires", *supra)* while the commoner rates in some other colonies were 80, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, etc. We believe Martinique probably took about the same quantities and proportions of the various denominations as Guadeloupe, for their populations and postage rates were similar. But there seem to be some differences too, for the 1c is scarcer and the 80c commoner from Martinique.

References

1. R. G. Stone: "The Classic French Colonies (General Issues)", *American Philatelist,* Sept. 1947, pp. 996-1000.
2. P. Bouvet: "Le Vol des Aigles (Etude sur la Prémière Emission Général des Colonies Francaises, aprés les Documents de la Monnaie et du Ministère des Colonies)", *L'Echo de la Timbrologie,* Nos. 1010, 1011, and 1012, Jan.-Feb. 1938. Reprinted, Amiens, Yvert et Cie, April 1938, 33 pp.
3. P. Bouvet: "Etude sur les Prémières Emissions Générales des Colonies Francaises (Types Aigle, Napoléon et Cérès)": a series in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie,* starting in 1932 and ending in 1952:—
   a) "Avant Propos; Généralities; La Prémière Emission", *E. T.* No. 876, 30 June 1932, pp. 623-626.
   b) "Le Papier, Les Teintes du Fond et les Couleurs", *E. T.* No. 879, 15 Aug. 1932, pp. 767-769.
   c) "Les Varietés", *E. T.* No. 883, 15 Oct. 1932, pp. 959-961; "La Deuxieme Emission", pp. 961-963.
   d) "La Troisieme Emission", *E. T.* No. 886, 30 Nov. 1932, pp. 1148-1152.
   e) "Le Répartition des Timbres dans les Différents Colonies avec leurs Characteristiques et leurs Oblitérations", *E. T.* No. 894, 31 March 1933, pp. 259-263
   f) "Les Colonies d'Amérique, Antilles Francaises: Guadeloupe", *E. T.* No. 933, 15 Nov. 1934, pp. 1031-1033; No. 941, 15 March 1935, pp. 243-246; No. 943, 15 April 1935, pp. 368-371.
   g) "Les Colonies d'Amérique – –: Martinique", *E. T.* No. 950, 31 July 1935, pp. 703-706; No. 970, 31 May 1936, pp. 291-293.
   h) "Les Colonies d'Amérique – –: Guyane Francaise", *E. T.* No. 984, 31 Dec. 1936, pp. 799-802.

"EAGLES" ISSUE OF FRENCH COLONIES AS USED IN GUADELOUPE — SYNOPTIC TABLE

Printing №	Paris Print Date	Denomination & Color of the Stamp Bouvet's Colors In ( )	Color of the Paper (Background Tint; Teinte du Fond) Bouvet's Colors In ( )	Impression	Quantities Estimates In ( ) Total № Printed	Quantities Estimates In ( ) № Sent to GPE	Coefficients of Scarcity With Mute Lozenge	Coefficients of Scarcity With "GPE" Lozenge	Coefficients of Scarcity With Dated Pmk	Coefficients of Scarcity With Boxed "P.P."
		1 CENTIME								
3	9.4.62	Dark-Olive Green	Light Greenish-Blue	Fine	*(150,000)	(40,000)	2	—	4	?-
4	28.2.63	" " "	" " "	"	282,240	(50,000)	2	—	4	?-
5	14.1.64	" " "	" " "	"	524,160	(100,000)	1	—	4	?-
6	17.12.64	" " "	" " "	"	577,800	(60,000)	1	—	3	?-
7	13.12.65	Olive Green	" " "	"	(350,000)	(100,000)	1	—	2	?-
8	28.1.67	" "	Very Light Blue	"	99,000	—	-	-	-	-
9	9.12.67	" "	Very Light Bluish-Green	"	36,000	—	-	-	-	-
10	24.12.68	Dark " "	" " " "	"	(300,000)	(100,000)	1	?-	2	?-
11	18.12.69	Olive Green	" " " "	"	*180,000	(50,000)	2	?-	2	?-
	L.P.G.		Total		(2,499,000)	(500,000)				
		5 CENTIMES								
3	9.4.62	Yellow-Green	Very Pale Greenish-Blue	Fine	*(100,000)	(30,000)	3	—	15	75
4	28.2.63	Light Yellow-Green	Very Pale Yellow-Green	"	(243,000)	(70,000)	2	—	10	60
5	14.1.64	Yellow-Green	Very Pale Green	"	76,500	—	—	—	—	—
6	17.12.64	Dark Yellow-Green	Very Lt. or Pale Green; Whitish	Dull	381,150	(80,000)	1	—	12	30
7	13.12.65	Yellow-Green	Very Pale Greenish-Blue; Whitish	Fine	(100,000)	—	—	—	—	—
8	28.1.67	Dark Yellow-Green / Yellow-Green	Very Light Greenish-Blue / Pale To Very Pale Greenish-Blue	"	81,000	(20,000)	2	—	5	?-
9	9.12.67	" "	Very Pale Grey-Blue	"	135,000	(30,000)	1	—	5	?-
10	24.12.68	" "	Very Pale Grey-Blue	"	(100,000)	(20,000)	1	—	5	?-
11	18.12.69	" "	Very Pale Yellow-Green	"	*125,280	(20,000)	3	—	12	?-
			Total		(1,341,930)	(270,000)				
6	17.12.64	Variety; Circle Around "5" Missing.		-	(100,000)	(28,000)	5	—	15	?-

		10 CENTIMES								
1	1.6.59	Yellow-Brown (Bistre)	White; Very Pale Yellow	Fine	216,360	80,000	10	–	–	–
2	31.12.60	Yellow-Brown	Very Pale To Light Yellow-Brown (Chamois)	"	*432,000	100,000	5	–	–	–
3	29.1.62	Weak Yellow-Brown (Bistre-Pâle)	White; Very Pale Yellow	"	*(500,000)	(100,000)	2	–	10	50
		Yellow-Brown	White; Very Pale Yellow				3	–	15	75
4	28.2.63	Strong Yellow-Brown (Bistre-Pâle)	Brown (paper dark as medallion)	"	*669,960	(120,000)	1	–	5	50
		Dark Yellow-Brown	Weak Yellow-Brown				2	–	10	75
5	14.1.64	Yellow-yellow-Brown (Bistre-Jaune)	Light Brown; Light Yellow-Brown	"	660,600	(120,000)	1	–	5	50
6	17.12.64	Light Yellow-Brown (Bistre)	Pale Buff	"	658,800	(150,000)	1	–	5	25
7	13.12.65	Brilliant Brownish-Buff (Citron)	Pale Yellow Brown; Pale Buff	Def.	(150,000)	(40,000)	2	–	8	35
8	28.1.67	Strong Yellow-Brown	Whitish; V.P. to Pale Yellow-Brown	Dull	611,280	(100,000)	1	–	4	20
		Deep Yellow-Brown (Olivâtre ?)	Whitish; V.P. to Pale Yellow-Brown				2	–	8	30
		Dark Yellow-Gray Brown	Very Pale Yellow-Brown				–	–	–	–
9	9.12.67	Yellow-Brown	Pale Yellow-Brown	"	81,000	–	–	–	–	–
10	24.12.68	Light Yellow-Brown	Pale Buff	"	(250,000)	(50,000)	2	?–	8	30
11	18.12.69	Light Yellow-Brown	Pale Buff	"	*(270.000)	(80,000)	2	?–	8	30
		Grayish Yellow-Brown (Bistre-Gris)	Pale to V.P. Yellow-Brown				–	–	–	–
Var.	All Prgs	Pair, One Stamp Sideways	(All Shades) } Number Possible		(50,000)	(13,000)	50	?–	200	1000
			Total		(4.526,000)	(1,225,000)				
		20 CENTIMES								
7	10,8.65	Blue	Very Pale Blue	Fine	(400,000)	(70,000)	1	–	20	20
		Brilliant Blue ("Bleu Ciel" Vif)	Pale Blue (Azuré)				2	–	40	40
8	28.1.67	Blue	Very Pale Blue	"	411,840	(80,000)	1	–	20	20
9	9.12.67	Light Blue	White	"	144,000	—	–	–	–	–
10	24.12.68	Blue	White	"	(300,000)	(50,000)	3	?–	60	60
11	18.12.69	Deep Blue ("Indigo" Terne)	Very Pale Yellow; Whitish	"	*538,000	(100,000)	2	60	40	40
		Light ("Milky") Blue ("Laiteux")	Very Pale Blue; Whitish				2	60	40	40
	L.F.G.		Total		(1,793,840)	(300,000				

		40 CENTIMES								
1	1.6.59	ORANGE REDDISH ORANGE (VERMILLION)	WHITE VERY PALE YELLOW	FINE	181,080	80,000	10 3	– –	– –	– –
2	31.12.60	REDDISH-ORANGE	PALE YELLOW	"	* 72,360	—	–	–	–	–
3	29.1.62	STRONG REDDISH-ORANGE	WHITE; VERY PALE YELLOW	"	*(250,000)	(100,000)	1	–	30	?–
4	28,2,63	PALE ORANGE (MEDALLION FAINT)	VERY PALE YELLOW; V.P. YELLOW-BROWN	V.F.	* 270,000 (1)	?	1	–	20	?–
5	14.1.64	NONE PRINTED	—	–	—	(50,000) (2)	1	–	20	?–
6	17.12.64	ORANGE	VERY PALE YELLOW	FINE	255,600	(80,000)	1	–	20	?–
S-4	16.2.65	BRILLIANT ORANGE	VERY PALE YELLOW	DULL	12,600	12,600	8	–	100	?–
7	15.12.65	LIGHT REDDISH ORANGE	VERY PALE to PALE BUFF	"	(180,000)	(30,000)	2	–	40	?–
8	28.1.67	LIGHT YELLOW ORANGE LIGHT ORANGE	" " " " " " " "	" FINE	174,240	(50,000)	1 1	– –	20 20	?– ?–
9	9.12.67	ORANGE	PALE YELLOW	"	54,000	—	–	–	–	–
10	24.12.68	GRAYISH ORANGE	DUSKY YELLOW; PALE YELLOW-BROWN	DULL	(200,000)	(60,000)	1	100	20	?–
11	18.12.69	BRILLIANT ORANGE-RED (ROUGE)	PALE YELLOW	"	*216,000	—	–	–	–	–
			TOTAL		(1.865,000)	(462.600)				
		80 CENTIMES								
7	12.8.65	BRILLIANT ROSE (VIF) ROSE (TENDRÉE)	VERY PALE ROSE; WHITE VERY PALE ROSE; WHITISH	FINE	(90,000)	(5,000)	2? 2	– –	40? 40	– –
8	28.1.67	LIGHT ROSE (PÂLE)	WHITE	"	79,200	(5,000)	3	–	40	–
9	9.12.67	ROSE	WHITE	"	18,000	—	–	–	–	–
10	24.12.68	ROSE CARMINE-ROSE	CREAMY (CRÈME) CREAMY	"	(75,000)	(12,000)	1 3	40 120	15 45	– –
11	18.12.69	STRONG CARMINE-ROSE (FONCÉ)	WHITE; CREAMY	"	*68,400	—	–	–	–	–
	L.F.G.		TOTAL		(330,000)	(22,000)				

Notes To Tables

Supplementary printings except S-4 are not included here as they are given in the text under "Quantities Printed" (q.v.).

* The Mint made reserves of these printings in addition to quantities shown.

([1]) Bouvet indicated probably only 34,800 of these were sent to the colonies in 1863, the rest being distributed in 1864.

([2]) No 40c were printed in this printing, the shipments at this time coming from the 1863 reserve.

Color names in parentheses are idiomatic French terms used by Bouvet for certain specially characteristic shades.

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APPENDIX

Relative Scarcity of Covers Franked with Colonial Stamps, According to The Various Inland Rates and the Packet Rates From The Colonies to France, 1859-92

As an aid in appraising covers with the Colonies general issues, the accompanying Table has been prepared by us. The documentary history of the rates themselves is discussed in our article "The Postage Rates of the French Colonies, 1787-1946" (To be published later on). For the period up to 1876 the Table refers only to the rates applying on mail passing within a colony and on mail from the colony to France via the regular packets; however, the vast majority of covers seen fall into these two categories. Pre-UPU rates between colonies and to other foreign countries are in general unusual on cover and the rates for them are much too numerous and diverse to treat in any concise manner.

The rates in the Table are quoted in francs and centime fractions thereof. All rates are for the first or lowest weight step, this being for letters 7.5 grams up to 1864, 10 grams 1864-75, 15 grams thereafter. The occurrence of multiples of these rates, i.e., for higher weights, was considered in determining the scarcity factors; but in general even double-weight letters are very much scarcer than single-weight ones.

The symbols in the table have the following meanings:

— means the rate did not exist, at least not when it could be prepaid with stamps;

X = the rate existed but we have no record of covers, hence presumably extremely rare;

ER = extremely rare, one or several known;

VR, R, VS, S, C = very rare, rare, very scarce, scarce, common;

Fr = French packet;

Br = British packet;

F&B = French and British packets.

The pre-UPU printed matter rates are given in each box instead of at the heading of the column; where these rates were changed frequently the successive rates are shown in the same box, in order to save space. Inland printed-matter rates are not included in the table; they were .01, .02, .03, .04, .05, etc., all ER or X prior to the 1880's.

The military correspondence rate from 1871 to 1878 was .25 and is ER on cover.

The scarcities shown for India refer to Pondichery only; the other four postoffices of India had the same rates but covers prior to 1876 are all ER or X, and VR thereafter.

The pre-UPU intercolonial letter rates were .50, .60, .70, 1.20, 1.40, 1.50, and 1.90. Only the .50 Martinique-Guadeloupe rate, and the .60 India-Cochinchina-Reunion rate are frequently seen on cover, others ER or X.

The pre-UPU foreign letter rates were very varied, ranging from .10 to 2.10. The .50 and .80 rates from Martinique and Guadeloupe to the other West Indies, and the .80 and 1.25 rates from these colonies to the U. S. and Canada are fairly common. A

.30 rate Reunion-Mauritius, 1.20 from all colonies to Great Britain and N. W. Europe, .80 India-Mauritius, 1.20 and 1.60 Cochinchina and India to other Asiatic countries, and a 1.60 omnibus rate to various unspecified countries, are occasionally seen.

TABLE SHOWING SCARCITY OF COVERS WITH VARIOUS RATES FROM FRENCH COLONIES PREPAID WITH GENERAL ISSUE STAMPS (1)

RATES FROM FRENCH COLONIES, PERIOD OF THE GENERAL ISSUES	ORDINARY LETTERS; PREPAID WITH STAMPS, PER SINGLE-WEIGHT																PRINTED MATTER; (3) PREPAID (MANDATORY) PER SINGLE-WEIGHT.			
	INLAND & MILITARY CORRESP. 1860-92			TO FRANCE VIA PACKETS 1860-63			TO FRANCE VIA BRITISH OR FRENCH PACKETS 1 JAN 1864 — 1 JULY 1876								TO FRANCE, TO OTHER COLONIES, & TO ALL UPU COUNTRIES 1876-1892				TO FRANCE VIA PACKETS		UPU 1876-	
COLONY	.10	'78-'86 .15	'86 .20	.50 F&B	.60 FR.	.80 FR.	.50 FR.	.60 FR.	.70 BR.	.80 BR.	.90 BR.	1.00 F&B	1.10 BR.	1.20 BR.	'79 .25	'76-'78 .30	'78-'81 .35	'76-'78 .40	1860-3 FR&BR.	1864-76 FR.&BR.	'76 .05	-'81 .08
GUADELOUPE	VR	VS	C	S	—	—	C	—	C	—	—	—	—	—	C	VR	R	C	.13 ER	.12 VR	VR	VR
MARTINIQUE	VR	S	VS	S	—	—	C	—	C	—	—	—	—	—	C	VR	VS	C	.13 X	.12 X	VR	VR
GUIANA	X	R	R	VR	—	—	VS	—	R	—	—	—	—	—	S	VR	VR	VS	.13 X	.12 X	X	X
ST. PIERRE & MIQ.	X	X	X	ER	—	—	—	—	—	R	—	—	—	—	VS	VR	VR	VR	.13 X	.12 X	VR	VR
SENEGAL	X	VR	R	R	—	—	S	—	S	—	—	—	—	—	C	X	VR	VS	.12 X	.12 X	X	X
GORE'E	X	VR	S	VS	—	—	S	—	S	—	—	—	—	—	C	X	VR	VS	.12 X	.12 X	X	X
GABON	X	ER	X	ER	—	—	X	—	ER	—	—	—	—	—	VR	X	ER	ER	.12 X	.12 X	X	X
ASSINIE	X	ER	X	ER	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	VR	X	ER	VR	.12 X	.12 X	X	X
REUNION	VR	VS	C	S	—	—	C	—	VS	—	—	—	—	—	C	VS	S	C	.13 X	.12 VR	VR	VR
MAYOTTE	X	X	VR	X?	—	—	R	—	VR	X	—	—	ER	—	R	X	VR	VR	.13 X	.12 X; .15 X	X	X
NOSSI-BÉ	X	X	VR	X?	—	—	R	—	VR	ER	—	—	X	—	R	X	VR	VR	.13 X	.12 X; .15 X	X	X
INDIA (2)	X	VR	R	—	VS	—	—	C	—	C	X	—	—	ER	C	VR	S	C	.12; .19 X	.18 X; .21 X	X	X
INDOCHINA	X	S	C	ER	—	C	—	C	X	X	—	—	X	—	C	X	VS	S	.13 X	.12 X; .15 X	X	VR
NEW CALEDONIA	X	X	X	ER	—	—	—	—	ER	R	X	X	ER	—	S	ER	R	VR	.13 X	.12 X; .20 X / .22 X; .23 X	X	X
OCEANIA	X	X	VR	—	—	ER	—	—	X	—	—	VR	X	ER	VS	X	VR	VR	.23 X	.12 X; .17 X; .22 X	X	X

KEY TO SYMBOLS:
"C" = COMMON
"S" = SCARCE
"VS" = VERY SCARCE
"R" = RARE
"VR" = VERY RARE
"ER" = EXTREMELY RARE

"—" = NO RATE EXISTED WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN PREPAID WITH THE STAMPS.
"X" = RATE EXISTED BUT NOT SEEN OR REPORTED

(1) RATES GIVEN TO FRANCS AND CENTIMES, FOR THE LOWEST WEIGHT STEP. HIGHER WEIGHTS WERE FRANKED IN MULTIPLES OF THE RATES SHOWN BUT ARE ALL VERY MUCH RARER

(2) KARIKAL, CHANGERNAGORE, MAHÉ & YANAON HAD SAME RATES AS PONDICHERY (INDIA), BUT SCARCITIES SHOWN FOR INDIA ARE FOR THE LATTER ONLY; OTHER TOWNS ALL EXTREMELY, OR VERY RARE ON COVER

(3) INLAND PRINTED MATTER RATES WERE; .01, .02, .03, .04, & .05 ALL ARE EXTREMELY RARE BEFORE 1880's

L.F.C.

(To Be Continued)

STAMPLESS COVERS

(Continued From Page 80)

post office in San Salvador together with the "Franco" marking. It is difficult to explain the double charge of 4 Reales. It may have contained a special message, which required a special way of sending, possibly by Diligencia, in which case an extra fee was mandatory to carry it, either on a special off-hour trip, by night or for any other reason not within the required rules of these stagecoaches.

In Guatemala there was an agreement with the Post Office that these stagecoaches could carry mail, which, however, terminated in 1882. This stampless cover is postmarked San Salvador, December 26, 1863. The U. S. Legation, Salvador, seal with the American Eagle is embossed on the flap of the stampless cover.

THE CLUBHOUSE

(Continued From Page 77)

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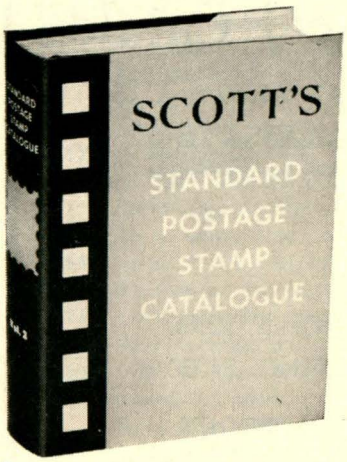
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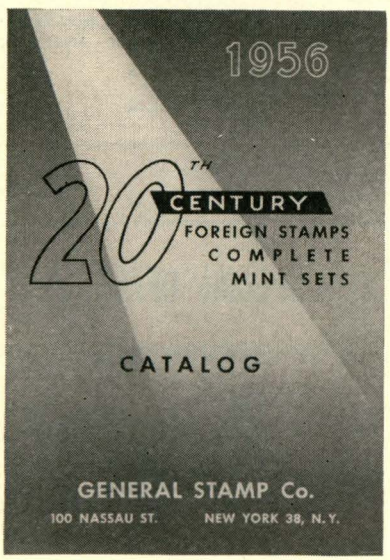
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RUSSIA: 1858 imperf. 10 kopecs pencancelled strip of three $490; another strip $700, a single on piece cancelled Druskenniki in red $560, single on piece cancelled "Franco" in blue $280; inverted centres 1866-75 10k. $756, 1875-79 10k. $504, 1883-88 5k. $588, 1889-94 14k. $490, 1902-04 35k. $2268 and 1875 wmk. hexagons 7k. $1372. WENDEN: 1866 2k. sheet of sixteen, one tete-beche $728. POLAND: 1858 imperf. 10k. pair cancelled in red $350, a single on cover used from Block $294. A report on the prices realised for this first part of the collection will shortly be available at 35c., or with the catalogue, colour plates and complete list of prices realised $1.40; with the bound interleaved catalogue $2.80—these prices do not include postage.

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