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The Collectors Club
Philatelist

OCTOBER, 1949. VOL. XXVIII, No. 4

Stamp Collecting — Finance or Philately?

One topic that splits the ranks of philately right down the middle is that of the investment angle of stamps. Regardless of an individual opinion, there should be no doubt in anyone's mind that stamp collecting is basically a commercial hobby. Practically every stamp we collect is priced by a catalog with a relative degree of accuracy. There are many things, other than stamps, to collect, where a monetary value is non-existent.

We have heard the philatelic purist stoutly maintain that his sole interest lies in the stamps themselves and that he is totally oblivious of any price tag attached to them. However, he generally makes this statement paradoxical by gleefully explaining how he secured a truly valuable stamp in a job lot at auction, from "the garbage pail" or as a "sleeper." We believe that most collectors, no matter how seriously they study their stamps, seek nothing more, when buying or selling, than a fair current market value. (There is usually some difference of opinion between collector and dealer as to this fair value).

But the commercial angle of stamp collecting can be overplayed. And it is done by those who write upon stamp prices. When you analyse it, this is the easiest form of philatelic writing. It requires the least knowledge and research. Consequently, such writers are most apt to err. In particular, we have in mind those who attempt to portray stamps as a substitute for investment securities, real estate, commodities or annuities. We grant that stamps withstood the 1930 depression relatively well. But that fact affords no justification for one in retrospect to guarantee stamp collecting as "depression-proof" and suggesting to the general public that it place part of its savings in mint sheets of recent United States commemorative issues. Such reporting to the uninformed public will eventually do our hobby harm and those not interested in stamps should not be misled if they do decide to collect.

A second manner of unduly publicizing the monetary side of philately is through those market predictions. We point our critical finger at the prophet, the seer of future price trends. Such authors have been with philately for years. Both American and foreign stamp periodicals as far back as the 1880's have indulged in such forecasting. But of late, a new wrinkle has been introduced and these modern writers have gone pretty scien-

tific on us. The use of higher mathematics and graph charts is good window dressing, but we join those who doubt whether these assure any further degree of accuracy than the simpler old style. Forecasting upon anything is inexact. Liable as not, the unexpected happens. The political pollster will long have to overcome the fiasco of the 1948 Presidential election. Wall Street offers many market forecasts of stock and bond prices. Those familiar with securities tell us that no such service has been constantly accurate for any extended period of time. It is and will be primarily a guessing game. And so it is with the future of stamp prices.

Although we do share the expressed opinion of many philatelists that investment aspect, past or future, should have little place in our hobby, we do not agree with their degree of alarm as to the low estate to which stamp collecting is sinking because such writings happen to be printed. The hobby will always be great because it can be approached from so many angles. That which interests the student is of utter boredom to the space-filler. The latter will not spend two minutes with the contents of a magazine such as this. But let us not forget the well-worn adage that before we walk, we creep. And so perhaps the collector, who today is avidly reading which of the present commemorative stamps will show the greatest price increment within the next decade, might instead at the end of that period be writing a study for THE COLLECTOR'S CLUB PHILATELIST. That was our very experience, and no doubt yours. So with the vastness of our hobby, the serious philatelist should take matters as this as they truly are, rather than jumping to incorrect conclusions, because a sideline of stamp collecting at times might be overpublicized.

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Admiral Frederic R. Harris

In the numerous tributes which we read about Admiral Harris, none did more than touch lightly upon his philatelic activities. We would, therefore, wish to pay tribute to his memory, viewing him as a philatelist by those who worked closely with him.

Admiral Harris was an exception to the popular notion that the wealthy merely use their means to purchase stamps. Admiral Harris studied his stamps and carried with him a fund of knowledge about them. He freely shared this with others, young or old, advanced or beginner collector. He had a true student's approach to stamps, always seeking to enlarge what was known about them from any aspect.

We would cite two instances about Admiral Harris that will reflect his philatelic side. Upon the unexpected death of Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein, shortly before the 1947 CIPEX, Admiral Harris was appointed to head the International Jury in Mr. Lichtenstein's place. No one need be told that "these were difficult shoes to fill." Assembled in this body were the top philatelic authorities from all over the world. From the first session, differences of opinions arose. These continued until Admiral Harris took command with his strong deep voice. As a bolt, unison was achieved. Knowing how controversial and temperamental a group of leading philatelic authorities gathered in one room can be, Admiral Harris demonstrated his ability to handle this task.

A second matter about Admiral Harris that always impressed us was the willingness with which he lent his stamps to the inquiring student. Usually, he not only offered his outstanding material for study, but remained on the scene to enter into any discussion. It was then that his profound philatelic knowledge was best displayed.

It was our impression that Admiral Harris' favorite stamps were those of Hawaii. The recent Hawaii book could be perhaps rightly called "Admiral Harris' Philatelic Monument."

W. S. B.
H. M. G.

THE FIRST ESCUELAS STAMPS OF VENEZUELA 1871-76

By C. W. Wickersham

BY 1871 the small issues of postage stamps of Venezuela that had commenced in 1859 were exhausted. The dies or stones of the square stamps of 1866-67 were not to be used again until 1873 and later for the Contrasena overprints. Hence from about March 1871 until August 1873, no stamps were available for postage except the issues of the lithographed, imperforate First Escuelas.

By decrees of April and June, 1870, it was provided that these stamps were to be used for postage and revenue. But it was not until the following spring that the first stamps with the well-known overprints were issued.

The catalog descriptions for some reason have always been inadequate. The fact is that there are three different overprints, and several different stones for each value. Messrs. Hall and Fulcher have shown that these fall into eight classes, and Mr. Dull has given additional details.(1)

It is not my purpose to repeat in detail the interesting work of these experts. They paved the way for later knowledge, and while there is much still to learn, this article will deal principally with features not heretofore developed, especially with relation to the colors and shades of color which help in distinguishing some of the different issues of these stamps from each other, and with the dates of issue and use of the different overprints, as well as with impressions and with imprints, errors and unusual varieties.

In order to understand these stamps, we must start by restating the classification of the issues. For convenience we will adopt the so-called eight issues, all lithographed and imperforate, and will also adopt the classification of the overprints used as a result of the work of the experts.

The first overprint was in upright letters composed of two double horizontal lines usually parallel to each other and between 7 and 14 mm. apart in most copies. One line contains the words "Bolivar Sucre Miranda" repeated sometimes out of order, and the same words in a second line immediately under and parallel to the first. In the other double line of overprint, each line reads "Decreto de 27 Abril de 1870," sometimes with a second "de" before "Abril," and sometimes with other minor changes. Following the lead of the authorities, we may call this first overprint, with its upright letters, Overprint A. The later overprints will be discussed in their order. There were two different issues with Overprint A, the first by Neun of all 15 values in March, 1871, and the second by Rasco of all values, except the 2 centavos, in June of the same year from new stones.

1871—First Issue, Overprint A. Printed by Enrique Neun of Caracas. Issued in March, 1871.(2) Denominations: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 centavos, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 15, 20, 30

1. Thomas W. Hall and L. W. Fulcher, "The Postage Stamps of Venezuela," *The London Philatelist,* November, 1918, and subsequent issues. The types referred to throughout this article ars based on Hall & Fulcher's work.

Christian L. Dull, "The Early Stamps of Venezuela," *The American Philatelist,* January, 1937.

2. Hall and Fulcher give the date of issue as March 4, 1871. Dull says "March, 1871." The earliest date on a dated copy seen by the writer, namely, June 6, '71, is given in the text.

and 50 reales. This issue is distinguished by the printing, which is clear and fine. The colors are as follows:

1 to 5 centavos, brown orange, strongly colored. The shades are somewhat lighter in the 1 centavo, which is also found in a lemon yellow. (Fig. 1).



(Fig. 1) 1871, Unused block of the 4 centavos, First Issue.

1 to 7 reales, fairly bright rose. The 3 reales is usually paler than the others.

9 to 50 reales, bright green. Copies of the 7 and 9 reales are sometimes found somewhat paler than the usual bright color. (Fig. 2).

These colors should be borne in mind when we consider later issues.

The earliest date of cancellation which we have seen is June 6, 1871. This date has been noted on the 3 centavos and the 9 reales. Not many conclusions can be drawn from this because the great majority of used copies of the First Escuelas stamps are pen-cancelled and dates are rare. Only a few cities had cancelling machines and pen cancellations were normal for both postage and revenue. The following dated copies have been examined, some of which are in the writer's collection:



(Fig. 2) 1871, Unused block of the 9 reales, First Issue.

June 6, 1871; July 2, '71; August 1, '71; 1871; January 30, '72; May 26, '72; June 3, '72; 1873; May 27, '76.

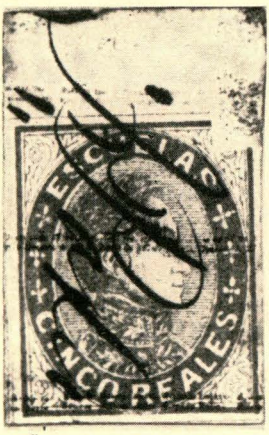
In connection with the late use of the 15 reales (May 27, '76), it is interesting to note that after the first setting of Overprint B, hereafter described, there were no further printings of this value until the last (eighth) issue in 1876, and the numbers printed in all four issues of this value probably did not exceed 14,000.

There are a number of interesting errors in this issue. An error of overprint exists in the 1 centavo, in which both double lines, i.e., all four lines, read "Bolivar, Sucre, Miranda," the words referring to the April 27 decree being omitted. In the 2 centavos, an error is known, namely, one double line of overprint, instead of two; and there is a defective transfer in existence that shows as a broad vertical blank on the entire right hand side of the stamp, just inside the right frame line.

In the 5 centavos, an error of color has been found—a pale rose-red instead of the clear orange that characterises these fine printings of the first five values.

Copies with inverted overprint occur on the 1 real rose. Both copies in the writer's collection are dated and are referred to above in the reference to dates. One is 8.1.'71 and the other is 1.30.'72.

In the 5 reales, a copy with enormous top margin shows a defective transfer—the whole top right corner being lost. This defect is 3 millimeters deep. (Fig. 3).



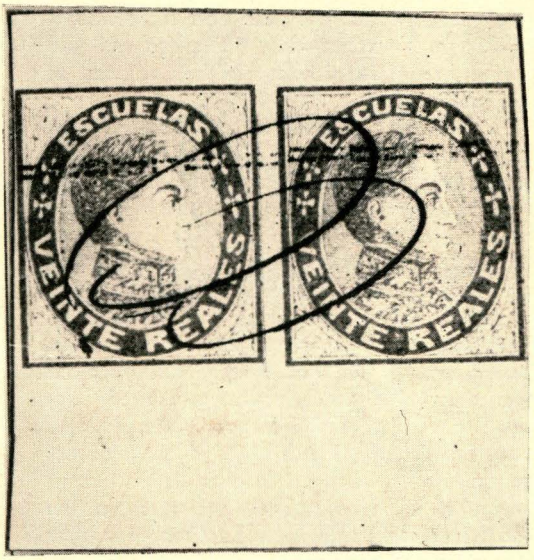
(Fig. 3) 1871, 5 reales, 1st Issue, with defective transfer.

Five types have been identified of all values from 1 centavo to the 5 reales. All types of the 1 real show a white flaw to the left of the third cross on the right.

Apparently the 7 reales was printed from only one transfer. The color of this value varies from rose to pale rose, and a copy has been seen with a very heavy and highly inked impression giving much the appearance of a double impression.

The higher values, 9, 15, 20, 30 and 50 reales, of this issue, as already mentioned, are usually a clear, bright green in color, and fine examples of the lithographer's art. Unused blocks of four of the 9 and 15 reales in the bright shade in mint condition are among the finest pieces in the philately of South America—clear impressions that will grace any collection. Five types of the 9 reales, and two of the 15 reales have been described.

The 20, 30, and 50 reales were printed in strips of ten and there is only one type of each. Pairs of the 20 reales, unless cut close, show wide margins at top and bottom. (Fig. 4).



(Fig. 4) 1871. Pair of the 20 reales, First Issue, showing margins.

It is probable that only 5,150 copies of the 9 reales were issued, 2,060 of the 15 reales, and 1,030 each of the three higher values, the 20, 30, and 50 reales. All are extremely rare unused, particularly the last two. Copies occasionally seen are usually cleaned.

It is in these well printed and clear green stamps that a feature not mentioned in earlier writings, so far as known, is easy to observe. The forehead of Simon Bolivar's head is high, and the well-marked eyebrow is well curved, the lower end coming down to a point even with the left angle of the eye. (Fig. 5).



(Fig. 5) 1871. 15 reales, green, First Issue. Enlargement to show marked curve of eyebrow.

This is a feature of the first six printings of the 1871-76 Escuelas. The 7th and 8th Issues are quite different in this respect, as we shall see.

Second Issue. Overprint A. Printed from new stones by Rasco of Caracas. Issued in June, 1871. All values, except the 2 centavos.

It is somewhat challenging that the second issue came out so soon after the first issue. It is difficult to believe that 200,000 copies of the 1 centavo, 50,000 each of the 3 and 4 centavos, and 25,000 of the 5 centavos could have been used up so soon. Probably this was caused by the fact that no other stamps were available. While Rasco printed both the Second and Third Issues, Neun and his partner Remathed returned as the printers of the Fourth Issue. Saldivia is quoted as saying that Rasco printed the overprint on the First Issue. But as Saldivia says that Rasco printed the Second Issue from the same stones, which is clearly incorrect, we are not forced to agree with the claim that he printed the overprint on Neun's issue. There was no change in the overprint in the Second Issue, but the shades of color were generally different, and, of course, the types found for each value are different from the corresponding value of the earlier issue. The impressions are not as good nor as clear as those of the First Issue.

The centavos stamps are of a golden yellow color, quite distinct from the brown orange of the First Issue. This appears to be constant except where oxidation has affected the stamps, and except also in the 3rd setting of the 1 centavo where copies are found of a slightly brownish yellow.

The so-called rose stamps are not rose at all. They are a pale red, instead of the bright rose of the First Issue. This color difference will at once distinguish stamps of the two issues of the 1 real to 7 reales values from each other, since the pale red of the one is quite different from the rose of the other.

The higher values of the Second Issue are a pale green, instead of bright green, although occasionally, especially in the case of the 9 reales, copies are found almost as bright as occasional pale copies of the First Issue. However, they can always be distinguished by the types.

Dated specimens of this issue which have been examined or are in the writer's collection, include a copy of the 9 reales dated July 2, 1871, almost a first day of issue. Dates noted are as follows:



(Fig. 6) 1871. Block of 10 of the 3 Reales, Second Issue, with Imprint.
(Photos by Adrien Boutrelle)

July 2, '71; June 22, '72; July 1 or January 7, '72 (1.7.'72); November 6, '72 or June 11, '72 (6.11.'72); December 31, '72; 1872; April 21, '73; September 4, '73; November 3, '73 or March 11, '73 (11.3.'73); 1874; March 5 or May 3, '75 (3.5.'75); July 29, '75.

The 1 centavo is found with inverted overprint—which is comparatively common in this value in both settings. A third setting (Rasco's second) includes both normal, inverted and vertical overprints—the latter being rare.

The overprint of the 3 centavos is usually found inverted. The writer has an unused block of four where the overprints on the upper pair are normal, but there is only one double line of overprint ("Bolivar," etc.) on the lower pair, and this is inverted. An unused pair shows the upper double line inverted, and the lower normal but both are the "Decreto" lines, the "Bolivar" lines being absent. The same overprints appear on a used block of four. In both the pair and the block, the two double lines are 14-15 mm. apart.

Inverted overprints are common also on the 4 centavos, occur on the 2 reales, and are apparently universal on the 3 reales. An unused single of the former is known with only one double line of overprint.

Blocks of the 1 centavo and the 3 reales in the writer's collection from the bottom rows with bottom margins show colored imprints stating the number of stamps issued. In the first, the imprint reads "2/d Em/on de 500,000" and in the 3 reales "2/d Emision de 500,000." We would say the Second Issue consists of 500,000 stamps. This refers to the total issue including all values. The imprint on the block of the 1 centavo also shows the name of the printer—Felix Rasco. (Fig. 6).

A single of the 1 centavo with bottom margin has an imprint reading "120 Es(tampillas)." (Fig. 7).

This evidently refers to the number of stamps in the sheet, and bears out Dull's statement that the stamps were printed in sheets of 120, 10 transfers in a block 5 x 2.

Ten types each of all the centavos values and of the 1, 2, and 3 reales have been identified, and at least nine of the 5 reales. As to the 7 reales, the authorities are not in accord. Hall and Fulcher say only one transfer, whereas Dull describes ten types, and my own studies are thus far inconclusive. It is probable that 10,000 copies of the 7 reales of this issue were printed—the same number as in the case of the 5 reales. This suggests at least the probability of a number of types. So here is a case for the research expert.



(Fig. 7) 1871. 1 centavo, Second Issue, with Imprint.

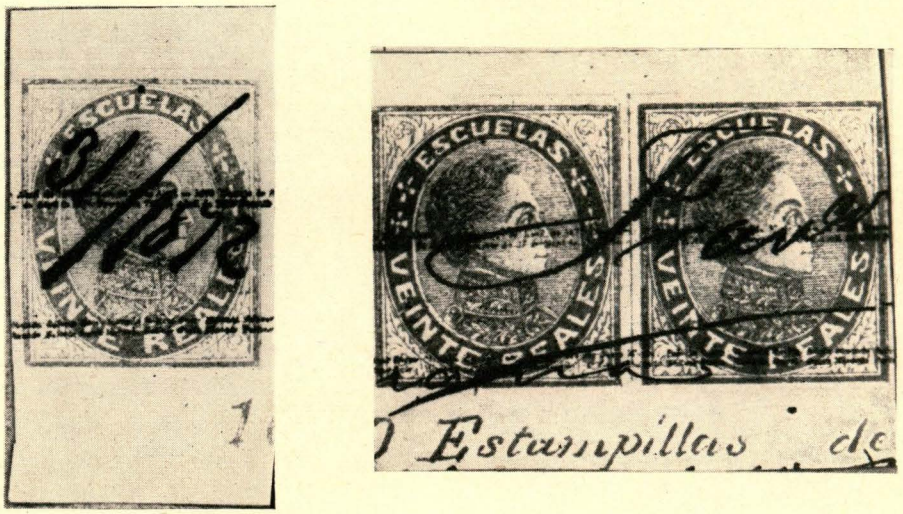
In the case of the higher values, six types of the 9 reales have been identified and described, three of the 15 reales, four each of the 20 and 30 reales, and three of the 50 reales.([2A])

A pair and a single of the 20 reales in the writer's collection have very large top and bottom margins, as they were printed in horizontal strips (a single row), and show colored imprints at bottom reading "—O Estampilla de" and "10—" respectively. As the single is Type 2, and the pair Types 3 and 4, this may fairly be interpreted to read "10 stamps of the (20 reales)," confirming the printing in strips of ten.([2B]) (Fig. 8).

It is probable that only 1,000 stamps of the 20 reales were printed—the same number as the 30 and the 50 reales. Unused copies (not cleaned) of these three values are exceedingly rare.

2A. Dull says only 5 types of the 9 reales, and 4 of the 15 reales.

2B. Dull shows a reconstructed strip of ten of the 20 reales with bottom imprint reading "2/a" Emision de 500,000—10 Estampillas de (Veinte) R/s", and strips of the 30 and 50 reales with similar imprints. He also shows a reconstructed sheet of twenty of the 15 reales (10 x 2) with imprint including the legend "20 Estampillas de Quince R/s."



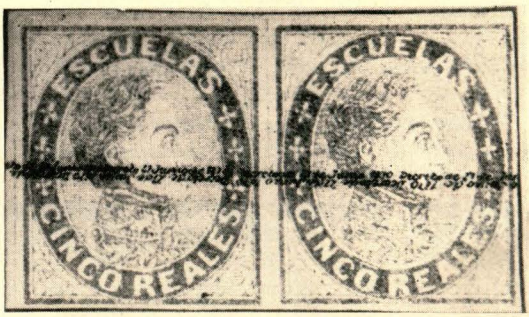
(Fig. 8) 1871. Single and pair of the 20 reales, Second Issue, with Imprints.

Having noted the marked difference in the shades and colors of the two issues with the Bolivar overprint, which, it must be remembered, were printed from different stones, and can always be differentiated by a study of the types, in aid of the more pronounced differences of shade or color, we now come to issues with quite different overprints.

In the next two issues, from new stones, the overprint is slanting, instead of upright, the words "Bolivar Sucre Miranda" are omitted, and there is only one double line of overprint, instead of two. This reads "Decreto de 27 de Junio de 1870" and we can best adopt the terminology of the authorities and refer to it as Overprint B.

Third Issue. 1872. Overprint B in one double line *slanting.* Printed from new stones by Felix Rasco. There are no 1, 2, 3, or 4 centavos in this setting, but all the other values are included. (Figs 9 & 9A).

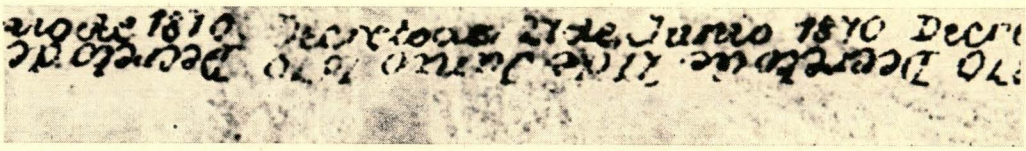
The 5 centavos is printed in a variety of shades of yellow and orange. The 1 real to 7 reales inclusive are uniformly in a very



(Fig. 9) 1872. Unused pair of the 5 reales, Third Issue, showing Overprint B.

pale, light, dull rose giving a pale, washed-out appearance very different and much paler than the rose of the First Issue. The higher values are yellow green or green to deep green—a vivid color, though usually not quite as bright as the green of the First Issue.

The earliest date known to the writer on a stamp of this issue is October, 1872. Dated copies show the following:



(Fig. 9A) Enlargement of overprint.

October, '72; November 4, '72; 1872; April 3 or March 4, '73 (3.4.73); April 7, '73; April 23, '73; January, '74; February 10 or October 2, '74 (10.2.74); 1875; April 7, '76; August 19, '76; May 30, '77; June 18, '77; January 19, '78; February 9, or September 2, '78 (9.2.78); April 21, '78.

Dull gives December 1872 as the date of issue, but this must be erroneous.(3) Hall and Fulcher refer to a copy of the 1 real cancelled in October 1872. This is probably the copy referred to above. In any event, we can be reasonably sure that the first printing of the Overprint B stamps with the slanting overprint appeared in 1872, although the exact date of issue is unknown.

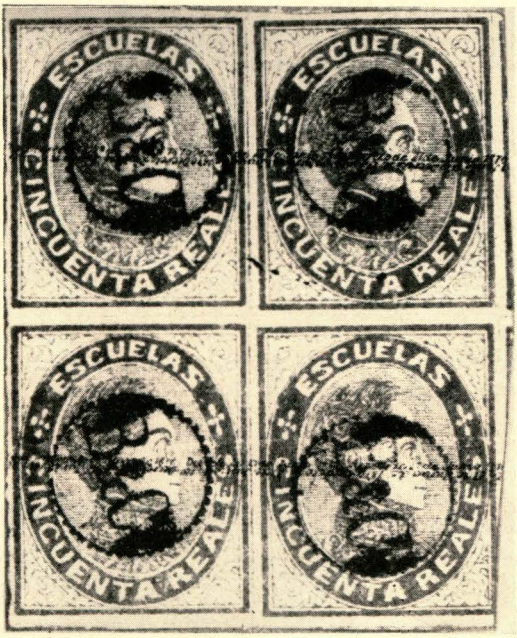
The number of stamps printed was substantially larger than the corresponding numbers of either of the preceding issues—probably 60,000 for the 1 real, 50,000 for the 2 reales, 30,000 for the 3 reales, 20,000 for the 5 reales, 18,000 for the 7 reales, 16,000 for the 9 reales, 7,000 for the 15 reales, 2,200 each for the 20 reales and 30 reales, and 1,800 for the 50 reales. This may explain why there was no printing of the four higher values in the Fourth Issue, presently to be described.



(Fig. 10) 1872. Unused block of the 20 reales, Third Issue, showing the 4 types. Top row, types 2 and 1. Bottom row, types 4 and 3.

Ten types of the 5 centavos have been identified, and five each of the 1, 2, 3, and 5 reales. The number of types of the 7 reales is in dispute. Five types are found of the 9 and 15 reales, and four each of the remaining high values.(4) (Fig. 10).

None of the higher values of this issue were printed in single rows. This is proved by blocks of four or more of all the green stamps of the issue in the writer's collection. (Fig. 11).



(Fig. 11) 1872. Block of the 50 reales, Third Issue.

Occasional private or unofficial perforation is shown by a copy of the 7 reales perforated 12.

There was no further issue until 1874, when it became necessary to print more of the lower values, especially as there had been no 1, 3, or 4 centavos printed since June, 1871, and no 2 centavos since the First Issue. But the number of the four higher values contained in the Third Issue was evidently more than sufficient for the country's needs, since none were included in this or later is-

3. See Dull, ib., p. 173.

4. See C. H. Schill, F. R. P. S. L. in the *London Philatelist* for September, 1929, p. 200, for an interesting study of types and subtypes of the Escuelas stamps.

sues prior to 1876, except in the case of the 20 reales, which was included in the Laid Paper Issue of 1875. While the same overprint was used for the Fourth Issue, the colors and shades of color are quite distinct from those of the Third Issue in most values, and it is believed that the printing was done by Remathed & Neun, instead of by Rasco.

Fourth Issue. Summer, 1874. Overprint B. Values 1 centavo to 9 reales, as in the First Issue. The 15, 20, 30, and 50 reales were omitted. Printed by Remathed & Neun, Caracas.

The 1 and 2 centavos, of which there are no counterparts in the previous issue, are usually a sulphur yellow, although a rich yellow is not uncommon in the 2 centavos. This latter shade is the ordinary shade of the 3 centavos, when it is not an ochre yellow. The 4 centavos is more apt to be a golden yellow. These four values show heavy and blurred impressions. The 5 centavos is usually a bright, light brown orange. As already noted, the 5 centavos of the previous issue varies from pale yellow to orange (sometimes brown orange), and the printing is heavy in most copies, giving a blurred appearance. On the contrary, the Fourth Issue stamps of this value are usually much clearer and the color more striking, and, of course, entirely different from the yellow shades of the earlier issue, although occasionally a brown orange shade of that issue is like the brown orange of this issue. (Fig. 12).

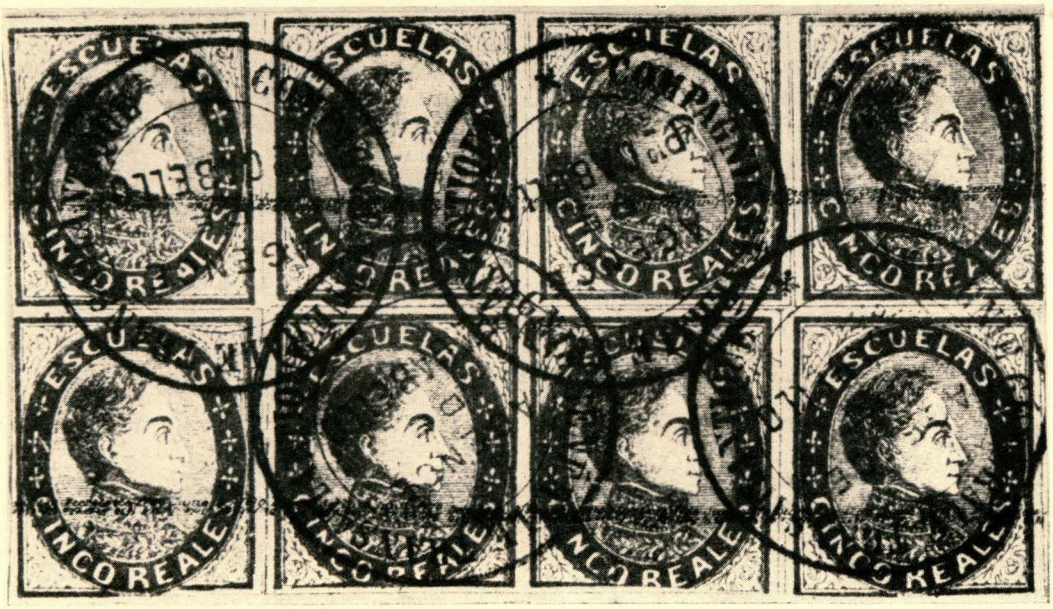
A stronger color difference appears in the rose reales values. The 1 to 7 reales are a bright rose, sometimes a deep rose, with an occasional pinkish rose, very different from the pale, dull shades of the Third Issue.

The 9 reales is yellow green or olive green, in strong contrast to the bright green of the previous issue. The difference in color will serve to distinguish all values, the two 5 centavos values alone approaching each other in shades. But the later issue of this value is a clearer and finer printing, and the shades of the earlier issue are generally paler, and can also be distinguished by the types from the 1872 stamps.

As the reader will have observed, only 7 values are common to both issues, since the Third Issue had no 1 to 4 centavos stamps, and the Fourth Issue none higher than the 9 reales.



(Fig. 12) 1874. Unused block of six of the 5 centavos, Fourth Issue.



(Fig. 13) 1874. Block of 8 of the 5 reales, Fourth Issue, showing transfer folds.

The exact date of issue of these stamps is apparently unknown. Hall & Fulcher say "issued probably about June, 1874."(5) The earliest dated copy known to the writer is August 22, 1874. Other dates noted from dated cancellations are September 24, '74; October 27, '74; October '74; June 12, '75; January 11, '76; October 11, '76; and February 10, '77.

The types of the 1 to 4 centavos values have not been identified, so far as known. The color and the heavy impressions have evidently frustrated the experts in this task. It is extraordinary that the 5 centavos should be so much better printed. There is no comparison between this stamp, with its clear, fine and really beautiful appearance, and the smudgy lower values. This difference suggests that there may be some reason as yet unknown to us—as, for instance, a different craftsman or even, perhaps, a different printer—to account for the really startling distinction. It is claimed that there are 16 types of this stamp. Hall and Fulcher refer to a block of sixteen giving Type Numbers 1 to 8 for the top horizontal row and numbers 9 to 16 for the bottom row. This block is now in the writer's collection. An unused strip of six, numbers 3 to 8, and a block of six, also in the writer's collection, give support to their work. The types are difficult to distinguish, and there is no room to be dogmatic.

In the rose stamps, ten types have been identified for the 1 real, nine each for the 2 and 3 reales, fourteen for the 5 reales, and one for the 7 reales.

The lower row of a horizontal block of eight of the 5 reales in the writer's collection shows transfer folds at the bottom of each stamp. The types are Nos. 6, 3, 10, and 11. In the type 6 stamp, the bottom frame line jumps to a higher level below the "E" of "REALES." In the next stamp, the bottom frame line invades the colored oval. In the type 10 stamp, the right half of the bottom frame line has gone, the oval is invaded with white, and the lower ends of the "R" of "REALES" shortened. Finally, the last stamp in the row shows a weakened left half of the frame line, which is partly broken in the center.(6) (Fig. 13).

5. The *London Philatelist,* November, 1918, p. 267.
6. Other transfer folds are described by Hall & Fulcher. See the *London Philatelist,* March, 1919,

Ten types have been described for the 9 reales. Type 9 sometimes shows a marked white flaw on the right arm of the "A" of "ESCUELAS" extending to the central oval. Another flaw sometimes appears on the 9 reales, giving the appearance of a thin waving beard extending from the chin almost to the edge of the oval. In the copy in the writer's collection, there is also a small white flaw or dot between the "L" and "E" of "REALES."

The information as to the numbers printed is scanty. Dull gives 25,000 for the 5 centavos, 50,000 for the 1 real, and 10,000 for the 2 reales. There is room for further research here.

(To be Continued)

LIEUTENANT GENERAL C. W. WICKERSHAM is a lawyer, practicing in New York City as a member of the law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. As a National Guard and Reserve officer, General Wickersham served in both world wars and on the Mexican Border, having started as a private in Squadron A, New York Cavalry. In World War II, he was the Commandant of the School of Military Government of the United States Army at Charlottesville, Va. and later served abroad as a member of General Eisenhower's staff, and afterwards as his Acting Deputy in command of the United States Group of the Control Council for Germany. He was in charge of planning the military occupation of Germany, among his other duties.

After the war, he was in charge of the reorganization of the National Guard in the Metropolitan Area of New York City, as a Major General commanding the 42nd Infantry Division, and other units, and retired in September, 1948 as a Lieutenant General.

General Wickersham has been a collector and student of stamps for many years. He has always been interested in philatelic history, particularly the identification of different settings and types of early stamps, and the date of their issue and use. Besides having collected generally, he has specialized in the past in Confederate States, Newfoundland, Peru, and some of the classics of other countries.

At the present time, General Wickersham has one of the largest collections of the early issues of Venezuela in the world, which received a First Award at CIPEX in 1947. This contains many unique items, and he is now working on several of the Venezuela issues to determine their types, setting, and dates of issue and use.

France 30c Type Sage Stereotype and Electrotype Printings

The existence of stereotype plates as an experiment, for early printings of the 30c Type Sage, has long been on record. But no report on the stamps from such plates or their identification, has seen print.

The first 30c in Type Sage, issued in 1876 and with earliest known date of use June 11, 1876, is from the "Type 1" or remade die, with N of INV under B of REPUBLIQUE.

In accumulating copies with date visible in cancellation, the present author was seeking primarily to discover the time sequence of color varieties. This Type 1 30c varies from almost a bistre-brown to a fairly deep gray-brown.

However, copies showing 1876 dates and one with a Feb. 24, 1877 date showed a curiously "rough" appearance. Under the low power Greenough microscope, the contrast between the 1876-dated copies and all save the one later copy mentioned, is striking. The 1876 copies show many breaks and irregularities in the background lines, and frequent short fillings-in of the spaces between the lines. All the others lack these features.

There is clearly a difference between the plates used for the early printings and those used later. Those of us who are familiar with stereotype work, as shown for instance on the "Woodblocks" of the Cape of Good Hope, recognize the features of the early 30c Type Sages as characteristic of stereotypes.

Thus we have definite evidence that the 30c stereo plates were regularly used for stamp production.

The word "POSTE" at top of stamp is a convenient place for recognition of the 30c stereo product. The outlines of the letters, normally smooth, are roughly serrate in the stereo product.

Stephen G. Rich

UNITED STATES

Comment on the 10c stamps of 1870-1882, with profile of Jefferson

By Elliott Perry

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(Continued from page 190)

POSITION DOTS

The commonest method of locating the position on an engraved ("intaglio") plate into which stamp designs are to be entered ("rolled" or "rocked"), is by using "position dots." When each position ("subject") on a plate is entered one at a time from a transfer roll having one design in relief on its circumference ("single relief roll"), a dot is placed on the plate as a guide to control the proper location of each subject.

Often the position of each dot is plotted by scratching very fine horizontal and vertical lines on the plate and making a tiny dent with a prick punch at their intersections. The lines are spaced so as to allow for the height and width of the stamp design plus the width of the horizontal and vertical gutters between the stamps. On some plates the dots seem to have been located by drawing perpendiculars from a base and spacing off the proper intervals for the dots with calipers or with a scale. On such plates traces of horizontal *or* vertical guide lines may remain on the plate, *but not both,* except perhaps on or adjacent to an outside row.

These two very similar methods of preparing ("laying out") a plate for transferring stamp designs to it may be considered basic. Variations are known in which additional dots or lines are used.

After the dots have been marked, the guide lines which were used to locate their positions are usually erased—more or less completely —but as the dots are depressions in the surface of the plate they take ink and print as do any other engraved dots or lines of the design, or traces of guide lines.

Without going into all the technical details it may be said that when the needle point which is affixed to the side of the transfer roll is opposite the middle of the relief design on the roll, turning the roll to bring the needle point nearest to the plate, and lowering the roll until it makes contact with the plate, and the needle point enters the dot or is exactly over the dot, will cause the horizontal middle of the relief to be entered on the plate in line with the position dot.

On many stamps a position dot can be seen halfway between the top and bottom and a short distance inside the right or left edge of the design. Some plates were entered so that the dot comes at the right side but on stamps which were issued in the 1870s the dot is usually at the left, in the narrow colorless band which encloses the portrait oval, or between the band and the edge of the design. If it happens to come farther to the right it will be lost in the background of the portrait oval.

There is another reason why certain stamps viz., those from the first (left hand) vertical row of the left pane of a sheet do not have a position dot. In some instances the same reason also applies to the first vertical row of the right pane. Altho when a stamp has been printed a position dot which appears on it may be considered as an added part of the design of that particular stamp, *yet no dot which was used with the needle point has anything to do with the stamp on which it appears.*

On stamp plates the subjects are commonly entered in vertical rows successively from one side of the plate to the other so that as an observer looks at a stamp sheet the direction of entering the vertical rows is from left to right. (On the plate itself the direction

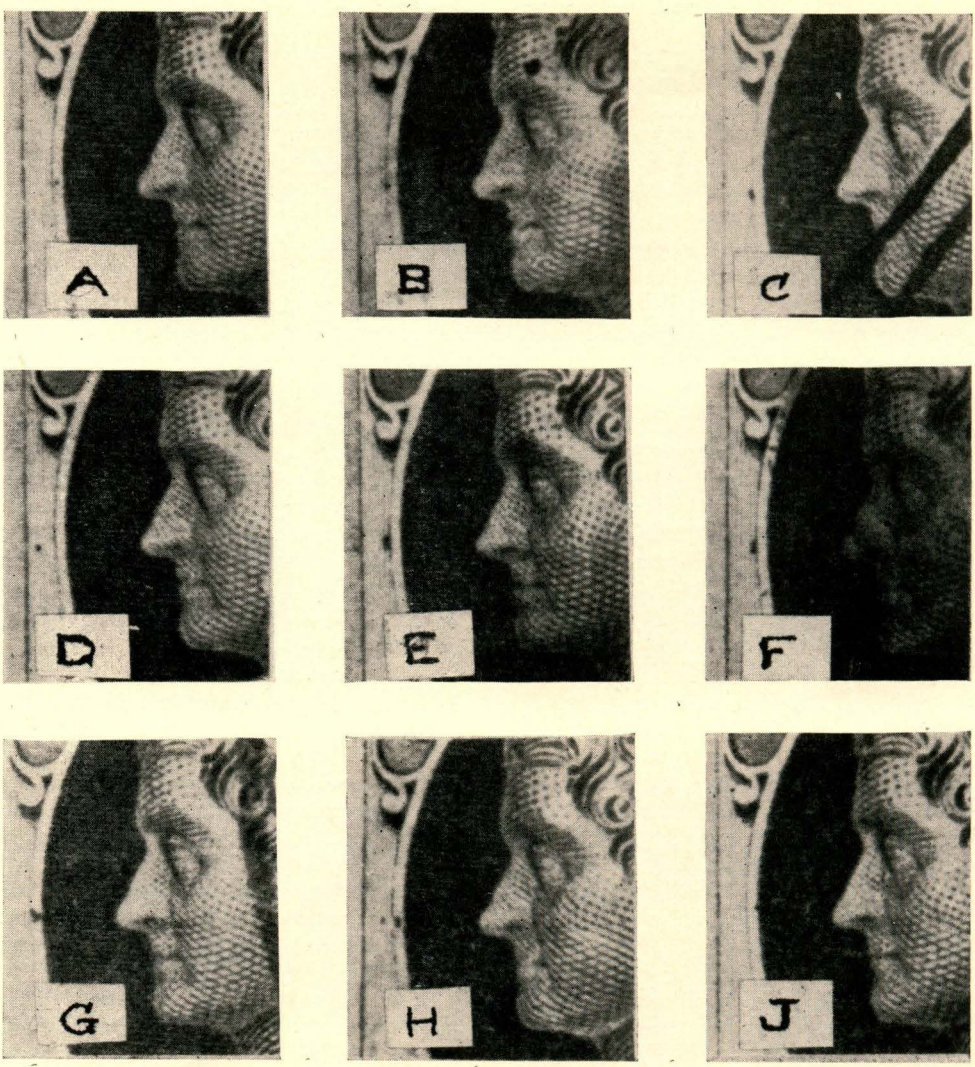


Figure 1A

A—Round dot in the colorless oval.

B—Outer line of oval passes through round dot.

C—Outer line of oval passes through oval dot.

D—Dot in the vertical shading between oval and the edge of the shield.

E—Large oval dot at left edge of the oval line.

F—Double dot at left edge of the oval line.

G—Multiple dot in the colorless oval.

H—Double dot in the colorless oval and single dot between the oval and edge of the shield.

J—Dot in the colorless oval, at edge of the colored background.

is necessarily reversed because the stamp design is in reverse). Because of the position of the needle point in relation to the relief design on the roll that pointer cannot meet or "engage" a position dot in the vertical row of subjects which are being entered on the plate. The pointer engages a dot in the adjoining row of dots at left or right. Entry of each subject in the first row is controlled by a dot on the adjacent position *in the next row* at right or left according to whether the vertical rows are being entered from left to right, or from right to left. Entry of subjects in the second vertical row is controlled by dots in the third row, and so on across the plate. The dots which control the last row are in the margin outside that row.

For example, in the top row stamp No. 1 has no dot because it is entered from the dot on No. 2. Stamp No. 2 is entered from the dot on No. 3, and if the dot on No. 2 position was far enough inside the place where the edge of No. 2 entry comes the dot will disappear in the design of that entry. If the plate layout is made perfectly, and each subject is entered exactly where it should be, every dot will come in the same location on the stamps, it will appear there if it can be seen at all, or always will be hidden in the same place. Hence by using extreme accuracy both in laying out the plate for the entries, and in using the position dots, the siderographer may produce a plate on which every position dot which comes within a stamp design is covered up by the successive entries.

Actually dots may occur slightly higher or lower and/or to left or right in relation to parts of the design on which they appear, and may vary in shape or size. Several attempts to mark a dot in the correct place may result in stamps showing double, triple, or expanded dots, or similar tiny montrosities. All the stamps which are printed from a plate position on which such a characteristic dot or cluster of dots was present will show that characteristic unless it becomes unrecognizable or disappears entirely from plate wear.

All this is "elementary, my dear Watson," yet it is of great importance in studying the 10c Jefferson stamps, and particularly in determining which stamps came from which plates. On some plates each position was so located that the dot was (always?) lost when that position was entered. On other plates the dot can be seen in the colorless oval band, or in the fine vertical shade lines between the band and the edge of the design. The dots may appear on as many as 95% of the positions if they are missing on only the first vertical row of the left pane, or on as many as 90% of the positions if they are also missing from the first vertical row of the right pane. Characteristics which are peculiar to certain of the 10c plates will be considered later.

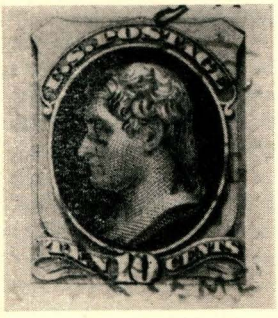


Figure 7

Stamp without secret mark from an early state of a National plate. The red cancellation is "SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL" (Scott catalog Type D).

NATIONAL PLATES

The design of the National Bank Note Co. stamps of the series of 1870-71 measures 20x25 mm. On many stamps which were measured the width from side to side varied only slightly but, probably from uneven vertical shrinkage of the paper, some stamps measured about one-half millimeter taller or shorter than 25 mm. On nine of the eleven denominations the engraved oval containing the portrait is usually (or very near to), 15½ mm wide, occasionally being nearer to 15 mm, and rarely being a trifle larger than 15½ mm.

Sometimes the gutter between the stamps in each horizontal row is as much as 3 mm wide. Commonly it is 2½ mm wide, and the distance from the right edge of a stamp to the place where the position dot should come on the adjacent stamp at the right is 5 mm. The difference, that is, the distance from the left edge of the stamp to the location of the position dot on that stamp should be 2 mm to 2½ mm.

On the 10c and 12c stamps the portrait oval is wider, measuring 16 mm, and the shortest distance from the left edge of the

oval to the left edge of the stamp is 2 mm, which includes the width of the colorless band that surrounds the portrait oval. Hence, on 10c and 12c stamps from plates which were laid out as stated, the position dot(s) will be more than 2 mm from the edge of the stamps, and therefore *are always hidden in the heavy background* near the left edge of the portrait oval.

A variation in the accuracy of the plate layout, or in transferring a design to the plate, will have the effect of moving the position of a dot in relation to the stamp design. If the apparent movement is only a fraction of a millimeter toward the left the dot will appear in the colorless band instead of being concealed in the oval background. Because the portrait oval is narrower, (and the frame at the left of the colorless band is wider), on denominations other than the 10c and 12c, position dots may occur on one or more plates of the other denominations, but not necessarily on all possible positions of any plate.

Dots have been found on 1c, 2c, 3c, 6c and 30c stamps from National plates and are not uncommon on those values. Perhaps the dot on the 30c is best known because it was thought to be "the Continental secret mark" until the fact became known that sheets which were printed from the National plate contained some stamps with the dot and others without the dot.* The dot on the 30c may come against the inner edge of the colorless oval band and appear to be an extension of a heavy line of the background. On most of the 24c stamps the dot was concealed and perhaps less than ten subjects on the plate show it.

The 7c plate was made later and the layout was slightly different. The position dot is placed so as to come at the left of the oval band and only one millimeter inside the left edge of the design. Often it may be detected in the vertical lines of the frame, opposite Stanton's chin.



Figure 8

Hard paper stamp with normal secret mark, from a Continental plate (23 or 25), after the plate began to show evidence of wear. The blue cancellation appears to be "T" and "S" entwined as a monogram.

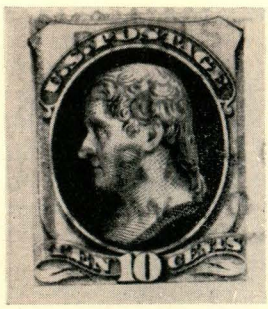


Figure 9

Stamp on hard paper, with normal secret mark and showing evidence of a double transfer, from Continental plate 23 or 25 (after re-entry?). Cancelled in blue with a "REGISTERED" marking of a branch of the New York post office.

CONTINENTAL PLATES

On some (or all?) of the earlier Continental Bank Note Co. plates the spacing of the stamp designs and of the position dots which controlled the position of the "subjects" was similar to the spacing on the National plates. The position dot does not show on stamps from the first pair of Continental 10c plates (Nos. 23 and 25), because it is hidden in the background of the portrait oval, close to the right edge of the colorless band which surrounds the oval.

On some (or all?) later Continental plates the position dot comes in the frame of the design, 1¼ to 1¾ inward from the left edge. On the 10c stamps it is opposite the tip of Jefferson's nose. On stamps from the second or last pair of Continental plates (Nos. 302 and 303), the line which defines the outer edge of the colorless band passes through the dot, or the dot is slightly to the right in the band itself, or is in the vertical shading to the left of the band.

* See PAT PARAGRAPHS #52, page 1725.

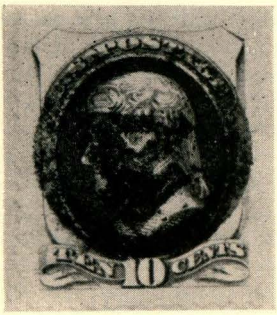


Figure 10
Hard paper stamp with normal secret mark. from a Continental plate (23 or 25), so badly worn that many lines have disappeared. The black cancellation is a reversed "4" within a heavy circle.



Figure 11
Hard paper stamp from such an early state of Continental plate 302 or 303 that an extremely fine scratch or line shows in the upper part. In the illustration this line is greatly exaggerated.



Figure 12
Hard paper stamp with normal secret mark, from a Continental plate (302 or 303), which shows little evidence of wear. The cancellation is a black New York postmark of September 1878.

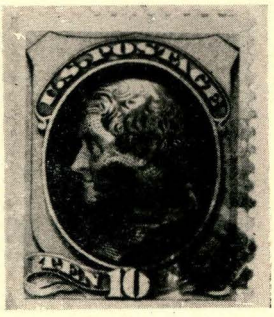


Figure 13
"Black brown" stamp, with normal secret mark, on soft paper. This printing comes from Continental plate 302 and/or 303 in 1878 or 1879. The impression is clear and full as from an unworn plate, and antedates the hair-line and missing secret marks which occur after re-entry of the plate(s).



Figure 14
Stamp with normal secret mark, on soft paper, from re-entered Continental plate 302 (or 303). The striking cancellation is in black.

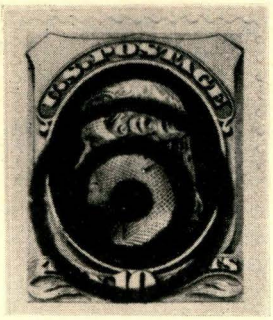


Figure 15
Soft paper stamp with very faint hairline secret mark, from an unworn state of a re-entered Continental plate (302 or 303). The bold target cancellation is in deep violet.



Figure 16

Stamp with normal secret mark, on soft paper, from a re-entered plate (302 or 303). The French type cancellation in black is a pattern of dots surrounding the letters "G P E" (GUADALOUPE). Another example on the 10c has been seen.

AMERICAN PLATES

On the pair of 10c plates which were made by the American Bank Note Co., (Nos. 377 and 378), the position dot comes 2 mm, or slightly more, inside the left edge of the stamp design and therefore is usually hidden in the background of the portrait oval. On a few copies it has been seen in the colorless band, usually appearing as an extension of a heavy line of the background.

SUMMARY

With regard to those position dots which were used to control the entries on the 10c plates, the comment above may be summarized as follows:

National plates; no dots visible;

Continental plates 23, 25; no dots visible;

Continental plates 302, 303; a dot appears either on the line which defines the left edge of the colorless oval band, or slightly to the left or right of that line;

American plates 377, 378; usually no dot appears. On a few positions a dot shows in the colorless band at the left edge of the portrait oval;

No such control dot appears on any stamp from the first vertical row at the left on any sheet from any plate.

The data which was available when the study began indicated that National plates 18 and 19 and Continental plates 23 and 25 were worn out and had been discarded long before 1878 when the soft paper came into use. Therefore the "disappearing secret marks" did not come from any of those plates. Prior to the "re-engraved" type, the only other 10c plates were the second pair of National plates, (Nos. 48 and 49, no position dots), the second pair of Continental plates, (Nos. 302 and 303, many position dots), and the one pair of American plates, (Nos. 377 and 378, occasional position dots).

Investigating the non-appearance of position dots in rows other than the first vertical row, or the presence and exact location of dots in other rows, may be an example of "fly-speck philately" at its worst, yet, when the 10c stamps were sorted according to such differences, variations of the brown color often were found to fit substantially well into similar groupings.

Other classifications by various characteristics were made. To verify an indication that plates 302 and/or 303 were re-entered in 1880, stamps which showed evidence of re-entry were placed in a separate group. Another group contained hair-line secret marks, and another had stamps on which no trace of a secret mark could be seen. Allowance was made for "overlaps," that is, stamps which showed characteristics of more than one group, but even so, again a connection appeared between the several groupings and variations of the brown color.

This was real progress, for altho it did not prove that National plates 48 and/or 49 were not used by the American Bank Note Co., for soft paper stamps, or which stamps came from either of the American plates, or which plates the hair-line or missing secret marks came from, it did narrow down the possibilities and gave at least one clue to determining a method of making further progress.

On Figure 5 and Figure 6 a position dot can be seen at the outer edge of the line which defines the colorless oval.

(To be Continued)

CANADA 5c 1859

RECORD OF RE-ENTRIES

By MAJOR G. A. E. CHAPMAN D. S. O.

WHILE no claim of urgent need can be made in presenting a new arrangement for the study and record of the Re-entries, as was the case in renumbering the Flaws, ("The Stamp Specialist" December, 1948) yet the task has been undertaken in firm belief that the changes made from the older system are advantageous, notably the revision of the descriptive matter, and that in illustrating the Re-entry features one chart replaces several loose sheets. In addition opportunity has been taken to record Re-entries discovered since Senator Calder's list was compiled and to incorporate the following innovations.

Descriptive matter is given in unabbreviated form.
Details peculiar to certain Re-entries only, are distinguished with an "x."
Flaws that may be carried are described as well as plotted upon the chart.
The Revised flaw numbers are given.
The C dots are described.
The various States relative to the presence of flaws in which re-entered stamps have been found are listed.
The earliest and latest dated copies noted by the writer.

It is to be clearly understood that this new arrangement is advocated solely as far as Examination and Description as means to Identification and Record are concerned and that any additional data and innovations should be taken in conjunction with the wealth of information contained in "Some phases of the Canada 1859 Issue" by The Hon. J. A. Calder. Additional instances of Re-entering that show a doubling of one or more of the frame lines only and with very slight, or no evidence of any detail within the inner frame have been ignored.

I. The Study of Re-entries is considered under 2 headings,

A. Description, as a means to identification.
B. Numbering, for purposes of reference.

II. Before proceeding further, however, it is thought advisable to forestall possible uncertainty as to any names and terms used herein and in course of description by appending a Glossary of those words of which there may be doubt.

Glossary

Ball	The circular terminal portion of the figures 5.
Brackets	2 upright curved lines in the Crown-V. R. Area, one on each side of the Crown.
Cross	On top of Crown.
Curved Line	That separating the ovals of the lettering Areas.
Flag	Top portion of the figures 5.
Frame	Frame line, outer and inner.
Margin	Area outside the frames.
Ovals	White curved bands, inner and outer, being the outer part of the lettering Area.

Path of Search	See Para. V.
Pearls	Border of Crown.
Rosette	2 four-leaved ornaments set in the Solid, one at each end of FIVE CENTS.
Serif	Turned up or down additions to the extremities of letters.
Shamrock	East emblem (with Thistle and Rose) at bottom of Crown-V. R. Area.
Shank	Vertical portion of figures 5.
Solid	The opaque background to the lettering.
Spandrel	In the Area sense, the four corner portions of the Stamp outside the Ovals. In actuality, the background to the figures 5 inside the inner frame line.

III. Description is dependent upon Examination consequently the procedure adopted of examining the 5c Beaver should be understood but before explanation of this is considered due attention should be given to the manner in which the face of the stamp has been divided into named parts to facilitate examination (and description).

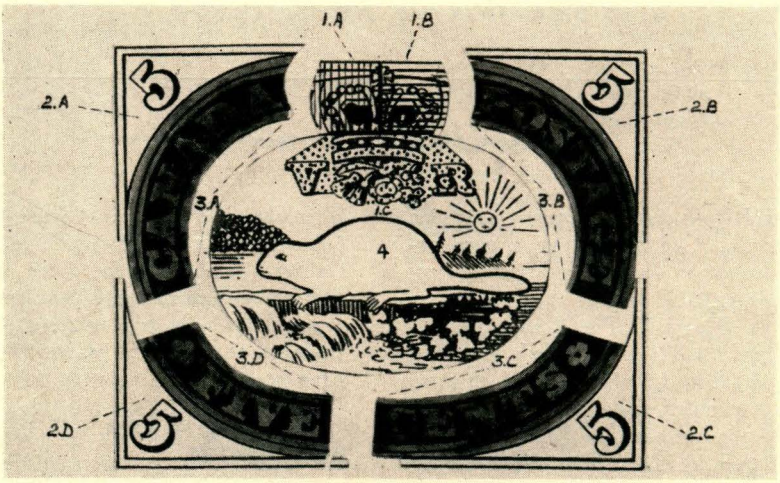


Illustration shaded to show the four Areas.

Partition of the Design

IV.

The over-all design of the stamp is divided in two different ways:—

A. Into Areas:—Crown-V. R. embracing sub-areas —
Spandrels embracing sub-areas Margins, Frames, Fives, Spandrel
Lettering embracing sub-areas CANADA, POSTAGE, CENTS, FIVE, Ovals
Beaver (Central) —

B. Into "Quarters"—each representing respectively the NW NE SE SW portions of the Spandrel Area.

(See fold-in plate for illustration "exploded" to indicate the "Quarters.")

Procedure of Examination

V.

In order to effect a uniform description of each "Re-entry," the face of each stamp is examined in the same manner viz.: The Crown Area is scrutinized first, then search is continued from the middle of the West margin Northwards and clockwise round the stamp through the 4 Spandrels, thence through the lettering Areas (Canada, Post-

age, Cents, Five, including their adjacent Ovals and the 2 Rosettes) and finally into the Beaver (Central) Area. For the sake of subsequent reference it is proposed that this be known as the "Path of Search."

Numbering of "New" Re-entries

VI.

Since the numbers allotted to Re-entries by Senator Calder (London Philatelist, March-May 1939) fortunately can be retained the matter of numbering remains for consideration only in relation to Re-entries subsequently noted for record (past or future).

The method whereby the Re-entries already listed have been marshalled into numerical sequence is to be followed in deciding where the new Re-entries should be fitted in. It may be as well therefore to recapitulate the schedule of Area numbers.

1. The Crown-V. R. Area	N. W. Quarter	1.A
	N. E. Quarter	1.B
	South half	1.C
3. The lettering Areas	CANADA	3.A
	POSTAGE	3.B
	CENTS	3.C
	FIVE	3.D
2. Spandrel Areas	NW Quarter	2.A
	NE Quarter	2.B
	SE Quarter	2.C
	SW Quarter	2.D

4. The Beaver Area.

1. To classify. Note the first three Re-entry features along the "Path of Search" of the stamp under examination and record them in terms of numbers as per the foregoing schedule. For example:—A feature found in, say, the Lettering Area, is at once labelled 3 and since it occurs in, say, the "Cents" quarter, it becomes 3.C; and so in like manner with the other 2 selected features.

2. To number. The now completely classified Re-entry is fitted into its position among the classification numbers listed in Column 2 of the Classification Table. Example:—Assume that the first three features on conversion to numbers become 2.C., 3.A., 3.D. then by comparing them with those in Column 2 it will be recognized that they fit in between 2.C., 3A., 3C. and 2.C., 3.B., 3.C. which it will be noted are Re-entries 52 and 53.
The "new" Re-entry consequently becomes 52^a.

Instances are likely to re-occur where the Classification numbers of a new Re-entry will be found to match those of two or more Re-entries already listed. In such case the listed Re-entry to be followed in numerical sequence will be the one that has its earliest feature (not being the same one) closest to that of the new Re-entry on the starting point side.

The Chart

VII.

For use in conjunction with the descriptive column of the Classification Table and to replace the several loose sheets of illustrations hitherto used, a "Chart" is provided consisting of 4 panels (enlargements of the 5c stamp) upon which may be seen at a glance examples of all the chief Re-entry features (except those of The Major Re-entry which is recognisable immediately) and such flaws as may be carried upon re-entered stamps on record to date. Each feature is numbered to indicate the Re-entry of which it is a part, and where a feature is connected to more than one number that feature is common to the other Re-entries as numbered.

The Beaver Area, hitherto unproductive of any important Re-entry feature, has been omitted in favour of presenting "Cut-outs" of the Crown-V. R. Area upon which to conveniently plot the Re-entering that occurs therein.

Except in a few exceptional cases no attempt has been made to reproduce features faithfully for not only is it impossible to depict in limited space the varying states in which a feature may be found owing to wear, etc. but in order that all the chief features of each Re-entry may be included upon the Chart those of very similar appearance—notably the doubling of the '5s—are represented by one reproduction.

Classification Table

VIII.

This Table has been reconstructed (see example below) and is applicable to all recorded Re-entries. Column 4 of Senator Calder's Table has been dropped, Columns 6 and 7 have been revised and merged into one and a column for the C dot has been added.

Classification Table

Number	*Class. No.*	*Description*	*Flaw*	*Perf.*	*C. dot*	*Notes*
38	IIA, IIIA, IIIB	N. W. Spandrel, frames doubled W. of. C(AN), doubling of solid over. (PO)ST, Splash below E. side of. F118. F(I)VE, 3 dashes in.	118	X 12	R	E. Margin

The following are the Columns in order of arrangement.

1. Re-entry Number.

2. Classification Numbers.

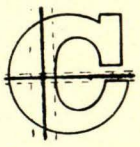
3. Description (formerly "Re-entry details"). In endeavour to render Description as concise as possible, the eye is first dircected to the portion of the stamp that carries or is near the Re-entry feature to be indicated, and where letters are concerned the key one is placed in brackets. For example, "Doubling over AG or TAGE" would appear as "T(AG)E, doubling over."
   In further cause of simplicity and brevity the descriptive text contains such references as "Flag," "Ball," and "Cross"—it being considered superfluous to add "of 5" or "of Crown." Anatomical terms such as Arm, heel, neck, shoulder, toe, etc. are employed as short cuts to point to Letter parts.
   Where a feature, although possibly of comparative unimportance, is peculiar to any one stamp only, its description is preceded by an "x." Details as to Flaws that the stamp may carry are included, as if present they will conclusively clinch identification.

4. Flaws. The number (Revised) of the flaw or flaws that may be carried by the said Re-entered stamp.

5. Perfs. For the sake of space and brevity the three Perforation states are indicated:—11¾ x 11¾ by 11, 11¾ x 12 by X, and 12 x 12 by 12.

6. C. dot. The C dot has proved such an important aid to identification that endeavour has been made here, through the medium of a Key, to describe its location and peculiarities, if any. While in a few instances the dot can be described accurately by this method, yet in the majority of cases description can be only approximate. However, even if description is only approximate, concrete information as to whether the C dot is present or is not present is of value, and furthermore, detailed data cannot but be of additional help, if only in negative fashion.

Illustrating The "C" Dot



The most usual position of the C dot, and consequently considered Normal would appear to be at the intersection of two imaginary lines:

(1) One vertical, being halfway between the centre of the body of C and its E edge.
(2) the other horizontal, being midway between the top of the tail of C and a point in the gap half way between the tail and head of C.

The meaning of the letters of the Key below is in relation to or based upon comparison with the above described Normal position.

\- — No C dot is apparent
C — C dot is reported to be present
D — Dot is doubled
E — Dot touches E edge of body of C
H — High
HH — Very high
N — Normal, as shown above
L — Low
LL — Very low
R — Right, not touching E edge
S — Strong
W — Left (West)
w — weak
2 — 2 dots
3 — 3 dots
? — unobserved

Examples:—EHH—Much higher than normal and touching East Edge.

RL & - = Lower to the right of normal. Also found without C dot.

Agenda

The Classification Table is followed by an Agenda containing data regarding:—

State. Re-entered stamps known to carry one or more Flaws may be found in varying States in as far as the presence of the flaws is concerned. In one "State" no flaws may be present, in others any one or more may be absent dependent upon the date of birth and life span of each flaw. For example a Re-entered stamp known to possibly carry 2 flaws, Y and Z, might exist in 4 States, i.e., (1) With no flaws, (2) with Y only, (3) with Z only, (4) with Y and Z. Furthermore, the fact that a few stamps are known both with and without a C dot in itself creates 2 additional States (unless the case is such that a flaw occurs only when the C dot is present and not when it is absent—and vice versa.)

Dates. Earliest and latest dated copies noted by the writer.

Identification

The easiest and most rapid method of identifying Re-entries has been found by the writer to be in recognising upon the Chart (noting their numbers thereon) any salient features the stamp may carry. Should such features be labelled with similar numbers progress towards identification is surely indicated and may possibly be satisfactorily confirmed by comparison with details under the said number in the Classification Table. Should it happen that a salient feature when recognized upon the Chart is found to be noted as being peculiar only to a certain Re-entry or perhaps to be labelled as a listed Flaw then Identification may be considered to be established. However all details in the Classification Table relating to that Re-entry should be checked in order to render corroboration as complete as possible.

In the event of the above procedure proving abortive recourse will have to be made to the Classification process as outlined in para. VI. If the resulting group of numbers tallies with one (there being only one) in Column 2 of the Table it is possible that the two Re-entries are similar. However since Classification is based upon areas of the stamp two totally different Re-entry features may produce the same Classification number on account of being in the same sub-area, a fact that results in the grouping of different Re-entries under one Classification number. Consequently study and comparison of each Reentry of the group to which the new Reentry has been found to belong may be necessary in order to effect identification.

CANADA 5c 1859

RE-ENTRIES

No.	*Class. No.*	*Description*	*Flaw*	*Perf.*	*C. dot*	*Notes*	*No.*
1	1.A-1.B-1.C	The Major Re-entry. Re-entering, strongest on the W. side, appears in nearly all parts of the design.		12	LW	From the last plate. Next stamp S. carries Re-entry 25	1
2	1.A-1.B-1.C	Crown, doubling of inner frame & covered line over both halves of. x (V)-R., 2 dots in centre of E. arm and doubling of W. arm of. S.W. Pearls doubled. W. bracket, doubling of S. half of. x CAN(ADA), doubling in, and below DA. (POST)AGE, doubling in. (CE)NTS, a mass of dots in. FI(VE), doubling under. F.59 W. frames, 2 dots level with AD, one between and one outside. F.59[a] Beaver, dot just above hill over eye of.	59 59[a]	x 12	—	Pos. 93 or 98, next stamp E. having full S. Imprint	2

No.	*Class. No.*	*Description*	*Flaw*	*Perf.*	*C. dot*	*Notes*	*No.*
3	1.A-1.B-1.C	Cross is doubled. W. bracket, doubling on E. side of. N.E. pearls are doubled. E. bracket, doubled inside. x V.-R., dot in base of V and doubling of R. N.W. 5, clear doubling on back of. CANA(DA), doubling in and dot in toe of D. x POSTAGE, doubling in base of and above O.S. & of curved line over. F. 177 PO(S)T, splash inside Beaver area below centre of (lower than F4[a]).	177	12	—		3
4	1.A-1.B-1.C	Cross is doubled. W. bracket, a dash level with N. point of Solid through. x E. bracket, doubled W. and with splashes inside. V.-(R), doubled inside. W. inner frame, doubling N. E. inner frame, doubling S. CANA(DA), doubling over and under. W. rosette, 2 dots at base of S.W. leaf of. W. rosette, splash in oval E. of N.E. leaf of. (unlisted flaw) F. 134 POS(T), splash in outer oval over N. arm of.	134	12	—		4
5	1.A-1.B-1.C	W. bracket, splash near S. end of solid inside. E. bracket, splash opposite toe of P. inside. (V)-R. doubling inside E. serif of. x S.E. 5, peculiar doubling cuts inner frame E. x S.E. 5 and S.W. 5, dot at bottom centre of flag of each. x S.W. 5, v. pronounced spur at centre of back of. C(AN)ADA, doubling above. x (P)OSTAGE, 2 splashes in inner oval N.W. of. C(E)NTS, dot high W. in body of. F50 S. W. 5, splash in spandrel E. of top of body of.	50	x 12	N & —	PL. 2 pos. 9 F50 occurs on stamp having C dot	5
6	1.A-1.B-1.C	W. bracket, splash near S. end of Solid inside. E. bracket, N. point of Solid extends to. V.-(R)., 2 dots in top of 1 in center of stem of. S.E. 5, doubled. S.W. flag, dot at low center of. E. rosette, dots in N.W. and N.E. leaves of. CENT(S), splash high on edge of belly of. W. rosette, splash at tip of S.W. leaf of.		12	—	Pos. 2 or 61 as stamp below has full W. Imprint	6
7	1.A-1.B-1.C	V.-(R)., three dots in cross, inner frame doubled E & W of. N.W. 5, doubling of shoulder of. N.E. flag, line in base of. Cross, dot N.W. of is likely a flaw as the stamp is not of the N. margin. POST, doubling of solid x of curved line over.		12	—		7
8	1.A-1.B-2.A	W. bracket, splash near N. point of Solid inside and one touching S. point. S.E. pearl, dash from S. end of E. bracket to. Shamrock doubled S.W. of V.(R). x CA(NA)DA, vertical stroke through outer oval and into N.W. spandrel W. of. CANA(DA), a dot low in each and a dash under W. toe of A. x C(E)NTS, 3 dots vertically in stem of. F. 174 W. rosette, splash on N. side of oval N. of (farther S. than F. 120).	174	x 12	H	Distinguishing details of each of the three types of this stamp are given in the Table below. F174 occurs on stamp without C dot.	8

	Type I	*Type II*	*Type III*
Perforation	11¾x12&12x12	12 x 12	12 x 12
C dot	Absent	Present	Present
Shamrock, doubling of.	Present	Possibly faint sign.	Absent
Short transfer, below N.E. 5	Present	Present	Absent
Flaw 174	Present	Absent	Absent

For rapid recognition
- Presence of F. 174 ..... Type I
- Presence of C dot & Short Transfer ..... Type II
- Absence of short transfer ..... Type III

No.	*Class. No.*	*Description*	*Flaw*	*Perf.*	*C. dot*	*Notes*	*No.*
9	1.A-1.B-2.B	W. bracket, a thin dash through top of. W. bracket, a splash below S. point of Solid inside. Crown, doubling of E. pearl of. x N.W. ball, dot in top of. N.E. 5, doubling of flag and of body of. S.E. 5, doubled. (C)ANADA, dot low in body of. CA(N)ADA, doubling of outer curved line above N. of. x CENTS, doubling throughout top of.		x 12	—		9
10	1.A-1.B-2.B	W. bracket, splash near N. point of Solid inside. Cross, doubling of cross bar of. x N.E. 5, dot high inside against West curve of body of. S.E. 5, doubled S. CAN(ADA), a dot high in A and a line down W. leg of 2nd A. POSTAGE, doubling in O and a splash in S. curve of S. E. rosette, dot at base of S.E. leaf of. F. 181 Beaver, dot just E. of tail of. 181a CEN(T)S, dot in outer oval below E. toe of.	181 181a	11 x	R	PL. 1 pos. 58	10
11	1.A-1.B-3.B	W. bracket, doubling on E. of N. half of. Crown, N.E. pearls doubled. (P)OSTAGE, doubling in stem of. Guide Dots at N. corners. F. 9 Sun, a thickening of the tree below.	9	11 x 12	LR	PL. 1 pos. 10	11
12	1.A-1.C-2.A	W. bracket, fine dash from N. W. pearl through top of. (V.)-R., doubling of inner side of W. arm of. N.W. 5, doubled S. x N.W. 5, dot in right centre of body of and two at bottom of shank of. N.E. 5, doubled S. x S.E. 5, doubling crosses S. inner frame below E. side of. CA(N)AD(A), dots in N and A and one below E. foot of A. POSTAGE, doubling under. POSTAGE, dot low right in O and one in W. toe of T.		x 12	—	S. margin	12
13	1.A-1.C-2.A	x Crown, horizontal dashes from N. W. and S. pearls. W. bracket, tiny splash inside S. half of. V.-(R)., doubled E. and 2 dots in stem of. N.W.5, dot high in centre of body of, & one lower. N.W. 5, heavy doubling on back of. N.E. 5, dot at high centre and 2 small ones lower. (v. like 15) S.E. 5, doubling in.	141	12	—	PL. 2 pos. 88	13

No.	*Class. No.*	*Description*	*Flaw*	*Perf.*	*C. dot*	*Notes*	*No.*
13		FI(VE) C(E)NTS, doubling in. F. 141 S.E. 5, curved scratch in margin E. of bottom of.					13
14	1.A-2.C-2.B	W. bracket, splash opposite toe of A. against Solid inside. x V.-(R)., vertical dash through cross-bar of. x N.W. flag, dot inside on low edge of. N.E. flag, line low in E. end of. (P)OSTAGE, small splash in inner oval N.W. of nose of. (not triangular as in 19) (P)OSTAGE, doubling of outer curved line over. E. rosette, splash at base of N.E. leaf of. (FI)VE (CE)NTS, dots in. W. rosette, splash on E. side of N.W. leaf of. F. 69 Sun, splashes as eyebrows to. F.69[a] V.-(R). Cloudy area just below.	69 69[a]	x 12	—	PL. 2 pos. 7	14
15	1.A-1.C-2.B	Crown, dash from 3rd pearl (low) on W. of. V.-(R). doubled. N.E. 5, dot at high centre and scratch low in body of. (V. like 13). CAN(AD)A, dot low in A and a dash low in D. x (P)OSTAGE, Splash in inner oval over centre of stem of. (P)OSTAGE, doubling of outer curved line over. (P)OSTAGE, doubling of curved line over OS. (P)OSTAGE, dots etc. in OS. C(E)NTS, doubling over. W. rosette, splash at junction of E. leaves of.		12	—		15
16	1.A-1.C-2.C	x W. bracket, splashes opposite top and bottom of Solid inside. V.-(R)., 3 dots in. S.E. 5, doubled solid. C(E)NTS, splash high against W. edge in. E. rosette, splash across tip of N.W. leaf of.		11 x 12	HE	PL. 1 pos. 42	16
17	1.A-2.A-2.D	W. bracket, N. half doubled inside. N.W. corner, both frames doubled N. and W. S.W. 5, doubling of body v. definite. S.W. 5, comet-like dot high W. inside body of. (C)ENTS, line in top of. (FIV)E, doubling in. F. 152 (F)IVE splash in outer oval below toe of.	152	11 x	S	PL. 1 pos. 16	17
18	1.B-1.C-2.A	E. bracket, splash level with toe of P inside. V.-R. doubled. N.W. 5, dot in flag just above shank of. x N.E. ball, dot low in. S.E. 5, clear doubling of body of. S.W. 5, dot v. high in body and one lower left. S.W. 5, a small spur on centre of back of. POS(T)AGE, a splash low right in. x C(E)NTS, a dot in S. and centre serifs of. FIV(E), splashes in both centre and S. serifs of. FIVE CENTS, doubling below.		12	—	PL. 2 pos. 80	18
19	1.B-1.C-3.A	E. bracket, splash level with toe of P inside. (V.)-R, dot at top of right arm of. CANAD(A), doubling of Solid and in outer oval above.		11 x 12	—		19

No.	*Class. No.*	*Description*	*Flaw*	*Perf.*	*C. dot*	*Notes*	*No.*
19		x (P)OSTAGE, triangular splash in inner oval over point of Solid (farther W. than in 14). (P)OSTAGE, doubling over OS. (P)OSTAGE, splashes low in O. T. and A. CENT(S), horizontal scratch in centre of. W. rosette, splash at base of N. W. leaf of.					19
20	1.B-1.C-3.A	E. bracket, doubling S. inside and outside. V.-R., both doubled. x CAN(ADA), line in base of. FIVE CENTS, splashes in.		x 12	—	S. margin	20
21	1.B-2.A-2.B	E. bracket, 2 splashes high inside & one low outside. E. bracket, N. point of Solid extends to. N.W. flag, dot in N.W. corner of. POST(AGE), 3 spaced dots under. x N.E. 5, dash across shank of. x CENT(S), triangular splash on belly of. C(EN)TS, dashes in. FIV(E), splash high in stem of. W. rosette, irregular splash in E. leaves of. F. 42 S.E. Ball heavy dash across bottom of.	42	x 12	N	PL. 1 pos. 40 Next stamp N. is R38[a]	21
22	1.B-2.A-3.A	E. bracket, splash opposite toe of P. inside. N.W. flag, inner frame doubled W. of. (CAN)ADA, solid doubled over and line in base of A. x POS(T)AGE, splash in outer oval over stem of. W. rosette, 2 dots at base of S.W. leaf of.		12	—	v. similar to No. 4, possibly the same stamp.	22
23	1.B-2.C-2.D	Crown, marginal dot N.E. of. (a flaw?) S.E. 5, doubled S. S.W. 5, doubling of body and flag of. S.W. 5, splash at top of body in. W. rosette, dot at base of S.E. leaf of. F. 55 (F)IVE, faint scratch running S.W. from. F. 55[a] Sun, long scratch from POST(A)GE below.	55 55[a]	x 12	HR		23
24	1.B-2.C-3.C	E. bracket, dash cuts N. half of. x S.E. ball, doubling cuts inner frame below. S.E. 5, a curved scratch high in body of and a dot in ball of. CENT(S), 3 dots one high and 2 low in belly of. x FIV(E), splash in centre of stem of. W. rosette, splash in S.E. leaf of.		11 x 12	N	PL. 1 pos. 15	24
25	1.B-2.D-3.A	E. bracket, splashes opposite top of P & one opposite toe of P inside. x FIVE, diverging line from outer frame below. CANA(D)A, vertical dash at bottom of stem of. (CEN)TS, dot in top of C, in centre of E and at top and bottom of N. F(I)V(E), an oblique dash low in 1 and 3 tiny scratches in E.		12	—	Stamp immediately N. carries The Major Re-entry.	25
26		(Dropped, being considered a weak 21)					26
27	1.C-2.B-2.C	x (V).-R, doubling down centre of W. arm of. N.E. 5, dot high in body of. x (C)ENT(S), doubling in C and 3 vertical dots in belly of S. FI(VE), doubling in.		x 12	—	Position 92 or 97 the next stamp E. having full S. Imprint.	27
28	2.A-2.B-2.C	N.W. 5, doubling of back of. x N.E. 5, dot in body leading to ball of. x S.E. 5, dot low and high in body of.		12	—	South margin	28

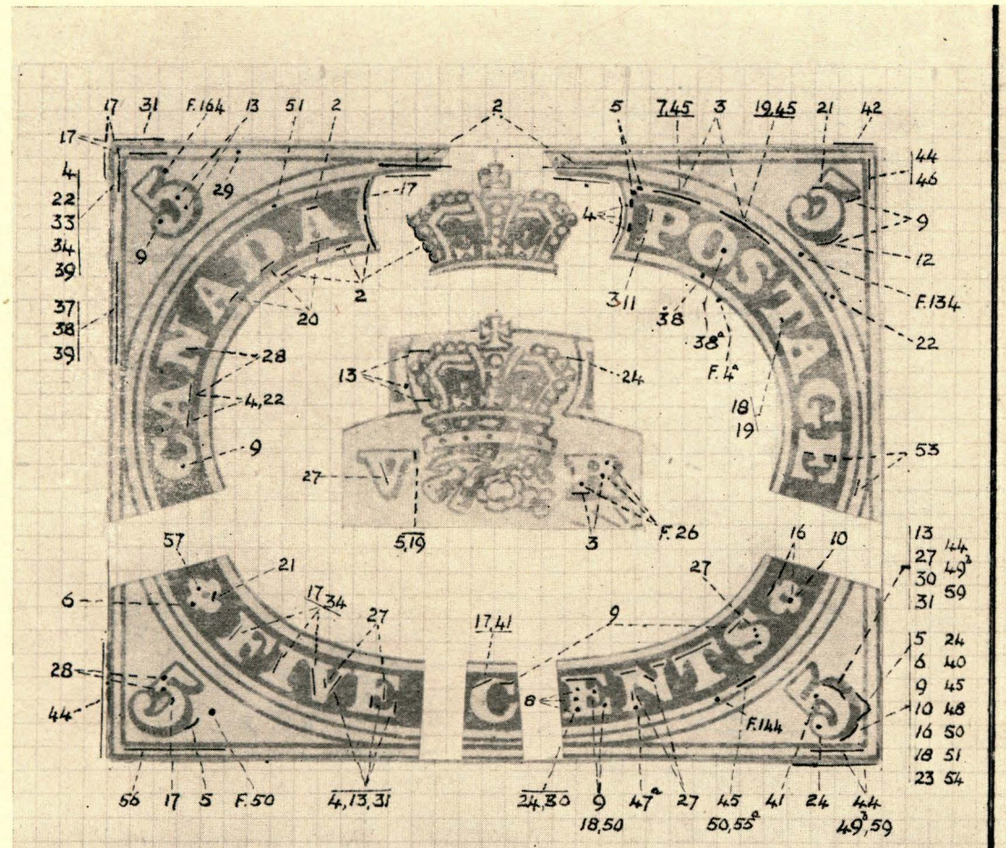
No.	*Class. No.*	*Description*	*Flaw*	*Perf.*	*C. dot*		*No.*
28		S.W. 5, 2 dots in shank of. C(AN)ADA, doubling in N. foot of A and in diagonal of N. CENTS, dots in all letters. FIV(E), dot high E. in stem of.					28
29	2.A-2.B-2.C	CANA(D)A, dot between N. frames above. N.E. 5, inner frame doubled above. S.E. 5, doubling of body and flag of. x C(EN)TS, marginal dot below. F. 4 "The N.E. Void" cutting frames above N.E. 5. F. 4[a] PO(S)TAGE, splash in Beaver Area touching line below W. side of.	4 4[a]	12	—	PL. 2 pos. 98 May carry S. Imprint. (Type 2)	29
30	2.A-2.C-2.D	N.W. 5, doubling of back of. N.W. 5, N inner frame doubled along length of spandrel. S.E. 5, doubling inside body of. S.W. ball small curved dash in. C(E)NTS, doubling in. (F)IVE, doubling in serifs of. F. 178 Sun, 2 splashes outside over E.eye of.	178	x 12	N		30
31	2.A-2.C-3.A	N.W. 5, inner frame doubled over. N W. 5, doubling of body and flag of. S.E. 5, doubling of inside of body of. (CAN)ADA, doubling of curved line over. FIVE CENTS, doubling throughout. W. rosette, dot at tip of S. E. leaf of.		x 12	WH		31
32	2.A-2.C-3.C	S.E. 5, doubled solid outside. S.E. 5, both frames doubled E. of. CEN(TS), 2 splashes in outer oval below.		11 12	—		32
33	2.A-2.D	N.W. 5, doubling of flag inside and of back of. N.W. 5, inner frame doubled W. of. S.W. 5, inner frame doubled W. of. (CA)N(AD)A, curved line is doubled over outer frame is v. weak at both W. corners.		x	W.		33
34	2.A-2.D-2.D	N.W. 5, inner frame doubled W. of. S.W. 5, flag and body doubled and dot high W. in. FI(V)E, doubling in. W. rosette, splash at base of S.E. leaf of.		12	LR		34
35	2.A-3.A	N.W. Spandrel, outer frame doubled W. of. (CANA)DA, curved line and solid doubled over. x C(A)NADA, scratch in oval below S. foot of.		11 x 12	H	East margin	35
36	2.A-3.A	N.W. Spandrel, frames doubled W. of. (CA)NADA, curved line doubled above. S.E. 5, outer frame E. of, may be retouched.		12	LRw		36
37	2.A-3.A	CA(N)ADA, inner frame doubled W. of. CA(N)ADA, Solid and curved line doubled over. Guide dots at both N. corners. F. 164 N.W. flag, dot on S. edge near tip of.		x 11	LL	PL. 1 pos. 9	37
38	2.A-3.A-3.B	C(ANAD)A, inner frame doubled W. of. (CAN)ADA, curved line doubled over. x P(O)STAGE, dot below E. centre of. C(E)NTS, 2 dots at centre of stem of. May be a dot S.E. of S. F. 118, F(I)VE, 3 dashes in.	118	x 12	H	East margin	38
38[a]	2.A-3.A-3.B	W. frames, N. half of both doubled. CANA(D)A, faint dot at low centre of stem of. x P(O)ST, dot at high centre of E. half of.		x 12	HR	PL. 1 pos. 30 Next stamp S. carries Re-entry 21.	38[a]
39	2.A-3.B	N.W. Spandrel, inner frame doubled W. of. POST(AGE), curved line doubled over.		12			39

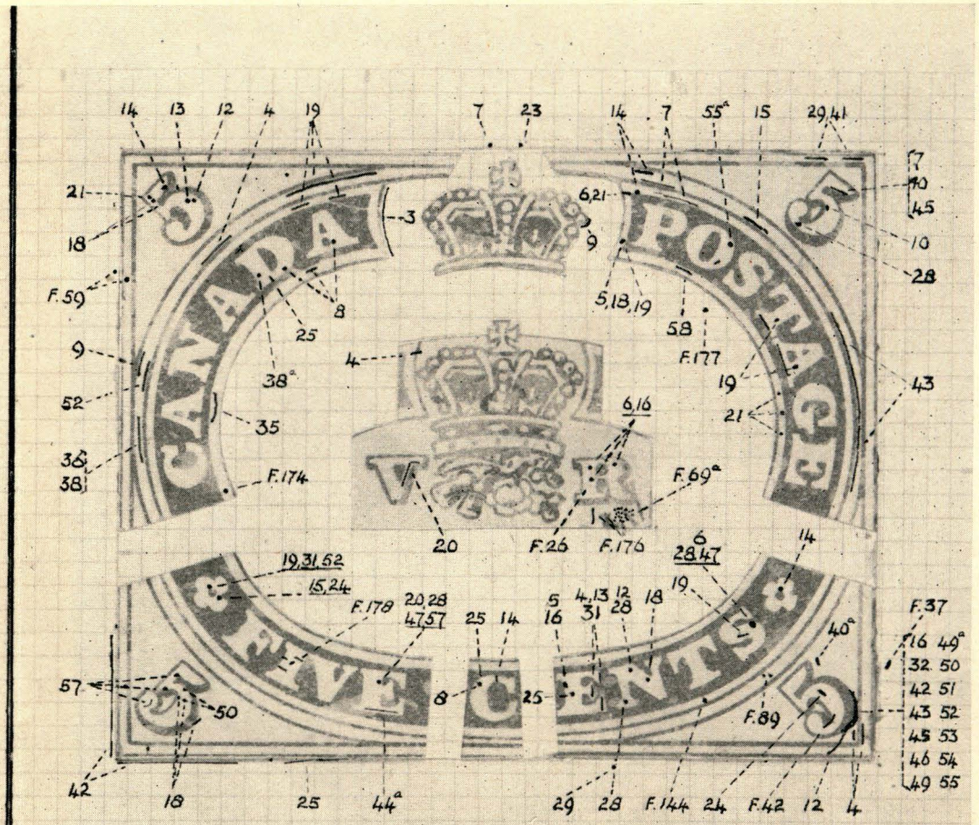
No.	*Class. No.*	*Description*	*Flaw*	*Perf.*	*C. dot*		*No.*
40	2.B-2.C	N.E. flag, line in base of. S.E. 5, doubling of base of. F. 89 CENT(S), a double dot in outer oval below.	89	x 12	LLR		40
41	2.B-2.C-2.D	N.E. 5, inner frame doubled over. x S.E. and S.W. 5's doubling of flags and bodies of. S.E. and S.W. 5's dot high inside on W. edge of each. POST(AGE), curved line doubled above. (FIV)E, doubling in.		12	—	May carry S. Imprint. (Type 4)	41
42	2.B-2.C-2.D	N.E. 5, outer frame doubled above. S.E. 5, solid doubling of body of and both frames E. of. S.W. 5, outer frame doubled W. and S. of.		12	—		42
43	2.B-2.C-2.D	x E. frames doubled throughout. S.E. 5, doubling of body of. S.W. 5, outer frame doubled S. of. PO(STAGE), curved line doubled over.		12	Rw	Pos. 31 or 81. the next stamp N. being reported as having full W. imprint. No. W. margin guide dots!	43
44	2.B-2.C-2.D	N.E. 5, doubling of frames E. of S.E. 5, doubling inside shoulder of. S.E. 5, both frames doubled below. S.W. flag, doubling of outer frame W. of.		x	N		44
44[a]	2.B-2.C-2.D	N.E. flag, horizontal line in centre of W. end of. S.E. 5, faint splash in spandrel over body of. S.W. 5, 2 marginal guide dots W. of. x FIV(E), line in base of. W. rosette, dot at junction of E. leaves of.		11	HHW	PL. 1 pos. 11	
45	2.B-2.C-3.B	N.E. flag, line v. low in base of. S.E. 5, doubling at base of. P(OS)TAGE, doubling of Solid over. CEN(TS), doubling below.		11	LLR		45
46	2.B-2.C-3.B	E. frames doubled N. and S. S.E. 5, solid doubling of body of. W. corners, guide dots on W. of.		12	HHE	PL. 2 pos. 1	46
47	2.B-2.D	x N.E. flag, dot in centre of W. end of. S.W. ball, doubling cuts inner frame W. of. x CANAD(A), splash over point of Solid N.E. of. FIV(E), dot high E. in stem of. F53 dropped being part of Reentry as above. F3[a] dropped being part of Reentry as above.		11	—	PL. 1 pos. 21	47
47[a]	1.B-3.C	x E. bracket, faint hair line through top of. N.W. 5, 2 dots in shank of. CE(N)T(S), dot in E. foot of N. and one high in belly of S.		x 12	LL	Pos. 22	47[a]
48	2.C-2.C	S.E. 5, doubling of body of. S.E. 5, splash at low centre of body of. F176 V.-(R), vertical scratch below stem of.	176	x 12	LR	Pos. 10	48
49	2.C-2.C	S.E. 5, solid doubling of body of. S.E. 5, both frames doubled E. of. S.E. 5, a splash against bottom of W. side inside of body of.		x 12	—	Pos. 21 or 71 May carry W. Imprint.	49
49[a]	2.C-2.C	S.E. 5, doubled, also both frames E. of. F E3[b] CENT(S), splash in outer oval S.S.W. of.	E3[b]	12	—		49[a]
49[b]	2.C-2.C	S.E. 5, doubled high E. inside S.E. 5, S. frames doubled below. PO(ST)AGE, scratches in S. and under T. x FI(VE) dashes in and one N.E. of E.	C3[c]	x	?		49[b]

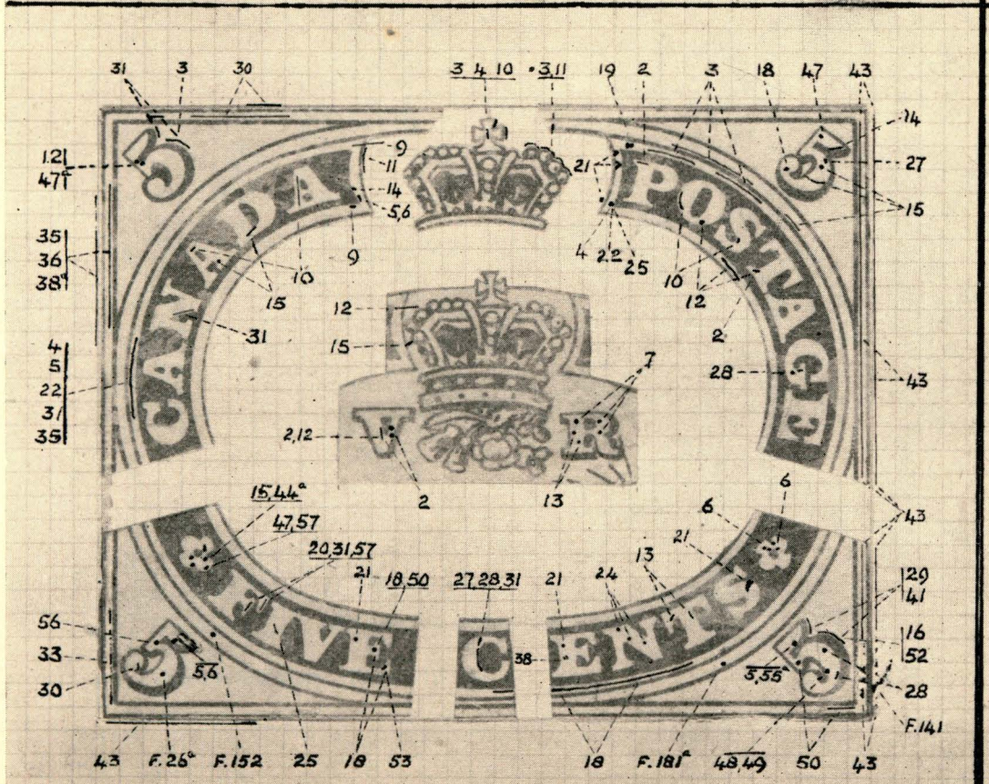
No.	*Class. No.*	*Description*	*Flaw*	*Perf.*	*C. dot*		*No.*
50	2.C-2.D-3.A	S.E. 5, doubling of. S.W. 5, clear doubling of body and flag of. x S.W. 5, 2 dots one above the other, at top of W. side of body of. CA(N)ADA, dot in diagonal of. POSTA(GE), doubling in outer oval E. of. C(E)NTS, 2 dots in S. serif of. FIV(E), dot high in centre arm of. W. rosette, dot at base of S.E. leaf of.		11 x 12	R	PL. 1 pos. 43	50
51	2.C-3.A	S.E. 5, solid doubling of. S.E. 5, outer frame doubled E. of. x CANA(DA), splash in inner oval over. F37 S.E. flag, marginal splash E. of.	37	11 x 12	—		51
52	2.C-3.A-3.C	S.E. 5, doubling of body of. S.E. 5, small splash inside shoulder of. C(AN)ADA, doubling of curved line over. (F)IVE, doubling in.		12	HW		52
53	2.C-3.B-3.C	S.E. 5, doubling of body of (may cut frame). POSTAG(E), doubled and doubling of curved line over. FIV(E), dot in S. serif of. W. rosette, dot at base of S.E. leaf of.		x 12	—		53
54	2.C-3.C	S.E. 5, doubling of body and outer frame E. of. F144 CEN(T)S, splash in inner oval below stem of.	144	x 12	LLR	PL. 2 pos. 2	54
55	2.C-3.C	S.E. 5, Solid doubling of. S.E. 5, both frames doubled E. of.		12	—		55
55[a]	2.C-3.C-3.D	E. outer frame doubled S. S.E. flag, dot low in centre of. CEN(TS), splash in oval over and doubling under. FIVE, dots in. P(O)STAGE, splash high N.E. inside. F26 V.-(R.), dot in centre of stem of. F26[a] S.W. 5, dot in centre of body of.	26 26[a]	12	HR	Pos. 11 or 61	55[a]
56	2.D-2.D	S.W. 5, doubling of body of. S.W. 5, both frames doubled under. S.W. 5, dot low in shank of.		x	N		56
57	2.D-3.D-3.D	x S.W. 5, 2 dots one in nose and one at top of shank and a crescent in ball of. (F)IV(E), doubling in F. and dots in E. W. rosette, dot in N.W. leaf & dots at top of S.E. leaf of.		12	HW	PL. 2 pos. 99	57
58	3.A-3.B	CANA(D)A, line in top of. P(O)STAGE, doubling under W. side of.		12	—	PL. 2 pos. 100	58

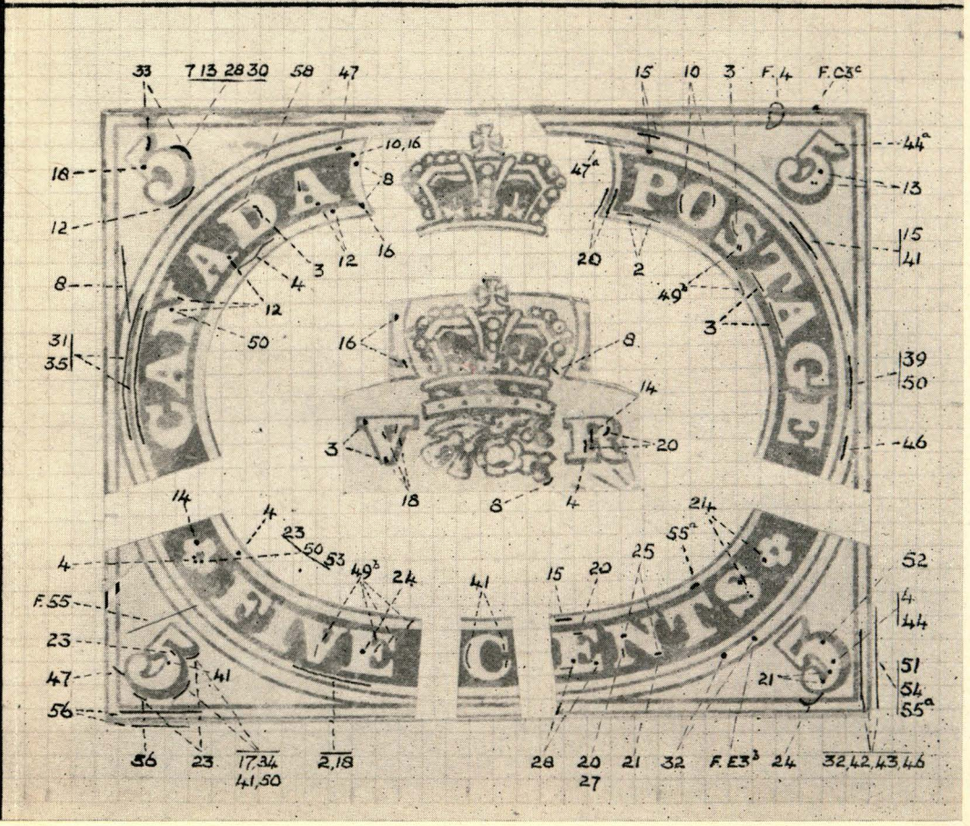
Classification Table Agenda

No.	*State*	*Dates*	*No.*	*State*	*Dates*
1		19 Nov. 67 26 Feb. 68	7		1 Dec. 66 14 Apl. 66
2	— 59 59[a] 59 59[a]	13 June 65 15 July 67	8	Type 1 P.11 P.12 Type 2 Type 3	9 Sept. 64 26 June 66
3	— 177	24 Aug. 66	9		30 Mar. 65 23 Aug. 67
4	— 134	13 Dec. 65 Feb. 68	10	— 181 181[a] 181, 181[a]	9 July 59 29 Apl. 65
5	C dot No C dot 50	30 Nov. 64 Sept. 66	11	— 9	
6		17 Aug. 66 4 July 67	12		11 Nov. 64 5 Sept. 65


CANADA POSTAGE
FIVE CENTS
V R


CANADA POSTAGE
FIVE CENTS
V R


CANADA POSTAGE
FIVE CENTS
V R


CANADA POSTAGE
FIVE CENTS
V R

CANADA 5c 1859

No.	*State*	*Dates*
13	—	19 July 66
	141	3 Aug. 68
14	—	11 June 66
	69	13 Nov. 67
	69[a]	
	69, 69[a]	
15		11 Aug. 67
		3 Aug. 68
16	C dot	15 Aug. 59
	No C dot	23 Feb. 64
17	—	13 Aug. 59
	152	11 Nov. 63
18		17 Oct. 66
		4 Feb. 68
19		26 Mar. 67
		28 Feb. 68
20		12 Dec. 64
		22 Aug. 66
21	—	13 Dec. 64
	42	26 Jan. 67
22		5 Sept. 66
		2 Mar. 68
23	—	2 Nov. 63
	55	3 May 66
	55[a]	
	55, 55[a]	
24		12 Mar. 60
		2 Aug. 64
25		1 Dec. 66
		10 Feb. 68
26	—	13 Dec. 64
	42	26 Jan. 67
27		18 Nov. 64
		1 May 66
28		20 Sept. 67
		23 Aug. 68
29	—	2 Aug. 61
	4	17 May 67
	4[a]	
	4, 4[a]	
30	—	Apl. 66
	178	22 Apl. 67
31		8 Spt. 66
		4 Oct. 67
32		13 Mar. 67
33		
34		7 Dec. 67
35		24 April 62
		17 Aug. 63
36		1868
37	—	22 Dec. 62
	164	
38	—	17 Aug. 60
	118	24 Aug. 63

No.	*State*	*Dates*
38[a]		
39		18 Feb. 69
40	—	23 Mar. 63
	89	16 June 66
41		10 Aug. 65
		11 Mar. 66
42		19 Sept. 66
		1 May 68
43		20 May 67
		18 Dec. 67
44		
44[a]		
45		12 Dec. 61
46		3 Jan. 68
47		16 Jan. 60
		14 Feb. 63
47[a]		28 May 61
		6 Dec. 63
48	—	12 Jan. 64
	176	29 Nov. 64
49		29 Jan. 68
49[a]		30 Sept. 67
49[b]		
50		12 Nov. 59
		2 Jan. 65
51	—	9 Dec. 67
	37	
52		14 Sept. 67
		29 Oct. 67
53		24 May 66
54	—	
	144	
55		21 Nov. 67
		31 Mar. 68
55[a]	—	
	26	
	26[a]	
	26, 26[a]	
56		
57		21 Jan. 68
58		9 Mar. 67

(See note on fold-in cut)

BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS POST

Chapter II

The Pioneering Months, 1844-5.

By Henry E. Abt

(Continued from page 171)

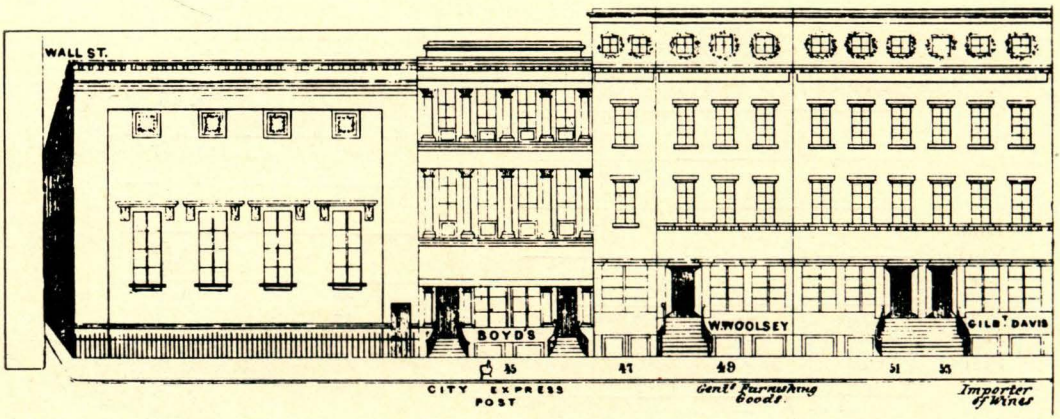


Figure 1. Facades of the Buildings on the West Side of William Street, (in the block between Wall and Pine Streets). From Pictorial Business Directory of William Street (C. Lowenstrom, New York, 1850).

Courtesy New York Historical Society.

In 1844 the City of New York was more than 200 years old, but it was still an "overgrown small town." At every hand, there were evidences of urgent activity to adapt the city's facilities to the great increment of population which had recently poured in from overseas.(1)

The steady influx of new families, and the destruction by New York's worst fire, December 16, 1835, of 693 residences and commercial properties at the lower end of Manhattan Island in the area from the East River to William Street and as far north as Wall Street, had pressed a new surge of population northward up the Island.

Before the Fire, Warren Street had been the upper limit of fashionable residences,(3) though in 1829 Fifth Avenue had been cut

through the old "Parade Ground" (Washington Square) to its intersection with Broadway at a new park called Madison Square. After the Fire, modest income residential developments began rapidly to fill the "uptown" section east of Broadway, and the more favored residential neighborhoods spread northward, west of the principal artery. Farms and suburban villages still predominated north of 26th Street.(4)

The original concentration of trade and commerce along the East River below Wall Street had been supplanted by three separate business sections representing the successive centers of population: the old "downtown" section; the area around "The Common" (now known as City Hall Park); and the "uptown" business center of which Canal Street was the principal crosstown thoroughfare.

The new residential and commercial areas were just beginning to be adequately integrated by communication, transportation and other public services. The city's limitations of mail service have already been discussed in the first Chapter of this series of articles and in "The Beginning of The Story," by this author, which appeared in the April, 1949, issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist.*

Since 1832, the populated areas of the Island had been tied together by the New York and Harlem River Railroad, the downtown terminal of which was at City Hall—and which had been progressively extended until its tracks had recently reached White Plains, in Westchester County. The infrequent service of the 1830's had lately been improved. In 1844 trains left City Hall for 27th Street every six minutes, from 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 P. M., and after that hour at twenty-six-minute intervals until midnight. There also were hourly departures for the village of Harlem and four trains daily for White Plains.(5)

Fares were relatively high, however, compared to prices of that era, 6¼ cents to 27th Street, 12½ cents to Harlem and 50 cents to White Plains. The alternative means of transportation were several horse-drawn stage lines on Broadway.

Early in 1844 this city of more than 300,000 persons had established its first full-time municipal police organization ("not to exceed 800 men") to supplant the pre-Revolutionary system of part-time "Watches" headed by a "High Constable."(6) Its new fire-control system with widely available water, having been made possible by the opening of the Croton Aqueduct, July 4, 1842,(7) was still under construction, and the antiquated system which had served New York since the turn of the Century, manned by volunteer firemen, continued to be the sole protection of much of the City.(8)

In 1844, William Street, particularly the section below Wall, was the City's principal center of the dry goods and silk trade. Other important enterprises on William below Wall included Boyd's one-time competitor, the auction house of Haggerty and Austin, at No. 24,(9) and across the street from the latter, at No. 23, the famous restaurant of Delmonico.

At the southeast intersection of Wall and William Streets, occupying the entire block bounded by Wall, Exchange, William and Hanover Streets, stood the Merchants' Exchange, then New York's newest and most impressive commercial building. (Figure 2).

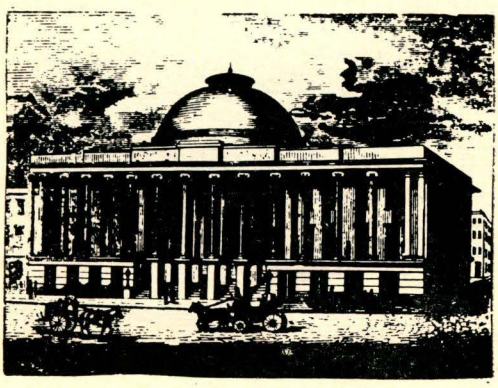


Figure 2. The Merchants Exchange. From a print commonly used in the Guide Books of the 1840's.

Built of "Quincy granite," and believed to be fireproof, its construction had been begun in 1836, immediately after the Fire, and completed in 1842 at a total cost exceeding $1,800,000. The Exchange housed the New York Stock and Exchange Board, a large Reading Room with files of newspapers from almost every country of the world and the

offices of several insurance companies, bankers and brokers. At the time Boyd's City Express Post was established, the Exchange also housed a branch of the main government Post Office. The headquarters of the Federal postal service were located near City Hall in a building called "The Rotunda."(10)

Above Wall on William Street there was a miscellany of businesses including more dry goods houses, a number of importers, the "segar" emporium of David M. Henriques at No. 51, the bootmaking shop of Samuel Combs at No. 55, J. M. Pinkney & Son's linen establishment at No. 55, the tailor shop of Alfred Kershaw at No. 60, the toyshop of Eckhardt and Merk at No. 61, and the "palm leaf hat" store of A. Johnson & Company at No. 62. The building numbered "47," the second door north of Wall on the west side of the street, was the headquarters of *The New York American,* a weekly newspaper of which Watson Vanbenthuysen was publisher.(11)

No. 45 William, where Boyd's City Express Post began business Monday morning, June 17, 1844, was a three-story stone building on the west side of William, the second structure north of the Wall Street intersection. (Figure 1). Actually, 45 was the first *number* north of Wall, as the corner building fronted on the crosstown artery. Boyd occupied the street-level floor, recently vacated by Elisha and Lawrason Riggs, general merchants. On the second floor, as Boyd's initial announcement had informed the public, was located the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, of which Ebenezer Platt was cashier and manager.

The third floor was partitioned into office quarters, the tenants being Robert, Richard and Thomas Emmet, lawyers; Anthony L. Robertson, William Talmadge, Amassa U. Lyon, George W. Busteed and Richard Busteed, also attorneys; James Strong, commissioner in bankruptcy; and Lewis Katen, a commercial sign painter. To make the roster complete, mention should be made of John Seymour, the colored porter, who apparently made his living quarters in the basement.(12)

We can readily imagine the interior scene on the street floor, the stamp-selling "window," the row of rented "boxes" for those who wished to pick up their mail at the "Express Post," and the open space in back with long tables for sorting and handstamping incoming and outgoing letters.

Evidence is not clear as to where the government-sponsored United States City Despatch Post was then located. When first established in 1842, it was on the *east* side of William Street at No. 46, one door north of Wall. In June, 1844, its office may still have been at that location, it may have been located with the Branch Post Office in the Merchants' Exchange, or it may have been moved up to the Rotunda.

If the City Despatch was at the first or second suggested locations, the situation at the corner of Wall and William on Monday morning, the seventeenth of June, 1844, would indeed have been an interesting one. At nine o'clock in the morning, the first daily delivery hour of both posts, the carriers of the two competing enterprises, one with the authority and sanction of the Federal Government, the other a challenger without the backing of Uncle Sam—but with certain unquestionable business-getting advantages—would have filed out of their offices virtually head-on. The U. S. City Despatch carrier force at that time was about eleven strong—to collect from about 125 boxes or "stations" and deliver between 500 and 600 letters per day.(13) We do not know how many men were initially employed by Boyd, but his advertisements indicate that at the outset he was collecting from nearly twice as many points of deposit as was the government's "Despatch."

We can imagine tall, slender, clean-shaven John Boyd, his long, swallow-tailed coat flapping in the morning breeze, stepping out on the pavement and nodding politely to the heavier set, side-whiskered Alexander Greig,(14) (at that time still employed by the City Despatch) and William Seymour, manager of the government-sponsored enterprise, the former gazing with envy at the well-ladened government mail bags, the latter more than a little concerned by the emergence of this new competition. It probably did not help matters that some of Boyd's men had probably been former United States City Despatch employees. The following Boyd advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce,* a week later, refers to "experienced carriers, the majority of them . . . well known to the public . . ." From what better source

than the United States City Despatch Post could Boyd have procured men answering to that description?

The advertisement on June 22nd read:([15])

"The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the delivery of letters through the city (boundary 26th Street) and to the Post Office in time for the mails. More than two hundred stations have been made, chiefly in drug stores and the most respectable hotels. He has engaged experienced carriers, the majority of them are well known to the public. In order to insure punctuality in delivery, it is very important to have the residence on each letter; if it should be neglected there would be a delay of several hours in the delivery. Letters deposited at the stations at 7 and 1 o'clock will be sent out for delivery at 9 and 3 o'clock. Letters received at the office, No. 45 William Street, under Leather Manufacturers' Bank, until fifteen minutes before each delivery. The charge for stamps will be 24 cents per dozen, or $1.75 per hundred. No money must be enclosed in letters unless registered at the office, where a registry is kept. Letters for the press free. Postage 2 cents."

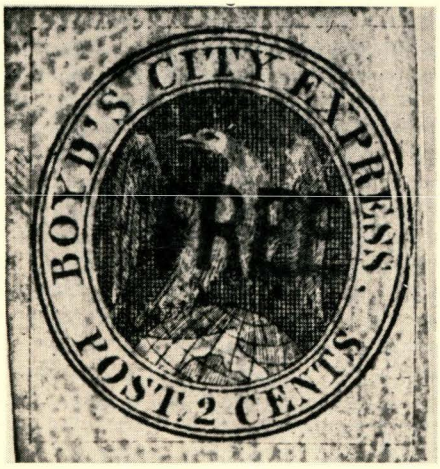
John T. Boyd, Agent.

At the outset, then, Boyd was offering one less daily delivery than Greig and Seymour, but, as we have said before,([16]) his services were offered at a cent less per letter, 25 to 33 1/3 percent less than the rate of the United States City Despatch Post.

The existence of 200 collection points on the opening day indicates that Boyd had been planning and organizing his enterprise for several previous months. Another evidence that the project had been planned for some time was the immediate availability of Boyd's adhesive stamps for the prepayment of letters.

Postage stamps at the time were still a considerable novelty. Some New Yorkers had no doubt seen the British "Penny Black" issued in 1840, the British "Penny Red" released in 1841, and the two varieties of 2 pence blue, issued in the early 1840's. Perhaps a few others had seen the Brazil "bulls-eyes" (Scott, Brazil, Nos. 1, 2, and 3) issued in 1843, and travellers abroad may have seen either of the two Swiss Canton issues of the latter year, the Geneva stamp (Scott, Switzerland, No. 2) and the Zurich stamp (Scott, Switzerland, No. 8). A still smaller number had probably seen the handset label, issued in 1842, to prepay local mail carried by the Philadelphia City Despatch.

Of course, the public was more familiar with the New York City Despatch Post's 18½ x 22 mm. stamp engraved with the portrait of George Washington (Scott, No. 40 L. 1) and the United States City Despatch Post's successors to that variety (Scott, Nos. 6 LB. 2-6 inclusive); The American Letter Mail Company's 22 mm. x 19½ mm. oblong engraving of an eagle (Scott, No. 5 L. 1) and James W. Hale's octagonal stamps (Scott, Nos. 75 L. 1-5 inclusive), the design of which was a cluster of letters. Both the American Letter Mail Company and Hale & Company stamps had been seen during the first half of 1844 on letters received in New York from New England cities.



(Photo by M. Garber)

Figure 3. The Initial Boyd Adhesive Stamp, No. 20 L. 1 Used June to September, 1844. This specimen struck with handstamp "a."

However, the first Boyd stamp (Scott, No. 20 L. 1) resembled none of these. It was lithographed([17]) in black ink on a fairly heavy, hard, white wove paper—glazed and surface-colored a yellow hue of green (specimens vary from Ridgeway, Plate XVIII "Light Oriental" 33'b to "Paris" 35'b).([18]) The design occupied a vertical rectangle defined by thin frame lines, 24½ mm. horizontal

by 27 mm. vertical. Within the rectangular frame at top and sides was an oval legend reading (above) "BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS" in 1¾ mm. serifed letters, and (below) "POST. 2 CENTS". There was no period after "CENTS."

The central design framed by the foregoing legend was the symbolical American eagle with its wings spread, its head and neck inclined toward its right wing, poised in the air above the upper segment of a globe. The latter was marked with longitudinal and latitudinal lines against which were sketched the outlines of two unrecognizable land masses. This design was drawn against a background of closely cross-hatched lines within two thin concentric oval frames, 2¾ mm. apart. The inner oval measured 16 mm. horizontal x 20 mm. vertical. (Figure 3).

No reprints from the original stone are known to exist—but, like so many of the private enterprise stamps, this variety was later counterfeited to provide "space-fillers" to collectors. One of the two known varieties of counterfeits (Figure 4) was a fairly dangerous imitation believed to have been made in the 1860's by the notorious S. Allan Taylor. Printed in black ink on green surfaced, glazed paper of a shade close to the original, the design bears many resemblances to that of the genuine stamp.

However, the outline of the numeral "2" is thinner than it is on the original, and, whereas the line delineating the opening of the eagle's beak on the original extends to a point directly below the eye, on the counterfeit this line is much briefer, going only half way to the eye. The outline of the land mass at the bottom of the globe is irregular on the original, regular on the counterfeit. The *latter* has no rectangular frame line. Specimens of this counterfeit were also run off on lavender surfaced paper.

The second counterfeit (Figure 5) is a more crude imitation of the genuine stamp. Printed on glazed green surfaced paper, it is distinguishable by the grotesque thin neck of the eagle. It, too, lacks a rectangular frame. For many years a cut of this counterfeit has been used as the illustration in Scott publications.

While no multiple pieces of this variety (or of any of its successors, until Scott No. 20 L. 7) are known to philately, the stamps have always been believed by students to have been

4 5

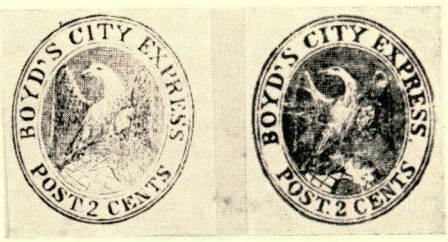


Figure 4. Counterfeit of No. 20 L. 1.
Figure 5. A Second Type of Counterfeit of No. 20 L. 1.

printed in sheets of 100. This belief is based on the fact that Boyd's advertisements offered quantities of 100 at the reduced price of $1.75 —and the assumption was substantiated in 1891 by William Blackham, a later proprietor of the Post, when the latter was interviewed by philatelist F. W. Hunter.(19) The sheets had no gum.

With variations in size and detail, the design of this stamp was to become the standard format for Boyd's stamps during a period of almost twenty years and was to become a veritable trademark of Boyd's services.

The novitiate to philatelic material of this early vintage, accustomed as he is to universal usage of stamps, expects to find the adhesives issued for prepayment of postage affixed to all covers handled by the issuing agencies. A moment's reflection reminds us, however, that stamps were an innovation in the use of which the public had still to be educated; and that prepayment itself was contrary to prevailing habit and long-established custom.

Provided that the correspondent had the foresight to procure them in advance, stamps made possible the mailing of letters without regard to the regular hours of post offices or "stations" and were, in that sense, a distinct convenience. On the other hand, time and equipment were necessary to sever them from the imperforate sheets and affix them to the envelopes. And while prepayment was a gracious gesture to the addressee, the "Scotch blood" of many must have frozen at the thought of this novel "extravagance."

The United States Government ran into the same problem in 1847 when the first general issue of stamps was distributed. December 1, 1847, John Marron, Third Assistant

Postmaster General, wrote to Postmaster General Cave Johnson concerning the U. S. 5c and 10c stamps:

> "Notwithstanding they have been found very convenient in many localities, and under various circumstances, there has not been that great demand for them that was anticipated. In many important commercial towns they have not applied for them, and in others they are only used in trifling amounts."(20)

Handstamping had served for many years as the sole means of indicating the status and facilitating the movement of the U. S. Mails. While the Independent Mails and pioneer city despatches introduced adhesives, they continued the traditional types of postal markings, whether or not letters were stamped. Boyd also followed this practice, and stampless covers, consequently, constitute a large portion of Boyd material for at least fifteen years.

Markings found on Boyd covers in the pre-Civil War period were of these kinds:

(1) *Postmarks.* (Types will be identified in this series of articles by capital letters, "A", "B", "C", etc.) Unlike the Federal Government, Boyd did not use postmarks for purposes of cancellation. They served as verifications of dates and hours of clearance through Boyd's headquarters, and also were probably intended to advertise the efficiency of Boyd's service.

(2) *Prepaid Markings.* (Types will be identified in this series of articles by lower case letters—"a", "b", "c", etc.) During the first seventeen years of the Post, Boyd rarely relied on adhesive stamps alone to inform his carriers, or addressees, of prepayment of postage on *local* letters. Regardless of whether or not they were franked with adhesives, prepaid *local* letters were also handstamped to make it clear to carriers that there was no need to collect fees from recipients. On many of the letters dropped at his headquarters or "stations," handstamps were the sole indication of prepayment. During some periods of the Post's history, prepayment markings also served to cancel the stamps to prevent their removal and reusage for postal purposes.

(3) *Cancellations.* (Types will be identified in this series of articles by lower case Roman numerals, "i", "ii", "iii", "iv", etc.) During some periods of the Post's history, Boyd followed the practice of the Federal postmasters, using obliterating cancellers to prevent reusage of his stamps.

(4) *Miscellaneous Markings.* (Types will be identified in this series of articles by double lower case letters, "aa", "bb", "cc", etc.) Later in the history of this enterprise, as new services, such as special delivery developed, other appropriate informative handstamps were put in use. These will be described at their proper places in this narrative.

When letters were carried to the post office for transmission to *out-of-town* destinations, the Government's markings, of course, predominated. Except for cancellations on the Post's adhesives, covers were rarely hit with other Boyd markings. The absence of Boyd's *prepaid* handstamps on out-of-town destined covers is explained by the fact that in these instances there was no alternative to prepayment. Carrier fees on letters "for the mails" had to be prepaid because, of course, the Government could not be expected to collect Boyd's charges. It is probable that this class of mail was not struck with Boyd's postmarks because the slight benefit to be gained by communicating hours and dates of handling to out-of-town addressees did not justify the attendant risk of repeatedly annoying and irritating postal authorities.

The postmark on covers carried during the first summer (type "A") was a 30½ mm. horizontal by 23¾ mm. vertical rectangular handstamp with chamfered corners, framing a three-line inscription including: "BOYD'S CITY" in 4 mm. serifed letters (except the "s", which was 3 mm. high); "EXPRESS POST" in 4½ mm. sanserifed letters; and the date and hour in 3½ mm. serifed letters. (Figure 6). The ink employed was orange-red (nearest Ridgeway, "Ferraginous" red, 9′ 1, Plate XIV) and this shade was used in almost all subsequent Boyd postmarks until late 1850 or early 1851 when black inked stamping pads were adopted.

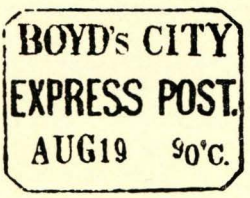


Figure 6. Retouched Photostat of Type "A" Boyd Postmark Used June to September, 1844.

The first "prepaid" mark (Type "a") was the word "FREE" in sanserifed letters, condensed, 5¼ mm. in height, usually handstamped in the same shade of red as the Type "A" postmark. On most covers franked with No. 20 L. 1 the Type "a" mark was struck on the stamp itself, serving as a cancellation as well as an indication of prepayment. (Figure 3).

In July, 1844, Boyd also placed in use a second prepayment handstamp, (Type "b") impressed in red ink, the first of the successive varieties of the 2-line "PAID J. T. B." (Figure 7). The letters of the word "PAID" were 5 mm. high and the initials "J. T. B." in the second line were 3 mm. high. During that summer, this mark appears to have been reserved principally for use on mail brought to the City by the express companies and assigned to Boyd for local delivery. Where it appeared on covers in July and August, it established the fact that Boyd's fee, prepaid by the sender, in turn had been remitted to the *local* Post. (Figure 8).

While the number of surviving Boyd covers from that summer is not large, those with which philatelists are familiar are helpful in

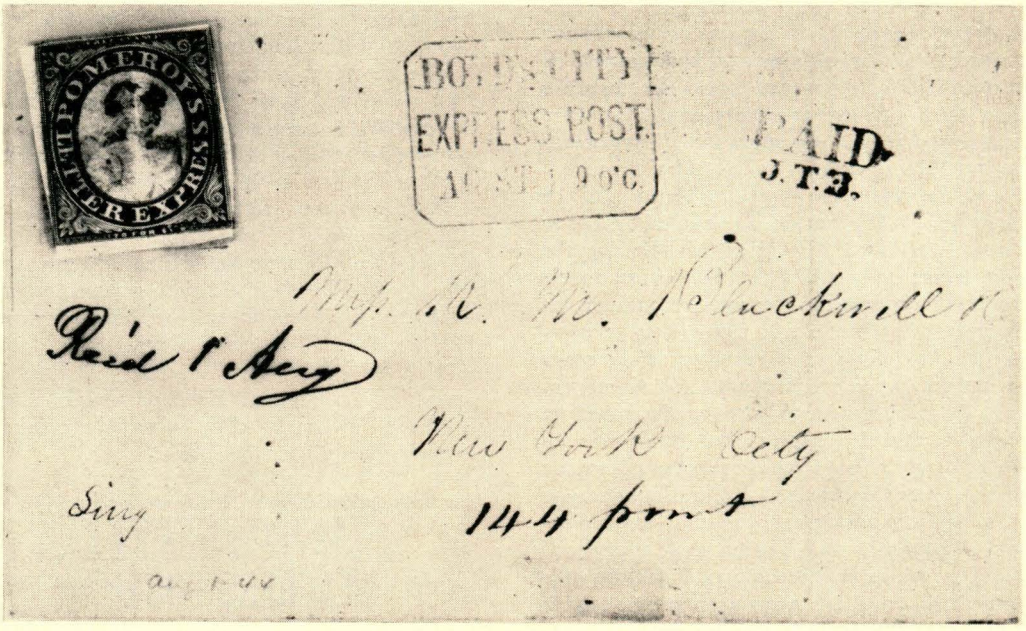
PAID
·J.T.B.

Figure 7. Retouched Photostat of Type "b" Prepaid Mark Used June, 1844, to February, 1850.

picturing the progress during the pioneering months.

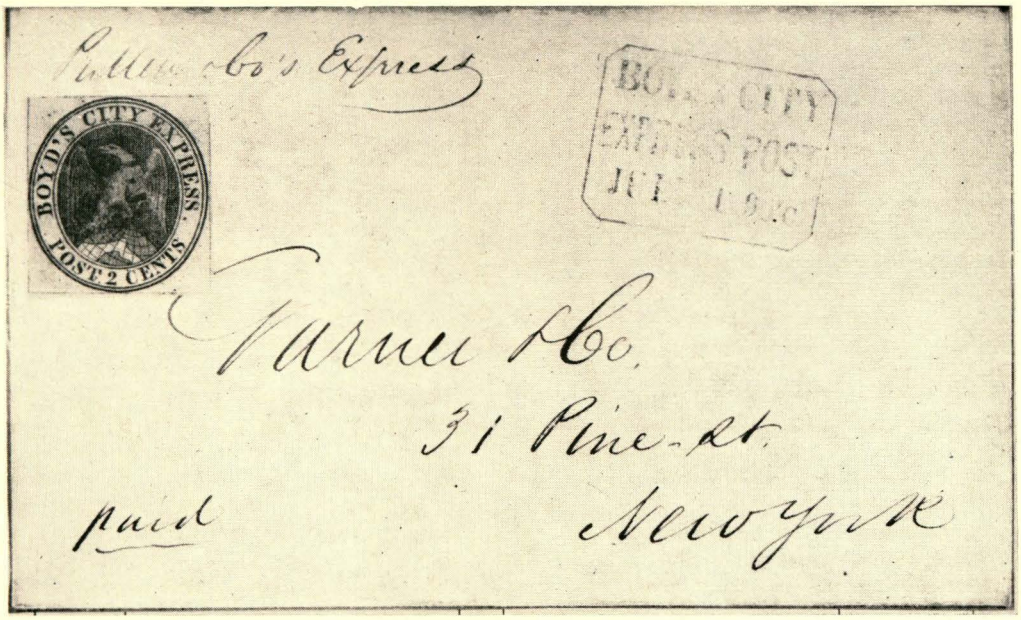
It is evident that among the Independent Mails and express companies carrying letters between New York and other cities, the group with which Boyd's service was most closely affiliated was that in which Henry Wells, Crawford Livingston and the Pomeroy brothers, Thaddeus and George, were interested. This "syndicate," with headquarters in Boyd's native Albany, maintained Pomeroy's Letter Express between Buffalo, intermediate points and New York, and The Letter Express or "Daily Letter Express," connecting the Great Lakes ports and adjacent area with Buffalo.(21)

Pomeroy and Letter Express adhesives on many of the known covers brought to New York via the routes of these companies are



(Photo by Boutrelle)

Figure 8. Cover Franked with No. 117 L. 1. Pomeroy stamp prepaid Pomeroy service to New York City (origin not known). Delivered to addressee by Boyd August 1, 1844, 9 o'clock delivery (Type "A" Boyd postmark). The Type "b" prepaid mark, reflects use of the latter customary at that time. (Cover is in Abt collection, ex Knapp).



(Photo by Boutrelle)

Figure 9. Cover Brought to New York City by Pullen and Co's. Express. Delivery service prepaid with No. 20 L. 1 (struck with Type "a" prepaid stamp); delivered by Boyd July 1, 1844, 9 o'clock delivery. City of origin not known. (Cover in Abt collection, ex Laurence Mason.)

supplemented by the Type "A" Boyd postmark. (Figures 8, 9 and 10). If the supply of these covers were greater, we might be able to state positively whether or not in some instances the Pomeroy and Letter Express agents were also supplied with Boyd adhesives for prepayment of New York delivery charges. It is a tenable assumption that Boyd may have had some such idea in mind when he designed his first adhesive, as the first Boyd stamp was very close in dimensions to those issued in early July or late June by the inter-city carriers. Unfortunately, no combination of the Boyd and independent mail stamps is known to philately.

Certainly the theory that the format of the Pomeroy, Letter Express or Boyd stamps, whichever followed the other, was deliberately intended to match in impressiveness one or both of the others is more plausible than the assertion in earlier writings ([22]) that No. 20 L. 1 was intended to be *superimposed* on the stamps issued by the inter-city carriers. The superimposition would necessarily have had to occur in Pomeroy's offices and this "hiding of their own light" by the inter-city expresses would seem to be contrary to human nature.

During the first two months, the use of Boyd's service for New York deliveries by other Independent Mails and express companies, particularly those maintaining service between New England, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore appears to have been uncommon. An occasional cover is found, like the Pullen and Boyd combination illustrated with this article, indicating reciprocal courtesies. (Figure 9).

However, having been established prior to the inauguration of Boyd's enterprise, the New England firms apparently had already made satisfactory arrangements for the delivery of New York mail when such service was necessary. Overton & Co. operated a Manhattan delivery service which also served William Wyman of Boston. It is believed probable that Brainard & Co. of Albany, James Hale and the American Letter Mail Company each employed one or more of their own Manhattan carriers.

Letters brought to New York by Hale in the fall of 1844 and spring of 1845 are occasionally found with Boyd markings. (Figure 11). The earliest of these combinations seen by the writer was a cover in the Helen F.

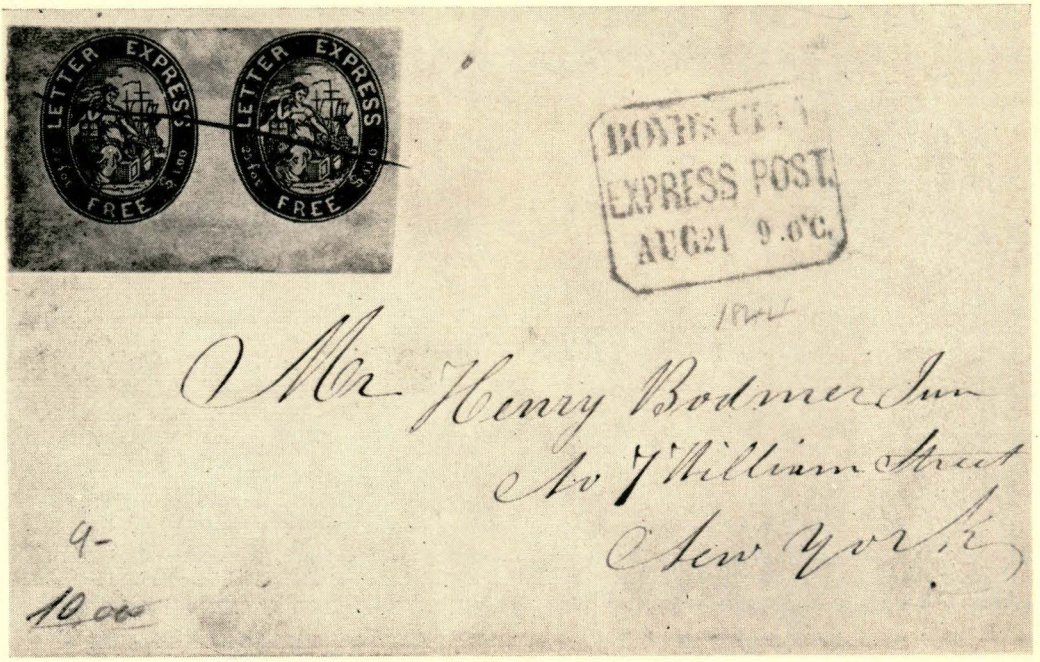


Figure 10. Cover Brought to New York City by Letter Express and Pomeroy. Originating in Cleveland, Ohio, Letter Express stamps prepaid charges to New York City. Delivered by Boyd August 21, 1844, 9 o'clock delivery. (Cover in a New York City collection).

Novy collection dated September 16, 1844, handstamped by Hale and also by Boyd (Type "A").

Boyd's practices in these pioneering months with respect to letters entrusted to him for transmission to out-of-town destinations are more obscure. His inaugural advertisement ([23]) made it clear that, from the outset, he planned to compete with the United States City Despatch Post in carrying mail to the Post Office "for the mails." Yet, not a single cover dated during the first summer is known with the combination of Federal markings and the Boyd stamp or postmarks. Nor is there much evidence in that period of letters brought by Boyd *to* the express companies or Independent Mails.

The only instance known to this writer of No. 20 L. 1 on an out-of-town bound letter with July or August, 1844, dates was a New York-originated cover, dated July 5, 1844, the Boyd stamp cancelled with a Type "a" prepayment mark ("FREE"), and the face of the cover inscribed in manuscript "Paid 6c, Pomeroy's Post" and also "Auburn, New York," sold in the 179th Auction of the late Eugene Klein, March 30, 1946. It is hoped that the publication of this chapter will bring forth information concerning more specimens in this category.

The earliest known use of No. 20 L. 1 is on a cover in a New York City collection, dated June 29, 1844. The latest recorded use of the stamp was on a locally delivered letter in the collection of the late Edward S. Knapp dated September 6, 1844 (the stamp struck, as usual, with the Type "a" prepayment mark). In his "United States Locals," published in 1877, Charles Coster wrote concerning this stamp, "until recently only one specimen was known. Of late, a dozen or more copies have come to light."([24]) The present supply of known specimens does not greatly exceed the latter number.

The Type "A" postmark appears on the June 29th cover, referred to above, and on a considerable number of other locally carried letters with July and August dates. Its latest recorded use was on a cover dated September 28, 1844, exhibited by Dr. Clarence Hennan of Chicago at the United States Centenary International Philatelic Exposition. This letter originated in Chicago. A circular handstamp indicated that it was carried to New York via Buffalo by "Wells and Company," the Great Lakes region express affiliate of the

Pomeroy and Wells group. Boyd delivered it in New York.

Evidence that the services of the Post were well received is reflected in an editorial comment by Horace Greeley in the *Tribune* July 6, 1844. It read:(25)

> "BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS—This is a very useful and already popular establishment. So far as our experience goes, it is conducted with an unusual degree of despatch, and may be depended on."

There is no question that in this early period of Boyd's history the Pomeroy tie-up had been of vital importance to the young business. John's mood must have been grim indeed when, on August 12, 1844, responding to irresistible pressure exerted by the Federal postal authorities, George Pomeroy and his associates announced the suspension of their mail service through New York State. The Postmaster General, finding his legal authority inadequate to suppress the Independent Mails, had turned a neat trick by adding to his mail contract with the Tonowanda Railroad (a unit of the present New York Central System) a provision penalizing the railroad Fifty Dollars for every privately carried letter found on one of its cars. The railroad dared not risk this penalty and notified Pomeroy that it could no longer transport his mail bags. The Wells and Pomeroy group, having its eyes on the more profitable general express business, decided that it would not continue the fight to transport mail. Pomeroy covers are known with September and early October dates, but the die was cast and private enterprise in mail service along the present New York Central route was soon at an end.

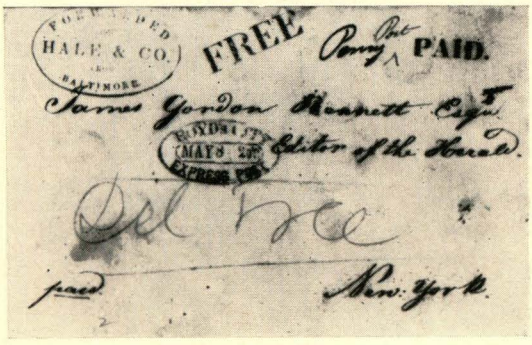


Figure 11. Cover Brought to New York City from Baltimore, Maryland by Hale and Co. Delivered by Boyd May 8, 1845, 2 o'clock delivery. Boyd's charges were prepaid in Baltimore. (Cover in Denwood Kelly collection, ex E. N. Sampson.)

John Boyd's responsibilities increased with the birth of his third child and first daughter, Sarah Mathilda, July 9, 1844.(26) With this addition, the family faced a need for more commodious quarters. During the first years of their married life Hannah and John had been quite comfortable in a rented residence at 9 Watt Street. In 1843 they had moved to 769 Greenwich Street. Now with his meager capital tied up in the business, John found it necessary to ask his father's help in purchasing a permanent home. Dr. Boyd, since 1824, had owned a pleasant property at 70 Grove Street which he offered to make available to his son for $2,500, on lenient terms. This became John and Hannah's residence for the rest of their lives. John completed his purchase of the home in eight years, title being transferred to him by his father May 25, 1852.(27)

Undaunted by temporary set-backs, Boyd attacked with renewed vigor the problem of building his business. On Saturday, September 28, 1844, the following announcement appeared in the *New York Evening Post:*(28)

> "OFFICE BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS POST
>
> 45 William
>
> The subscriber will on and after Monday next, make four deliveries of letters throughout the city, viz:—
> Letters deposited in his boxes, before 7, 10, 12 and 2 o'clock will be sent out for delivery at 9, 12, 2 and 4 o'clock.
> Postage 2 cents.
>
> John T. Boyd, Agent.
>
> Postage to Brooklyn, 2 cents."

Thus, in addition to doubling the number of his daily deliveries on Manhattan Island south of 26th Street, Boyd had, within the

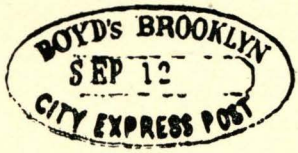


Figure 12. Type "B" (Boyd's Brooklyn) Postmark. (Tracing from original). Known used September, 1844, to May, 1845, inclusive.

month, inaugurated service to and from Brooklyn.

The earliest evidence of Boyd's Brooklyn service is a cover in this writer's collection dated September 12, 1844, bearing an oval postmark (Type "B") struck in red ink. The horizontal axis of this mark is 38½ mm. and the vertical axis, 19 mm. (Figure 12). In the upper section of the oval is inscribed "BOYD'S BROOKLYN," and at the bottom "CITY EXPRESS POST," the height of letters in both lines being 2½ mm. In a rectangle, 5 x 30 mm., with truncated corners, between these lines, appear the date and delivery hour.

In *Pat Paragraphs* of January, 1939, Elliott Perry reported that Laurence Mason had seen one of these postmarks on a cover dated March 2, 1845.[29] The reference collection of Eugene Costales includes a photograph of a cover bearing this postmark dated March 9, 1845. (Figure 13). The latest known specimen, one from the same correspondence as the September twelfth cover, is also in this writer's collection. It is dated May 15, 1845. No others are at present known.

The Brooklyn service probably ended when the new Federal Postal Act, which became effective July 1, 1845, closed the legal loopholes to private postal service on "post routes." Brooklyn in those days being a municipality wholly separate from New York, and the ferries across the East River being unquestionably "post routes," it is likely that Boyd preferred not to risk a serious conflict with the U. S. postal authorities by continuing this division of his business.

Elliott Perry has expressed the belief that the Brooklyn agent of Boyd was Wellington Walton, who continued Boyd's Brooklyn service as a separate enterprise and founded the Brooklyn City Express Post, which remained in business until 1862 or 1863 with successive proprietors, including Henry Kidder; The Snedecker Brothers, Isaac and George; Benjamin K. Rogers; William McNish; Jacob Lawrence and finally Gilbert Doremus. The similarity to the Type "B" postmark of Walton's handstamp and those that followed, indicates the likelihood that Mr. Perry has reached a correct conclusion.

The loss of the Pomeroy business had as an early sequel the replacement of the first Boyd stamp by a new and smaller adhesive. In all likelihood, the initial print order for No. 20 L. 1 was prudently moderate. After all, Boyd had known he could order more if things went well; thus, there had been no need to "go overboard" on overly optimistic quantities.

As supplies of the first stamp neared exhaustion and there was no longer any possible need to compete for attention on letters bearing Pomeroy's large stamp, Boyd

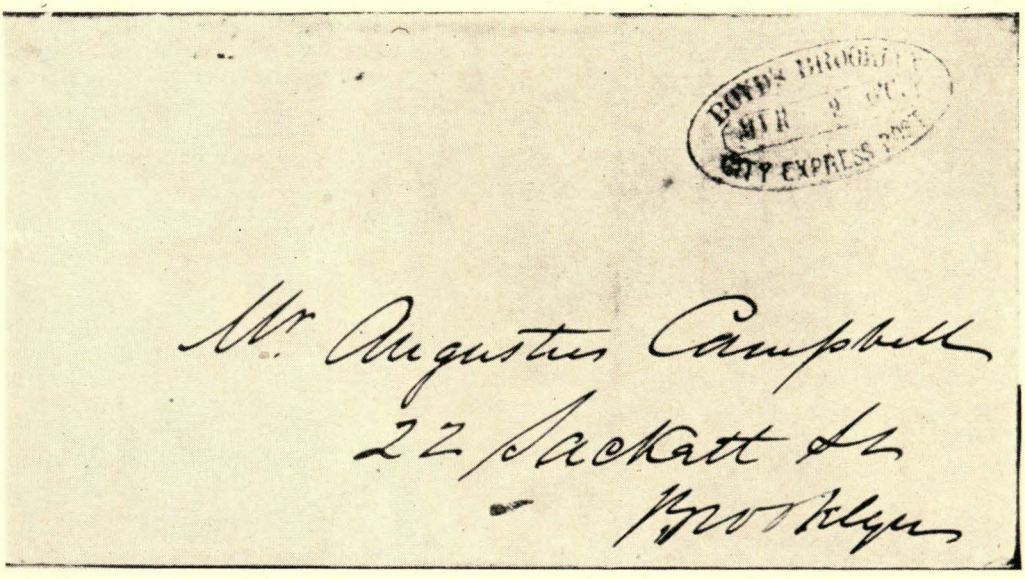


Figure 13. Type "B" Postmark on Stampless Cover. Delivered in Brooklyn March 2, 1845. (Photograph from Eugene Costales reference collection).

probably consulted his printer and found he could save at least 33 1/3 percent of the printing cost by issuing a stamp more nearly the size of the familiar United States City Despatch variety.

The earliest recorded example of the second stamp (Scott No. 20 L. 2) was one in the Laurence Mason collection on a cover dated October 2, 1844, some twenty-six days later than the latest known cover bearing its predecessor. The second variety may, therefore, be presumed to have gone on sale some time between these two dates.

The workmanship of No. 20 L. 2 was somewhat cruder than that of the first stamp. This variety, too, is believed to have been printed in sheets of 100 subjects. The new stamps were lithographed (cf. 17) in black ink on white wove paper, glazed and surface-colored a purer green than that of the paper on which No. 20 L. 1 was printed. The surface color closely resembled Ridgeway's "Gendre" green (35'b, Plate VI). As has been previously stated, no multiple units of this stamp are known to have survived for philatelic study.

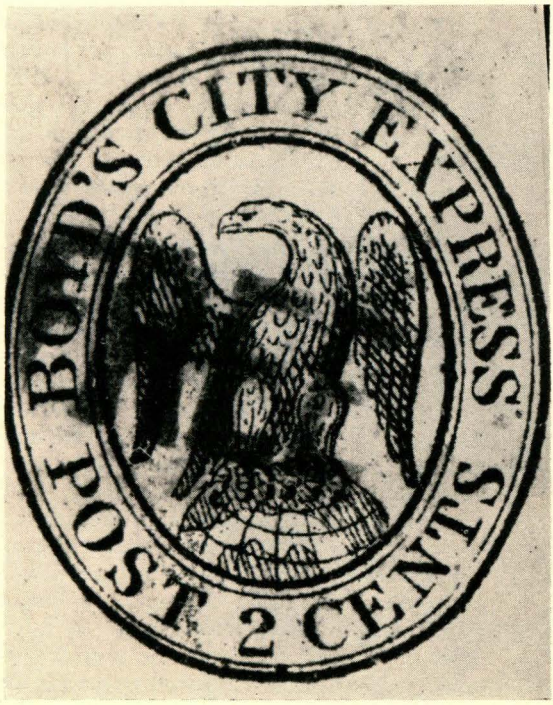


Figure 14. The Second Boyd Adhesive Stamp, No. 20 L. 2. Used September, 1844, to January, 1845, inclusive.

The new stamp continued the basic design established with No. 20 L. 1. The dimensions of the rectangular frame were 16¾ mm. horizontal by 20½ mm. vertical. The outer oval of the design measured 16½ mm. horizontal by 20 mm. vertical. The conjugate axis of the inner oval was 10½ mm., the vertical axis 13½ mm. The principal detailed change in the design was the substitution of a plain background for the cross-hatching against which the eagle had been previously drawn. The result was to bring the figure into much sharper relief. Also, the inner oval line framing the central design, and the outer oval framing the band in which the name of the Post and denomination were inscribed were thickened to almost ⅛ mm. The eagle's head is inclined on this second stamp so far as to bring the tip of its beak within ½ mm. from its right wing. The eagle was now definitely perched *on* the globe, three claws of its right foot showing and two of its left. (Figure 14). The segment of the globe showing on this stamp measures, at its maximum depth, 3½ mm.

No. 20 L. 2 is not believed to have been reprinted. Among the "space-filler" packets purveyed to collectors in the last century there was, however, one counterfeit variety (Figure 15), a rather poor imitation. It lacks the heavy inner oval of the original. The head of the eagle is shaped like that of a worm, lacking the well-defined beak of the genuine stamp. There are many deviations from the actual type in the formation of the wings, the tail, the globe and the lettering. As in the instance of No. 20 L. 1, a cut of the fraud, rather than the genuine stamp, has long served as the Scott Catalogue illustration.



Figure 15. Counterfeit of No. 20 L. 2.

On surviving covers dated during the winter of 1844 evidence begins to be seen of Boyd's service carrying letters "for the mails." Among the known examples of No. 20 L. 2 on covers directed out of town are a somewhat marred copy on a cover in the writer's collection dated December 30, 1844, and addressed to Princeton, New Jersey, and

one in the late Edward S. Knapp's collection dated December 12, 1844, addressed to Frankfort, Maine. All told, not more than two dozen covers bearing this stamp have been noted—not many more than the surviving number of covers bearing No. 20 L. 1.

About the time Boyd doubled the number of his daily deliveries, he began using a new postmark (Type "C") at his New York headquarters, which was to continue in service for more than three years. An oval, the horizontal axis being 28 to 28½ mm. and the vertical axis 15 mm., framed a three-line inscription. "BOYD'S CITY" in 2½ mm. serifed letters was the top line, "EXPRESS POST" appeared at the bottom in 2¼ mm. sanserifed letters. Between these in a rectangle with truncated corners, was indicated the month, day and delivery hour. (Figure 16). This was stamped in red on most of the covers in 1845, 1846 and 1847.

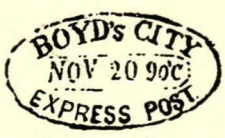


Figure 16. Retouched Photostat of Type "C" Postmark. Used September, 1844, to March, 1844.

The growth of the business in early 1845 is further reflected by the evidence of duplicate handstamping equipment used to postmark the growing volume of mail. Several minor variations in the formation of the lettering of the Type "C" postmark indicate the use of duplicate handstamping equipment on mail delivered the same day or week.

The earliest recorded use of this postmark was on a cover in the Knapp collection dated September 27, 1844; the latest is on a cover in the writer's collection dated March 9, 1848.

Three months after No. 20 L. 2 was issued it was supplanted by a third variety. It is difficult to explain the short duration of the second stamp. The most likely theory is that when new supplies were desired, the printer was found, in the custom of the day, to have cleaned off the lithographic stone. Other possibilities are damage to the stone, a dispute between Boyd and his printer over price or quality, or the theft of large quantities of unused sheets, necessitating a change for the protection of the Post. This same unanswerable dilemma will puzzle us as we follow the changes in stones, engraved plates and varieties of stamps issued by this or any of the other local posts. Lacking the official records available with respect to Federal Government issues, we can sometimes make very tenable guesses, but quite as often are at a loss for any discernible or likely reason.

J. W. Scott in his "History of Postage Stamps," printed serially in the Second Series of the *American Journal of Philately,* recorded the earliest example he had seen of the third type of adhesive (No. 20 L. 3) as having been affixed to a cover dated February 3, 1845.([31]) The earliest specimen seen by the writer was one formerly in the possession of Mr. E. N. Sampson of Chicago, Illinois, on a cover dated February 11, 1845. Since the latest known use of the preceding stamp is on a cover in the collection of Mrs. Helen F. Novy, dated January 31, 1845, we may assume that No. 20 L. 3 was issued late in January or early in February. The H. W. K. Hale collection includes a cover bearing No. 20 L. 3, directed out of town, the letter dated July 21st (probably 1845) and the cover handstamped with the red New York Post Office circle "NEW YORK, 22 Jul., 5 cts." Other copies are known bearing March, April and May dates. This stamp, too, is far rarer than its Scott's Catalogue value indicates. The supply is as limited as the available quantity of No. 20 L. 1 and substantially less than the known quantity of No. 20 L. 2.

No. 20 L. 3 followed the format of its predecessors. However, Boyd turned now to intaglio engraving for the production of his stamps, perhaps with the hope of obtaining a medium from which satisfactory reruns could be ordered. The new stamp is easily distinguishable from No. 20 L. 2 by the blackness and thickness of both the outer oval and the inner oval. The latter lines were drawn approximately ¼ mm. thick. The stamp was slightly larger than its predecessor, the outer oval measuring 17½ mm. x 20 mm. —but the rectangle formed by the frame lines, measuring 19 x 23 mm., was much larger than the one framing No. 20 L. 2. This rectangle was not, in the previous instances, drawn as an individual frame for the stamp, but was formed by horizontal and vertical lines across the plate into which the individual designs were centered. The back-

ground against which the eagle was drawn remained plain as in the instance of No. 20 L. 2. A larger segment of the globe was shown (it was 4¾ mm. high), and, while like the previous globes it was marked with lines of longitude and latitude, no attempt was made to sketch in the outlines of land masses. Instead, light diagonal lines of shading were placed below the eagle's claws. The posture of the eagle's head was raised somewhat from its position on No. 20 L. 2, but the distance from beak to right wing was ½ mm., as it had been on the previous stamp. (Figure 17).



Figure 18. Counterfeit of No. 20 L. 3.

The green surface coloring of the glazed paper on which No. 20 L. 3 was printed had a considerably larger component of blue than the earlier papers, being close to Ridgeway's "Cobalt Green" (37'b, Plate XIX).

Whatever may have brought about the redrawing of the design and the change from lithography to engraving, the third stamp revealed the poorest workmanship of the three issued up to that time. The plate was probably soft copper, which wore so badly that, on later impressions, the majestic eagle had all but disappeared.

No reprints of No. 20 L. 3 are believed to exist. This type, like its predecessors has been imitated in a crude counterfeit made for collectors. (Figure 18). The latter, found printed on several shades of green-surfaced paper bears little close resemblance to the genuine stamp. The wings of the eagle, on the counterfeit, have solid black shading. The head is pulled back almost at a right angle to the body of the bird. The surface coloring of the paper is a yellow hue rather than a blue hue of green. This counterfeit is of importance only in that it, too, has served as the standard illustration since the J. W. Scott albums of the early 1880's.

By late spring the march of events was pressing the need for considerably greater supplies of stamps than Boyd had ever previously required, and dissatisfied as he must

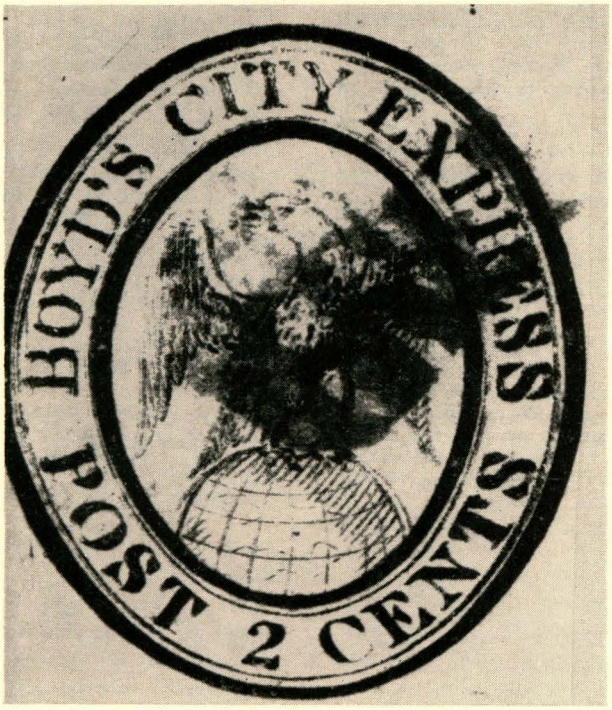


Figure 17. The Third Boyd Adhesive Stamp, No. 20 L. 3. (Specimen struck with Type "a" prepaid mark.) Used February to July, 1845.

have been with the inferior product last delivered, we may consider it likely that he turned to a new engraver. Certainly, the next variety showed a marked improvement over its predecessor.

(To be Continued)

REFERENCES

CHAPTER II

1. See Chapter I, this series, *Collectors Club Philatelist,* July, 1949 p. 166.

2. James G. Wilson, *Memorial History of the City of New York and The Hudson River Valley,* New York History Company, 1892. Vol. III, pp. 344-345.

3. *Op. cit.,* Vol. III, p. 359.

4. James H. Callender, *Yesterdays in Little Old New York,* Dorland Press, (1929) p. 131. Also, *Memorial History,* Vol. III, pp. 367, 368, 406.

5. E. Ruggles, *The Picture of New York in 1846,* Homans and Ellis (New York, 1846), p. 86.

6. *Memorial History,* Vol. III, pp. 386-388.

7. *Op. cit.,* Vol. III, p. 402.

8. *Yesterdays in Little Old New York,* p. 132.

9. See Chapter I, this series, *Collectors Club Philatelist,* July, 1949, p. 169.

10. *Yesterdays in Little Old New York,* p. 203.

11. John Doggett, Jr., *The New York City Directory for 1844-5.*

12. The tenantry of No. 45 William Street has been reconstructed from Doggett, *Op. Cit.*

13. Elliott Perry and Arthur G. Hall, *One Hundred Years Ago,* Handbook of the American Philatelic Society, (1942) pp. 32, 33.

14. *Op. cit.,* photograph, frontispiece.

15. New York *Journal of Commerce,* (June 22, 1844) p. 2, col. 61.

16. See Chapter I, this series, *Collectors Club Philatelist,* July 1949, p. 166.

17. Previous writers concerning Boyd's City Express Post have consistently listed *the first five types of* adhesive stamps issued by the Post as "Engraved." Modern tests show conclusively that Nos. 20 L. 1 and 20 L. 2 were printed by stone lithography.

18. Color descriptions in this series of articles are based on Robert Ridgeway's *Color Standards and Color Nomenclature,* A. Hoen & Company (Baltimore, Md., 1912) most frequently used reference work for philatelic color identification.

19. F. W. Hunter, "Boyd's City Post," *The Metropolitan Philatelist* (November, 1891) Vol. II, No. 8. This was one of the early serious studies of Boyd's City Express Post. It made a valuable contribution. It also initiated a series of misinterpretations of fact which have persisted in writings about this enterprise throughout the subsequent half-century, including the account in the Henry C. Needham series of articles entitled, "United States Local Stamps—A Concise History and Memoranda" in the *Philatelic Gazette* (1915-1918) and *The American Philatelist* (1920-1921).

20. Executive Document No. 8 E, attached to the Report of the Postmaster General, December 6, 1847.

21. See complete account of the Livingston, Wells and Pomeroy Express and Independent Mail services in Elliott Perry, *Pat Paragraphs,* No. 27 (July, 1936) and No. 28 (October, 1936). See also, U. S. *vs. Pomeroy,* Case No. 16,065 27 Fed. Cas., pp. 588-590.

22. Assertion made in Henry C. Needham, "United States Local Stamps" *The Philatelic Gazette,* (March, 1917) Vol. VII, No. 3, p. 86. The existence of at least one specimen of No. 20 L. 1 superimposed on a Pomeroy stamp is confirmed by the following note found by Mr. H. W. K. Hale in *The Stamp Collectors Magazine* (Bath, England, 1872) Vol. X, p. 49: regarding an auction sale of "a selection from the celebrated collection of Mr. J. W. Scott. . . Lot 109 (which) brought a stamp stated to be unique—the large Boyd's City Express Post. . . This copy was struck over a Pomeroy stamp (female bust), and was a very desirable acquisition; it was knocked down, after a little competition, at 155/- also, we heard, for America. . ." J. W. Scott, at the time, had a branch in London. In 1871 155 shillings would have been equivalent to about $38.00.

23. See Chapter I, this series, *Collectors Club Philatelist,* July, 1949, p. 171.

24. Charles Coster, *United States Locals and Their History,* Scott and Company (New York, 1877) p. 26.

25. *New York Tribune* (July 6, 1844), p. 2, col. 5.

26. Sarah Mathilda Boyd married Thomas Storm who died May 1, 1890. She subsequently married Charles E. Orvis of the well known banking firm, Orvis Bros. and Co. She was the last surviving child of John T. Boyd, living until some time in the 1930's.

27. Listings, New York City Directories. See also New York County Deeds, Liber 174, p. 64; Liber 601, p. 649.

28. *New York Evening Post* (September 28, 1844) p. 3, col. 4.

29. Elliott Perry, *Pat Paragraphs,* No. 37 (January, 1939) pp. 1102, 1124, 1125.

30. *Pat Paragraphs,* No. 29 (December, 1936) pp. 771-778; No. 30 (April, 1937) pp. 822-825, 829-837.

31. J. W. Scott, "A History of Postage Stamps, Section II, Local or City Delivery Stamps," *American Journal of Philately,* Second Series. (October, 1888) Vol. I, p. 344.

The Pre-Stamp Postmarks of

AUSTRIA

A Monograph about the postmarks used in Austria before June 1, 1850.

By Edwin Mueller

PART III *

"Paid" Postmarks and "Paid" Town Postmarks

While no special stamped markings can be found on paid letters of the 18th century, shortly after the general introduction of postmarks in 1818 some large post offices started to use special handstamps, which showed the word *"FRANCO,"* equivalent to "Paid" or, in the Italian-speaking parts of the country, *"FRANCA."* In a few instances, for a short period during and shortly after the revolution in Hungary, handstamps with the Hungarian term *"BERMENTES"* were used for paid letters. These "Paid" markings were either applied by *separate handstamps* or the word "Franco" was *included in town postmarks.* It seems that these combined postmarks were the older ones, as the oldest is known as early as 1818, while the earliest separate "Franco" postmark is of 1824. It is probable that the idea of using such special markings was inherited from the days of foreign occupation, as the French used special P. P. markings for paid letters, especially in the Province of Illyria.

In *1838,* the *general use* of "Franco" postmarks on all letters was ordered and made compulsory beginning *May 1, 1839.* From this date on, all post offices had to use a handstamp "FRANCO" on all outgoing paid letters. This order was generally obeyed and only in a few instances was the "Franco" postmark omitted, either through error or carelessness. The conventional marking of paid letters by diagonal crossed lines on the address side was not abolished and had still to be applied to all paid letters even after the special "Franco" postmarks came into use.

The use of "Franco" postmarks ended with the pre-stamp period. In the decree, which introduced postage stamps, it was expressly stated that the use of "Franco" postmarks had to be discontinued. But nevertheless not only a small number of combined "Paid" town postmarks were continued in use, but occasionally the now obsolete postmarks with "FRANCO" alone were also used as cancellers.

The *"Franco" postmarks without town name* have similar types as the contemporary town postmarks. They are either *straight lines* or have *rectangular or oval frames.* The lettering is either in Roman or script letters or in italics. Only a few "Franco" postmarks of fancy design were used. Except for different orthography—some postmarks had "FRANKO" or "FRANKIRT" instead of "FRANCO," a few "Frco"—and the use of the Italian "FRANCA" and the rare Hungarian "BERMENTES" or abbreviated "BERM." markings, not much variety can be observed, although undoubtedly centrally and regionally as well as locally manufactured postmarks were used. *Triest* used a "FRANCO" postmark with added figure "2"

* (Continued from page 222).

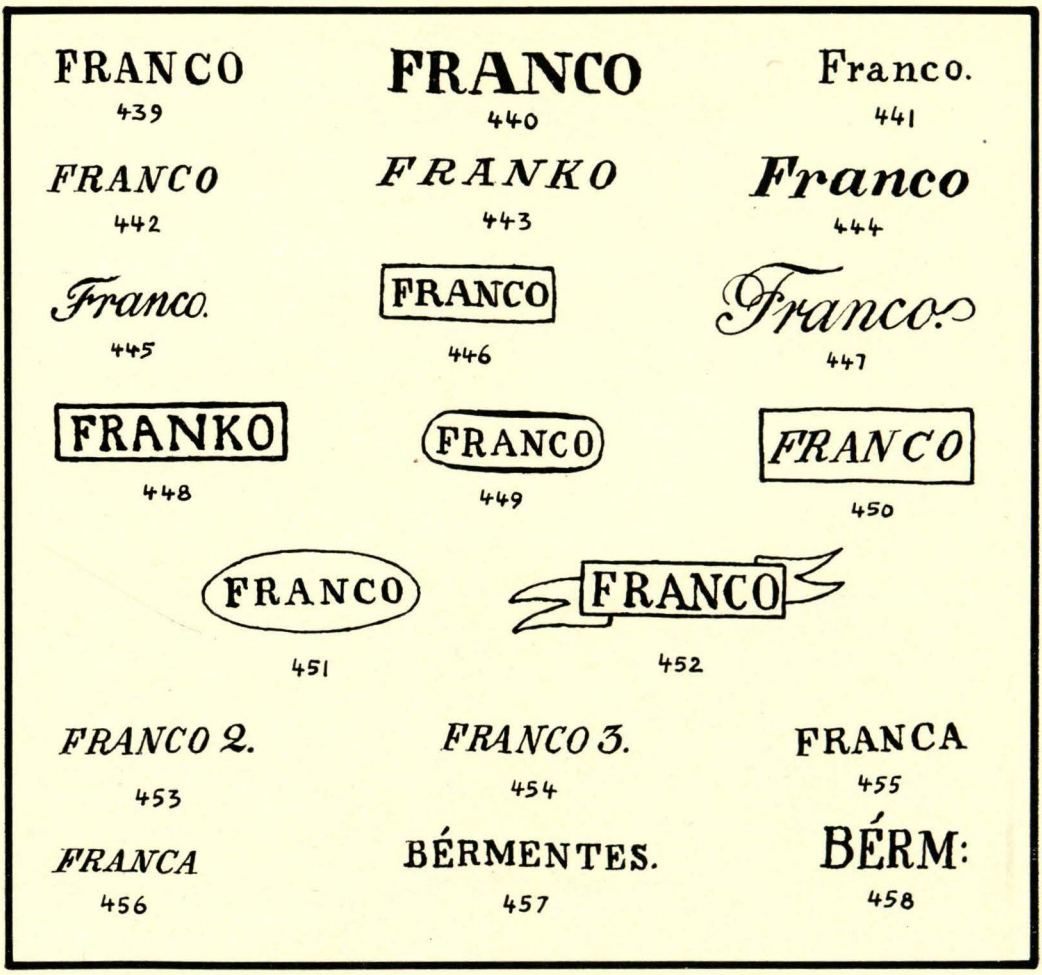


Fig. 439 to 458. "PAID" POSTMARKS.

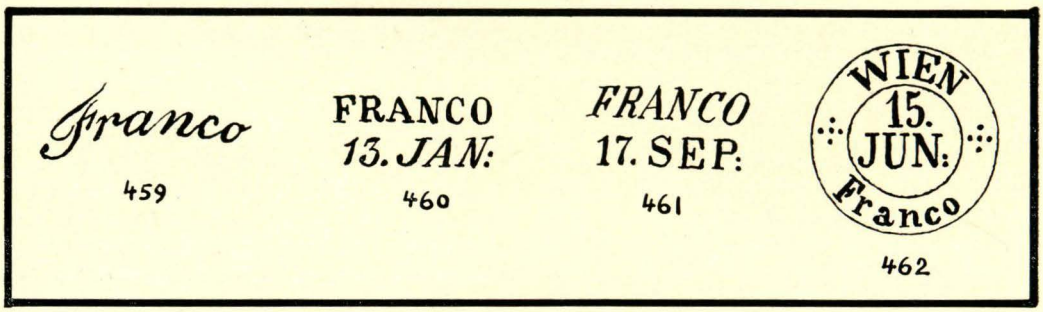


Fig. 459 to 462. "PAID" POSTMARKS. Arrival markings of Wien.



Fig. 463 to 465. "PAID" TOWN POSTMARKS. Dateless postmarks with "V." or "Von" before the town name.



Fig. 466 to 480. "PAID" TOWN POSTMARKS. Dateless postmarks, straight line and with oval or rectangular frame.

or "3," to show for which tariff zone the letter was prepaid. *Wien* first used "Franco" postmarks since 1824, but only upon arrival, stamping a curved script "Franco" on the *face* of *arriving letters*. This postmark was replaced in 1830 by unusual straight line postmarks with "FRANCO" on the first and the date on the second line. Only from 1837 these postmarks were stamped on the *back* of the letters, as was the case with a double circle "WIEN FRANCO" postmark with the date in the center, which was introduced at the same time. These "Franco" postmarks of Wien are the only "Franco" postmarks known to be used only on arriving and not on outgoing letters.

Much more diversified were the *"Franco" town postmarks* which included also the name

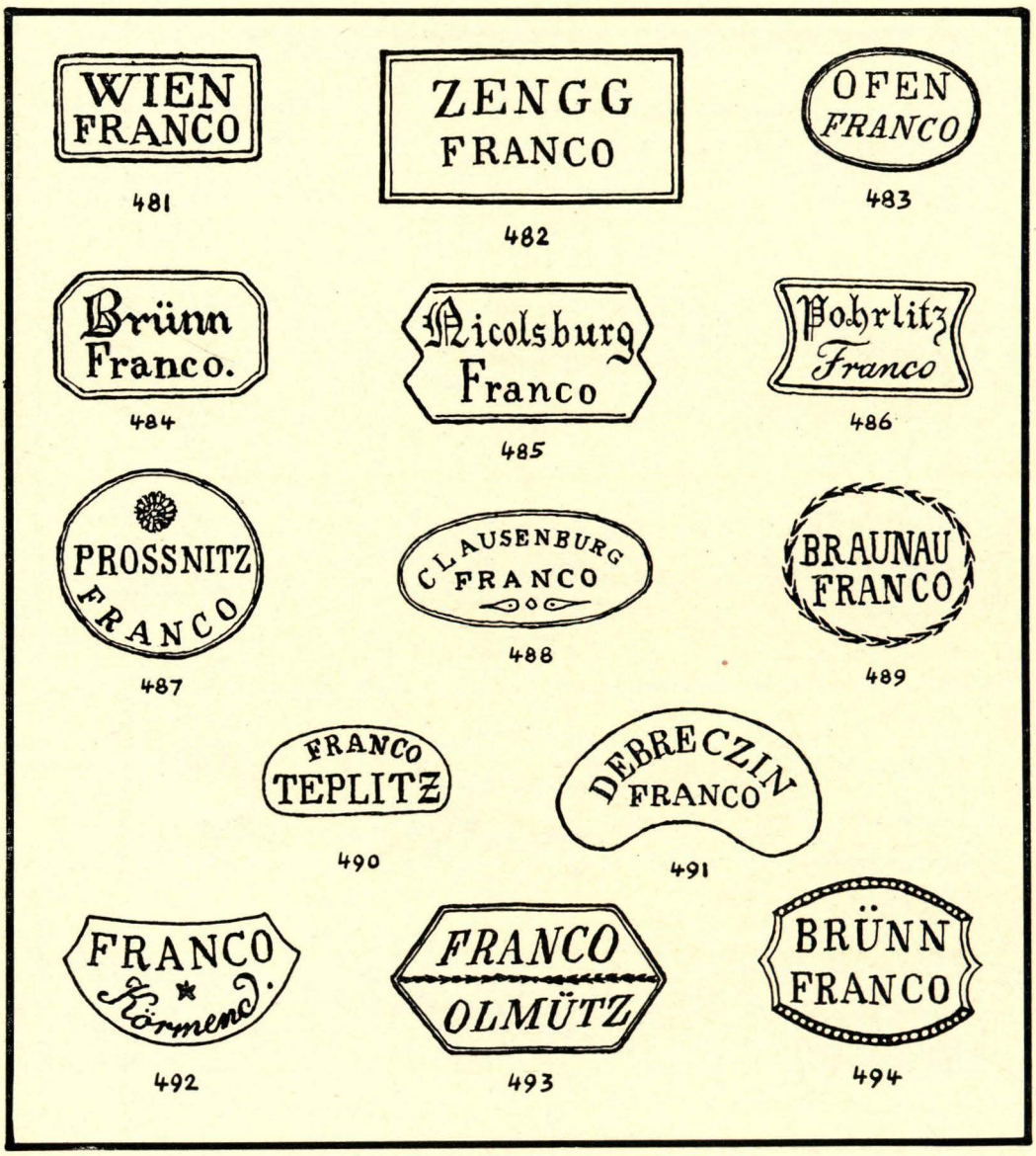


Fig. 481 to 494. "PAID" TOWN POSTMARKS. Dateless postmarks, ornamented or with fancy frame.

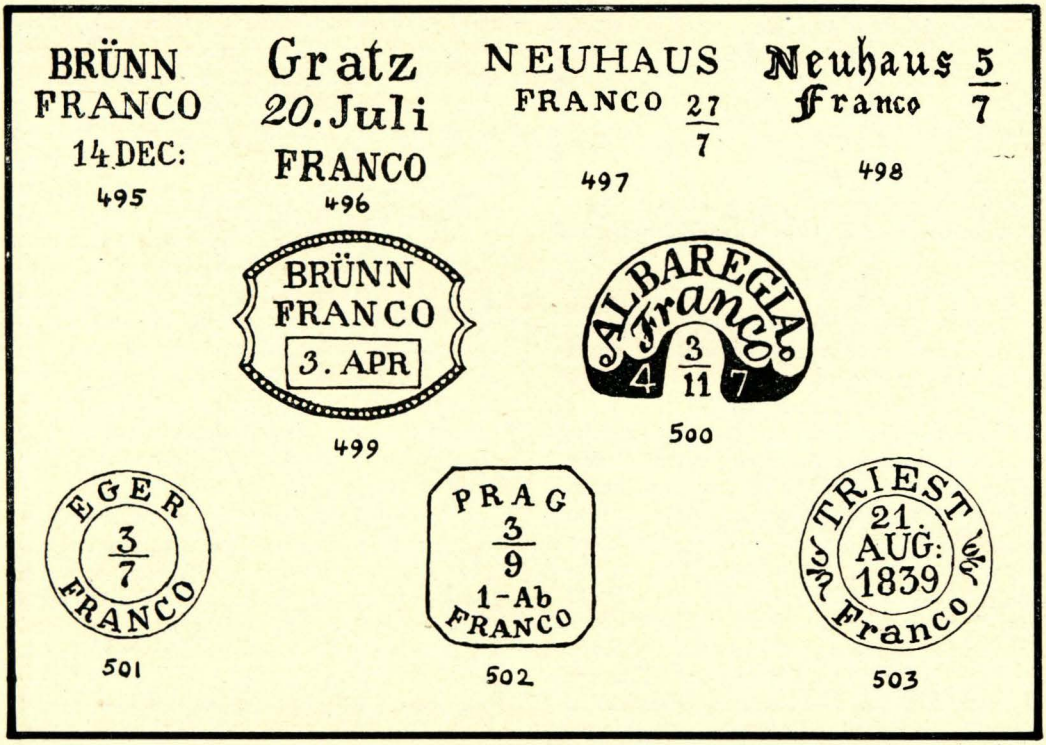


Fig. 495 to 503. "PAID" TOWN POSTMARKS. Dated postmarks.

of the post office. The oldest types, all locally or regionally procured, were *straight lines,* with the town name on the first, the word "FRANCO" on the second line, and had mostly lettering in Roman letters, some partly in italics, only a few were in script letters. Script letters were more frequent in the postmarks with *rectangular or oval frames.* There are also postmarks of this kind in various, partly *fancy frames* and *with ornaments,* mostly of local origin, making this group of postmarks quite attractive. A few of the later types had the *date* included or separately added, in some cases even the *year date.* These combined "Franco" town postmarks were mostly used alone, but some post offices needlessly always added the regular town postmark.

Mention should be made here of a small group of postmarks which were used on *unpaid letters.* Such markings were not customary in Austria and the few known examples were locally made types, which included the word "PORTO," the equivalent Austrian term for "Unpaid." *Wien* used a special, fancy framed "Unpaid" postmark, inscribed

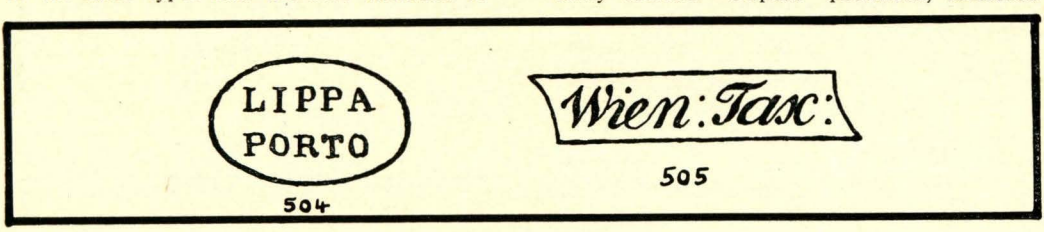


Fig. 504, 505. "UNPAID" TOWN POSTMARKS.

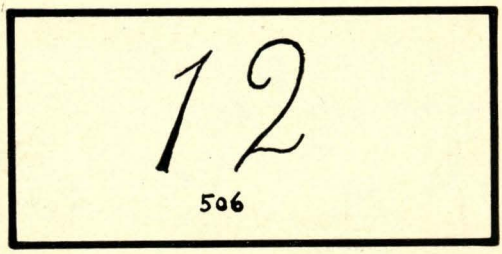


Fig. 506. RATE POSTMARK.

"Wien Tax," continuously from 1824 up to the end of the pre-stamp period, on the face of arriving unpaid letters only.

There were, unlike many other countries, no stamped *rate markings* in Austria during the pre-stamp period. The rates, paid ones as well as those to be collected, were written on in ink or red pencil. Aside from some City Posts, which used stamped rate markings, the only exception we found was a letter from Reute in Tyrol to Linz in Upper Austria, dated April 24, 1850, with a large stamped "12" on the address side. The use of such a stamped rate mark is somewhat of a mystery and needs further investigation to clarify the origin and history of this uniquely known stamped rate marking.

"Registered" Postmarks and "Registered" Town Postmarks

As in the case of the "Paid" postmarks, the special markings for registered letters can also be separated into two groups, simple "Registered" postmarks and postmarks which were a combination of town and "Registered" postmark.

No stamped markings of this kind can be found of the 18th century. But during the *Bavarian occupation* of several provinces, handstamps with the French word *"Charge,"* the term at that time used by the French for "Registered," were used there since 1811 on registered letters. No stamped "Registered" markings are known under Austrian rule until after 1818, when the first such markings were introduced in the Twenties. The Austrian term was *"Recomandirt,"* sometimes written *"Recomendirt,"* both with a single or double "m," or occasionally *"Recomando,"* used also in various abbreviations, as "Recomand.", "Recomend.", "Recommd.", "Recomdt.", "Recoman.", "Recomen.", "Recoma.", and most frequently "Recom.". Unusual spellings, "Recomandiert," "Rekomandirt" and similar, can also be found occasionally. In the Italian-speaking parts of the country the Italian term *"Raccomandata"* or abbreviated "Raccom." was used. In Hungary, during the Revolution of 1848, a few postmarks with the Hungarian term *"Ajanlott"* were introduced and used for a few years. Besides these, a number of "Charge" postmarks, left over from Bavarian Occupation, were used at formerly Bavarian-occupied post offices, but surprisingly also at a few others. The types were *straight lines,* as well as ones with *rectangular or oval frames.* A few *curved* and *fancy postmarks* can also be found. Lettering was in Roman, italics or script.

Most of the "Registered" postmarks of the Twenties and Thirties were locally manufactured, but several regional groups seem to exist, such as the curved types, which were characteristic of post offices in Galicia and Bucovina, as well as a few other types not so distinct. They were mostly used only by larger post offices; the smaller ones continued to use the conventional manuscript markings as indeed did a number of large post offices permanently or occasionally. An order issued in *1838* introduced the "Registered" postmarks generally at all post offices and beginning *May 1, 1839,* all registered letters should have received the special "Registered" postmarks. The order was almost generally obeyed, but quite a number of post offices used regularly, and occasionally also others, for many years to come the old manuscript marking method, because of permanent or temporary lack of a "Registered" postmark. Several post offices, for good measure, used both marking methods, manuscript marking and handstamp, on the same letter.

The "Registered" postmarks had to be used in addition to the regular postmarks and letters were handled usually in that way. Only in very rare cases and obviously by error, covers which have only a registered but no town postmark can be found.

On opposite page:

Fig. 507 to 546. "REGISTERED" POSTMARKS.


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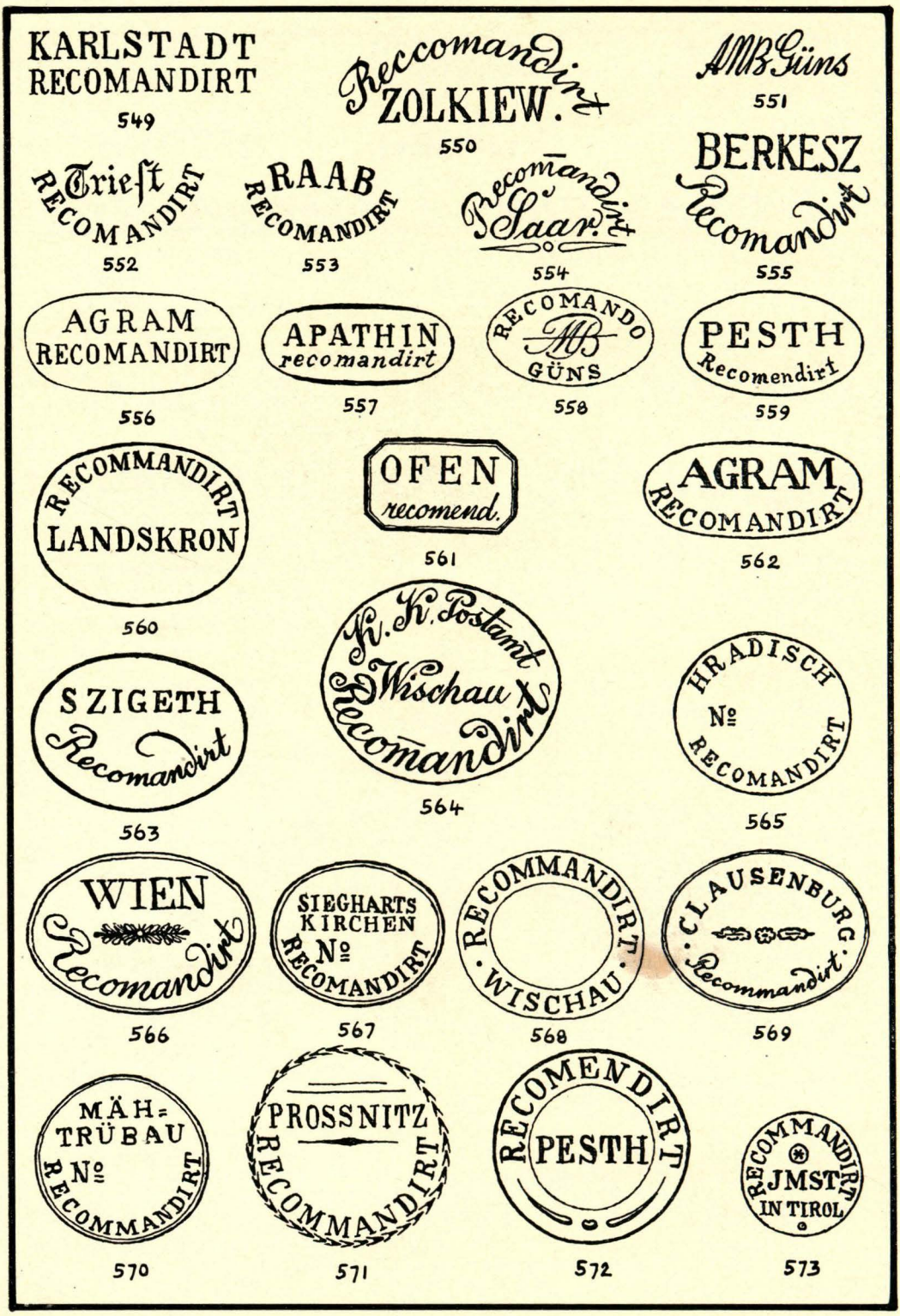


Fig. 549 to 573. "REGISTERED" TOWN POSTMARKS. Dateless postmarks, straight line and with oval, circular or rectangular frame.

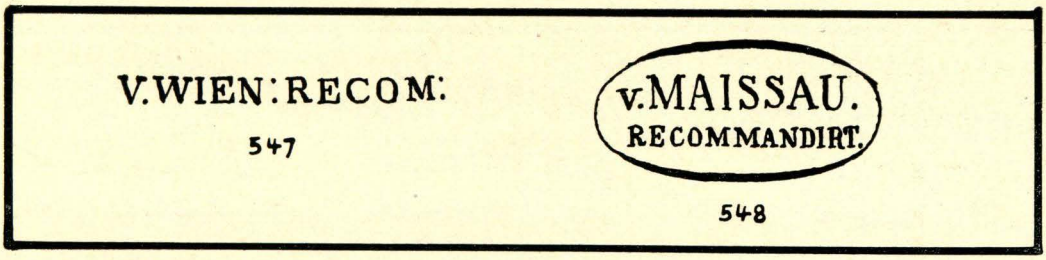


Fig. 547, 548. "REGISTERED" TOWN POSTMARKS. Dateless postmarks with "V." before the town name.

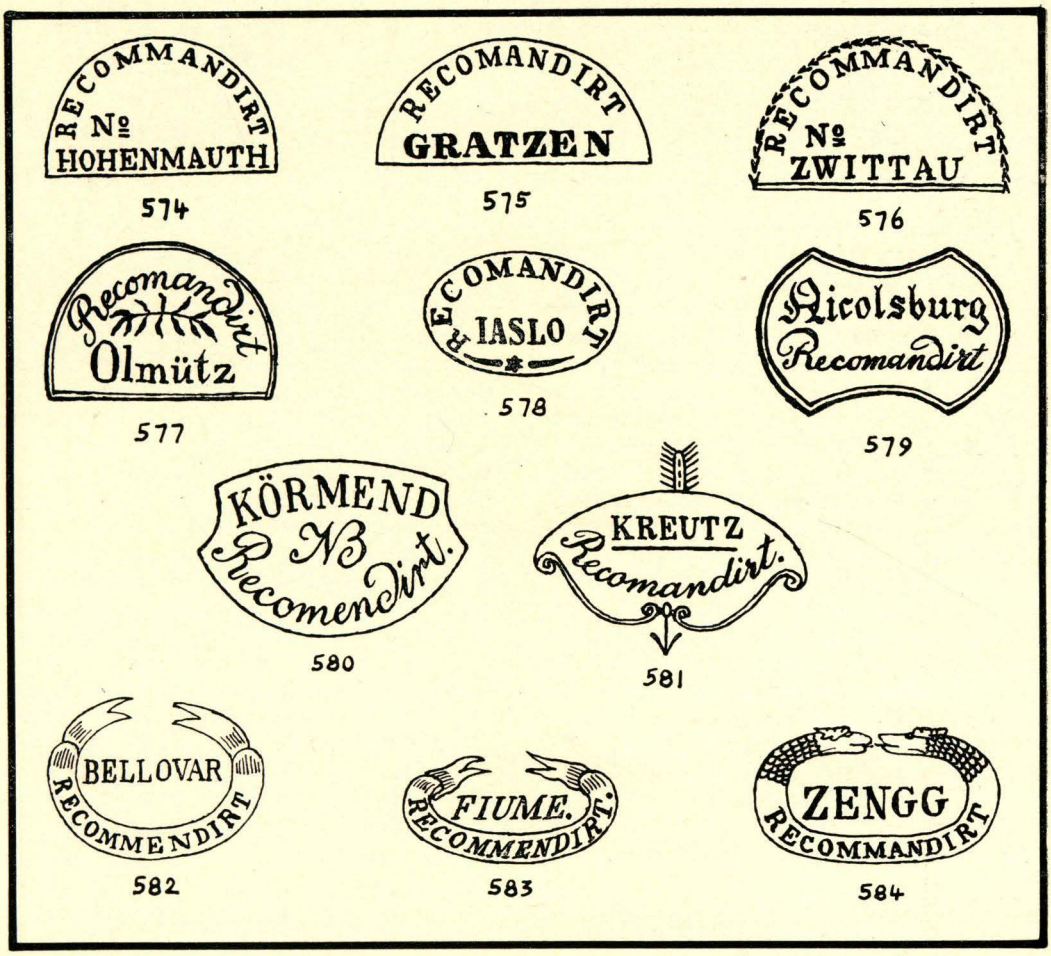


Fig. 574 to 584. "REGISTERED" TOWN POSTMARKS. Dateless postmarks, ornamented or with fancy frame.

The *"Registered" town postmarks,* which combined town and "Registered" postmark, made such mistakes impossible. It seems that they were older than the separate "Registered" markings. The first one is known from Wien, 1824, and is also remarkable through the fact that the town name is preceded by a "V.," which is unusual on this type of postmark. Although most of these "Registered" town postmarks obviously were locally made

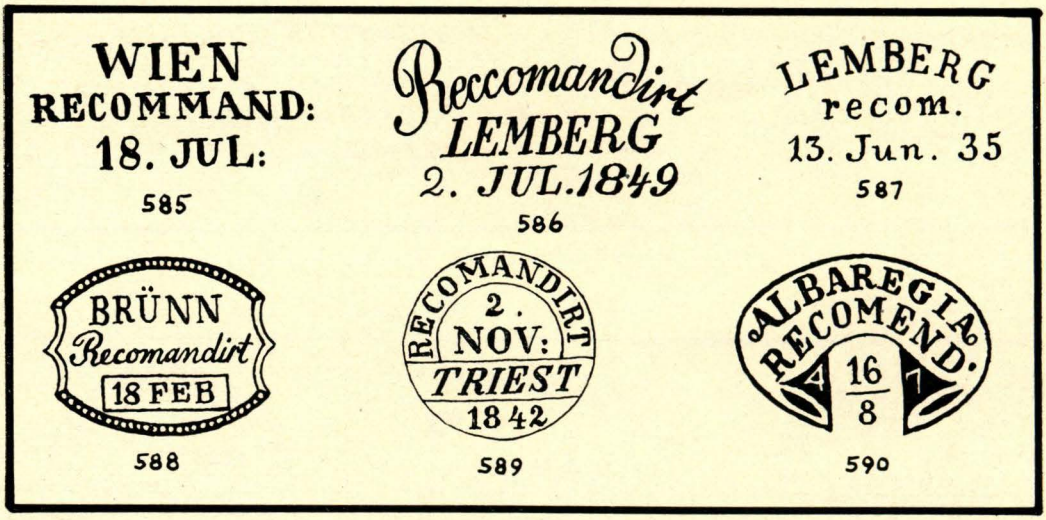


Fig. 585 to 590. "REGISTERED" TOWN POSTMARKS. Dated postmarks.

and partly show very fancy and attractive designs, some regional types can be recognized, such as *ovals* in Hungary and *fancy ribbon types,* mostly showing two snake heads, in Croatia-Slavonia and the Croatian-Slavonian Military Border District. Some of the nicest Austrian pre-stamp postmarks belong to this group, which shows sometimes also additional inscriptions, such as the "N B" for "Nota Bene," taken over from the manuscript markings, or "No." with space for manuscript insertion of a number. One postmark even showed the inscription *"Franco und Recommandirt,"* being therefore a *"Paid Registered" town postmark.* A few of the "Registered" town postmarks had space provided in their design to insert the town name or the date by separate handstamps.



Fig. 591. "PAID REGISTERED" TOWN POSTMARK.

After May 1, 1839, when "Registered" postmarks were generally introduced at all post offices, comparatively few new "Registered" town postmarks appeared. Some of these new postmarks included the date. The great majority of post offices received centrally manufactured simple "RECOM." postmarks in Roman letters or italics, and many others procured for themselves locally or regionally made similar postmarks, some of them also in script letters or with various frames. When postage stamps were introduced, the use of "Registered" postmarks was continued and they were kept generally in use for several decades, before they were replaced by "Registered" labels in the late Eighties. Only some of the combined "Registered" town postmarks were also regularly used as cancellers. Most of them were used alone, but a number of post offices used "Registered" town postmarks in addition to the regular town postmarks.

Arrival Postmarks

Even before the first postmarks appeared, the regulations for the post offices provided that the *date of arrival* had to be marked on the back of each letter in ink or red pencil. Only a few post offices complied with this order and we find such manuscript markings quite infrequently on early letters. But when some post offices introduced their first post-

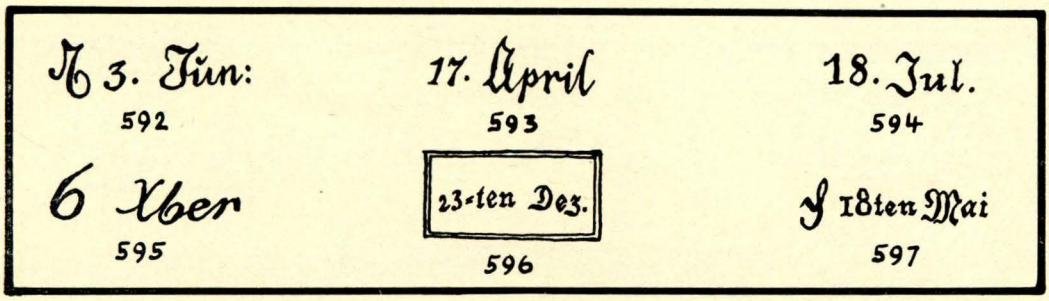


Fig. 592 to 597. ARRIVAL POSTMARKS. 18th century date postmarks.

marks, they also created at the same time or only a few years later, special postmarks to stamp the day of arrival on the back of letters.

The oldest known *arrival postmark* of this kind was used in 1758 at Oedenburg. Other post offices followed hesitantly with locally made types. Only since 1781, following new regulations, did a greater number of the large post offices start to use date postmarks on the back of arriving letters. A type in text letters, obviously centrally manufactured showing the month in letters, preceded by a sign which meant "Den" ("The"), was mainly used.

When, after 1790 the use of town postmarks ceased, the arrival postmarks were also abolished. But a few post offices, after ceasing to use their regular town postmarks, continued to use the arrival postmarks a few years longer. Letters from this period sometimes show only an arrival postmark on the back, but no other postmark.

When at the end of *1817* the general introduction of postmarks was ordered, the instructions provided that the arrival date had to be marked on the back of all letters in ink or red pencil. It seems that the General Postal Administration was not aware of the fact that decades before a number of post offices had used special postmarks for that purpose. A number of them still had these *old date postmarks* and started to use them again in 1818; others created similar new ones, which for the first time frequently included the *year date*. All these *new date postmarks* seem to have been locally or regionally made and they vary in shape and lettering, some of them consisting only of figures. At the same time, in 1818, arrival postmarks appeared which included also the *name of the post office;* similar arrival postmarks can be

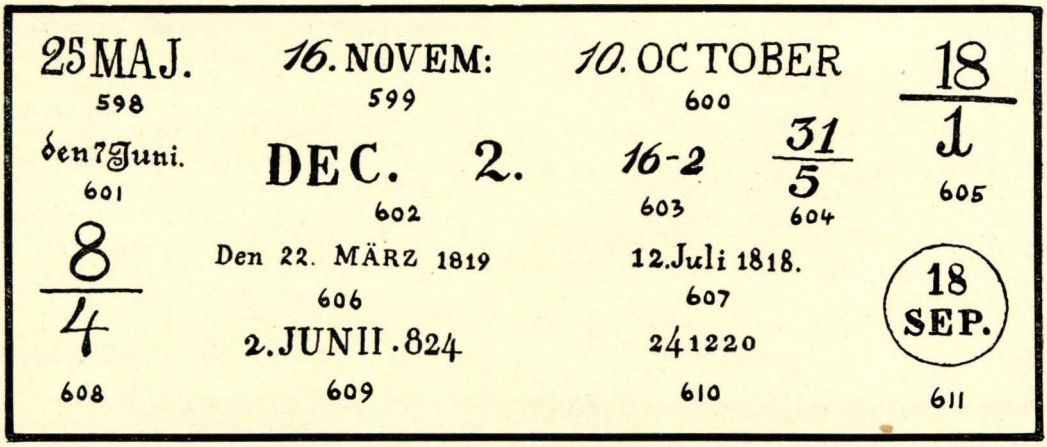


Fig. 598 to 611. ARRIVAL POSTMARKS. 19th century date postmarks.

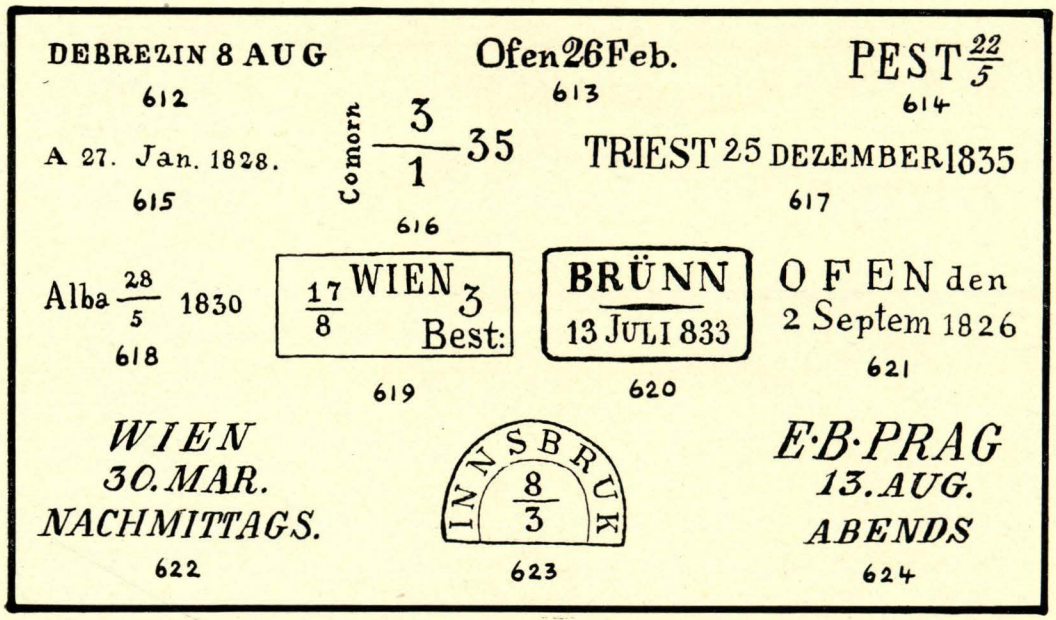


Fig. 612 to 624. ARRIVAL POSTMARKS. Dated town postmarks.

found in isolated cases even a few years earlier. These *arrival town postmarks,* although they did not comply with the regulations, come from a number of large post offices and had, due to local manufacture, various shapes and lettering. In a number of cases the post offices stamped their dateless town postmarks as arrival postmarks on the back of letters and added the date in manuscript. The small post offices usually wrote only the date in manuscript on the back of the arriving letters, but quite frequently we find no arrival markings at all. Even some large post offices did so or started to use arrival postmarks only at a later date.

As early as the Twenties a few post offices had started to use the *regular postmarks* also as arrival postmarks and this sensible practice was generally adopted when the use of arrival postmarks at all post offices was ordered beginning *May 1, 1839.* Only the large post offices had to provide *special dated town postmarks* for this purpose, while all other post offices were to use their *regular town postmarks* as arrival postmarks on the back of letters. The special arrival postmarks of large post offices were frequently of a design similar to the regular town postmarks, and only distinguished by their use, not by their type. The special "Franco" arrival postmarks, used for paid letters arriving at Wien, have already been mentioned with the "Paid" postmarks. They also have, until 1837, the distinction of being stamped on the address side of the letters. Wien had several other special arrival postmarks, the last one, used since 1848, showed in a box the town name, date and delivery number, which added "Best.", abbreviation for "Bestellung," which means "delivery."

The special arrival town postmarks were also occasionally used at some post offices as regular town postmarks for outgoing mail, in which case the distinction between regular town postmarks and arrival town postmarks is beclouded. In a few isolated cases, even date postmarks without town name have been used—by error or in emergencies—on outgoing mail. On the other hand, some post offices used the date postmarks, which they added since 1839 to their dateless town postmarks, also alone as arrival postmarks.

Other Additional Postal Markings

Comparatively few additional markings, for which postmarks were used, can be found on Austrian pre-stamp covers and all are of the

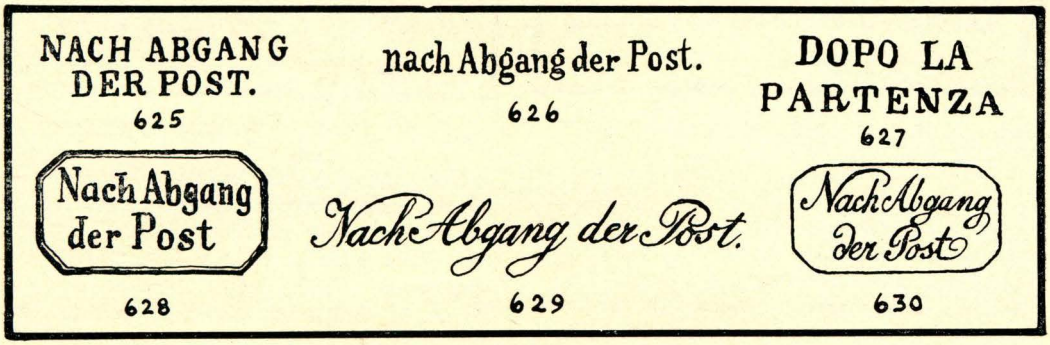


Fig. 625 to 630. "TOO LATE" POSTMARKS.

last three decades of the pre-stamp period. They were to a large extent markings, which were to provide the mailmen, who handled the letters, with information about the application of rates or other regulations, but in a few cases also to explain to the addressee the route the letter took or a delay in the mailing of it.

In this latter group belong all postmarks which show how the letter was transported. On letters from Austrian ports, which went *by ship,* generally a manuscript marking was used. In all coastal regions of Austria and on ships, Italian was the customary language; these markings therefore read "Via di Mare," meaning "By Sea." In the last decade of the pre-stamp period we also found occasionally handstamps with the same wording on letters. But all of them seem to have been applied not at the Austrian port of departure but at a foreign port on arrival and none of them is undoubtedly of Austrian origin.

Another group of postmarks, belonging to the explanatory kind, are the *"Too Late" postmarks.* They had the inscription *"Nach Abgang der Post,"* which means "After departure of the mail" and were put on letters which were mailed after the last mail of the day was shipped and therefore had to be held over to the next day. Only the largest post offices had such handstamps and they are found quite infrequently. In the Italian-speaking parts of the country, the term *"Dopo la Partenza,"* simply meaning "After Departure," was used.

Only for internal information were *"control" handstamps,* which showed that a letter was checked by a supervising postal agent in regard to application of rates, regulations etc. The frequent violations of postal rules by some post offices led to establishment of a control system, which first worked without leaving marks on the letters checked. Later, in the Thirties, the supervising agents seemed to want to show the extent of their work by using special control markings, usually found on the backs of letters. They consisted of the word *"Control"* or abbreviated "Contro" or even simply "C."

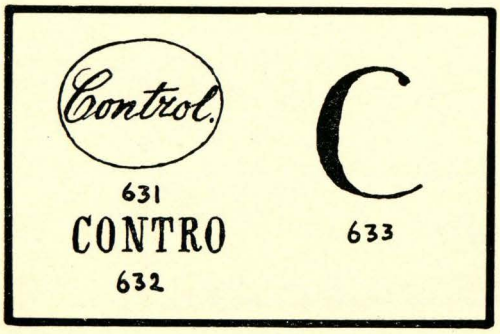


Fig. 631 to 633. CONTROL POSTMARKS.

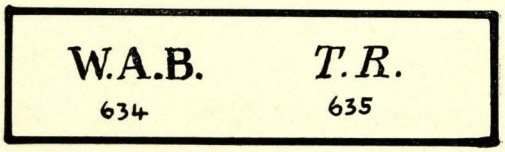


Fig. 634, 635. "FORWARDED" POSTMARK and TRANSIT POSTMARK.

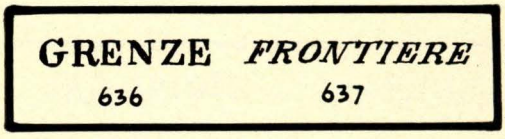


Fig. 636, 637. "PAID TO BORDER" POSTMARKS.

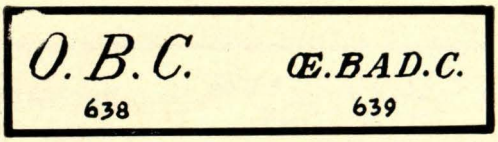


Fig. 638, 639. "TREATY" POSTMARKS.

For *Forwarded Letters,* a special marking was used in Wien, to show that additional postal fees had to be collected from the addressee. This marking consisted of the letters *"W. A. B."* only, abbreviation for "Wiener Abzug Brief" (meaning roughly "Deductible letter from Wien") and can be found only infrequently.

On letters, which went from one Austrian province to another in transit *through the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia,* for example from Triest to Southern Tyrol, we can find a marking *"T. R.",* which probably meant "Transito Regno" (Transit Kingdom).

A greater number of postal markings can be found on *letters to foreign countries.* First all these markings, especially regarding rates and route, were made in manuscript. But later, when it became possible to pay postage for letters to some foreign countries either to the Austrian border or to the destination, frequent mistakes led in 1841 to the introduction of a special postmark *"GRENZE,"* meaning "Border" which was applied by large post offices or by border post offices, handling the exchange of letters to foreign countries, on letters prepaid only to the border. This handstamp was used in addition to the "FRANCO" markings, on the address side of the letters. In the Italian-speaking parts of the country and for letters to Italy, a marking *"FRONTIERE",* of the same meaning, was used.

When the first *postal treaties* were concluded with foreign countries, they necessitated the use of certain markings, which were partly applied by handstamps. For example, letters to *Bavaria* at reduced rates received in the Forties a marking *"O. B. C.",* which seems to have stood for "Oesterreichisch-Bayrische Convention" (Austrian-Bavarian Treaty). For letters from Bavaria to Austria, similar markings, but lettered *"B. O. C.",* were used at the same time. For letters to and from *Baden* markings *"Oe. Bad. C."* and *"Bad. Oe. C."* were used. These and similar markings lead to the large group of *origin markings,* which were stamped on foreign letters to show whence the letter came. Such markings, usually with the name of the country of origin, were used by several countries. Austria started to use such markings on incoming foreign mail shortly after 1818. They gave only the name of the country of origin in French and no other indication. Similar markings, found on Austrian letters to foreign countries, were applied outside of Austria and are therefore not Austrian postmarks.

Money letters, which included currency or bank notes, could be presented for mailing *open* or, for a lower fee, *sealed.* If mailed open, the mail coach service, which handled all money letters, certified the contents of the letter, by using its own *wax seal* for sealing it. On the other hand, if mailed sealed, mail coach agencies did not guarantee the contents, only the intactness of the private wax seals. In the late Thirties, special handstamps *"Nach Angabe"* or *"Laut Angabe,"* meaning "As stated" were placed on such letters, to show that the given contents was claimed by the sender, but not guaranteed by the mail coach service.

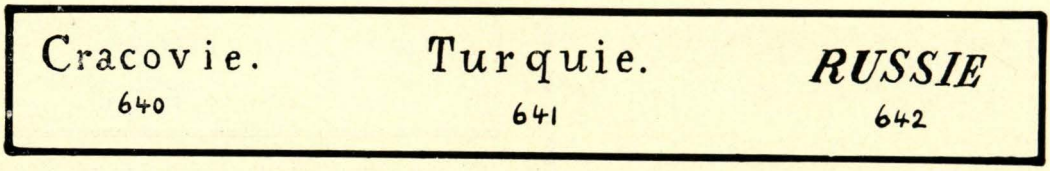


Fig. 640 to 642. AUSTRIAN ORIGIN POSTMARKS for mail from abroad.

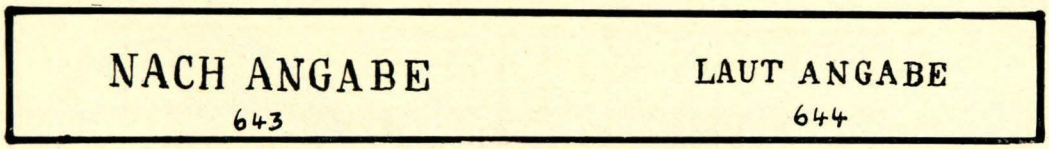


Fig. 643, 644. MONEY LETTER POSTMARKS.

Disinfection Markings

The spread of deadly contagious diseases, especially cholera, early in the 18th century alarmed most European countries. As modern scientific knowledge concerning the nature of these diseases was lacking, among other things letters also came under suspicion as possible carriers of disease. We know now, that letters could not carry disease from one place to another, but at that time, such a suspicion was sufficient to warrant thorough action. *Disinfection of letters* which came from disease-ridden countries, especially Turkey and Russia, was introduced by almost all countries in the 18th century. The letters were usually disinfected by *fumigation;* they were *opened, fumigated and closed again,* or *holes* were punched in them by a special device, called *"Rastel"* in Austria, or they were simply *fumigated on the outside.* The job of disinfection was originally done by *hospitals;* later special *Sanitary Stations* (Sanitaets-Stationen) on the borders were opened. After they fumigated the letters, they re-sealed them by using their own *seals.* Later in the



Fig. 645 to 542. DISINFECTION MARKINGS for mail from abroad.



Fig. 653 to 659. DISINFECTION MARKINGS for domestic mail.

18th century the first handstamped *disinfection markings* were introduced, to certify proper handling of the preventive measures. These Disinfection Markings are not postmarks, because they were applied by the health authorities and not by the post offices, but, as they were used on letters, they deserve a place in a collection of pre-stamp postmarks.

In Austria, where disinfection of foreign letters was introduced *early in the 18th century,* the first disinfection marking came in use in *1787* at the *Sanitary Station at Semlin,* for letters arriving from the Balkans. This and other early markings, were circular and showed the Austrian eagle in the center, surrounded by the Italian inscription *"Netto de fuora e di dentro,"* meaning "Clean in- and outside," or *"Netto fuora e sporco di dentro,"* which means "Clean outside and unclean inside." Italian inscriptions were first used exclusively on these markings, because this was the official language of the Sanitary Service at that time. Early in the 19th century, some markings with the Latin inscription *"Sigillum Sanitatis"* appeared, followed in the Thirties by markings with Italian or Latin inscriptions, which included also the name of the Sanitary Station. The terms, which were used to designate the Sanitary Stations were quite variable at that time and they were always in German, which created a sharp contrast to the other inscriptions, usually in Italian. Terms like *"Sanitaets-Anstalt"* (Sanitary Establishment), *"Contumaz-Amt"* (Quarantine Office), or *"Rastelamt"* were used. These latter disinfection markings came in different designs, like ovals and occasionally straight lines, usually without the Austrian Arms. In the last two decades of the pre-stamp period the number of Sanitary Stations increased sharply, as now not only foreign letters were disinfected, but also letters which went from one Austrian province to another, sometimes even from one district of a province to another of the same province. Several of these primarily local Sanitary Stations but also some others had markings with the inscriptions in German stating that the letter was *"Geraeuchert"* (fumigated) or *"Von innen und aussen gereinigt"* (Cleaned in- and outside).

Disinfection of letters was also customary after the pre-stamp period and was only abolished in the later part of the 19th century, when the futility of the disinfection procedure was realized.

(To be Continued)

TRANSLATIONS FROM

KOHL'S HANDBOOK

By Dr. Herbert Munk

GREECE — PART V

Translated
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Annotated and brought up to date
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(Page numbers mentioned in text refer to Handbook Parts I to IV, Collectors Club translation of Kohl's "Greece.")

Second Period (1886 - 1901)

The Small Hermes Heads; Commemorative Issue of 1896; the Surcharged issues of 1900

Tariff regulations: During the second period the domestic postal rates underwent only minor changes. The Royal Decree of Mar. 30, 1891, reduced the rate for local letters in the Athens and Piraeus postal districts, or between them, to 10 L. for each 15 grams, and for visiting cards a general local rate of 2 L. was introduced. The same Decree also ordered the production of postal stationery (letter-cards, envelopes and wrappers, see the *Timbre-Poste* 1892, pages 39/40). Because of the depreciation of the Greek currency two Royal Decrees of Dec. 23, 1892 announced an increase in the registration fee from 20 L. to 25 L., and from 25 L. to 30 L. for the simple foreign letter rate, to become effective on Jan. 1, 1893. This latter increase was handled in the following manner; the blue 25 L. stamps No. 83 were declared obsolete as of Dec. 31, 1892, and were superseded by the lilac 25 L. stamps No. 85 which, in spite of their face value, were sold for 30 L. (see further under No. 87). In the latter half of 1900, and for the same reason, the foreign rates for parcel post and registered mail were figured on a gold basis, and for this purpose stamps were issued with a surcharge showing the value and the letters A M (=Axia Metalliki or Value in Metal, i. e. gold).

The Small Hermes Heads

The design, original die, and the plates of the small Hermes Heads series were produced in Belgium. The design was drawn by H. Hendricx, and the engraver of the Belgian Government Printing Office, A. Doms, engraved the original die. The initials H. H. of the designer, and A. D. of the engraver are found to the left and right respectively above the lower frame line, and below the fan-shaped ornament under the panel containing the currency designation. The plates were



Belgian Printing | Good Athens Printing | Poor Athens Printing | Coarse Athens Printing

prepared at the Government Printing Office at Malines.

The first printings of the small Hermes Heads were made in the Government Office, after which the plates were sent to Athens, where all further printings were made. For this reason the small Hermes Heads are first of all divided into two groups; the Belgian Printings and the Athens Printings. The Athens printings themselves were produced, or issued, in two different periods; namely, first, from March/August 1889 to the issuing of the commemorative issue in April 1896; second, after the lepta values of the Olympic Games issue had been used up, from April 1898 to their withdrawal in 1900. Accordingly the small Hermes Heads break down into three different issues:—

I Issue, consisting of the Belgian printings Nos. 69-77, first issued officially on Apr. 1(13), 1886 (25, 50 L. and 1Dr. in accordance with the introduction of the general Universal Postal rates in July 1883, see page 5), or February 1888 (1, 5, 10, 20, 40 L.), or August 1888 (2 L.).

II Issue, consisting of the Athens printings of the first period 1889-1896, namely,

1st Group, covering the stamps Nos. 78-83 (1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 L. blue) first issued in the latter half of March/August 1889, and the 40 L. lilac No. 84 first issued on Jun. 1(13), 1891.

2nd Group, covering the color changes, and supplementary values Nos. 85-87 first issued on Jan. 1(13), 1893 (25 L. lilac), or Jan. 26 (Feb. 2), 1893 (40 L. blue), or Feb. 18, 1895 (1 Dr.).

Finally, separated from the preceding groups by the Olympic Games issue, the

III Issue, covering the second period of the Athens printings April 1898-1900, Nos. 100-105, first issued in Apr. ff, 1898 (1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 25 L. lilac).

Means of identification: Besides the better quality and uniformity of the printing materials used (paper and printing ink), the Belgian printings are distinguished from the Athens printings by the printing results. In the Belgian printings all details of the engraving, especially the shading lines of the cheek, back of the neck, and throat, are rendered clear, fine, and sharp. The contour of the Hermes Head stands out clearly from the background of the medallion, and the background of the medallion is neither porous (light areas) nor over-inked, but is uniformly covered. In the horizontal lower panel containing the currency designation the transverse hatchings are clearly distinguishable in all of the values from the 2 L. on.

In the Athens printings the reproduction of the engraving is generally coarser. Some of its details are almost always smeared, blurred, or incompletely printed. The shading lines of the Hermes Head are less sharp, heavier, and, in the majority of the printings, more or less smeared. The color area of the medallion is always more or less porous (broken up by light spots), or over-inked. In the latter instance the medallion background often shows a mosaic-like pattern of light and dark spots. The transverse hatchings of the lower panel are more or less fused, and the lettering usually appears as if set against a solid background.

The printing is not sufficient, however, for distinguishing between the two Athens issues. The first printings of the II Issue are generally still good (1889), even though from the beginning they are not as fine as the Belgian printings, and become generally coarse and smeared by 1896. The III Issue, however, again starts out in the Spring of 1898 with very good, in some instances actually fine impressions in the majority of the values, which then deteriorate more rapidly to completely smeared impressions. Other characteristics for distinguishing specific printings, as they are found in the large Hermes Heads, are lacking at the present stage of our knowledge of the small Hermes Heads, so that differences in the paper becomes the principal basis for distinguishing between the II and the III Issues of the Athens printings, as the paper of the II Issue also has a number of typical characteristics. These differences are found chiefly in the color of the paper. At first, this is decidedly yellowish, brownish, or yellowish-grey, then less yellowish, but still decidedly dull and dirty in the II Issue, and a dull pure white (so-called "sugar-white") in the III Issue. There are other differences between the II and III Issues, again chiefly in the paper, which will be discussed under the issues themselves. The separation of the two groups of the II Issue will be discussed under that Issue.

The following restriction must be added to this preliminary survey; in spite of the quite ready separation of the Belgian from the Athens printings, a certain amount of experience is necessary in some instances to separate them on this basis alone. There are, for example, occasional heavy Belgian printings, in which the background of the medallion is not quite smooth, etc., but especially there are certain Athens impressions that are hardly inferior to the Belgian. Such instances are found in the earliest printings of the II Issue (for example, in the 20 L. value), and similar fine Athens prints are actually typical in the first printing of the III Issue, particularly in the higher values (among which the 25 L. is definitely identified by its color). We are evidently again concerned with a thorough plate cleaning and a new underlay when the plates were again put into use in the Spring of 1898, followed by a rapid deterioration of the printing results, just as has been noted in the later issues of the large Hermes Heads. In such cases attention should be paid to the other identification marks that will be given. It will be even more necessary to do this with the II and III issues (the two Athens printing periods), because in the first group of the II Issue the paper varies considerably, and is also generally more yellowish or brownish than that of the second group. In questionable circumstances other specific identification marks given under the issues should be noted.

Plates and Sheet Arrangement: The printed sheets contained six (3 x 2) separated panes of fifty stamps (5 x 10). This sheet arrangement is confirmed by press reports of that time, and by unsevered sheets. Pemberton and others had previously assumed that the Belgian sheets were arranged in two panes of fifty, but in a first report concerning the new Greek issue, the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* of 1889, page 90, states "300 in a sheet." Accordingly the plates of the small Hermes Heads undoubtedly already contained 3 x 2 panes of fifty in Malines.

Further pertinent information can be added to the foregoing:[56]

The original die, probably engraved in steel, contained no indication of value. Individual numerals and monetary inscriptions, i. e., ΛΕΠΤΟΝ, ΛΕΠΤΑ or ΑΡΑΧΜΗ, were struck separately and inserted to secure the desired denomination.

The Mint employed this master die to strike ten single cliches and from these, arranged in two horizontal rows of five, made a series of blocks of ten electrotypes.

These blocks, in turn, were placed in rows to form a rectangle containing fifty cliches which was duplicated electro-chemically six times to make up the printing plate.

A single die, cliches for each denomination, blocks of ten cliches in zinc and the actual plates from which the 10, 25, 40, 50 L. and 1 Dr. stamps were printed have been found at the Government Printing Office in Athens.

The 300 subject sheets of the Athens printings were delivered to the post offices uncut, and from a statement in the *Philatelist* of 1892, page 284, it is certain that the per-

[56] Editor's Note. This information was not included in the *Kohl Handbook* but was published by the Hellenic Philatelic Society of Athens in a supplement to their magazine *Philotelia*.

forated 300-subject sheets were also delivered to the post offices unsevered. This can only have reference to the comb-perforation 13½ which was supplied at the Mint, because the 11½ perforation was produced only at the main post office in Athens.

The official perforations: As we have already seen under the large Hermes Heads, pages 159/161, there are two official perforations, the comb-perforation 13½, made on the machine obtained in Paris and set up in the Mint,[57] and the line-perforation 11½, made on the machine procured in Leipzig and set up in the main post office of Athens. The 13½ perforation, therefore, was applied to the sheets before they were distributed to the post offices, and they were distributed indiscriminately with unperforated sheets. On the other hand, the 11½ perforation was applied at the post office in Athens after it received the unperforated sheets from the distributing office. Stamps perforated 11½ were used almost exclusively in Athens, Piraeus and nearby offices.

From this circumstance Dr. C. S. Socolis has reasoned, *Philatelist,* 1892, pages 284/5 that the Athens post office perforation 11½ should not be recognized as having the same standing as the 13½ perforation applied by the Mint, but should be placed in the same category as the perforations of other provincial post offices (which apparently also had official sanction at that time) as, for example, in Acarnania, or the Susse perforations of France. However, this conception is incorrect because the press of that time was unanimous in stating that the line-perforating machine procured in Leipzig was not bought by the Athens post office, or its postmaster, but that it was ordered by the Post Office Department (or perhaps by the Greek Government itself) who then had the second machine, perforating 11½, set up in the place of greatest stamp demand. Moreover, the Greek Post Office Department did not consider the perforated stamps to be a separate issue, but issued them indiscriminately with the unperforated stamps. As a matter of fact post offices, or official agencies, received a somewhat higher rebate on the face value of sheets sent them unperforated by the distributing office (compare footnote [27] page 49). For these reasons the 11½ perforations can by no means be placed in the same category as those of certain provincial offices, or even those of AMPHISSA, PATRAS, and others (see footnote [26] page 46).

In the Spring of 1889 (early May at the latest) the French technician perforated experimentally a small number of sheets of each value of both the Belgian and Athens printings, with the exception of the 50 L. and 1 Dr. values, according to official information from the Post Office Department (compare the *Timbre-Poste,* 1890, page 82). At that time, as we shall see later, there could have been available only the 1, 20 and 25 L. values of the Athens printings.

With the exception of the 1 and 20 L. Athens printing these first 13½ perforation experiments were not distributed. However, specimens have apparently gotten into collector possession. In any event the occurrence of the 1 and 40 L. of the Belgian printing, and the 25 L. of the first Athens printing, genuinely perforated 13½ is possible, but only as unissued trial perforations. The 1 and 20 L. stamps of the Athens printing were actually officially distributed and issued with this perforation, and in the 20 L. stamps it possibly included a somewhat larger number of sheets produced after the first trials. The 20 L. stamps No. 82A (perforated 13½) were first issued in SYROS on May 16(28), 1889[58], whereas an apparently larger number came into circulation in Athens from February 1890 on.

The sheets of the 1 L. stamps No. 78A (perforated 13½) were sent to PATRAS where they were sold over the counter in the latter half of 1889. This instance apparently concerned a few sheets only, of which one unsevered sheet of 300 was discovered by a philatelist and purchased by him (compare *Philatelist* 1892, page 284).

As early as June 1899, after the departure of the French technician, the 13½ perforating machine was so badly damaged during further perforating trials by the Athens personnel that it had to be sent away for repairs. It was not until early March 1891 that it was again set up in the Mint and put into operation. At this time the first large regular

[57] Editor's Note. The Greek comb machine perforated each of the ten stamps in a single vertical row on three sides in one operation. The sheet was then moved and the next row perforated in the same manner. Since the horizontal perforations were not made in one continuous straight line it is usually possible to detect counterfeits made on a line-perforating machine.

perforating run was made on the 2 L. No. 79Ba Athens printing which was not issued unperforated. Afterwards the Mint perforating machine was used only once more, namely, for a second, or partial, perforating run of the 40 L. No. 84 Athens printing.

The following stamps are the only ones issued with the 13½ perforation:—Nos. 78, 79, 82 and 84 Athens printings; the Belgian printings up to and including the 40 L.; the 25 L. Athens printing with trial perforations, which was not issued, and can therefore only occur unused. As the Mint was hardly accessible to the public (for philatelic purposes), it is unlikely that other values exist with a genuine 13½ perforation.

The 11½ line-perforating machine, procured in Leipzig, was first used in March 1891 at the main post office in Athens, which issued for the first time, on Mar. 18(30), 1891, the Athens printings of the 1, 5, 10, 20 and 25 L. values (Nos. 78, 80/83), and the Belgian printings of the 40, 50 L. and 1 Dr. values (Nos. 75/77) with the 11½ perforation. The machine remained in the main post office until 1901, during which time it continued to be used for all of the unperforated sheets of the Athens printings sent it by the Mint. In connection with the 11½ perforation, the only question remaining is whether there were official stocks on hand in the main post office of Athens of other of the Belgian printings than the three highest values that were perforated 11½ to meet requirements, or for convenience in separation.

We have already seen that it was possible for the public to have its unperforated stamps perforated (11½) at the Athens post office. In time this privilege was more and more exploited, to create artificial rarities for philatelic purposes to the extent that even older issues, no longer in the official stock of the post office, were handed in for perforating. We have learned that at that time sheets of the 1 and 2 L. stamps with the large Hermes Heads were still on hand at the main post office, and that they were perforated 11½, so that at least the possibility exists that sheets of the 1-25 L. Belgian printings were also still on hand in March 1891, and that they were also perforated to simplify separation. Dr. Socolis states, in his repeatedly-mentioned article, "We should not be surprised, therefore, if we find the entire Belgian issue of 1886-1888 perforated 11½," a remark which carries greater weight because the article seeks to challenge generally the standing of the 11½ perforations.

In the first half of 1891, when, after the erection of the perforating machine, the main post office had probably perforated its stock of older sheets, and when a misuse of the machine had probably not yet taken place, the press did not report a single value of the Belgian printings, other than the three highest values, with the 11½ perforation (whereas the *Timbre-Poste* reported the 1 and 2 L. large Hermes heads, together with the first small Hermes heads, in this perforation). Moreover the occurrence of such specimens (Trans: other than the three highest values of the Belgian printings) was not reported before 1894. Only the 1 L. value is mentioned in the *Timbre-Poste* of April 1891 as being perforated both 11½ and 13½, and in a manner indicating that the first instance could be the Belgian printing No. 69 (this seems improbable because the *Timbre-Poste* does not catalogue No. 69 with perforation 11½ until September 1894). Accordingly only Nos. 75-77 (and possibly No. 69) of the Belgian printings, and all of the Athens printings (that is, all values, but not all varieties) of the II and III issues were regularly and officially perforated 11½.

Regarding other line-perforations, or perforations of certain provincial post offices, see under the issues of 1889/96 and 1898.

[58] According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* 1889, page 325, one of its readers submitted a 20 L. stamp with 13½ perforation purchased and cancelled in SYROS. It concerned a Belgian impression, the information was also reported to the *Timbre-Poste* by its correspondent in PATRAS. However, on the basis of copies submitted to him, Moens was able to determine that they were Athens first printings (*Timbre-Poste* 1890, page 82). Dr. C. S. Socolis also expressly states (*Philatelist* 1892, page 284) that the 20 L. stamps distributed with the 13½ perforation, and also the perforated 1 L. stamps of 1889, already were Athens printings. In part the reproduction of the first 20 L. Athens printing is still such an excellent one that, lacking a larger amount of material for comparison, it might readily be mistaken for a Belgian printing.

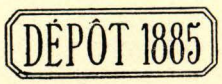
1886, Apr. 1 (13) (Nos. 74, 76, 77)/ **1888, Feb.** (Nos. 69, 71, 72, 73, 75) **Aug.** (No. 70). First issue of the small Hermes Heads. Fine Belgian typography, printed at the Belgian Governmental Printing Office at Malines. White, satined paper. Smooth, fine, light yellowish to light brownish gum. All values issued unperforated only until 1891 **(a)**, Nos. 75-77 (perhaps No. 69 also) issued with the line-perforation 11½ **(b)** of the Athens main post office in Athens and Piraeus beginning Mar. 18 (30), 1891. The perforated stamps are known unperforated between, vertically and horizontally.

Munk	Scott			(a) unperforated unused	(a) unperforated used	(b) perforated 11/2 unused	(b) perforated 11/2 used
69	64, 81	1	L. light (yellowish) brown (Feb. 1888)	—.40	—.30	—.—	—.—
70	65, 82	2	L. grey yellowish brown (Aug. 1888)	3.—	8.—		
71	66, 83	5	L. light (yellowish) green (Feb. 1888)	2.50	—.40		
72	67, 84	10	L. orange yellow (Feb. 1888)	2.50	1.—		
73	68, 85	20	L. rose carmine (Feb. 1888)	5.—	—.25		
74	69, 86	25	L. grey-blue, blue (Apr. 1, 1886)	6.—	—.25		
75	70, 87	40	L. purple violet (Feb. 1888)	20.—	12.—	22.—	18.—
76	71, 88	50	L. grey-green (Apr. 1, 1886)	1.75	—.75	3.—	1.25
77	72, 89	1	Dr. grey (Apr. 1, 1888)	10.—	—.75	8.—	—.50

Dates of issue: The new values of 25, 50 L. and 1 Dr. were made necessary in July 1881 by the introduction of the universal rates of the Universal Postal Union (in place of the previous transition rates, see page 5). They were issued on Apr. 1, 1886 in accordance with a Royal Decree of Mar. 29, 1886 (reproduced in the *Timbre-Poste* 1886, p. 37). The exact dates of issue, in 1888, of the remaining values has not yet been definitely determined. According to the *Timbre-Poste* they were to have been issued on Feb. 1, but according to reliable information to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* (1888, page 80) they had not been issued by Feb. 14 (possibly Feb. 2, old style), but all of the values, excepting the 2 L. were issued during February. According to Gianniotti however, the complete series, including the 2 L. value, was obtainable directly from Belgium, from non-official sources, from Jan. 1, 1888 on. According to Glasewald, the 2 L. value was not issued officially until August 1888, although it had also been sent to Athens in early 1888. Supposedly a large part of the 2 L. delivery was diverted in transit, and the remainder reaching Athens was so small that it seemed questionable at first if it should be issued at all. However, this much may be said, that 2 L. Belgian printings regularly used (bearing regular cancellations) during the currency of the I issue are disproportionately scarce.

Regarding the first issue of the three highest values with the 11½ perforation, see the foreword to this section.

Sheet arrangement, marginal imprints, ruled medallion ground: The Belgian sheets contained 300 stamps in six (3 x 2) separated panes of 5 x 10 stamps each. The spacing between the panes was very wide, ca. 2.5 cm. vertically, and 2.75 cm. horizontally.



Two control stamps, and a sheet serial number were impressed in the margins of each sheet. One control stamp was a rectangle with beveled corners, 4 cm. long and 1 cm. high, containing the one-line inscription DEPOT 1885 (or 1887). According to Article 6 of the Decree of Jan. 3, 1860 of the Belgian Ministry (see *Philatelist Belge* 1928, page 225) it was to be applied to the unprinted sheets before delivery to the printing office to prevent any misuse of the issued sheets. Its purpose and use was exactly the same as for the Greek control stamps illustrated on pages 43 and 122, and the Belgian regulation was practically the same as the Greek regulation described in the footnote on page 43. The fact that these control stamps bore the year date 1885 on the values issued in 1886, and the year date 1887 on the

values issued in 1888, does not prove, as Glasewald assumed, that the former had already been printed in 1885, and the latter in 1887. Glasewald found the control stamp of the paper depot partly in the upper, and partly in the lower sheet margins, at first in red, and later in black ink.

The other control stamp was about 1.2 cm. long and about 1.1 cm. high, with slightly concave beveled corners, containing the three line inscription ATELIER-DU-TIMBRE. According to Article 10 of the above-mentioned Decree it was to be applied immediately after each printing, on each printed sheet, by the official in charge of the printing office. According to the regulation it was to be applied in the left hand margin. Glasewald found it in black only.



Finally, in accordance with an older regulation, the sheet enumeration, in the form: SERIE (followed by the code letter of the particular series, for example, B) NO. (followed by a six digit number, for example, 001,458) was applied typographically by the paper depot, by means of a numbering device, at the same time as the control stamp, and for the same purpose.[59] We have found it in red only, in the left hand sheet margins reading up, and in the right hand margins reading down. These circumstances explain why the later Greek control stamp can never occur in the margins of the Belgian printings.

The chief characteristics of the fine Belgian printings have been described in the foreword. In the Sachse-Blankenese collection we have noted copies of the 25, 50 L. and 1 Dr. stamps in which the background of the medallion showed a regular, fine, but very distinct horizontal ruling. We have also found 40 L. stamps which showed a vertical or a horizontal ruling in the weaker-inked areas of the background of the medallion. In the Belgian printings this appearance seems like a fine weave-like offset. This is noteworthy, because in the Athens printings similar appearances seem to be due only to a surface-ruling of the paper (compare page 40, and also under the II issue of the small Hermes Heads).

Série A N° 000097

The paper is white, satined, and has a more or less distinct vertical mesh which is often more readily noted in the gum than by transparency.

Regarding the 11½ perforation, which because of the place of its production, occurs preponderately with the cancellations of ATHENS or PIRAEUS, refer to the foreword. The 13½ perforation can occur only in the values up to 40 L. inclusive, and then only as experimental and unissued. Stamps with the 11½ perforation are found in vertical and horizontal pairs unperforated between (premium about 30%).

Stamps of the first issue with coat-of-arms cancellations, or the like will be described later.

Dates of issue, changes of color: The dates of issue given, based on reports of the press of that time, or those of Glasewald, who received a record of them from an Athens post office official with whom he was acquainted, can only be considered to be approximate. Of the latter we were able to pre-date some by several months. However, the 2 L. stamps (perforated 13½), and the 40 L. stamps (unperforated and perforated 13½), as well as Nos. 85-87, were first issued on the officially set dates.

The change in color of Nos. 85 and 86 resulted from an order in the Royal Decree of Dec. 23, 1892 (published in the *Official Gazette* of Dec. 24, 1892) raising the foreign postal rate for single letters from 25 to 30 L. beginning Jan. 1, 1893. However, as Greece belonged to the Latin currency union, and in accordance with the regulations of the Universal Postal Union could issue only stamps of 25 L. denomination for use on foreign mail, it was decided to sell the 25 L. stamps for 30 L. beginning Jan. 1, 1893. In order

[59] Editor's Note. Each denomination constituted a different series, as follows:

Series A, 25 L.
Series B, 50 L.
Series C, 1 D.
Series D, 10 L.
Series E, 1 L.
Series F, 2 L.
Series G, 5 L.
Series H, 20 L.

to distinguish such 25 L. stamps, the previous blue 25 L. stamps (No. 83) were issued in the lilac color of the 40 L. stamps (making 25 L. No. 85), and the previous lilac 40 L. stamps were then issued in blue (making 40 L. No. 86).

The same decree also declared the blue 25 L. and the lilac 40 L. stamps (Nos. 83 and 84) obsolete as of Jan. 1, 1893, and ordered their exchange for stamps of the same denomination in the new colors by Jan. 31 (Feb. 12), 1893. It appears that during this period the old 25 L. stamps were exchanged for the new ones without the 5 L. premium. The obsolescence of the blue 25 L. stamps, which could very well have been retained after Jan. 1, 1893 for other than foreign letter rates, becomes even more puzzling because a Decree of Dec. 23, 1892 increased the previous registry fee from 20 L. to 25 L., and the new fee could only be made up of two or more of the lower values because of the lack of a 25 L. stamp procurable for that amount. For example, after Jan. 1, 1893 it was impossible to frank a registered single foreign letter with a 50 L. stamp, or with two 25 L. stamps, without loss to the sender. Moreover the 25 L. letter rate had to be paid with a 25 L. stamp bought for 30 L., and the registry fee, for instance, with a 20 L. + a 5 L. stamp. This peculiar complication can only be explained because it was feared that the public would misuse the old blue 25 L. stamps for the new 40 L. stamps of the same color. Although the decree ordered them to be issued on Jan. 1, 1893, the blue 40 L. stamps were not issued until Jan. 20.

All unperforated stamps issued after Mar. 18, 1891, appeared in Athens at about the same time with the 11½ perforation, which in the 40 L. stamp No. 84 was first issued from a second printing of July 1891, according to Glasewald.

Plates, reproduction: The Malines (Belgian) plates continued to be used in Athens, so that the measurements between the stamps, etc. is the same as in the Belgian printings.

The sheet margins of all Athens printings show the Greek control stamp illustrated on page 122 instead of the Belgian control stamps and the sheet enumeration of the I issue. It is usually found in one of the sheet corners in bluish or blackish ink, and generally on the face of the sheet.

At first the Athens impressions were quite good, even though they were coarser than those of the Belgian printings from the beginning. However, the first printings do contain fine impressions (for example in the 20 L. stamps) that are almost as good as the Belgian. In time the printing of the small Hermes Heads became generally poorer and more smeared, particularly after the less glossy, and especially very thick B papers began to be used about the middle of 1891. However, the difference in the quality of the printing of the A and B stamps is by no means so general that it might serve as a means of differentiation, in fact the A and B stamps of 1891 often show very little difference. On the other hand, the impressions of the B stamps on the pronounced thick paper are generally much poorer than those printed on medium thick paper.

1889 (March - August) / 1895 (No. 87, Feb. 18) II Issue: Poorer Athens typography of the Mint Printing Office; unperforated **(a)** Nos. 78, 79, 82, 84; with vertical comb-perforation 13½ **(b)** of the Mint (No. 78 latter half of 1889, perhaps only from PATRAS; No. 79 the entire issue of Mar. 18, 1891; No. 82 May 16, 1889 from SYROS, and Feb. ff., 1890 from Athens; No. 84 in the second issue, or part issue of July 1891); and all values in the line-perforation 11½ **(x)** of the Athens main post office (Nos. 78, 80 - 83 for the first time in Mar. 18 (30), 1891; No. 79 for the first time in Jan. 15, 1892; Nos. 84 - 87, see dates of issue in the listing).

A. (March 1889 / 1891): Thin to medium thick, hard, mostly slightly glossy paper. Decidedly yellowish, brownish or yellowish grey, very often with a horizontally-ribbed surface structure. From the end of April 1889 on with sheet water-mark. Gum light to yellowish, and, on the thin paper, smooth. Impressions good to coarse.

B. (March 1891 / 1896): Softer, spongy, unglazed paper, medium thick to almost cardboard thickness. Color not so decidedly yellowish or brownish, not yet white but dull or lightly tinted. Until 1893 Greek paper with sheet watermark, then Austrian paper without watermark. Gum yellowish to brownish, and brittle in part. Impressions coarser to strongly smeared.

First Group: Previous values up to 40 L. inclusive (Mar. 1889/Jun. 1891)

Munk	Scott			(a.) Unperf.		(b.) Perf. 13½		(x.) Perf. 11½	
78A	—, 100	1 L.	(a) grey-brown (a) ca. 3/20/89 (b) Fall 1889 (x) 3/18/91	1.—	—.75	10.—	12.—		
			(b) chocolate brown	1.—	—.50			—.50	—.50
78B	90a, 107	1 L.	(a) brown	—.15	—.10			—.10	—.10
	—, —		(b) olive-brown, grey yellowish brown	—.30	—.20			—.20	—.15
	90, 107a		(c) black-brown	3.—	—.75			—.50	—.20
79A	—	2 L.	pale yellowish brown	—.—	—.—				
79B	101	2 L.	(a) dull yellowish brown (b only, 3/18/91)			1.25	1.25		
	—, —		(b) grey (shades) (a and x 1/15/92)	4.—	3.—			6.—	—.—
	—, —		(A) vertically ribbed paper	—.—	—.—			—.—	—.—
	91a, 108		(c) stone colored	1.—	1.—			2.—	1.—
	91, 108a		(d) ochre brown	2.—	1.20			2.50	1.60
80A	—	5 L.	(a) dull green (Aug. 1889)	2.—	—.50				
	92, 109a		(b) dk. green, green (x 3/18/91)	1.—	—.25			—.—	—.—
80B	—, —	5 L.	(a) green, bluish green	—.80	—.15			1.—	—.15
	92a 109		(b) dull yellowish green	—.80	—.10			—.50	—.10
81A	—, —	10 L.	(a) deep reddish orange (6/20/89; x 3/18/91)	2.50	—.60			3.50	2.50
	93, 110b		(b) orange, dull orange	1.75	—.50			2.—	—.70
81B	93a, 110	10 L.	(a) ochre-orange	1.—	—.15			1.—	—.15
	93b, 110a		(b) dull yellowish orange	1.—	—.15			1.—	—.15
82A	—, 104a	20 L.	(a) carmine rose (late Mar. 89; (b) 5/16/89, Syros)	3.—	1.—	12.—	24.—		
	—		(b) rosine pink (middle 1889)	8.—	1.20				
	—, 104		(c) bright scarlet (b Feb. '90)	2.—	—.50	5.50	4.50		
82B	—, —	20 L.	(a) carmine rose (x 3/18/91)	—.40	—.10			1.—	—.10
	94, 111		(b) deep carmine	1.—	—.30			2.—	—.40
	—, —		(c) scarlet	1.50	—.20			1.75	—.25
	94a, 111a		(d) dull rose	—.50	—.15			1.—	—.10
	95b, 112b	25 L.	(a) ultramarine, deep ultramarine (ca. 4/28/89)	8.—	—.70			20.—	—.—
83A	95a, 112a		(b) indigo-blue (5/10/89; x 3/18/91)	3.50	—.50			4.50	—.75
83B	95c, 112	25 L.	(a) blue, dull blue	1.—	—.20			3.—	—.70
			(b) sky-blue	1.—	—.20				
84	97, 105, 114	40 L.	dk. purple lilac (a and x 6/1/91; b Jul. '91)	—.20	—.10	25.—	15.—	25.—	12.50

Second Group: Changes in Color and 1 Dr. value (1/1/93 - 2/18/95)

85	96, 113	25 L.	dk purple-lilac (a and x 1/1/93)	2.—	—.10			2.—	—.10
86	98, 115	40 L.	blue (a and x 1/20/93)	2.—	—.75			2.—	1.—
87	99, 116	1 Dr.	grey (a and x 2/18/95)	7.50	2.50			16.—	5.50

With the growing deterioration of the printing results, defects began to appear in the small Hermes Heads that, at first, could be taken for signs of plate wear. This was a frequent erroneous assumption in the press in connection with the very poor impressions of the III issue. In this connection special mention should be made of the outer frame lines, which became thicker, more smeared and more uneven, and began to break up into

sections, all developments which proved to be merely printing irregularities in the large Hermes Heads.

The Varieties A and B, and their paper types: The A papers are hard, thin to medium thick, decidedly yellowish, or brownish, to yellowish grey, lightly satined, sometimes with a pronounced surface gloss, and frequently translucent. If one holds the stamps, especially mint copies, at eye-level under a strong light, and looks across them from the right or left margin, the surface of the paper usually shows a peculiar striped structure. In weakly inked copies this is occasionally reproduced so strongly here and there that the stamp design appears to be broken up by white horizontal lines. We found such a 10 L. stamp in the Sachse-Blankenese collection. This horizontal surface-striping, which is a continuous alternation of light and dark stripes, is undoubtedly connected with a mechanical surface-structure common to most of the papers. The narrow stripes, between two adjacent rows of meshes, are thicker, and, therefore, higher than the rows of meshes, so that in calendering they are more heavily smoothed than the lower lying rows of meshes, and, therefore, reflect the incident light more strongly. The correctness of this explanation may be proved if one turns the stamp 90 degrees and views it in the same manner from the upper or lower margin.

The A papers also frequently contained all sorts of foreign matter which, in the weaker instances, settled between the interstices of the mesh rows, making them thicker or stiffer, whereas in stronger instances it settled in the paper in visible isolated nodes, fibers, or flakes. In the latter examples it can be clearly noted how these thicker places in the paper often took on a glossy, sometimes almost a polished appearance after calendering, giving the whole surface of the stamp a peculiar greasy appearance. One often has the impression that the mill endeavored to improve inferior paper by heavy calendering of its surface. It is peculiar, however, that the meshes, that are so clearly visible on the surface of the paper when examined as above, are indistinct, or not at all visible by transparency. In through-shining light most of the A papers simply appear glassy, cloudy, or spattered with light spots. When the mesh is visible it generally has a horizontal direction.

In the A papers distinction must be made between those with and without a sheet watermark; see illustration. The latter are usually decidedly hard, thin, quite heavily tinted, and, apparently, were used only in the first months, March/April 1889. Nothing is known regarding their source. The watermarked paper, which was also hard, was obtained from a domestic mill near Athens. From the beginning (latter part of April 1889) it was cut into large sheets for the six panel printings, and it varied much more in thickness, and partly in structure.



(Reduced illustration)

The two-line watermark was so arranged that it occurred once in each half sheet. The upper line was about 30 cm. long, and read ΧΑΡΤΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑΣ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑΣ (paper for official use). Although its double-lined letters were about 3.7 cm. tall, larger portions of the watermark are generally found only in a single row of stamps of each half sheet, because the upper parts of the letters were usually in the sheet margin, or in the gutter. The lower line was placed about 7 cm. below the upper line, and consisted of the two double-lined letters E X (abbreviation for ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΧΑΡΤΟΠΟΙΕΙΟΝ = Greek Paper Factory). The letters are about 1.5 cm. tall, and the line is about 4 cm. long. Normally it also occurs only once in each half sheet. Our measurements are taken from an official circular, belonging to Glasewald, whose paper had the yellowish tone, surface structure, and other pronounced characteristics of the watermarked paper of the II issue. The watermark usually ran horizontally, but watermarks running vertically also occur, for instance, according to Glasewald, in the 1 L. and 25 L. values. In such instances the watermark would be found in the extreme left

hand margin. (With the watermark in this position, the above described surface-striping would run vertically instead of horizontally.)

The watermarked A paper was used until about the Spring of 1891 (perhaps even somewhat longer in some instances), at which time it was displaced by other domestic, B papers. That this change from A to B papers must have begun early in 1891 is shown by the 2 L. printing No. 79Ba of March 1891, which was already printed on B paper, and also by the first 40 L. printing No. 84 of early June.

At first (middle of 1891 ff.) the B papers were supplied by the Greek paper mill near Athens, and, accordingly, they still had the sheet watermark until 1893, when a foreign paper without watermark was used; see below. (For example, the watermark is still found on the 10 L. post cards issued toward the middle to latter part of 1893.) We found our empirical determination that the watermark had disappeared in 1893 confirmed in a report in the *"Papierzeitung"* of that time. According to this report Greece obtained its stamp paper, from 1893 on, from the Austrian paper mill LEYKAM—JOSEPHSTHAL. The B papers, therefore, may also be broadly divided into two groups; those of Greek origin with watermark (1891/1893), and those of Austrian origin without watermark (1893/1896).

The B papers are softer and spongier than the A papers, less calendered or satined, and generally more whitish. However, they do show all manner of intermediate stages between the practically constant yellowish, brownish, or grey tones of the A papers, and the pure white paper of the III issue of 1898 ff. But even where the B papers are hardly less brownish than many A papers (in many of the lilac stamps of the 25 and 40 L. values), or where they are almost as white as those of the 1898 ff. issue (in many of the blue 25 and 40 L. stamps), the difference in their entire structure, and often in their thickness also, is so striking that the experienced collector will hardly be deceived by the color of the paper. Especially the thickness of the B papers is so palpable at times, almost cardboard-like (in many of the 2 and 40 L. stamps), that on this basis alone doubtful instances may be assigned to the B group. The structure of the B papers is decidedly different, at times still glossy or cloudy, and showing a real mesh, running vertically or horizontally, much more frequently than the A papers. The above described surface-striping, running vertically or horizontally, can almost always be identified, although it is generally much scarcer and less pronounced than in the A papers because of the lighter calendering. In the Sachse-Blankenese collection we noted a peculiar occurrence on the 2 L. grey stamp No. 79Bb which has not been described heretofore. It concerns two copies, of somewhat different shades, one unperforated and the other perforated 11½, on a vertically ribbed paper. About 22-24 ribs occur on a normally cut stamp in which the light ribs are somewhat broader than the intervening darker ribs. This appearance is undoubtedly merely accidental, because, in the perforated copy the ribbing was not equally distinct all over. Still the ribbing is so strong that it is apparent on the face, and shows distinctly in incident light.

As in all Athens printing results, the printing colors varied unusually, which may be partly accounted for by the numerous small printings made for some of the values. For example, the *Philatelic Record* (XI page 133) reported shortly after the beginning of the Athens printings that in the time from the end of March to the end of April 1889 three different 20 L. printings had appeared which differed not only in their papers but also in their shades. According to the same source, the 25 L. stamps were first issued in indigo blue (reported in the German press as pure "Berlin-blue") on May 10, and appeared in a sky-blue as early as May 18.

With some experience the shades of the A and B stamps may be distinguished quite readily in some values for example, in the 25 L. value. In other values certain collected shades are found only on the A or B paper, for example, the real grey, also the ochre-colored 2 L. stamps (on B paper); certain 1 L. shades, or the real rosine-colored 20 L. stamps No. 83 Ab. The latter occur only on the A paper, and are recognized by their pale color, and that most mint copies have a light pinkish tinge on the back from the readily soluble color. They resemble certain duller rosine shades of No. 67B of the large Hermes Heads so strongly as to suggest the later use of a small color-remainder of No. 67. However such con-

jectures are useless because they are usually unprovable. Precisely this not very large 20 L. printing in aniline colors is an example of how stamps that vary very little from other varieties of the same stamp in shade are, nevertheless, recognized as separate varieties because of certain characteristics. In other instances the shades of the A stamps reappear almost unchanged in the B stamps, although their frequence, particularly in the 11½ perforation, is often very different. In such instances one must rely on the particular characteristics of the paper, printing, etc. In certain shades drier or more fluid colors may be recognized as in the large Hermes Heads. For example, in the 40 L. stamps No. 84, which vary comparatively little, in which the fluid color gives the background of the medallion the appearance of a mosaic of light and dark spots, especially on thick paper. Other colors take on a peculiar oily appearance, particularly in the later periods, and begin to strike through to the back (for example, certain shades of the 2 L. stamps), making the constantly deteriorating printing results of the middle 1890's even more unsatisfactory.

Perforation, and other means of separation: The occurrence, places of use, and time of use of the two official perforations (11½ and 13½) have already been discussed fully. The Post Office Department issued only the grey-brown 1 L. stamps No. 78Aa (Fall of 1889), the entire printing of the 2 L. stamps No. 79Ba (Mar. 18, 1891), both varieties of the 20 L. stamps Nos. 82Aa and 82Ac (see below), and a second, or part printing, of the 40 L. stamps No. 84 (July 1891) with 13½ perforation. Whereas the 2 L. and 40 L. stamps were perforated in large numbers for general distribution, the 1 and 20 L. stamps perforated 13½ are supposed to come from small perforating trials made before the damaging of the machine in June 1889.

The grey-brown 1 L. stamps were probably sold over the counter officially at Patras only, whereas the 20 L. stamps had not only two places of use (SYROS, May 18 ff, 1889, and ATHENS Feb. ff., 1890), but appeared in two distinct shades varieties Nos. 82Aa and 82Ac. The few sheets sent to SYROS in May 1889 probably belong to the carmine rose *Variety a,* because it is disproportionately scarcer in the 13½ perforation. This would also agree with the first assumption of the press that the SYROS stamps were Belgian impressions, and the fact that the reproduction of the carmine rose stamps submitted to us with the 13½ perforation is actually a surprisingly good one. The 20 L. stamps with the 13½ perforation, used in ATHENS in 1890 and part of 1891, seem to have been produced in greater number, and to have had the scarlet shade of *Variety c* (somewhat the shade of the 1d. of many British colonies). They are of more frequent occurrence.

Other stamps with the 13½ perforation, for example, the chocolate brown 1 L. stamps No. 78Ab, or the 25 L. stamps No. 83A, if the perforation is genuine, can come only from the perforation trials made from about March to June 1889, as they were never officially issued with this perforation.

All values, or varieties, issued after Mar. 18, 1891, including those delivered unperforated to the central distributing depot, were issued with the 11½ perforation of the ATHENS main post office (but almost exclusively in ATHENS and PIRAEUS). In these stamps investigation is confined chiefly to determining which of the varieties of the A stamps were still on hand at the main post office in ATHENS in March 1891, or which of them were perforated to meet actual post office requirements after that time. As the public had the opportunity of having the official 11½ perforation applied to its unperforated stamps, proof is possible only by means of undoubted regularly used specimens, and all other instances must be considered to be of philatelic origin. Regularly used unperforated stamps have occasionally had the 11½ perforation applied afterwards. In such instances the date of the cancellation should always be Mar. 18, 1891 or later, and the perforation should be examined for straight smooth edges instead of torn ones. With the growing demand on the operator and the machine the perforating became more irregular and poorer, particularly as the perforating bar was only 50 cm. long, according to Nicolaides. Misperforated stamps, that is, too large or too small, became very common. In later times the machine often did not punch out all of the perforation holes properly so that the edges of separated stamps became unsightly. Moreover, horizontal or vertical pairs unperforated between, or single stamps unperforated on one side, probably oc-

cur in all varieties with the 11½ perforation. They merit only a small premium. We have also found several instances of vertical or horizontal double perforation (5 L., and 20 L. scarlet). The 1 L. stamps were reported in the 1890's with double perforations.

Besides these two official perforations, some of the provincial post offices or agencies, as has already been noted under the large Hermes Heads, also applied perforations to the unperforated sheets. The post office of AMPHISSA apparently used a small rowel, or a sewing machine, making a dotted 15 gauge roulette. This roulette, which is supposed to have been used only in 1895/96, was submitted with unquestionable cancellations of Sept./Oct. 1894. The comparatively commonest values are the 5, 10 and 20 L. (and 25 L.[60]). According to Brunel, the post office of STYLIS is supposed to have used a serrate roulette. Commercial establishments with large correspondence also seem to have used such primitive means of separation, as was occasionally reported in the press of that time. The most noteworthy of the real line-perforations is the large-holed ca. 9 perforation, which was probably issued or used in all of the post offices of the province of ACARNANIA and AETOLIA, and produced in the stamp depot of the province by one of its officials. As this perforation was not produced until toward the end of the 1890's, and appeared largely on the stamps of the III issue, we will discuss it there. Certain stamps of the II issue must also have been supplied with this perforation, as we have seen an ochre-orange 10 L. stamp No. 81B, as well as a dark purple-lilac 25 L. stamp No. 85, with this perforation with cancellations of small post offices of ACARNANIA.

Another noteworthy local perforation is the line-perforation 13¼ or ca. 13. According to Nicolaides, it was used in a sub-station for parcel post service during 1893/94 (probably for the perforation of forms, packet cards, etc.), and it was used for perforating stamps also, allegedly with the sanction of the postmaster. According to Nicolaides, this office carried only 1 Dr. stamps to make up the parcel post rates, and these were actually reported in the German press of the late 1890's with this perforation. However, as practically all of the values of the III issue are found with this perforation, it is suspected that this perforating apparatus was also used for philatelic purposes.

Among certain varieties, 5 L. (and 40 L.[61]) stamps with double impressions reached the philatelic market and were first reported early in 1897. A corner section of a sheet of the 5 L. bearing the control stamp of the paper depot was submitted to the *Timbre-Poste*. As far as we know no regularly used copies of these varieties are known. The 5 L. does occur with the Athens post office 11½ perforation, and apparently in a somewhat different shade than the unperforated variety. Before this, 5 L. impressions in carmine reached the market.[62]. According to the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* of 1901, page 316, they are not proofs, but simply the caprice of some printer (at the Mint). In 1896 alleged used carmine errors of the 25 L. stamps appeared, which were immediately disclosed to be chemical changelings. We have frequently seen light double impressions of the 5 L. value.

Plate Varieties of the Small Hermes Heads

(This material was not included in the original Kohl Handbook.)

As a result of the electro-chemical process employed for the manufacture of the Small Hermes Head plates a defect in any position on the original block of fifty cliches was repeated in the same position on each of the six duplicate electrotypes.

Some accidental damage also occurred at various times to the completed plate of 300 cliches. There is considerable evidence to support this assertion in a lower right pane of fifty stamps of the 20 L. The bottom left stamp shows two coarse white horizontal

[60] Editor's Note. Regularly cancelled specimens of the dark purple lilac 25 L. with the sewing machine roulette of AMPHISSA were reported in *Philotelia*, J.a.-Feb. 1940, p. 12.
Tryphon Constantinides attributes the sewing machine roulette to the Amphissa branch of the National Bank of Greece. His reasoning is based upon the discovery of a quantity of the bank's correspondence franked with 20 L. stamps rouletted in this manner. *(Etude sur les Timbres de Grece,* Vol. II.) In the absence of cover material originating elsewhere, this theory deserves at least equal consideration with the assumption that the stamps were semi-officially rouletted by the postoffice.

dashes behind the head and parallel to the frame line at the base, which seem to have been caused by indentations or gouges in the metal. On this same stamp the back of the head and most of the ear are obliterated by a large white spot. The zero of the left 20 is almost severed at the lower left by a diagonal line. This variety exists on C paper and on unwatermarked B paper, cancelled as early as February 1891. We have seen the complete pane, unperforated, and six individual stamps, both unperforated and perforated 11½,[63] as well as other copies.[64] Minor flaws are numerous in this particular pane. Several have been identified on loose stamps, strengthening our belief that they were all due to a damaged plate rather than a defective impression.
pression.

One recurring variety has been omitted from the list inasmuch as it was caused merely by the temporary presence of foreign matter on the cliche. For a short time between 1892 and 1896 a quantity of dried ink adhered to the plate of the 5 L. It received fresh ink each time the rollers passed over the plate, transferring it to the paper in the form of a large semi-circular colored spot at the back of the head and neck (position 41, third pane). This defect was overlooked during several successive plate-cleanings but it finally disappeared and in subsequent impressions the stamp resumed its normal appearance.

The more important of the constant varieties are as follows:

1 L. Position 8, panes 1 to 6. White spot at the lower left side of the second Λ in ΕΛΛΑΣ.

1 L. Position 18, panes 1 to 6. White spot at the lower left side of the first Λ in ΕΛΛΑΣ.

5 L. Position 49, pane 3. A break of about 2 mm. in right frame line opposite the forehead of Hermes.

10 L. Position 16, pane 1. White spot covering right side of the second Λ in ΕΛΛΑΣ.

10 L. Position 14, pane 4. Large white spot on the 1 of the right 10.

10 L. Position 15, pane 4. Large white spot on the 0 of the left 10.

10 L. Position 20, pane 4. Large white spot on the 0 of the left 10.

The imperfect numerals in positions 14, 15 and 20 of the fourth pane must have been slightly below the printing level of the plate. In some carefully executed printings of the 10 L. the variety is difficult to identify. Constantinides illustrates a block of four stamps which contains the three defects *(Etude sur les Timbres de Grece,* Vol. II). Such blocks are in great demand among specialists.

20 L. Position 46, pane 6. Two parallel white dashes behind head, white spot covering back of head and part of ear, oblique dash in zero of left 20.

20 L. Position 1, page 6. Large white spot at top obliterating the lower three-quarters of the letters ΛΛΑΣ in the upper panel and extending through the circle of pearls into the central medallion. Several smaller spots at upper left.

20 L. Position 29, pane 6. Break of about 2 mm. in bottom frame line, directly under 2 of right 20.

25 L. Position 46, pane 1. Vertical white spot 2½ mm. long at left of top ornament of the right Greek key border.

40 L. Position 50, pane 4. Broken zero of right 40. The lower right corner and part of the base of this numeral are missing.

50 L. Position 48, panes 1 to 6. Top frame line broken for a distance of from 6 to 11 mm.

(To be Continued)

[61] Editor's Note. There are two imperforate copies of the blue 40 L. with double impression in the Truman collection. Both appear to be from the same sheet, with the second impression more lightly printed, horizontally and 1½ mm. to the left. One copy is unused, the other on a piece of manila paper cancelled-to-order with a double-circle postmark of CORINTH dated Sept. 20, 1891.

[62] Editor's Note. Also the 10 L. in carmine and in green. Constantinides states that 5 sheets of 300 stamps appear to have been printed in each of two shades of the carmine 5 L. and 10 L. and the green 10 L.

[63] Truman collection.

[64] F. H. Gloeckner collection.

Percival Loines Pemberton,
1875-1949

Another of the philatelic pioneers and stalwarts has passed from the scene with the death at his home Leominster, England, at the age of 75, after a long illness, Percival Loines Pemberton.

So intimately connected was he with stamps and stamp collecting that to write his life is to recount the history of Philately as we know it.

He was the son of Edward L. Pemberton who was one of the pioneers of Philately, and was much in advance of his time. P. L. Pemberton was only three when his father died, yet he inherited the intense love of stamps his father had. At the age of 18 he opened an office in Manchester, and began his long career as a dealer. The same year he also joined the Manchester Philatelic Society, an earnest group of students, headed by the late Dorning Beckton, which was also well ahead of its time as they collected stamps in pairs, sheets, blocks, cancellations, etc.

In 1896 he established himself in London, and remained there until September 1939, when on the outbreak of World War II he moved to Leominster.

As important as he was in the dealers circle, it is for his extensive writing and lovable personality that he will be long remembered.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, one of the world's outstanding Journals of its kind was purchased by him in 1900 from William Brown of Salisbury, who began it in 1891.

As a writer he had a most attractive style, and in leafing through the fifty volumes of the "P. J. G. B." issued under his direction, it will be seen that he wrote copiously on the stamps of nearly all countries, contributing much that was original.

Although he had favorite fields, notably Greece, on which he was an outstanding authority, his interests covered a wide range, and whether a stamp was a classic or a modern issue he would be absorbed in it when any point of philatelic interest was involved.

While we never met him personally, we were fortunate in having a modest correspondence, which was a source of great pleasure, and we are sure of more value to us than ours was to him.

The world in general and philately in particular is much the poorer for his passing.

W. S. B.

Bicolored Union of South Africa 2½d and Blue 3d King's Head

The "Georgian" or King's Head 2½d of Union of South Africa, issued in 1913 and produced until the international rate was raised to 3d in 1922, is normally a single-color stamp. But as it is printed from two plates, now and then bicolored copies, or "two tone" copies, with different blues for the two portions, occur. The two-plate printing is the result of a last-minute change in 1913 from an intended production with head in black.

Over a long period, accumulation of copies showing bicolor or two-tone printing has been a slow process. But slowly a few copies have been secured, some on cover or piece showing date of use.

Four dated copies show the head in a duller or paler blue than the border. The first of these was used at Capetown, Oct. 2, 1915. The other three are Johannesburg, July 21, 1916 with by far the palest blue center of any copy seen. The other two are used at Edendale Rail Natal, Aug. 19, 1918 (on a letter mailed by the present writer) and at Capetown, July 22, 1918.

One dated copy shows the head conspicuously darker than the border. This is used at Johannesburg, Dec. 29, 1916.

The 3d blue, replacing the 2½d from 1922 on, likewise is a two-printing stamp. Bi-color effects, with the head always lighter than border, are more plentiful. I report 6 copies with dates from Feb. 1923 to May 1926, each from a different office.

S. G. R.

PHILATELIC RESEARCH AND EXPERTIZATION

HARRISON D. S. HAVERBECK

The average writer and stamp collector uses the term philatelic research and expert without a clear understanding of the words or of how they should be used. The term research means the application of scientific method to the study of stamps. It takes two major forms, both of which are complementary to each other. Research Philately devotes itself to the study of the stamp itself, method of production, history of the plates and dies, changes in papers, perforations and designs. Postal History devotes itself to the study of the development of the postal system, mail routes and rates, cancellations and usages. To simplify for clarity; research philately is the HOW of the stamp; Postal history, the WHY of the stamp. But above all, to qualify as research, the scientific method must be used.

The use of the term "scientific method" may also prove frightening. It should not be if we simplify and define it. It denotes the application of the rules of simple logic to the solving of a problem. Start with as many facts as possible which have been obtained by observation and experience. Arrangement of the facts in order is the first step. It does not make much difference what scheme of order is followed as long as there is a clear plan in mind. Then study these facts for some relationship may be suggested. This idea obtained from the study of the facts is the theory or premise. With the theory in mind, try to find additional facts which may or may not support the theory. If the theory is supported by all the evidence on hand, the theory is proven and becomes a fact. If the theory cannot be supported by additional facts, discard it as being in error and try to find some other idea, which probably has already been suggested, and attempt to prove it. Simple, isn't it, but the results are sometimes amazing. However, the embryo researcher must remember not to confuse "scientific method" with "scientific tools." The use of the ultra-violet lamp or the microscope do not constitute "scientific method." They are scientific tools which are merely extensions of the eye. The method is in the mind and without it the fanciest tools are useless.

It is necessary to consider the two aforementioned branches of philatelic research in their proper order. Postal History will be considered first, for, without a postal system, there can be no stamps and consequently no research philately. The method is that of the historian, searching documents, attempting to date cancellations and mail routes, dating the stamps themselves and what caused them to be issued. The student's reward is a panorama of the period or the country studied.

The method of research philately is more nearly that of the traditional concept of the scientist. It involves the use of many of the tools of the chemist and physicist. The microscope is used for detailed study of reentries and retouches to the plate. Inks and papers are studied and also are subjected to chemical and microscopic analysis. The student's reward is the discovery of a new element (in our case a new stamp). The happy and all too rare combination of both the techniques of the historian and the scientist result in the perfect philatelic researcher. It more often happens in Philately as in Science, that the best work is accomplished by a team rather than by one person. For

the gifts necessary for "The Compleat Philatelist" can rarely be cultivated. A person's natural bent may be towards either of the fields and only very rarely encompasses both.

This discussion of philatelic research logically leads to a consideration of one of the peculiar phenomena associated with advanced or specialized philately, namely, "The Expert." In the great majority of cases, he is self-called. He bears the same relationship in philately as the old-time medicine show quack does to a modern hospital. He will "tell all about" any phase of stamp collecting. He will give charts showing how to make a fortune out of a few dollars invested in current United States stamps. He is the "outstanding dealer" or the "prominent collector" who can tell a forgery at a glance (his own collection, unknown to him, is a remarkable showing of reprints forgeries, and repaired stamps). He is, in short, the charlatan. He is not peculiar to stamp collecting. He can be found in any field of endeavor and the signs are always evident to the wise. His prey is the fool, the gullible seeker after quick riches and unfortunately the innocent, uninformed. Self-proclaimed years of experience "guarantee" nothing.

The real expert will never acknowledge the name. When cornered he will admit he knows "a little, but John knows much more." He will be found in the company of the researchers and the students from whom he is continually seeking to learn. He will never use the word "guarantee" for the genuineness of a stamp or other philatelic item. He will only give his "opinion." His knowledge is the result of years of patient study and research. He is well thought of by his fellows and they respect his opinions.

The full flowering of philatelic research is found in the Expert Committees. In the sessions of these groups, the finest philatelic minds apply their diversified knowledge and experience to the problems presented to them. There the freest interchange of ideas takes place among the members, without rancour over a disagreement and with mutual respect for the opinions offered. By means of these committees, the postal historian is able to bring his knowledge to bear on the problems still unsolved by the research philatelist, whose specialized knowledge of plates and printings may help solve unanswered questions in Postal History. An opinion as to genuineness and condition or as to the classification of a stamp given by an expert committee represents the cumulative knowledge of the members of that committee. Such a statement is more to be desired than a "guarantee." The wise freely admit error, while the fool rejects the possibility of error.

BOOK REVIEWS

3c. '51-'57 Chronicle

One of the most useful and fascinating publications for collectors of early U. S. stamps, and particularly those perennial favorites, the 3c ters of the issues prior to 1860, is the official publication of Unit No. 11 of the A. P. S.

This "3c '51-'57 Chronicle" is a cooperative effort by such students as Blake, Cabeen, Davis and Shaughnessy. Tracy W. Simpson edits and publishes this chronicle "every once in a while." He "has what it takes" both to dig out new facts and to present old facts in an interesting way. Write him at 2903 Forest Ave., Berkeley 5, California.

E. P.

The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps, 1806-1949, Volume II—The Empire in Africa xvi—438 p.—index. Robson Lowe, Ltd., London, Philadelphia. $5.00.

The second volume of this aptly named series of books is up to the same high standard as the first one. It is a veritable treasure-trove of enlightening information on the stamps of "Darkest Africa."

Divided into six parts, namely I—South; II—Central; III—East; IV—North; V-West and VI—The African Islands, the mass of information presented is formidable but, nevertheless, this work should do much to stimulate further study and research into the various phases of African philately—particularly of the more unpopular fields.

The arrangement (admittedly unorthodox) clearly shows the relationship of the various stamp issuing units, a relationship which is completely lost when the alphabetical arrangement is strictly adhered to. Furthermore, an ample index is provided for quick reference to any issue if necessary.

The treatment throughout is lucid and is particularly interesting on certain countries as it makes comprehensible what are ordinarily incomprehensible groups. For instance, Griqualand West, a worthwhile and neglected group, Orange Free State and Transvaal, two other philatelically absorbing countries worthy of much greater popularity.

In Rhodesia we are pleased to observe that the various shades of the 1910—22 issues are also described by their fluorescence under the quartz lamp. This is a most valuable feature and one which might be extended to other groups where possible.

There is so much that is interesting and provocative of further study in this book that we could go on at some length without doing more than merely skimming the surface.

The book is profusely illustrated with numerous helpful charts, diagrams and other features, which are invaluable aids in following the postal history of the various countries discussed.

The concluding chapter on the "Specimen" stamps of the British Empire is most comprehensive and Mr. Samuel is to be congratulated on his work in this field.

The firm of Robson Lowe, Ltd., is to be commended for publishing such works as this. We hope that philatelists, by purchasing books of this kind will encourage the publication of further works containing so much that is of real value.

It can be truly said that this is a book which should be kept within easy reach for constant reference and for much pleasurable reading. *W. S. B.*

The American Stamp Collector's Dictionary. United States Stamps and Postal History. By Harry M. Konwiser. New York, Empire Stamp Galleries, 1949. 309 pp.; 269 illustrations.

Harry Konwiser's Dictionary is the work in which he puts at the service of all of us his store of lore about things philatelic. From patents for stamp paper to loci for postmarks of a Territory, from something about almost every person whose name the collector wants to identify to the standard philatelic terms, the scope is wide and well covered. Such oddities as "Owning Stamps on Letters" also find place.

The usefulness of the book is such that the defects need not long detain us. The actual "factual errors" or misstatements are very few. Perhaps the misplaced illustration on page 25, showing Charleston, S. C. as if part of Boston is the only conspicuous one.

The book suffers mainly from needing more condensation and coordination of matter under one heading. Several writers, often with conflicting views, are cited on a matter. Thus the user only knows what has been written, and is left without a definite statement in such cases. Now and then parts of the historical matter that are not strictly germane to the topic could have been deleted without loss and perhaps with gain.

The faults are those of a pioneer work in any field, not those of inadequate method or insufficient scholarship. The existence of such a dictionary is a sign of maturity and stability for our field. *S. G. R.*

Poste Per Diverse Parti del Mundo (Various Postal Routes of the World) Printed by Vincenzo Viani, Venice 1574. Bound in Sheepskin Parchment and Thonged with Leather Laces.

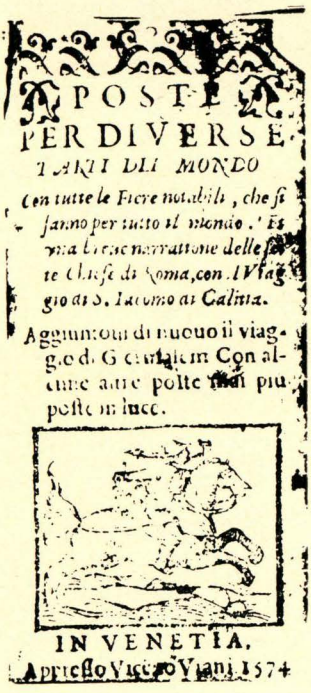
This work, conceded to be one of the oldest concerning Postal History, is now the oldest book in The Collectors Club Library and the only 1574 edition of several written in Venice on that subject.

In *Collectors Club Bulletin,* Vol. 3, No. 7, December 1940, we announced that the 1620 edition of "Nuovo Itinerario delle Poste per tutto il Mundo" ("New Itinerary of the Postal Service for all the World") by Ottavio Codogno, was the rarest book extant in connection with early postal history, and had recently been acquired by our library. One of our members in Copenhagen, Denmark, recently came across this item and then wrote us that he had a Postal Guide antedating the "Nuovo Itinerario" by 46 years! We have since acquired the "Poste per Diverse Parti del Mundo" from our Club member, Mr. Eigil Rathje, and it now supersedes the heretofore oldest guide as our rarest and oldest book.

The book pages, 1¾″ wide x 3½″ long, are numbered consecutively to 124 on right hand sheets only (or 248 pages as they would now be numbered), plus an index of 4 pages, plus 12 pages on various routes to Jerusalem.

The little book has survived its 375 years in fine condition, its binding intact and the printing legible. The frontispiece bookplate evidently depicts a postal courier riding a galloping horse and is exactly similar to the bookplate on the 1620 edition of the same subject. Under this bookplate appears the wording "In Venetia—Appresso Vicezo (sic) Viani 1574" and in the same place on the later edition, "In Venetia—Appresso Lucio Spineda, MDCXX."

As shown above, the printer's given name is spelled "Vicezo" on frontispiece and "Vicenzo" (probably the correct one) on other pages.



The book is divided into sections giving numbered routes to and from various places, for instance, from Rome to Bologna, Bologna to Rome, to Siena, Florence, Venice, etc. It has 52 pages devoted to Italian routes to other Italian cities and to those in other countries. It has seven double pages describing the sights and history of Rome, several pages describing monasteries and holy places with the routes to and from various points. Several other pages are devoted to routes in Spain and from these to Switzerland, France, Portugal, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium; through France with Paris as a starting point; from Brussels to various other Belgian points, etc. Several pages are given to a listing of the months in which the postal routes are open, notably one to England.

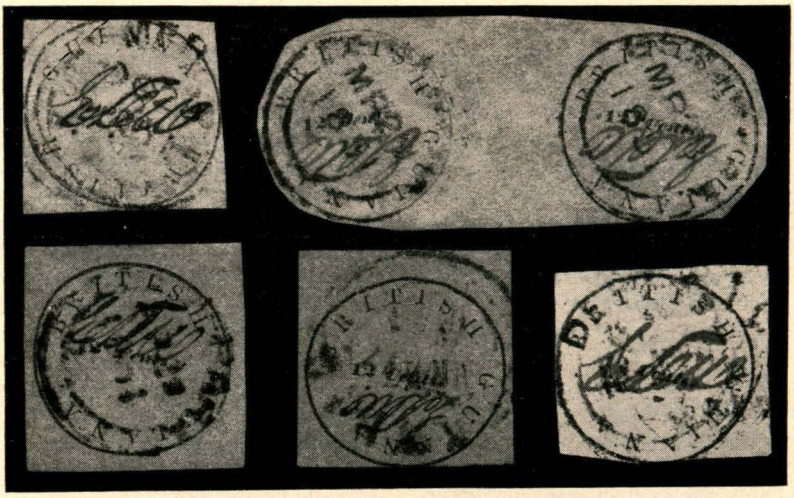
Apparently there are no routes laid out for Russia, then under the Czar Ivan the Terrible and there are only three lines concerning England, then ruled by Queen Elizabeth. It was about the time of the printing of this book that Czar Ivan had proposed marriage to "Queen Bess" and had been refused.

The knowledge of the world grew vastly in the interim 1574 to 1620, that is between the issues of our two postal guides, due in part to the expansion of the Thurn and Taxis postal system and the building of better roads in Europe and the voyages of discovery made by English, Spanish and Portuguese adventurers to places all over the world. Sir Francis Drake had completed his circumnavigation of the globe, discovering among other places what is now San Francisco. In 1620 the Pilgrims had landed on Plymouth Rock and our "Nuovo Itinerario" printed in that year gives evidence of much broader scope of routes, definite mileage and post lanes. We now see routes from Paris and Brussels to London and from there to other English cities; from Milan to Cairo and other North African ports; to Havana and Florida via the Canaries; to China, Mozambique, Philippines, Timor, Singapore, Goa in India, Malacca, Sumatra, etc. It has required 446 pages of a size 2¾″ to 3¾″, or twice the 1574 edition, to list the then routes and mileages.

With a more complete knowledge of 16th Century Italian than has your reviewer, one should find a keen interest in these two books if only to check up the places mentioned in them and comparing them with what one knows of them at the present time.

Both the "Poste per Diverse Parti del Mundo" and "Nuovo Itinerario" are available for inspection within the Library but may not be loaned out because of their rarity.

Harry C. Ballard



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136–38	1924 Imperfs(3)	15.00	3.75	3.75
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275	1947 Citizen	.24	.06	.02
276	1948 Princess	.24	.06	.02
277	1948 Resp. Govt.	.24	.06	.02
278–81	1948 Coils P 9½	pr .30	.15	.09
282	1949 Newfoundland	.24	.06	.02
283	1949 Halifax	.24	.06	.02
C1–9	1928-46 Airs(9)	17.00	4.25	3.00
E1–11	1898-46 Spec. Del.(11)	25.00	6.25	3.25
F1–3	1875 Registration(3)	135.00	15.00	16.00
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J6–16	1930-2 Dues(5)	9.00	2.25	.45
J11–14	1933-4 Dues(4)	2.00	.50	.25
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	U	P	U	P	U	P	U	P	U	P	U	P	U	P	U	P	U	P	U
1c	.22	.20	.70	.50	.70	.55	.06	.05	.18	.10	.05	.04	.04	.03	.03	—	.03	—	.03
2c	.33	.24	.75	.60	.33	.28	.10	.08	.14	.10	.07	.05	.04	.03	.04	—	.04	—	.04
3c	.45	.40	2.50	2.00	1.35	.60	.16	.12	.24	.17	.09	.07	.06	—	.05	—	.05	—	.05
4c	.12	.10	6.95	2.25	.65	.55	.30	.25	.25	.19	.09	.07	.06	.04	.06	—	.06	—	.06
5c	.25	—	.28	.14	.07	.04	.05	.03	.09	.07	.09	.05	.07	.05	.07	.05	.07	.03	.07
8c	2.50	1.85	7.00	—	1.65	1.35	.90	.75	.90	.80	.25	.18	.24	—	.12	.10	.12	—	.12
10c	.03	.02	.16	.13	.10	.06	.06	.03	.10	.07	.09	.06	.10	.06	.12	.07	.12	—	.12
20c	.10	.06	.75	.50	.23	.12	.18	.13	.39	.29	.20	.15	.30	—	.25	—	.25	—	.25
25c	.18	.09	.17	.12	.04	.03	.04	.03	.10	.07	.12	.08	.28	.12	.27	.13	.30	—	.30
40c	.04	.02	4.25	3.90	.85	.39	.48	.38	1.65	1.00	.65	.45	.50	.38	.55	.45	.55	—	.55
50c	.07	.02	.04	.02	.02	.01	.03	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	.04	.03	.07	.04	.60	—	.60
80c	.20	.14	12.50	6.00	2.00	.95	2.00	1.50	2.75	1.15	1.50	.70	1.50	1.00	1.10	—	1.10	—	1.10
$1	.17	.05	.06	.03	.05	.02	.04	.02	.04	.02	.05	.03	.07	.04	.12	.06	2.00	—	—
$2	.14	.05	.16	.03	.05	.02	.05	.02	.08	.02	.06	.03	.08	.05	.09	.07	—	—	—
$3	5.00	1.75	17.50	4.95	.95	.20	1.20	.14	2.00	.22	1.35	.30	2.50	1.75	2.50	1.75	—	—	—
$4	1.75	.13	9.00	1.00	3.95	.50	1.75	.25	2.00	.24	3.75	1.35	1.95	1.00	3.00	—	3.00	—	—
$5	.90	.35	.50	.16	.48	.07	.18	.03	.25	.05	.25	.07	.27	.14	.36	.16	—	—	—
$10	2.50	.30	2.50	.20	1.85	.18	.95	.12	2.25	.25	.90	.15	.88	.17	.98	.24	—	.35	—
$20	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.00	4.50	6.50	2.85	7.50	3.75	6.40	3.00	6.50	2.75	—	3.50	—
$30	—	—	—	10.00	11.00	5.50	15.00	5.00	15.00	6.50	12.50	7.00	—	11.00	12.50	—	—	—	—
$50	—	—	—	—	25.00	20.00	—	12.50	10.00	4.75	12.50	3.50	—	11.00	12.50	—	—	—	—
$60	40.00	23.00	30.00	19.50	18.00	10.00	—	—	—	16.00	—	16.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
$100	—	—	—	8.50	—	5.00	18.50	9.00	17.50	10.00	25.00	6.50	—	10.00	12.50	—	—	—	—
$500	—	—	—	75.00	—	55.00	—	55.00	—	75.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
$1000	—	—	—	—	—	50.00	—	55.00	—	75.00	—	65.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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1c	.21	.12	.36	.16	.15	.07	.05	.03	.07	.05	.07	—	.04	.03	.04	.03	.03	—	.03
2c	.04	.02	.19	.08	.04	.02	.03	.02	.12	.05	.05	.03	.07	.03	.04	.03	.04	—	.04
4c	.02	.01	1.25	.16	.02	.01	.55	.24	.05	.02	.10	.03	.12	.04	.07	.03	.06	—	.05
5c	.02	.02	.39	.04	.02	.01	.02	.01	.02	.02	.05	.03	.05	.03	.07	.03	.07	—	.07
10c	.02	.02	.65	.13	.02	.01	.03	.02	.03	.02	.03	.02	.10	.04	.13	.04	.12	—	.05
20c	.03	.02	.27	.12	.03	.02	.03	.02	.06	.02	.15	.05	.25	.07	.25	.09	.23	—	.12
25c	.12	.06	1.75	.30	.09	.04	.07	.03	.22	.12	.35	.11	.33	.18	.30	.16	.30	—	.30
40c	.12	.03	7.50	.85	.08	.04	.12	.05	.19	.03	1.00	—	.50	.14	.75	.25	.50	—	.45
50c	.03	.02	.45	33	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03	.02	.03	.02	.05	.03	.65	.05	.65	—	.05
80c	2.25	1.95	13.50	.75	.95	.10	1.20	.12	1.00	.45	1.10	.48	1.20	.70	1.00	.70	1.00	—	1.00
$1	.05	.03	.50	.20	.04	.02	.04	.02	.05	.02	.12	.06	.09	.06	.12	.07	1.20	—	.12
$2	.06	.04	1.50	.36	.09	.03	.08	.02	.15	.04	.20	.07	.22	.08	.25	.10	—	—	.20
$3	.90	.05	2.50	.09	.50	.03	.30	.03	.38	.04	.60	.16	1.00	.20	1.00	.25	—	—	1.00
$4	.12	.02	38.50	—	1.80	.10	3.75	.12	3.00	.19	2.75	.55	4.00	.80	3.00	—	—	—	—
$5	.13	.02	2.95	.17	.18	.03	.15	.02	.15	.02	.25	.15	.28	.14	.30	.15	.30	—	.35
$10	2.00	.33	5.00	.50	1.35	.09	2.50	.16	1.50	.10	2.00	.40	—	.60	—	.60	—	—	—
$20	5.50	2.95	7.50	3.75	9.75	.90	10.00	.60	10.00	3.50	10.00	3.75	—	3.75	—	4.50	—	—	—
$30	—	25.00	—	16.00	—	—	—	6.00	—	11.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.00	—
$50	45.00	35.00	—	27.50	—	12.50	—	5.00	—	12.50	—	12.50	—	—	—	—	—	16.00	—
$60	—	25.00	—	19.00	—	—	—	—	—	17.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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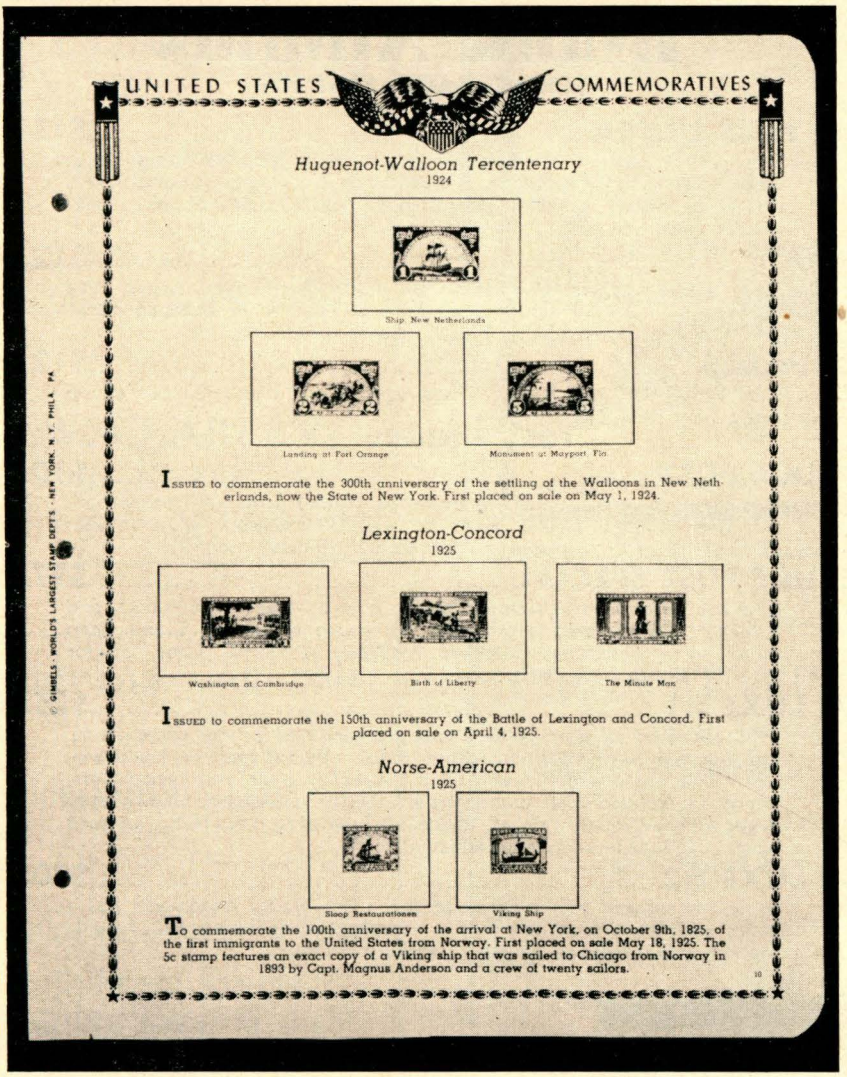
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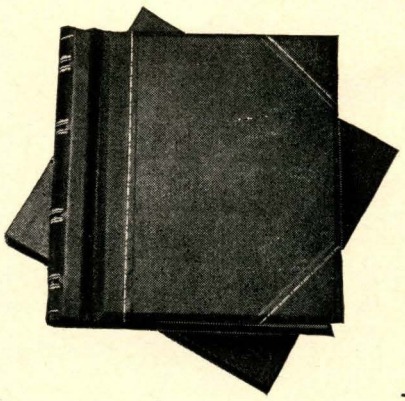
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