THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

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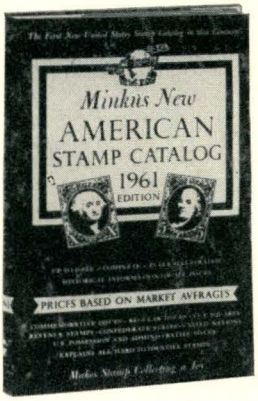
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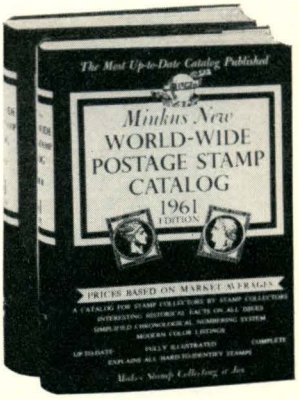
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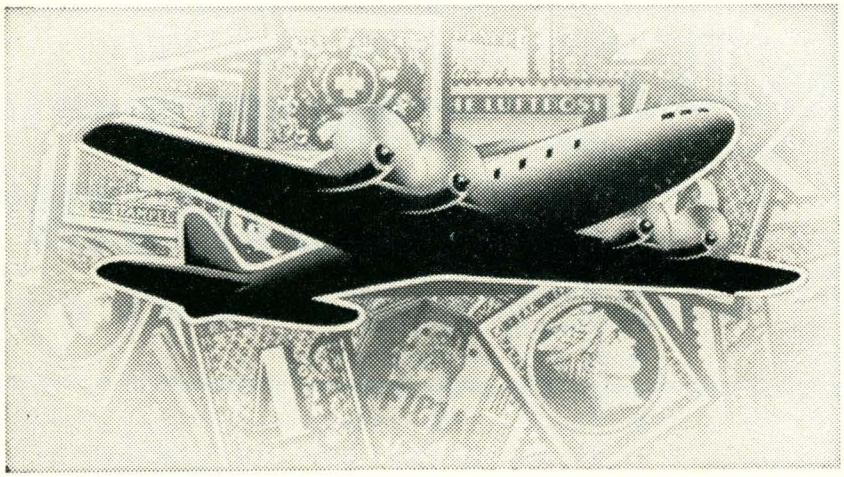
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Editorials

"Distinguished Service To Philately"

Under the above, broad, general heading many philatelic organizations, including The Collectors Club, have established awards that usually are presented annually. A competent philatelic reporter, having "his ear to the ground", hears that all too-often an annual award for "distinguished service to philately" has become a travesty. Many recipients hold a small or no right to be classed as philatelists. The greatest portion of their services are promotional, not philatelic. Strong objections are being voiced over a growing tendency to aggravate this, rather than make a conscientious attempt to confine top philatelic awards to those who are first and foremost stamp collectors.

Some fear that a stage has been reached in philately where so many awards have been created by the growing number of philatelic groups that what was intended as a singular honor for outstanding philatelic accomplishments, has lost most of its meaning. This is regrettable.

Those in charge of the selection of the recipient of an award "for distinguished service to philately" must carefully examine each candidate's qualifications. First of all, one's stamp collections, philatelic work, writings and lectures must be considered. Having satisfied themselves that a candidate is a true philatelist, then further examination must be given to the services a candidate has rendered. The ownership of fine philatelic properties, but nothing more, cannot be stretched to signify distinguished service. In a similar sense, a philatelic agent, be he private or governmental, cannot qualify for "distinguished service to philately," unless he also is a better-than-average collector. Awards to government employees or agents are generally not for philatelic accomplishments.

There is no question but that philately and its many organizations need promoters to render essential services. Someone has to do this "dirty work." However, there is a happy medium. Stamp collecting activity is the prime requirement, and should not be forgotten.

Consequently, if a person has performed praiseworthy services for a philatelic group either as an officer or a voluntary worker, his efforts deserve recognition. However, if said person owns a run-of-the-mill stamp collection, or if he could not write or speak competently on a most simple, fundamental stamp issue, then he is no philatelist by any stretch of the imagination. For the philatelic promoters, special awards "for services rendered" should be created. However, such awards should be separate and distinct from a top honor that will go only to a dedicated philatelist, who has collected for years, has gleaned much

knowledge and has unselfishly made this knowledge available.

Let us all try at once to elevate the standing of the top philatelic awards rather than cheapen them. If there are no qualified candidates for a revered award for a period of time, then it must not be an annual event. Some of the leading philatelic organizations do this. The Earl of Crawford Medal of The Royal Philatelic Society, London—the world's top recognition of philatelic writing—has maintained this standing, because this coveted medal is only bestowed when warranted, not as a compulsorary annual act. More should pursue such a wise course.

Follow The Leader

On this desk at this moment are four different American stamp newspapers or magazines, each having an article with the same theme. Objections are written about the publicity and space given to the "big name" collections. Since these are so far removed from the wants of the so-called "average" stamp collector, the articles lament that more space is not devoted to those who spend hundreds, not thousands or millions on stamps.

When one starts analyzing the habits of the smaller collector, he finds that whether such a collector cares to admit it or not, he is imitating the big one. Nor is he too successful.

Top collections have achieved this rank because of the great care paid to condition. The smaller collector, hearing so much about condition, feels that he should follow this practice. But he does not buy the type of philatelic material where condition plays such a vital role. He usually collects only modern stamps, mostly the very latest issues. The recent stamps have been issued in huge quantities under highly efficient manufacturing conditions. Most all of them come well centered, obviously fresh and with original gum.

Thus, the "average collector" in his zeal to copy, demands his stamps must be "never hinged." He goes to the post office to carefully inspect the current stamps on sale to see that his purchases will be well centered. Then to preserve their future value, of which hundreds of thousands similar fine copies exist, he encases his stamps in some container. Whether these protective containers will preserve stamps for generations remains to be proven. He would never think of doing this, unless he had been made condition-conscious, through what was heard and read about condition in the famous stamp collections.

The great stamp collections also have some of the largest multiple pieces known. Certain stamps are exceedingly scarce in pairs, strips or blocks. The smaller collector learns of this, and tries to imitate. He collects all the new stamps in mint blocks of four, often with a plate number attached. Actually what is the philatelic significance of the very latest commemorative stamp with a plate number or a sheet tab? The plain truth is that there is absolutely none.

The more famous collections are admired for their covers. Some stamps on cover happen to be extremely scarce, because few copies have survived on the original cover. "Mr. Average," therefore, must collect covers. He has the latest commemorative stamp affixed to a fancy-printed envelope with a first-day cancellation. For him, it is most desirable if it never went through the mails, but remains unaddressed. What is the philatelic significance of this? Where is the postal history?

When one person imitates another, it is customary to try to come as near the original as possible. But the smaller stamp collector does not even come close. This is because he is not being properly instructed. Everyone seems content to ride the wave of popularity and to try to profit from it as much as possible.

The smaller collector should use the famous collections as his model. He can collect thousands of stamps for little money. Any general catalog's prices prove this. But he should learn if the printing and perforating of a certain issue was well or poorly done. Then he could seek a better than average copy, the best within his means.

The collector spending smaller amounts of money would well be advised not to collect multiple pieces. He should be a single copy collector, not using up his limited budget with blocks of four of a few stamps. "Mr. Average" should collect some covers with common

stamps, but have them show an interesting postal use or some unusual combination, not unaddressed fancy envelopes that turn out later to have the least recovery value of anything philatelic.

Who are the respected stamp collectors—those with large fortunes that have the means to buy? Not if they know little about the stamps. The respected collector can be a person spending modest sums, if he has taken the time to learn about the philatelic material he has acquired. The millionaire, with a stamp collection about which he knows nothing, is no better than the speculator with a file full of sheets of recent issues. Neither has gained philatelic respect nor enjoyed the pleasure of philately as it has prospered for a century.

Louis Stich



The masthead of this magazine no longer carries the name of its designer, because Louis Stich, the Art Director, passed away on September 29, 1960 in Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York just a few days after he had a heart attack. He was 62 years old.

The spirit and work, however, of Louis Stich will be seen for many years to come. For instance, the cover of the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, the symbol of the *Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications,* this magazine's page headings, the covers and title pages of most all of our handbooks are his creations.

Less than a week before his unexpected passing, Louis Stich had spent an active afternoon and evening in the Collectors Club, giving no indication that this would be his final appearance. Perhaps if his activities here on September 21, 1960 were described, then one could better appreciate why the loss of our Vice-President is so greatly felt.

Work was being completed on our latest handbook, "United States Ten Cent Stamps 1855-59." The final proofs had been checked by the author, Mortimer L. Neinken and the editor of this magazine. All that was needed was the final check of the art work done by Louis Stich. Thus, this was his first task done on September 21st.

He next met with the editor of the C. C. P. and handed him a review he had just completed of Edwin Mueller's "Pre-Stamp Handbook of Austria," that appears upon page 311 of this number. Then together we discussed some future plans for the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST as January 1961 marks the 40th year of this magazine. Louis Stich was planning to redesign the front cover and also change the color of the paper. The former obviously now cannot be done by him, but fortunately the new paper was selected on this afternoon. The Chairman of the Publications Committee then joined us and all three started planning the art work for the 1961 handbooks. Louis Stich promised to do this, outlining a few ideas.

By now it was late afternoon and the speaker for the opening fall meeting had arrived. Due to the inability of the new Chairman of the Program Committee to be here, Louis Stich assumed his former duties as Program Chairman. In this capacity, he greeted the exhibitor, escorted him into the S. G. Rich Memorial Room and supervised mounting the material in the frames.

About the time that this latter work was being completed, many had arrived for dinner before the meeting. Louis Stich telephoned the restaurant to reserve a table for twenty-five. This happened to be no prefunctory chore. It had been delegated to him, because of his intimate friendship with proprietors, headwaiters and waiters in some of New York City's leading restaurants. Louis Stich knew fine food and wines. Thus, when a group from this club dined before a meeting, through his personal attention, we were assured of a well-

located table, the best possible service and food.

Returning to the clubhouse, the meeting was opened by Louis Stich. As has been his custom for years, his remarks were always in the best possible taste. They made a nervous philatelist about to lecture at ease, as well as putting the speaker in a good frame of mind by making complimentary remarks about the material on display and the philatelic status of the exhibitor.

But his day was not yet done. After the meeting had ended and the last one in the audience had inspected the stamps in the frames, Louis Stich and his regular, reliable helpers—for years Maurice Tripet and Sol Whitman—removed the album pages from the frames, and carefully handed them back to the speaker. Incidentally he had been Program Chairman for about six years, always performing in the above-mentioned manner. Through this work, Louis Stich had performed as an "ambassador of goodwill" for the Collectors Club. Consequently, September 21st was typical of the things he did for this club.

The last three years have seen more major renovations in 22 East 35 Street than ever before in its history. This work never could have been accomplished without the interest, the talent and the services of Louis Stich. Our new frames in the Meeting Room were his design. A few of Louis' intimate friends knew that he had worked days—often thirty hours without sleep—on his drawing board in his home making the plans for the Rich Memorial frames.

By profession he was an artist. He designed book and magazine covers, catalogues, stamp albums and other reading matter. In addition, he painted and was a master of pen and ink drawing. The free availibility of such priceless talent to this club cannot be replaced. This is all the more remarkable when one considers that it had been done solely for a love of philately and the Collectors Club.

Even his closest friends knew little of his life before he came to this country in 1936. It is known that he was born in Marienbad, then in Bohemia and a part of the pre-World War I Austrian Empire. He was educated abroad. In order to better understand his charm, his culture, his intelligence, his manners, his dress and high artistic taste, it may be disclosed that he was a member of the Imperial Austrian Nobility.

Philately was not his only hobby, by any means. He looked forward to each spring when he would start on his garden in his home in Point Lookout, Long Island. (His regular residence was 1111 Park Avenue, New York City.) He had been an outstanding athlete—a member of the Austrian Olympic Team in 1920. He had a keen interest in antiques, was well-versed on old silver, a good student of paintings; in fact, one seldom met a man more versatile with such a remarkable range of interests. His top one was his family, doing many things together with his devoted wife, his two daughters and their husbands, and his four grandchildren.

As for his philatelic activities, the customary obituary reads as follows:—Vice-President and Governor of the Collectors Club, member of the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation and Director of the Association of Stamp Exhibitions.

The early stamps of Austria perhaps were his favorites. He had exhibited parts of this collection and spoken on them in this club several times in the past. He was a member of the Austria Philatelic Society. But typical of this gentleman, he gave full credit to others for the research and knowledge on these early issues of Austria and Lombardy-Venetia. This is well shown with his last writing for this magazine to be found on page 311 of this number.

Most philatelists, however, associate Louis Stich with the stamps of a small and remote state in South America. In his series of articles that ran in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST in 1956 and 1957, he explained on the first page how he happened to collect Corrientes. As he wrote, probably less attractive stamps seldom have been issued. Thus, in retrospect, it is truly remarkable that one blessed with such fine artistic talent could find delight and pleasure in these primitive stamps.

The Corrientes series in this magazine were so well received, especially abroad, that two consequence of note followed. In 1958 Louis Stich was awarded *the Collectors Club Philatelist Medal* for the best article published in the previous year. In order to make this

study available to the philatelic public, Corrientes became the first handbook published under the auspices of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Fund. This book's sales have been surprisingly good, especially since the subject-matter is not one generally considered popular.

The Corrientes handbook was based upon the Stich collection, which had been exhibited in many international philatelic exhibitions and always gained high awards. The writing discloses the knowledge acquired. But the collection had far more to it. Its presentation, the artwork on each page was something to behold and admire. This carried over to the publication, where every illustration is the personal creation of Louis Stich. This represented a rare combination of the artist and philatelist.

Far more could be written about the philatelic career of our Vice-President. When one thinks that he only came to this country in 1936, and then reviews his philatelic achievements and services, one finds an outstanding record. During the 65-year history of the Collectors Club, it has been served by distinguished philatelists. The name of Louis Stich must be added to the select list of benefactors of this club.

At various philatelic functions and dinners as well as at many of the regular club meetings, his devoted wife, Edith, was his companion. Not only to her, but to his daughters and grandchildren, of whom he spoke so often with admiration, the Collectors Club extends its heartfelt sympathy.

For this club's membership, however, Louis Stich has not departed. In many parts of this magazine commencing with the front cover, within our handbooks and in many rooms of the clubhouse, his mark and spirit will be around for many years. It is believed that many members share our feeling that life became richer because of our friendship and association with this gentleman. *(H. M. G.)*

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Danger Ahead

In reference to your editorial "Long Live The Postage Stamp" in the July, 1959 number, I wish to add some further thoughts of mine along the following lines.

With scores of governments printing thousands of new stamps each year, the leaders of philately should be giving a great deal of thought to whether the hobby can survive in this jungle of commemorative, souvenir and speculative issues.

Consider the fact that few collectors today are courageous enough to undertake worldwide, general collections. Neither their budgets nor their time would permit it. They'd be obliged to have a practically unlimited budget, and just about full-time attention would be required to keep such a collection properly mounted and written up.

The old-time "want-list" dealer, who stocked the entire world and boasted that he could fill a fair percentage of collectors' needs, has gone the way of the general collector. In his place, we now have the opportunist dealers who cater to the "hot" new countries—Ghana, U. N., Israel, Vatican, Togo, Laos and so on. The dealers, of course, can't be blamed. They are catering to the desires of the collecting public and peddling what this public apparently wants to buy.

Specialization—especially in the narrow fields of the new countries—has led to a sort of philatelic "stock market" in which the collector "in the know" regards his stamps first of all as an "investment," and traces the pricelist changes much as the stock market investor watches the ticker tape of his exchange.

Needless to say, this "action" has had a "reaction" among those collectors of mature years or interests. Disgusted by the meaningless labels prepared expressly for philatelic traffic, many of our best minds have retired behind the wall of the classics, 19th and earlier 20th century issues with the emphatic statement—"None of this recent stuff for me!"

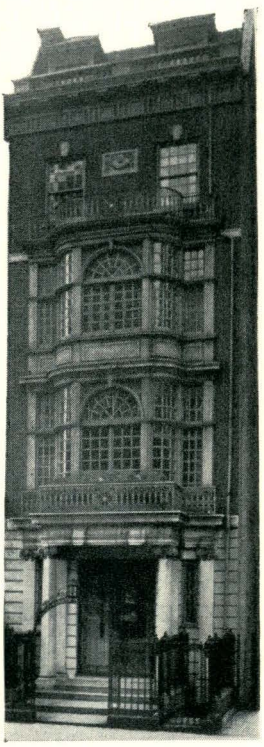
This is a shame, because much that is issued today is collectable and interesting. More important, the worthwhile portion of this modern material needs study while it is current. Today it is being neglected while the opportunist dealers exploit their labels to the limit with the active encouragement of the popular philatelic press.

If the exploitation continues (and we can see no reason for it to subside), it is inevitable that a line be drawn between stamps issued *primarily to move the mails,* and stamps of a speculative or propaganda nature.

Some knowledgeable collectors are drawing that line now—and we foresee a trend toward a finer distinction between philatelists (active students and knowledgeable collectors of *postal* adhesives), and those who assemble or hoard the souvenir items that seem to have the upper hand in the market today.

Nor is there any "snobbishness' in such a distinction. Every collector has the right to save what pleases him; that is the reason for the worldwide popularity of stamp collecting. But it should be apparent that one who collects unaddressed first-day covers, or mint "labels" of foreign nations which were printed in this country and never left it, are not philatelists in any sense of the word. They are buyers and savers of souvenirs—nothing more, nothing less.

But the danger latent in the promotion and high-pressure merchandising of these souvenir items is a tendency to bring disillusionment and drive collectors away from all modern stamp issues, regardless of their postal legitimacy. Let's hope the line will be drawn before our better minds become so disenchanted that they ignore modern issues altogether. *(Emmett Peter, Jr.)*



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ECUADOR

The 1894, 1895, and 1896 Seebeck Issues

By JOHN W. FUNKHOUSER

In the stamps it supplied to Ecuador in 1894, 1895, and 1896, the Hamilton Bank Note Co. of New York gave collectors of Latin American stamp some of their more vexing problems. These make up the major portion of the "Seebeck Issues" of that country.

Historical Background

Mr. Nicholas F. Seebeck, Secretary and Business Manager of the Hamilton Bank Note Co., needs little introduction to most stamp collectors. During the course of philatelic history many words have been written in his direction, most of them uncomplimentary. But in defence of Mr. Seebeck, he was just another business man trying to make a quick but honest, dollar. In the process, however, he stepped on our collective philatelic toes a bit hard. But even so, he added color to philatelic history and provided collectors with raw material to while away many a rainy Sunday afternoon. Perhaps he might even be classed as an early exponent of "the Good Neighbor Policy" by giving certain Latin governments free postage stamps!

The nature of the Seebeck contracts is fairly well known. The Hamilton Bank Note Co. would supply, at no cost to the government concerned, its needs in stamps and postal stationery. In return, the issues were demonitized at the end of each year and the remainders returned to Hamilton. Also the Hamilton Bank Note Co. had the right to make as many reprints from the original plates as it wished in order to supply stamp dealers and collectors.

Contracts of this kind had been made with the governments of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador by the time Mr. Henry H. Etheridge of Waterlow and Sons, London, arrived in Ecuador in October, 1890. The government of Ecuador, having heard about free stamps from Hamilton, was in no mood to enter into a contract with the Waterlow representative



Fig. 1. The 1894 regular issue. As opposed to the 1895 stamps, in addition to the date, note horizontal lines in background rather than cross hatched lines.

whereby it would have to pay. Somehow Etheridge was persuaded to act as agent for the Ecuadorian government in accepting a contract along the Hamilton lines. This stipulated that it should be furnished yearly 2,000,000 adhesive stamps of all types, 125,000 stamped envelopes, 75,000 postal cards, and 25,000 wrappers. It additionally stated that if any denomination ran out during a given year, more stamps would be furnished up to fifty per cent of the original number. Etheridge was allowed, however, to assign his rights and obligations to another person or company, provided the company be of good repute. American Bank Note Co., Waterlow and Sons, Homer Lee Banknote Co., Perkins, Bacon and Co., Hamilton Banknote Co., and Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. were listed.

As would be expected, only the Hamilton Bank Note Co. would consider such a contract. Therefore, it undertook the printing of Ecuador's stamps and postal stationery, beginning with 1892. Thus it supplied stamps to Ecuador in 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896. For some reason, only telegraph and revenue stamps were provided in 1893, even though essays for a postal issue were made.

Neither party seems to have totally lived up to the contract, the lack of an 1893 postal issue being Hamilton's default. That Ecuador did not return all its remainders is evidenced by the quantity that were overprinted during later years.

Meanwhile the contemporary philatelic press was ablaze against Seebeck and the governments involved. One example can be cited from the January, 1892, number of the *Philatelic Journal of America.* Here there is an article entitled "Seebeckized Ecuador" and subtitled "Again We Are Called upon to Mourn." Among other choice statements concerning the 1892 issue is one: "In all 21 lovely pieces with which to debase our collections."

Under the pressure, the government of Ecuador took action, and President Alfaro signed a grandeloquent decree, which was published in Guayaquil on November 8, 1895. It set out that "it was unworthy of the dignity of the Government to continue the contract made in 1890 for the supply of postage stamps," such contract being of a nature likely to bring discredit upon a Government as speculating in its own postage stamps. In the future the Government was to make contracts, "with manufacturers of approved respectability" (Barnsdall, 1907). It will be noted, however, that this did not preclude Ecuador's receiving and using the 1896 Hamilton Bank Note issue.

General Discussion

Although all types were not furnished every year, the kinds of adhesive stamps supplied Ecuador by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. were regular postage, official, telegraph, postage due, revenue* and a *cierro oficial** (official enclosure). These stamps were recess printed and appeared in sheets of 100 (10x10) (with the possible exception of the revenues and the *cierro oficial* on whose sheet size I have no information). Except for the 5c 1894 regular postage stamp, which was perforated both 12 and 14, all were perforated 12.

The 1892 and 1893 stamps are fairly straight-forward, there being no paper varieties that I know of nor any reprints. That Seebeck was already plying stamp collectors, however, is attested by varieties such as the imperforates, and imperforates either vertically or horizontally of the 1892 issue. None of these "errors" seems ever to appear except in unused condition.

The issues that followed 1892 and 1893 are another question, for they were reprinted, both the originals and reprints appearing on several varieties of paper. How to distinguish these numerous varieties is the primary objective of this paper.

Most of the leading general catalogues are more a hinderance than a help when dealing with these issues. Their incomplete information tends to lead the collector into erroneous conclusions and a greater state of confusion than before he consulted them. For example, the note in the British "Gibbons" that follows the 1894 (and also applies to the 1895) issue is: "The above set has been reprinted. The reprints have a blurred appearance and are on paper with a heavy mesh and of much thicker character than that of the originals." In

*See "Addenda" at end of this article.

actuality, not all the reprints are on thick, coarse-meshed paper, nor do all reprints have a blurred appearance. Conversely, some of the originals have a slightly blurred appearance, and some are on medium-thick to thick paper. Furthermore, the 5c of the 1894 and 1895 regular issues were never reprinted at all. So difficult is it to generalize on what constitues a reprint or an original. In some instances one can feel safe in making a diagnosis only when he can make comparisons with a reference collection.

The most accurate source of information on these stamps to date has been the *Kohl-Briefmarken-Handbuch*. This German book has served as the starting point for the present study. An exceedingly helpful character that, to my knowledge, has not been used in previous studies is whether the weave of the paper is vertical or horizontal. For its suggestion I am indebted to Mr. Richard N. Cone, who has successfully applied it to Seebeck issues from countries other than Ecuador.

The Papers

A total of six original and five (including one subvariety) reprint papers were used for the 1894, 1895, and 1896 Seebeck issues. This does not mean that all of these papers were used for any one year or that all the stamps of a given year appeared on the same papers. Herein lies much of the confusion that has surrounded these issues. In many cases it is necessary to have a working knowledge of the individual denominations and their papers to distinguish the originals from the reprints.

The characteristics of these papers is given in Table 1, and they have been designated here Original Papers I-VI and Reprint Papers R-I - R-IV. Which stamps appear on what papers is covered in Tables 2 to 4. In addition to the characteristics of the paper itself, those of the gum and of the printing are often helpful. Gum characteristics and comparative clarity of printing are also included in Table 1. Ink shades are given under the various issues on the pages that follow.

When examining these stamps one should generally make use of the combination of all characteristics. This is because, with the exception of direction of paper weave, the characteristics may vary to a greater or lesser extent. For example, the weave of Original Paper I is generally more distinct than that of Paper II, but occasionally it is not. Paper color is influenced by tinting from the printing ink and by change subsequent to printing, e. g., if a stamp has been cleaned with a bleaching agent, the paper may be whiter than originally. Variation in thickness is especially marked in Original Papers I and III.

It cannot be overemphasized that comparisons of suites of stamps, especially of given denominations from given issues among themselves, is virtually indispensable.

The 1894 Issues

The 1894 regular issue appeared on three types of paper (I, II, and III), reckoned by the Kohl-Handbuch to represent three different printings. The officials and telegraph stamps of the same year are to be found on Papers I and II. The 1894 reprints also appeared on three main types of paper (R-I, R-II, and R-III) plus a subvariety (R-Ia). Which denominations appeared on what papers is shown in Table 2.

In addition to paper, printing, and gum characteristics, the shade of the printing ink for a given denomination is often helpful. It should be remembered, however, that shades can and do vary, especially as the result of subsequent change after printing. In the following listing, comparisons of basic hue are made with "Stanley Gibbons Colour Guide."

1c Original Paper I — "35 Prussian blue"
Original Paper II — Darker "35 Prussian blue"
Reprint Papers R-I, R-Ia — Darker "35 Prussian blue"
Reprint Paper R-III — "36 blue"

2c Original Paper I — "69 chestnut"
Original Paper II — "70 orange-brown"
Reprint Paper R-I — "69 chestnut"
Reprint Papers R-Ia, R-11 — "68 red-brown"

Table 1

PAPER TYPE	DIRECTION OF WEAVE	DISTINCTNESS OF WEAVE WHEN HELD TO LIGHT	PAPER THICKNESS	PAPER COLOR	GUM	PRINTING CLARITY	ISSUES INVOLVED
ORIGINAL PAPER I	Vertical	Generally fairly distinct	Medium (some 1894 5c regulars thick)	Grayish orange-yellow	Slightly yellowish; medium smooth	Sometimes slightly blurred (especially 1894 officials)	1894
ORIGINAL PAPER II	Horizontal	Indistinct (to fairly distinct on some 1896's)	Thin	Very light grayish yellow	Almost colorless; med. smooth to smooth	Clear	1894 1895 1896
ORIGINAL PAPER III	Horizontal	Generally fairly distinct	Medium	Slightly lighter than Paper I	*	Medium	1894
ORIGINAL PAPER IV	Vertical	Between Papers I & II	Slightly thicker than II	Between Papers I & II	Almost colorless; med. smooth	Slightly less clear than II	1895
ORIGINAL PAPER V	Horizontal	Between Papers I & II	Thin	Similar to Paper I	Slightly yellowish; med. smooth	Slightly less clear than II	1895
ORIGINAL PAPER VI	Horizontal	Indistinct (watermarked liberty cap)	Thin	Same as Paper II	Same as Paper II	Clear	1896
REPRINT PAPER R-I	Vertical	Very distinct	Very thick	Close to Original Paper I**	Yellow; not very smooth ***	Often blurred	1894 1895 1896
REPRINT PAPER R-Ia	Horizontal	Same as Reprint R-I	Same as Reprint R-I	Same as Reprint R-I	Same as Reprint R-I	Same as Reprint R-I	1894 1895
REPRINT PAPER R-II	Horizontal	Indistinct	Very thick	Close to Reprint R-I (occasionally much yellower among 1894 & 1895 officials)	Yellow; med smooth	Generally clear	1894 1895
REPRINT PAPER R-III	Horizontal	Indistinct	Thin to medium	Close to Original II	Yellow; med. smooth	Generally clear	1894 1895
REPRINT PAPER R-IV	Vertical	Very distinct (watermarked liberty cap)	Very thick	Close to Original I	Yellow; not very smooth ***	Often blurred	1896

*"Colorless thin gumming" according to the Kohl-Handbuch. No gummed specimens seen during the present study.

**Exceptionally gray papers occasionally encountered among the officials result in all cases examined from staining by the printing ink.

***Seems to result largely from the roughness of the paper.

5c Original Paper I — "26 green"
Original Paper II — "27 emerald"
Original Paper III — "26 green"
10c Original Paper I — "8 brown-red"
Original Paper II — "7 red"
Reprint Paper R-I — Lighter "7 red"
20c Original Paper I — Grayish black
Original Paper II — Grayish black
Reprint Paper R-III — Black
50c Original Paper I — "11 orange-red"
Original Paper II — "13 red-orange"
Reprint Paper R-Ia — "15 yellow-orange"
Reprint Paper R-II — "14 orange"

1s Original Paper I — "2 carmine"
Reprint Paper R-II — Darker "2 carmine"
5s Original Paper I — Dark "35 Prussian blue"
Reprint Papers R-I, R-Ia — Darker dark "35 Prussian blue"

Table 2

1894	Original Paper I (vertical weave)	Original Paper II (horizontal weave)	Original Paper III (horizontal weave)	Reprint Paper R-I (vertical weave)	Reprint Paper R-1a (horizontal weave)	Reprint Paper R-II (horizontal weave)	Reprint Paper R-III (horizontal weave)
Regular Issue							
1c	x	x		x			x
2c	x	x		x	x	x	
5c	x	x	x				
5c (perf. 14)	x		x				
10c	x	x		x			
20c	x	x					x
50c	x	x			x	x	
1s	x					x	
5s	x			x	x		
Officials							
1c	x	x			x		
2c	x	x			x	x	
5c	x	x			x	x	
10c	x	x			x	x	
20c	x	x			x	x	
50c	x	x			x		
1s	x			x	x		
Telegraph Stamps							
10c	x	x					
20c	x	x		x*			
40c	x	x					

*Prior to running across one specimen of the 20c telegraph reprint I had not known that the telegraphs were reprinted at all. Probably the 10c and 40c values were also reprinted.

Shade of both the intaglio printing and the overprint is of some aid in evaluating the officials. Of the two original types, the intaglio printing of those printed on Original Paper I appear blacker than those printed on Original Paper II. Microscopic examinations show that this is not an inherent difference in the blackness of the inks, but that the ink used on Paper II was applied thinner. The ink applied to Reprint Papers R-I and R-Ia appears as the most intense black of the lot. The reprints on Reprint Paper R-II are very close to the originals on Paper II.

The overprint inks differ somewhat in hue. The basic hue of the overprints on Original Paper I is "6 scarlet." Those on Original Paper II are "8 brown-red." On Reprint Paper R-I they are "6 scarlet," but somewhat lighter than those on Original Paper I. The same is true for reprints on Reprint Paper R-Ia, with two exceptions. The 2c is found with both this shade and with "2 carmine," while the 10c is found only with "4 rose-red." Reprints on Paper R-II have only been noted with "7 red" overprints.

The greatest difficulty in distinguishing reprints from originals is presented by the Reprint Papers R-III vs. the Original Papers II. Luckily only two denominations are involved. The most ready identification is afforded by the gum (almost colorless on the originals and yellow on the reprints). However, if the gum has been removed, the task is considerably more difficult, and ink shade must be resorted to. The more intense (less gray) black of the 20c reprints makes them fairly easy to separate from the originals. The color difference between the 1c's is very slight, however, and a number of copies should be compared to make sure that one is not dealing only with color variation of either the original or reprint alone.

Among the officials, separation can be made very readily between originals and reprints on the combined characters of direction of weave, clarity of weave, and paper thickness. It should be repeated that many of the originals on Paper I have a blurred appearance (resulting from a bleeding of the ink, apparent when examined microscopically), the reprints often being clearer. I have seen many collections where reprints were accepted as originals and vice versa on account of this. As noted, in Table 1 occasional specimens of the officials on Reprint Paper R-II, which is a much deeper yellow than normal.

There is an anomalous variety of the 1c 1894 official (Fig. 3) that generally goes unnoticed by collectors and dealers alike. Although it has the 1894 date in the upper right-hand corner, the background shading above the portrait is the cross-hatching of the 1895's, rather than the horizontal parallel lines of the 1894 issue. Also there is a scratch just outside the inner vertical frame line on the right-hand side. The paper and gum are virtually identical to Reprint Paper R-Ia, with occasional specimens being much yellower than normal. I have been unable to find any explanation of how this stamp came into being.

The 1895 Issues

The 1895 issues, like those of 1894, appeared on three types of original paper and, again like the 1894's, the third paper variety is found only among the 5c of the regular postal issue. It is debatable in this instance whether the different paper varieties represent different printings, inasmuch as most denominations are found on one type of paper only.

One of the original papers is virtually identical to the 1894 Original Paper II. Likewise the reprint papers are essentially the same as those of the 1894 issues. This then adds two new paper varieties: Original Paper IV and Original Paper V. The paper types of these issues vs. denominations are shown in Table 3.



Fig. 2. The 1895 regular issue. As opposed to the 1894 stamps, in addition to the date, note cross hatched rather than horizontal lines in background.

Table 3

1895	Original Paper II (horizontal weave)	Original Paper IV (vertical weave)	Original Paper V (horizontal weave)	Reprint Paper R-I (vertical weave)	Reprint Paper R-Ia (horizontal weave)	Reprint Paper R-II (horizontal weave)	Reprint Paper R-III (horizontal weave)
Regular Issue							
1c	x	x*		x			x
2c	x	x			x	x	
5c	x	x					
10c	x			x			
20c		x		x			x
50c		x		x	x	x	
1s		x		x		x	x
5s	x	x		x			x
Officials							
1c	x				x		
2c	x				x	x	
5c		x		x	x		
10c	x				x		
20c		x			x	x	
50c		x			x	x	
1s		x		x	x		

*Existence indicated by Kohl-Handbuch. No specimens encountered during present study.

As with the 1894 issues, there are intaglio and overprint shade differences among the stamps printed on the various papers. For the regular issues, these are as follows (again colors are described in comparison with "Stanley Gibbons Colour Guide"):

1c Original Paper II — "42 deep blue"
Reprint Paper R-I — Between "35 Prussian blue" and "36 blue," but darker
Reprint Paper R-III — Same as R-I (appears lighter than R-I without magnification because of lighter inking and less bleeding)

2c Original Paper II — "70 orange-brown"
Reprint Paper R-Ia — "69 chestnut"
Reprint Paper R-II — "68 red-brown" (without magnification appears lighter than R-Ia)

5c Original Paper II — Between "30 deep bluish green" and "27 emerald"
Original Paper IV — "30 deep bluish green"
Original Paper V — "30 deep bluish green" (darker than IV)

10c Original Paper II — "7 red"
Reprint Paper R-I — "8 brown-red"

20c Original Paper IV — Gray
Reprint Paper R-III — Black

50c Original Paper IV — "13 red-orange"
Reprint Paper R-Ia — "14 orange"
Reprint Paper R-II — "14 orange" (darker than R-Ia)

1s Original Paper IV — "2 carmine"
Reprint Paper R-II — Dark "5 carmine-red"
Reprint Paper R-III — Dark "5 carmine-red" (slightly more brown than R-II; printing less clear)



Fig. 3. Anomalous variety of 1c 1894 official with 1894 date, but 1895-type cross-hatched background.

5s Original Paper II — Dark "36 blue"
Reprint Paper R-III — Dark "35 Prussian blue"

The officials on Original Papers II and IV are gray, on Reprint Papers R-I and R-Ia are black, and on Reprint Paper R-II are gray-black. Overprints on both Original Papers II and IV are dark "5 carmine-red." On the reprints they are:

1c Reprint Paper R-Ia — "5 carmine-red" (lighter than on the originals)
2c Reprint Papers R-I, R-Ia, R-II — "5 carmine-red" (lighter than on the originals)
5c Reprint Papers R-I, R-Ia — "6 scarlet" to "7 red"
10c Reprint Paper R-Ia — "6 scarlet" to "7 red"
20c Reprint Papers R-Ia, R-II — "6 scarlet" to "7 red"
50c Reprint Paper R-Ia, R-II — "6 scarlet" to "7 red"
1s Reprint Papers R-I, R-Ia — "6 scarlet" to "7 red"

No real difficulties present themselves in distinguishing the various 1895 types, especially if one has enough material to make comparisons. The hardest distinction to make between originals and reprints is between the 1c of the regular issue on Paper II and its reprint on Paper R-III. Besides gum differences, there is a clear variation in color, so that the two can be separated fairly readily on this basis.

The 1896 Issues

The ease with which the two original and the two reprint papers of the 1896 issues can be differentiated comes as a welcome relief after the complexities of the 1894 and 1895 issues. A fast distinction can be made between the originals and reprints in that both original papers are thin with a horizontal weave, while the two reprint papers are thicker with a vertical weave. From this point, the two original and the two reprint papers can be separated from each other by whether they are watermarked or not. The unwatermarked original and

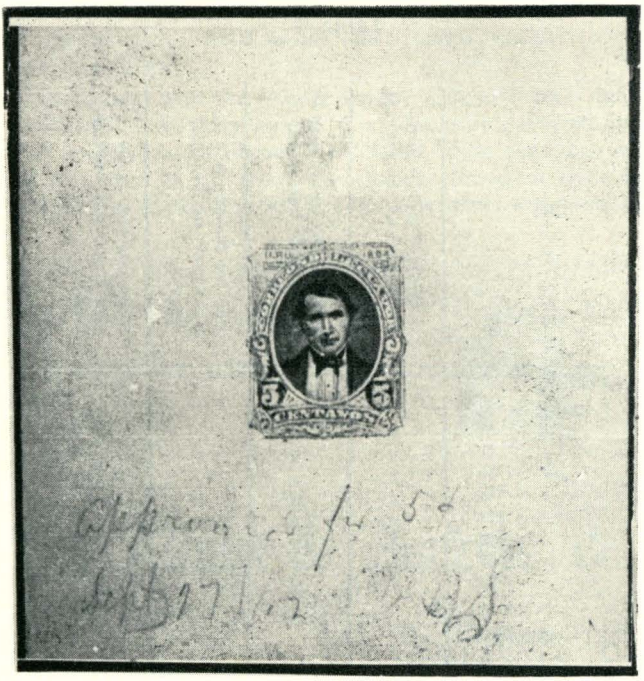


Fig. 4. Frame sketch of the 5c 1894 issue. The portrait, which was the same for all denominations of the issue, is recess printed and pasted on. The frame design, however, is sketched in with hard pencil. Apparently various measurements were taken from this, since it bears numerous divider pricks. The penciled note at the bottom is, "Approved for 5c Sept. 27/'92 N. F. S."

reprint papers are so similar to Original Paper II and Reprint Paper R-I, respectively, of the previous issues that they can be placed in these same classes. It will be noted, however, that Original Paper II of this issue occasionally shows a rather distinct weave when held to light. The various papers with denominations are shown in Table 4.

Printing shades for the regular issue are summarized below:

1c Original Papers II, VI — "30 deep bluish green"
Reprint Paper R-IV — Dark "26 green"
2c Original Papers II, VI — "7 red"
Reprint Papers R-I, R-IV — "7 red"
5c Original Papers II, VI — Dark "36 blue"
Reprint Paper R-IV — Dark "35 Prussian blue"
10c Original Papers II, VI — "64 bistre-brown"
20c Original Papers II, VI — "14 orange"
Reprint Paper R-IV — "13 red-orange"
50c Original Papers II, VI — Dark "36 blue" (darker than 5c)
Reprint Paper R-I — Dark "35 Prussian blue" (darker than 5c)
1s Original Papers II, VI — "71 yellow-brown
Reprint Paper R-I — "70 orange-brown
5s Original Papers II, VI — Dark "46 bluish violet"
Reprint Paper R-IV — "47 violet"

The officials on Original Papers II and VI and Reprint Paper R-IV are "66 olive-bistre"; on Reprint Paper R-I, close to "65 bistre." Overprints on both original papers are "6 scarlet," on Reprint Paper R-IV are "5 carmine-red" (the difference between originals and reprints is slight), and on Reprint Paper R-I are black.

Table 4

1896	Original Paper II (unwatermarked; horizontal weave)	Original Paper VI (watermarked; horizontal weave)	Reprint Papepr R-I (unwatermarked; vertical weave)	Reprint Paper R-IV (watermarked; vertical weave)
Regular Issue				
1c	x	x		x
2c	x	x	x	x
5c	x	x		x
10c	x	x	x	
20c	x	x		x
50c	x	x	x	
1s	x	x	x	
5s	x	x		x
Officials				
1c	x	x	x	x
2c	x	x	x	x
5c	x	x	x	x
10c	x	x	x	x
20c	x	x	x	x
50c	x	x	x	x
1s	x	x	x	x
5s	x	x	x	x
			Black overprint	Red overprint
Postage Dues				
1c	x	x		x
2c	x	x		x
5c	x	x		x
10c	x	x		x
20c	x	x		x
50c	x	x		x
100c	x	x		x

The postage dues on Original Papers II and VI are "30 deep bluish green," and on Reprint Paper R-IV are dark "29 grey-green."

Cancellations on Reprints

Occasionally one runs across cancelled reprints. Many of these cancellations are types never used in Ecuador, but others are either counterfeits of genuine cancellations or genuine cancellations illegally applied. Some of the latter are types that were used during the 1894-96 period; others are types that were not used until about 1900. Once in a while reprints actually passed through the mails, and even now are sometimes seen on a "philatelic" cover.

Addenda

The Revenues and the Cierro Oficial

In conducting this study and presenting its results in this paper, the thought did not occur to me until now that I should include the revenues and the *cierro oficial*. But, since they were printed by the Hamilton Bank Note Co., they deserve a word if for no other

reason than completeness. I must forewarn my reader, however, that I have not studied them in anywhere near as great a detail as the other stamps, and the following observations are necessarily somewhat cursory.

Seebeck supplied Ecuador with two revenue issues. One of these is dated 1893-1894 and the other dated 1895-1896. We may assume that they were delivered in 1893 and 1895, respectively, and are so listed in catalogues that should know what they are talking about. Here I might add that most of the postal cancellations found on these stamps are either remainder or counterfeit — I am not yet able to determine with certainty which — and

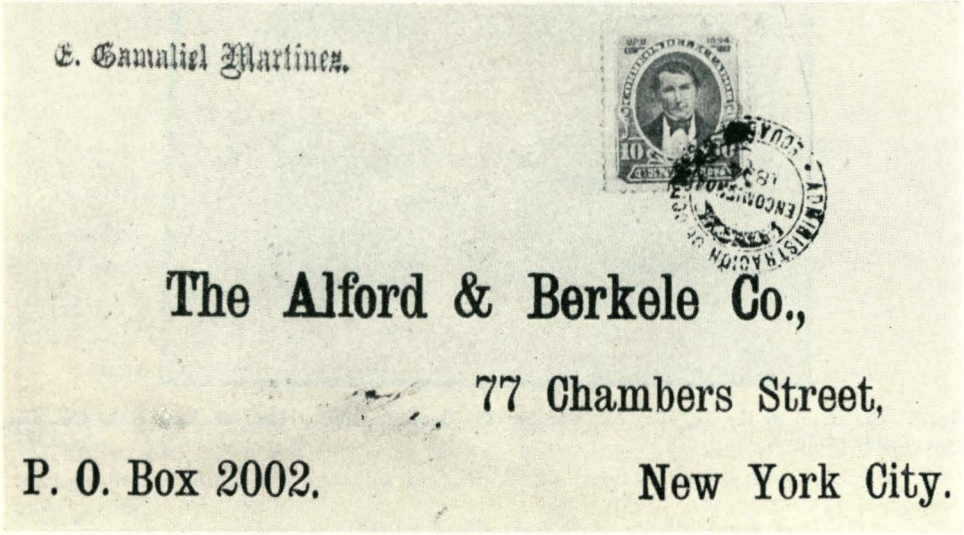


Fig. 5. A 10c 1894 Seebeck stamp used on cover to New York.

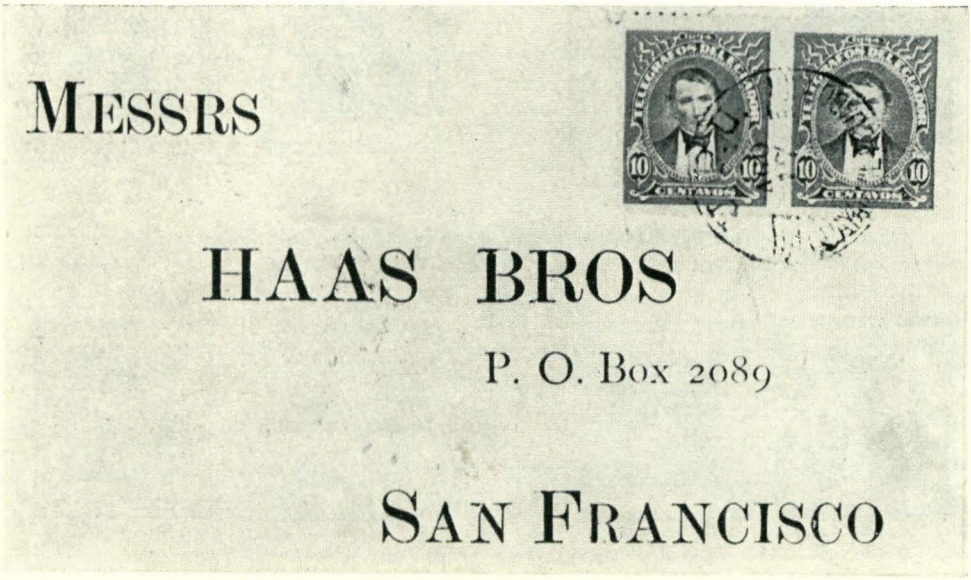


Fig. 6. An example of the 10c 1894 telegraph stamps used postally on cover.



Fig. 7. Die proof of the 1c, 10c, 20c, and 5s 1896 Seebeck issue. Hamilton Bank Note Co. dies were usually multiple.

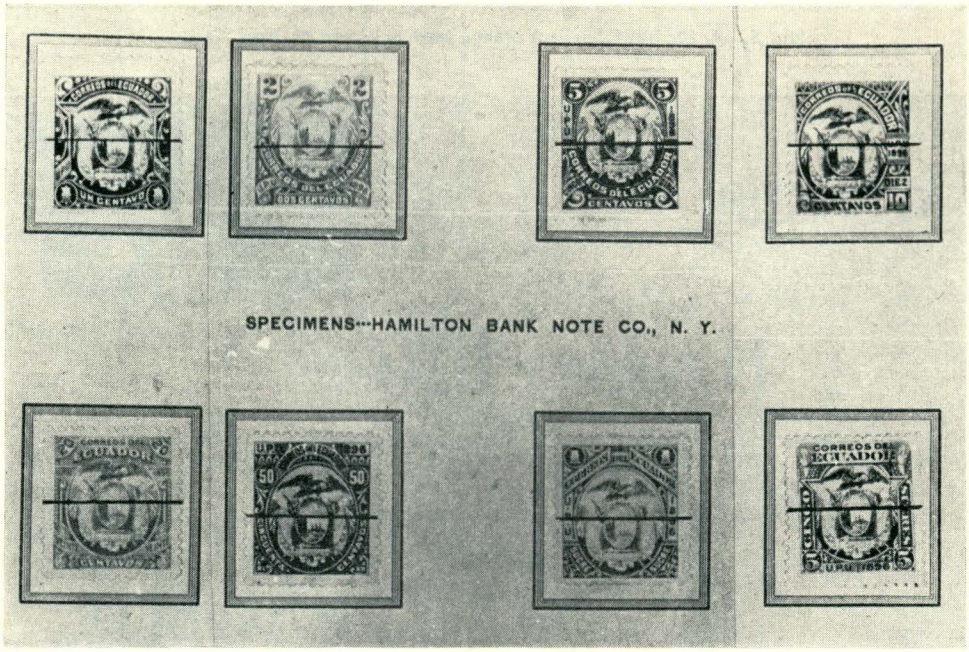


Fig. 8. Specimen sheet showing the 1896 regular issue.

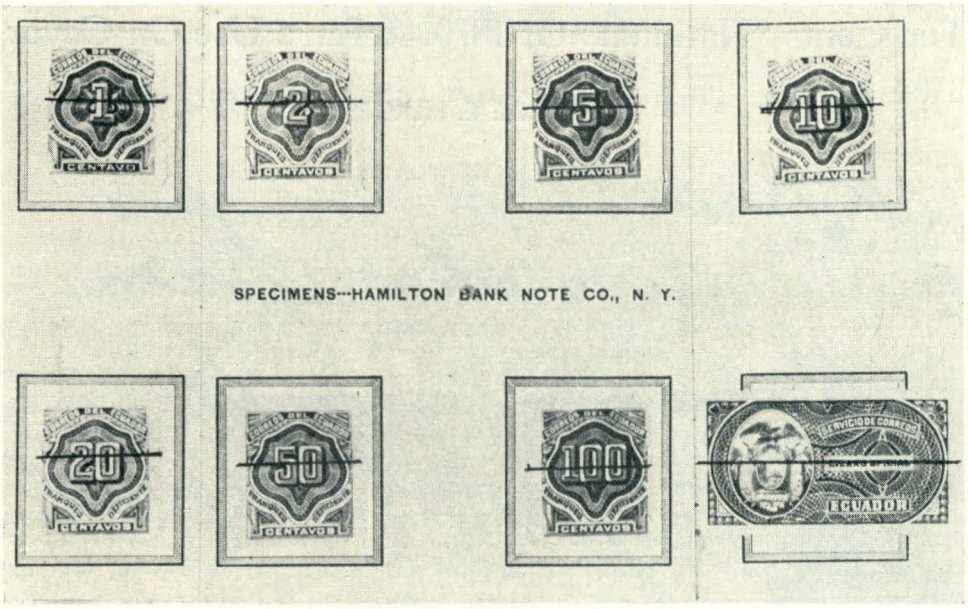


Fig. 9. Specimen sheet of the 1896 postage due stamps and the "cierro oficial."

thus does not mean much when it comes to checking dates. Each consists of seven values (1c, 2c, 4c, 10c, 1s, 5s, and 10s). So far as I know, none were ever reprinted. Also, but a single paper variety was used for each, to judge from the rather few specimens that I have at hand.

The *cierro oficial* stamps are rather hard to come by and I have seen very few specimens. Of the two such stamps that Ecuador issued, the violet one was done by Hamilton (the other green one must have been done by Waterlow and Sons to judge by the perforations and design style). That the Hamilton stamp appeared in 1896 is attested by Hamilton Bank Note Co. specimen sheets, where it appears with other 1896 issues, and by its paper. I have specimens of this stamp on both watermarked (Original Paper VI) and unwatermarked paper (Original Paper II). The direction of weave, contrary to other original 1896 stamps, is vertical. This would be expected, however, since the *cierro oficial* stamps are horizontal and are almost twice as large as the other 1896 stamps. Thus they would logically have been oriented differently on the sheet. To my knowledge, they were never reprinted.

Acknowledgements

I wish to acknowledge my most sincere thanks to Mr. L. J. Horovitz for lending me his Seebeck stock for use in this study. Without the large amount of additional material that he provided, the statistical validity of conclusions reached would be much less reliable. Thanks are also due to Mr. Richard N. Cone for the loan of specimens, for suggestions, and for general note-comparing. Finally, I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. Dexter Gunderson for the loan of the J. F. McGee Collection of Seebecks, which has been the basis for most publications on Ecuadorian Seebecks during recent years. These sources, combined with my own material, have provided several thousand specimens for study.

References

Asociacion Filatélica Ecuatoriana

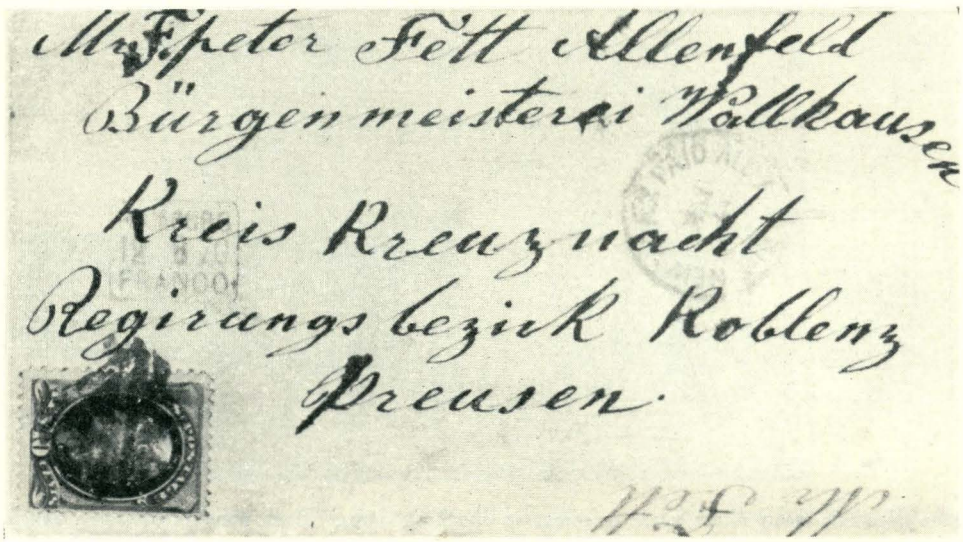
1937 Catálogo y precios corrientes de los sellos de correo, correo aéreo, timbres timbres fiscales y de telégrafos de Ecuador. Quito.

(Continued on Page 310)

UNITED STATES

Ten Cents "National" Of 1870. A Rare Use On Cover

By GEORGE E. HERGEST



Among United States stamps of the nineteenth century, the ten cents "National" (without grill) is relatively common used, either off cover or on cover. The cover here illustrated, however, shows a rare use of the ungrilled stamp. Here, the ten cents "National" pays the ten cents "direct" rate to Germany.

In 1870, "direct" mail to Germany was carried by Hamburg packets (Hamburg-American Line) or by Bremen packets (North-German Lloyd Line). Both of these companies were under contract to the United States to carry mail, and the U. S. Post Office Department considered them to constitute one service having a uniform postal rate.

The Hamburg-American Line maintained weekly Tuesday sailings from New York bound for Hamburg and touching at Plymouth, England and Cherbourg, France. The Norddeutscher Lloyd packets sailed for Bremen, via Southampton, on Saturdays with frequent additional sailings on Thursdays.*

When the ten cents "National" was issued on April 12, 1870, the ten cents "direct" rate had been in effect, via Bremen, since 1853, and via Hamburg, since 1857. This "direct" rate (meaning, not through England) was reduced to seven cents on July 1, 1870. It is obvious, therefore, that the ten cents "National" could have paid the "direct" rate only for a period of about two and one-half months beginning on April 12, 1870 (the date of issue of the stamp) and ending on July 1, 1870 (the date of reduction in the rate).

The illustrated cover shows the typical oblong Hamburg service receiving marking in red, dated, June 12, 1870 and the circular "New York Paid All Direct/May 31", also in red. There were twelve Hamburg packet sailings during this two and one-half month period, the illustrated cover having been carried on the eighth. The first sailing was on the issue date of April 12th and the last on June 28th. A first day cover used on this service is, therefore, possible. If one were found, however, it would probably have the grilled stamp, since specialists in the issue will appreciate that the illustrated cover represents a very early use of the ungrilled stamps.

*Pat Paragraphs, #40, pp. 1228-9.

ALBANIA

The Mail Service From And To Scutari, 1868 to 1872

By EDWIN MUELLER

One of the most interesting postal history chapters relates to postal conditions in the Turkish Empire during the second half of the 19th century. The earlier period also may have its rewards for the postal historian. But only the introduction of postage stamps by the postal administrations, which conducted mail services on the territory of the Turkish Empire as well as by the Imperial Turkish mail service, created generally interesting factors.

The study of all the intricate procedures and regulations, to which mail from and to places in the Turkish Empire was subjected, is a fascinating field. Probably only the difficulty in obtaining any documentation for empirical findings, as well as the scarcity of items usable for such a study, have prevented a larger number of philatelic students from entering this field. This has left many questions still unanswered, awaiting the diligent philatelist, who will have enough persistence and endurance to solve the problems.

The present article does not intend to deal with all of these problems. It is trying to treat one rather small one, namely, the mail service from and to *Scutari,* at that time an important commercial center on the shores of Lake Scutari, at the northern border of the Turkish province of Albania. Except those on the mail routes from Austria and Russia to Constantinople and Salonica, almost all the foreign post offices on Turkish soil were located in ports on established ship routes and, therefore, easily accessible. Difficulties existed in getting mail to those inland places where no foreign post offices were established. Therefore the cooperation of the Turkish Postal Service was necessary for the maintenance of a regular mail service. Scutari was such a case. The following discussion will deal with the interesting pieces of mail which were carried by the special service organized to get the mail from and to Scutari. It may serve as an example for similar services which existed on Turkish soil, for example, between the inland town of Aleppo and the harbor of Alexandretta, or between Brussa and Constantinople.

The Austrian post office nearest to Scutari was in *Antivari,* a port city belonging at that time to Turkey. But in 1878 it was ceded to Montenegro, of which it was from that date on the principal port, under the name of Bar. The Austrian post office in Antivari was a Lloyd Post Office, which means that it was conducted by the Austrian Lloyd, the principal Austrian steamship company, for the account of the Austrian Postal Administration. It was opened in 1854 and remained active until 1878, when it was closed because Montenegro did not permit foreign post offices on its soil.

From the beginning, the merchants of Scutari used the Austrian post office at Antivari for mailing and receiving their letters. They sent messengers down to the coast to send their letters on their way or to pick up mail which might have arrived. In later years, this developed into a regular courier service under the auspices of the Austrian consulate at Scutari. The couriers not only took the official mail of the consulate to and from Antivari, but also did the same with commercial and private mail which was entrusted to the consulate for forwarding. It seems that after some time this activity of the Austrian consulate at Scutari led to complaints by the Turkish authorities. They considered it an unfair competition to the Turkish mail service, and therefore threatened to suppress it. In 1868, an agreement was reached, being a kind of compromise, probably satisfactory to all parts involved.

A regular courier service between Scutari and Antivari was organized to meet the arrival and departure of the mail boats to and from Triest. Generally, the courier deposited the mail at Antivari the day following his departure from Scutari or vice versa, but in some cases he needed two or three days to reach his destination. The Antivari-Triest trip usually

took four days. The couriers carried the mail on pack horses or mules. The mail had to be posted at the Turkish post office in Scutari, which conducted the courier service in accordance with the agreement with the Austrian consulate and delivered the mail to the Austrian post office at Antivari. The latter in turn handed the mail for Scutari, which had arrived by the mail boat, to the courier, which he than took to the Turkish post office at Scutari for delivery. It seems that only mail to and from Austria (including the former Austrian, then Italian, province of Lombardy-Venetia) was carried by the couriers, as we have never seen such mail to or from other destinations.

The postal rate between Antivari and Triest was 10kr (10s). For letters which went to inland Austrian places the regular domestic rate was to be added. The rate from Antivari to Venice was 25s, from Venice to Antivari 60c. The postal fee for the courier trip between Scutari and Antivari was 1pi, and in 1871 it was increased to 1½pi.

The postage from Austria and Italy to Antivari and vice versa could either be prepaid, in which case stamps had to be affixed to the letters for the proper amount. In Antivari, stamps of the 1867 issue for the Austrian Offices in Turkey in Soldi currency; in Austria, stamps of the 1867 issue in Kreuzer currency; in Italy, stamps of the 1863 issue were used. Or such letters could be sent unpaid, in which case postage plus a 5kr (5s) surtax was collected from the addressee. The fee for the courier service Scutari-Antivari was to be paid in stamps at Scutari in all cases, on outgoing letters by the sender, on arriving letters by the addressee. The stamps used were those of the 1869 issue of Turkey, in perforation 13½ or, from the middle of 1870 on, in the wide perforations 5 to 11.*

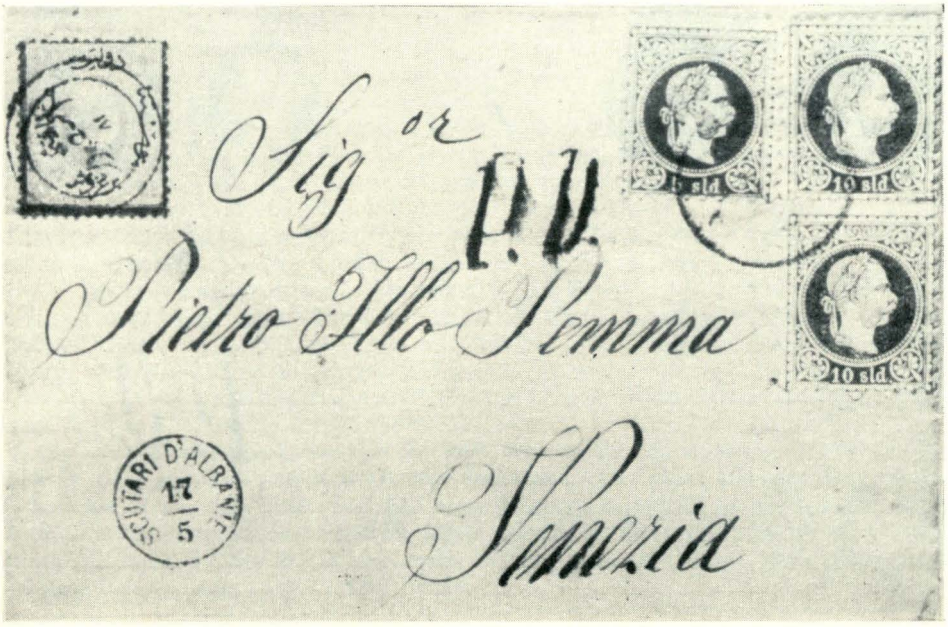
*The date of issue "1871" in the catalogs is erroneous, as they can be found on letters as early as June 1870, therefore must have been issued not later than on that date. We designate them "1870 issue" in this article.



Letter from Venice, August 24, 1869, to Scutari via Triest and Antivari, delivered at Scutari on August 30, 1869. Courier fee collected by Turkey 1869, 1pi postage stamp, perf. 13½ (Scott #22), cancelled by blue thimble SCUTARI D'ALBANIE postmark.



Letter from Venice, May 10, 1870, to Scutari via Triest and Antivari, delivered at Scutari on May 16, 1870. Courier fee collected by Turkey 1869, 1pi postage due stamp, perf. 13½ (Scott #J17), cancelled by blue Turkish Scutari postmark, blue thimble SCUTARI D'ALBANIE postmark alongside.



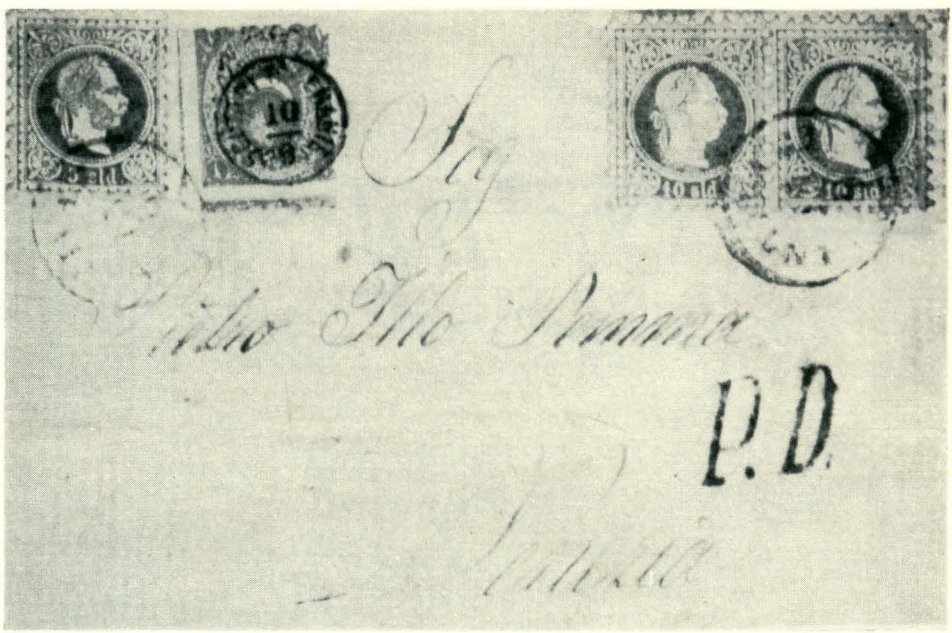
Letter from Scutari to Venice, May 17, 1870, via Antivari and Triest. Courier fee paid by Turkey 1869, 1pi postage due stamp, perf. 13½ (Scott #J17), cancelled by blue Turkish Scutari postmark, blue thimble SCUTARI D'ALBANIE postmark alongside. Franked by Austria, Offices in Turkey, 1867, 5s (Scott #3) and two 10s (Scott #4), cancelled at Antivari.

The regular postage stamps as well as the so-called postage dues were used indiscriminately, on outgoing as well as on arriving mail.**

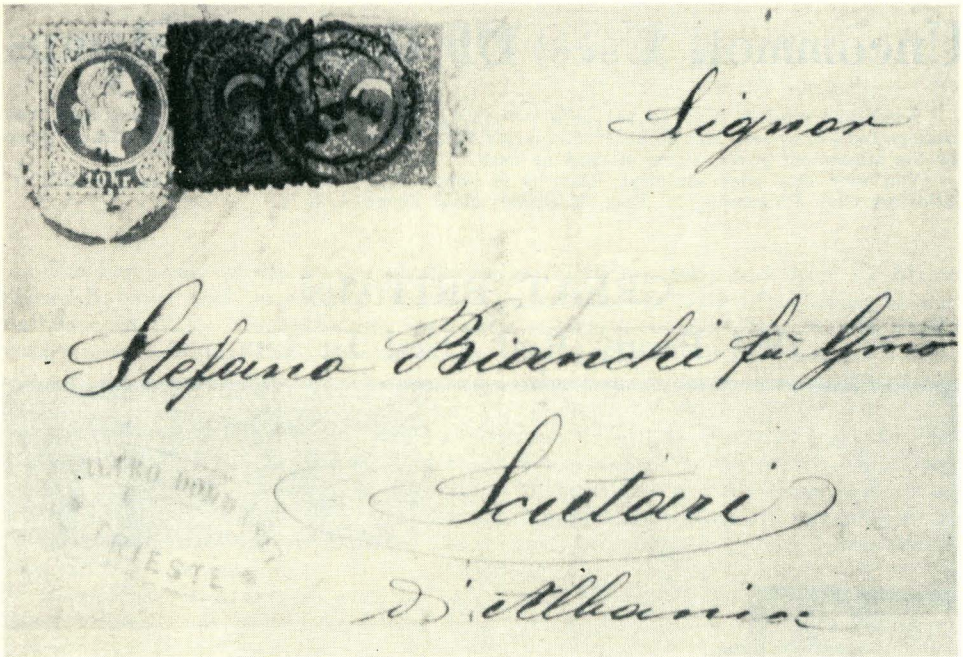
The handling of the mail, which was carried by the couriers between Scutari and Antivari, underwent several changes resulting in different methods of cancelling. It may be assumed as a fact that the users of this mail service could buy the Austrian Soldi stamps needed for the postage from Antivari to the destination abroad at the Austrian consulate in Scutari, because there is sufficient evidence that these stamps were often affixed to the letters before they were handed to the Turkish post office. They were never cancelled at Scutari, only at Antivari by the Austrian post office before forwarding.

On the Turkish stamps affixed at Scutari as a fee for the courier trip to or from Antivari, two different postmarks were used. The Turkish post office at that time had a double-ring postmark with the town name in Turkish and the Turkish figure "81" below. This stands for the Turkish year date 1281, corresponding to the year 1865 of our calendar and meaning that the postmark was supplied to the post office in that year. In 1868, it obtained another postmark, a small single circle SCUTARI D'ALBANIE with date in the center, which seems to have been used only for the courier mail to and from Antivari and not on letters to or from other places. It is curious that this postmark is entirely different from all other Turkish postmarks of that period, but quite similar to the "thimble" postmarks which were introduced in Austria in 1868. Therefore, it can be assumed that this unusual postmark was supplied especially for the courier mail by the Austrian consulate at Scutari, that had ordered and received it from the postal authorities in Vienna.

**Actually, there were at that time two kinds of postage stamps in use in Turkey, stamps without border sold to the public, and stamps with brown border, for use by the postal clerks. Their classification as "postage dues" is erroneous, but we shall call them "postage dues" in order not to make matters more complicated.



Letter from Scutari to Venice, September 10, 1870, via Antivari and Triest. Courier fee paid by Turkey 1870, 1pi postage stamp, perf. about 6½ (Scott #30), cancelled by blue thimble SCUTARI D'ALBANIE postmark. Franked by Austria, Offices in Turkey 1867, 5s (Scott #3), and two 10s (Scott #4), cancelled at Antivari.



Letter from Triest to Scutari, February 3, 1872, via Antivari, delivered at Scutari on February 8, 1872. Courier fee collected by Turkey 1870, 20pa postage stamp, perf. about 9 (Scott #29), plus 1870, 1pi postage due stamp, perf. ab. 8 (Scott #J32), cancelled by blue Turkish Scutari postmark.

Three different cancelling methods were employed for the courier mail, outgoing as well as arriving. Each of the two postmarks was either used alone as canceller, or the Turkish postmark was used as canceller and the thimble postmark stamped alongside. Blue ink was used exclusively for the two cancellers until October 1870, from then on occasionally also black ink, which often had a bluish tint.

During the first year — the earliest known date of such mail is September 25, 1868 — the thimble postmark was used exclusively for cancelling the Turkish stamps on outgoing as well as on incoming mail. Then followed an equally long period in which either the same cancelling method was continued, or the Turkish postmark used as canceller, with the thimble postmark stamped alongside. The earliest date for this second method of cancelling known is October 12, 1869. During the last period, the thimble postmark was no longer used — last recorded day of use is September 17, 1870 — thus the Turkish postmark alone was used as canceller. For this method of cancelling, the first known example is October 16, 1870 and the last May 8, 1872, the latter also being the last date we have seen on letters carried on the Scutari-Antivari courier route. Therefore, this mail service must have functioned at least from September 1868 to May 1872, a period of three and three-quarter years.

It is not known what caused the discontinuation of the courier service Scutari-Antivari. Possibly it was not discontinued at all, only the method of franking and cancelling changed. In any case, it is a very interesting chapter in the postal history of the foreign mail service in the Turkish Empire. Consequently covers, which are silent witnesses for its existence, deserve an honored place in the collections of Turkish stamps as well as in those of the Austrian Post Offices in the Turkish Empire.

FOR YOUR PHILATELIC LIBRARY

"Austria, Handbook Of The Pre-Stamp Postmarks," by Edwin Mueller

See Inside Back Cover

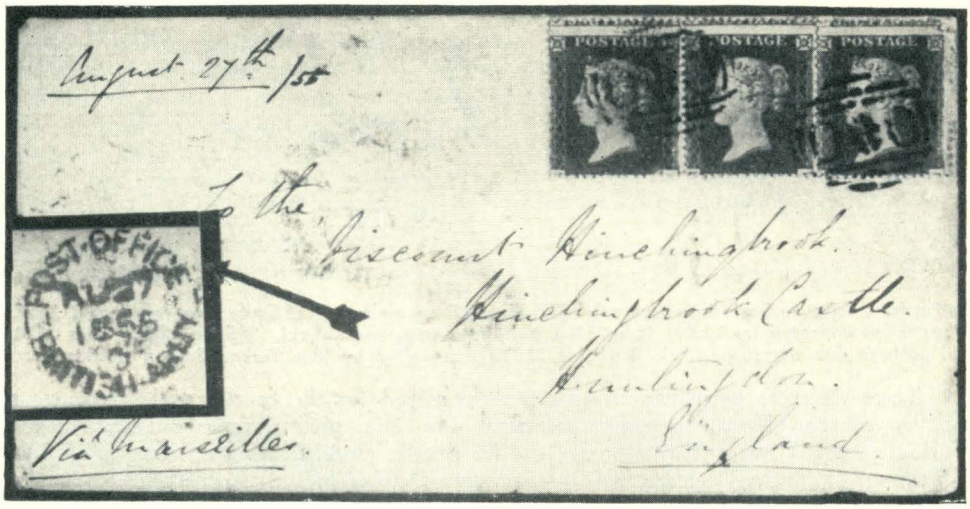
Uncommon Uses Of Common Stamps

What our readers wish to see is a properly used cover having a common stamp that catalogs for $10 or less. But on cover this item's value is many times the standard catalog price for the stamp off cover, either unused or used.

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

GREAT BRITAIN

1854 Penny Red Used In Crimea



(Photo by Boutrelle)

The illustrated cover tied with a strip of three of the common 1d red shows an interesting, uncommon use. The 3 pence rate was the special one allowed for Military mail. This cover was mailed, as noted in the top left corner, on August 27, 1855 from Crimea during the war then taking place there.

The back of this cover bears three postamarks. The first, which is shown in the frame indicated by an arrow on the illustration, is the British Army marking. A second one applied much fainted is the Huntington, England receipt mark dated September 5, 1855. This is a remarkably fast delivery. The third postmark on the back is difficult to decipher because almost one half of it is covered with ink that seems to have come as a result of an offset from another cover. The mark is British, but this is all that is disclosed. Because of their condition, neither of the two latter backstamps could be illustrated.

1960 MEETINGS FOR DECEMBER

December 7th *BULGARIA* — Herbert P. Woodward

December 21st *MONACO* — The Mrs. Sharples Collection, a 1960 donation.

TRAVANCORE

The "Conch" Stamps

By L. E. DAWSON

The first study of the stamps of this Indian Feudatory State was made by Major Edward B. Evans and published in "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal," of which he was the Editor, in 1913. The reader who may desire a fuller account of these "Conch Shell" issues, up to that year, should peruse Major Evans' articles. This "Short Study" deals only with the different papers and the watermarks therein, and with the various "On S. S." overprints, made for Government Offices.

The listing of both the ordinary and service issues in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part I, is very incomplete and misleading*, and a tentative revised list is suggested by the writer.

The study by Mr. T. F. Marriner, published in the August and September numbers of "Gibbons Stamp Monthly" in 1931, supplied much additional information, especially about the Service overprints, which first appeared in the latter half of 1911, not long before Major Evans' articles were written.

First of all, let us consider what sort of a country Travancore is—and here the writer cannot do better than quote from Major Evans, who wrote about midway of the currency of the "Conch Shell" issues—1888 to 1939.

Travancore State is situated in the southwest of the Indian peninsula, in the mountainous country of the Western Ghats. Its extreme length, north to south is 174 miles and extreme width, west to east 75 miles. In area it is 7,129 sq. miles, a little smaller than Wales. From the 1901 census the population was found to be just under three million, of which Hindus constituted two-thirds, Christians about a quarter, and Moslems one sixteenth. With Cochin it is the most Christian State in India.

For administrative purposes the State at that time was divided up into thirty-one "talooks," grouped into four "divisions." In both male and female education Travancore has for long been ahead of both British India and all other Feudatory States, and the administration has likewise been a model.

The Ruler was termed the Maharajah. He resided in his capital city of Trivandrum, where also was the Government Headquarters. In 1901 this had a population of 57,882. Other important towns are Nagercoil, Shincottah, Quilon, Tinnevelly, Kayamkulam (where a Syrian Christian Church was built in A. D. 827), Alleppey, Kottayam, Changanacherry, and Parur.

Up to 1949, when Travancore was united with Cochin in the general regrouping of the Feudatory States and the Provinces of British India, carried out at that time, the currency was a somewhat curious one. 16 cash went to one chuckram, and 28 chuckrams to the rupee. So one chuckram equalled four-sevenths of an anna.

Letters:	up to ¼ tola (one tenth of an ounce),	8 cash.
	½ tola	12 cash.
	1 tola	1 chuckram.
	Every additional tola	1 chuckram.

Letter cards cost 12 cash, and postcards 4 cash—or one seventh of anna! Newspapers, book packets and parcels were charged at similarly low rates. Registration cost 3 chuckrams, less than two annas.

When, in 1888 it was decided to introduce postage stamps, the Maharajah sent to a British Firm, Messrs. Orr of Madras, for an engraver. The firm sent one of their men,

*This statement also applies to the Scott Catalogue.

by name Dharmalingam Asari. He both designed the stamps and engraved the dies on brass. From these dies the requisite numbers of electrotypes were prepared; clamped into frames, and they formed the printing plates.

The design showed the Conch shell, or *Shankha,* the sacred emblem of the State. According to legend, the tutelary deity Parsuramen called up the land of Travancore from the sea by blowing on a shanka. The inscription "Travancore Anchel" that appears on all stamps means "Travancore Post." The venacular inscriptions are in Malayalam.

First Issue

On October 16th, 1888, the first stamps appeared. These consisted of three values, 1 ch. *blue* (shades), 2 ch. *vermilion,* and 4 ch. *green* (shades). They were printed on white, handmade laid paper, with a large device, consisting of the Arms of the State, watermarked in the center of the sheet. All the paper used for the stamps of Travancore was supplied by Messrs. Dickinson & Co. London, England and perforation was effected by a line machine, gauging about 12. The sheets were well gummed.

The sheets of the two lower denominations contained 80 stamps, (8x10); those of the 4 chuckrams had 60 stamps, (6x10).

The electros were not of a robust constitution, and constantly suffered damage. When this became too noticeable, the defective cliché was removed, and replaced by a new one. In the process, the clichés sometimes got shuffled about and changed places in the forme. Therefore, worn and fresh impressions made are found in the same sheet. Similarly, the shade of color may vary from light to dark across the sheet due to clichés sinking down in the forme, thus presenting an uneven printing surface. Successive printings, of which there were two for each of the three values of the first issue, did not usually match very well as regards the shades of the inks used. Mr. Marriner lists the shades of the printings of these stamps as:- 1 ch. *blue; dark blue,* 2 ch. *orange, vermilion,* 4 ch. *yellow-green, green.*

Color Trials, on the laid paper, exist in the following values and colors. All are perforated; 1 ch., 2 ch., 4 ch., *black; purple,* 1 ch., 2 ch., *green,* 1 ch. *red.*

The following year, 1889, a new type of paper was adopted. This was a handmade, white wove, watermarked with large, fancy-type, conch shells. Here it may be noted that, with the exception of the 1 ch., all representation of the shell show it with an ornamental "cap" at the top, and "wings" at the side. This is probably in imitation of the sacred Conch treasured by the Ruling House, and which is set with diamonds and plated in gold. The watermarks show these ornamental additions.

With the adoption of this new paper our philatelic troubles begin! The sequence and characteristics of the various issues and printings could not have been disentangled—anyhow by the writer—only for the purchase in 1939 of a collection of some 125 sheets of the "Conch" type stamps, mounted up in two large oblong albums, specially made for the sheets, and half-bound in heavy boards. The Dorning-Beckton collection of this state also produced some rare early sheets, with interesting notes thereon.

It would appear that the complete sheet of the watermarked paper contained 120 conch shells (10x12). The shells are spaced about 29 mm. horizontally by 33 mm. vertically, center to center. These dimensions considerably exceed those of the postage stamps, about 23 mm.x28 mm., but they do fit, more or less, the large "One Anna," *red* receipt stamp which was issued in 1890, and the oblong, double-length, "Court Fee' stamps. To use this paper for the sheets of postage stamps, it was cut up into half, or so, and printed on with the watermarks upright or sideways, according as best fitted the various sizes of the plates. Not until 1903 was paper supplied which had the watermarks so arranged that one appeared in the middle of each stamp of the 6x14=84 stamps sheets, which had become the standard by then.

Second Issue 1889-90

The same three values were printed on the new wove paper. Watermarks are sideways on the 1 chuckram and 2 chuckrams, *orange-vermilion,* and upright on the 2 chuckrams, *pink* and *carmine,* and the 4 chuckrams. Even when vertical the watermark is seldom in

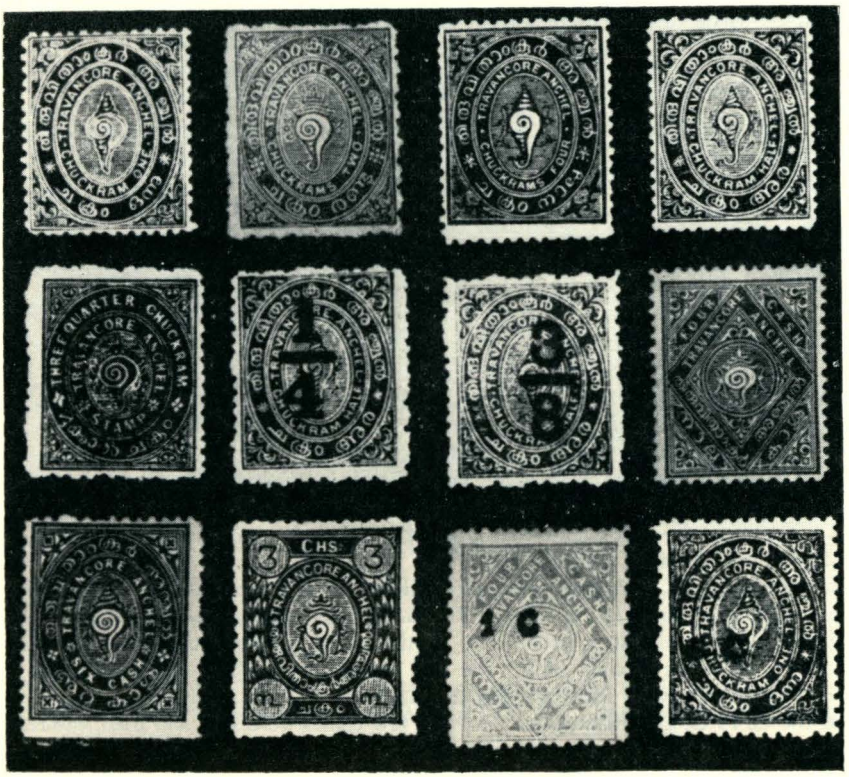


Fig. 1 Postage Stamps

1 ch.	1/4 ch.	4 ch.	1/2 ch.
3/4 ch.	1/4 ch. on 1/2 ch.	3/8 ch. on 1/2 ch.	4 c.
6 c.	3 ch.	1 c. on 4 c.	5 c. on 1 ch.

the center of the stamps, some of which miss it altogether. Proposed revised catalogue numbers are given from this issue onwards, the three laid paper denominations being numbered *1, 2,* and *3, 4,* 1 ch. *ultramarine. 5,* 2 ch. *orange-vermilion, pink, carmine, 6,* 4 ch. *green.* All show shades.

About the 1 chuckram, Major Evans notes that it was undoubtedly printed from the same plate as the laid paper stamps, as complete sheets of each printing show Position No. 65 badly flawed in the middle—a cliché which is never formed again. He further points out that his sheet of this value shows only seven rows of six watermarks, lying horizontally. Hence the first vertical row is without watermark.

Major Evans states that Position Nos. 6, 33, 49 and 53 of the sheet of the 2 chuckrams on laid paper have easily recognizable flaws. In his block of 35 of this denomination in *carmine* on the wove paper, the last three rows and half the row above, the three last flaws appear, not in the 4th, 5th and 6th rows, respectively, but in the third last, second last, and bottom rows. Thus the 8th row of the original plate had been removed, leaving it with only seven rows of ten clichés. Blocks of four in *pink* and *carmine* in Major Evans' collection are definitely from the 8x10 setting. Thus, the last printing of this second issue must have come from a 7x10 setting.

Incidentally, it may be noted that the sheets and blocks mentioned by Major Evans

were, most of them, acquired by Dorning-Beckton, and are now in the writer's collection. Thus Major Evans' conclusion can be verified.

Third Issue 1890

New value was printed from a plate containing 56 clichés (4x14). Same paper, watermarks sideways.

7. ½ chuckram, *purple, lilac.*

Fourth Issue 1891-92

The 1 ch. and 2 ch. were printed from new plates. The former has 96 stamps to the sheet, (6x16), and the latter 70 stamps, (5x14). The defective clichés were removed from the 2 ch. plate.

8. 1 ch. *pale ultramarine.*

9. 2 ch. *rose.*

Watermarks are upright, and the long sheets of the 1 ch. show twelve watermarks in a row, thus proving that the sheet of watermarked paper contained this number of watermarks in a row; the number of rows have been deduced as ten.

Major Evans states that the sheet of the 1 ch. known to him (now with the writer) comes from the top of the full-size watermarked paper, and hence the top row of stamps is unwatermarked. The other five rows show four rows of watermarks, and part of a fifth. The 2 ch. can be found imperforated vertically.

Marriner states that further printings of the 1 ch. and 4 ch. were made in 1893, and the final printing of the 1 ch. in 1896. Two additional printings of the ½ ch. were made in 1891 and 1899. Marriner notes that in this third printing the greatest number of shades, due to different mixings of the ink and uneven impressions, can be found. Corners of some of the clichés were defective and failed to print. One sheet was printed twice, and issued at the G. P. O. at Trivandrum. After a few copies were sold and used, the remainder of the sheet was bought by a dealer. Finally come the last printings of the 2 ch. and 4 ch. in the same year, 1899.

Fifth Issue 1899-1901

The old plates having become more or less defective, new ones were made for the ½ ch., 1 ch. 2 ch. and 4 ch. and one new denomination introduced, a ¾ ch. in 1901. Apparently, the ½ ch. retained its plate of 56 units, but the other values come from plates of 84 units, (6x14). Same paper, watermarks sideways was used. This is our listing.

10. ½ ch. *bright purple, dull purple.*

11. ¾ ch. *black.*

12. 1 ch. *ultramarine, violet-blue.*

13. 2 ch. *pale pink* (?)

14. 4 ch. *yellow-green.*

The *violet-blue* printing is a rare one. The 1 ch. *ultramarine,* is difficult to distinguish from our No. 4.

Sixth Issue 1903-22

Same values made on new plates of 84 (6x14), with "Jubilee lines" around the sheets. The clichés were set a trifle closer together. The framelines can be found either close to the outer stamps, 2 mm. to 3 mm., or widely spaced, 5 mm. to 6½ mm. See Table at the end. New paper, handmade, was specially made for the postage stamps plates, with 84 watermarks, arranged vertically, one for each stamp, spaced 23 mm. by 28 mm. The paper is a little thinner, and more transparent.

15. ½ ch. *deep violet, violet.*

16. ¾ ch. *black.*

17. 1 ch. *indigo, pale blue, deep blue.*

18. 2 ch. *scarlet.*

19. 4 ch. *blue-green, dull green, deep green.*

Although this new paper was normally used for all future printings of old values, for



Fig. 2 Postage Stamps

10 c.	1 - 1/4 ch.	1 c. on 1 - 1/4 ch.	2 c. on 10 c.
5 c.	7 ch.	14 ch.	1 - 1/2 ch.

the new denominations, however, the old paper was occasionally used, possibly when there was a shortage of the new, as during the first World War (?) Where a new value is known printed on both papers, this is indicated by the letters (C. W.). The old paper always has the watermarks *sideways*. But only those values which exist on both papers *in complete sheets* in the writer's collection are thus indicated. No doubt other denominations were thus printed on the old paper, as shown by single copies.

Seventh Issue 1906

Changes in postal rates necessitated new values of ¼ ch. (4 cash) and ⅜ ch. (6 cash), and these were provided by surcharging, from typeset plates, various printings of the ½ ch. One sheet of each value had the surcharge inverted. Although these sheets were not issued, they disappeared from the printing office. It is doubtful if any *genuine* copies exist. Counterfeit surcharges are known. *Provisionals* were surcharged in large fractional figures.

20. ¼ on ½ ch. *bright purple, violet, dull purple* (W).
21. ⅜ on ½ ch. *bright purple, violet, dull purple* (C. W.).

Eighth Issue 1908-11

Replaced the two provisionals and one new value was issued.

22. 4 cash, *pink* (1908) (C. W.).
23. 6 cash, *red-brown* (1910) (C. W.)
24. 3 chuckrams, *violet.*

Nos. 23 and 24 can be found imperforate between.

Ninth Issue 1916-21

New values were required, as follows:

25. 10 cash, *pink* (1921) (C. W.). Can be found imperforate between.
26. 1¼ ch. *claret* (1920) (C. W.).
27. 7 ch. *purple.*
28. 14 ch. *orange.*

Tenth Issue 1921-22

Provisionals again had to be made.

29. 1c or 4 cash, *pink.*

30. 5c or 1 ch. *indigo (Red* surcharge).

Both surcharges can be found inverted.

Eleventh Issue

A new denomination again was issued.

31. 5 cash, *olive-bistre* (C. W.). This can be found imperf. between.

Twelfth Issue 1922(?) - 31

Printed from the same plates, on machine-made wove paper, watermarked with a new type of conch shells. Two qualities of paper used; (a) toned, unsurfaced, and (b) pure white, surfaced. Only the 5 cash, *chocolate* and *slate-purple,* and the 10 cash are known (in sheets, anyhow) on this latter paper so far.

Some values were provisionally printed on the corresponding Fiscal stamps paper, with watermarks widely spaced, but it was always used for the postage stamps plates with the watermarks vertical, never sideways. Pairs and multiples are easily separable as to the watermark, but singles can in most cases be differentiated by the watermark being more or less centrally placed on the stamp, or badly off-center, as the case may be.

32. 5 cash, *olive-bistre.* (C. W.) Imperforate between.

33. 6 cash, *red-brown* (C. W.) Imperforate between.

34. 10 cash, *pink* (C. W.).

35. ¾ cash, *mauve* (1932).

36. ¾ cash, *violet* (1939).

37. 1 ch. *indigo.*

38. 1¼ ch. *claret.* (1920).

39. 2 ch. *carmine.*

40. 3 ch. *violet.*

41. 4 ch. *green, pale green.*

42. 7 ch. *deep purple.*

43. 14 ch. *orange, yellow.*

Thirteenth Issue 1932

Provisionals. (a) No. 38 surcharged as No. 29, but in smaller type and "1" (or "2") and "C" wider apart.

47. 1 c. on 1¼ ch. *claret* (C. W.).

48. 2 c. on 1¼ ch. *claret.*

(b) The 5 cash and 10 cash were printed on the new machine-made paper. Surcharges are in the same type as No. 29, but much wider.

49. 1 c on 5 cash, *chocolate.*

50. 1 c on 5 cash, *slate-purple.*

51. 2 c on 10 cash, *pink.*

Surcharges can be found inverted or double, and with "1" or "2" or "c" omitted (Nos. 47 and 48 only).

No. 49 can be found with the figure "1" inverted. The writer's sheets of Nos. *48* to *50* are not gummed. (See remarks on this point of not gumming sheets when the Service stamps are dealt with.)

Fourteenth Issue 1932-39. New colors

56. 5 cash, *chocolate.*

57. ¾ ch. *mauve.*

58. ¾ ch. *violet* (1939).

59. 1½ ch. *rose* (1933).

Nos. 44 to 46 are reserved for the "Coronation" issue of 1931, and Nos. 52 to 55 for the "Temple Entry" issue of 1937. On the November 9, 1939, the Maharajah's 27th Birthday series was issued, and the "Conch shell" types became obsolete.

The Service Stamps

In August 1911 the first Service stamps were issued, ordinary stamps being overprinted "On SS" in a large type of lettering. A whole album of the collection of sheets acquired by the writer is devoted to the varieties of these Service stamps, which present a very difficult problem, as there were two distinctly different types of overprint, wtih four settings of the first and two of the second. Fortunately, the former owner of the sheets had jotted down a good deal of useful information, both descriptive and in tabular form. It is sometimes difficult to follow his statements, and the writer, the present owner, cannot follow or agree with some of them. But Marriner's article helps considerably in elucidating tricky points.

Briefly, the main characteristics are as follows:-

Gibbons' Type (S1) overprint occurs in four settings, here designated A1, A2, A3 and A4. These are stated to be the settings of 1911, 1919, 1926 and 1930, respectively. There was also an "Emergency Setting" (in three subsettings) besides two "Provisional Settings," as designated by the writer, one in a very small type (P1, P2).

The heights of the capital letters in the four types of overprint dealt with are:-
A, 3¼ mm. B, 3 mm.-P1. 2 mm.-P2, 3 mm.

The overprints were all typeset, and consisted of 84 units, so as to print a complete sheet at one operation. The various settings are distinguishable by the different spacings of the letters, both vertically and horizontally, although the dimensions are not always constant throughout the sheet. Furthermore, letters in the type fell out and were replaced incorrectly. Thus the next lot of sheets printed show peculiarities which distinguish this particular printing, or subsetting, as it may be called. Some varieties have found their way into Gibbons' catalogue.

The four settings of Gibbons' Type (S1) are distinguishable as follows:-

Setting A1 of 1911. Overall dimensions of the overprint are 12 mm. Vertically by

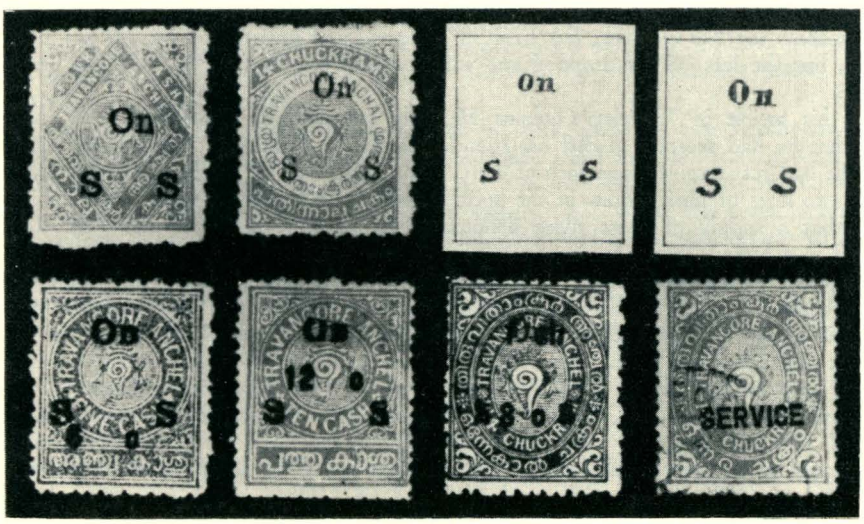


Fig. 3 Official Stamps

Type (S1).	Type (S2).	Type P1, P2.	Type P3.
6 c. on 5 c.	12 c. on 10 c.	1 ch. 8 c. on 1 - 1/4 ch.	Type (S3).

14 mm. horizontally. These measurements are remarkably regular throughout the sheet. The only variety is that the "n" of "On" fell out in Nos. 57 and 71, and is missing in one printing of this setting, or perhaps in more than one printing, according to the late owner of the sheets. However, there is no sheet showing these errors.

Setting A2 of 1911. Overall measurements are 12 mm.x13 mm. but on Nos. 11 and 76 the overprint measures only 12 mm.x11½ mm. whereas on Nos. 74 and 84 it is 12 mm.x14½ mm.

From the start No. 7 seems to have had the "O" or "On" dropped, so that the top of the letter is on the same level as the top of the "n."

Later printings show the "O" of "On" dropped also on No. 33. The left "S" is dropped and inverted on Nos. 71 and 78, and the right "S" on No. 77. The overprints on Nos. 77 and 78 now measure 12 mm.x14½ mm. No. 1 can be found, in conjunction with these varieties, with the overprint only 12 mm.x11½ mm. as on Nos. 11 and 76.

Seeting A3 of 1930. Same dimensions, 14 mm.x16½ mm. with No. 60, 14 mm.x14½ mm. Indeed, Settings A3 and A4 appear to merge, the first into the second, without a break. In fact, the writer is inclined to combine the two settings, only that the former owner of the sheets distinguishes definitely between them. What seems to be the principal instigation for constituting an A4 setting is that, while the 1926 printings of A3 are clean, those of the so-called A4 are smudgy, with letters falling out and being replaced incorrectly.

Varieties in the earlier printings. No. 3, right "S" dropped and inverted. Nos. 78 and 84, left "S" dropped and inverted. No. 79, overprint measures 14 mm.x19 mm. Nos. 1, 15 and 29, small left "S."

Varieties in later printings. Nos. 22 and 28 "O" of "On" is dropped. Nos. 60 and 84, overprint is 14 mm.x14½ mm. Nos. 35, 51, 63, 71, 75, left "S" dropped and inverted; Nos. 11, 33 and 73 have the right "S" the same. The last printings show the "n" of "On" inverted, reading as "Ou," on Nos. 21 and 33. The small left "S" was corrected in Nos. 1, 15 and 29 sometime during the use of this setting. This variety has been seen only on the provisional 12c/10c. In fact, what the writer assumes to be the last five printings, or subsettings, of A4 have been seen only on sheets of the 1932 provisionals.

Next follows what is described in the album of Service sheets as the "Type Emergency Setting." This measures 12 mm.x12½ mm., very nearly the same as A2, but the overprint is very clean and deeply impressed, whereas A2 is not. In the collection are several sheets of the 2 ch., two of the 3 ch. and one of the 4 ch. in this setting. Four subsettings can be distinguished, (a) No varieties; (b) Left "S" dropped and inverted on No. 47 (c) No. 47 is normal, but the left "S" is dropped and inverted on No. 78 (d) "n" of "On" raised on No. 70.

In his article in "Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal" of September 1931, Marriner states that he had recently visited his friend, Mr. G. B. Routledge, who showed him three sheets he had just received, one each of 1 ch., 2 ch., and 3 ch., all on the handmade paper and having two lines of perforations in the bottom margin. Marriner deduces from his investigations that a supply of these three denominations (and evidently of the 4 ch. too) was required in a hurry. Now, the new overprint (S2) of 1930, to be dealt with, was set very slightly wider in the overprinting plate, to agree with the very slightly wider stamps of the newer values. It was considered too widely set for the narrower sheets of the four denominations now urgently required. For instance, the 1 ch. and 2 ch. sheets are ½ inch narrower than the sheets of the later stamps, and the 3 ch. over ¼ inch. Hence the difficulty was met by printing supplies direct from set-up type. Thus Marriner explains.

Provisional Settings, P1, P2, P3. So designated by the writer, and corresponding to Gibbons' S19, S22, and S27. The type used is "antique." The first two settings are easily recognizable by the very small letters; the third has letters of about normal size, but their shapes are quite different from those of (S1) and (S2) types.

Setting P1. Capital letters only 2 mm. high; overprint measures 14 mm.x12½ mm. and is in *red.* The ¾ ch. *black. Setting P2.* As P1, but overprint is spaced 14 mm.x14 mm. and is in *black.* the 1¼ ch. *pink.*

Setting P3. Capital letters 3 mm. high, and the overprint measures 16 mm.x13 mm. and is in *red,* the ¾ ch. *black.*

Overprint Type (S2). The first point to be noted about this overprint is that it occurs only on stamps printed on the machine-made papers, except for the 4 cash, *pink*. About this is this note: "50 sheets of this overprint, and out of these were issued 10 sheets on the hand-made paper." This 4 cash sheet is the only one of this denomination overprinted "On SS" in the collection, on either kind of paper, and the overprint is very dirty and defective, almost as if a different fount of type was used, so narrow are the letters SS. No. 84 has the right "S" definitely type (S1), as in the A settings.

There are two settings of this (S2) overprint, the wider spaced being assumed to be the first, as it is the spacing of the 4 cash sheet. We have therefore:

Setting B1. Measurements are 16 mm.x14 mm. No varieties, except on No. 84 of the 4 cash.

(a) *Black overprint.* 4c., 10c., 1¼ ch. *pink,* 4 ch.

(b) *Red overprint.* 4 ch.

Setting B2. Measurements are 14 mm.x13 mm. The overprint is found both clear and smudged.

(a) *Black overprint.* 6c., ½ ch., *mauve,* 1½ ch., 3 ch., 7 ch., 14 ch., 1 ch. 8c/1¼ ch.

(b) *Red overprint.* 3 ch.

A few varieties can be found. "O" of "On" dropped on No. 7 of the 3 ch., with *black* overprint, and on the 1½ ch. No. 10 of the 12/10c has the right "S" dropped and inverted. These occur in certain printings only.

Gibbons chronicles type (S1) overprint as found in *blue* on the 4c, 6c, 10c, 1¼ ch., 4 ch. These must be scarce, although very cheaply priced in the catalogues.

Finally, in 1939-41, three denominations appeared with a new overprint, SERVICE, in tall block capitals. This continued in use for the 1939 and subsequent issues. All on machine-made paper. Overprint Type (C3), 6c., ¾ ch. *violet,* 1½ ch.

This chronicle now ends, but the lists of the values to be found on the different papers and with the different overprints cannot be at all complete. The writer has not investigated outside what is found on the sheets he acquired in 1939. A summary of what has been listed here will be found in the Tables at the end.

Papers. This is a difficult matter. Overprints A2, A3 and A4 can be found on the two machine-made papers. Now, A2 ceased to be used after 1925, as the overprint was reset as A3 in 1926. So it would appear that these papers came into use about 1924-25, certainly *after* the two 1921-22 provisionals, which are found only on the handmade paper. Setting A1 is found only on this paper, A2 on both kinds of paper, and A3 and A4 only on the machine-made papers. The E settings are only on the handmade paper, and the P Settings on the machine-made.

Watermarks. The available evidence goes to show that the two handmade papers, postal and fiscal, were in use indiscriminately after 1903, when the close-spacing watermarked paper was introduced, with the new printing plates. On the other hand, the normal machine-made paper in use was the close-spacing, postal paper. The fiscal paper was requisitioned only occasionally. A slightly modified form of the first watermark was introduced in 1910.

Gum. Marriner states that prior to the 1914-18 War the rule was that the Service sheets were gummed, like the sheets of the ordinary stamps, although there were exceptions. But with the first War the supply of high quality gum gradually became scarce, and the cost of good gum-arabic prohibitive. To economize, the Government ordered that the sheets of ordinary stamps only should be gummed. All post offices were supplied with gum for Service stamps, which from 1920 were issued ungummed. The gums supplied were frequently inferior, and resulted sometimes in the ink of the stamp becoming spread over the paper, resulting in "tinted paper" stamps.

The Table only gives stamps found in complete sheets or in blocks in the writer's collection. It is thus quite incomplete. Many other varieties obviously exist.

The old stamps of Travancore were used in large numbers. They are only less common than the stamps of Hyderabad, amongst Indian States. They can be had, used, by the hundred, and are well worthy of study. Gibbons' catalogue does not even hint at the interest there is in the various sizes of the sheets, the watermarks, papers, printings, shades,

and the settings of the Service overprints. Sheets, or even large blocks, of the early printings must be extremely scarce. The writer hopes that readers of these Notes will be induced to take up an intensive study of the hitherto neglected "Conch" stamps of Travancore.

TABLE OF PAPERS AND OVERPRINTS

Value and Color	Frame Lines Close or Wide	Postage Stamps				Color of Ovpt.	Service stamps			
		Handmade Wove		Machine Made Wove			Handmade Wove		Machine Made Wove	
		Fiscal	Postal	Fiscal	Postal		Fiscal	Postal	Postal	Fiscal
½ ch. Violet, purple	C,W	X	X			R	A1	A1	B2	
1 ch. blue	W	X	X	X		R	A2			
2 ch. red	W	X	X	X		B		E		
4 ch. dup. green	W	X		X		B		E		
3/4 ch. black	W	X				R			P1,P3	
¼ on½ ch	W		X							
3/8 on ½ ch	W	X	X							
4 cash, pink	C	X	X			B		B1	B1	
4 cash, carmine	W	X	X			B				
6 cash, red-brown	C	X	X	X	X	B	A2		A2,B2	A4
3 ch.violet	C			X		B		E	A3,B2	
3 ch. violet	C					R			B2	
10 cash, pink carmine	C	X				B			A2,A4,B1	A4
1¼ ch. claret,pink	W		X			B	A2		A3,P2,B1	A4
7 ch. claret	W			X		B			A2,B2	
14 ch. orange	W		X			B			B2	
1c on 4c rose	C	X								
5c on 1ch blue	W	X								
5 cash, olive-bistre	C	X		X		B			A2	A2
5 cash,brown	C			X		B				A4
1c on 1¼ ch.claret	W	X	X							
2c on 1¼ ch.claret	W	X								
1c on 5 cash, brown	C			X						
1c on 5 cash, slate-purple	C			X						
2c on 10 cash, pink	C			X						
6c on 5 cash, olive-bistre	C					B			A4	
6c on 5 cash,brown	C					B				A4,B2
12c on 10 cash, pink	C					B			A4,B2	
1ch.8c.on 1¼ ch. claret	W					B			B2	A4
3/4 ch.bright mauve	W			X		B			B2	
1½ ch. rose	C					B			B2	
4 ch. bright green	W					B			B1	
4 ch. bright green	W					R			B1	

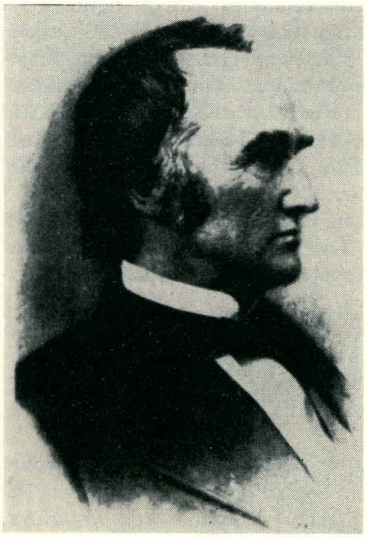
PHILATELIC LITERATURE

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

See Inside Back Cover for the recently published books.

UNITED STATES

Montgomery Blair, Founder of the U.P.U. Britain Acknowledges This, But Not His Own Country



Twelve years ago, just about the time this writer was assuming the editorship of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, he published his first article in this magazine (Vol. 28, No. 3, July 1948). It was titled: *The Universal Postal Union. 75 Years of Successful International Cooperation, unheralded and unknown to most of the world.*

The background to this article may be of interest. Around the time that the United Nations was being formed in 1945, the writer's curiosity about the U. P. U. was aroused. Thus he began consulting philatelic books, periodicals and weeklies to try to learn some of the history of the Universal Postal Union. A search through the philatelic literature in this club's library was not satisfactory, in the sense that most articles were superficial; also one author would substantially repeat what another had said. Believing that there was more to the U. P. U.'s history than recorded in the stamp publications, we visited one of the world's greatest libraries—the New York Public Library. Here, in contrast, a gold mine of information was found. As the bibliography to this July 1948 article discloses, there were twelve history boks or periodicals on the U. P. U. that offered information not used by philatelic writers.

Without trying to sound conceited, this writer's U. P. U. article proved popular, because of the more recent numbers of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Number 3 of Vol. 28 is one of the very few sold out.

Reflecting upon his research and then what was published, this writer still carries two salient points in his memory. These are:

1. Universal government as seen with the League of Nations, the United Nations, Disarmament and Summit Conferences shows a record of more failures than successes. But dating almost 90 years ago, a world body of nations, united by one postal treaty, has been an uninterrupted, successful operation. It seems to this writer that even leading historians have not properly evaluated this. American school children and college students take history courses, but seldom, if ever, are they taught about the oldest successful operating world organization—the Universal Postal Union.

2. Philatelists know of the pioneer postal reformers such as Rowland Hill. Also, they have incorrectly considered the German, Heinrich Von Stephan, the founder of the U. P. U. This writing is no patriotic outburst nor an attempt to disparage the achievements of Von Stephan. But the writer cannot understand why the mythical millions of stamp collectors in the United States have not taken up the cause of *MONTGOMERY BLAIR,* President Abraham Lincoln's first Postmaster General. He was *THE* founder of the Universal Postal Union in 1863. It is true that this body did not start functioning until 1874, mainly through the later efforts of Von Stephan. But the latter simply carried on and brought to a successful conclusion, the initial or founding work done by our Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair.

The events leading up to Blair's work to found a postal union of all countries can be briefly summarized. In the first half of the 19th century, postal arrangements had been on a country-to-country basis. Mail transportation and delivery beyond one country's borders was complicated, expensive and uncertain. One country saw no reason to allow mail to be transported across its sovereignty without financial remuneration. Trans-ocean mails were the worst. Mail going by one nation's ships was charged differently than if transported on another's.

The 1840's saw the first great waves of immigration from Europe to America. Consequently, our country's population was severely handicapped by these loose and individual postal treaties. An American immigrant writing home to his family in Europe figuratively needed a slide rule to calculate the postal rates. Something had to be done. Politicians are said to act only when public pressure is put on them. The American people complained about the confused state of international mails. Thus President Lincoln's Postmaster General took action. He called an International Postal Conference that met in Paris, France from May 11 to June 8, 1863. This 1863 Conference ended with the adoption of 31 articles of principles for a universal postal union. This laid the foundation for the U. P. U.

It should be pointed out here that in 1863 convening an international congress was not easy. Our officials could not fly thousands of miles in a few hours time, as they now do. Travelling from New York to Europe often took close to a month. Then our delegates had to return, also necessitating a long voyage home.

All the historical reference works this writer consulted agreed that it would only be a matter of time after the 1863 Paris Conference before a world postal union was in operation. But two wars caused a ten-year postponement, i. e., our Civil War and then the Franco-Prussian War. After 1871, at the urging of Von Stephan, work was resumed to form a Universal Postal Union as quickly as possible.

Now here the historian comes upon another timely matter that few know, but everyone should. The first Postal Congress did not convene until September 15, 1874. Why a three-year delay? *The Russians objected.* The messages, tactics, objections and suspicions of Czarist Russia in regard to a world postal union during the years 1871-74 read exactly the same as those of the later Soviet leaders. Yes, history does repeat itself! When one reads about Russia's blocking tactics in 1871 to 1873, he immediately thinks of Stalin, Molotov, Vishinsky, Gromyko, Khrushchev and all the others.

Heinrich Von Stephan is depicted on European stamps and thus claims the title of "Founder of the U. P. U." What can be done to have Montgomery Blair gain the position that he deserves?

The United States Post Office Department might help by issuing a commemorative stamp. But it would take more than just another U. S. commemorative lost in "the big parade" of new issues. All American stamp writers, editors and publishers should constantly mention that Montgomery Blair, not Von Stephan, is the Founder of the U. P. U.

A most unusual fact, in this writer's opinion, is that the British recognize this accomplishment of Blair, while his own country does not. In connection with the British Post Office's 300th Anniversary and its display of the 1840 stamps at the New York City Coliseum in June 1960, the British Information Services, an Agency of the British Government, through its Press Division sent out a release outlining the history of the postage stamp. Of course, we all acknowledge that this was a British invention. Then this press release goes on to relate how the Penny Postage stamp idea was universally adopted, and at this point, the British Government states the following:

"*It remained for an American, Mr. Montgomery Blair, to conceive the idea of an international postal union.* The Conference of Paris, in 1863, and the Berne Convention of 1874 drew up international regulations."

When will American philatelists, philately and the postal officials in Washington, D. C. wake up and permanently give to Abraham Lincoln's Postmaster General the honor he deserves? Very soon, this writer hopes. *(H. M. G.)*

CANADA

Unofficial Duplex Cancels 1868 - 1888

By E. A. SMYTHIES

A duplex hammer is a labor-saving device which at one stroke simultaneously dates a postal sending and "kills" the stamp. Such hammers were supplied officially only to the largest post offices, i. e. to less than 2% of the post offices in Canada at any time. The convenience of this type of cancel was, however, obvious; some most interesting examples have recently come to light of postmasters improvising their own duplex cancels in various ingenious ways. This is one branch of that "vast field of unofficial obliterators" referred to by Mr. W. S. Boggs in his recent article in the November 1959 COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST (Vol. 38, Pages 275-8), a perusal of which encouraged me to think that a further article might be of interest. Many of these unofficial duplex have been described and illustrated in the Duplex handbook, but some more recent—and striking—discoveries can now be recorded.

These unofficial duplex fall into two main categries:-

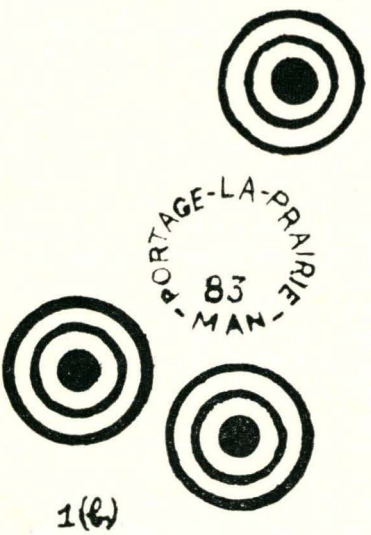
(1) Made by fixing together in one hammer a dater and a killer normally used separately, and which were often available in stock in the post offices at the time.

(2) Made by fixing a dater, usually of metal with a life of years, to a killer made locally of "cork," which wore out and had to be replaced every few weeks or months. Tracing the changes by dated copies of these scarce and ephemeral cancels is a fascinating line of research, and some concrete examples are described later. It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that none of these is to be found in any official record such as the proof book of Pritchard and Andrews now in the archives of the Philatelic Foundation in New York.

Category (1) An official obliterator in widespread use in the 1880's was the well-known two-ring target type, and a number of postmasters had the ingenious idea of fixing one of these to a circular datestamp to produce a homemade duplex. The two parts were



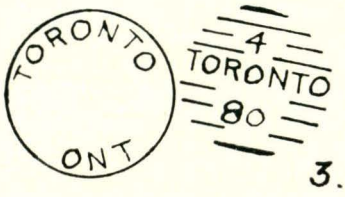
1(a)



1(b)



2.



3.

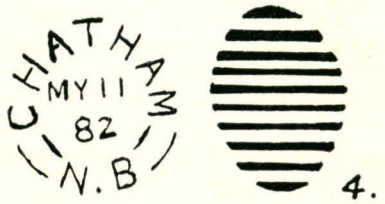
usually screwed together, and frequently show considerable relative movement between the two parts in strikes of different dates. Two examples of this are illustrated. Fig. 1a shows four strikes of Toronto in 1880, and Fig. 1b shows three recently discovered strikes of Portage-la-Prairie in 1883.

The post offices known to have used such improvised duplex hammers include Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Portage-la-Prairie, Quebec, Bowmanville, and Coboconk. The dates are chiefly 1880-1883.

Another type of "screwed" duplex showed the name of the town in the circular killer as well as in the dater (see Fig. 2). This type was used in three large post offices only, i. e. Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, in 1880.

A third type, also used in Toronto in 1880, showed the name and date in both dater and killer (see Fig. 3). This was obviously a troublesome pattern which was quickly abandoned, as the few copies known are all dated April 1880.

In the Maritime Provinces, a common type of obliterator was an oval of 8 to 11 horizontal bars, that a number of postmasters in New Brunswick, including St. John, Chatham, Dorchester, Fredericton, Moncton and Ossekeak, fastened one of these to a circular datestamp to make a duplex hammer (see Fig. 4). The Moncton duplex of this type was in frequent use from 1869 to 1891, a surprisingly long life of 22 years!

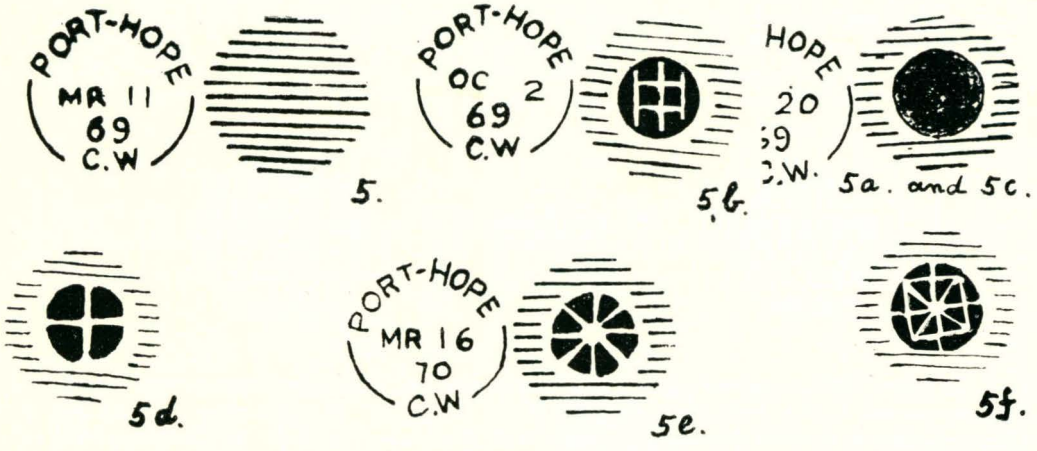


4.

Category (2) Standard type datestamps combined with "cork" type killers. These were an astonishing development in the history of Canadian duplex! Hundreds of postmasters in the period 1868-1888 were using locally-made killers of cork, wood and rubber, cut in innumerable fancy designs, as Jarrett and Boggs illustrated many years ago. But it has only recently been realized that some postmasters fixed some of these ephemeral cancels, with a life of a month or two, to metal datestamps with a life of years, making it necessary to replace the "Corks" at comparateively frequent intervals to enable their home-made duplex to continue functioning. Some striking examples of this have now been established, of which, we illustrate a few.

Port Hope ONT. 1869-70. (see Figs. 5 to 5f). Port Hope was supplied by a metal duplex hammer of the usual Berri pattern in 1860 (Fig. 5). This did not contain any numeral, as Mr. Boggs suggested in his article.

In or about August 1869, for some unknown reason, the barred killer was mutilated by a hole being cut in it and a small round cork inserted. This was illustrated in Mr. Boggs' article (Figs. 5a and 5c) and is the earliest known date for these cork insertions.

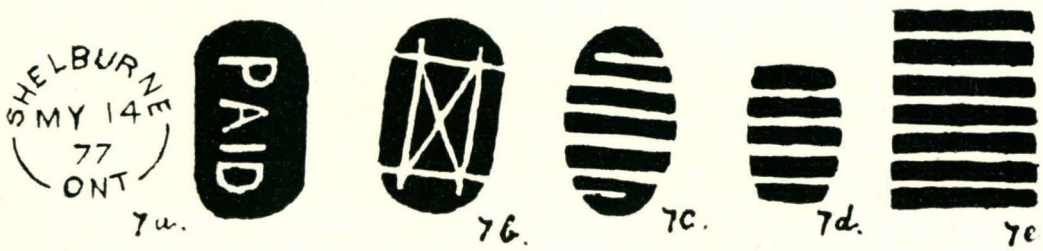


The following series of cork replacements has now been established:-

(a) August 1869, uncut cork. (b) October, cork showing portcullis design. (c) December, again an uncut cork, similar to (a). (d) Date uncertain, a cork cut in four segments. (e) February and March 1870, cork cut in eight segments. (f) Date uncertain, probably about April 1870, cork cut with a flag design. The metal dater, although ten years old, continued to function efficiently throughout.



Toronto 1874. (see Figs. 6a, b, c). Another striking example is provided by Toronto in 1874. Here in August the Toronto post office was using a duplex hammer composed of a standard type dater with a cork of interesting triangles, the so-called *"Star of David."* A month later, in September we find the same dater with a cork cut in eight segments. Again a month later, the cork has been changed to one of a new pattern. Clear dated covers (in the McMurrich and my own collection) establish this rapid sequence.



Shelburne Ont. 1877-78. (see Figs. 7a to 7e). Another interesting series of covers

and cards (mostly in the Day collection) establish the following sequence. As early as 1872 the postmaster of Shelburne had made and was using a "cork" with the initials V. R., and a very similar one was still in use in 1874. In 1876 another cork was in use with a large "S" between bars. These three are illustrated but were *not* duplex.



In May 1877 the postmaster made his first duplex by fastening together a metal circular datestamp and a cork with the letters "PAID." (Fig. 7a). By September the cork had been replaced by another showing a rectangle with diagonals (Fig. 7b). In December 1877, Feb. '78, and August '78, we find new corks, the oval or rectangular killers with horizontal bars as illustrated (Figs. 7c, d, e). It is possible there may be some additions still to be discovered and recorded in this remarkable series.

It will be appreciated that all the corks illustrated and numbered 5, 6, and 7 must show the circular datestamps attached to qualify for their duplex status. To establish such series of scarce and short-lived corks, used 80 years and more ago, is really rather remarkable, and only made possible by the wholehearted cooperation of some of our leading Canadian specialists, which is one of the great charms of our hobby.

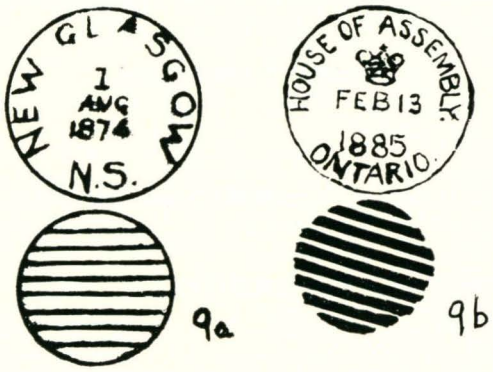


Stellarton N. S. 1888-89. (see Figs. 8a, b, c). In 1888 the postmaster of Stellarton N. S. prepared no less than three duplex of the "cork" type, which he used more or less simultaneously for something like a year or 18 months. The killers were apparently cut in wood or rubber (something more durable than cork), and were combined with a standard type datestamp. They include:- (a) the well-known Stellarton Star, often used independently as a killer; (b) an oval seven-bar killer with a hole in the middle. This had a crack in the N. W. corner (as illustrated), which broke off on or about May 1889, and the blemished cancel continued in use for some time thereafter; (c) a small oval five-bar killer, also with a hole in the middle, which shares the distinction with Shelburne 7d of having the fewest bars of any known barred duplex.

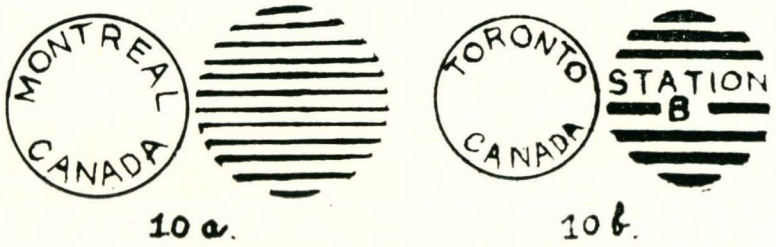
Crooked Duplex. In all duplex hammers, the normal position of the killer is at 3 p. m. of the dater. "Screwed" duplex often show killers in abnormal positions, as those illustrated in Figs. 1a and 1b. But some duplex were so-to-say born crooked, with the killer *permanently* fixed in an abnormal positions, and two typical examples are shown below.

Fig. 9a. *New Glasgow N. S. 1874.* For a long time only one strike was known of this unusual duplex (in the McMurrich collection), its attraction enhanced by its bright orange color, a shade practically unknown in Canadian duplex. Recently, however, Dr. Gordon discovered four more copies in a Halifax attic, and one of these also was in orange.

Fig. 9b. "House of Assembly" duplex. This freak hammer was used in the Ontario Legislative P. O. in Toronto from 1879 to 1901, a life of 23 years! The earliest known strike (in January 1879) is in black, but from 1881 to 1897 it was usually blue, and from 1897 in black. A purple strike has also been reported.



Undated duplex. Two recent finds open up a new vista of exploration in Canadian duplex cancellations. Arnold Banfield discovered a duplex from Montreal (Fig. 10a) and Dr. Gordon one from Toronto (Fig. 10b), in which the time and date indicia had been omitted, i. e. the center of the daters were completely blank! The stamps used indicate that the period was 1897-1900.



Miss Dorian has suggested these were used on third class mail, and notes:- "The whole purpose of dateless cancels is to allow the post office to accumulate what is really third class mail, and deal with it all in one sweep at a slack or more convenient time, and as it is dateless, no-one can complain about the length of time for delivery." She adds that she has all classes of material treated in this way between 1897 and 1927 *except* dateless duplex, which are evidently rare.

Now I have illustrated two dozen of these unofficial duplex cancels by tracings of strikes on dated covers and cards kindly loaned from many sources. There are many more known examples—the Duplex Handbook records forty, and a further dozen or so have been discovered since its publication. But sufficient have been described above to indicate what a fascinating study these unofficial "Postmasters" duplex provide. As previously mentioned, there are no official records of them; they are all scarce or rare. Who knows what new and interesting varieties still await discovery!

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

URUGUAY

Letter-Numeral Cancellations of Interior Post Offices

By ROBERT HOFFMANN

(Continued from Vol. 39 page 259)

"N" — DEPARTAMENTO MALDONADO — Capital Maldonado —

36. Paso del Tigre
37. Partido Norte
38. Estación Pan de Azucar
39. Corte de la Leña
40. El Pariaíso – (El Paraíso–Piriapolis)
41. Rincon del Diario
42. Playa Verde
43.
44.
45.
46.
47.
48. Piriapolis
49. San Carlos
50. Picada Tolosa
51. Balneario San Rafael
52. Playa Linares
53. Solis Grande
54. Abra de Castellano
55. Manantiales
56. El Portezuelo – (La Barra)
57. B. Ballena (Punta Ballena)
58. Paso del Tigre
59. Solis Grande
60. Piriapolis

"N" — DEPARTAMENTO ARTIGAS — Capital Artigas

1. (Pueblo Santa Rosa, Bella Union, Santa Rosa)
2. Cerro Topador – (Paso de Farias, Cuaró, Paso del Compamento)
3. Menézes
4. (Cabellos, Isla Cabello, Isla de Cabellos, Agencia F.C. Norte)
5. Cuareim
6. (Cuaró Grande, Cuaró)
7. Isla Sarandí – (Sarandí, Estación F.C. Norte)
8. (Tres Cruces)
9. (Estefeta San Eugenio, Estafeta Ambulante del F.C. Norte)
10. Catalán – (Catalán Chico, El Catalán)
11. Parada Francia – (Zanja, Honda, Estación Francia)
12. Paso Campamento – (Parada Sarasna, Paso de Campana)
13. Tres Cerros de Arapey – (Puntas de Sepultura, Tres Cruces del Arapey)
14. (San Augenio U.H.)
15. Pueblo Allende – (Yacaré)
16. Parada Camaño – (Guayviyú de Catalán)
17. Catalán Grande – (Parada Francia)

18. Paso de León
19. Paso del Sauce
20. Paso de Ramón
21.
22. Parada Itacumbú
23. Yacót – (Yacob)
24. (Tomás Gomensoro)
25. Parada Fariña
26.
27. Artigas
28. Artigas
29.
30.
31. Tres Cerros de Catalán
32. Patitas
33. Casa Tablada – (Catalán Casa de Tabla)
34. Palma Sola
35. Pintado Grande
36. CuaroChico–Pueblo Fagundez
37.
38. Parada Maria
39. (Zanja del Cobre)
40. Colonia Palma
41. Cuaró Chico
42. Catalán – (Catalán Grande)

"O" — DEPARTAMENTO RIBERA — Capital Rivera

1. Coronilla
2. (Cuñapirú)
3. Estación Ataques
4. Hospital – (Paso Hospital)
5. (Minas de Corrales, Corrales)
6. Amarillo – (Yaguarí)
7. Arroyo Blanco – (Mangueras)
8. Pueblo Nuevo – (Rivera – Pueblo Nuevo, Batoví Dorado)
9. (Cuchilla Negra)
10. Cerro Chato – (Cerro Chato del Yaguarí)
11. Vichadero
12. (Tranqueras, Buen Retiro, Estación Paso Trangueras, Paso Tranqueras)
13. Batoví – (Yaguari)
14. Rivera
15. Zapucay
16. Cerrillada – (Paso de los Moirones, Yaguarí)
17. Punta de Corrales – (Capon Alto)
18. Calera
19. Puntas del Yaguarí
20. Campo Alto – (Santa Ernestina)
21. Cerro Pelado
22. (Paso de Ataques, Paso de los Moirones, Moirones)
23. (Paso La Puente)
24. Cuchilla de Mangueras
25. (Paso Manuel Diaz, Marco de Barros)
26. Alborada
27. Caraguatá
28. Paso de Molles – (Mangrullo)
29. Bella Union – (Buena Union)
30. Cerro Alegre
31. (Punta Manguera)
32. Riveras – (Estación Km 512)
33. Buena Orden
34. Rivera
35. Cerro Pelado – (Cuchilla Cerro Pelado)
36. Sarandí de Rio Negro

37. Marco David
38. Costa de Corrales – (Costas de Corrales)
39. Moirones
40. Gran Bretaña – (Suburbios)
41. Rivera
42. Rivera
43. Blanquillo
44. Abrojal – (Puntas del Abrojal)
45. San Luis
46. Rivera
47. Tranqueras – (Estación ..)
48. Rivera
49. Paso del Gayre – (Paso de Gaire, Gayre)
50. Cruz de San Pedro
51. Puntas del Cunapirú

"P" — DEPARTAMENTO TREINTO y TRES — Capital Treinta y Tres

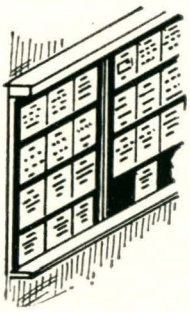
1. Treinta y Tres
2. Arroyo Grande – (Bañado de Oro, Pueblo Vergara, Arroyo del Oro, Vergara)
3. Buena Vista – (Parada, Paso Real del Parado)
4. C. de Gutiérrez – (Sauce de Corrales, Corrales)
5. Rio Branco – (Corrales del Parado)
6. Yerbalito
7. Paso de la Arena – (Yerbal)
8. Isla de Patrullas – (Isla Patrulla)
9. Carmen
10. Rincon de Urtubey – (Urtubey, Averías)
11. (Olimar Chico)
12. Cuchilla Dionisio – (Cañada de Dionisio, Punta del Rosario, Cuchilla de Dionisio)
13. Maria Albina – (Puntas de Corrales, Cuchilla Grande)
14. Cuchilla Cebollatí – (Costas de Cebollatí, Corrales de Cebollantí)
15. Paso de la Laguna
16. (Vergara)
17. Olimar
18. Cebollatí
19. Charqueada – (Charqueada del Cebollatí)
20. Trienta y Tres – (Bañado de Barrios, Barrio Artigas)
21. Higuerones
22. Puntas Yerbalito – (Paso del Yerbalito)
23. Paso Hormaechea – (Puntas del Pescado)
24. Sauce de Corrales – (Paso del Dragón en el Arroyo Tacuarí)
25. Arrayanes – (Paso del Sauce)
26. Sarandí – (Estación Rincon, Ceibo, Rincon de Ramirez)

26(bis). Estación Rincon

27. El Chaco – (Vergara U. H.)
28. Cañada de las Piedras
29. Puntas del Carmen
30. Picada de Cebollatí – (Puntas de Techera)
31. Vergara
32. Cañada del Brujo – (Costes del Brujo)
33. Cañada de Barrios – (Bañado Barrios, Villa Sara)
34. Cerro Yerbal
35. Tupambaé
36. Parao – (Puntas del Parao)
38. Paso de Tahoma – (Paso de la Tahona)
39. Cerro de Batoví – (Batoví)
40. Balizas – (Cerro Chato)
41. Piedra Sola
42. Puntas de Porongos – (Julio M. Saenz)
43. La Lana
44. Picada de Passano
45. Puntas de Pavas – (Las Pavas)

45(bis). Estación Julio Saenz

(To be Continued)



THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of September 21, 1960

T. Charlton Henry's British West Indies

As the summer recess was drawing to a close, many members were awaiting with keen anticipation the resumption of this club's meetings. But illnesses and a conflict with religious holidays caused the Program Committee some problems. First of all, the inaugural fall meeting scheduled was Mr. M. H. Ludington's Bermuda. Early in September word came that Mr. Ludington had to enter the hospital for an operation, that would cause the postponement of his display and lecture. The Program Committee fortunately was able to procure a most able and interesting replacement for the opening autumn meeting. A great collection had "gone into mothballs" after the death of its owner in 1935. For twenty-five years it rested in a vault of a Philadelphia, Pa. bank. Early last summer the T. Charlton Henry collection was turned over to Harmer, Rooke & Co. of New York, N. Y. for disposal. Our Program Committee chairman, Ezra D. Cole, arranged to have *Mr. Gordon Harmer* show the British West Indies portion of the Henry collection. This was a treat, according to the remarks heard from those in attendance. The material shown was mounted on the original album pages. Mr. Gordon Harmer had the able assistance of one of his staff, Mr. Don d'Amato, who helped in handling and mounting the pages.

Most likely many readers desire to read a detailed description of these outstanding stamps, multiple pieces, and covers on view. This will not be done in this report because of a very good reason. In the not-so-distant future these stamps will probably be sold at auction, so that the detailed description of the T. Charlton Henry British West Indies will be found in one of the Harmer, Rooke & Co.'s auction catalogs.

Mr. Harmer's remarks, however, were not exclusively on the stamps. He interspersed comments about this great collector of the past that enabled the audience to know Mr. Henry far better. As a matter of fact, a majority present perhaps had not heard of T. Charlton Henry nor that his collection ranked with the former great ones. Most of us learned also that Mr. Henry was not only a discriminating collector, but an exceptional student of the stamps he collected.

It was learned that at the same time T. Charlton Henry began taking an active interest in acquiring fine stamps, the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein also was doing the same. Both gentlemen, after a short time, saw that a fierce competition between them over acquisition was arising, creating disappointment to both. Messrs. Henry and Lichtenstein then agreed not to compete, but to divide British America, so that the former could concentrate on the West Indies, while Mr. Lichtenstein sought only British North America. This agreement turned out to be mutually satisfactory and advantageous. As for philately, this understanding allowed for the formation of two world-famous collections.

Mr. Harmer also disclosed that Mr. Henry was one of the few American philatelists, who was on rather friendly terms with His Majesty, King George V. Furthermore, he was the first American collector to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. Mr. Henry through these high British connections also worked with the keeper of the Royal Collection,

the late, E. D. Bacon, and assisted him in his great plating of the settings of the surcharges of the first Turk Islands provisionals and other research.

The attraction of the collection displayed was not wholly with the rarity, but with the exceptional state and condition of many items. Some were pointed out as probably the largest pieces known. In addition, many appeared as fresh-looking as the day that they were placed on sale.

Throughout this collection were certain varieties that are catalogued in Scott only and not in the British "Gibbons." This is surprising, because it is generally believed that British material is much more extensively treated in Gibbons than in Scott. Since Mr. Gordon Harmer is both a Britisher as well as the editor of Scott, his observations here were most significant. It seems that some of the varieties in the T. Charlton Henry collection are unknown in England. Therefore, this explains their absence in Gibbons. The owner did show these varieties to the late Hugh M. Clark, when he was editor of Scott, which explains this matter.

Mr. Harmer had a thorough knowledge of these early British West Indies stamps, and consequently those in attendance enjoyed his remarks. After he had concluded, Mr. Malcolm G. O'Reilly arose to ask the audience to render a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker of the evening. With unanimous approval and a loud burst of applause, the president of the Club presented a Certificate of Appreciation to Mr. Gordon Harmer, expressing the feeling of many, that he will come back soon again.

Meeting of October 5, 1960
Dealers Night — Things I Did Not Sell

The topic, "Things I Did Not Sell," with participation by dealer members of the Club brought out a large number of members at the October 5th meeting. The participants, who spoke in alphabetical order, lest there be any charges of favoritism, were Fritz Billig, Herbert J. Bloch, Ezra D. Cole, Bernard D. Harmer, Howard Lehman, Edwin Mueller, and Carl Pelander. Mr. Cole was the one in charge of the program and the moderator.

So that each exhibit would be a complete surprise, all frames were covered with wrapping paper, which was not removed until each speaker began his program. It gave an element of surprise to the meeting, and prevented any speaker from anticipating what might be shown by his colleagues.

Fritz Billig opened with a remark that while he was showing "things he did not sell," this also left the possibility of an exhibit of things he "did not sell" because no one would buy them. His exhibit consisted of a display of stamps unusual for various reasons: socked on the nose postmarks, oversized stamps, stamps with varieties. Lending spice to the exhibit were covers with stamp dealers' cornercards, some fine first issues of Salvador, some forgeries of Italian States, and some Jamaica covers—Jamaica, Long Island, U. S. A., Fritz' home town, not Jamaica, B. W.I.

The wide range of *Herbert J. Bloch's* philatelic knowledge was further shown with an exhibit of entires of Prussia and the North German Postal District. Prussia was the first country to issue postal stationery, its envelopes having appeared on September 15, 1851. Regulations required that these be cancelled with the same postmark used on adhesive issues, a numeral. But on October 25, 1851 the rule was relaxed, and manuscript postmarks were then occasionally seen. On April 1, 1859, town postmarks were permitted. One cover of which Mr. Bloch was particularly proud was an entire envelope bearing the first embossed stamp on which a single copy of the last adhesive issue was affixed.

Also he showed the entires with silk threads, intended to prevent counterfeiting, which subsequently gave way to the so-called diamond overprints. Another interesting cover was an envelope, turned inside out, previously used, with which the user hoped to evade payment of postage, since the embossing and color showed through. (He didn't succeed!) Mr. Bloch ended with the remark heard so often: "It's a collection that would be hard to duplicate even if one had a lot of money to spend."

Ezra D. Cole paid tribute to the oldtime dealer, Herman Toaspern, in introducing his frames. "Toasty's Miscellany" was a collection of stamps and covers which had been built up simply because each item told a story which he liked to tell about. Shown were some unusual stampless rates, such as $1.01, and $1.19, neither of which could be explained. He showed some covers sent by his ancestors; covers postmarked from his home town (Albion, N. Y.), and finally, a splendid assortment of philatelic memorabilia pertaining to Prof. Lowe, the famed Civil War balloonist, figuratively our first "United States Air Force."

In introducing *Bernard D. Harmer,* the club was told to prepare for a humorous dissertation, and he did not disappoint. Ever ready to give the lie to the allegation that his British countrymen lack a sense of humor, Mr. Harmer kept the audience roaring with his running chatter. In showing a fine collection of Canadian semi-official air mail stamps, he remarked that when one of these private companies finally would begin to make money, they would buy, not a new plane, but a new press to print some more stamps. "The long arm of coincidence," so frequently encountered in philately turned up with an air letter from India, in which the sender was asking the H. R. Harmer organization whether they were interested in buying an air letter which had been in a Comet air crash in 1953. The air letter, travelling on a Comet in 1954, met the same fate, so that Bernard Harmer had his crash cover without buying it. Another interesting section he called, "At Least They Tried," which including a number of misdirected covers, some oddly addressed, some impossibly addressed, some of which reached their destination, while others did not.

Loud laughter interrupted Mr. Harmer's talk when he showed some flyspeck varieties, *"unlisted in Esquire."* Finding that they were not constant, he had spent a great deal of time studying them and trying to ascertain how they had come about. Then he recalled that the window was open, and he saw the very flies which caused the difficulty.

Howard Lehman, a former collector turned professional, commenced his talk with a tribute to the moderator, Ezra D. Cole, a view shared by all present. He showed some 5c New Yorks and some of the 1847 issue, all of which he said were in "superlative" condition. Not in such "superlative" condition were some Postmaster Provisional covers which he had assembled as a boy, in the absence of genuine examples—they were actual stampless covers, on which photos of the rare stamps had been mounted. Mr. Lehman was heckled a bit good naturedly by the audience during his talk, but he appeared well prepared to take care of himself in the bantering that followed.

The next speaker, *Edwin Mueller,* further showed the limitless aspects of philately with his collection of mutilated stamps on cover. These are covers with stamps on them, the stamps by design having been cruelly treated by the senders. One U. S. cover bearing a one cent Franklin had the central portrait in the middle of the envelope; the outer frame was then quadrisected, with one corner mounted in each corner of the envelope. An obliging postal clerk then tied each of the five morsels with a neat postmark!

Mr. Mueller also showed a beautiful collection of what might be termed Valentine covers in this country, but which he called Ornamental covers, since Valentine's Day is unknown on the European Continent. He also cast longing eyes at one item in the Cole collection which he felt was more deserving of a place in his collection.

The final speaker, *Carl Pelander,* opened with a discussion of various types of forgeries, those made to defraud the Post Office (the earliest ones known), and counterfeits made to defraud philatelists (the ones most often encountered today). The first of the former group was printed in 1853 for Lombardy Venetia, in philately's early days; the last of the latter group has not yet appeared. The most famous forgery of the first group was Great Britain's one shilling Stock Exchange stamp in the 1870's. If a quantity of these, used on telegraph blanks, had not subsequently fallen into philatelic hands, the British authorities probably would never have known they had been defrauded. The perpetrators were never apprehended.

The three great names in philatelic forgeries—Mercier, Fournier and more recently Sperati, were discussed at length.

The evening served not only as a rare treat to the fortunate viewers, and as a tour

de force for the dealers showing, but it gave evidence, even though it was not needed, that collectors do not have all the fun in collecting. *(Herman Herst, Jr.)*

At the Board of Governors Meeting held in September, 1960 the following new members were elected:

4726 Milton Cronenberg, Toronto, Canada. Collects Turkey, Italy, Japan, Switzerland.
4727 Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr. (AUS Ret.), River Edge, N. J. Collects Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa.
4728 Andre Lazar, Forest Hills, N. Y. Collects United Nations, Rotary, U. P. U.
4729 Maurice H. Lockwood, Winnetka, Ill. Collects United States, Canada.
4730 Mrs. John Leavitt Ahbe, Summit, N. J. Collects British Commonwealth.
4731 Harold B. Eiber, M. D., New York, N. Y. Collects United Nations, Medical.
4732 William H. Lyons, Honolulu, Hawaii. Collects Costa Rica.

COLLECTORS CLUB LIBRARY
WANT LIST

The London Philatelist, London, England. Vol. XXVII, No. 314, February 1918.
The Australian Stamp Journal, Sydney, Australia. Vol. VII, No. 8, June 11, 1917.
Deutsch Zeitung fur Briefmarkenkunde (DBZ), Bad Ems, Germany. Vol. 30, No. 12, 1955.
La Revue Postale, Auderghem-Bruxelles, Belgium. New Series, Nos. 1-7, 9, 1954-55; Nos. 12, 14-16, 1956; No. 17, 1957; No. 26, 1958.
Seaposter, Belvedere, California. Vol. 15, Nos. 3-6, 1953; Vol. 16, Nos. 1-8, 1954; Vol. 17, No. 9, 1955.
Osterreichische Briefmarken-Zeitung, Wien, Austria. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 4, 1951; Vol. II, Nos. 15-18, 1952; Vol. III, Nos. 6, 12, 1953; Vol. IV, No. 5, 1954; Vol. V, No. 6, 1955.

ECUADOR (Continued from Page 279)

Barnsdall, W. Percy
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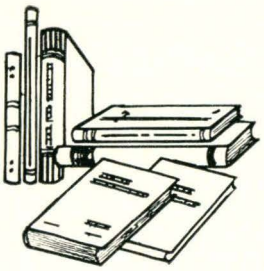
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BOOK REVIEWS

Handbook of the Pre-Stamp Postmarks of Austria, by Edwin Mueller. 200 pages, profusely illustrated, clothbound. Published under the auspices of the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund by The Collectors Club, New York. Price $12.50 postpaid.

This outstanding work deserves much praise, because first of all, the author is one of the very few who is capable of producing such a work. The research done, not only in the markings, but in the postal history as well as the geographical knowledge are of the utmost importance. It is for the first time that such a monumental work on the Pre-Stamp Postmarks of Austria appears in print.

The work is divided into two major parts. The first is most fascinating reading, dealing with much history, the territorial changes, postal history, postal rates, payment of postage, the history of postmarks, types of townmarkings, which are divided into three groups, covering the 18th century (1751-1790), the Occupation (1791-1817), and the 19th century (1818-1850).

The first part further deals with paid and registration postmarks, additional postal markings, City Posts, Military and Fieldposts, and the Austrian Post Offices abroad. Each individually, constitutes a very important part, being well explained, and clearly illustrated.

It should be mentioned that the methodical order in which the information is presented is most praiseworthy. This, however, is one of the characteristics of the author's many other writings.

The second part contains the actual catalogue of the existing postmarks. It starts out with detailed contents of the catalogue, as well as an excellent Introduction. Most helpful are the tables on the keys to the illustrations.

The catalogue is followed by tables of statistical data, which are most essential, because they offer a composite picture of all the postmarkings in a comparative sense.

The qualifications of the author have been recognized internationally for more than 30 years, and, in turn, philatelists all over the world owe him much for his endless contributions to philately.

This work could not have been written by just anyone, because much knowledge was necessary. The author has treated each chapter with great skill and in such detail that it becomes more fascinating as it progresses. One other fine asset is the illustrations, including a reproduction of an interesting map of the Austrian Monarchy with the boundaries of 1788, of which the original is in the Swiss Postal Museum in Bern. Each chapter has at least one illustration for better understanding; some chapters have many.

There is no phase of the Postal History of Austria, which has not been treated in a most scholarly and an orderly manner. The Pre-Stamp Markings of Austria will become the standard work in this field.

The postal historian will receive great comfort from this book, because it goes a long way to elevate the standing of this phase of philately, that is just beginning to come into its own. There are still a few in our hobby who relegate postal history to a secondary position. The quality of this work equals the high standards of any philatelic work on printing, production and plating. Therefore, not only those interested in postal history but all Austrian specialists should proudly add this wonderful book to their library.

(Alois M. L. Stich)

The Library Committee reports the following acquisitions:

American Stamp Catalog, 1961. 274 pages, illustrated, cloth bound, $3.00. Published by Minkus Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Gift of the publisher.

Illustration of the revenue stamps, over 4,500 price changes (mostly upward) and enhancement of the underlying theme of this catalog—the narration of the story of the American Postal System—are the outstanding features of the 1961 edition of the "Minkus American." The opening chapter is devoted to the very early development of the post in this country. In addition to complete coverage of all U. S. and Confederate States stamps, and those of former possessions, the stamps of the United Nations are also listed.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, Volume I, 1961. 974 pages, illustrated, cloth bound, $6.00. Published by Scott Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y. Gift of the publisher.

Scotts' too, like all cataloges has found it necessary to change prices, some 17,000, having been made in this latest edition. It may be recalled that over 16,000 changes had to be made in the previous one. But more than price revisions have been incorporated in the new volume I, the recent finds of the already famous errors are now listed, the Kenya "inverted dam" and the Seaway error of Canada. At long last, the Basutoland official overprints are listed (with the terse comment that counterfeits exist!). Improvements in the local and carrier sections of the U. S. listings are noted. Among the Confederates, three new Postmaster's Provisional envelopes are listed for Eatonton, Ga., Pensacola, Fla., and Weatherford, Texas.

Zumstein Europe Catalogue, 1961, 44th edition, 1512 pages, illustrated, cloth bound. Published by Zumstein & Cie., (Proprietors, Hertsch & Co.), Berne, Switzerland. Price $5.50, obtainable from J. Habib, 154 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. Gift of the publisher.

The many price changes in this edition, especially among the lower priced stamps, is an indication of the continued demand for all European stamps, so that the publishers desire to more accurately reflect current prices. Although the flood of new issues resulted in an increase of 48 pages over the forty-third edition, no sacrifice of illustrations has been made; all of the different designs are shown.

Catalogue Berck, France and Colonies—Generales, 1961. 230 pages, paper cover with ring binder, illustrated. Published by Edouard Berck, Paris France. Gift of the publisher.

The nineteenth edition of this valuable specialist catalog, as with previous editions, continues to offer specialized listings for France's classic issues and to a lesser degree the post-classic stamps. A handy catalog for the French specialist.

Stanley Gibbons Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part I, British Commonwealth of Nations, 1961. 782 pages, illustrated, cloth bound, $4.00 (obtainable from J. Habib, 154 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.) published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England. Gift of the publisher.

A major change in policy has been incorporated in the sixty-third edition of "Gibbons," prices for bisects are now quoted only when known on cover and imperforate errors are priced only in pairs. Pricing again has been the major chore of the editors, and no matter where one looks he finds increases. Several sections have been re-written, notably, Great Britain Used Abroad and the Morocco Agencies.

For Library Want List — See Page 310

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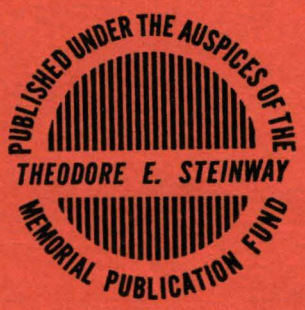
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