The Collectors Club

Philatelist

A Magazine devoted to Philatelic Study & Research

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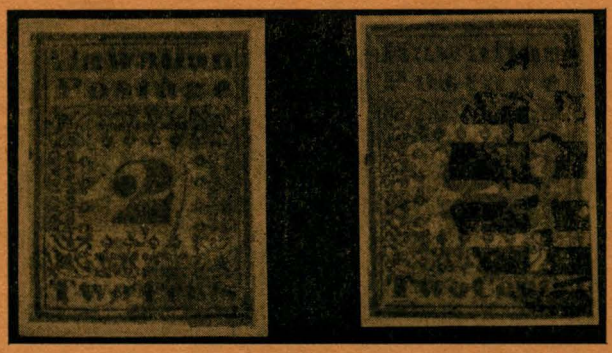
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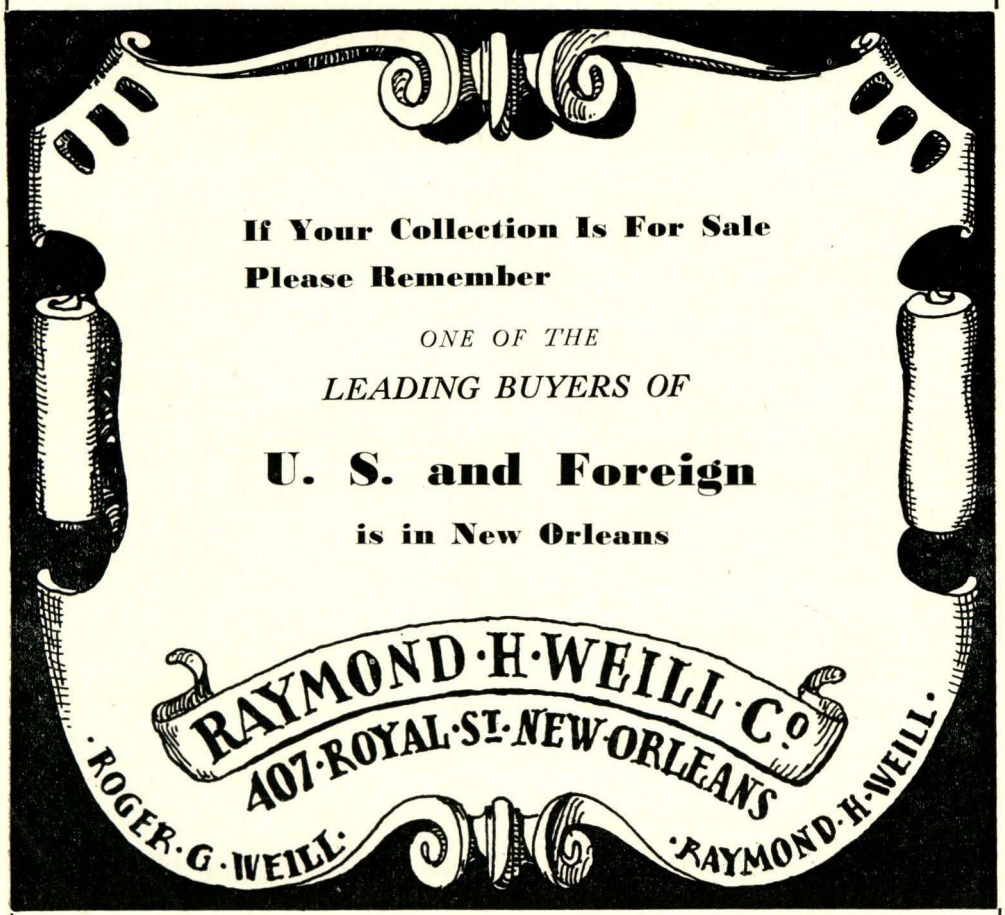
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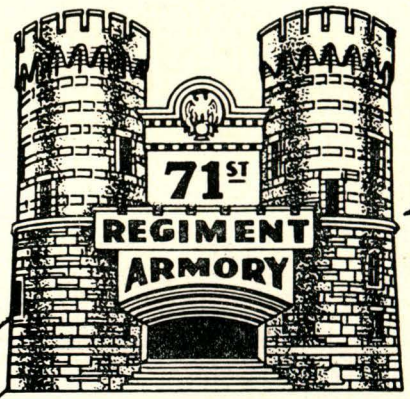
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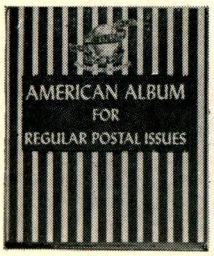
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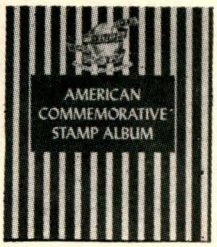
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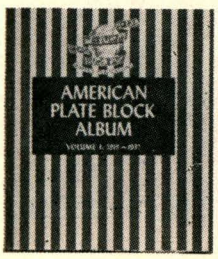
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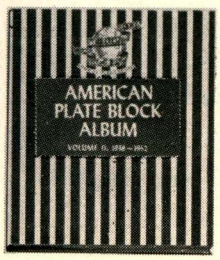
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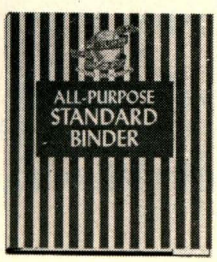


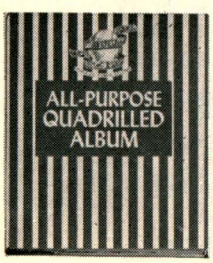


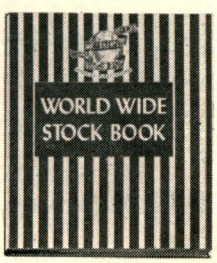












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November 1954 **Vol. XXXIII, No. 6**

Editorials

Philately's Neglect

Contained within a rather recent decision of the United States Supreme Court was the following:—"Long experience has demonstrated that the welfare of democracy has rested upon the freedom of its citizens to evaluate its institutions critically and in a great measure on their interest in doing so."

Philately in America for all its charm, progress and wide appeal evidences one serious weakness, which has to our knowledge never been aired either because most collectors do not recognize this fault; or we are complacent about trying to solve the problem. In our opinion, philately deserves censure because of its almost total neglect of its scholarship and scholars.

This fault within our hobby becomes all the more glaring when we contrast the growing trend in arts, science, medicine, industry, agriculture and education to underwrite the pursuit of knowledge and its dissemination.

If one depreciates the need and importance of knowledge and research, we see no purpose in trying to convince such short-sighted people. But as an ardent philatelist and in a position to sample the opinion of a large segment of stamp collectors, we would declare that without doubt most of us want and anticipate the ready availability of good, sound philatelic knowledge. In a field where money is exchanged solely upon an individual's warranty, uninformed philatelic buyers are not only liable to deception, but after the discovery of their sorry purchase, many spurn philately for good. Although the case for philatelic knowledge is a strong one, we see no need to plead its cause at further length.

Instead let us examine the state of philatelic knowledge and research as it exists in this country today. There are no philatelic fellowships, no grants or scholarships, no funds for the underwriting of publications nor support for libraries. There are many philatelic organizations in America, some boasting a sound financial condition. But not one of them, The Collectors Club included, has ever given serious consideration to underwriting and insuring a proper production of philatelic knowledge.

Look at the plight of our handful of scholars. They are expected to spend time and funds in ferretting out philatelic data without even a faint hope of repayment for monetary outlays, to say nothing of some financial remuneration. Consequently, only two types of philatelists can devote themselves to research and study. One is a person with independent means. Such people are so few that present-day philately can count them on the fingers of one hand. The other type is that ardent philatelist who is driven to seek out philatelic knowledge while unable to maintain a decent standard of living even on a most modest scale.

For instance, one has spent years in the study of postage stamps. Outside of buying and selling stamps as a commercial dealer, how else can one capitalize on his knowledge? The sad but true answer is—one cannot! *The field of philatelic writing is bankrupt.* The only reward in this work is personal glory, which obviously few can afford to indulge in, while others regard this as almost worthless.

Five important philatelic research projects relating to important phases of United States stamps have remained untouched simply be-

cause no one has been able to tackle them. The solution is not difficult to accomplish nor would it require large sums of money. But these problems with their archives will remain unsolved until the time that some institution or individual will delegate a competent philatelic student to do this work. The requirements are not grandiose or costly. The student will have to be assured of his ability to buy only life's necessities while working on a project. Then the publication of this research will have to be underwritten. Who will benefit? The scholar? No, every single person collecting United States stamps because some of our more basic problems will have been solved.

The philatelic facts and records are in public libraries, museums and other similar institutes. We know that. But who can afford the time and labor to get at them, record them, prepare them and then publish them? Also we know some philatelic scholars anxious to perform and ably fitted for this work, but they cannot afford the sacrifice. In fact, they are in debt from work done during the last few years on other philatelic studies.

We must confess that our blood boils every time we read about the bestowal of another philatelic kudo. What benefit is there to American philately when a Philatelic Society gives its ex-president a beautiful silver plaque for meritorious services? Total the cost of all these society awards. It would go a long way to underwriting an important unpublished philatelic study on some of the early issues of the United States.

Those, who follow philately through its press, know of its problems caused by counterfeiting, reprinting and imitating. The finest Federal police force has not rid us of this menace. It shall be with philately always until the time when the mass of collectors are better informed. So if we all continue with this complete indifference to the maintenance of adequate philatelic knowledge and research, we are assured of contending against the evils of counterfeitor and faker just as long.

This country is slowly awakening to the solution of its crime problem, which is not the building of more prisons, but a practical campaign of crime prevention. If so many collecting stamps will continue to have nothing but a superficial knowledge about philately, one cannot expect philatelic crimes to stop. Therefore, the need for more and better philatelic knowledge and research plus its more widespread use is most essential. But not one leading collectors' society or a dealers' association has moved a finger to create a fellowship or abet the spread of philatelic knowledge.

Some of our greatest philatelic authorities had been stamp dealers by profession. This is equally true today. It would be a wonderful asset for all philately if a group of the more successful stamp firms got together and created a fund named as a memorial to one of their greats. Such a fund could be given to a living dealer to have his great store of knowledge and records made permanent. In a similar sense, this Club created an annual award to honor a great philatelic patron in America, but yet philatelic scholarship and research derives small benefit from it. This Club should memorialize at least one other of the great American collectors and create a fellowship in his name to be used for basic research problems in dire need of solution.

This need for philatelic scholarship first has to become better known. One editorial in the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST will not do this. An educational campaign from many quarters must get under way. After philatelists have become convinced of the many wholesome benefits accruing to philately from more support for research and study, the raising of the necessary funds will follow with a reasonable success. But if we all sit around and do nothing, then philatelic scholarship and our scholars will continue to starve, while all the evils existing within stamp collecting continue causing us much financial loss every year, in addition to driving many disillusioned people away from our hobby. It is our opinion that there are enough ardent and enthusiastic stamp collectors and dealers, who when cognizant of the present neglect of philatelic research and consequently aware of the important need for far more scholarship, will rise to the occasion by creating funds necessary for this most essential work. Let us all stop neglecting philatelic scholarship and abusing the few scholars within our ranks. Instead, we must support them, their work and encourage many more to participate in this field. It is

our vision that the first philatelic fellowship will come from 22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y. The result from this will be the publication of important archives relating to United States stamps that has laid unknown since the day the stamps were issued. (*H. M. G.*)

Postage Stamps For Collectors

There has been recently considerable discussion in the British philatelic press regarding spurious labels posing as postage stamps. These remarks bring again to the forefront a need for clear clarification of the concept of stamp collecting. There are as many kinds of stamp collecting as there are collectors, for each individual has a definite idea of what appeals to him and what should be included in his own collection. This is natural and should not be subject to criticism or to dictation by any authority.

However, when an individual decides that he is going to collect postage stamps, he runs into a somewhat confusing differentiation. The postal historian defines a postage stamp as any marking which indicates the prepayment of the postal fee. Thus handstruck stamps applied directly to the letter are technically considered postage stamps. The general run of collectors, however, usually ignore this phase of stamp collecting and concentrate on the adhesive postage stamp. So, the adhesive postage stamp is a bit of paper affixed to a letter to indicate that the postal fee has been prepaid. Now the question arises as to what constitutes a valid adhesive postage stamp; that is, what kind of adhesive postage stamp properly belongs in a postage stamp collection?

A valid adhesive postage stamp is one that was recognized for the regular prepayment of postage in the territory for which it was issued. It may be collected either unused or used depending upon the individual preference of the collector. It may be demonetized after the passage of time, but this does not destroy its validity as a collectable item. *Thus we can see that there is a marked line of distinction between the collectable adhesive and the spurious label posing as a postage stamp.* The valid postage stamp does not necessarily need to have been prepared for that purpose. It could be a revenue stamp which has been issued primarily for the purpose of collecting a tax. But if the revenue stamp has later been specifically authorized for use as a postage stamp, it is a valid postal adhesive. Also if the revenue stamp has been allowed to be used for prepayment of postal fees without specific authorization but with the tacit consent of the governing authority, it also becomes a valid adhesive postage stamp. *Thus we see that the main consideration is whether the stamp was available for and actually served for the prepayment of the postal fees in the territory for which it was intended.*

Equally it becomes quite evident that any so-called stamp that was not available for postal purposes in the territory for which it was intended is not a valid adhesive postage stamp from the point of view of the collector. One must also regard the postal use. A label has been affixed to a letter, posted in the customary manner and then gone through the mails. This was illegal, having passed through the mail through oversight. Thus one or two instances does not prove the rule. A regular use without penalty qualifies an adhesive as a valid postage stamp.

It is not the purpose of this editorial to lay down a law for the collector, but rather, to point the way for the collector to avoid securing that which he does not intend to collect. We do not attempt to dictate to the individual, to say, "Thou shalt Not", but rather to provide a clear definition of the facts so that the collector can decide for himself whether any specific stamp or stamps meet the criteria which he himself has established for his collection. We believe that the intelligent collector by the rejection of the spurious items will cease to provide the economic stimulus for the production and sale of items that do not meet the definition of a valid postage stamp. This definition has been accepted by philatelists for more than a century. (*H. D. S. H.*)

Exhibiting Is Different

In a basic sense, there are two methods of collecting stamps. The first, and without doubt the most popular, is solely for oneself. A stamp collector is an introvert, some more

than others. But when one collects for himself, he rules supreme. Philately is his eminent domain. He is the dictator, so no one has the right to tell him what to collect or influence his style of collecting.

The second method is totally different. Some collectors decide to become exhibitionists. They enter their stamp collections in competition, display and speak on them before local stamp clubs, in museums and other public places. What few realize is that this changes the entire concept of philately. The individual no longer is the ruler, but instead must be guided by rules and regulations established by others. This type of collector is asking others to rank his own collection in direct competition. In the course of the more than 100-year history of stamp collecting, certain standards for exhibition have become established. No one seeking to display his stamps on exhibition can defy these standards without suffering the consequences.

The trouble is that very few collectors comprehend the change-over from an individual collector for his own pleasure to a philatelic exhibitor. Lacking a proper understanding, he becomes bewildered and confused. That is why so many articles on "How to win Awards at Philatelic Exhibitions" are written for his guidance. With an improper understanding, criticism and dissatisfaction are obvious consequences. A collector entering into exhibits must evaluate his showmanship. Now he must please others, subordinating his own enjoyment. He is no longer the ruling individual, but a member of a group whose tastes, style and moods he must take into consideration.

The decision as to how to collect stamps still remains an individual one. No one dictates that a stamp collector must exhibit. You decide for yourself whether you wish to collect for your own enjoyment or display for others. But if one chooses to exhibit, then he must understand all that is involved. Otherwise one certainly will be disappointed, and perhaps fall into the common fault of accusing the Exhibition Committee and the Judges of being biased and unfair to him. Whereas actually the unenlightened exhibitor is prejudiced against any group who seem to dictate to him. Too many exhibitors still labor under the delusion that they can collect what they wish, in any style or manner of their choosing. Anyone failing to share his personal enjoyment is branded as narrow-minded. This method of reasoning is what the psychologist calls "projection".

So each of us must ask himself: "Do I wish to collect stamps for myself, or for the views and appraisals of others?" Make your own decision. But be clear, if you do wish to exhibit, that you understand what this will demand of you. Philatelic exhibitions will be far more successful when each individual competitor understands the relationship of his personal stamp collection to the community of philately upon display. (*H. M. G.*)

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MIXED FRANKINGS

Their Classification

By EDWIN MUELLER

Introduction

When we look through the volumes of philatelic magazines from years past, rather frequently we find discussions about *mixed frankings* or their result, the *combination covers,* which are cherished by cover collectors and specialists. The arguments presented usually center upon the question of whether the term "mixed franking" for a certain kind of combination is appropriate or not. The adherents of a narrow as well as of a broad definition of the term never could agree and after decades of arguments, there still exists no accepted standard definition for a mixed franking. It is surprising that with one exception no one ever has tried to establish a working system of classification for mixed frankings, an undertaking which would have solved all problems and would have made further arguments unnecessary. The only attempt at a systematic approach to a classification of the various kinds of mixed frankings was made in 1920-21 by a distinguished German philatelist, Consul General *E. Heinze,* in a series of articles in "Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung" (Leipzig), which in 1921 also was printed as a brochure of 20 pages and 5 plates.* That author, after scrutinizing the seven most important cover collections in Germany and using his own collection as a basis, was on the right track toward a system of classification which would have worked, but he allowed himself to become involved in many irrelevant details; he therefore failed to provide us with a complete classification of mixed frankings which would cover all existing and all possible kinds. But the several hundred examples of mixed frankings described and the more than a hundred pictures which are shown on the plates constitute a valuable contribution toward the solution of the problem.

The difficulties of correct classification of mixed frankings frequently are underestimated. In many cases, a complete knowledge of the postal regulations and postal treaties involved is necessary, as well as exact data about the postal rates, validity and demonetization of the specific issues; even correct information concerning the mail routes and their schedules is often needed. We doubt very much that those philatelists who argued whether a certain franking was a "mixed franking" always were aware of this. We are quite sure that often they lacked the knowledge about this data and therefore it is not surprising that the different points of view were based more upon intuition than upon facts.

In trying to provide a workable and complete classification for the mixed frankings, we shall have to include any franking, which one could call, with more or less justification, a mixed franking. Therefore, we will have to consider the broadest possible point of view. As a result of this consideration, for the purpose of this discussion, *every franking of two or more stamps which does not consist solely of copies of the same stamp is considered to be a mixed franking.* The collector, according to his own opinion and taste, may simply ignore any group in our classification, which he does not wish to accept as a "mixed franking".

In such a diversified field as that of mixed frankings, every classification must be fit more or less loosely and must even be made flexible to some extent. Otherwise it may seem like a straightjacket, into which all possible cases are forced. Nevertheless, it must be possible, provided all circumstances are known of how a mixed franking occurred, to assign every combination cover to a specific group of the classification and only in those

* "Mischfrankierung in alter Zeit" by Consul General E. Heinze, Leipzig 1921.

cases, where the circumstances which led to the specific kind of franking could not be ascertained, a tentative classification or assignment to two possible groups is permissible.

The various *factors* which contribute to the creation of a mixed franking are in part so dissimilar that it would be impossible to place them all in the same system. We think that it is necessary to consider the mixed frankings from two points of view, each providing a complete classification in itself, by which all combination covers can be grouped. Every such cover will conform to one group in one classification, and also to one group in the other classification. Only the standing of a combination in respect to both classifications will completely identify it. Each classification, as stated before, is complete in itself and embraces the whole field of combination covers. One classification groups them according to *the time* when the various stamps were attached to the particular piece of mail, as well as their *relation to the postage paid* for it. The second classification considers only the *kinds of stamps* which were used to make up the mixed franking in question. As the considerations, by which these two classification systems are established, have no direct connection with each other, no difficulties will be encountered when investigating as to which group in each of the two classifications a specific mixed franking belongs. We have tested a very large number of combination covers of every possible kind and we believe that with the combined classifications which we can establish for every mixed franking, we shall now have a basis for uniform terminology in the field of combination covers.

On the classification, which considers the *time* at which the various stamps were affixed to a piece of mail and their purpose in relation to the *postage paid,* primarily depends the philatelic importance of a mixed franking. Three main groups, which in turn are divided into several sub-groups, can be established according to these considerations:

A. Initial Frankings: All stamps attached at time of mailing, together paying the necessary postage and fees.
- *a. Regulation Frankings:* Based upon specific postal regulations or treaties.
- *b. Tolerated Frankings:* Not based upon regulations or treaties, but tolerated.
- *c. Slip Frankings:* Neither permitted nor tolerated, but passed through the mails.
- *d. Pseudo-Mixed Frankings:* Some of the stamps not recognized and their value not figured in the payment of postage.

B. Forwarding Frankings: Some of the stamps attached at time of mailing, the balance on the way to the destination but before reaching it, together paying the necessary postage and fees.
- *a. Postal Service Frankings:* Additional stamps provided by the original postal service before delivery to the forwarding postal service.
- *b. Agent's Frankings:* Additional stamps provided by a private forwarding agent at a way point in transit to the destination.
- *c. Address-Change Frankings:* Additional stamps applied at the original destination, to pay necessary additional postage for forwarding a piece of mail to an addressee who had moved to another address.

C. Due Collecting Frankings: All stamps attached at point of destination, or some stamps attached at time of mailing, the balance at the destination, together paying the necessary postage and fees, in specific cases plus a surtax levied on letters not fully prepaid.
- *a. All-due Frankings:* All stamps attached at point of destination.
- *b. Part-due Frankings:* Some of the stamps attached at point of destination, in addition to stamps attached previously.

The advocates of a narrow point of view in respect to mixed frankings consider only groups Aa, Ab and Ac of the above classification as "true" mixed frankings.

More diversified is the second classification which groups the mixed frankings according to the *kinds of stamps* employed. There we have six separate groups, referring to the possible combinations of two kinds of stamps on the same piece of mail:

1. *Multiple Printing Frankings:* Different printings of the same stamp.

2. *Multiple Denomination Frankings:* Different denominations of the same issue.

3. *Multiple Currency Frankings:* Stamps in different currencies used by the same postal service.

4. *Multiple Issue Frankings:* Different issues used by the same postal service.

5. *Multiple Category Frankings:* Different categories of stamps used by the same postal service.

6. *Multiple Country Frankings:* Stamps used by different postal services.

As can be seen, the difficulties of classification do not originate in this second grouping, because it is generally obvious which *kinds* of stamps were used for a mixed franking. Therefore, questions which sometimes prove unanswerable, turn up only when we try to ascertain the *time* the various stamps were attached to a piece of mail and their actual *relation to the postage and fees paid.* It will be easy to classify a combination cover as belonging to group 1 or 3, but we shall have frequent doubts, if it belongs to group A or B or even C. Ascertaining a definite assignment to one of the sub-groups will often necessitate a thorough investigation and study. Theoretically, the combination of our two classifications should give every mixed franking its proper standing, but in practice, it will often be difficult to narrow down the possibilities and arrive at a definite end result, which will enable us to make an exact classification.

The founding of the Universal Postal Union, with the first general postal treaty becoming effective July 1, 1875, had a profound influence upon the franking of all mail. The effect on mixed frankings is especially evident, because this new general treaty abolished most of the separate postal treaties between the various countries, making it possible to pay postage in full to all member countries with the stamps of the sender country at the time of mailing, doing away with most occasions for a large variety of mixed frankings. Therefore, the period before 1875 provides not only with the most colorful and interesting mixed frankings, but also with the most knotty problems in the field. The period after 1875—or when the respective countries became members of the U. P. U.—although also having its highlights of mixed frankings, presents fewer problems to solve, because the regulations of the U. P. U. provide a ready solution for most of them.

Both classifications are valid for classic, post-classic, as well as modern frankings but we will confine our discussions mainly to mixed frankings of the stamps before about 1885 to avoid as much as possible philatelically inspired mixed frankings which became more and more numerous in later years. But we will not hesitate to consider mixed frankings even of modern times, when they occurred as a result of special political conditions or postal regulations and are bona fide mixed frankings created without the intention of producing "interesting" covers for the stamp collector. We will proceed in our discussions on the basis of the second classification and indicate by the letters A, B or C—if necessary with the appropriate sub-letters—to which group, according to our first system of classification, a mixed franking belongs. In quite a number of cases there will be some doubt about the correctness of such classification, because a satisfactory explanation why a specific franking was used and at which time the various stamps were attached to the piece of mail in question cannot be given. No great difficulties arise in cases of initial mixed frankings when all stamps of the franking were cancelled at the place of mailing which of course is conclusive proof that they were attached at the time of mailing. But in many other cases, where this was undoubtedly done, proof is rather difficult, when some of the stamps were cancelled only later, in the cases of multiple country frankings by a post office of the second postal service involved, as frequently provided by the pertinent postal regulations. In such cases, intricate detective work must often be done to prove by circumstantial evidence that the additional stamps were already on the piece of mail at the time of mailing. If this is impossible, a positive classification cannot be achieved and the specific piece of mail is considered as a doubtful initial franking, possibly a forwarding franking. In extreme cases, there may be no positive indication of how a mixed franking occurred or where and why the various stamps were attached to a specific item. If we cannot find any reason-

able explanation at all, we shall even have to forego a classification as "probable" and consider such an item to be a "mystery" mixed franking without assigning it to a specific group.

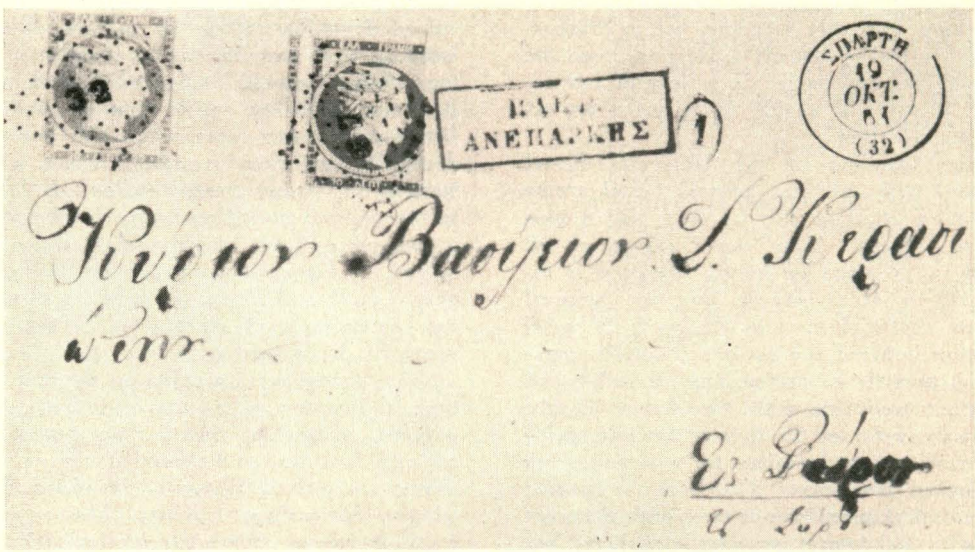
A few additional remarks seem necessary before we start on our way. It is a fact that political upheavals—war, occupation, revolution, changes of government and similar events—are very conducive to the creation of certain kinds of mixed frankings and a great percentage of all frankings of this kind was created during such unstable periods. To evaluate correctly some of these mixed frankings, therefore, not only all postal features and conditions must be investigated but also the political conditions under which they occurred.

The difficulties of correct classification are increased by the fact that there are many combinations which correctly can be assigned to two or even three different groups. For example, a mixed franking consisting of postage stamps plus newspaper stamps of another issue and in a different currency, could be properly assigned to groups 3, 4 and 5 of our classification and we must choose the most outstanding feature to assign it to one group. In our classification, it will usually be the highest numbered group involved, in the present case group 5. Still more difficulties may be posed in those cases where not two but three or even four different kinds of stamps were used for one franking. By the same system, we will assign such cases always to the highest numbered group to which they may be properly assigned.

It is not our intention to provide in this article a complete list of all existing and possible instances of mixed frankings—this would fill a voluminous book, if such an ambitious undertaking ever could be accomplished. Only examples of such frankings, comprising all possible groups, and the circumstances which led to them, will be discussed and a number of combination covers pictured and analyzed. The collector who is interested in a single country or group of countries will have to do the necessary additional research in his own field.

1. Multiple Printing Frankings

Frankings which consist of different printings of the same stamp, differing in type, shade, paper, perforation or other variations are generally not common, especially as far as initial frankings are considered. They occurred when either the sender had accumulated during the years remainders of several sheets and decided to use them up or he



Due Collecting Multiple Printing Franking, one of the stamps (different shade) used to collect postage due (**CLASSIFICATION 1Cb**). Greece at that time used regular postage stamps to collect postage due, but on foreign mail only. Such use on domestic mail, as in this case, is unusual.

used the last stamp of a previous purchase plus the first stamp of a new purchase of stamps for the franking, both rather infrequent occurrences. More frequent are forwarding frankings of this kind, although even in the pre-U. P. U. period most countries forwarded domestic mail without again requesting payment of postage. Unusual cases are due frankings with the same stamps from different printings, because only a few countries used postage stamps as due stamps. As there is not complete agreement among philatelic students as to when a new "printing" of a stamp becomes a new "issue"—the "broad" and "narrow" interpretations vary greatly—one collector may consider a combination cover still a multiple printing franking, which another may think is a multiple issue franking. An additional problem arises from accidental varieties, such as imperforate or part perforated copies, inverted centers or overprints, double prints, etc., in combination with the same normal stamp. Few non-philatelic combinations of this kind exist, but they must be considered legitimate multiple printing frankings, provided the variety cannot be found in the same sheet as the normal stamp which fact would make it a simple multiple franking, including one variety of the stamp.

2. Multiple Denomination Frankings

Frankings which consist of different values of the same issue are the most common kind of mixed frankings. They are somewhat scarcer when the combination consists not only of different values but if these also belong to different printings. It is also well known to specialists of every country, that the combinations of different values are not of equal rarity, that some combinations are common, while others are scarce or rare. A special status in this group have those rare frankings which contain all values of an issue. The rarity increases with the number of denominations of which an issue consists and we know of no such frankings of classic issues of more than six different values. Most sought after are such frankings which contain only one copy of each value and most of them are very rare or unique. Of course, such "complete set" frankings are philatelically only interesting from the period before it became fashionable for philatelic purposes to frank letters with complete sets. The latter are of no particular interest while the former are products of rare coincidences without any philatelic intent.

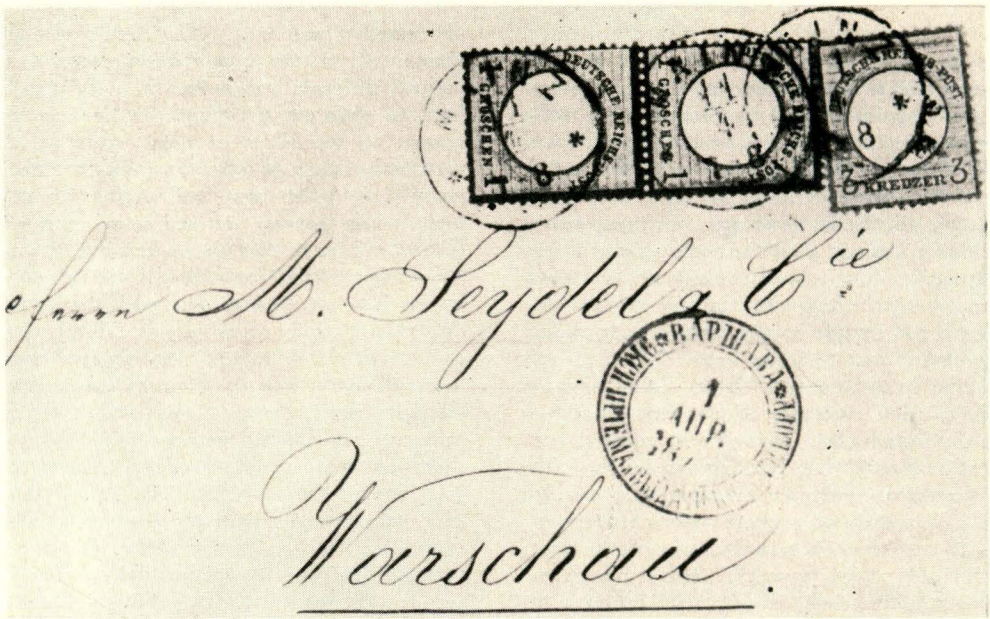
Most multiple denomination frankings are initial frankings, while forwarding frankings are scarcer and due collecting frankings still much less frequent.

3. Multiple Currency Frankings

There are two kinds of frankings which consist of stamps of the same postal service, but of different currencies. One reason for



Initial Multiple Denomination Franking, complete set used for postage (**CLASSIFICATION 2Aa**). Such frankings with complete sets of classic issues, especially with one copy of each value and in correct order, are extremely rare, as is this probably unique letter.



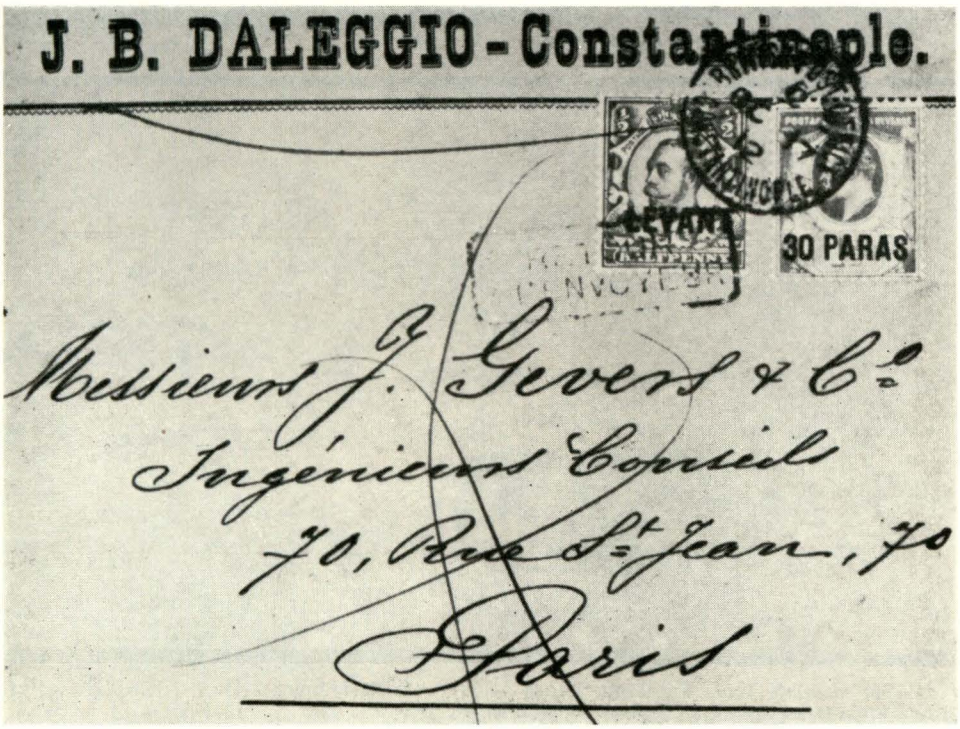
Initial Multiple Currency Franking, Groschen plus Kreuzer stamps (**CLASSIFICATION 3Ac**). Mainz, where the letter was mailed, was in the territory of Germany for which Kreuzer stamps were issued and the use of additional Groschen stamps for the 9kr rate slipped through.



Initial Multiple Currency Franking, Kreuzer plus Soldi stamps, also **Initial Multiple Issue Franking,** issues 1863 plus 1863-64 plus 1867 (**CLASSIFICATION 3Ab + 4Aa**). The stamps in Soldi currency were used until 1866 in Venetia and the use of a left over stamp in that currency in another province of Austria (1867) was tolerated.

the concurrent use of stamps in different currencies was the employment of different currencies in different parts of a country or for different kinds of mail. Another reason was a change in the currency of a country, as a result of which a new issue in a different currency replaced the previous one, both issues sometimes being valid concurrently during a short transition period. Only the former conditions lead to mixed frankings which belong in this group while mixed frankings due to change of currency belong to the mixed issues frankings.

The examples belonging in this group are not too numerous and most of them occurred in the classic stamp period. Of the cases in which different parts of a postal territory had different currencies and therefore needed two kinds of stamps, the most prominent one is Thurn and Taxis, which had stamps in Silbergroschen for the northern district and stamps in Kreuzer for the southern district, a policy which was continued first by Prussia, then by the North German Confederation and eventually by the German Empire, after they had taken over the Thurn and Taxis postal territory. Another case was Austria, which had Kreuzer stamps for its proper territory, where paper currency was valid, and Centesimi, later Soldi, stamps for the province of Lombardy-Venetia, where only silver money circulated. The use of Centesimi and Soldi stamps in Austria was permitted, while contrariwise that of Kreuzer stamps in Lombardy-Venetia was prohibited a few months after the introduction of stamps. Nevertheless, cases of the latter use are much more common than of the former, because of an agio of about 15% by which the users of Kreuzer stamps in Lombardy-Venetia profited. But mixed frankings between stamps in the two currencies, either used in Austria proper or in Lombardy-Venetia, are almost equally rare. Such mixed frankings from the Thurn and Taxis territory are still rarer. By the way, the North German Confederation used in addition stamps in a third currency, in Schilling,



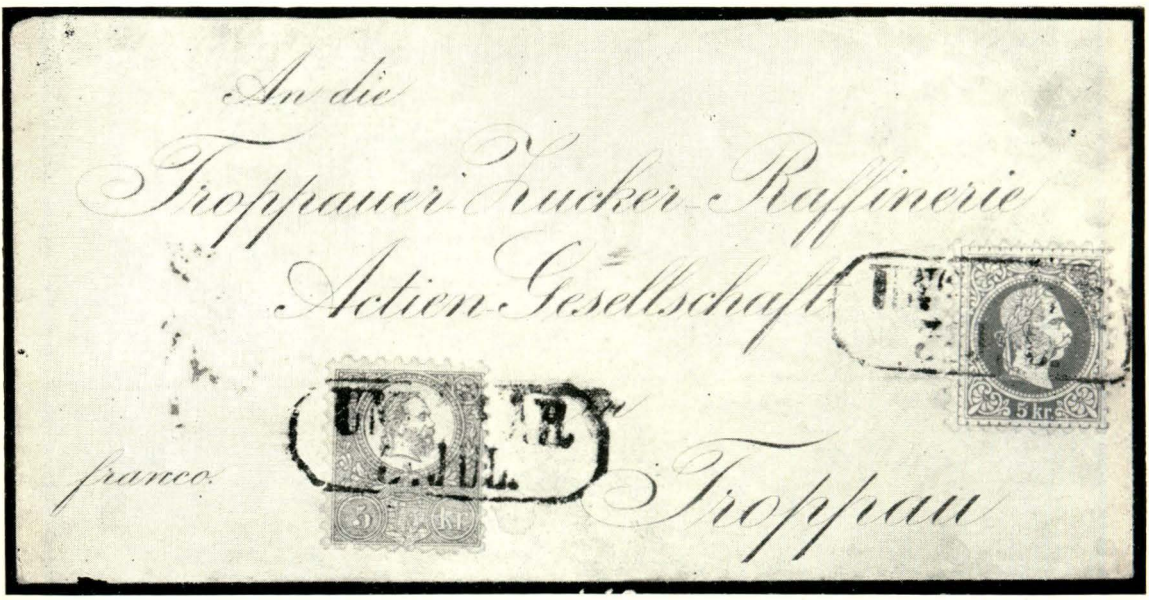
Initial Multiple Currency Franking, Pence plus Paras stamps (**CLASSIFICATION 3Ab**). The issues in Pence currency of the British Post Offices in Turkey were for printed matter parcels, etc., but their use on letters was tolerated.



Initial Multiple Issue Franking, Issues 1859 plus 1871 (**CLASSIFICATION 4Aa**). The general issues for the French Colonies were simultaneously valid for many years, here used on a letter from Reunion.

for the Hamburg City mail and combinations of Groschen plus Schilling stamps are also known. Only a few postal services had stamps in different currencies for different kinds of mail, the most prominent of them being two Old German States, Brunswick and Hanover. Both for some time concurrently had stamps in Gutegroschen for domestic mail and in Silbergroschen for foreign mail, but use of both kinds together on mail was tolerated and although generally scarce, can be found in various combinations. Similar conditions existed in Bremen, where aside from the stamps in Grote currency also a 5 Silbergroschen stamp for mail to Great Britain was used, which in scarce cases exists also in mixed frankings with Grote stamps.

Special currency conditions could also lead to the issuance of stamps in two different currencies by the same postal administration. Good examples of this were the foreign post offices in the Turkish Empire, which conducted a rate war for several decades against each other and also against the Turkish postal service. One of the devices used in this rate war was the reduction of certain rates by issuing stamps in a somewhat inflated currency in which one or the other rate was a few percent cheaper. Some postal services had stamps in different currencies for letter mail, printed matter and parcel post. These conditions are the main reason for the issuance of stamps in different currencies by the Austrian, French and German, as well as the British postal service in the Turkish Empire,



Initial Multiple Issue Franking, Issues 1867 (Austria-Hungary) plus 1871 (Hungary) (**CLASSIFICATION 4Aa**). The 1867 issue of Austria was also the first issue of Hungary, because Austria and Hungary had independent postal administrations from 1867 which until 1871 used the same stamps. After introduction of stamps in special design in Hungary on May 1, 1871, the 1867 issue remained concurrently valid for three months ("Pseudo multiple country franking").

by the first three in piasters and centimes, by the latter in piasters and pence. Mixed frankings between the stamps in the two currencies of each postal service are rather frequent.

When the stamps in different currencies were issued for use in two different territories, mixed frankings could occur in either one of them and one of these two uses may be rarer than the other. If different currencies for two different kinds of mail were used, mixed frankings also could occur in either one. Additional questions may arise in all such cases at which rate the different currencies were converted into each other to pay the necessary postage and postal fees.

Practically all multiple currency frankings are initial frankings; forwarding and due collecting frankings, which belong in this group, are scarce.

4. Multiple Issue Frankings

The policies of the various postal administrations in respect to the demonetization of stamps which were replaced by a new issue varied and still vary a great deal. There are postal administrations that have never demonetized any of their postal issues and, therefore, the earliest issues, although obsolete at the post offices for many decades, are still valid for postage. Other postal administrations have made it a practice to demonetize the previous issue shortly after a new one has been introduced. Between these extremes other postal administrations have followed various courses, some having old stamps valid for postage for many years and then suddenly demonetizing them. In a relatively small number of cases—especially often in cases of change of government or currency —no period of grace at all was allowed for the old stamps and they were demonetized at the same moment in which the new stamps came into use. In those countries, which did not or do not demonetize any old stamps, mixed frankings among the various issues are frequent, although in the classic period use of stamps which for a long time were obso-

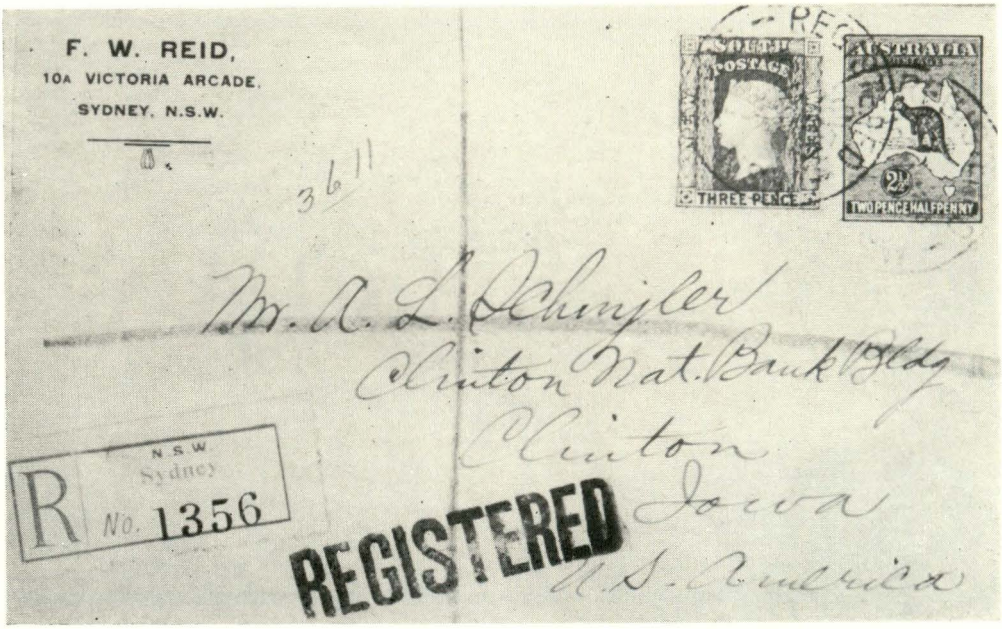


Initial Multiple Issue Franking, Issues 1858 (Naples) plus 1861 (Italy, Neapolitan Provinces) (**CLASSIFICATION 4Aa**). After the annexation of Naples by Italy, a special issue for the territory was created, while the old stamps remained concurrently in use for several months ("Pseudo multiple country franking").

lete together with much newer issues is a rare exception. In all other cases, the rarity of multiple issue frankings depends primarily on the length of the period during which both issues were concurrently valid and issues which could be used simultaneously for a few days only, are naturally rare in mixed frankings. In those cases, where two issues were not concurrently valid but nevertheless exist in mixed frankings, they are either slip frankings or pseudo-mixed frankings of much lower philatelic standing. For correct classification of multiple issue frankings complete and correct data about the postal validity of the denominations and issues involved is absolutely necessary to avoid wrong classification.

As in the case of multiple denomination frankings, the rarity of multiple issue frankings is largely dependent upon the denominations involved. Combinations between two specific denominations may be much scarcer than between two others. Generally rare are mixed frankings between the same denomination of two different issues, regardless of whether the new issue has a new design or is simply a change of color or any other factor. It has been, and partly still is, the policy of some postal administrations to replace only single values of a set by a new issue and in this way frequently have their current set consist of stamps which originally belonged to two, three or even four different issues. In such cases, multiple issue frankings are especially common and often consist of stamps belonging to three or even more different issues. In cases of emergency, some postal administrations have reissued remainder stocks of older issues to meet a shortage of stamps, resulting in colorful mixed frankings. Some postal administrations have issued concurrently some values of a set perforated and others imperforate for a rather long period and although combination frankings between perforated and imperforate values of such a set look very much like multiple issue frankings, they must be classified as multiple denomination frankings and therefore do not belong in this group.

On the other hand, a group of mixed frankings, which a superficial observer would



Initial Multiple Issue Franking, Issues 1891 (New South Wales) plus 1913 (Australia) (**CLASSIFICATION 4Aa**). After creation of the Commonwealth of Australia, the stamps of the six Australian States became valid for the whole territory and, after issuance of the first commonwealth stamps in 1913, remained in use and were concurrently valid for postage until middle of 1914 ("Pseudo multiple country franking").



Initial Multiple Issue Franking, Issues 1916 (Austria) plus 1917 (Liechtenstein) (**CLASSIFICATION 4Aa**). Until 1920, Austria conducted the postal service in Liechtenstein and its stamps were used concurrently with the Liechtenstein stamps ("Pseudo multiple country franking").



Initial Multiple Issue Franking, Issues 1867 (Austria-Hungary) plus 1871 (Hungary) (**CLASSIFICATION 4Ad**). The Austro-Hungarian stamps of 1867 were demonetized on July 31, 1871 and therefore the postal card stamp not recognized in December, 1871. The Hungary 1871 stamp covers the full post card rate, the 1867 stamp was cancelled on arrival only ("Pseudo multiple country franking").

not consider to belong to the multiple issue frankings, nevertheless must be classified as such, namely the so-called *"Pseudo multiple country frankings."* One of the characteristics of a true multiple country franking is the fact that stamps used by two different postal services, governmental or private ones, were used for it. The "Pseudo multiple country frankings" do not belong to them, because the stamps used for them were only *issued* by *different* postal services but, due to special circumstances, *used* by the *same* postal service. Such "pseudo multiple country frankings" occurred in cases where one postal service was the successor to another one and used up, usually for a short period only, the stamps of the old postal service found at the post offices when they were taken over by the new service. This happened often when territory of one country was occupied by or ceded to another country, or when a larger political entity was divided into small countries, as was, for example the case after World War I with the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Similar conditions occur when a formerly general postal service is decentralized and cut up in smaller entities as, for example, happened in the French Colonies, leading to gradual replacing of the general issue for all colonies by separate issues for the specific colonies. On the other hand, the merger of countries into a larger political entity led also to "pseudo multiple country frankings". Either the stamps of the newly created postal service and those of the postal services of the amalgamated countries superseded by it were for a short period used together until the latter were used up, of which the creation of a united Italy, which consolidated the Old Italian States, is a good example. Or the old stamps of the single states became valid in the territory of all states constituting the new federation, together with the new stamps of the consolidated territory, of which the creation of the Commonwealth of Australia and of the Union of South Africa provide a striking example. Still more such "pseudo multiple country frankings" occurred when in the same territory a general issue and special issues for the various districts were used concurrently, as was the case in Colombia and was and is still the case in the Leeward Islands. When a country had its postal service conducted by a neighbor country and special stamps were used simultaneously with the regular stamps of the country administering the postal service, another possibility for "pseudo multiple country frankings" existed. Liechtenstein is here a fine example, its postal service first administered by Austria, then from 1921 by Switzerland. Similar are those cases, where a country issued special stamps for a newly acquired territory, but without high values, and high denominations of the stamps of the administering postal service were used. Schleswig-Holstein used aside from its special

stamps also the 10sg and 30sg stamps of Prussia, and in Alsace-Lorraine the special stamps were supplemented by the 10g and 30g stamps of the North German Confederation. In all these cases, stamps issued by two different postal administrations were used, but this use was made by the same administration and therefore this kind of mixed frankings belongs not to the multiple country frankings but to the multiple issue frankings.

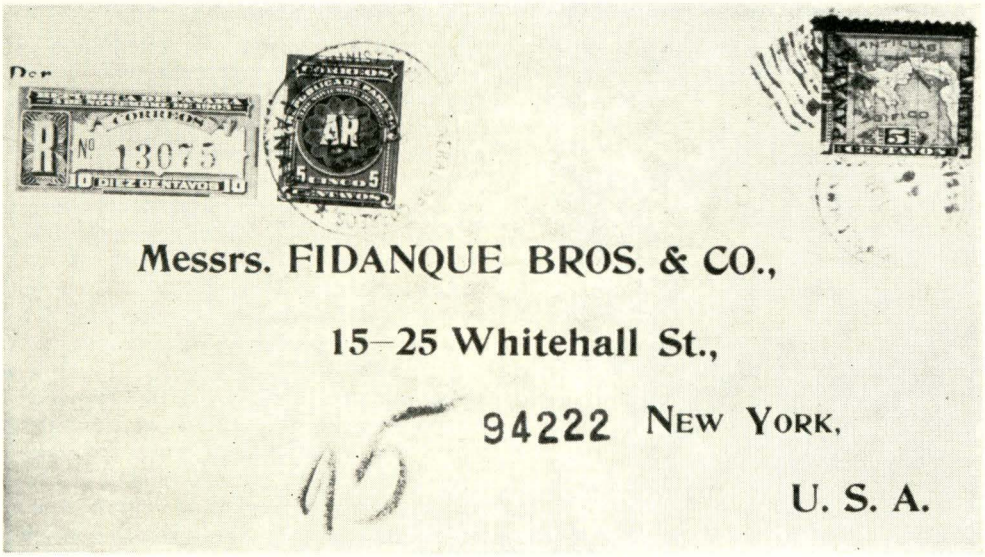
Multiple issue frankings generally belong to the initial frankings; forwarding and due collecting frankings can be found occasionally as scarce exceptions.

5. Multiple Category Frankings

This group contains the most diversified and colorful frankings of all combinations which consist of stamps of one postal service only. Generally, mixed frankings between the various categories of stamps are of quite different rarity, depending upon the regular use of the particular kind of stamps. Most common are mixed frankings between regular postage stamps on the one hand and commemorative postage stamps or semi-postal postage stamps on the other hand. No less common are mixed frankings between postage stamps and those kinds of stamps which were not issued to pay regular postage but for the payment of special fees. To this group of special fee stamps belong almost all special delivery, special handling, registration, receipt, late fee and similar stamps, as well as those airpost stamps which were valid for the payment of the airmail surtax only. Such special fee stamps always come in mixed frankings, except in cases, where no postage was required but only the special fee had to be paid, as was the case for certain official mail. They are considerably scarcer in single or multiple than in mixed frankings, except where such stamps at a later time became valid also for payment of postage or were used up as regular postage stamps. Otherwise, use of such stamps for postage against the regulations, in emergencies or due to ignorance of their special designation is scarce and mixed frankings with other categories of stamps, which were tolerated or slipped through, are rare.



Initial Multiple Category Franking, Postage Stamps plus Postal Envelope, also **Initial Multiple Issue Franking,** imperforate plus rouletted stamp (**CLASSIFICATION 5Aa + 4Aa**) Imperforate and rouletted stamps of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were partly in use concurrently, because the imperforate stamps were not demonetized.



Initial Multiple Category Franking, Postage plus Registration plus Return Receipt Stamp (**CLASSIFICATION 5Aa**). The different categories paid for postage, registration fee and return receipt fee respectively, on a registered letter to U. S. A.

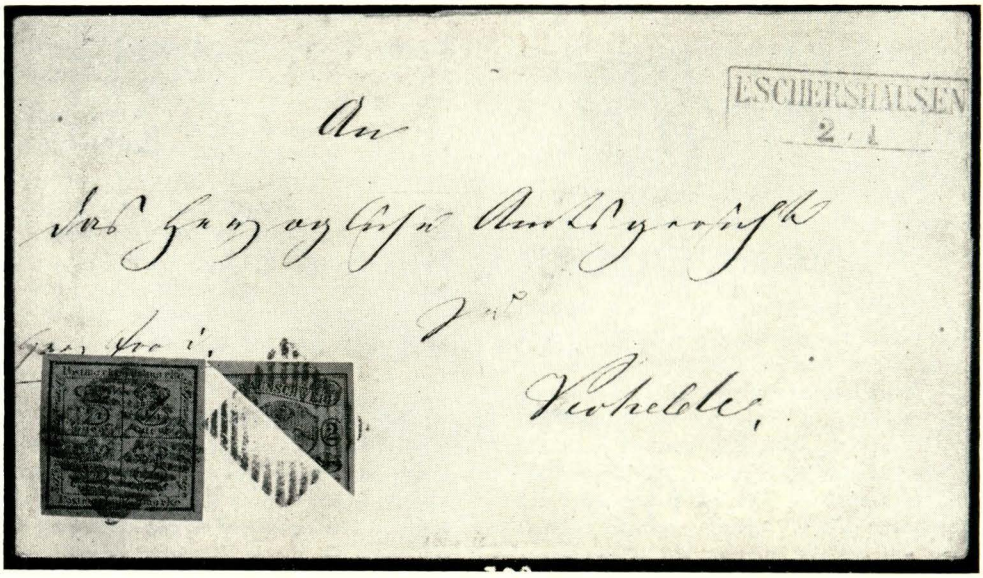
Rather different conditions exist for other categories of stamps, which we may call special purpose stamps, of which official postage stamps, official air post stamps, newspaper stamps, parcel post stamps, postage due stamps, newspaper tax stamps and a few others are representative. Except for airpost officials—which were regularly used in mixed frankings with official postage stamps, when they paid the airpost surtax only—these stamps come in mixed frankings with other categories of stamps only when they were used up as postage or other stamps, or when other stamps were substituted for such special purpose stamps or vice-versa, in case of emergencies or due to ignorance. While mixed frankings are rather common in those cases when remainders of special purpose stamps were used up as regular postage stamps—or when during emergencies special purpose stamps became valid for payment of postage—other uses are scarce and therefore mixed frankings, usually with postage stamps, rare. The combinations of this kind which can be found are postage plus official stamps, postage plus newspaper stamps, as well as postage plus postage due stamps. In each case, the mixed franking can either be use of the special purpose stamps for postage or of the postage stamps for a special purpose. Such use may be permitted by special postal regulations, but usually is either only tolerated or slipped through.



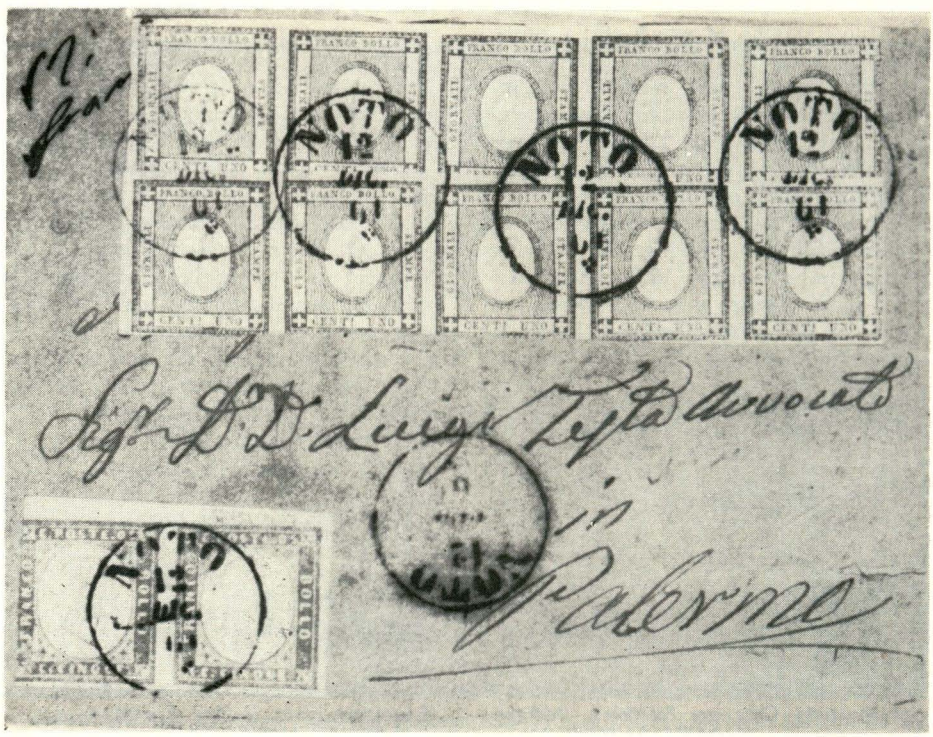
Initial Multiple Category Franking, Postage plus War Tax Stamp (**CLASSIFICATION 5Aa**). Payment of War Tax in addition to the regular postage was obligatory in Spain from 1874.



Initial Multiple Category Franking, Postal Envelope plus Postal Envelope cut squares (**CLASSIFICATION 5Ab**). The use of envelope cut squares for postage was tolerated by the Thurn and Taxis postal service.



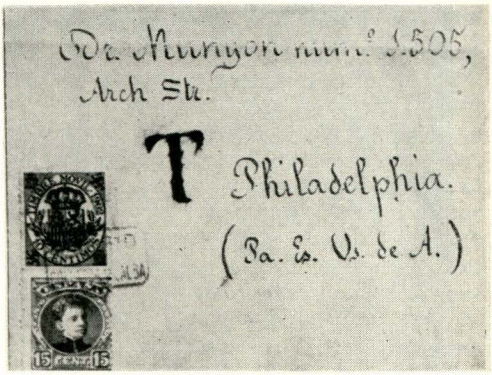
Initial Multiple Category Franking, Postage stamp plus bisect (**CLASSIFICATION 5Ab**). The emergency use of bisects for postage was tolerated in Brunswick.



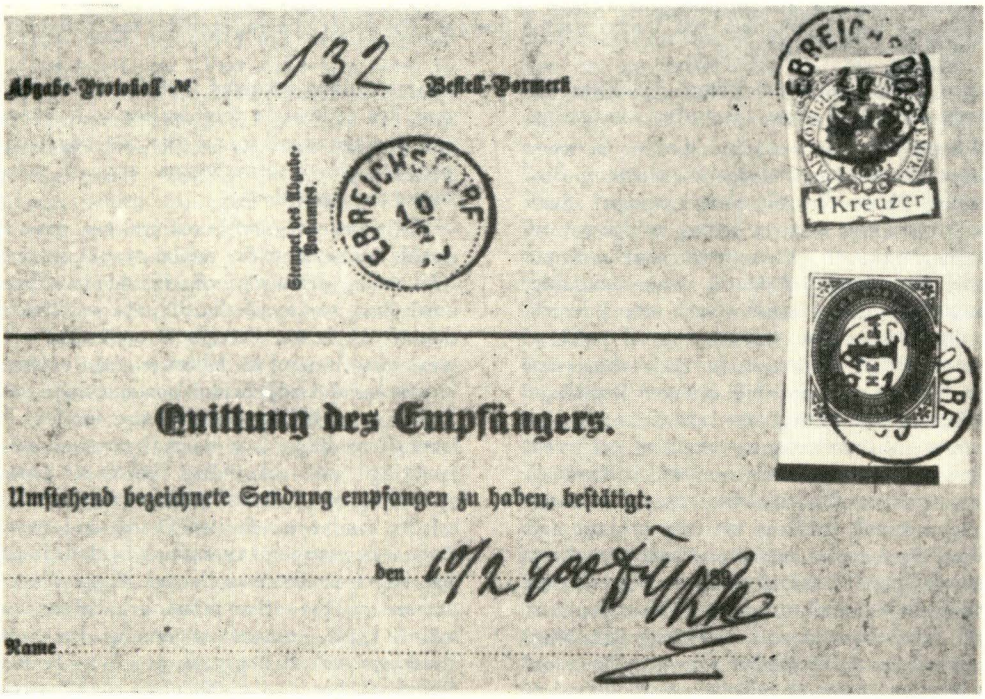
Initial Multiple Category Franking, Postage plus Newspaper stamps (**CLASSIFICATION 5Ab**). The use of newspaper stamps of Sardinia for postage was tolerated.

Another kind of multiple category frankings results from the use for postage of bisects or other fractional portions of stamps, postal stationery cut squares, revenue or other non-postal stamps, postal forgeries or similar items. In cases where such use was permitted or—some times in case of postal forgeries—widespread, mixed frankings with regular stamps, although sought for, are not rare, but when this was not the case, such combinations are often of considerable rarity and highly valued, especially when it can be proven that they are not pseudo-mixed frankings.

A special status has postal stationery with additional stamps affixed to pay for higher postage or special fees, because only by a very broad interpretation they can be considered "mixed" frankings. But cases, where additional postage was paid in other ways than with postage stamps—for example when postage stamps of the needed values to make up increased rates did not exist and other categories of stamps had to be used for that purpose—are more in line with the requirements for a mixed franking. An odd kind of mixed franking should be mentioned—the use of stamps in combination with postage meters or other markings showing payment of postage in cash. As only one kind of stamp is involved in such cases, they do not come up



Initial Multiple Category Franking, Postage plus Revenue stamp (**CLASSIFICATION 5Ad**). The emergency use of revenue stamps for postage, which was tolerated in Spain, was not recognized on foreign mail and such mail taxed.



Due Collecting Multiple Category Franking, Postage Due plus Newspaper Tax Stamp (**CLASSIFICATION 5Ca**). The use of newspaper tax stamps for postage due was not permitted in Austria, but seems to have slipped through during an emergency, as in this case, collecting the delivery fee on a parcel post card.



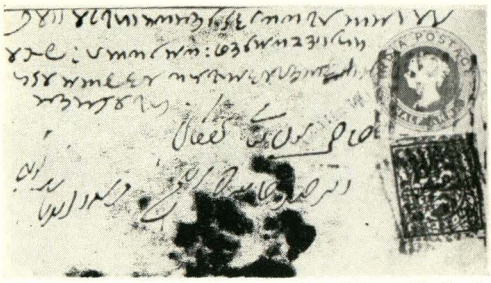
Initial Multiple Category Franking, Postage plus Registration Stamps, also **Initial Multiple Issue Franking,** Issues 1902 (Colombia) plus 1903 (Panama) (**CLASSIFICATION 5Aa + 4Aa**). Panama, after issuance of its own postage stamps in 1903, continued to use registration stamps of Colombia, the former paying postage, the latter the registration fee ("Pseudo multiple country franking").

to our definition of a mixed franking, although some such cases are rather interesting.

A special group are combinations between stamps of a local and/or private postal service with government postal stamps. Such mixed frankings seem to belong in this group, but they have all characteristics of multiple country frankings, which is understandable, because the stamps used in such mixed frankings were issued by different postal services. Therefore, we will include their discussion with that of the multiple country frankings.

When investigating the conditions under which a multiple category franking occurred, it must be ascertained for which kind of stamps the combination was used. For example, a mixed franking between postage and postage due stamps on the one hand may have been an initial franking used to pay postage on a piece of mail or on the other hand it could have been a due collecting franking, either all stamps collecting postage due or, the postage stamps paying part of the postage and the postage due stamps collecting postage due. In extreme cases, multiple category frankings were used for neither of the two categories involved, but for a third category, for example a combination of newspaper and postage due stamps for the payment of postage. Such occurrences are, of course, very rare exceptions.

Multiple category frankings are most desirable when they are initial frankings, while forwarding frankings of this kind, although much less common, usually are of little interest. For those categories of stamps which were usually used to collect postage or special fees from the addressee—postage due stamps and newspaper tax stamps—use in dues collecting frankings is a normal one and mixed frankings of this kind between postage stamps by which part of the postage was paid by the sender on the one hand and postage due or newspaper tax stamps by which postage or fees were collected from the addressee on the other hand are rather common. Quite numerous among the initial frankings in this group are pseudo-mixed frankings because quite often one category of stamps used was not recognized and full postage paid with the other category. This is most obvious when old demonetized postal



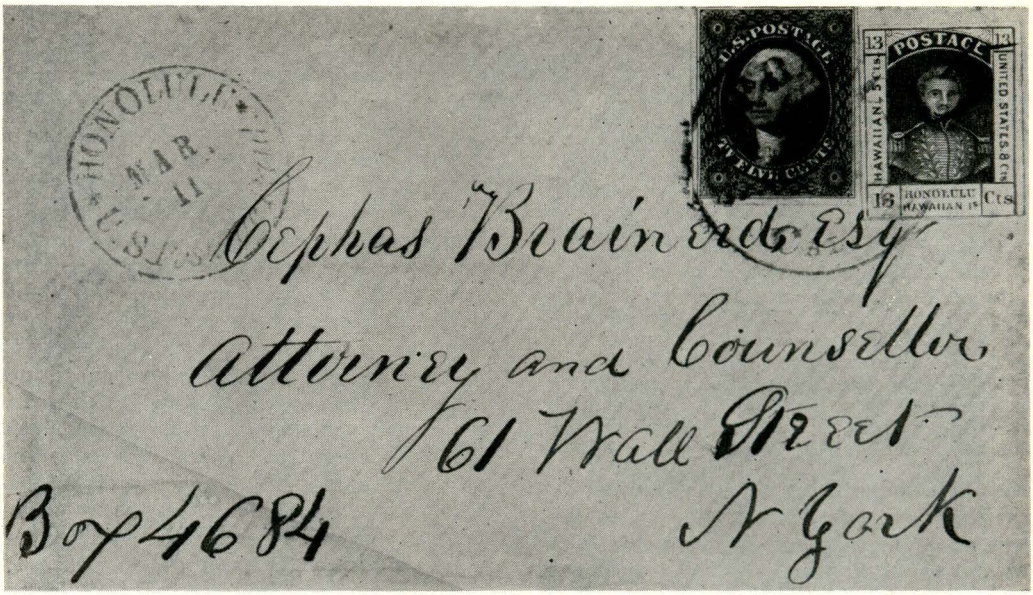
Initial Multiple Country Franking, Kashmir plus India, also **Initial Multiple Category Franking,** Postage stamp plus Postal Envelope on letter from Kashmir to another province of India (**CLASSIFICATION 6Aa**). The stamps of the Indian Native States had to be supplemented by India stamps on all mail to destinations outside the sender state.

stationery was used up, either officially or by private people, who had found such an unused old postal envelope or postal card in a drawer, or by travelers who had bought envelopes or postal cards in one country and used them up in another.

6. Multiple Country Frankings

This group is the most diversified and, therefore, most attractive and desired group of mixed frankings. Few collectors seem to be aware of the wide differences in the character of these frankings. There are not only very many possibilities of combinations but also numerous reasons for combination frankings which can give frankings which look very similar, nevertheless a very different philatelic standing. The existing possibilities of combination frankings can be grouped according to their reason and purpose, which show many characteristic details, probably left unnoticed by most collectors.

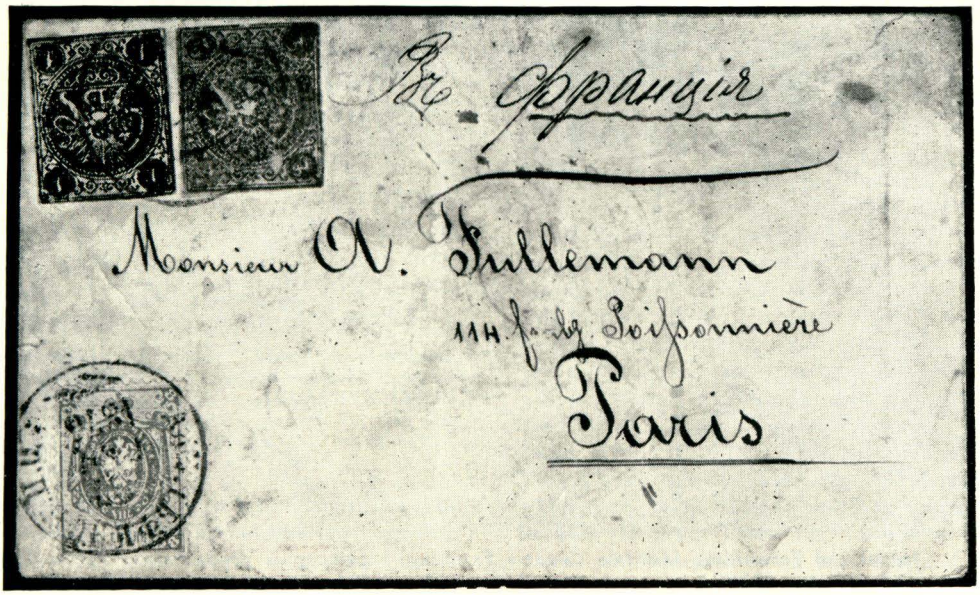
For the true multiple country frankings—with stamps used by two different postal services—we will have to make a division between the initial and forwarding frankings on the one hand and the due frankings on the other hand. Until the creation of the Universal Postal Union in 1875, the mail service between two countries was regulated by the existing postal treaties. If there existed a postal treaty between the sender country and the country of destination, such treaty mail, as we will call it, usually could be fully prepaid by the sender. After postage stamps were introduced in the various countries, in most cases postage on foreign mail continued to be paid in cash and only after a period of several years the use of postage stamps was extended to foreign mail. The franking of treaty mail usually was done with stamps of the sender country and the postage divided between the sender country, the country of destination and, if they had no common border or were no maritime countries, between the countries through which the mail was carried in transit. But some treaties included provisions which permitted division of the postage from the outset, by letting the sender pay part of the postage due to each country in stamps of that country. This led to various initial multiple country frankings, with postage paid partly by stamps of the sender country and partly by stamps of the country of destination. These are the multiple country frankings of the highest philatelic standing, of which not even the most narrow interpretation of a mixed franking will have doubts about their character as true mixed frankings. A shade below this group are very similar frankings but for which the basis was not a postal treaty. Some postal services tolerated use of stamps of the country of destination for the latter's part of the postage, as this procedure saved the post office accounting work and often enabled the sender to profit of a disagio of the currencies involved. Such mixed frankings look exactly as regular treaty frankings and only a thorough study of the particular postal treaties and regulations can establish their exact character. Still belonging in this group, but in a much lower category, are such initial multiple country frankings which neither were permitted by the regulations nor tolerated, either because the postal treaties did not provide for such cases or no postal treaties at all existed between the countries in question. It happened occasionally that someone used a foreign stamp he had obtained, possibly as return postage, for postage—on mail to the country of origin or even to another country or on domestic mail—and such use slipped through due to ignorance or carelessness of the postal clerk who handled it when mailed. This happened especially when the foreign stamps in question were similar in appearance to the domestic ones, and in one case it is even known that one country (Baden) changed its stamps because its stamps were frequently



Initial Multiple Country Franking, Hawaii plus United States, on letter from Hawaii to U. S. A. (**CLASSIFICATION 6Aa**). The early stamps of Hawaii paid the domestic postage only and U. S. stamps had to be added on mail to other countries.

mistaken for those of another country (Wurttemberg). The early embossed envelope stamps of the various countries looked also much alike and the senders made sometime use of this similarity by using up envelopes or cut squares of another country they may have obtained by accident. Unauthorized frankings with stamps of a foreign country nevertheless rarely slipped through and although merely curiosities they are appreciated and often highly valued by specialists and connoisseurs. In most cases the post offices rejected such mail with unauthorized frankings and returned it to the sender, requesting payment of full postage in domestic stamps. Usually, the domestic stamps making up the full postage were then added to the foreign stamp or stamps already attached and the letter re-mailed. The regulations of most countries and later the U. P. U. regulations provided that the invalid foreign stamps on such mail should not be cancelled but marked by drawing a colored pencil line around it. But in some cases, the post office at the place of mailing cancelled the valid as well as the invalid stamps in the regular way and created a "pseudo-mixed franking" which looks like the real thing but which can be unmasked by study of the prevailing rates of postage, revealing that the foreign stamps on such a piece of mail were superfluous and did not pay any part of the postage necessary.

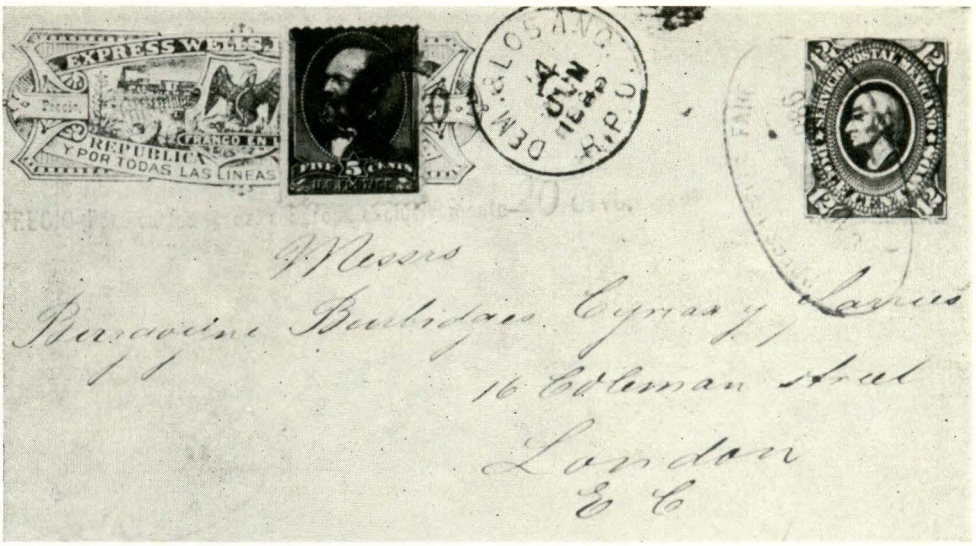
In some cases, fees for an additional service to be provided in the country of destination, for example air transportation or special delivery, could, due to lack of specific treaties, not be prepaid in the country of origin. Special stamps valid in the country of destination were either sold in other countries to enable senders to use them on their mail to the country in question or users with a large mail volume secured such stamps from the country of origin by private means. In combination with the necessary domestic postage stamps, such foreign postal stamps were recognized or tolerated by the country of origin; in some cases domestic and foreign stamps were cancelled by the post office where the mail was posted, in other cases the special foreign stamps were cancelled only in the country where they were regularly used. The foreign airpost stamps used in such cases were either government issued ones or those of private companies. For the latter, mail from various countries to Colombia provided the best examples, with stamps of different countries in combination with the stamps of the Colombian Scadta Air Transportation



Initial or Forwarding Multiple Country Franking, Persia plus Russia (1876) on letter from Persia to France, forwarded at Djulfinsk (**CLASSIFICATION 6Aa or 6Ba**). Until 1877, when Persia joined the U. P. U., all foreign mail was sent via Russia, which acted as intermediary.

Company. The use of foreign Special Delivery stamps seems to be still tolerated on mail between countries which have no mutual agreement for prepayment of the special delivery fees. It is even now not unusual in this country to obtain special delivery letters from various Latin American countries, on which postage is paid by stamps of the specific countries, but the special delivery fee by a United States special delivery stamp. Even foreign custom fees can be prepaid in some cases; the necessity to paste a Canadian revenue stamp on each piece of printed matter to Canada, to avoid the addressee being charged with a custom's fee, will be remembered as a rather recent experience of this kind.

A somewhat different kind of multiple country frankings occurred on mail exchanged between countries which had no postal treaties with each other or—after 1875—on mail from and to countries which were not members of the Universal Postal Union. From the period before the Universal Postal Union exist a small number of unauthorized or may be even tolerated initial mixed frankings between stamps of countries which belong in this category and some of them slipped through or were unrecognized pseudo-mixed frankings as described previously. But these are scarce exceptions and generally, mail between non-treaty countries could only be prepaid to the border of the sender country or to the border of another country with which the sender country had a postal treaty permitting such procedure. The addressee had to pay the additional postage to the destination. The senders of mail who wanted to have such mail delivered to the addressee free of all charges could arrange this by using an intermediary in a country with which both countries involved had a postal treaty. The mail was addressed to a person or firm in such an intermediary country and there franked with domestic stamps to the destination, sender and intermediary accounting for the postage paid separately. Such intermediaries were either business connections which did such work as a favor or professional forwarders, which worked for a fixed fee and which advertised their services sometimes by putting a handstamp or manuscript notation "Forwarded by . . . . " on mail handled by them. Such markings make it easy to recognize this group of forwarding frankings as such.



Initial and Forwarding Multiple Country Franking, Mexico plus Wells Fargo Express Co. plus United States (1886), on letter from Mexico (handled by private Express Co.) to Great Britain, forwarded in U. S. A. (**CLASSIFICATION 6Aa + 6Bb**). The stamps covered the Wells, Fargo Co. fee, the domestic Mexican postage and U. S. foreign postage.

After the U. P. U. regulations came first into force in 1875, member countries could frank their mail to any other member country, but to non-member countries, mail could be franked only to the border of the last member country on the way. Although some non-member countries collected additional postage from the addressee, most countries delivered such mail free. It was a different case, when mail from non-member countries was sent to or by way of member countries of the U. P. U. The stamps of non-member

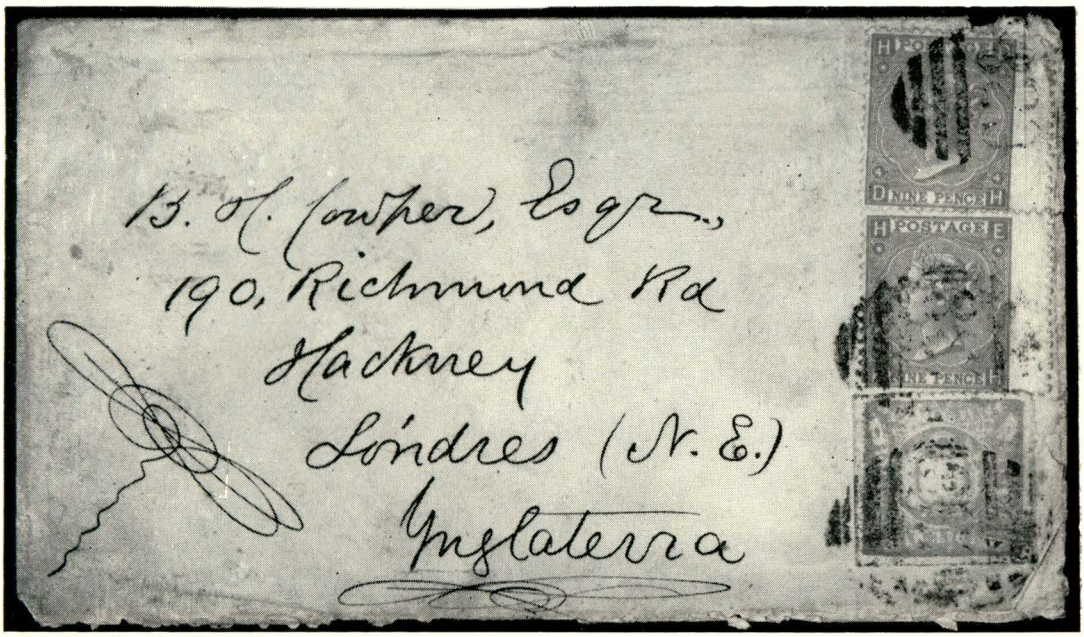


Forwarding Multiple Country Franking, Germany plus United States (1874) on letter from Germany to Japan, forwarded at Shanghai (**CLASSIFICATION 6Ba**). There was, shortly after Japan was opened for foreign trade, no postal treaty between Germany and Japan. Therefore Germany used the U. S. post office at Shanghai as intermediary.



Forwarding Multiple Country Franking, Egypt plus Austrian Offices (1866), on letter from Egypt to Austria (**CLASSIFICATION 6Ba**). For letters from Egypt to Austria the Austrian post office at Alexandria acted as intermediary.

countries were not valid for such purpose and arrangement with a neighboring member country had to be made to provide for a franking which took the mail to its destination. A number of non-member countries had such agreements with neighbors, which took over the foreign mail and by re-franking it with their own stamps, got them on their way in the U. P. U. mail service. Some such agreements lasted for many decades, in several cases even deep into the 20th century as in the cases of Afghanistan, Tibet and Nepal, while China became a member country earlier in this century. In other countries such conditions lasted only for a short period until they also became members of the U. P. U. A nice example of this is Persia which became a member of the U. P. U. on Sept. 1, 1877 and before that date used Russia as intermediary on its foreign mail. In this last and in other cases, the non-member country sold stamps of the intermediary country at its post offices so that the senders could procure them easily and frank their mail to the destination with domestic plus those foreign stamps. This resulted in initial mixed country frankings which sometimes look much like forwarding frankings because in many cases the foreign stamps were only cancelled by a post office of the intermediary country. Some non-member countries choose another procedure. They did not sell the foreign stamps at their own post offices but carried the mail to the next appropriate foreign border post office, bought there the necessary foreign stamps and put



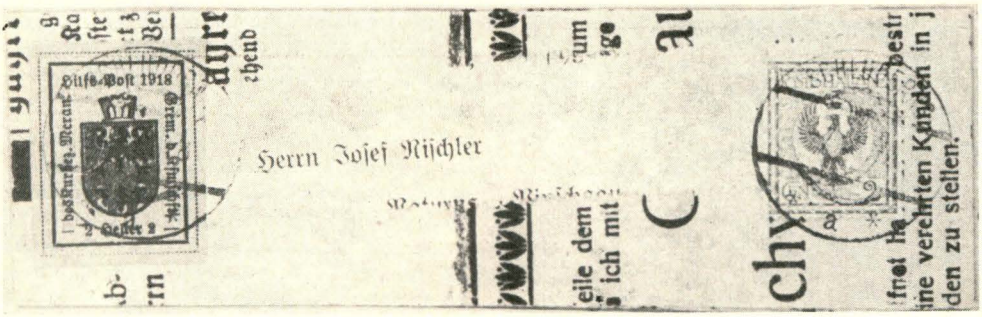
Initial Multiple Country Franking, Great Britain plus Peru on letter from Peru to Great Britain (**CLASSIFICATION 6Aa**). Letters from Peru to overseas countries had to be sent through the British Post Offices—in the present case that of Callao—which collected postage to the destination.



Initial or Forwarding Multiple Country Franking, Argentina plus France (1874), on letter from Argentina to Germany (**CLASSIFICATION 6Aa or 6Ba**). French Ships were used for mail from Argentina to Europe, the Argentine stamp paying the domestic postage, the France stamps, which show the anchor ship cancellation, the foreign postage to the destination.



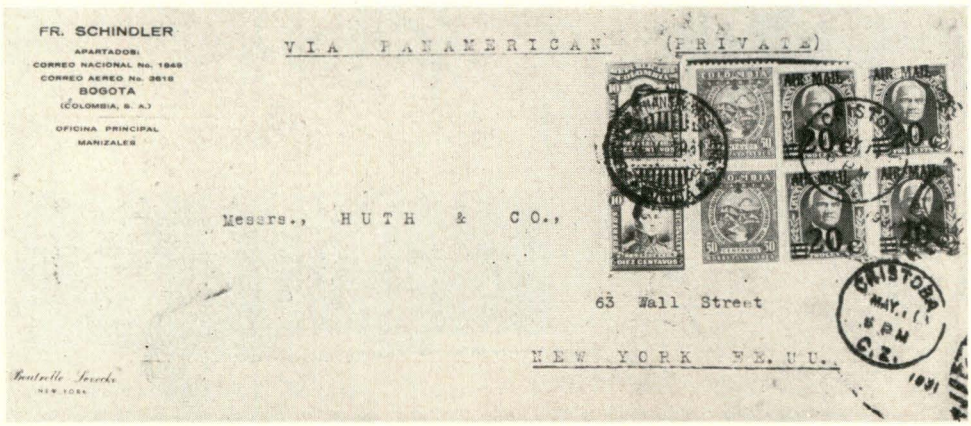
Forwarding Multiple Country Franking, Chile plus Portugal, on letter from Chile to Italy (1871), forwarded at Lisbon (**CLASSIFICATION 6Ba.**) One of those letters from Chile, forwarded with the help of a ship's captain at Lisbon to Italy, the Chile stamp paying domestic postage, the Portugal stamps the postage from Portugal to Italy.



Initial Multiple Country Franking, Meran Local Post plus Italy (1918), on wrapper domestic mail (**CLASSIFICATION 6Aa**). During the first period of Italian rule in Southern Tyrol (1918) the disrupted government postal service was supplemented by a private local mail service, which acted as feeder.

them on the mail, creating officially made forwarding multiple country frankings. The receiving foreign post office handled such mail just as any other mail posted there.

Still different conditions existed in those countries which had foreign post offices on their own soil, as for the Turkish Empire and Egypt, as well as China, or which were depending entirely on foreign steamship lines for their mail to other countries, as was the case for most countries of Central and South America. In the countries with foreign post offices, the postal service of the host country limited itself to the domestic mail service and made use of the foreign post offices for the handling of mail to foreign countries, because it had no postal treaties with foreign countries while the foreign postal service had. Mixed frankings between the stamps of the host country and those of the foreign postal service usually can be found on letters which came from places where no foreign post office existed, the domestic stamps covering in such cases the domestic fee to the next suitable foreign post office and the foreign stamps paying the postage to the destination. Some of these frankings were initial ones and all stamps applied to the mail by the sender who had been able to get the necessary foreign stamps provided by the consulates or professional forwarder. In other cases it seems, that the domestic mail service had collected the amount of the necessary foreign postage from the sender and franked the letters with foreign stamps before handing them to the foreign post office, sending the mail on its way to its destination. After the creation of the U. P. U., several of the host countries—



Initial Multiple Country Franking, Colombia plus Colombian "Scadta" Airmail Service plus Canal Zone (1931), on airmail letter from Colombia to U. S. A. (**CLASSIFICATION 6Aa**). The Colombia stamps paid for the postage, the "Scadta" and Canal Zone airpost stamps for the airmail fees to the destination.

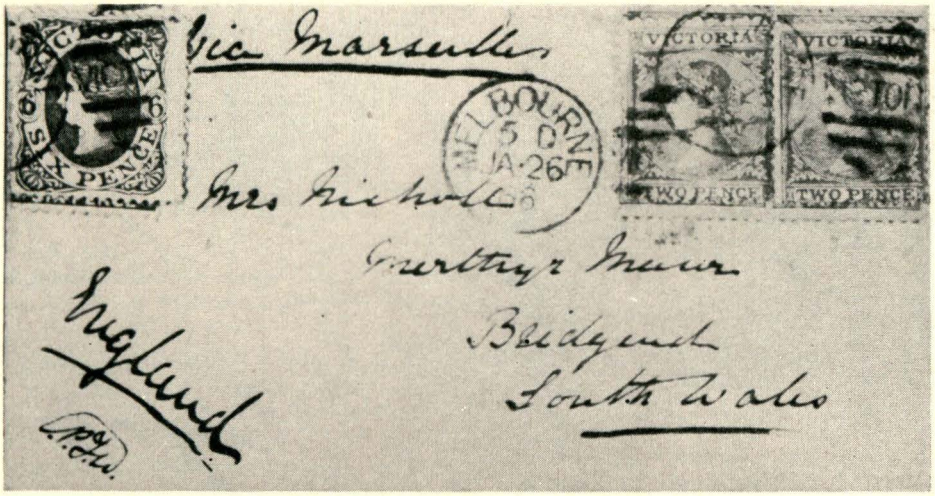


Initial Multiple Country Franking, Alsace-Lorraine plus France (1871), on letter from Alsace-Lorraine to France (**CLASSIFICATION 6Aa**). During the period after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871, when no postal treaty existed between the occupied and unoccupied parts of France, full postage had to be paid each in Alsace-Lorraine and French stamps.

first Turkey and Egypt in 1875—became members and now were able to handle also foreign mail directly, without interference by the foreign post offices. But in those countries which were non-members for many decades, the foreign post offices continued to act as intermediaries for mail to foreign countries, for which China is the best example, using the French, British, German, Russian and Japanese post offices on its soil for channelling the foreign mail into the U. P. U. mail service. Similar conditions existed in those Latin American countries which had foreign post offices—almost all British—on their territory, providing mixed frankings between the stamps of those countries and British stamps. For certain destinations, some countries used the mail service provided by foreign ships and delivered the mail directly or by way of the appropriate foreign consulates to the ships, paying the necessary foreign postage in stamps of the foreign mail service which supervised the specific mail—mostly French or Italian—to get it delivered to the addressees free of charge. In still other cases, mail from such countries was entrusted to captains of ships which were not in the mail service of a foreign country. In such cases, the captain in charge mailed the letters at the next suitable transatlantic port of call, by buying the necessary stamps in use there and handing the letters to the post office. Such forwarding frankings from Latin



Forwarding Multiple Country Franking, Austria plus Tuscany, on letter from Austria to Sicily, forwarded at Livorno (**CLASSIFICATION 6Bb**). There was no postal treaty between Austria and Sicily. To assure delivery of a letter without postage due, a business man in Trieste used a business man in Livorno as intermediary.



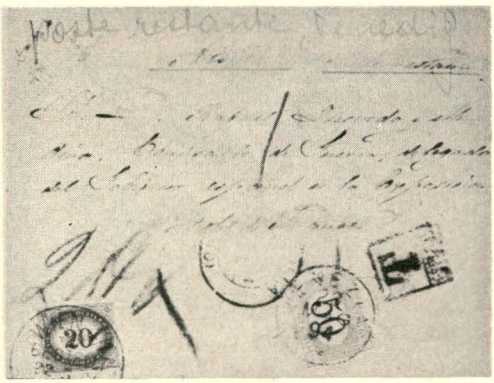
Initial Multiple Country Franking, New Zealand plus Victoria (1866), on letter from Victoria to Great Britain, (**CLASSIFICATION 6Ad**). A sender, who had franked a letter with stamps of New Zealand wanted to mail it at Melbourne, where these stamps were not recognized and overpasted with Victoria stamps which covered the full postage.

America are known especially with Portugal stamps, the letters having been originally franked with stamps of Argentina, Brazil or Chile for the domestic rate.

Special conditions existed also in those cases where stamps for local mail—either by the government or by private services—were in use, which were not valid for mail to other countries, in some cases not even to other parts of the same country. Good examples for this are the separate stamps of the Colombian States, of the Indian Native States and of the Russian Zemstvo mail service, which had to be supplemented by governmental stamps of Colombia, India and Russia respectively when on mail to destinations outside of the specific territories of their use. Other early mail services of small countries served local mail only—as for example the Hawaii and Uganda "Missionaries"—and stamps of other countries, in these cases of the United States and British East Africa



Initial Multiple Country Franking, France plus Switzerland, also **Due Collecting Multiple Category Franking,** Postage plus Postage Due Stamps, on domestic letter (**CLASSIFICATION 6Ad + 5Cb**). A France postage stamp used for postage in Switzerland was not recognized and postage due collected.



Due Collecting Multiple Country Franking, Austria plus Italy (1894), on letter from Spain, forwarded in Austria to Italy (**CLASSIFICATION 6Ca**). On an unfranked forwarded letter, postage due was first tried to collect in Austria and then actually collected in Italy.



Due Collecting Multiple Country Franking, Russia plus Greece (1868), on letter from Russia to Greece (**CLASSIFICATION 6Cb**). Letters to Greece could only be franked to the border and domestic postage due was collected from the addressee by means of postage stamps.

respectively, had to be added on letters to foreign countries. It is not surprising to find the stamps of private or semi-official city, local or ship mail services in combination with stamps of the country in which they operated, as such private services often acted as feeders and deliverers for the governmental postal service. Stamps of private air mail services also were only valid for mail on the lines of the operating company and governmental airpost stamp had to be added when air service outside of its domain was desired.

Another source of mixed frankings was created with the introduction in the foreign mail service of postal cards with attached reply card. Due to the use of domestic rate postal cards or by changes in the rates, frequently the stamp on the answer card was not sufficient and was supplemented by stamps before returning it to the country of origin, in this way creating postal cards with additional franking by stamps of another country.

Much less diversified than the initial and



Due Collecting Multiple Country Franking, France plus Austria, on newspaper from France to Austria (**CLASSIFICATION 6Cb**). The Austrian newspaper tax was collected from the addressee on all newspapers arriving from foreign countries.



Due Collecting Multiple Country Franking, Roman States plus Italy on letter from Rome to Italy (**CLASSIFICATION 6Cb**). Italy did not recognize the Roman States and therefore its postal service collected full postage due on all mail received from there.



Due Collecting Multiple Country Franking, Greece and Turkey, Constantinople City Post (1866), on letter from Greece to Turkey (**CLASSIFICATION 6Cb**). The Constantinople City Post delivered letters to the suburbs and collected the fee from the addressee, using special stamps for that purpose.

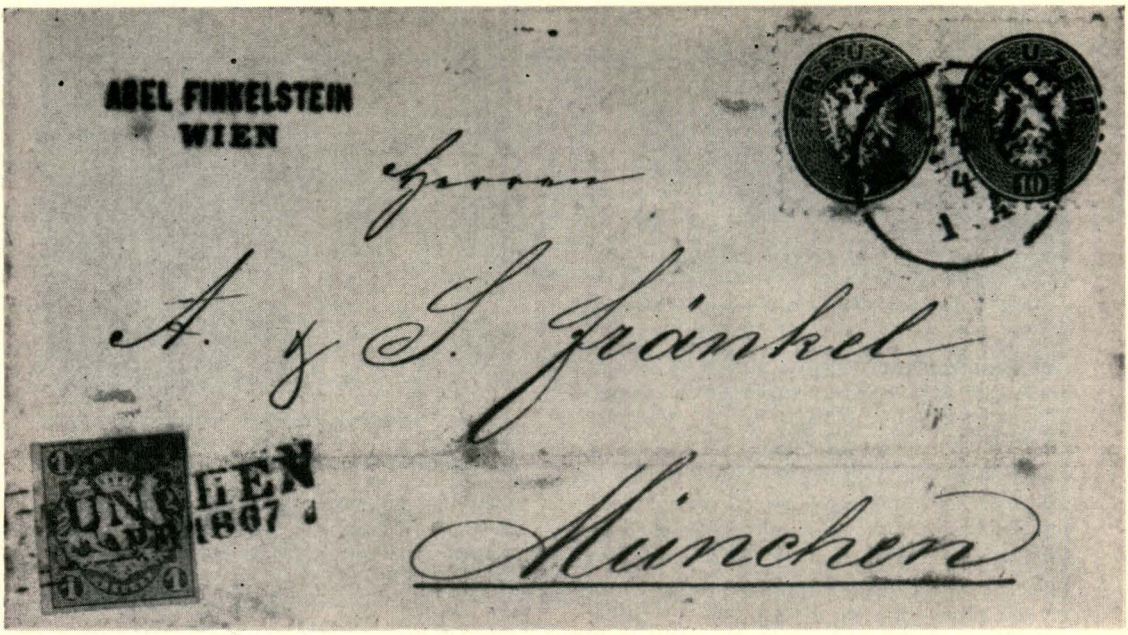


Due Collecting Multiple Country Franking, Canada plus Cuba (1906), also **Due Collecting Multiple Category Franking,** Postage plus Postage Due Stamps, on letter from Canada to Cuba (**CLASSIFICATION 6Cb + 5Ca**). The deficient postage was collected in Cuba by a postage due stamp plus a postage stamp used for the same purpose.

forwarding frankings we have dealt with in the previous paragraphs are the due collecting frankings, but they still provide some interesting multiple country frankings. Two main groups can be distinguished, depending on the possibilities the sender had for franking the mail in question. Either he would have been able to pay the full postage and/or fees necessary and did not—in which case often aside from the postage due an additional "fine" was collected—or he could not, then the addressee in any case had to pay the amount due. Inasfar as stamps were used for postage due, either regular postage stamps or special due stamps were employed for collecting, while for the collection of other fees from the addressee — newspaper tax, delivery fee—also either regular postage stamps, revenue stamps or special stamps



Multiple Country Franking, Great Britain plus British Guiana (1856) on letter from Great Britain to British Guiana (**CLASSIFICATION 6, possibly 6Cb**). The addition of the British Guiana stamp is unexplained, possibly used to collect local postage due.



Multiple Country Franking, Austria plus Bavaria on letter from Austria to Bavaria (**CLASSIFICATION 6, possibly 6Cb**). The Austrian stamps paid the full rate and as there was no delivery fee, the addition of a Bavarian stamp at the destination is unexplained.

were used. When mail was handed to a private mail service for delivery, the stamps of this private service were often used to collect the local delivery fee. In some special cases, due to political differences, one country did not recognize the stamps of another, which in practice amounted to a non-treaty state of affairs. A good example for such conditions was the Roman States, when their territory was eventually reduced to the city of Rome only and Roman States stamps on mail from there to towns only a few miles away, but under the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Italy, were not recognized and full postage due on all such letters collected.

The mixed frankings of less philatelic interest,—when the addressee moved to another place and the piece of mail was refranked—can provide either forwarding frankings or, when originally postage was not or not fully paid, due collecting frankings with stamps of different countries. If the addressee moved several times from country to country, such frankings can consist of postage stamps and/or postage due stamps of three or more different countries. This opportunity was in later years philatelically exploited by way of so-called "around-the-world" covers, which were several times forwarded around the world until they again reached the sender.

* * *

In classifying a combination cover, we will have to start with ascertaining which kinds of stamps were used for the mixed franking. It will be a rather easy task to assign the cover to one of the groups numbered from 1 to 6. The difficulties will begin, when we want to find out whether a combination cover has an initial franking, a forwarding franking or a due collecting franking. Usually, a due collecting franking is more obvious than the other two kinds and the separation of this type of covers from the others involves no great difficulties. The real difficulties occur in the distinction between intial and forwarding frankings and still more when we try to assign a cover to one of the sub-groups of these two kinds. If we eventually succeed in classifying the specific cover as belonging to group A, B or C, we add this letter—if possible with the appropriate subgroup letter—to the number assigned by the other classification, in this way fixing precisely the standing of the cover we deal with

in our grouping of combination covers. 6Aa, for example, classifies an initial mixed franking by stamps of two different postal services which was based on specific postal treaties or regulations; 3Bc, a forwarding franking with stamps of the same postal service but in different currencies, applied because the addressee had moved to another address; and 5Cb, a dues collecting franking by which postage or fees due were collected by another category of stamps of the same postal service as those of which the original (insufficient) franking consisted. In those cases, where it is impossible to come to a definite classification of a mixed franking—often because the cover is incomplete or the franking is on a piece only—we will have to forego assignment to a sub-group and in a number of cases we will be unable to classify a cover correctly as belonging to Group A or B making the classification, for example, "5A or 5B", or more specific, "probably 5A" or probably 5B". In extreme cases, we will be unable to assign a mixed franking to any of the groups A, B or C—this will usually occur when dealing with mixed frankings on pieces—and we will have to be content with the simple classification by one of the numbers 1 to 6 which always will be possible. On the other hand, a combination cover may belong to more than one of the groups 1 to 6 which is not too infrequent. In rare cases, it can belong to two or all three of the groups A, B and C. To cite an extreme example, a cover classified 5/6Ad+6Cb shows an initial franking between stamps of different postal services, which at the same time belong to different stamp categories, but which in part was not recognized and the deficiency in postage collected by an additional due collecting franking with stamps of another postal service.

The fact that in a number of cases we are unable to assign a mixed franking to a particular group of our classification should not be considered as a reflection on the usefulness of that classification. Only the lack of knowledge about all factors which led to a specific mixed franking prevents us to classify it properly. If all these factors would be known, a precise classification of every mixed franking would present no difficulties.

The combination of our two classifications results in the establishment of 18 main groups and, if we consider also the subgroups, 54 single groups. The uninformed collector may believe that it should be easy to assemble a collection which gives an example for each of these 54 groups but the collector of mixed frankings knows that it needs many years of eager collecting to achieve 90% completeness. We know no collection which is 100% complete by including examples for all 54 groups. If a collector tries to go further and, for example, considers the many variations possible between different categories of stamps or between stamps of different countries, the task becomes a formidable one. Collecting all kinds of possible mixed frankings would be quite an undertaking. Only the specialists of specific countries or groups of countries will try to collect mixed frankings from the broadest point of view, while the "general" collector of mixed frankings will have to narrow down his field, either by collecting only "true mixed frankings" according to his own interpretation of this term, or only initial, forwarding or due frankings, each group in itself quite an extensive one.

Material for the collector of mixed frankings is not plentiful and some kinds, especially in the group of multiple country frankings, are scarce to rare, with special cases belonging to the expensive rarities. Mixed frankings should preferably be collected on complete covers, because only then the character of a mixed franking can be ascertained. Mixed frankings on pieces should only be considered when they cannot be found on covers, because frequently they do not provide any proof whether they are initial or forwarding frankings or whether they are "true" mixed frankings or pseudo-mixed frankings only. Unfortunately, the value of many mixed frankings was considerably reduced by people who cut them out of covers and many more must have been destroyed when, as was the custom years ago, collectors soaked the stamps off covers disregarding any peculiarities of the franking. This was merely done to secure stamps which would fill spaces in the albums. Such philatelic vandalism is a thing of the past, as modern philatelists know about the additional value of stamps on covers and are too conscious of unusual frankings to permit their destruction. But relics

(Concluded on Page 322.)

JORDAN

A Forerunner, The "Majlis Idara" Stamp of Kerak

By BRUCE CONDÉ

Sometime in 1920—probably in October—the Jordanian town of Kerak ran out of its small supply of stamps of the Arab Kingdom of Syria.

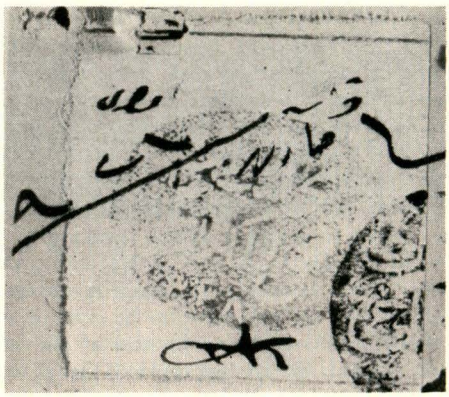
The latter regime, which ruled all the present "East Bank" Jordan area down to Ma'an and Petra, exclusive, had been expelled from Damascus in late July, 1920, by French occupation forces, His Majesty King Feisal having taken refuge in Palestine. Kerak formed the southern-most town of any importance in the Kingdom of Syria, as Ma'an and Aqaba, now in Jordanian territory, were at that time part of the domains of Arab King Hussein in Mecca.

The area was being governed, at that time, by a provisional Local Council, the Majlis Idara, still owing allegiance to the Arab Kingdom of Syria, pending clarification of its confused political status. A British adviser, appointed by the imperial authorities in nearby Palestine, was stationed in Kerak to assist the Majlis.

The adviser knew of, and had applied for, a supply of Palestine stamps overprinted "Transjordan" which were in the process of being prepared and distributed in the more accessible towns of the region, but Kerak being isolated by distance and virtually impassible roads during the rainy season, no shipments of the overprints had gotten through.

Local Issue

After consultation with the Majlis, and in view of a pressing need for both postal and fiscal stamps, the adviser resorted to a provisional local issue that was to be Jordan's only locally-prepared forerunner to the first definitive issue of 1920.



The "Salameh" copy of the Majlis Idara stamp of Kerak tied to a piece by seal-type cancel (lower right), and the date in manuscript (diagonal across face of stamp). The designation of the value is in manuscript in the upper right and left. Photo by Boutrelle.

Taking the official seal of the Majlis Idara, the adviser impressed it on plain sheets of gummed paper in green ink, each impression falling within a pencil-ruled square 3½ cm. in size.

Several hundred of these stamps, valued at one piaster each, were so printed, each being initialed "A. K.", in violet ink, by the adviser, Alec S. Kirkbride, later British Resident and eventually first British Ambassador to Jordan.

They were put into immediate use, and eventually a few copies straggled through to Jerusalem where the postal authorities, now realizing that the need for Transjordan stamps at Kerak was a very real one, took effective steps to get through a small supply, by November, 1920, when the new defini-

tives came into general use throughout the country.

R. T. Ledger of Amman, Jordan's leading philatelic authority and author of the *"Philatelic History of Jordan, 1922-1953"* (Greek Convent Press, Jerusalem, 1953), discusses this issue briefly on pages 5, 6 and 8 of his handbook, but he says: "copies either mint or postally used . . . (are) very rare" and does not illustrate the item. The postmark of Kerak which was then in use, however, is illustrated on p. 98. It is a circular seal-type cancellation, similar to those found on the 1926 Jambiya issue of Yemen, and incorporates the date "1919" beneath the town name, in Arabic. This type of cancellation (possibly with slight modifications and altered year date), remained in use until 1922.

The Salameh Copy

Fortunately, the writer was able to locate a used-on-piece copy of the Majlis Idara stamp in the possession of Mr. George Salameh of Jerusalem, Jordan, and to get the owner's permission to photograph it.

Mr. Salameh, for 25 years a Middle East specialist, acquired the rare item in 1938 in Amman from an officer of the Arab Legion. Neither he nor any of his friends nor the writer have been able to locate another copy, mint or used.

Careful examination of the Salameh copy and its markings not only confirms the information presented by Ledger but also adds additional data to our small fund of knowledge about the period and method of use of this item as well as the insertion of the figure of value, mentioned but not described by Ledger.

The basic green seal in the center of the stamp measures 2¼ x 2¾ cm. in size, being in the shape of a horizontal oval.

Although the impression of the seal, which appears to have three rows of colorless Arabic script on a dark background, is too faint to read in its entirety, the bottom portion, incorporating the Moslem date, 1338 A. H. (26 September 1919 through 14 September 1920) is clear enough to be legible to the naked eye.

The pencilled borders, mentioned by Ledger, are visible top and bottom, spaced 3½ cm., but none are visible to left or right. The seal is impressed 8 mm. from the top border and 5 mm. from the bottom.

MS Designation of Value

Also within the borders, to upper right and left of the seal, respectively, are the Arabic words *"Kirsh Msri"* ("One Egyptian Piaster"), inserted in MS form with violet ink. Mr. Kirkbride's initials "A. K." also appear in this violet ink below the seal and cutting into it slightly.

Separation was by means of creasing and tearing along the border lines except on the right which was cut with a scissors.

The seal-type cancel, 2½ cm. in diameter, is impressed in the lower right corner of the stamp, covering 5 mm. of the lower right of the green seal. It is impressed in violet ink and shows similar markings to Ledger's illustration, but with a slightly different alignment of the final letter "k" in Arabic at the left end of the town name, "Kerak", at the top. The final Arabic "q" of *Barq* at the end of the lower inscription *"Barid wal Barq"* ("Post and Telegraph") is also clearly legible.

Due to its slight difference from the Ledger specimen which incorporates the Christian year date 1919 in Arabic, it is possible that the cancellation on the Salameh copy is from a recut cancelling stamp with the date 1920, but the central portion of the device, where the date is found, is not visible on this piece.

Partly MS Cancellation

The rest of the date stamp is written in MS in violet ink in such a manner as to run down diagonally to the left from below the word *"kirsh"* ("Piaster"), across the upper left side of the green seal, across the white space within the border to the left of the seal and beyond the stamp proper onto the piece of cover. The stamp is thus substantially "tied to cover" on both right and left sides by its cancellations.

The MS date is in two lines, the top one, which is underlined, reading "921" in Arabic figures (*i. e.* 1921 according to the customary Arab fashion of writing the Christian date without the one-thousand figure) and the bottom one simply "March 1st", in Arabic

letters (*mim, alef, ra, shin;* "Marsh",) written right to left, preceded by the figure "1").

This data, written four months after the Kerak stamps were supposedly obsolete and after Adviser Kirkbride had moved on to the post of British Adviser at Amman, shows that either the November, 1920, supply of the first general issue of Transjordan was too small, and soon exhausted, causing the Majlis Idara stock to come into currency for a second period in 1921, or that a purchaser of one of the local stamps in 1920 found the adhesive still valid and accepted for postal use four months later. There is no question of its possible fiscal use in this case due to the nature of the cancellations and the lack of a personal seal or signature anywhere on or near the stamp.

No Envelope

The other side of the piece, which measures 6 x 4½ cm. and includes the upper left corner of a sheet of thick paper, bears fragments of a letter or report, incorporating the words: " . . . over Number 8 . . . " and an unidentified signature. It may have been folded and sealed as old-fashioned stampless covers, without envelope, or it may have gone through the mail as a small postal card-type message. Mr. Salameh does not remember that the Arab Legion officer concerned knew or mentioned anything about its use or how it came into his possession.

It was not until the month of use of the Salameh copy of this stamp that the political situation became clarified in the Jordan area, thus permitting the establishment and adequate functioning of a uniform postal service.

It was during the initial period of use of the Majlis Idara stamp of Kerak (October and November, 1920) that the Emir Abdullah ibn Hussein, son of Arab King Hussein and brother of King Feisal I of Syria and Iraq, crossed the desert stretches of Northern Hejaz and entered what is now Jordan at Ma'an. From Ma'an, on 5 December 1920 the prince issued a proclamation announcing his assumption of the office of Viceroy of the Kingdom of Syria in the name of his brother and for the purpose of recovering the realm from the French. He invited the local tribal and municipal authorities, including those of Kerak, to cooperate in raising the necessary forces to liberate the French-occupied major portions of the kingdom.

Historic Date

On March 1, 1921, His Highness proceeded to Amman with his armed forces, intent on attacking the French farther north, but was restrained by the British of Palestine who persuaded the Viceroy to remain in Amman with his army and to continue to administer the Transjordan provinces of Syria under British mandatory control. The British, through no less a personality than Churchill himself, with Lawrence of Arabia as his advisor, agreed to work for the restoration of the Arab kingdom in all of Syria.

Thus was born the provisional regime, then emirate and finally the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

In his memoires, the late King Abdullah notes that during this month of March, 1921, until his effective assumption of authority in Amman, "there was no inter-communication between the districts". "We linked all the districts together into one unit and removed the administrative barriers between them", Abdullah goes on to say.

King Abdullah's statement, then, would appear to furnish us with at least a clue as to why a Majlis Idara stamp of Kerak of October-November, 1920, came to be used on historic March 1, 1921, on the eve of the establishment of a uniform postal administration for the first time throughout all of Jordan.

MIXED FRANKINGS (From Page 319)

of old mixed frankings, destroyed by oldtimers who did not know any better, by tearing off one of the stamps from a fine combination cover, still make us wish that the appreciation of the philatelic value of bona-fide mixed frankings may have come long before it actually did.

A collection of mixed frankings, each cover properly described and the reason for the combination explained, is a philatelic pleasure to inspect. We are sure the owner will also derive much satisfaction from this choice. Such a collection shows not only diligence in collecting but also philatelic knowledge, the lack of which would make it impossible to assemble and properly classify the material it presents.

CANADA

10c Prince Consort of 1859

Position No. 97 Retouch And Repaired Impression

By W. E. LEA *

The Retouch and Recut side lines of the 10c. Prince Consort issue was first discovered and the plate position given by Mr. R. W. T. Lees-Jones in 1931. The information concerning this extraordinary variety was first published in "the Philatelic Journal of Gt. Britain." (September 1931).

Having recently had the opportunity of examining the proof and thirteen copies contained in Mr. Lees-Jones collection, I was surprised to make the discovery of an example of a repaired impression which does not show duplications.

As will be seen from the enlarged illustration and from the sketch diagram, the lower right-hand corner of the background has been retouched by the strengthening of many lines, both horizontally and vertically. Both the left and right outer frame lines have also been recut from positions level with the N. of Canada, and the A. of Postage, and down their entire length until joining the bottom frame line: here the left-side recut ends, but the right-hand recut continues round the angle of the corner and along the bottom frame lines for approximately 1¼ mm. The cross-lined background in the lower right corner has obviously received the attention of the engraver because many of the vertical and horizontal lines have been strengthened in several places. One can observe that some of the horizontal lines encroach slightly on the white space between the lateral frame lines.

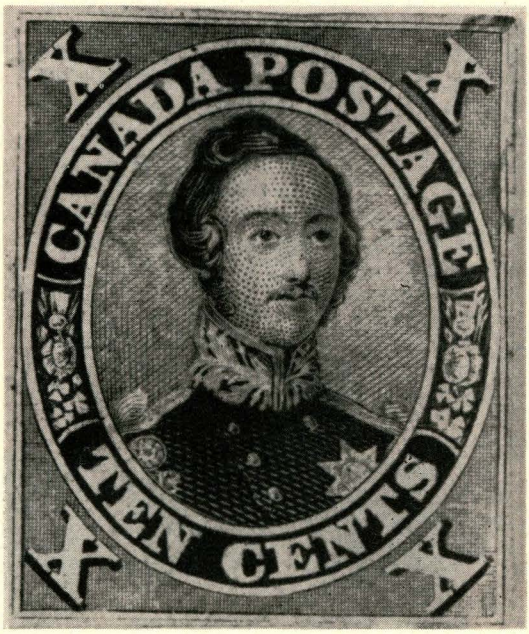


Fig. 1. Enlarged illustration of Pos. 97 from the Proof Sheet showing recut corner at lower right.

The retouching is confined to the space below the Roman numeral "X" except for two short horizontal lines immediately above the right-hand extremity of its base.

Mr. Lees-Jones successfully proves it to be position No. 97 in the sheet. The identification is the recut side lines together with a guide dot which occurs in the lower margin immediately below the left numeral X. On sorting the thirteen copies into their printing

* Mr. Lea is a well-known British stamp dealer of the firm of J. E. Lea with offices in London and Manchester.

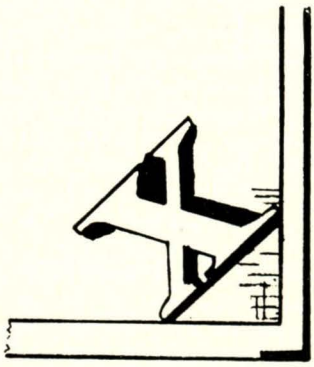


Fig. 2. Sketch showing the characteristics of the recut.

groups, I found a mint copy of the Black Brown Printing No. 1: four copies Printing No. 3: two copies Printing No. 4: one copy Printing No. 8. The 9th to the 16th printings were not represented, but there were examples of the 17th, 19th, 23rd and 26th Printings. Careful examination of the last four printings revealed a philatelic phenomenon, for whilst the evidence of position 97 was there, in the recut side, base lines and the position dot under the left "X", all evidence of the retouch had disappeared and the cross-lined background had been completely restored (see Fig. 3).

It immediately occurred to me that here was evidence of a co-inciding re-entry, and undoubtedly the first proven case in Canadian philately of a repaired impression which does not show duplications. The only possible explanation of this restoration of the background to a complete state, is that sometime between May 31, 1862 and July 9, 1864, (the respective dates of the 9th and 17th printings) the plate of the 10c. had been re-entered or alternatively position No. 97 had been completely repaired by the re-application of the transfer roller.

It is interesting to note that when the side and base lines were recut by hand, the impression on the plate must have been much deeper and wider than the corresponding impressions made by the transfer roller, for whilst the printings subsequent to the 17th show all the frame lines strengthened, the position of the original recut lines is still obvious and can easily be recognised.

As the retouch and recut occur on the 1st printing and on a proof, I am of the opinion that, owing to a short transfer of position No. 97, the engraver was obliged to strengthen this subject by retouching and recutting before the plate was put to press.

Unfortunately, the rarity of this variety has precluded the discovery of the actual

(Continued on Page 338.)



Fig. 3. A series of 10 stamps from Pos. 97, showing the recut on the Proof, 1st to 4th and 8th printings; while the 17th 19th, 23rd and 26th printings do not show the recut on this position. This would indicate that sometime between the 8th and 17th printing, Pos. 97 was re-entered.

BOOK REVIEWS

"North-West Pacific Islands", the Nature and make-up of the different overprinting forms by J. R. W. Purves, F. R. P. S. L. Melbourne, The Hawthorn Press, 1953.

This small 22 page monograph deals exclusively with the stamps of the Australian Commonwealth overprinted "N. W. Pacific Islands". The life of this overprint was from 1915 to 1925. The stamps were circulated and used in the Pacific Colonies taken from Germany during World War I, and occupied by the Commonwealth Forces. They included German New Guinea, the Admiralty Islands and the Marshall Islands.

Mr. Purves has brought his keen observation and flair for detecting philatelic varieties to bear on the subject of the overprinting. Thus he has enlarged very considerably our knowledge of these stamps.

This monograph is highly technical. It is a good example of the study of the plating methods used to arrive at a reconstruction of a typographed overprint.

This book, while highly useful to the student of typography overprinting or to the student of Australian philately, seems to be too technical for the less mature collector.

H. D. S. H.

Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde. Two sections: Reihe B Lieferung 2; Reihe A Lieferung 1, 1953 and 1954. 96 pp. each. Frankfurt am Main, published by the Association. American sales agent, Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N. Y. $1.50 each.

The first section of the new continuation of the work begun as the Kohl Handbook was reviewed by us in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST July 1953. At that time we did not have information as to any American sales source for the series; nor was it sure that any further sections would be issued.

But meanwhile, the next two sections have appeared. Let us hope that nothing will again interrupt this work, so that the many countries still needing to be covered may all have treatment. Likewise, we desire that the earlier sections be extended from the 1920's to our own times.

Reihe B sections are continuations from the point or date reached by Dr. Munk or Major Rudolphi. Like Section 1, which we reviewed, this one continues the story of Germany's own stamps, covering the period 1927 to 1932. Semi-postals, Zeppelins, and other issues are treated in their chronological order, along with regular postage issues. On all of these much attention is given to booklets, both as to pane make-up and as to covers used in making the booklets. We note what seems to be ample treatment of the Zeppelin flight postmarks. Likewise, much judgment seems to have been used in which flights to mention, as well as how much to say about each.

Reihe A sections extend the work beyond countries reached. The first of them, that at hand now, starts Macao, reaching to 1941 with the intermediate stones of the various values in that year (the lithographed Padroes type) well pictured and the peculiarities of each position adequately charted.

In this section, the treatment of each stamp or issue is somewhat less detailed than on the German stamps in the Reihe B section just discussed. It is, in fact, very carefully modelled on the method, scope and even wording of the late Dr. Munk. Thus, in contrast to the full historical treatment, going into what is really not at all relevant to the stamps, of the German semi-postals, there is nothing beyond bare naming of the subjects on the Vasco da Gama commemorative series of 1898. But the historical introduction about Macao wanders far afield, giving much which is not related in the least, nor in any way explanatory, to things postal. An excellent treatment of British postal service in Macao, from stampless days to its end, and of the early Portuguese service, 1870 to 1884, follows.

We cannot help referring to a curious misinterpretation, which Dr. Munk often used, that has been carried into this section. The color changes of 1885 are referred to as resulting from "adherence to the U. P. U." Now it happens that the U. P. U. color scheme for the three major rates in green, red and blue was not adopted until 1896. Thus far nobody has put on philatelic record that even a voluntary use of any such scheme was in effect in the 1880's. Indeed, the countries referred to as using it seem to have hit on it strictly by accident, and not stayed with it in many cases for the very next new issue after they had supposedly adopted the plan. Macao itself departed from the supposed scheme with the 1894 issue.

It is hard to do an adequate review of these "Kohl Extension" sections without either emphasizing minor shortcomings or rhapsodizing upon what is simply really good, adequate handbook writing. As with every handbook, the philatelic interests of the writers and those of the audience to whom they write, make what often seem like arbitrary inclusions or omissions occur. This reviewer suspects that, at least in the case of Macao, omissions mean that no actual information exists in most cases. That is not the case for the strictly non-postal surcharging of 1929 to make "New York Worlds Fair" material out of the then current 50a. A less concise treatment here might have been useful.

In short: these two sections are up to the needed standard for coverage of their content. They are taking their proper place along with their precursors. (*S. G. R.*)

Checklist and Guide for the Stamps and Coins of the Ryukyu Islands. Published by The International Ryukyu Stamp and Coin Society, Box 9666, Station S, Los Angeles 5, California. 1952.

This useful little 32 page monograph was compiled by an editorial board consisting of Mr. J. N. Wong, Chairman, Mr. H. F. Bowker, Mr. Chet Geesey, Mr. R. P. Alexander, Dr. J. D. Comroe, Mr. Bruce Condé, Mr. Katsutaro Mori, Mr. Jojin Tomiyama and Mr. Kai Kakinohana.

It is mainly a checklist of the issued stamps, postal stationery and coins issued for use in the Ryukyu Islands during its entire history. There is also included a chronicle of the Islands' history and details of the Treaties between the United States and the Kingdom of Lew Chew (Ryukyu). The Official Releases of the Postal Administration of the Ryukyu Islands are also reproduced verbatim.

The editorial board has labored long over this book, so it is quite obviously a labor of love. We could wish, however, that a little more time had been given to better organizing the material and to presenting it in a form more readily comprehensible to the western mind. It would also have been beneficial to have spent more time in proof reading. The page of corrigenda pasted inside the back cover is not at all complete when one carefully reads this book.

This volume is important to the student of the Ryukyuan stamps and to the student of Japanese postal history. Its value to the general collector is questionable, because there are no illustrations or other means to guide the reader through the maze of the material. As proof, this reviewer, who is himself something of a student of Oriental philately and familiar with Oriental modes of thought, found himself lost several times while trying to digest the information given. (*H. D. S. H.*)

Evolution of World Posts. By Charles F. Meroni, Ll.M. Chicago 1954. Privately published; 34 plus 52 plus 54 plus 144 plus 136 plus 4 pages.

The Meroni postal history collections, dispersed at auction in 1953, were the product of a quarter century of acquisition and study. They surely were the most widely comprehensive, selective accumulation of the sort ever assembled in North America.

The knowledge acquired in making these collections is now put into permanent form by Mr. Meroni himself. The three auction catalogs, with their multiplicity of most useful illustrations, form an integral part of this volume. All items discussed in the 34 pages of text are referred to by the catalog-section illustrations, if pictured therein.

To the best of this reviewer's knowledge, nobody has yet put together into one treatment the development of postal services with

the whole of Western Civilization as a unit, prior to the volume now in hand. Since that is the case, one may expect the normal gaps, usual shortcomings, of pioneer work in any field. Such flaws and insufficiences must not be weighed heavily against any real services that the book can deliver.

Can this book be of wide use? The answer is emphatically, "Yes." It contains accounts of many aspects and phases of postal development in the period 1489 to around 1850, which have hitherto been inaccessible in our language. It brings together others which have been on record, but isolated. In particular, in emphasizing the Venetian, French and other south-European postal beginnings, it provides a most useful corrective for preoccupation with British beginnings and their extension in North America.

This reviewer would have liked more emphasis on the essential similarity of postal practice throughout Europe from Muscovy to Leinster, from the Morea to the North Cape in the 1700's and on. But perhaps it is not reasonable to expect so wide a scope in a pioneering work. What is included is so widely enlightening that it would be churlish to carp at there not being more outlook-broadening material.

The chapter on the Venetian "A. Q. sheets" from 1608 on is surely a first-rate contribution to the postal knowledge now available in our language. The following chapter on other pioneer postal stationery brings together material whose mutual bearings have not previously been made patent.

The final two chapters on "Pioneer Classic Adhesive Stamps" and "Pioneer Aero-Philately" are not up to the standard of their companion sections. The airmail section particularly contains material that is considered doubtful by some of our leading authorities. This is the weakest part of the book.

Let not rather careless proofreading, allowing misspellings (of names mostly, such as "Edinborough" for Edinburgh) annoy any user. Nor need the careful avoidance of the real and objectionable meaning of the name King Bomba in favor of the Bowdlerized current version, be weighed heavily.

The bibliography has many curious lacunæ and citations of earlier than current editions of certain works. (*S. G. R.*)

100 Jahre Oesterreichische Briefmarke.

This book was published in 1950 by the Austrian Postal Administration in Vienna in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the appearance of the country's first postage stamps. The volume attests to the great skill and craftsmanship of the Austrian State Printing Works which produced it.

Numerous articles discuss each issue of Austria's Postage, Newspaper, Dues, Telegraph and Newspaper Tax stamps. Also described are the stamps issued in Lombardy-Venetia, the Levant, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Liechtenstein. Alas, there is no trace of original research to be found anywhere. The articles are based mainly on earlier philatelic publications, and sad to relate the original mistakes found in the earlier writings are encountered again.

Of lasting interest are the illustrations of numerous essays that were prepared for various issues of Postage, Semi-Postal and Postage Due stamps. Many are shown here for the first time. Among them are some gems of art which are a pleasure to look at. Following is a chapter of biographical sketches of those artists who designed and engraved the stamps and essays. Another section of the book makes a survey of the technical development in the manufacture of the stamps. This article gives many details and carries illustrations both of which are of considerable interest. In the last chapter some old documents relative to the history of the stamps of Austria are reprinted, all of which were known before. The second part of the book consists of twenty picture plates, four of them in color, showing fine reproductions of both classic and modern Austrian stamps.

It is regrettable that the Austrian Postal Administration did not seize upon an opportunity like this to produce a publication containing some new information. As it appears, no attempt was made to unearth from the archives facts that would have thrown new light into some old unsolved problems.

In spite of these shortcomings, this extremely well-printed book will be a valuable addition to any philatelic library, because of its history of the first hundred years of Austrian stamps.

Frank Kohn

UNITED STATES

More on the First Special Delivery Stamp

By STEPHEN G. RICH

This second article aims to bring onto printed record in one place, items of further information on this 1885 stamp, which have came to my attention since the comprehensive coverage of it in the January 1954 number of this magazine. Some of the information may not be of significance nor of wide interest, but it all either fills chinks in the story as given or changes something previously stated.

Mention had been made in the January article that no report of designer and engravers had apparently ever been published. In the "Essay-Proof Journal" dated July 1953, which actually did not appear until November of that year and thus was not available when writing my article, Mr. Sol Altman gives this information (page 183). The names may be of use in identifying peculiarities of the stamp as typical of the work of the men. These men are:

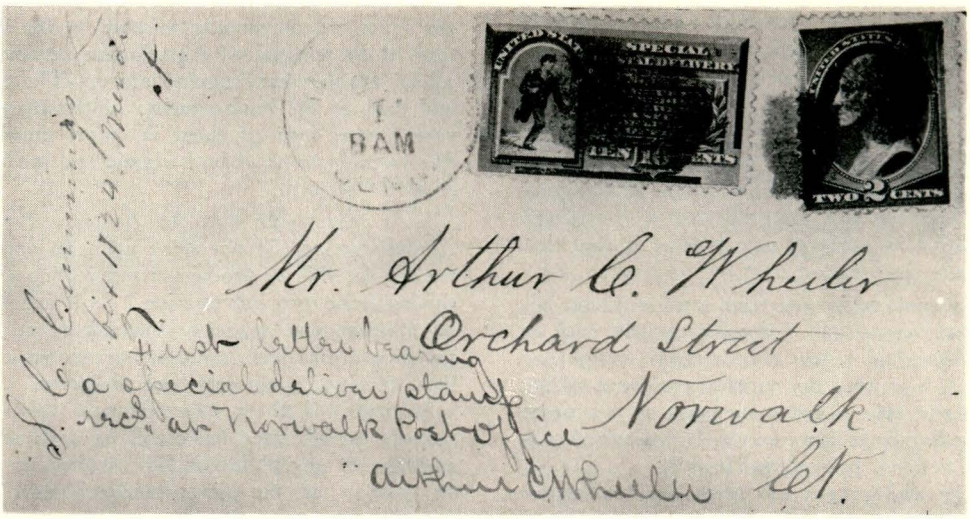
Designer: Thomas F. Morris, Sr.

Vignette engraver: Charles Skinner.

Frame and lettering engraver: D. S. Ronaldson.

A striking addition, however, is the discovery of a *fourth first day cover* of the 1885 Special Delivery stamp. Record of this appeared in the "American Philatelist," May 1948, page 616, but under a title that almost "automatically" excluded any notice being taken of the report by those interested in this field. Owned by Frederick A. Wheeler, who showed it to me and mentioned the record of it in print, this was mailed October 1, 1885, early morning, at

(Continued on Page 334.)



The Fourth Known First Day Cover of the 1885 Special Delivery Stamp.

GUADELOUPE

A History of the Postal Markings, Their Style and Use

By ROBERT G. STONE

(Continued from Page 278.)

Miscellanea

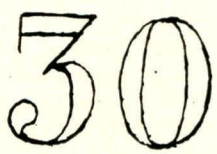
Some of the minor varieties and miscellaneous types of markings listed in the catalogue but not discussed above call for topical mention:

Abbreviations, Mispellings and Errors in Town Postmarks:

Among the minutiae of Guadeloupe postmarks, some curious vagaries of orthography will be found. The misspelling "Gouadeloupe" (Type G) has already been mentioned. In the earlier types of circular postmarks (Types C, D and E) the word "Saint(e)" in town names was usually abbreviated; but beginning in 1870 with the revised dies of Type E and throughout the later Types excepting J, "Saint(e)" was generally spelled out. In order to distinguish between the two places having the same name of "Capesterre", initials ("G.P."; "M.G.") or "MARIE-GALANTE" (T158, T205, T251, T278, T412, T413) were added to indicate on which island the place is located. In several cases satellite postoffices (nearby hamlets) were issued marks in which the name of the main office and the satellite were combined: e.g., "Ste Rose L.B." (T184, T254) for La Boucan, and "Capesterre-St. Sauveur" (T288, T310) for St. Sauveur; the main offices in these cases were at the same time distinguished by adding "(Bourg)" in their postmarks: "Ste Rose (Bourg)" (T332), etc. (T307). Postoffices in certain of the smaller island dependencies: Terre-de-Haut, Terre-de-Bas, Désirade, St. Martin, and St. Barthélemy, have never had any postmarks with the name of a village, since only one office has existed in each. However, Marie Galante island used a general postmark (T167) briefly in the 1870's *after* it had already for years been using town postmarkers at three places! The addition of M. G.", *"Mie Gte"* or "MARIE-GALANTE" after the names of Grand Bourg (T111, T252, T281) and St. Louis (T179, T450) in their postmarks was necessary as there are other places (not postoffices) by those names in the colony. The errors, "Sainte (for Saint)-Claude" (T177), "Saint (for Sainte)-Rose" (T454a) and "Vieux-Port (for Fort)" (T460), are the only ones noted beside the "Gouadeloupe" marks (T275-T290).



Type F:T205



D45



D80



D90

Postage-Due Markings:

One phase of the due-markings of Guadeloupe about which very little is known owing to the scarcity of material, concerns the marking of charges on letters received *from abroad*. In earlier times, before 1865, most of the incoming mail was unpaid and if deposited in the postoffice for delivery had to be marked with the postage due. Presumably the regular sol, centime, and décime marks (D1-D31) were successively used for this purpose. However, in the 1862-76 period it seems that the amount of postage-due was handstamped only in centimes in large double-lined numerals (D45, D55) of a style very similar to that used concurrently in France. After 1876 countries which had joined the UPU marked their outgoing foreign mail that was unpaid or part-paid with a capital "T" or the word "Taxe" and the amount of due in Swiss centimes. The receiving country was supposed to affix postage-due adhesive stamps covering the amount to be collected. Guadeloupe first issued adhesive due stamps in 1877 and thereafter used either its own or the French Colonies General Issue dues stamps at the larger postoffices—but until 1884 only on internal mail.

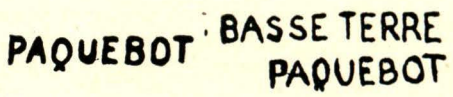
The standard French cachets "AFFRANCHISSEMENT / INSUFFISANT" and "TIMBRE / INSUFFISANT" (D70, D71) were regularly used in Guadeloupe from about 1862 to 1880 on letters which were mailed only partially prepaid. In later years (to 1920?) the former mark was occasionally still used but apparently only on internal mail, the "T"-in-triangle (D80) serving more generally in this period for marking both unpaid and part-paid letters.

The obliteration and cancelling of postage-due adhesives at Guadeloupe has a special history. The 1877 issue of dues was obliterated either with lozenges L6 or L9 or with dated postmarks (T154, T172). The 1879 and 1884 issues of dues, as well as the General Colonial dues issues of 1884 and 1892, and the later Guadeloupe dues stamps were all generally cancelled with the standard contemporary dated postmarks, at least by the larger postoffices, but sometimes with lozenges (L15, L28, L38, L90). However, many of the smaller postoffices were not regularly if ever stocked with postage-due stamps, and the Administration of Posts from time to time authorized or permitted these offices to use postage stamps as due stamps and cancel them with the "T"-in-triangle[49] (perhaps even precancel them thus). This was commonly done during the 1890's and until 1905; also at Capesterre in March 1928. We have seen several covers which may or may not be unusual, in which telephone or telegraph messages or bills were delivered by mail and the charges recovered with postage stamps stamped "T" affixed to the covers and cancelled with the dated postmark. The "T" is even found occasionally on postage-due stamps, especially in recent years. At Capesterre (G.P.) and Grand Bourg the lozenges (L15, L63) which originally served there before 1876 were exhumed and used more or less regularly from 1893 to about 1900 to obliterate postage-due stamps of the 1893 French Colonies General Issue.

Since about 1920 the "T"-in-triangle becomes rare, having been largely supplanted by capital "T"'s in block-letter style (D90).

"Paquebot":

The special arrival markings ("paquebot", etc.) recommended by the UPU since 1891 for use at all seaports to cancel stamps on



S10 S11

loose ship-letters were apparently never introduced at Guadeloupe until the 1920's (S10-12)[40]. Prior to that time ordinary postmarks were applied to stamps on loose letters; even in recent years the "paquebot" mark is often omitted, as postmasters in many important seaports of the World are prone to be very lax in carrying out the regulations regarding marking of loose ship-letters.

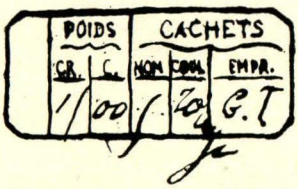
On February 14, 1936 the Swedish liner *Gripsholm* called at St. Barthélemy in course of a winter passenger cruise;[50] the postmaster there, moved by the novelty and sentiment of the occasion, cancelled some mail from the ship with the straightline "SAINT-BARTHELEMY" (T42) handstamp normally



POINTE-A-PITRE
GUADELOUPE

GUADELOUPE
BASSE-TERRE

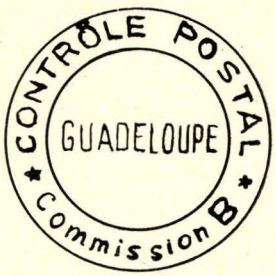
CHARGÉ



















Miscellaneous Marks:

Left-hand Columns Reading down:	Right-hand Columns Reading down:
L96	C7
T40 (R15-16)	I 2
T41 (R15)	F20
R1	C2
R5	C5
R10	I 2a
R12	

used on registration labels and *Avis de Reception* forms.

"BM" (Boite Mobile):

Since about 1887 the daily mail wagon has collected letters from points (boxes) or individuals located between postoffices along the Pointe-a-Pitre—Basse-Terre route. These letters are marked with an oval cachet (M1) inscribed "BM" (for *Boite Mobile* = traveling or movable box) and postmarked at any one of the postoffices along the route; we have seen, besides Pointe-a-Pitre and Basse-Terre: Baie-Mahault, Petit-Bourg and Capesterre. Whether the "BM" mark is applied by the courier or the postoffices we are not certain; however, the indications from the covers seen are that the offices apply the "BM" upon receiving the letters from the courier, since the postmarks and the "BM" are in the same ink. An oddity we found is a postage-due stamp of French Colonies 1884 issue cancelled with the "BM"! (No other colony used the "BM" in oval at that time.)

It is possible that other Guadeloupe routes may use a travelling box or provide a pick-up service between postoffices; in 1931 for example, mail buses also ran the following routes:[51] Basse-Terre to St. Claude, St. Francois to Pointe-a-Pitre, Pointe-a-Pitre to Moule, Pointe-a-Pitre to Anse-Bertrand, and Ste. Rose to Pointe-a-Pitre. In addition there were mail boats (steam, sail, or canoe) to the various dependency islands, and circling Guadeloupe proper[51].

A Note on Forged and Phantom Cancellations

There is a considerable number of varieties of illegitimate markings which either closely imitate genuine Guadeloupe ones or pretend to be genuine ones though without close resemblance to any. Most of such fakes seen by us were apparently the work of philatelic merchants in an effort to augment the supply of "used" stamps for the trade. In this category we note imitations of Type E or F postmarks, some with the outside circle too small, the inner one too large and the letters too small; others have approximately correct dimensions but are always so smudgy or greasy they cannot be read. Types J and H have been imitated realistically except for having the positions of the postoffice name and colony name interchanged (e.g.: "GUADELOUPE 27 JANV 13 POINTE A PITRE" in circle 23.5 mm. diam., on a 1c 1905 stamp).



M1

The forged adhesive stamps (Fournier *et al*) of the 1891, 1892, 1903-04, and 1912 issues of Guadeloupe (as well as the forged Dubois Issues of French Colonies) frequently bear forged cancellations also; these are mostly fairly good imitations of Types E, F, J or I. Serrane lists: "ST LOUIS 2 JUIL 91 GUADELOUPE", "BASSE-TERRE 21 JUIN 92 GUADELOUPE", and "POINTE A PITRE 2E/21 JANV 91 GUADELOUPE" (the latter also with date "92", to which we can add "12"). BP2 of the British Packet Agency is forged (too small) and used on forged 80c Eagle stamps of the French colonies.

The phantom cancels are too varied to describe here but they may be suspected by their complete lack of resemblance to any genuine Guadeloupe markings, including irrelevant and even nonsensical inscriptions; some are purposely made smudgy to fool those who do not know the genuine types and dimensions. Collectors must not confuse these fakes with the many foreign cancellations which are found on Guadeloupe stamps; the foreign cancels can be very mystifying to one unacquainted with the markings of ship lines serving the Caribbean and with paquebot and arrival markings of the American and European seaports to which Guadeloupe letters might go. It is a large subject beyond the scope of the present article; a partial guide will be found in the articles by Stone and Holtsizer[5] dealing with foreign markings on Martinique stamps, which are quite anagolous to those on Guadeloupe stamps.

FOOTNOTES

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2 R. Lowe: *Handstruck Postage Stamps of the Empire.* 3rd ed. 1941, London.

3 E. Fregnac: "Les Marques Postales des Colonies—Martinique". *Cahiers Philatéliques,* No. 7, 1946, pp. 95-99.

4 E. Fregnac: "Les Marques Postales des Colonies—Guadeloupe". *Cahiers Philatéliques,* No. 10, 1949, pp. 185-192.

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10 E. E. Boyer de Peyreleau: *Les Antilles Francaises—.* Paris, 1823, vol. 2, p. 320.

11 *Arrêt du Conseil d'Etat du Roi, Concernant l'Etablisement des Paquebots pour la correspondance avec les Colonies Francaises & les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique. Du Décembre 20, 1786.* Paris, 1787, 6pp. (Transl. in: *Amer. Phil.,* May 1953, pp. 584-590); *Arrêt du Conseil d'Etat du Roi, portant suppréssion des vingt-quatre Paquebots établis pour la correspondence avec les Colonies Francaises & les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique. Du 5 Juillet, 1788.* Paris, 1788, 4pp; Ph. Barrey: "Les premières paquebots postaux entre Le Havre, New York et les Colonies Francaises", *Bull. de la Soc. des Travaux Hist., Sect. de Sci. écon. et soc.,* 1906, p. 155 ff.

12 R. G. Stone and R. Holtsizer: "Gleanings —", *loc. cit.*

13 For details of the complicated history of this period, see: A. Martineau and Ph. May: *Trois Siècles d'Histoire Antillaise: Guadeloupe et Martinique.* Paris, 1935. Ste.-Croix de la Roncière: *Victor Hughes, Le Conventionel.* Paris, 1932.

14 R. G. Stone and R. Holtsizer: "The British Post offices at Martinique, 1794-1816, and the Packet Agency, 1816-78", *The Philatelist and Postal Historian,* vol. 20, 1954.

15 R. Lowe; *Op. Cit.,* pp. 53-54, 214.

16 E. E. Boyer de Peyreleau: *Op. Cit.,* vol. 2, p. 108.

17 E. E. Boyer de Peyreleau: *Op. Cit.,* vol. 3, p. 414.

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30 P. Bouvet: *L'Echo de la Timbrologie,* No. 894, 31 March 1933, pp. 259-260.

31 P. Bouvet: *L'Echo de la Timbrologie,* No. 894, 31 March 1933, p. 262.

32 P. Bouvet: *L'Echo de la Timbrologie,* No. 933, 15 Nov. 1934, p. 1031.

33 P. Bouvet: *L'Echo de la Timbrologie,* No. 933, 15 Nov. 1934, p. 1032.

34 P. Bouvet: *L'Echo de la Timbrologie,* No. 894, 31 March 1933, p. 262.

35 Bourselet, Maréchal, Francois et Gilbert: *La Post Maritime — Les Paquebots Francaises et leurs Cachets, 1780-1935.* Paris, 1936. E. F. Hurt: "The French Mail Boats from America", *Philatelic Magazine,* May 14, 1937, pp. 468-469.
P. Bouvet: *L'Echo de la Timbrologie,* No. 923, 15 June 1934, pp. 583-88.

36 P. Bouvet: *L'Echo de la Timbrologie,* No. 943, 15 April 1935, p. 369.

37 P. Bouvet: *L'Echo de la Timbrologie,* No. 984, 31 Dec. 1936, pp. 801-802.

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50 Sveriges Filatelisk-Forenings Riksorganisation: *Handbok over Svenska Post och Makulerings-stemplar, 1685-1951.* Stockholm, 1952, p. 286.

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U. S. FIRST SPECIAL DELIVERY

(Continued from Page 328.)

Meriden, Conn., to Norwalk, Conn. Postmark gives hour as 8 a. m. Contents establish that it is 1885 use; notation on front by recipient indicates it was first special delivery cover received at Norwalk. By courtesy of Mr. Wheeler, the owner, a photograph of it is here shown.

The dates of the Belgian special delivery usage, as they appear in the January article, seem to have become scrambled as printed. At any rate, subsequent investigation in what I consider reliable handbooks on Belgium established that the service began in Bruxelles in 1874, was extended to Anvers, Liege and Gand in 1875; and to all offices in 1883.

Likewise, the correct date for our own first Special Delivery act is March 3, not March 5, 1885. The act extending Special Delivery to all offices is 23 Stat 220, enacted August 4, 1886. In giving the dates and statute number otherwise, I relied upon sources which further investigation has shown to contain numerous misprints. It is my desire now to put it on record that these, which I had accepted as presumably the most reliable statements, are actually in error. I am indebted to Dr. John A. Knapp, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y. for the correct information and an evaluation of the reliability of the various source references.

Up to writing this article, no additional uses have appeared. However the use on the 1c Jefferson postal card, mentioned in the January article, would appear to have been a new method of quickly reaching someone within the same city, in those pre-telephone days. It is from a New York City uptown sender to a far downtown addressee. Was this often done? And in other cities? I at least would like to know.

SCHEDULED MEETINGS

November 17th

"Canada", to be presented by Gerald Firth.

December 1st

"Postage Stamp Design", by Franc Ritter

December 15th

"Mexico", to be presented by John Bash, James Beal, David Golden, and others.

THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting on Sept. 15, 1954

Mystery Panel Night

The season-opening meeting was designed as a novel type of feature night, in which a group of invited "experts" were to show their ability to apply their stamp knowledge by talking on material which they had not previously seen. For this purpose, Maurice Tripet and S. G. Rich were commissioned to provide the needed exhibits. These were framed during the afternoon, and covered. The meeting room was held closed until 8 p. m.

President John J. Britt, opening the meeting, welcomed the members back and introduced visitors from as far afield as Texas, as well as several members whom we had seldom seen at gatherings.

Mr. S. G. Rich, acting as master of ceremonies, asked the chosen experts to retire to the 2nd floor lounge, whence they would be called individually to do their parts.

The first to be called was Malcolm O'Reilly, who was confronted with Reunion from the collection of Miss Louise Clemencon. Given a full minute to examine it, he was then asked to speak about it. With witticisms about "an island other than the Emerald Isle", and comments "that these were actually stamps", he got the meeting off to an easy start.

Mr. Herbert Bloch, called next, was confronted with two frames of Dogs on Stamps, a topical collection of Mrs. Johanna E. Rich. Rising to the occasion, Mr. Bloch expounded the topical point of view, with due attention to the philatelic standing of the stamps shown. He was particularly happy in calling attention to the arrangement according to the various breeds of dogs; in treating of the showing of Newfoundland Dogs on the stamps of that country and St. Pierre-Miquelon; and in calling attention to the little poodle on the seat of the sulky plow on the U. S. 2c Trans-Mississippi.

Mr. H. D. S. Haverbeck, following after the hearty applause won by Mr. Bloch, was confronted with two frames of France Sower Type, lent for the occasion by Mr. Raoul Lesgor. Somewhat to the surprise of many, who fancied that Mr. Haverbeck knew nothing of any stamps using our own Roman alphabet only, he was able to explain many of the varieties. In response to questioning from the floor, he showed understanding of the many coil strips included, as well as of the fact that they were 11 stamps long in order to be positively identifiable as coils.

Mr. Louis Stich, confronted with an exhibit of the U. S. 1939 current Postage Stamp Coils, from Mr. Edward Hill's collection, candidly admitted that he is a student of the earlier stamps, so that he could not give a coherent story on them. He appealed for aid. Mr. Rich volunteered, explaining the showing of coil outer wrapper ends, plate number coil pieces with their difficulties of identification, the special position pairs, and other little matters.

Mr. Edwin Mueller, called next, was confronted with a single-frame exhibit of the Official Stamps and Converted Officials of Italy, 1875-78. His comments were directed mainly to the many covers. These showed use of the officials by municipalities, and use of the converted officials for various postal rates after they had been overprinted for general use. Handling a small showing of material which might seem to lack glamour, Mr. Mueller brought out its significance most interestingly.

Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs was then confronted with a selection of Switzerland material from Mr. Tripet's collection. Talking on it, his comments dealt largely with the peculiarities of the early "Strubelli" issues, such as the matching and non-matching of color of the silk threads in the Dickinson paper with stamp color. He went on to discuss several examples of unusual usage and postmarking, extending into the 20th Century, which were in the compact but very fine showing.

Mr. Elliott Perry was the last speaker. Confronted with two frames of U. S. Transition to Stamps, 1847-1860, he explained first the small extent to which stamps were used in the days before 1856, the special rate-including postmarks for the stampless service in that period, and the remarkable difficulty of finding the 1847's on covers from various offices known to have received these stamps. He went on further to elucidate the usages, as shown, with collect mail at 5 cents, prepaid (but not usually with stamps) at 3c, from 1851 on. In particular, since the material was largely from his home area, northern New Jersey, he was able to furnish many details of the usages. The survival of stampless mailing for foreign mail, into the 1860's, long after it was outlawed for domestic mail, was his closing theme.

After the experts had talked, the material was left in the frames for half an hour, so that the members might examine it at their convenience and in the light of the comments which had been made. Several groups inspected various exhibits with interest, having discussions of featured items shown. Certificates of appreciation went to the loaning exhibitors as well as to the participating experts.

Meeting of October 6, 1954

Honduras

A small American independent Republic—small in size, population, industrial capacity and philatelic interest—became better known to those who attended the meeting on this October night. *Mr. Irving I. Green,* accompanied by Mrs. Green who does not collect stamps, journeyed down from Boston, Mass. to share with us his knowledge of his "first love in philately", the stamps of Honduras. A good, solid reputation as a knowledgable student of these stamps had preceded him because Mr. Green has written comprehensive research articles on this specialty for many stamp publications, including THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST.

Mr. Green opened his exhibit and lecture by dwelling at length upon the history of Honduras. He spoke for some time before turning to the stamps in the frames. This had been planned deliberately. Our speaker is among those who believe that one suffers in philatelic appreciation if he lacks the historical and geographical background of the country. In addition, the political history is most essential to better evaluate the stamps and their circumstances for issuance and use. Some few in the audience may have felt that the speaker lingered too long upon the historical introduction. The great majority, however, listened and learned so when Mr. Green finally led his audience to the stamps and covers in the frames, one knew and understood Honduras better.

The first issue of 1865 with two stamps of a 2 reales denomination are considered by Mr. Green as made more for political publicity than for postal use. First of all, 2 reales did not tally closely with the existing postal rates. So the first stamps were put out to publicize Honduras in order to float a huge issue of bonds to build a railroad across the country. The first stamps are enmeshed in deep mystery. Where were they printed? In what quantities? Why the design and the inscriptions? One source recorded that the stamps were prepared and printed in Belgium. Mr. Green doubts this because nothing about them—the paper, the ink or the workmanship—bespeaks of European production.

Next came the provisionals of 1877, also stamps of considerable mystery. One finds very few used copies or use upon original covers.

The first definitive issue was printed by the National Bank Note Company and placed on sale in 1878. A re-issue of this set of seven followed 11 years later in 1889, printed by the American Bank Note Company. Mr. Green mounted each denomination of the 1878 issue alongside its companion from the re-issue so that the color variations were easily discernible.

A most fascinating period in the philatelic history of Honduras occurs when a plan was set in motion to produce its stamps locally. An Italian lithographer, Ghizzoni, was commissioned to prepare the stamps. A true artist, with an artistic temperament, this lithographer was such a perfectionist that he continually delayed the final product to the complete handicap of the government. The result was a lack of supply of stamps necessitating recourse to foreign printers.

Eventually this led to the infamous See-

beck affair that sullied not only Honduras' philatelic popularity but left its mark for decades upon almost all Latin America's stamps. Seebeck was a shrewd opportunist. As head representative of the now defunct Hamilton Banknote Company, Seebeck capitalized upon the paucity of funds in countries like Honduras to supply postage stamps without cost in return for the right to print from the original plates for philatelic sale. Of particular interest in Mr. Green's frame were some covers with the high denominations of Seebeck's issues. Their use, of course, was philatelic but with a genuine postal use mailed by an agent to Seebeck here in New York.

The Railroad Issue of 1898 was fascinatingly explained by our speaker. Because his time was running short and the keen interest of many in the audience for the later airmails, Mr. Green was forced to go over quickly the interesting 1900 to 1930 period with its many locally lithographed and provisional issues.

One of philately's most sensational issues is that group of Honduras, the 15 air mails of the 1925 issue (Scott only lists 13). They fascinated many of America's greatest philatelists, the most prominent being the late John N. Luff of the old Scott Stamp and Coin Company. Mr. Luff, as editor of the Scott Catalogue, secured the original lot of them and proceeded to study the stamps in minute detail. His work with the plating and settings of the overprints remains as practically letter perfect, a remarkable achievement when viewed by following students. Mr. Green has devoted years of research and study to the first airmail issue of Honduras. He has ferreted out aviation history connected with the stamps of exceptional interest. He has accumulated the finest holding of these stamps outside of Mr. Luff's original collection, now the property of The Philatelic Foundation.

Although these valuable airmail stamps have been described in many past articles, a number being authored by Mr. Green, no one has ever attempted the complete story. Now having gathered an enormous fund of knowledge about the first airmail issue of Honduras, Mr. Green has promised us to write them up in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. With this commitment, those interested must await the future appearance of these articles rather than reading at this time a digested version of what Mr. Green told his audience.

This commentator's final word on the Honduras exhibit was the great display of enthusiasm and interest evidenced on the part of our speaker. Granted that Honduras is not popular philatelically, yet we notice that our keenest collectors seem to "follow the unbeaten path". Having outlived the prejudices caused by the Seebeck affair, one notices a remarkable revival of interest in Latin America, especially the Central American countries. Some of our best contemporary philatelists are specializing intently in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Salvador. Irving I. Green showed us that Honduras is "a philatelic gold mine". (*H. M. G.*)

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

"Der Brief Als Kulturgeschichtliches Studien und Sammelobjekt" by A. F. Kump-Mikuli. (German). Gift of Mr. Edwin Mueller.

**"100 Jahre Osterreichische Briefmarke"* Wien 1950. (German) Gift of Mr. Martin Sellinger.

The Stella Catalogue of Denmark. First Supplement 1954 by R. King-Farlow.

**Checklist and Guide for the Stamps and Coins of the Ryukyu Islands 1952.* Published by the International Ryukyu Stamp and Coin Society. Gift of Mr. J. N. Wong.

Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue 1955—Part II. Foreign Countries, Europe and Colonies. Publisher: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London.

Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue 1955-Part I. British Empire (Complete). Publisher: Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London.

Zumstein Europa Katalog 1955 Edition. Publisher: Zumstein & Cie., Berne, Switzerland.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1955-Vol. II. Scott Publications, Inc., New York.

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* Reviewed in this Number.

**"Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde A1 - Macau 1884-1942".* (German). Gift of Mr. Fritz Billig.

**"Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde B 2 - Deutsches Reich 1927-1932.* (German) Gift of Mr. Fritz Billig.

Specialise Berck Catalogue, France, Colonies, Generales 1849-1955. (French).

"La Timbrologie Haitienne, 1881-1954" by Leon Montes. (French).

Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution 1953.

"Schedule of Mails and Postages in 1849—A Philatelic Discovery" by Maurice C. Blake.

Muller-Katalog, Schweiz, Liechtenstein 1955. Publisher: Ernst Muller, Basel, Switzerland.

Thorp-Bartels Catalogue of United States Stamped Envelopes. Published by Prescott Holden Thorp, Netcong, N. J.

"Stamps and Posts of the French Oceanic Settlements" by R. H. Houwink. Gift of Mr. Stephen G. Rich.

"Sellos Postales de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay—Complete index of the issues 1877-1900" compiled by Robert Hoffman (Spanish). Gift of Mr. Stephen G. Rich.

"The Jefferson Davis Postage Stamp Issues of the Confederacy" by George N. Malpass. Gift of the Society of Philatelic Americans.

The Bull's Eye Vol. I No. 5/7 Publication of the Friends of Brazilian Philately.

Wrona Deutschland Spezial Katalog 1955 (German).

"Johtaja Rich. Granbergin Kokoelma Suomen Ehioita". Valtion *Postimuseossa* Helsingissa. Luettelo. (Finnish). Gift of Mr. Frederick A. Brofos.

At the Board of Governors meeting held September 29th, 1954, the following new members were elected :

4257 Capt. Henry E. Bernstein, U. S. N., San Diego, Calif. Collects British America.

4258 Jacques R. Thomen, Santiago, Dominican Republic. Collects Latin West Indies.

4259 Rev. Arthur Bruce Moss, New York, N. Y. Collects Tibet, Napal, India.

4260 Charles L. Hoffmann, Bellerose, N. Y. Collects United States, General Foreign.

4261 W. H. Edwards, Kansas City, Mo. Collects United States, Hawaii.

4262 Chris Sanford, Troy, N. Y. Collects Canadian Postal History from 1893.

4263 Peter A. S. Smith, Ann Arbor, Mich. Collects Egypt, Sudan, Levant Postal History.

4264 Charles W. Remele, Santa Barbara, Calif. Collects United States 1851-57.

4265 Charles L. Roser, M. D., Louisville, Ky. Collects Confederate, Ireland.

4266 Frank J. Colletta, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects Italy, American Military Government and United States.

CANADA

(Continued from Page 324.)

date when the repair occurred, but it must have been between January 23rd, 1862 and July 9th, 1864—the respective dates of the eighth and seventeenth printings. All students of Canadian stamps should examine their copies of the 10c. 1859. If they discover examples of either the first or second state of this variety, they should communicate with me, and if possible send the specimens for my inspection: only in this way can it be established when the repair to the 10c. plate took place.

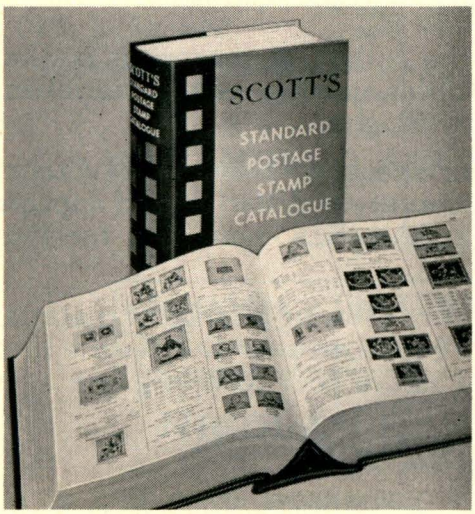
From the writer's own observations, it would appear that the line-engraved plates of the 1859 issue were subject to frequent repair—far more frequently than is generally realized, and the incidence of plate varieties on the later printings of the 10c. denomination, which are not to be found on the early printings, persuades one to the opinion that the 10c. plate must have been re-entered throughout.

For those readers not initiated into plate study, I would define a repaired impression as a subject on a plate that has been restored by the re-application of the transfer roller, after the plate has been put to press and been used for printing stamps.

Consequently, where a repaired impression has been identified, the stamps printed from that position would be found in two states—the original state before repair, and the second state following repair.

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Mr. Boggs, recognized for his Newfoundland and Canada books, was praised by many philatelists here and abroad for the wealth of new information that he had found on perforating when the original articles were published.

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