

The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 43 Number 5
September 1964

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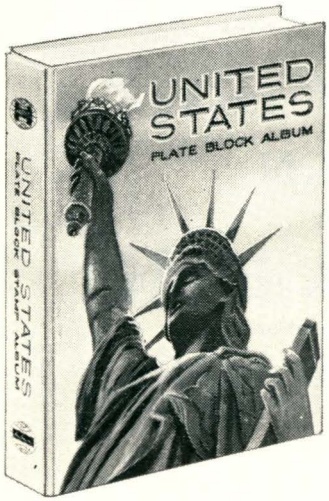
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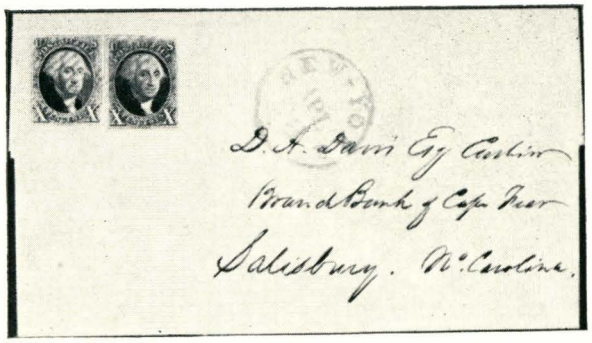
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The Collectors Club PHILATELIST

Volume 43 Number 5
September 1964

Editorials

It Can Happen To Stamps

There has been a coin shortage in this country, as most everyone knows. It has been caused to a great extent by a wild, nationwide speculation with new coins by collectors, but not by the true numismatist. A fever of gambling has swept the country. People, who never collected coins before, go into a bank and ask for rolls of pennies, nickles, dimes and quarters. Then, they simply hoard them for a hoped-for future profit. Seeing how some of the older pennies, nickles, dimes and quarters have increased in value for the numismatist, the public figures that this pattern must continue and that no one can lose.

The United States Mint is meeting this situation by increasing its output of coins so that soon the supply will meet the demand. What will happen to the masses of uninformed coin speculators is not our concern.

But since coin and stamp collecting have some similarities, one wonders if a wild speculation with United States stamps in the future could cause a stamp shortage. The United States Post Office Department has been aware of this for some years. It fears the arrival of a time when a person enters his post office to mail a letter but is told, "Sorry, no stamps."

There has been speculation with mint sheets of new U. S. stamps for some years, but nothing to the way it has been with coins in the last few years. Despite its justified apprehension about speculation causing a stamp shortage, the United States Post Office Department seems rather proud of its philatelic sales, always proudly publicizing new record sales at its Philatelic Agency.

It is fortunate that none of the United States stamps of the last twenty years have increased in value. But the hoarders of mint sheets do not know this. This speculation seems to be slowly increasing rather than subsiding. Only when a few speculators or their heirs after their death have to liquidate their sheets at a loss is this fact known for the first time. Wholesale lots of new U. S. stamps must be sold at a loss, not a profit. The supply far outstrips the demand.

No philatelic writer has stated the real reason why former Postmaster General J. Edward Day ordered the reprinting of the Hammerskjold Memorial stamp printing error in November 1962. Most stamp collectors and dealers deplored this action and were highly critical of the head of the Post Office Department for his hasty and ill-advised step. From our side of the matter, we philatelists were correct. The reprinting of the Hammerskjold error was contrary to long-established philatelic traditions.

From a reliable and highly-placed official in the United States Post Office Department, later we learned of the real reason for the Hammerskjold reprint. It was because of a fear of a stamp shortage caused by a wild speculative craze. Why the stamp press has never mentioned this is a matter this Post Office Department official cannot understand.

Most philatelists remember the enormous publicity given to the discovery of the Hammerskjold error. It made newspaper headlines and was broadcast over every TV and radio station. In their exurberance, the few fortunate purchasers of the error sheets so vastly exaggerated the actual market value of their find that the public's imagination was fired. People, who never collected a stamp, went into their post office and bought up as many stamps as they could afford. Many never even bothered to ask for the Hammerskjold stamp, but blindly bought any stamp — commemorative and postage. Young and old

started gambling with stamps.

The sweepstakes with U. S. stamps began as soon as the news of the Hammerskjold stamp errors reached the public. Just think — one could buy a sheet of fifty 4-cents U. S. stamps at the post office for $2 and may be lucky enough to have it turn out to be worth a million dollars.

Faced with this run on the stocks of stamps, Postmaster General Day called a conference of his top postal advisers in his Department and then decided to reprint the error to spike the cause of the wild speculation and prevent a stamp shortage by depreciating the value of the few error sheets. Philatelists should be reminded that this was late in November, just when the Holiday Season was starting, the busiest time for the Post Office.

From this experience, it can be seen that something can happen in the future that could cause a nationwide speculation and a stamp shortage, just as it has with coins. The fact that a liquidating loss will result later on will not bear any influence. It has not up to now.

There may be a solution, but it needs a publicity campaign by the United States Post Office Department and the complete cooperation of the American newspapers and magazines. It does no good to publicize the truth about having to sell sheets of new U. S. stamps at a loss in the stamp newspapers and magazines. First of all, many stamp collectors and dealers know this. And secondly, the speculators in U. S. stamps do not read the stamp papers and journals.

There are hundreds of stamp news columns in newspapers throughout this country. The facts about stamp speculation should appear here. Tell the public the truth. At this writing, not one stamp column is recalled that ever even hinted at the loss entailed when selling new U. S. stamps in wholesale lots.

But the chances of this happening seem very remote, much as we regret it. This magazine is a champion of forthright journalism and it deplores the way our American newspapers and magazines have handled their stories about philately. Therefore, it seems probable that matters will continue as they now are, while the possibility of a postage stamp shortage remains as a potential public threat.

Do We Collect Stamps Or People ?

The results of the competition in stamp exhibitions receive wide publicity in the stamp papers all over the world. It is news that has a wide interest and should be published. Many, however, object to the way it is being presented.

Most reports of the awards given by the judges at stamp exhibitions mention *first* the name of the winner and *second* the exhibit. This is what is found objectionable.

The rules in most of the leading stamp exhibitions clearly state that "*awards are given to the exhibits, not to the exhibitor.*" Therefore, a press report on the results of the competition should follow suit by *first* stating the name of the exhibit and *second* the name of the exhibitor.

On this desk is a foreign weekly stamp paper with a long report on the national awards received at a recent international stamp show. There is not one mention of the collections that has been awarded the prizes, but just a long list of names of who won gold, silver or bronze medals. Whether a United States, British, French or air mail collection gained an award could not be learned from that report.

Philately is incorrectly changing its sense of values when it only reports the names of medal winners at stamp exhibitions and totally neglects the stamp collections. The best policy is to announce first the award-winning exhibit and then the exhibitor's name.

The Royal Philatelic Society's "Visit" To The Collectors Club

By Winthrop S. Boggs

A new epoch in the history of philatelic displays and inter-club visits was begun on the evening of May 20th, 1964, when the Royal Philatelic Society, London by means of displays, recorded talks and slides "visited" the Collectors Club in New York.

Some seventeen members of the London society selected pages from their collections and sent them over, together with a tape recording on which they each discussed their contribution to the combined display.

Their remarks were most felicitous, not only in explaining what their exhibit was, but in the warm friendly words to their American colleagues and the Collectors Club. Many, who had visited us in person, spoke highly of the pleasant memories of their all too brief sojourn with us in past years.

The excellent color slides shown on the screen in the Meeting Room were also a welcome addition to the enjoyment of the evening and it was through the efforts of Mr. Bernard D. Harmer that these were prepared by the Club's photographer, Adrien Boutrelle. Afterwards, they were sent to London with the return of the material for the pleasure of our London colleagues.

The exhibition included a wide range of material, all of high caliber befitting the members of the doyen of philatelic societies, so that we were regaled with a philatelic feast which was truly a joy to behold.

It would be possible to make a brief running commentary of the displays. But it is believed that the occasion was too significant for such treatment. Therefore, it is intended to more specifically describe the material shown, so that those who were unable to attend, will have a clearer idea of what was shown, and also to place on record many of the notable items included in the displays.

Although the first exhibit discussed was that of the first speaker, the succeeding exhibits will be mentioned in logical connection with their respective groups, and not in order of presentation.

Perkins, Bacon Die Proofs

The opening talk was that of Dr. J. M. W. Stone, R.A.M.C., who displayed a remarkable lot of early Perkins, Bacon Die Proofs with particular attention to the techniques used by that eminent firm.[1] The twenty-four pages which were arranged in chronological order began with a page showing Proofs in black of the Primary Dies of *New Brunswick*, 3p and 1sh, and *Nova Scotia* 3p and 6p, of June 1851. Contemporary Perkins, Bacon Die Proofs are very scarce, there being very few in private collections. This page was also shown on a slide.

Then came Secondary Dies, of July 1856, a Newfoundland 1p black, showing how the "e" of "Postage" originally extended into the background.[2] The tablet was extended on the final transfer roll. Also a Plate Proof of the 6p New Brunswick showed the derivation of the Newfoundland design. Other Newfoundland proofs, all in black, were the Tertiary Die of 5p, August 1856, showing "Postage" and frame recut; 8p Primary Die of September 1856, also one showing flaw in southwest corner, and a 1sh Primary Die, essay of September 1856 showing spandrels composed of lines, and a small dot in each numeral. A proof from the Secondary Die made the same month with floreate spandrels,

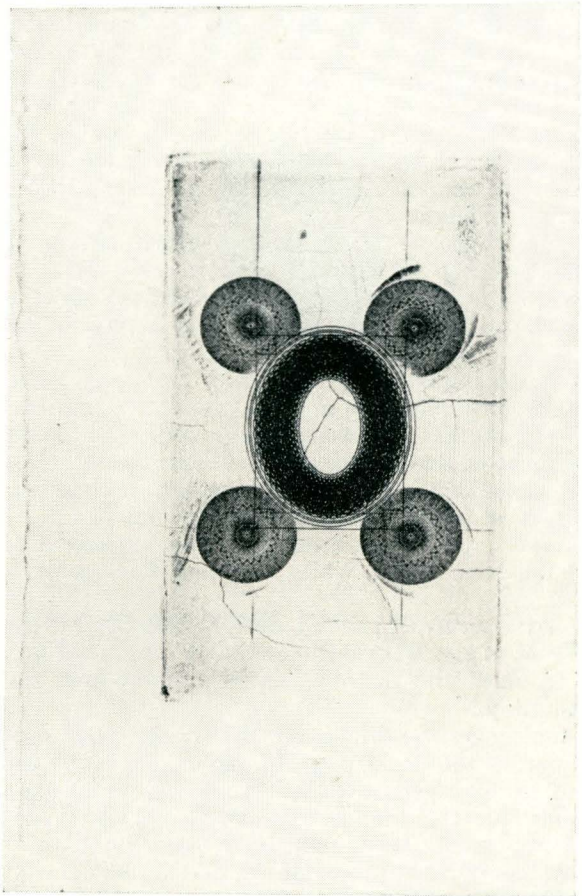


Fig. 1. Ceylon Perkins, Bacon die proof for the basic design of the first issue. Collection of Dr. J. M. C. Stone, R.A.M.C. (All photographs by Boutrelle)

which was final, also had a dot in each numeral showing that it was transferred from the essay. These latter two items were also seen on a colored slide.

The five following pages were proofs from the *British West Indies.* The first was *Trinidad,* December 1848, a proof from the rejected Secondary Die showing cracks due to hardening. Then two pages of *Barbados,* one with four proofs from secondary Dies, one "no value" of the late 1851, and three of September 1858, viz., 6p black, 6p pink, and 1sh pink. The other Barbados page consisted of September 1858, secondary Master Die Proofs, 1sh black, and Tertiary Dies, ½p, 1p, 3p and 4p also in black, all with identical upper panels showing they were transferred from the 1sh die.[3] These were followed by a page of *Bahamas,* one showing background only, a Primary Die of April 1859 with ovals and labels outlined, and the final states, 1p with dot outside upper left corner and with the dot removed, all in black.

In *St. Lucia* a Primary Die proof of 1860 in black showing background with pattern outline of ovals and frame was shown, also a head of Victoria in carmine, from the South Australia 9p, and two in final states, both with central background extended at right, the first with guidemarks at the side, the other with them removed, these latter being in black.

Among the *Ceylon* was a Master Die proof of mid-1855, oval and corner designs background die. The oval was used for the 1R Pacific Steam Navigation Co. stamps of 1857 (Fig. 1).[6] On the next page was a Die Proof from an incompletely cleared roll, and a final state head of Victoria by William Humphreys, followed by a page showing the Secondary Die Proofs of December 1856, all made from the transfer roll, with corners and value removed for alteration, also three proofs of the final state of the 1p and 10p of March 1857; and 1sh of April 1857 respectively, all in black.

The ever-popular *Cape of Good Hope* triangulars were represented by a Master Die Proof of the 1p in the final state of early 1853, and the Secondary Dies of February 1853, while another page showed proofs of the final states of the Secondary Dies of the 4p, 6p and 1sh, also a pair of 6p made from the transfer roll.[8]

Tasmania included a Master Die proof of June 1854, a Progress Proof, frame only, in black and a complete 1p in black and in vermilion, but with "Van Diemen's Land" not engraved.[9] Also, a page with a Die Proof from the transfer roll, no value, in rose, and in black with "One Penny" larger; and in addition a Compound Proof of the 2p and 4p together, of September 1854, showing roller flaw in southwest corner, was included.

South Australia, a page including the Primary Die of October 1853, the head being from the New South Wales Die, and final state, with flaws on the nose and forehead.

The model for the *South Australia* 1867 4p was the Nova Scotia 1c of 1860, and a Progress Proof of the Master Die of the 4p, engraved by Jeens was shown. Two proofs, one in black and the other in rose of the final state, concluded the display of this country.[10]

Among the final pages were the essay of 1879 for *Great Britain*, showing two background designs on the same piece of paper, an essay with sketch for the design, and proof of the design; and then followed four pages of remarkable proofs and sketches for the Lianos City Post of Turkey, beginning with the artist's sketch of September 1865, four trial backgrounds of October 1864, instructions for Arabic lettering; proofs of the first state of the 5, 20, and 40 paras, and finally proofs of the 20p and 40p with corrected lettering also a manuscript note of paper colors.[11] Altogether this was a magnificent exhibit of the techniques of Perkins, Bacon & Co. in preparing the various designs prior to making the plates.

20th Century Newfoundland

Another exhibit of Die Proofs were the *20th Century Newfoundland* shown by Mr. A. J. Hubbard. These consisted of a wide range of the 1928 to 1947 issues, and included many choice items.

Three pages were devoted to the 1928 "Publicity" set, there being the 1c in blue, dated "3-8-27," a 2c carmine and 3c brown. Three states of the 12c, the early one without lines in the pavement or parts of the building, another state with the pavement lined and tram lines stronger; finally the whole stamp strengthened. On the final page (which was also on a slide) were the 9c in two shades of red brown one checked "14c," and the 12c in two shades of green, one checked "28c," all dated "25 June 1928;" these were color trials for the new 14c and 28c denominations; and are probably unique.

The *1929 issue* also filled three pages beginning with five progressive Die Proofs of the 1c green dated "9/5/29," "10/5/29," "13/5/29," "14/5/29," and "15/5/29" (final) respectively, (these also were on a slide). Then came the 3c; six progressive Die Proofs in red brown dated as folows — "9/5/29," undated, "10/5/29," "24/5/29," "28/5/29," "31/5" (29?) and in black the final Die



Fig. 2. Newfoundland. 1932, 4c watermarked die proof, Die No. "969" Collection of Mr. A. J. Hubbard.

numbered "790," finally the 4c, 10c, 14c, and 30c in issued colors.

The *1931 Air Post* set complete in black, 15c Die "919," 50c no Die number, and $1 Die "918."

The *1932 issue* filled eight pages, and the following items were shown:

1c green
1c black wmkd., Die "954"
2c carmine Die I, progressive, and final
2c black Die I final, Die "967"
2c black Die II final, Die "1018"
2c green Die I final, wmkd. Die "967"
3c black final, Die "966"
4c purple final, Die "969" (Fig. 2) wmkd.
4c carmine final, Die "969" wmkd.
5c black Die I, Die "960" wmkd.
5c violet brown, Die "960" wmkd.
5c deep violet, Die "960" wmkd.
6c black
6c blue Die "981"
10c olive black Die "972," wmkd.
20c black wmkd.
20c green wmkd.
25c gray wmkd.
30c black Die "963"
30c ultramarine, ms "assent 4.8.31."

Then followed five pages of the *Sir Humphrey Gilbert* issue complete in issued colors as follows:—

1c Die "1096"
2c Die "1094"
3c Die "1097"
4c Die "1095"
5c Die "1101"
7c Die "1099"
8c Die "1106"

9c no Die number, dated — "6/6/33"
10c Die "1103"
14c Die "1100"
15c no Die number
20c no Die number
24c Die "1102"
32c Die "1105"
three Progress Proofs of the 5c.

1933 Air Post Labrador set, Die proofs in black; 5c no die number, 10c Die "1083," 30c Die "1078," 60c Die "1084" and 75c Die "1086." Next came a page of Progress proofs in blue of vignette of George VI dated "8/2/37," "10/2/37," "16/2/37," and final in black "23/4/37" — Die "1214."

The *1937* 4c Princess Elizabeth was represented by photographic essays, and a Die Proof in black, these were shown on a slide also.

Finally, there was the original color sketch for the *1947* 5c, 450th Anniversary of Cabot's arrival, and two Die Proofs one with "Approved die proof 27/5/47" Die "18174," and the other in black Die '18412" and "25-6-47," both of these being displayed on a slide as well. This, the last stamp issued by Newfoundland, formed a fitting end to a remarkable and beautiful display.

Barbados

Mr. L. S. Wheeler made some appropriate and modest remarks concerning his twenty-four pages of *Barbados*, on which were a number of outstanding items. His exhibit opened with six pages of covers. First was a cover of 1687 (17 Jan.), on the reverse of which was a Bishop Mark of Mar. 9 (1687), this was also shown on a slide. In the *1852-55* issue there was a 2p slate blue, bisected for the penny rate, and a used pair of the 4p brown red on blued paper, this also being on a slide. In addition, there was an attractive cover bearing the *1878* 1d slanting serif on ½ of 5sh, and the *1892* ½p on 4p brown, provisional, two copies on cover, one being the red and black surcharge without hyphen (Scott #69d), one of the eight copies known.

Among the off cover stamps were *1852-55,* 2p grayish slate, five unused copies including a pair; *1859* 6p rose red, two unused and nine used; *1860* pin perforated 12½, ½p unused and three used, and 1p a used pair, *1861* rough perforations. ½p imperforated (Scott #15b) unused block of six; ½p grass green imperforate (S. G. #22a) unused block of four; 1p blue, imperforate (Scott #16b), unused block of sixteen (4x4), 1sh black, unused sheet corner block of ten, and that great rarity, the 1sh blue error (Scott #21b) (Fig. 3), unused. This last also was displayed on a slide. Of the *1873* 3p claret there were three unused and three used copies.

The lovely 5sh rose of *1873* was represented by two unused and seven used copies. The *1875-78* 6p yellow was shown in chrome yellow, block of four and single, and yellow, block of twelve (4x3) also two singles, all unused, followed



Fig. 3. Barbados. 1861 1sh blue, error. Collection of Mr. L. S. Wheeler.



Fig. 4. Barbados. 1875 4p scarlet perf. 14x12½.
Collection of Mr. L. S. Wheeler.

by unused blocks of four, in purple and mauve, of the 1sh. The extremely rare 4p red perforated 14x12 1/2 (Scott #53b) (Fig. 4) was shown. This also was on a slide. Finally, a page of the *1878* 1d on half of 5sh rose consisting of no less than four used pairs, fittingly enough shown also on a slide. This marked a brilliant close to a glimpse of a charming and outstanding collection.

British West Indies

Still continuing with *British West Indies,* we turn to the varied group sent over by Mr. William A. Townsend, or as he called himself "Bill" Townsend. This was twenty-four album pages from *British Guiana, Antigua, Barbados, Grenada* and *St. Lucia.*

The first eight pages were of *British Guiana covers, 1860 to 1875.* Beginning with the *1860-61* 24c green pair and single on two covers, the remaining eighteen covers included the *1863* 4c blue; the *1866* perf. 10, 4c and 12c lilac on a cover, these two being shown also on a slide. Mr. Townsend remarked quite aptly that, although none of the stamps were rare per sé, covers showing their use were decidedly scarce.

The British West Indies Islands began with *Antigua.* These included the *1873* 6p, four used one cancelled "A18" (English Harbor), and a vertical pair on a cover with the same cancellation; these also were shown on a slide. Then came *Barbados* of which there were three pages. One was a page as exhibited in the 1960 London International Exhibition under the heading "One Hundred Years Ago," and a cover bearing an *1855* 4p brown red on blued, and an *1859* 1p blue, pin perf 14, (Scott #4 and 11). There was also a strip of four of the ½p deep green on a cover (Scott #5); these three were shown on a slide. Several other Barbados covers were shown including a lovely 1sh purple of 1876, ex-Yardley collection.

The charming stamps of *Grenada* included a strip of four of the *1861* 1p no watermark on a fine cover, and two covers of the 6p rose no watermark, one with a pair and two singles, and the other with a strip of three and a single. There was also an *1888* 4p on 2sh orange, vertical "d" (Scott #33) on an attractive cover.

The last four pages were devoted to the colorful stamps of *St. Vincent.* On the first page was the *1862-66* 1p rose, rough perforations, three unused, two used and a pair with a 6p on a cover to France, which was shown on a slide. Other covers exhibited were 6p used single and pair, to London (rather unusual), and 4p ultramarine of *1881* also to London.

Great Britain And Other Colonies

Seven of the speakers showed material from *Great Britain* and other *British Colonies.* Mr. J. Silkin's display was a number of selected pages from Great Britain.

His opening page was of the 5sh rose of *1867* used abroad. There were seven different markings, including Callao, Porto Rico and Greytown. Then



Fig. 5. Great Britain. 1847 1sh brown, essay, no pendant curl. Collection of Maj. K. M. Beaumont.

came two of the scarce House of Common franks, (also shown on a slide), while a *first-day use* (May 6, 1840) of a Mulready was on another page (and on a slide, too). The *1867* 3p rose Plate #5 imperforate was shown in a mint pane of twenty, overprinted "Specimen"[12] and the 1873 3p rose Plate No. 11 was also shown in a mint pane of twenty.[13] A composite sheet of twenty-four of the 1880 Perkins, Bacon typographed essays red brown consisting of twelve ½p and six each of the 1½p and 2p made in a vain attempt to compete with De La Rue was also shown.[14] Another unusual essay was the 1½p in bright blue for a Reply Paid stamp, represented by a single, pair and block of four. In the *1891* issue there was a vertical strip of five of the £1 used lettered DF to DJ. Among the *King Edward VII* items were Die Proofs in black of one without value, dated "1 Aug 01;" a ½p dated "21 Aug 01" and "before hardening," and another undated ½p. The *George V* issues included imperforate color trials of the 2sh 6p on thin ungummed paper, plate proofs in dull green, ultramarine, and orange. Another fine item was the £1 green of *1913* in a used block of four, and also a mint block of sixty showing ten tete-beche pairs of the ½p of 1924, (this was also shown on a slide). The £1 U.P.U. issue used with other stamps on a German Zeppelin Pan-American flight to Brazil concluded this comprehensive showing of the mother country.

Another exhibit of *Great Britain* was contributed by Major K. M. Beaumont, who showed eighteen pages of the Embossed Issues of *1847 to 1854*. First were essays of the 1sh brown without pendant curl (Fig. 5) and one with trial cancel "67," also a 1sh green with trial cancel "14;"[15] followed by a horizontal used pair of the 10p (without die number) from the rare Die Ib. Also shown was a remarkable cover bearing three vertical strips of five and a strip of four of the 1sh; all of these items being also on slides.

Of the 6p there were four unused in color shades, as well as vertical and horizontal pairs, used, also a corner copy and a pair with "Specimen" overprint. In addition were various cancellations including the scarce star between cyphers cancel of the Crimean War Army Post Office. The other two denominations were well represented. Among the 10p were "Specimen" overprint in a single and an upper right corner block of four, also three on covers, one to Genoa, another to France, and the other to India, this last also with a 1sh embossed. The 10p Die 3 included a mint pair and two singles, also three used; and Die 4 two unused and three used.

The 1sh included a "Specimen" overprint single and upper right corner pair, an unused copy without die number or "ww;" an unused copy with Die number "1ww," also a used pair, and a used vertical strip of three, Die 1. Two covers with this denomination, one to Geneva, and one to India, the first with a 1p red in addition completed the Die 1 showing. In the 1sh, Die 2 there were two unused, and twenty-eight used, including strips of three, and four, a block of four and an irregular block of six. The final page showed a horizontal strip of three and a pair on cover to New Orleans, La. and a single

with a 1p red on cover to Geneva, Switzerland. Not only was the material shown very unusual, but in superlative condition for these difficult stamps.

British Africa

Among the *African* colonies were exhibits of *Griqualand,* and *Rhodesia.*

The President of the Royal Philatelic Society, Mr. H. R. H. Holmes, (known more affectionately as "Bob Holmes") sent over a fine selection of *Griqualand West,*[16] a country, although abounding in philatelic interest, has attracted little attention. The display began with an official letter of *1871,* bearing a large negative seal of the Secretary to Her Majesty's High Commissioner, Capetown to "Diamond Fields" (Griqualand West); this cover was also shown on a slide.

Then followed Cape of Good Hope stamps without overprint used in Griqualand West. These included a 1s with 1p on piece postmarked "Kimberly Fe 18 1877," and the first obliterator of *1872* on the 4p, 6p and 1sh. Two covers also were shown, one from "De Beers N.R. Jy 18 1873," and the other from "Kimberly Au 12, 1875," both with 1sh stamps.

The overprinted stamps were carefully studied and new information on the various settings was presented. Herewith are a few of the items included; *1874* manuscript surcharge 1d on 4p unused; "GW" overprint in black, an unused single, and a used copy of the rare double overprint, the latter two also being shown on a slide. Of the "GW" overprint in red on the 4p there were three unused singles, a used pair and two used singles. It is the "G" overprint and its types that offer the greatest challenge. "G" in red of the first setting was shown on the ½p, 4p, 6p, also a 6p Type 6 cover cancelled "Dutoitspan Aug 28, 1877;" a 1sh, also a pair of 1sh Type 6 + 5a, sé-tenant, and pairs of Types 5a and 6; the 5sh including a used block of four, and a vertical pair of Types 6 + 1a sé-tenant. Two interesting pieces also were shown, namely, "G" Type 2a on 6p with 6p Orange River Colony and 4p Cape, and a similar combination but the "G" was Type 3.

"G" in red from another setting were shown as follows:

Type 1a — 1sh "G" from left pane, formerly #30 in R. Pane
Type 4 — 1sh "G" from left pane, formerly #48 in R. Pane
Type 2a — 5sh "G" from left pane, formerly #60 in R. Pane

This group was also shown on a slide.

The "G" in black, second setting included the 1p, 4p, and 6p, and a 6p on cover to London, cancelled "Dutoitspan May 6 1879," were shown on a slide. The Holmes display was an altogether able presentation befiitting this most competent philatelist.

The twenty-four pages exhibited by Mr. Gerald H. Simpson were a most interesting lot of various aspects of *Rhodesian* stamps and postal history. The first portion was nine pages of the colorful *1910* double-head issue with portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales (later King George V and Queen Mary). Mr. Simpson remarked on the fact that there was a great variation in colors and shades, despite the fact that so few sheets were printed of many denominations; of the 5sh, for instance, there being only 261 sheets of fifty, yet there are four distinct shades, while of the 7sh6p only 211 sheets of fifty were printed, yet there are three shades! Again of the 3sh there were also 261 sheets and two shades; and of the 2p there were 11,039 sheets in three easily separated shades. There was an outstanding showing of the various color shades. The pages of the 2p and 3sh were also shown on slides. One page was devoted to a very rare cover from Salisbury to Uitenhage showing Rhodesia and Bechuanaland combination, another item which was also shown on a slide.

A most unusual page was that of the rare Matabeleland Private Telegraph stamps. Fifty sheets of eighteen of these unusual stamps were printed in cyclostyle in March 1894 by Reuter's Agent, Captain L. Norris Newman, to pay the fees on a runner service carrying messages to a telegraph contruction crew which at the time was building the telegraph line from Tati to Bulawayo. The display included a vertical strip of three with the 10sh + 5sh + 2sh6p sé-tenant, also used copies of each, there being only seventy-two of the 10sh used; a most interesting page.

The remaining portion was some fifteen covers, including among others the following:—

4p of *1891* to Shanghai with "Singapore to Hong Kong" sorting hand-stamp. (This being another of the slides).

1896, 3p on 5sh — pair (Scott #42).

1896, stampless cover of Matebele Rebellion on "Active Service," to England.

1896 Pair 3p (Scott #29) on cover, endorsed on back, "By armoured train to Bulawayo." Postmarked "Francestown No. 14, 99."

Hong Kong

Only one Asian colony was shown, Hong Kong, by Col. F. W. Webb, whose excellent book on this crossroads of the East has set a standard of philatelic and postal history scholarship that will be difficult to equal and even surpass.[21] He choose to send over twenty-four pages of material issued during the Japanese Occupation of that colony.

The Japanese did not come to Hong Kong until the day after Pearl Harbor. One cover was marked 3 p.m. December 5, and went by the last train on the Kowloon peninsular which is part of the Hong Kong colony. Also exhibited were two examples of covers bearing a three-line cachet "Detained in Hong Kong by Japanese from December 1941 to September 1945."

The Japanese surrendered on August 18, 1945, and as early as the 29th of August the use of Japanese stamps was abolished and a large octagonal hand-stamp reading "Hong Kong Postage Paid 1945" was used[17] and a September 5 use was shown. The curious error "Kowloon Hong Hong 28 Sp 45" cancellation was also shown (Fig. 6), and the original sketch of the "Victory" issue design was another highlight. The latter three items were among those on slides. In addition, there were a number of Japanese Patriotic post cards, and the rarely seen covers of the Royal Air Force Postal Service.[18] Col. Webb exhibited a most unusual mementos of a trying and gallant period in the history of this Crown colony.

Australian States

The final British Commonwealth exhibit was that contributed by Mr. A. R. Butler, and was an unusual study of the "Specimen" and "Reprint" stamps of the Australian states of *New South Wales, South Australia* and *Victoria.* These stamps are far scarcer than most realise. The twelve sheets of New South Wales were a study of the various types of the *1870-71* issue only of which 1600 of each were issued. These included the engraved Diadem issues, the Registration stamp and the early typographed issues.

Then ten leaves covered the remaining of these issues as follows:— *1872* 6p and 9p of which there were only 720 of each and the 1sh of which 1,200 were issued. Also shown were the "Specimen" Telegraph stamps *1881.* This series is perforated 10, of which a very few of each were issued. Next *1888,* 1p to 1sh

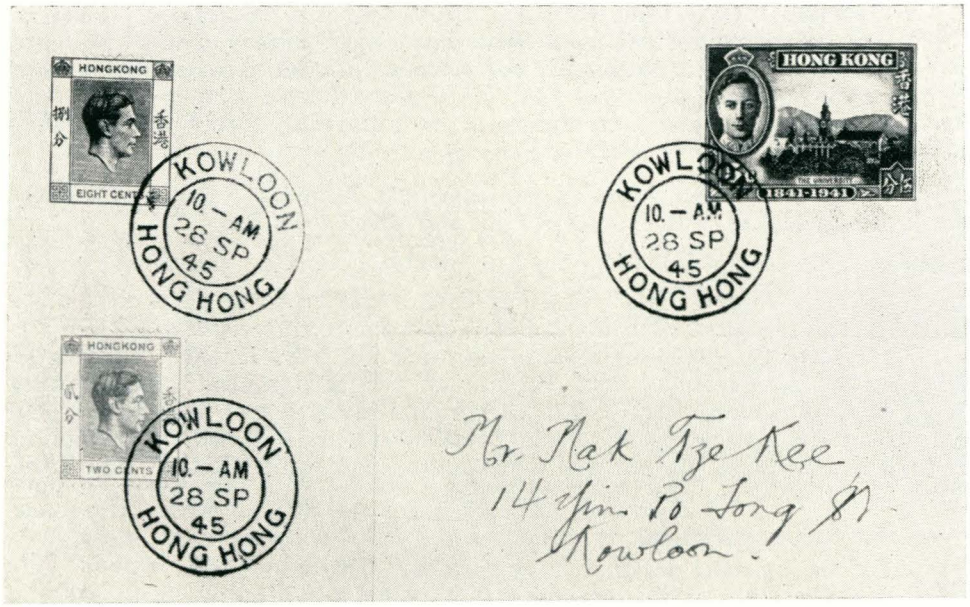


Fig. 6. Hong Kong. Cover showing "Hong-Hong" error postmark of 1945. Collection of Col. F. W. Webb.

in various perforations, also the "O.S." overprints, which were issued in quantities of 200 to 240 each. *1889*, the series of £1 prepared for U.P.U. distribution, this page also was shown on a slide. The *1890-91* issues, 3,000 sets being prepared, also 600 sets of the Postage Dues, and a similar quantity of the "O.S." overprints.

1892, the "Reprint" set, and others overprinted "Specimen" including Postage Dues. An unrecorded 1p perforated 10x11 was shown, also the 5sh and £1 of the Centennial Issues of which only 100 of each were issued.

1893, A small issue, and in 1897 the Semi-Postals, and 9p Federation, cancelled-to-order with "G.P.O." in oval of which 258 sets were prepared.

Four pages were devoted to the "Reprints" of *South Australia*. One page (also shown on a slide) was the *1884* "Reprint" set which included the 1855-58 imperforates, among which was the 1sh violet, also the 1858-69 roulettes. Then came a fine group with "Specimen" overprints — which are actually reprints — and a good range of the "Specimen" overprints on the long stamps, including values up to £20.

Victoria, took eight pages as follows:

One page showing *Reprints* of *1891* of the following issues: *1850* 2p from cancelled die, *1852-58* Full Lengths and Queen on throne.

1860-62 Beaded oval and netted corners types. This page was the subject of a slide.

Then followed a page each of the:—

1863-80 — Laureated Reprints
The 1880-81, and 1883 issues;
1870-83 Stamp Statute issues to £5
1885 and "Stamp Duty" issues to £10
1886 to 1897 issues
1890-94 and 1895, Postage Dues, also the Semi-Postal issues.

Finally the 1890-97, £25, £50, £100, with ms "Specimen," each on individual miniature sheet, these last viewed also on a slide.

Mr. Butler carefully explained the various varieties and the efforts made by the Postal Officials to supply what they believed were complete sets. This too was altogether a fine presentation of an intriguing byway in Australian philately.

The stamps of various foreign countries from Egypt to Russia and a grand lot of Americana were the subject of the last seven exhibits.

Egypt

First came *Egypt*. Mr. John H. E. Gilbert's twenty-four pages were a fascinating cross-section of the stamps of this most interesting country.

As expected the *1866* and *1869* issues were well represented. Eight pages of the *1866* issue included 5pa. varieties of the lithographed superscription. 10pa., various varieties, a pair with background inverted and upright sé-tenant also the rare compound perfs. 20pa. Types of the lithographed superscription, an imperforate block of four and a perforated pair with "Retta" cancel, the latter two items being also shown on a slide.

1 Pi. various varieties.

2 Pi., the inverted design, a very rare item, also on a slide.

5pi, perforate and imperforate showed the 10pi error in the superscription, an exceedingly scarce item, finally the 10pi imperforated and other varieties.

Seven pages of the *1869* issue lithographed by V. Penasson formed an interesting study. All denominations were shown in reconstructions of the four types, and the 10pa with extra character, the latter also being shown on a slide.

The *1872* issue filled five pages, with particular attention to the 20pa lithographed and typographed, and varieties of the 1pi. A 2pi cancelled "V. R. Poste Egizone 17 Feb 1872 Jaffa," a very scarce marking as this office was only open for eighteen months, and no covers are known (Fig. 7). The 1pi and 2pi were also shown on slides.

The last three pages showed unusual covers, one a 3m Army Post of October 1940 properly used on cover (also shown on a slide) a very rare usage, and two covers of the Canadian Voyageurs Nile Expedition for the relief of General Gordon 1884-1885, one to Egypt bearing a 5c Small Queen of Canada, cancelled December 2, 1884 to Surgeon Major Neilson, Wadi Halfa, Egypt, (this too being



Fig. 7. Egypt 1872. 2pi yellow with cancellation of Egyptian P. O. in Jaffa. The photo at the right has the stamp filtered to show the scarce cancellation. Collection of Mr. J. H. E. Gilbert.

shown on a slide), and a 20pa post card of Egypt from Wadi Halfa to Toronto, one of the four known.[19] This was the first time that Canadians had taken part in an overseas war. The latter made a fine ending to a most interesting showing.

19th Century France

Now it is time to consider those exhibits from the non-British countries. The first of them being *France*, the 1849 to 1875 Issues, twenty-four pages of which were displayed by Mr. Ernest W. Bishop. The chastely classical design of these issues are a delight to behold, and the first seven pages were devoted to the *1849-50* issue. Included were two used pairs of the 10c and two used shades of the 15c, these being shown on a slide as well. A lovely vertical pair of the 40c was also notable, as was the pair of the 1fr carmine. There was a 40c with the wide "4" variety, which was due to a 20c cliché inadvertently being in the plate, so the "2"s were changed to "4"s by hand. Attractive covers with the 10c and 15c as well as the 1fr carmine were also included. The *Republic* issues of *1852* included a pair of 10c, and also one on cover. The *1853-60*, Napoleon imperforates were shown in a wide range of color shades, and a set unused, this also being shown on a slide. Another slide showed the page of *1862* reissues of the 1849 to 1862 Ceres and Napoleon emissions.

Among the later stamps were three copies of the *1869* 5fr one with large "5," and the *1871* 10c on 10c bistre.

The *Siege of Paris* was represented by several *Ballon Montés*, among them being the Le General Ulrich, Garibaldi, LeVaubon, and La Ville D'Orleans, one franking bearing La Dêpêche-Ballon #6, and another La Gazette des Absents #17. These also were shown on slides.

New Caledonia And New Hebrides

The exhibit of Mr. H. G. L. Fletcher was of the French Colony of *New Caledonia*, and the Condominium of *New Hebrides*. Some fourteen pages were devoted to a study of the Military Franchise stamps used by the troops in the colony. First was a sheet of 25 unused of the 10 centimes.

Other items were *no value*, block of six mint, and proofs in black. *No value* or sheet position number, proof in block of four, normal block of four, reversed colors on flag, block of four, and two covers, one with normal stamp and the other with a flag reversed, fee paid by "Sage" type stamps, also trial in red with Commandant's cachet, these covers being also shown on a slide.

The Crossed Flag design was shown on various colored papers, also a photograph of a cover bearing a stamp of this design, with 5c and 10c Sage type stamps. These stamps show the sheet position number incorporated in the design of each stamp, similar to the 1c and 2c stamps of the 1882 issue of Uruguay.

Mr. Fletcher called attention to the fact that the Franchise stamp on cover was a type that was not found among the twenty-five types known of this issue, being somewhat of a mystery. He appealed for help in the solution of this problem. Then followed a reconstructed sheet of twenty-five (lacking #22).

The 2½d-25c Anglo-French Military Essay was shown in a proof, and a sheet of four, the proof being also on a slide. In addition were color trials, and a sheet of four in blue, rose and buff.

The *New Hebrides* material began with three pages of the *Australian New Hebrides Co.*, stamps of *1897*, including an unused block of four and a number of singles of both denominations, followed by some used copies with Inter-island Travelling Post Office cancellations. Used copies with "Port Vila" marking[20] and three cancelled after 1900 by favor, these being also shown on a slide.

The scarce and little known "Syndicat Francaise Poste Locale" stamps which began operations in August 1903 and was suppressed by the end of Sep-

tember of that year took up six pages. The four denominations of 5c, 15c, 25c and 1fr were each shown in strips of five. Also two covers showing the stamps properly used, (one of these was on a slide), and singles of the 5c, 15c, and 1fr cancelled during alleged period of use. Also included were remainders with favor cancellations, and two postal cards of 1907 and 1908 with examples of favor cancellations. This exhibit was a most interesting off-the-beaten-track study of two unusual groups of stamps.

Israel

Lt. Col. S. E. Hands chose to present twenty-four pages on the postal history and stamps of *Israel*. His interest in this country was due, as he explained, to his serving in the British Army in Palestine during World War I.

The first half of the display was a remarkable showing of the Interim issues, represented by a wide range of varieties (a page of which was shown on a slide), including two pages of the Tel Aviv and Haifa overprints. A very scarce item was a cover bearing a block of four of the 20m French Consulate stamps, overprinted by the French Post Office in Jerusalem. Equally scarce was the same stamp in a mint corner block of four with date, this also was on a slide.

The Jerusalem Map issue occupied five pages, two outstanding pieces being an imperforate upper left corner block of four of the 10m, Do'ar and value both at bottom of stamp, with Plate Number "B" in Hebrew and serial No. 11999 (Fig. 8). The other was a sheet of the 25m showing sidewise surcharge, a unique item, this too being on a slide.

In the *1961* Zodiac set there was strip with one stamp showing a partial impression, of which only ten are known. The 50p of the *1957* New Year Issue was also shown with an unusual misplacement of the perforations, another item exhibited on a slide.

The unusual use of taxicabs for mail service was illustrated by a cover, and there were a number of soldiers letters of the Israeli-Egyptian War of 1948, which are scarce.

19th Century Netherlands

Mr. W. E. Gerrish, a past president of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, is known for his studies of the stamps of the Netherlands. Therefore it was not surprising that his exhibit was twenty-four pages from that country. He chose the *1872-88* issues, the typographed King William III designs. Mr. Gerrish rightly remarked that it was impossible to do justice or fully cover so complex an issue as this in so brief a space, but hoped that the highlights would be of interest.

He began with a discussion of the various perforations, particularly the scarce gauge 14 large holes of 1874, and paid tribute to the study of the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation rendered several years ago on these varieties. This study was shown on a slide.

Five pages of proofs were next. First a set in black, the 5c, 10c, 25c and 50c in strips of three and the 20c in a block of four. The color proofs imperforate and perforate, and a page showing twelve different color proofs of the 2g 50c, (this being also on a slide). The 22½c issued in *1888* was shown in eighteen trial colors. In addition, imperforate blocks of four of the 5c, 50c, and 22½c were shown, also the 2g 50c in a pair. A page was devoted to "Specimen" stamps, these being shown on a slide, too.

The issued stamps comprised the remainder of the display. Eleven pages were devoted to sets of the various perforations, arranged according to the different machines which produced them. In order to appreciate how compre-



Fig. 8. Israel. Jerusalem Interim Issue. Do'ar & surcharge at bottom of stamp, 10m blue on bluish, upper left imperf. corner block showing Pl. No. "B" in Hebrew and control no. 11999. Collection of Lt. Col. S. E. Hands.

hensive this portion of the collection was, listed below in detail is what was shown, viz.; —

Two pages, small hole line perforated 14 and 13¼x14, all unused including shades; the first page being on a slide.

Two pages line perforated 14 small hole used, including shades.

A page each of the following:

Perforated 12½ x 12, and 11½ x 12 small holes, unused.
Perforated 13½ x 13¼, and perforated 12½ small hole, unused.
Perforated 12½ x 12 large holes, unused.
Perforated 12½, large holes, unused.
Perforated 12½ x 12 large holes, (larger pins than the previous 12½ x 12 perfs), unused.
Perforated 11½ x 12 large holes, unused.
The rare perforated 14 large holes was shown by no less than nine copies, namely, 5c and 20c unused.

5c two, 12½c, 20c three, and 50c, all used, this page also being shown on a slide.

The final four pages were devoted to a study of the matrix flaws of the 10c, and was a masterly showing in itself, and a page of this group also was shown on a slide.

However impossible it was to adequately present this issue in twenty-four pages, Mr. Gerrish well nigh accomplished the feat — a neat example of pouring a quart in a pint bottle.

Russia Zemstvo Issues

The last of the one country exhibits to be noted was that of Capt. Rogers-Tillstone, a fine showing of covers of the Russian Zemstvo posts. Capt. Tillstone explained clearly and concisely what these posts were and how they supplemented the Imperial Posts both by providing postal services to many smaller towns and villages not served by the Imperial postal service, and connecting them to the Imperial Posts, and to each other. By means of a map (which was also shown on a slide) Capt. Tillstone showed the route taken by each of the covers in his display. His pages were arranged alphabetically by the name of the post and listed herewith are the covers shown:

Ardatov, 3k
Byelebey, 1k, pair
Bogorodsk, two covers also bearing Russian Levant 7k and 5k, and 10k and 5k respectively. These are very scarce.
Osa, ¼of 8k used for 2k
½ of 8k used for 4k
Two more very scarce items.
Pskov, Pair of 3k, (also shown on a slide) and two other covers.
Tikhvin, another scarce town.
Ust Sisolysk, 2 covers, one bearing 2k of 1893 with Imperial stamp, another item shown on slide.
Vesyegonsk, a scarce town represented by no less than three covers; 5k of *1873*, 5k of *1883*, and ½k on a wrapper.

Two other scarce towns shown were *Zolontonosha*, a 2k of of 1890, and *Zyenkov*, two covers, 3k of *1883*, and the 3k of *1892*, these latter being on a slide also. This represented a most interesting study of a little appreciated phase of Russian postal history.

American Shipwrecked Mail

The final exhibit to comment upon, fittingly enough, is a facet of Americana, appropriately chosen by Major Adrian Hopkins from his magnificent collection of mail salvaged from shipwrecks. The twenty-eight pages he sent were all examples from American waters, beginning with a cover from the ship, *Columbia*, which ran ashore in 1843 to the latest a cover from the "*Celebes*" destroyed by fire in April 29, 1953. Each cover is a colorful story in itself and to recount all the details of each of these maritime tragedies (a few with comic overtones) would take a long article in itself.

As nearly in chronological order as possible are mentioned the items displayed which were salvaged from the various vessels, viz.:

1869 *Germania*, wrecked, one of three covers known, also shown on a slide.
1880 *City of Vera Cruz*, New York to Havana, foundered.



Fig. 9. A cover salvaged from the wreck of the "Oregon" showing the label affixed to mail recovered from the 1886 wreck. Collection of Major A. E. Hopkins.

1882 *Alaska,* New York to Liverpool destroyed by fire shortly after leaving New York.

1886 *Oregon,* sank off Fire Island, six covers being shown. Three types of label were printed by the Postmaster of New York and affixed to mail salvaged from the wreck, one type shown in Fig. 9, and all three were shown on slides.

Atlas, sunk by collision.

1892 *Eider,* from New York, wrecked off the Isle of Wight Jan. 31,

1895 *Colima* foundered off the west coast of Mexico, May 27, 1895.

1899 *Chicago,* a ferryboat of the Pennsylvania R. R., going from Jersey City to New York, across the Hudson, a trip of about a mile collided with a steamer, apparently little damage, but some sacks of mail fell overboard!

1901 *Rio De Janiero* went on the rocks.

1908 *Georgia,* wrecked in a collision.

1913 *Cobequid* ran on the rocks in November 1913.

1914 *Empress of Ireland,* a Canadian Pacific steamer, this item also shown on a slide.

1914 *H.M.S. Good Hope,* and *H.M.S. Monmouth,* lost in the battle of Coronel, two covers with cachet "Ship Lost."

1926 *Santa Elisa;* two covers the first salvaged from New York Harbor, when a bag of mail fell overboard, and another of *1942,* when she sank in a convoy to Malta, the first of these covers being on a slide.

S.S. Tahiti, which broke a propeller, was represented by three

covers; two of which were also on a slide.

1946 Cover from a sack of mail discovered in November 1946 when ship breakers were cutting up abandoned vessels near New York City. The sack contained mail despatched in 1931 — 15 years previously!

1947 *Nascopie,* a Canadian Coast Guard ship, which made many voyages through the dangers of Arctic Seas, was driven ashore on her last voyage July 22, 1947. This too was shown on a slide.

Conclusion

Those readers who have had the patience and fortitude to follow these notes, we are sure will agree that it was an outstanding performance, and a heart-warming experience for all who attended and heard the speakers discourse on their contributions.

In writing this report, one can hardly hope to do complete justice to the speakers, and their exhibits, and, therefore, we must crave indulgence for any of the errors or omissions which may have been committed. As Alec Waugh remarks in his Foreword to *A Family of Islands, A History of the West Indies,* "that if one has made a slip in manuscript, one rarely spots it in revision. Nor do proofreaders; while editors, ready though they may be to amend one's grammar, rarely spot one's howlers."

The Collectors Club is to pay a return "visit" in June 1965, when it will be our turn to entertain our British colleagues.

Notes

1. Dr. Stone's paper on this subject is in the *London Philatelist* for April 1964.
2. For a similar proof see "Perkins, Bacon Records, Vol. I, Pl. XI, Fig. 5."
3. For similar proofs, *Op cit* Vol. I, Pl. III, Figs. 2 to 6.
4. *Op cit* Vol. I, Pl. XXVIII — Figs. 1, 5, and 6.
5. *Op cit* Pl. XXXI — Fig. 1.
6. *Op cit* Pl. XXV — Fig. 1.
7. *Op cit* Pl. XXIV — Figs. 5, 7 and 8.
8. *Op cit* Pl. XX — Figs. 1, 4 and 5.
9. *Op cit* Pl. VIII — Fig. 384.
10. *Op cit* Pl. X — Figs. 1, 2.
11. *Op cit* Vol. II, Pl. XLI — Figs. 1, 5 and XLII, Figs. 1, 4-6.
12. See, "The Postage Stamps of Great Britain," Part III edited by K. A. Beaumont and John Easton, P. 158.
13. *Op cit* Pg. 77.
14. A similar sheet is illustrated in "The Line Engraved Stamps of Great Britain" by E. D. Bacon, Pl. IV #112-114.
15. See "Stanley Gibbons Specialized Stamp Catalogue. Great Britain"; P. 138.
16. A full discussion of these stamps by Mr. Holmes will be found in the *London Philatelist,* Vol. 73, November 1962, December 1962 and Vol. 74, January 1963, wherein the various types are clearly set forth.
17. See "Hong Kong & The Treaty of Ports China & Japan," by F. W. Webb, P. 97, Fig. 27.
18. "Op cit" P. 201.
19. These two covers are illustrated in an article by Mr. Gilbert in the *London Philatelist* for October and November 1962.
20. These are illustrated in "The Empire in Australasia, Vol. IV of The Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps," Robson Lowe, London 1962. P. 568.
21. The COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST (May 1961) Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 152-53.

Peru

The 2 Centavos Llamita Stamp of 1873

By Herbert H. Moll

This is one of the most intriguing stamps from the classical period of Peru, even though it is the last one of the imperforated, issued after perforated stamps had been in use. Because of a recent article by Dr. Rene Gastelumendi[1] in "Filatelia Peruana," precise information can now be given as to the origin of this stamp.

For Local Use Only

On December 3, 1872, the Minister of the Interior, to whose department the Post Office belonged, sent a note to the Director General of Posts, asking whether a reduction of postage fees for mail sent within the city would be feasible. On December 4, 1872, the Director General of Posts replied to the Minister of Interior, stating that a lower rate of 2 centavos would be practical, because very few letters were being found in the eight mailboxes in Lima (at that time 65,000 inhabitants).

At this point, an interruption seems warranted to describe certain individual customs that existed in Peru. Even today, most of the mail within the city is sent by private messengers. In the 1870's, five centavos was a lot of money. Also since nearly everyone had servants in Lima, there was really little need for a local postal service. Right up to the present time, every business office employs a number of private messenger boys who do nothing but deliver the firm's correspondence within the city or to suburbs. This is today done more for safety and speed's sake, because now it is much cheaper to use the mail.

Besides business correspondence, mail in the 19th century was probably mostly used for "social" letters, such as wedding invitations and sympathy cards as well as acknowledgements to the same. All of these usually were franked on the back flap of the envelope. Consequently, when the invitation or note was opened, the stamp was torn. To a great extent, this can account for the scarcity of used copies of this stamp, especially on covers.

Dr. Gastelumendi's article disclosed that on December 20, 1872, the Minister of Interior issued a decree by which (1) the postage rate within the city of Lima was set at 2 centavos for a single letter, 4 centavos for a double letter and so forth; (2) that thirty instead of eight mailboxes should be installed, and (3) that 500,000 of a 2 centavos' stamps be printed.

On December 23, 1872, the Minister wrote to the Director General of Posts that, although he had no objection to the design of the stamp showing a llama, he preferred a bust of General Ramón Castilla, as a memorial tribute to one who had been President of Peru and liberator of the slaves. On December 24, 1872, the Director of Posts wrote to Sr. Carlos Follis, who was in charge of the printing of the stamp, asking that in place of the llama, a bust of General Castilla should be shown on this stamp.

On February 15, 1873, the Minister wrote to the Director General of Posts that in view of the illness of Sr. Follis, the engraver, the Casa de Moneda (Government's Printing House) should print the stamps with the llama as

1. Dr. René Gastelumendi — *La Llamita Azul de 1873* — in "Filatelia Peruana," Casilla #131, Lima, Perú. N° 54 — April-June 1962.



Fig. 1. Strip of six considered genuine. Note left outline thinner on top than at bottom. Also there is a spot of ink on left upper side above letters "CO" of "FRANCO." (All photographs by Boutrelle)



Fig. 2. So-called reprint. Thicker outline. Also there is a thin white line above letters "CO" of "FRANCO." This looks genuine.

originally proposed, so as not to delay any further the start of this new postal service.

The Printing

This stamp, as well as Scott #12, 13, 14, 15 and 19 (the dineros green and red; the pesetas brown and orange; and the 5 centavos Railroad stamp), all were printed on the Lecoq press. This was the only instance known of this press ever having been used for printing of postage stamps.

The printing of the Peruvian stamps up to 1872 was done by three different printers. Scott #1 and 2, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company provisionals, were printed line-engraved in England by Perkins, Bacon and Petch. The next three, "coat-of-arms" issues, were printed in Lima in sheets of various sizes according to their denominations by don Emilio Prugue, a French lithographer. The 1866 issue, the first perforated stamps of Peru, were a line-engraved printing by the American Bank Note Company.

In 1862, the Director General of Posts, don José Dávila Condemarín, (shown on Scott #371 and C137 of Peru) imported a Lecoq Press from France together with paper in order to locally print stamps. This French press printed the stamps one at a time in rolls that were continuous and gummed. The actual length of the paper strips is not known, because copies of the stamps with two overlaps have not been found. Where one strip ended, another one was pasted on. Therefore, there are many copies with partially double paper. This is neither abnormal nor extremely scarce, although at times they are offered for sale as expensive items. It is our opinion that once in every forty stamps there is a paste-up, which would make one strip about 1 meter long.

In order to have the paper pass through the press at intervals of 24 mm, which was the width of the stamps, a mechanism with two small pins held the strip of paper in place. After one stamp was printed and embossed, the mechanism made the paper strip advance another 24 mm. This is the reason why many of these stamps show two pinholes on their margin (see Fig. 1).

While all the other stamps printed on this press were done in horizontal



Fig. 3. Strip of three stamps of the so-called reprint type which, however, Sr. Puppo believed to be genuine even before it was known that 500,000 copies existed.



Fig. 4. A genuine copy with letter "C" of "CENTAVOS" at left practically missing due to wear of plate.

strips, this 2 centavos, even though printed in the same manner, comes in vertical strips because the die was put in sidewise. In order to facilitate the separation of the stamps for the public's convenience, a line with two breaks was added between each stamp at the time of the printing. Therefore, this stamp's design is slightly smaller than the others made on the Lecoq Press.

One interesting thing about the Lecoq press is that it could both print and emboss stamps. There are reports that this old press is still around in Lima, but so far the writer has not found it. However, the search continues and sometime in the near future it is hoped to see it.

The stamp was issued in a blue color. However, as true with all the earlier stamps of Peru there are a number of shades. When the supply of ink, which had to be imported at that time from Europe, ran short, the nearest match was bought locally and put into use.

Reprints Are Questioned

One of the greatest mysteries connected with this stamp is the question of the so-called "reprint." If 500,000 copies of this stamp were printed, and if only a few were used, why, then, would anyone have wanted to make a reprint with so many remaining mint copies? Also, it has been reported that the reprints were made in Chile. However, there was no Lecoq press in Chile to do this. The so-called reprints, which shall be described later, certainly were made on a Lecoq press.

A close study of genuine copies and those considered reprints has produced some interesting results. The most notable differences between many copies were with the printing impressions. There also were retouches, but these are easily explained because the stamps were printed one at a time. It is our opinion that no reprints of this 2 centavos llama stamp of 1873 exist. Those so-called reprints are nothing more than copies printed after the plate had worn. Certainly, by printing 500,000 of this little stamp, the plate was subjected to much use.

In 1874, a new issue printed by The National Bank Note Company of New York, which also had a 2 centavos denomination was put on sale. Therefore, the llama stamp was used for only two years in 1873 and 1874. There were so many unsold mint copies that later on the Post Office sold them at public auction. In view of this fact, what good reason would there be to make reprints? Therefore, it seems in order to question the existence of reprints.

Herewith illustrated are two stamps, an original and the so-called reprint



Fig. 5. Counterfeit stamp #1.



Fig. 6. Counterfeit stamp #2.

(Figs. 1 and 2). The principal differences between these are:

1. *Original.* — The outer frameline at left is thinner at the top than at the bottom.
   Reprint. — This frameline is of more or less same width.
2. *Original.* — In the inner upper left corner above the letter "o" of "Franco," there is a spot of ink starting at about between the "c" and "o" of "Franco" which extends to the left.
   Reprint. — In the same position, there is a short white line.
3. *Original.* — On the stomach of the llama above the righthand serif of the letter "i" of "Lima," there is a white spot extending downwards.
   Reprint. — The above is usually sharper.

In general, the reprint has a clearer and more complete design than the original. Therefore, it certainly seems as if the so-called reprint is nothing more than an earlier impression of the genuine stamp when there was less wear on the plate.

Catalogue Information

The information contained in general stamp catalogues such as Scott; the French, Yvert & Tellier; the British, Stanley Gibbons; the German, Michel; as well as specialized catalogues published in Peru is not very helpful in solving the question of reprints. The oldest specialized catalogue, the "Catalogue Général et Détaillié des Timbres-Poste, Enveloppes et Cartes Postales officiellement émis dans la République du Pérou," published in 1887 by the Peruvian "Société Philatélique Sud-Américaine" makes no mention of a reprint or counterfeit of this issue. (It is curious that this catalogue was published in French instead of Spanish).

Scott says "Counterfeits are plentiful," which as described later, is true. The French Yvert & Tellier states "reprints exist." The German Michel notes: "Counterfeit cancellations exist. Counterfeit, so-called on (Eberhardsche) light ultramarine or gray, pure white and thinner paper, thicker outline." Gibbons says "Dangerous forgeries were made in Valparaiso on thinner paper and with thick outer line at left." The 1935 Peru catalogue of Valdez records that "reprints" exist and that a counterfeit made in Valparaiso is easy to distinguish. Our own specialized catalogue of Peru[3] published with Sr. Angel Puppo's assistance noted "that since the 1874 2 centavos violet printed by the National Bank Note Co. came into use a year later, the majority of the Llamita stamps was kept in the P. O. vaults and was sold at public auction years later. In the interim, the stamp became scarce which caused the so-called reprint to be made as well as a counterfeit which are easily distinguishable."

3. Herbert H. Moll: Angel Puppo: *Catálogo de los Sellos de Correos y Telégrafos del Perú - 1957.*



Fig. 7. This was declared a reprint with the genuine cancellation "Lima in circle with date in three lines and Cross of Malta" at bottom. The author believes it genuine.

At the time that this was written, the fact that 500,000 copies of this stamp were printed, was not available. Nevertheless, Sr. Puppo, who at the time we were editing our 1957 catalogue approved what we had written, was certain that the strip of three (Fig. 3) of the so-called "reprints" shown here was genuine. He signed this strip as genuine, in his opinion. Unfortunately, Sr. Puppo died in June, 1962, so that no further information can come from him. Another mysterious matter is the gray shade of this stamp that is found only on the so-called reprints. One wonders why anyone would make a reprint in a different color. The so-called originals range in shade from a dark to a very light ultramarine, or better described as a gray blue. Nevertheless, there are copies with distinctively gray color — all of the reprint type.

No Reason For Reprints

All information on a reprint of the 2 centavos stamp, including that in my 1957 catalogue[3], was based on the belief that the quantity issued of this was relatively small. Only recently has it been discovered that 500,000 copies were printed. It must have been a slow process to produce 500,000 stamps on a press which printed stamps one at a time. Yet, no matter how slow, this was possible because previous issues printed on the same press in the same manner also exist in very large quantities.

Although it is not known how many of the one dinero red and green of 1862 and 1868 respectively were printed, it is presumed that it must have been a very large quantity because thousands of these stamps in used condition still are available. It, therefore, follows from a study of these two stamps that by printing a large quantity on the Lecoq press, the early copies looked very different from later ones. Also all kinds of shades of color can be found from the various printing stages. Anyone who is familiar with both the 1862 and 1868 dineros in red and green knows that it is easy to obtain large quantities of these in a wide range of colors. Also, the clarity of the printing impression varies due to the wearing of the plate. Furthermore, these two stamps for many years have been favorites with collectors of cancellations of Peru as their catalogue value was low. Since 500,000 copies were printed of this 2c llama stamp, it logically follows that there must be many differences in shades and in printing impressions as true with all the other stamps printed on this primitive press.



Fig. 8. An accepted original copy with "Lima and Correos and double circle and two stars" cancel.

In my opinion, these differences were the reason why the theory of the so-called "reprint" came into existence. However, with a printing of 500,000 copies and only a small fraction of them being used, this left a large quantity of mint remainders. The so-called reprints are originals but from different stages of the plate. What apparently helped spread the reprint rumor is that few of these stamps were sold during 1872-1873 when the issue was current. Years later the mint remainders were sold at auction by the local Post office. Lamy[2] says "official reprints of the 2 centavos blue" and refers to this later sale by the Lima Post Office. Here again Lamy was not aware that the original issue was large — 500,000 copies. Unfortunately, he also describes some copies that he mistook as counterfeits.

It is believed that we can account for the misconception that reprints of this 2 centavos 1873 stamp were made. The first question is — who made reprints, the Government or some private parties? It is known that no reprints were ever made by the Government from the original die on the actual printing press used in 1873 to print these 2 centavos stamps. Here is why. The press was still being used by the Government as late as 1894 to make the Morales Bermundez overprints (Scott #118-128). The press was always in the Government's custody.

This act with the public auction by the Post Office of the stock of the mint remainders is what caused some stamp people to begin talking about reprints. These philatelists never went into the details of this 1873 issue and never bothered to learn the facts. A false conclusion was reached, because of this sale of the remaining stock, that this must consist of reprints, not originals.

There are private unofficial printings, but these are the counterfeits, shortly to be described and illustrated.

Now, in order to identify the so-called reprints, much was made out of the great variations in the printing impressions. But notice for example, the Fig. 4 copy with the word "entavos" and not "Centavos." No one considered this anything but genuine. But the entire appearance of this Fig. 4 stamp is so different from the clearer impressions from the first runs off the press.

Also, those arguing for reprints tried to show differences with the paper and the gum. As for the former, after having examined a number of copies, we have found them on both white and a yellow-like paper. But any collector living in Peru knows what the tropical climate does to one's stamps. They discolor in time. This is what we believe caused the so-called paper differences.

As for the gum, some appears as white and smooth; other gum is crackly and much more browned. Here again, we attribute this difference to the climate. Also, age can cause the gum to crack. Unfortunately, we could not inspect as many mint copies as we would have liked to for the purpose of

2. Georges Lamy et Jacques-Andre Rinck: *Perou, Etude des Obliterations Postales sur les Emissions de 1857 a 1873,* Audin et Cie. Lyon 1960.



Fig. 9. Another genuine copy cancelled "Lima Principal in double-lined circle and date in one line."



Fig. 10. Also considered a genuine copy with lozenges cancellation.

this study. Copies with gum in its original mint, fresh state are very scarce in Peru. Those still with gum are stained. Most copies are unused (without gum) because the collectors know what the Peruvian tropical climate does to stamps mint o. g. So, they wash it off. And this is the way most copies exist in our country.

In conclusion, it is our theory that, the way reprints can be told by the paper and gum differences cannot hold up. Natural causes account for these. And as for printing differences, it is simply a question of copies from the early or the late state of the plate.

Counterfeits

There are private imitations (not reprints) of this stamp, both unused and also with counterfeit cancellations. None of these fraudulent stamps are difficult to distinguish because they were not made from the original die nor printed on the Lecoq press. The most deceiving and hardest to identify are the fraudulent cancellations on genuine stamps. Here illustrated are the two best-known counterfeited stamps (Figs. 5 and 6). The principal differences with the counterfeits are:

Counterfeit #1 — (Fig. 5). The llama's feet do not touch the ground. The tail does not touch the frame. There are many more differences between this counterfeit and the genuine copies. But these are so minor that one need only know the two outstanding features to identify this counterfeit.

Counterfeit #2 — (Fig. 6). This stamp is not embossed but lithographed. The llama is smaller and its tail does not touch the frame at right.

Cancellations

The 2 centavos stamp, in used condition, is scarce because:

1. It was mostly used on social correspondence. It was torn when the recipient opened the envelope, because the stamp was affixed on the back fold.

2. It was not used on much business correspondence because letters were sent by messengers of commercial houses, and not mailed.

3. Other stamps of the same period on commercial covers, are scarce, too. The reason seems to be that this is the time when envelopes came into use. The earlier issues of Peru were mostly used on folded letters (as also true in other countries), which, when put into files, were kept intact. During the early part of the 1870's, envelopes began being used. While the inside contents were kept and filed, the envelopes bearing the stamps were thrown away.

Thus, all the stamps issued during 1871 and 1872 in Peru (Scott #15 and 19), not just the 2c llama, are extremely scarce on cover. Because of the new use of envelopes, most stamps were thrown away. Scott #15 and 19 were used to a much greater extent than the 2c llama. Still, the former are difficult to locate on covers.

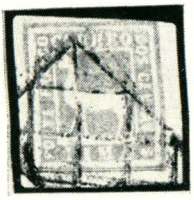


Fig. 11. This is one branded as a reprint with boxed Lima cancellation. It seems genuine with a printing from a late state of the plate.

4. The stamp was only in use from March 1, 1872 until 1874, approximately two years, when the new National Bank Note Company's set of stamps arrived in Lima and was placed on sale in 1874.

5. The stamp was only used locally within the city of Lima or its suburbs.

The following dated cancellations are known:

Type 1. Lima in circle with date in three lines, a cross of Malta at the bottom with two lines extending upwards (see Fig. 7).[2] This was in use from 1867 until 1874. During the last years of its usage, all copies examined (more than 100) have a very poor strike. Therefore, a good, clear cancellation of this Type 1 on the 2 centavos stamp is very scarce. Illustrated is a copy of the llama stamp with poor strike of this cancel. It was shortly replaced by the Type 2.

Type 2. Double-line marking with "LIMA" at top and "CORREOS" at bottom, two stars and the date in three lines in the center (Fig. 8). Later on, this without date was used as overprint for the Postage Due stamps (Scott #J11-J15) in 1881 during the war with Chile. This Type 2 cancellation is the most common on this stamp, as it was the one used most in 1873 and 1874, more than Type 1, which due to its long life had worn badly by 1872 and had to be discarded.

Type 3. "LIMA PRINCIPAL" in double circle with two small ornaments and date in single line began to be used in 1873 (earliest date we have been able to find) (Fig. 9). Later on, this was used on many Chilean stamps in Lima, Peru during the Chile-Peru war when Lima was occupied by Chilean troops. Nevertheless, this cancel is not seen frequently on this stamp as the Type 2, "Lima" "Correos."

In addition to these three Lima cancellations, the possibility exists that a number of cancellations without town name could have been used, but due to the absolute absence of any covers (in all of Peru not one genuine cover exists), it is rather difficult to come to any conclusion as to their genuineness.

We illustrate two cancellations that are known to be genuine:

1. Lozenges cancellation. It is known that other stamps with this cancel exist on genuine covers. Therefore, since this was in use in Lima at the same time (Fig. 10), this cancellation on the 2c llama stamp is genuine.



Fig. 12. A so-called reprint with a counterfeit Lima cancellation. The stamp appears genuine.



Fig. 13. Another so-called reprint with a counterfeit Lima cancellation.

2. Boxed cancellation which also was in use in Lima and can be found on a number of covers with other stamps properly used during the same period of years. (Fig. 11).

3. A large double-line oval covering two stamps reading: ADMINISTRACION PARTICULAR DE CORREOS and LIMA in center. This was used on other stamps but we have not been able to ascertain if this was in use at the same time that the llama stamp was used. It is usually found cancelling Scott Nos. 16-18, but on the second printing of that issue made in 1875 on thinner paper and lighter colors.

Counterfeit Cancellations

There are many fraudulent cancellations. As previously stated, the 2 centavos of 1872 was used principally in Lima. When this stamp appears with a town cancellation other than Lima, it would be logical to conclude it is an imitation. There may be a few exceptions where this stamp was used outside of the capital. But such use would be exceedingly scarce.

1. Registry star. This cancellation, also listed by Lamy[2] should only appear on registered mail and not on a stamp paying local postage. There was no need to send a registered letter within the city limits because it was much easier and cheaper to send correspondence by messenger. But even if a registered letter were sent, it would have required more than 2 centavos.

2. "LIMA" in dots with circle as illustrated (Fig. 12). A similar cancellation had been used in the early 1860's.



Fig. 14. Counterfeit stamp and counterfeit cancellation.

3. "LIMA" in thick letters and in a double-diamond frame, not found on other stamps. (Fig. 13).

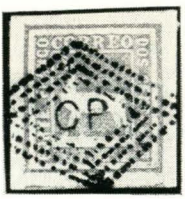


Fig. 15. This was called a reprint with a counterfeit "CP" cancellation. The author thinks that the stamp is genuine but since used copies are so scarce, a fraudulent cancel was later applied.

4. "LIMA" in dots without circle, otherwise unknown. (Fig. 14).

5. "CP" in diamond-shaped triple lines in dots. (Fig. 15).

Poland

The 1944-1946 Cancellations

By Derek Palmer

Every specialist of Polish stamps knows full well, that this country is exceptional in many ways, and it would be hard to name a philatelic speciality that cannot be found among its interesting issues. There is material for the plater and the student of overprints. Those blessed with good eyesight and infinite patience can enjoy hunting for the multitude of perforation varieties in the stamps of the early 1920's. For those interested in philatelic byways there are the numerous local issues, while the "Cinderella" enthusiast can have his fun with the speculative and bogus stamps, of which there quite a number. There is no need to emphazise the absorbing interest of Poland's classic No. 1, regarding which so much yet remains to be discovered, in spite of the intensive study which a fortunate few have been able to dedicate to this great classic stamp.



Fig. 1

Few countries can rival Poland in the extraordinary variety of its postal history; wars and revolutions, uprisings and occupations, plebecites and invasions — all have left their mark in philately. While many of these events can be recognized by a glance at a cover, with others it needs considerable historical knowledge to discover and then interpret their real significance.

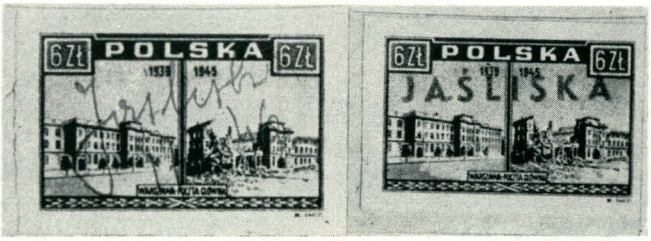


Fig. 2. (Left) and Fig. 3. (Right)

The study of Polish cancellations and postmarks is one of its most fascinating features. There have been the brave attempts to obtain at least one specimen of all the three hundred-odd numeral cancellations that were used on the classic No. 1. Others can find much entertainment in the less expensive hunt for unusual cancels on the more modern issues after Poland became independent following World War I until its seizure by Soviet Russia after World War II.



Fig. 4. Straight-line cancellations from (top) Bystrana Slazku, Bzorzowicz Kamien, Golasowice; (center) Michalowice, Pawlowice, Radlin; (bottom) Wodzislaw Sl. and Zwardon.

Illustrating these notes are a number of provisional cancellations used towards the end, and shortly after World War II and which, presumably, were hastily made to replace the metal cancelling devices used during the Nazi German Occupation. Many of the German obliterators were probably lost during the upheaval at the end of the hostilities. Others, quite likely, were deliberately destroyed to eliminate the last trace of the German names given to Polish towns and villages by Hitler's army of occupation.

The Different Cancellations

The most simple obliteration noted was a pencilled cross, of Zywiec (Fig. 1);



Fig. 5. Straight-line obliterators, with dates, from Goleszow, Piekary Rude and Rajcza.



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

Jasliska cancelled with the town's name written in ink across the stamps (Fig. 2), but later progressed to a rubberstamp, although the date was added in manuscript (Fig. 3).

A straight-line rubberstamp appears to have been the most frequently used obliterator, of which several specimens are shown (Fig. 4). Some places added the date to their straight-line marking, such as Rajcza and Piekary Rude (Fig. 5).

Zory's large framed town name is noticeable (Fig. 6). Zabowice used a large triangle, and placed the town's name alongside to the left (Fig. 7).

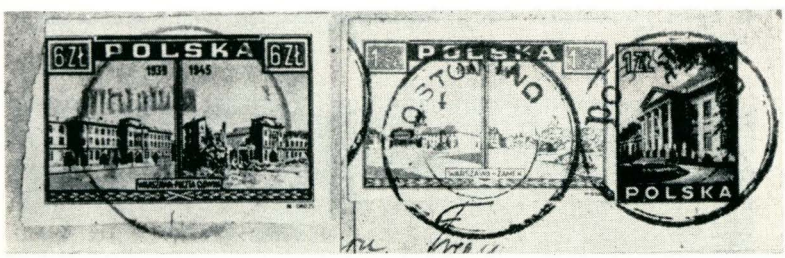


Fig. 8. (Left) Milowska dated circular cancel; (Right) Postumino undated.

Circular cancellers did not seem to be so frequent; of those illustrated Milowska included the date, while Postumino did not (Fig. 8).

A number of towns and villages used their official Post Office rubberstamp for cancelling. There are "Urzad. poczt-telegraf/Janow kolo Katowice" (Fig. 9) and similar types from other places (Fig. 10).

An attractive cancellation is the large circular official seal bearing the Polish eagle, used by the post offices of Trzeciowiec and Zelgoszcz (Fig. 11).



Fig. 9. Rubberstamp used as a cancel from Janow Kolo Katowice.



Fig. 10. Post Office rubberstamp used as cancels, Glucholazy, Powidz, Radogoszcz k/ Lodz and (bottom) Zabrze.

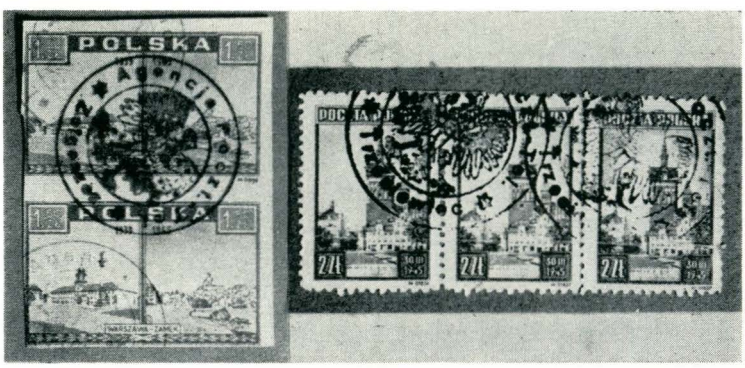


Fig. 11

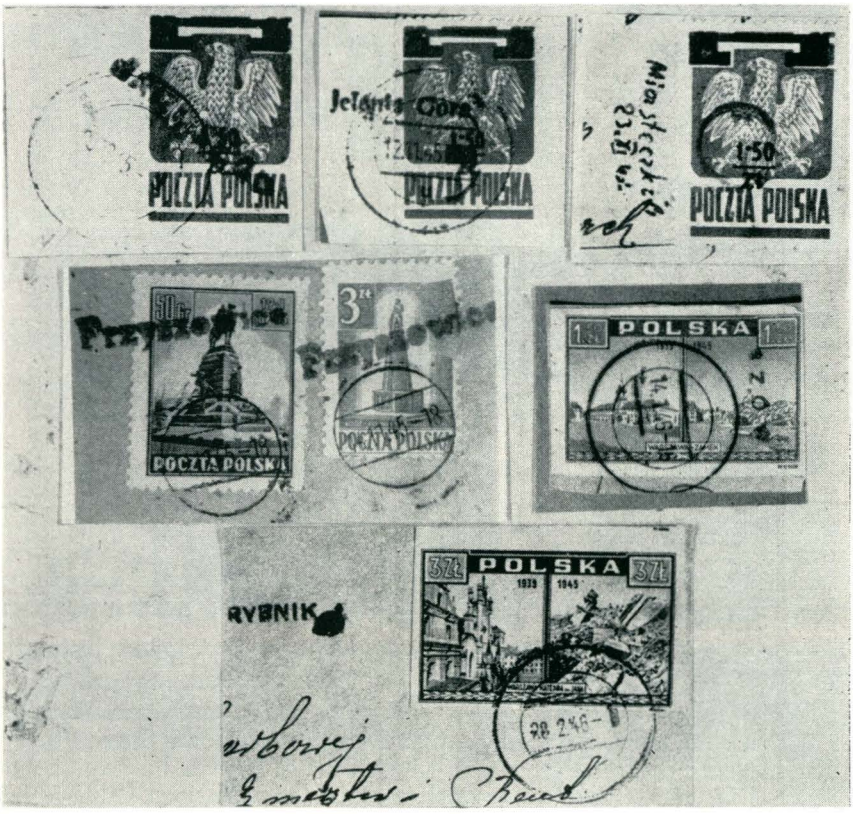


Fig. 13. Circular cancellations from which names have been entirely eliminated, (top) Jaroslaw, Jelenia Gora and Miasteczko Slask; (center) Przyszowice and Pszow and (bottom) Rybnik.

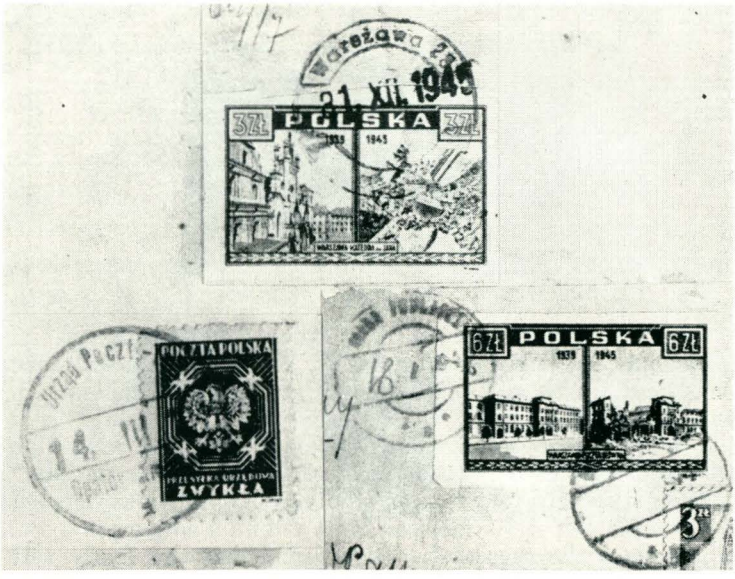


Fig. 15. (Top) Warsaw and the two bottom cancels are from Opatow.



Fig. 12. Cut-down bi-lingual cancellations of (top) Grodzisk Mazowiecki, Lubien, (bottom) Sanok and Konin.

Another interesting group is that of towns which cut down German bi-lingual obliterators, thus, eliminating the German names and leaving only the Polish ones. This produced lopsided cancellations, as can be seen from the examples in Fig. 12. Other towns used circular cancellations from which all the wording had been removed and, then, adding their name with rubberstamps or even in manuscript (Fig. 13).

A straight-line rubberstamp from Zabierzow obviously had the German word "bei" cut out from in front of the abbreviation "/Kr." (Fig. 14).



Fig. 14

Biala Podlaska brought into use a circular cancellation and inserted the date in writing. As befitted the capital city, Warsaw had a well-made circular rubber cancellation, the date being added by a separate rubberstamp; Opatow did likewise (Fig. 15).

There were probably hundreds of these provisional cancellations used throughout Poland from 1944 to 1946, and undoubtly many more types remain to be described. Fortunately, the stamps employed at the time were generally of large size and complete cancellations can be found on a single copy, an advantage not often available to the specialist. It is hoped that this study will facilitate further investigation in this entertaining and relatively unexplored field.

Uncommon Use Of Common Stamps

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

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

United States

Air Mail — "Street Car R. P. O." Cancel

Many years of search finally have located a cover sent via air mail, which originally had been collected and cancelled upon a car of the Street R. P. O. service. Such is an unusual usage. It involves a mode of transportation inaugurated late in the 19th century to carry mail, but which generally was discontinued shortly before the advent of mail being transported by airplanes, a development started during the second and third decades of the 20th century.



(Top) The 1926 air mail cover from Baltimore, Md. to Los Angeles, Calif. with the "Roland Park & Highland Town R. P. O." cancellation; (bottom) the back of this cover showing the "Baltimore Transit" postmark. (Photos by Boutrelle)

Street cars are known to have handled mail in fourteen of the country's cities, operating upon more than fifty routes. Most street car R. P. O.'s began mail service in 1895-97. By 1915 such operations had been discontinued in all but three cities. In Cincinnati and Cleveland the service ceased by 1919, but Baltimore's cars ran until 1929, so markings from its street cars should be less remote than the others. Today street cars are practically extinct, having been completely replaced by buses.

The black handstamped marking is that of the "*Roland Park & Highlandtown R. P. O./Baltimore, Md.*" showing that the cover was placed in the car's slot, or handed to the clerk on board, December 6, 1926 and cancelled at "7:30 PM." A backstamp "*Baltimore, Md. / Transit*" shows the handling at "9:30 PM" enroute to an air terminus. In this case, it was New York, as Baltimore contract air mail service was not established until 1929. This routing is confirmed by the "*Via-Air Mail / from / New York, N. Y.*" magenta marking upon the face, indicated with a black arrow.

For this letter addressed to Los Angeles, Dr. Benjamin Tappan (per the corner card) wrote in manuscript "put on 26c" in the apparent belief that the first-class postage rate of two cents was needed in addition to the coast-to-coast air mail rate of twenty-four cents. A likely possibility is that the sender gave the clerk 26c to affix the stamps, after he returned to the post office, as large denominations were not generally available from the car clerks, and as well as also determining the air mail rate current at that time.

Mr. Philip Silver advises that the air mail rate of twenty-five cents is a combination of both the government and contract rates in use since January 19, 1926, as explained in his two articles in *The Aero Philatelist Annals* (April 1963, vol. X #4, pp. 89-93 and January 1964, vol. XI, #3, pp. 80-83). This rate is computed as follows:

Government full zone	— New York to Chicago	5 cents
Government full zone	— Chicago to Cheyenne	5 cents
Government part zone	— Cheyenne to Salt Lake City	5 cents
Contract rate	— Salt Lake to Los Angeles	10 cents
	Total	25 cents

Actually, this postage could have been paid with the twenty-four cent air mail stamp of the 1923 Issue (Scott C6) plus a one cent postage stamp, or with any combination of postage or air mail stamps totalling 25 cents. Also it could have been possible to use the ten and fifteen cent map air mail stamps (Scott C7 and C8) which had been issued. But most people prefer the use of a single stamp, so the 25c postage stamp of the 1922 series was used, as so frequently found upon air mail letters.

But more uncommon or distinctly scarcer is an air mail stamp bearing a Street Car R. P. O. marking. The writer has just seen a 10c Lindbergh air mail stamp on cover cancelled similarly to the accompanying illustration with a Baltimore route, during 1927 when this latter rate was in effect.

Collectors finding or possessing air mail covers with these old "trolley" car cancellations certainly have an interesting and extraordinary usage. *(George T. Turner, Washington, D. C.)*

In case of change of address, please notify Secretary, The Collectors Club, 22 East 35 Street, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Venezuela

Early Cancellations

By James Negus and Peter Holcombe

In THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for November, 1961, we described the find of early correspondence addressed to the Caracas firm of "Sres. B. Rivodo & Ca." Notes were given of fresh data about the stamps emanating from this find, which served to supplement the standard handbook *The Early Stamps of Venezuela* by Lt. Gen. C. W. Wickersham. We should now like to complete this study by referring to the cancellations on the Rivodo covers, since these likewise add something to General Wickerham's account. A concluding article will deal with the pen markings.

The Wickersham Classification

Since in *The Early Stamps of Venezuela* (The Collectors Club, 1958), the classification of cancellations is somewhat obscured by being spread throughout the text, it might be though useful to have a conspectus of the scheme, as set out below. This gives the reference in the book where an illustration or description can be found. We noted some minor blemishes in the classification and draw attention to them in the footnotes at the end of the Table.



TYPE CA 1



TYPE CA2



CA2 TYPE

Type No.			*Illustration or description*
CA	1	Numerals	Fig. 7 (p.8); Fig. 9 (p.22)
CA	2	Large double circle: La Guaira and FRANCA	descr. p.8
		a. Coro and FRANCA	descr. pp.22 and 91
		b. Maracal and FRANCA[1]	Fig. 35 (p.126)
CA	3	New town cancellations	
		a. La Guaira concentric circles	Fig. 8 (p.9)
		a[1]. Ditto, no date	Fig. 20 (p.56)
		b. Caracas concentric circles	Fig. 11 (p.23)
		c. Ditto, no date	Fig. 9 (p.9)
		d. Caracas oval with loops	Fig. 10 (p.10)
		e. Valencia straight-line	Fig. 11 (p.10)
		f. Cagua concentric circles	descr. p.41
		g. La Guaira ADMON.	Fig. 18 (p.41)



CA 2 TYPE



TYPE CA3a



TYPE CA3g

	h.	Caracas ADMON.	descr. p.41
	i.	Puerto Cabello concentric circles	Fig. 26 (p.60)
	i[1].	Ditto, no date	Fig. 12 (p.89)
	j.	San Felipe ADMON.[2]	Fig. 27 (p.60)
	k.	—	—
	l.	Valencia oval with dates	descr. p.97
	m.	Caracas oval without dates	Fig. 25 (p.97)
	n.	Valencia double oval without dates	Fig. 25 (p.97)
	o.	Caracas double oval with dates	Fig. 25 (p.97); Fig. 44 (p.110)
	o[1].	Caracas oval with dates, in frame	Fig. 8 (p.114); Fig. 36 (p.126)[3]
	p.	Tariba straight-line	Fig. 31 (p.101)
	q.	Tinaco oval	Fig. 45 (p.110)
	r.	—	—
	s.	—	—
	t.	—	—
	u.	New La Guaira concentric circles with date	descr. p.126
	v.	New Caracas concentric circles with date	Fig. 6 (p.113)
	v[1].	Ditto, no date	descr. p.126
	w.	New Puerto Cabello concentric circles	descr. p.126
CA 4		Six-pointed star	Fig. 12 (p.11)
CA 5		FRANCA oval	Fig. 13 (p.10)[4]
	a.	Franca oval with loops	Fig. 19 (p.93)
	b.	Franca oval without loops	Fig. 45 (p.110)
CA 6		Eight-rayed chrysanthemum	Fig. 14 (p.11)
CA 7		Five-leafed spray	Fig. 15 (p.11)
CA 8		Sunburst	Fig. 16 (p.12); Fig. 23 (p.94)
CA 9		Initialed oval (negative seal)	Fig. 17 (p.12)
	a.	smaller type	Fig. 17 (p.41)
CA 10		Rectangle of square dots	Fig. 18 (p.12)
CA 11		Pen cancellations	Fig. 11 (p.38)
CA 12		Target	Fig. 28 (p.60)
CA 13		FRANCA oval with loops	descr. p.58[5]
CA 18		Certificado	descr. p.126

1. Given as CA 2a in error at p. 125.
2. The book gives apparently duplicate descriptions (cf. pp. 58 and 125): CA 3j San Felipe straight-line, and CA 3j(1) San Felipe ADMON.
3. Marked CA 3o in error.
4. Possibly incomplete impression of CA 2b — Large double circle of Maracal, cf. Fig. 35 (p. 126).
5. Possibly duplicate description of CA 5a.



TYPE CA3i(1)



TYPE CA3ℓ



TYPE CA3m

Key to Stamp Issues

General Wickersham not only described the various cancellations but gave details of the stamps on which he had found them. The Rivodo covers bore stamps of the whole range (1859-79) dealt with by Wickersham, with one exception — the issue of 1861, which was entirely absent. Furthermore, some later issues, to that of 1887, were present on the covers.

To avoid repetition the stamps were keyed as follows:

(A) First issue (1859) and Second issue, coarse impressions (1859-60)
— Issue of 1861 (*absent*)
(B) Eagle issues (1863-65)
(C) First square stamps (1866-68)
(D) First Escuelas stamps (1871-76)
(E) Contrasena overprints (1873-77)
(F) Large Escuelas (1879)
(G) Perforated Escuelas (1880)
(H) Engraved and litho. issues (1882 and 1887)

Categories (A) to (F) follow the divisions in Wickersham's handbook.

Type CA 1 — Numerals

Many of these old rate and weight indicators appeared on the Rivodo covers doing duty as cancellations. No numerals different from the ones recorded in the Wickersham handbook were present, although as noted in our first article late use was found on issue H, the 1882 engraved Escuelas.

The Rivodo covers disclosed:

"O" on issue (A) from Valencia, Victoria, Cura, Puerto Cabello, La Guaira.
(B) from Valencia, Puerto Cabello.
(C) from Fumero.
"¾" on issue (G) from Barcelona.
"2" on issue (A) from Victoria.
(G) from Barcelona, in violet.
"2¼" on issue (C) from San Sebastian.

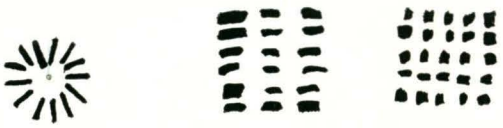


(2) (1)

TYPE CA3n



TYPE CA3u



TYPE CA8 CA10 TYPE

"3" on issue (E) from La Victoria, Fumero.
(F) from Fumero.
(G) from Fumero.
(H) from Fumero.
"5" on issue (A) from Valencia.
(c) from Victoria.
"6" on issue (D) from Cumara.
(G) from Barcelona, La Victoria. Large type in violet, Barcelona.
(H) from Barcelona.
"7" on issue (A) from Victoria.
"8" on issue (A) from La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Victoria.
(B) from Valencia.
(C) from Puerto Cabello, Valencia.
(E) from Valencia.

Type CA 2 — Large double circle and FRANCA

Type CA 2 is a pre-stamp mark with the words "CORREO DE VENEZUELA" between the main circles, the town name and FRANCA in two lines in the center. We found it from La Guaira used as a cancel (January 1859) and as a tie postmark for an "O" numeral cancellation.

Although FRANCA is not visible, we class the 35-mm double ring cancel from Victoria as CA 2 type because of its resemblance to Wickersham's "Maracal" (CA 2b). However, that from Victoria (illustrated) is of extraordinary late usage — March 5, 1882 to November 13, 1883 — on issue (G). Variants from Trujillo and Barcelona are commented upon later under (Y) and (Z).

A similar late usage from Barcelona is illustrated. This was seen used on November 21 and 30, 1882 and January 26 and 30, 1883 (issue G). It appears to be a mark not mentioned by Wickersham and is of 24mm diameter. It fits only into "CA 2 type" although not resembling much of any other cancel there listed.

Types CA 3a and CA 3a^1 — La Guaira concentric circles

Type CA 3a from La Guaira is the first of the "new town cancellations" listed by Wickersham; the variant CA 3a^1 has the date omitted from the center of the concentric circles.

The latest date of usage on the Rivodo covers was February 24, 1865 (with date) and July 19, 1880 (without date). The following observations emerged regarding usage on specific issues:

Issue A. Earliest date October 18, 1859 (struck in blue). There were about 50% more covers with black cancels than blue; earliest black cancel was January 19, 1861. About 4% of covers had the mark in red (earliest May 11, 1861) and about 3% in a greenish shade (dates in July 1861). All cancels were Type CA 3a — with date.

Issue B. Type CA 3 was normally struck in black. However, blue cancels in June and July 1869 were found, and these were of both types — with and without date.

Issues C and D. Cancels in black and Type CA 3a[1] only — date omitted.

Issue E. Type CA 3a in black. Type CA 3a[1] in blue, up to March 1879. Two cases were observed of manuscript dates inserted — August 6 and 8, 1878.

Issue F. Type CA 3a[1] in black.

Transit times to La Guaira

Covers from the eighteen offices set out below all bore cancellations of La Guaira, so that it is possible to record the length of time needed to reach that town. Where two figures are given, these were the shortest and longest times, respectively.

Transit times (days) between towns listed and La Guaira

Barcelona	8 (E)	La Vela	13 (A)
Bargvisimento	17 (B)	Maracaibo	7-25 (A) ; 18-20 (B) ; 8-14 (c)
Bejuma	6-20 (B)	Matarin	45 (B)
Capaya	17 (E)	Merida	18 (A)
Cavora	20 (B)	Porto Cabello	2-3 (A) ; 2 (B) ; 1 (C)
Ciudad Bolivar	12 (C)	Pto. Cumarebo	7 (A) ; 13 (E)
Cumana	5-10 (E)	Rio Caribe	3-8 (E)
Escugue	3 (A)	Rio Chico	5-8 (E)
Hamburgo	22 (C)	Valencia	7 (C)

(The letters in parenthesis refer to the stamp issues on which found.)

Type CA 3g — La Guaira "ADMON"

A more detailed description of this type was possible from the Rivodo covers. In the first place, the wording is F. V[A] ADMON. DE CORREOS (the first letter is "F" not "E"). The earliest usage seen is March 2, 1865 and the latest general usage (on issue C) is July 1867, although one copy was dated August 6, 1869.

Second, the cancel exists in two sub-types: (1) with star, and (2) without star above the date. Sub-type (1) was seen from March 2, 1865 to December 18, 1865, by which time a complete, though worn, star was visible. Sub-type (2) appears on issue (C) in January and February 1866, and by March, 25% of cancels are without either star or bars (below date). One stray copy of sub-type (1) was, however, observed used March 23, 1867.

Type CA 3i[1] — Puerto Cabello

No examples of the dated Puerto Cabello cancel were found but three of the undated variant, Wickersham's Type CA 3i[1] were observed on issue (D).



(T)



(U)



(V)



The covers had been written on August 24, 1874, August 28, 1875, and March 5, 1877.

Type CA 31 — Valencia dated oval

A dated oval cancel from Valencia is described by Wickersham and is illustrated here. It was found on issue (E) with dates January 31 and August 11, 1877, and January 10, 1878.

Type CA 3m — Caracas undated oval

A fragment of the Caracas undated oval was found on issue (D), cover written on February 20, 1874.

Type CA 3n — Valencia double oval

Type CA 3n is an undated double oval from Valencia. The Rivodo covers disclosed two sub-types: (1) as described by Wickersham, with inner oval dotted and "open" ornaments; (2) inner oval solid and heavy dot-like ornament.

The first sub-type was seen on issue (D), July 4, 1872, and August 31, 1875. Sub-type (2) appeared to be current from July to October 1875.

Type CA 3u — New dated La Guaira

We observed the new dated cancels of La Guaira on issues (F) — earliest August 19, 1880 — and (G). On the latter, strikes were found in black, blue black, deep mauve, and pure blue.

Type CA 8 — Sunburst

The 13-ray sunburst cancellation was found on issue (B), used on a cover from Ciudad de Bolivar dated November 1, 1868.

Type CA 10 — Rectangle of dots

Two cancels found from La Guaira on issue (A) were Type CA 10, the rectangle of dots. The first consisted of 18 bars and the second of 25 squares.

Further markings

A number of other markings were present on the Rivodo covers and are described below (see illustrations):

(T) A negative seal from La Guaira on issue (E); covers dated October 30 and November 1876, and January 1, 1877. Diameter 19mm.

(U) A double circle, 23 mm in diameter, from Puerto Cabello on issue (E); covers dated November 2, 1878, May 7 and May 24, 1879.

(Continued on Page 313)

Book Reviews

The Penny Post 1680-1918. By Frank Staff. Published by Lutterworth Press, London. 219 pages (6″ x 9″). 23 Plates and 38 Illustrations. Price $5. available from Lindquist Publications, Inc., 153 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.

It was in 1680 that William Dockwra and his associates established the first penny post and gave London a postal service which has never since been equalled. In 1918 Uniform Penny Postage "one of the great triumphs of peace, succumbed to the demands of war" when the basic charge for letters was raised to 1½d. in the United Kingdom.

Although Frank Staff has named his new book "The Penny Post 1680-1918" his story neither begins nor ends with those dates. He goes back to medieval times and gives a good account of the very beginning of postal services. Then, as the introduction explains, he describes the struggle fought by public-spirited men through the centuries against what seemed to be insurmountable odds in order that the people of the British Islands might benefit from improved postal services and lower postage rates.

He brings real life and warmth to his story with anecdotes and intimate facts about the men whose accomplishments he describes, not only the well known figures but also many of the less familiar pioneers, such as Ralph Allen of Bath who, in 1720, took over and developed Bye-way and Cross Road Posts throughout England and Wales; Peter Williamson, who organized a Penny Post in Edinburgh in 1773-4; John Palmer, who devised the first mail coach service in 1784, from Bristol to London; Elihu Burritt, "The Learned Blacksmith," who campaigned for ocean penny postage, peace and universal brotherhood; and Henniker Heaton, whose long, successful fight resulted in Imperial Penny Postage in 1898.

The book is essentially an account of the postal history of Great Britain. Nevertheless, it includes a good chapter on the achievement of an equivalent penny rate in the United States. The part that Canada, New Zealand and Australia played in the attainment of Imperial Penny Post is covered and an appendix discusses the penny post in France.

The illustrations are excellent. Some are humorous cartoons or photographs of the personalities discussed, but many are reproductions of official announcements, broadsheets or documents of considerable historical importance. There are figures showing early cancellations and pictures of prepaid envelopes, caricatures and the propaganda covers for which postal historians seek so eagerly. There is an excellent bibliography and thirteen appendices, one of which "A Table of Useful Dates" is a most valuable and convenient reference.

The book makes fascinating reading for the philatelist and the non-collector as well. It is deserving of a place in the library of everyone who is interested in postal history and is "tailored as a perfect fit" for the Great Britain specialist. It is a worthy companion to the author's earlier book "The Trans-Atlantic Mail." *(Wallace W. Knox)*

Cancellations of Mexico 1856-74 by Dr. Joseph Schatzkes, 255 pages approximately 8″ x 11″, green cloth cover, embossed in gold on spine, published by Robson Lowe, 50 Pall Mall, London S.W. 1, England. Limited edition of 265 copies. Price £12/10 ($35).

The book's Introduction begins with the following remarkable statement:

"Among the collections of cancellations, Mexico is preeminent. No other country possesses such a remarkable selection of ornamental cachets of unusual dimensions and of an extraordinary variety." This is doubtless a true statement and is probably the reason for the book's existence. The only work on this subject heretofore attempted is the elusive *Postmarks of Mexico* by W. T. Wilson, published in 1927. In the intervening years many new finds have been recorded. Whereas Wilson illustrated 65 pages of postal markings, the book under review displays 83 comprising over 2,000 different markings, an increase of perhaps 50%. No work of this nature can ever be complete, but this one can truly be said to be a noble attempt.

This work opens with a color plate showing three very attractive classic covers. This is followed by approximately ten pages of text containing general remarks on the subject of Mexican cancellations, postal rates and the system employed by the author in his valuation of these markings. This text is repeated in French, German, English and Spanish, providing a truly international flavor to the edition.

Following the introductory remarks are the illustrations of the cancellations and postmarks themselves shown in order of postal district from Acapulco to Zacatecas, together with an addenda of late additions. Facing each page of illustrations is a table listing each postmark and showing colors found, the stamp issues on which the cancel is noted (or indicative of the period of use), and a point valuation which takes into account both the scarcity of the marking and its inherent attractiveness — a popularity factor as it were. Dr. Schatzkes rightly feels that if two cancels are of equal scarcity, a plain straight-line marking would command a smaller price than one ornamented with eagles, scrolls, wreaths, angels or other decorative features employed by some Mexican postmasters.

The point values assigned by the author must necessarily be approximate. Although generally reliable, and certainly so as respects the separation of common cancels from scarcer ones, there are probably areas (as in any stamp catalogue) where superb copies might fetch ten times the indicated valuation while in others the item might go begging at one tenth the author's catalogue value. Sales in this field are made on the basis of what the buyer *will* pay for an item at the time of offer, not what he *should* pay for it. This is often affected by unrelated factors such as the state of his pocketbook (after taxes, pork chops and mortgage payments), the particular appeal an item may have for him, factors of competition, the state of his digestion and other conditions. None the less, it is a fact that rare and attractive cancellations will sometimes cause Mexican stamps to sell for one hundred or more times the catalogue value of the basic stamp at auction.

The illustrations of the markings appear to have been copied by an artist from actual strikes or photos thereof. Some slight liberties have been taken with certain markings, particularly where the original may have been blurred or incomplete. On the whole, an excellent job has been done, and proper identification of any specimen postmark can readily be made. Each is numbered, a real convenience to collectors corresponding on the subject.

Following the section on postmarks are fourteen color plates illustrating in normal size 193 pieces selected for brilliant cancellations, rare varieties or both. This section alone should be almost enough to persuade any collector of less spectacular material to throw it on the market in favor of Mexican postmarks and cancellations.

Adjacent to these plates is a catalogue of the stamps of Mexico for the period 1856-74. These are also arranged in district order and priced on a point

count basis (presumably in used condition and without regard to postmark) for each district. For those unfamiliar with classic Mexico, the country was divided into postal districts, some large and well populated, others small or remote. Nearly every district overprinted its stamps with its district name or other indication of origin. Substantial price variations are to be expected among these various districts. U. S. collectors can visualize this better by considering the variation in value of a 10c 1847 used from California as opposed to a similar item used from New York.

The book concludes with an alphabetical list of Mexican post offices indexed against the illustrations of the cancellations applicable thereto.

It is rare that a book appears with such a combination of competence, usefulness and beauty. Dr. Schatzkes, however, has one of the world's finest collections of classic Mexico, not to mention extensive holdings in other specialties. His knowledge is therefore both precise and broad. It is sufficient to note that his name is to be found on *the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists* to be assured of the competence and authenticity of his work. It can heartily be recommended both as a model to every aspiring philatelic author and as a necessity to every serious collector of classic Mexico. *(John K. Bash)*

Austrian Post Offices Abroad (Part Four, Constantinople, Ionian Islands, Albania & Epirus) by S. D. Tchilinghirian and W. S. E. Stephen. 74 pages, profusely illustrated. Published by the Austrian Stamp Club of Great Britain, 94, High Street, Aberlour (Banffshire). Price: $4.50.

The news that the fourth part of Messrs. Tchilinghirian and Stephen's outstanding work on the Austrian post offices abroad has appeared, will certainly be welcome to many philatelists.

This section deals with the post offices which Austria maintained at one time or another in the then capital of the Turkish Empire, Constantinople, in the Ionian Islands, in the war and turmoil ridden Balkan regions of Albania, Epirus and Montenegro, and on the Italian peninsula. The latter include the offices in the Republic of Venice, the Roman States and the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza.

Once again, the close relationship of philately with history and geography is made evident by the introductory section of each chapter. These, together with the sections on postal history, make both informative and entertaining reading.

However, it is once again the philatelist who comes into his own. The wealth of information concerning the many types of cancellations, includes the regular post office types, as well as military, transit, consular and shipping agency postmarks.

Like several other nations, Austria issued special stamps for its offices in the Levant. Since the consular cancellation of Constantinople (and later the cancellation of the main Austrian Post Office in Constantinople or "Constantinopel I") exists on practically all varieties of these issues, a comprehensive listing of these, including the various color shades, paper and the many perforation varieties of the 1890-1899 issues, is presented. Thus, even the collector not going in for postmark and cancellation varieties, is provided with a detailed listing of these interesting emissions, going far beyond anything found in the general catalogues.

As in previous volumes, numerous clear illustrations, as well as a map of the Balkan region covered by the book, greatly enhances its usefulness.

Philatelists who have come to expect superior philatelic research and writing from Messrs. Tchilinghirian and Stephen, will once again find their highest expectations fully satisfied. *(Thomas G. Klein)*

Catalogue No. 7, 1964. Published by Ministry of Posts Philatelic Services, Jerusalem, Israel. 72 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Price 40c.

The #7 catalogue of the Ministry of Posts of the State of Israel is presently at hand. This 1964 edition is literally a philatelic gem and is recommended to any collector of Israel stamps. It is also a welcome addition for any collector of philatelic literature.

This 74-page richly illustrated catalogue is similar to prior editions. All sections have been brought up-to-date, particularly the topical section, which lists all commemorative stamps of Israel according to the prime motif of the stamp. In this present world of philately where the topical aspect of collecting seems to have a growing number of admirers, this section should prove to be of great benefit.

The more we study the entire book, the better we appreciate the enormous amount of research and the exact philatelic data found therein.

Any student of Israel philately may expect to find precisely the information he seeks. In addition, he can also correct a number of mistakes that have crept into some catalogues over a period of years and have been taken for granted.

Known quantities of stamps sold are listed and the stationery section — so often neglected in other catalogues — is fully and comprehensively treated. This "stationery" section embraces the following: stamp booklets, post card booklets, envelopes (entires), inland letter sheets, post cards, reply post cards, air post cards, picture post cards, international reply coupons and aerogrammes (airletter sheets).

The stamp section depicts all the commemorative and definitives of the state of Israel up to the "Year of the Pioneers" stamp issued on August 21, 1963.

Every issue is fully described with the details of the date of issue and withdrawal from sale at the Philatelic Services, designers' name, denomination, color(s), plate number, number of stamp per sheet, design, and most important with the translation and transliteration of the Hebrew inscriptions of the stamp but not the tab.

The listed price of this catalogue which is available in Hebrew or English, is one Israeli Pound (34 cents) and is available from most dealers who handle Israeli stamps. *(Leon Walters, Editor, The Israel Philatelist)*

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

The Cancellations of Mexico 1856-1874 by Joseph Schatzkes. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England. 1964. 256 pages. Illustrated. Text in French, German, English and Spanish. Clothbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

The Postage Stamps and Commemorative Cancellations of Manchoukuo/Manshukoku/Manchou Tikuo/Manchukuo by Helen K. Zirkle. Collectors Club Handbook Number 16. Published under the auspices of The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund. 131 pages. Illustrated. Clothbound.

Die Deutschen Zwangzuschlagsmarken 1948-1954 by Hans Rose and Dr. -Ing. R.

Gagarin. Heft 19 der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Frankfurt am Main. 1964. 29 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the Publisher.

Die Briefmarken von Bahawalpur by Harrison D. S. Haverbeck. Heft 20 der Schriftenreihe Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, Frankfurt am Main. 1964. 10 pages. Illustrated. German text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Mekeel's Catalogue of American Stamps, Fourth Edition, 1892-1893. C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Gift of Mr. Albert Philip Cohen.

Mekeel's Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World, Parts I, II and III. 1894. C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Gift of Mr. Albert Philip Cohen.

Spain: The Lithographed "Franco Head" Issue. A Study of the Madrid Printings 1939-53 by Ronald T. Purves. Published by The Spanish Study Circle and Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England. 1964. 56 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Catalogue Thiaude, 50th Edition, 1965. Ed. H. Thiaude, Paris, France. 352 pages. Illustrated. French text. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Comparative Values of Ghost Towns, edited and published by Harrington Adams, Winter Park, Florida. Sixth Edition, 1964. 15 pages. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Boyd's Local Posts in New York City 1844-1882 by Donald S. Patton. Published by the Regent Stamp Co., Ltd., London, England. 48 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Early Stamp Machines by W. G. Stitt Dibden. Published by The Postal History Society, Great Britain. 107 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Cancellations of the Greek Steamship Companies 1856-1900 by D. Samaras. Translated by A. C. Lascarides. Published by Robson Lowe Ltd., London, England. 1964. 16 pages. Illustrated. Paperbound. Courtesy of the publisher.

Postage Stamps and Christianity by Barbara Mueller. Concordia Publishing House, Saint Louis, Mo. 1964. 83 pages. 15 plates. Paperbound. Gift of the author.

Gifts also were received from:

Messrs. Raoul Lesgor, Adrien Boutrelle, Sol Whitman and Albert Philip Cohen.

VENEZUELA

(Continued From Page 308)

(V) An extraordinarily elaborate circular cancel, 31 mm in diameter, with all letters serifed, was found on issue (F) from Camatagua.

(W) A heavy double ring was used as cancel from Cagua; issue (E), dates March 24 and May 6, 1878.

(X) The "bird on branch" which Wickersham described on page 8, but had not seen, is perhaps our illustration (X). It was found on issue (C) from Maracai.

(Y) and (Z) These are registration cancels, where the words illustrated replaces VICTORIA in our "CA 2 type." Trujillo Certifido appeared on issue (G), May 1, 1882; Barcna. Certifido on issue (G), February 9 and 13, 1883.

Lastly, some solid oval markings were observed on issue (B) from Fumero, Palmar, and Victoria.

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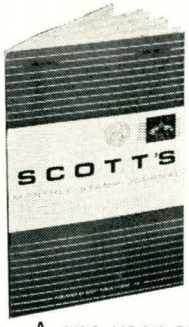
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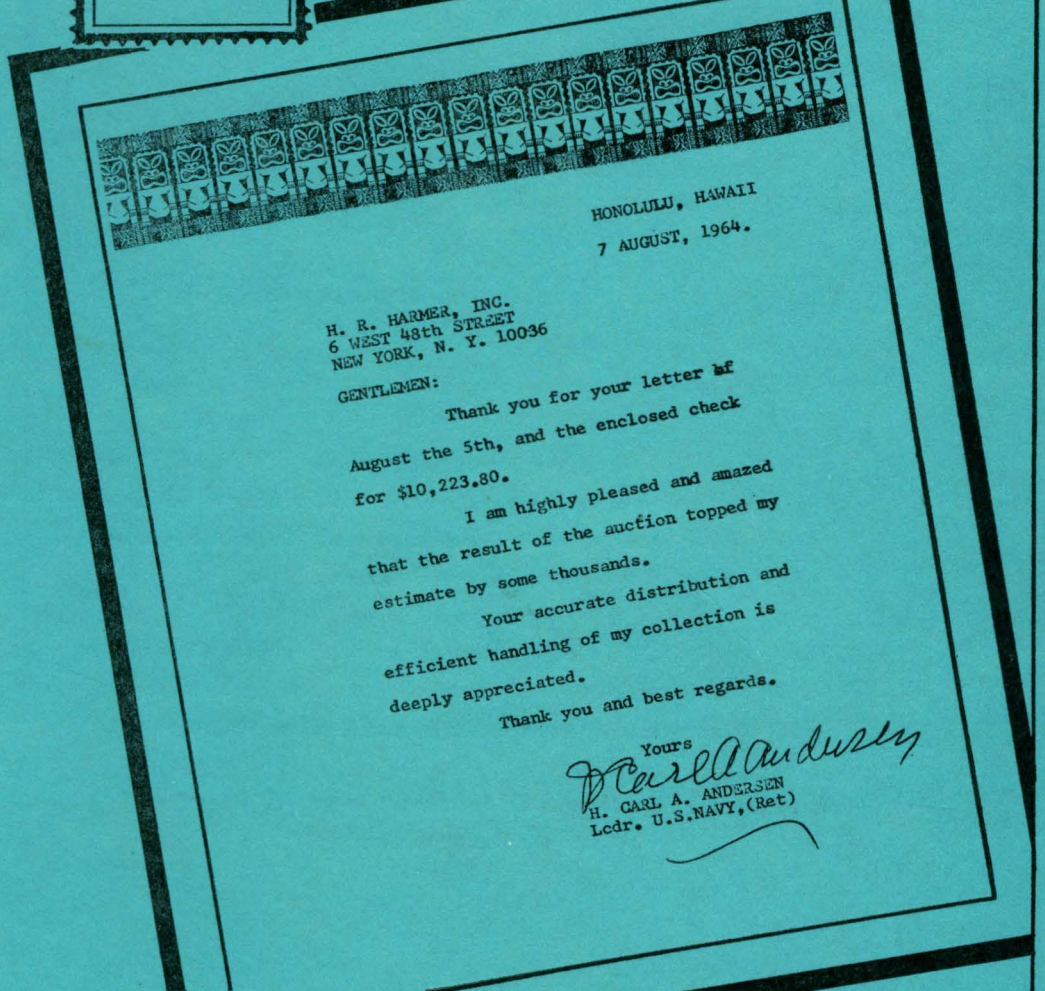
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