THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

Volume 37, No. 4

July, 1958

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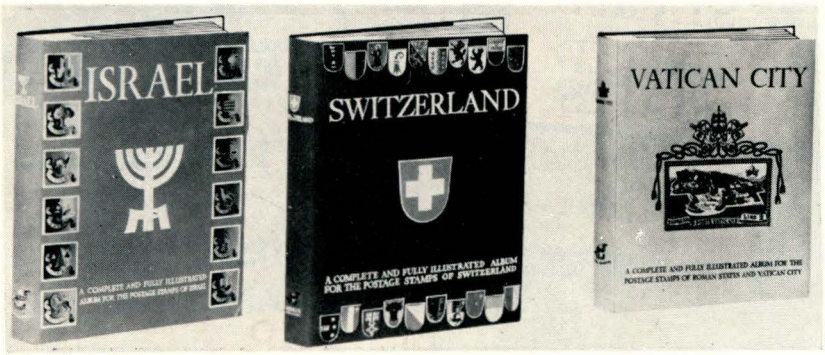
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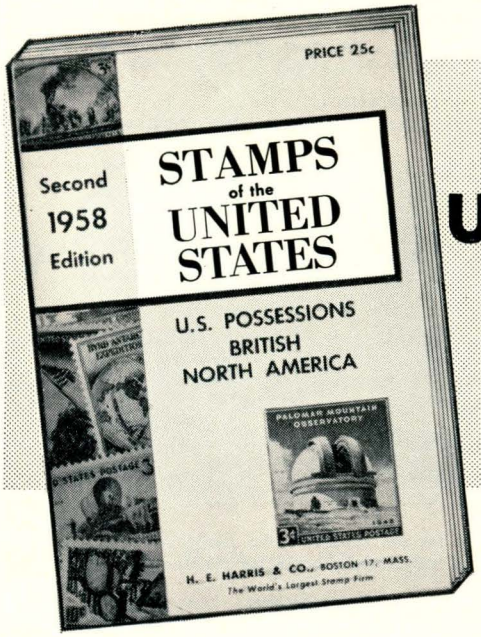
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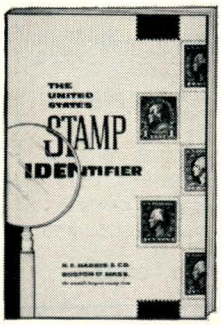
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Editorials

Our New Style

Those familiar with THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST most likely will notice the difference in the printed pages of this magazine. There is a reason. After almost forty years with the same printing firm, a change had to be made.

This journal is now being printed in New York City, a step that is expected to result in a return to the previous schedule plus an improved production.

Any changeover presents many practical problems. It will take time for the editor and his committee to become accustomed to the new printer, while the latter must familiarize himself with our requirements.

These changes have been made with the members' enjoyment of this magazine in mind. The two-column style has been discontinued. Many expressed a preference for the former format of having the type run across the page. Also a new, more readable type has been selected. Furthermore, an effort has been made to improve the quality of the illustrations by placing this work with a new firm using another process.

The schedule for mailing this magazine was set years ago around the 15th of the month of issue—January, March, May, July, September and November. The new printer promises to return to this schedule and maintain it.

The Collectors Club's Board of Governors well realizes that the majority of the members' sole contact with the club is through THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, and so they instructed the editor to make the arrangements that would assure the delivery of this magazine to all members six times a year on schedule.

What's Going On?

Stamp collecting has developed some new aspects that has the experienced philatelist baffled. New collecting trends have developed and have become popular. These seem to run contrary to the long-established traditions.

For instance, the modern collector only wants unaddressed covers that never went through the mails and is free of all postmarks, except a carefully applied first day cancel. The cover must have a handsome engraved cachet, so large and attractive that the postage stamp is dwarfed, taking on a secondary role.

The stamp itself is losing its primary position. It is being overshadowed by the markings in the sheet margins. Hordes are not collecting stamps today. They must have plate number blocks, tabs or other fancy printings in the margins. If this popular trend continues, perhaps within the next decade people will be collecting the sheet selvage instead of the stamp.

Obviously no one should resist change. The ideas expressed here are not those of a conservative reactionary. Everything in our lives changes. But all new developments are

not necessarily improvements. Some changes are for the better, others not. If a poll taken among the most experienced, knowledgeable and active philatelists, one would find that there is unanimity that these new collecting trends are not improvements. There is no thought of commencing a campaign to reform popular current collecting phases. The experienced collectors have seen fads come and go. Therefore, it is very doubtful if the unaddressed first day cover, the plate number and sheet-tabs will hold their popularity if for only one very basic reason. The great attraction of stamp collecting is its recovery value. One can enjoy a pleasant pursuit and with philately recover a good part of one's costs. But of all methods of present day collecting, the first day cover and the current commemoratives with sheet adornments or numbers have the least salvage value. Unfortunately, the collector only discovers this when he decides to sell. Meanwhile, he proceeds to collect in an uninformed manner.

In contrast, one can collect what is considered one of the most unpopular countries. When the time comes to sell, he will be able to recover a good part of his investment, because his costs were low. Furthermore, he will do far better in the sense of recovery value than with unaddressed or cacheted covers. If anyone wishes proof of this he need only follow the prices realized by the large cachet "cover" lots in leading auction sales and compare them to the prices of lots by country.

Because a trend is popular does not make it right. This is written with no spirit of ridicule nor with a desire to reform. It simply expresses a fundamental belief among top philatelists that most people today, unfortunately, are collecting in the least beneficial manner to themselves. They fret too much over commercial values and their future worth, while buying material for which there seems to be little salvage value when resold. Let those who may feel affronted by this writing go forth to sell their boxes of unaddressed covers and folders with very recent commemorative stamps. They'll soon find out the actual market conditions for themselves. Then they will either become stamp collectors or quit the hobby in disgust, determined that philately is nothing but a racket for innocent suckers.

It is a sad situation, especially when the less experienced are led in stamp collecting fields that offer them the least of what they seek, but at the same time deluding them that the popular present-day collecting fads are wonderful future investments.

Complete — A Misnomer

Four collectors, sitting in the Club's lounge were discussing their philatelic activities. One said that his collection was about 95% complete, and he wanted to know how the others compared.

As the conversation proceeded, it soon became obvious that although all four were interested in the same philatelic field, each one was collecting in a different manner. The one maintaining that he was 95% complete, owned about a fraction of the material that the others had. The former had confined his collection to major numbers in Scott, seeking only one copy of every stamp listed, in unused condition only. The others were also using a foreign specialized catalog as a basis for their collections, assembling all sorts of varieties—paper, gum, perforations and printing errors.

One collector had been in this specialty for about 15 years. After about 5 years, he became interested in cancellations. There is no catalog yet published listing all the cancellations, so that he had no idea of completeness. From time to time, he was securing a lot or two for his cancellation collection, and was gradually going through them to place new ones in his albums.

The other collector had been at it for more than a quarter of a century. He never had thought about being complete. He seemed to be interested in everything. Of late, he had been working on forerunners—postmarks from the pre-adhesive stamp period. He had boxes full of unassorted material. He believed that if he retired from business right now, and worked on his holdings for 10 years, he still would not have completed the job. Actually, this collector had spent less money in the aggregate than the first one, because he did not take

all the new issues, with their varieties, as they came out, but bought the more recent material only as an occasion arose.

Thus, here is seen four completely different ideas of completeness, although each one was collecting the same specialty. This proves that in philately "complete" is a myth. There are always more fields to conquer. The trouble has been that those collectors, who have reached a saturation point, believing that they are complete, except for a few rare and expensive items, have a very narrow view of philately. They should be shown how unlimited the philatelic horizon is, and when they use the word complete, they are employing it incorrectly, and to their own disadvantage. In actual practice, one could choose to collect a single stamp or issue, and during his lifetime never be complete. There will always be something new to collect.



(Courtesy of Scott Publications, Inc.)

Sydney F. Barrett 1892-1958

The shining philatelic career of our longtime member and governor closed on June 18, 1958. It will not be in the province of this memorial tribute to a great friend of many members to attempt to list even the highlights of his service to philately. The popular stamp papers have well covered this. It is then rather our purpose to record simply the long association of "Sid" Barrett and "his" Collectors Club.

It is generally known but seldom publicized that the relationship between the stamp collector and dealer is not always one of complete cooperation and understanding. The amateur philatelist has sought in good conscience to bar certain coveted philatelic positions to commercial dealers because of the possibility of favoritism due to an associated monetary interest. The dealers, on the other hand, stage shows in which the amateur's participation is kept to a bare minimum.

In an effort to bring forth the practical and essential teamwork between collector and dealer, this club felt it appropriate to appoint a dealer to the Board of Governors. There was one obvious choice, acceptable to both groups. This was "Sid" Barrett.

From the time of his election as a Governor of this Club, he seldom missed a Governor's meeting. Because of his wise knowledge of people and his experience, he maintained the collector-dealer relationship upon its proper plane. In time the ideal was reached. All were equal members of The Collectors Club, whether a stamp collector or dealer.

Sid handled the Membership Committee. He was fair but firm in admitting applicants to membership. He sought at all times to induce qualified philatelists to become associated with this club.

However, Sid was a stamp collector at heart. This was demonstrated time and again when he participated in a showing of some of his collections here at the regular meeting nights. Several times he arranged a "dealers night", which always turned out to be wonderful meetings well remembered by many. It was remarkable to see those members, whose primary concern is a livelihood through stamps, exhibit and talk on their own pet stamp col-

lections. It is hoped that this spirit of stamp loving will be evident in the coming crop of dealers from the generation succeeding Mr. Barrett's.

Sid's presence and smile was evident at practically every club meeting and affair, often accompanied by his charming wife, May. He had that exceptional quality to greet people with radiant friendship. You knew when Sid was talking with you that he was your friend.

It does not seem improper to record that it was Sid Barrett's love for people and his genuine impulse to serve them that caused him to sacrifice time from his earning a living as a stamp dealer. Many others with good cause often offered excuses for not being able to render services to this club and philately because of business. But not Sid Barrett. Voluntary services for his friends had priority.

Perhaps our friend's greatest asset as a member of this club was his remarkable memory of past philatelic events, personalities and stamp collections. He had been a stamp dealer his whole life. He had handled stamps continuously. He never conducted auctions.

As a result of this experience with an extensive stock and dealing with people over the counter in his office, he accumulated a deep fund of philatelic knowledge, through this long experience. He knew the great and small collectors of the past. He did business with most all of the dealers. Every day he was buying and selling, going to his stockbooks to fill an order or replenish his stock. He knew the U. S. 544's and 594's, the 1861 pink, the special re-issues of 1875-83, the grills and all the more complicated issues. Why? Because he had handled them and in some instances had been a participant in their discovery.

Consequently with this great experience, it was a genuine pleasure and privilege to listen at 22 East 35th Street to the recollections of our friend. No wonder he had been appointed the editor of "Scott's U. S. Specialized Catalogue".

If a student wished to do research, he would learn that not all the essential knowledge was written in literature on the club's library shelves. He also would be wise to consult a longtime dealer like Sid Barrett and tap as much of his vast memory as possible. Many of us shall sorely miss these stamp "gossip" sessions with Sid.

Nor is it out-of-place to mention the long line of professionals, who were continually embroiled in bitter controversy over United States philately. The stream of insulting letters from one to another, written in an attempt to substantiate one's personal views, long has been regretted by many non-participants. Although Sidney Barrett was one of the leaders in the philately of our own country, he remained aloof from these feuds. He never came close to controversy. It is doubted if one ill-tempered letter could be found written by Sid Barrett.

When work on our great international exhibitions would commence years in advance at this club, it was a foregone conclusion that Sid would be working from the very beginning. And as the tempo increased and tempers became shorter under the terrific mounting pressure, Sid kept smiling and working with his wonderful spirit. Being human he too was often provoked to extreme annoyance. But different from others, he never quit. When he promised to perform a free service, he kept his word. Those doing this kind of work can evaluate the great quality of this. Words of praise in memory are almost superfluous.

There is one event that happened some years ago in his office, which this writer thinks portrays the real character of this grand man and his attitude towards philately. A man walked into Barrett's office and at once proceeded to announce that he wished to collect stamps and had the funds to buy heavily. He stated that he was prepared to spend a minimum of several hundred thousand dollars a year. Sid Barrett, as an astute stamp dealer, was about to invite this potentionally fine customer into his private office to explore the matter further. When this man added to his opening remarks that he only wanted to buy stamps that would go up in value in the future, Sid Barrett with a kind but understanding smile shook his head and said:

"Mister, if I knew the stamps in my stock that are going up in price, I would not be wise to sell them to anyone now!"

Good night, Sweet Prince of philatelists! Mrs. Barrett and his family know how the many Collectors Club friends share their bereavement. His photograph, reproduced here, will always have a honored place in the Governors' Room of this club.

Uncommon Uses Of Common Stamps

At the suggestion of some members, this journal will attempt to inaugurate a regular feature of showing covers with common stamps, which because of their exceptional usage are very scarce.

In order for this to become a regular column, the cooperation of many members will be necessary. You may own such material. If so, then it is hoped to have it appear in the future, if you will send it to The Editor, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, 22 East 35 Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Furthermore, to have this column conform to the ideas of those who have suggested it, a set of "ground rules" are stated for your guidance. These are as follows:

1. Covers rather than rare postmarks or cancellations on stamps will be shown, because an entire cover generally offers a fuller, more complete and interesting story.
2. *Common* stamps will be confined to all stamps that catalog in Scott for $10. or less. Thus the more inexpensive a stamp, the more fascinating it will be when showing an exceptional usage on cover.
3. Covers from both the 19th and 20th century both United States and foreign, will be shown and described. This includes air mails, special delivery, postage dues and all special service stamps.
4. Only stamps listed in "The Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue".
5. When sending covers for illustrated in this column, explanatory notes must be included.
6. The editorial board of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST reserves the right to select what shall be published.

Those members, who have suggested this regular feature, have supplied us with some covers and notes to get this column going. They hope that it will not only prove of interest and be instructive, but also that many Collectors Club members will contribute to this column to have it appear regularly with a diversification of scarce covers showing common stamps from every country in the world and from 1840 to date.



(For description, See next Page)

This feature starts off with the following cover:

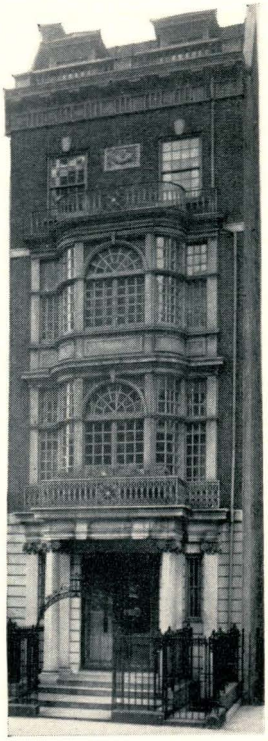
UNITED STATES
Unusual 1873 Bank Note Cover

The illustrated cover bears a 6-cents (Scott 159) and a 7-cents (Scott 160) of the U. S. 1873 issue printed by the Continental Bank Note Company. It was sent from West Webster, N. Y. to North Chile, N. Y. — both then and now very small towns in upstate New York.

The letter inside the cover shows that money was enclosed in the form of $8.50 cash. Consequently the letter went by Registered Mail at the required 13-cents rate (3-cents for postage, 10-cents for registration).

It is most unusual to find this combination of the 6 and 7-cents stamps of 1873 used domestically. They were issued primarily to pay the higher foreign rates. Most 13-cents registration letters from those years are with a 3 and 10-cents stamps, or other combinations with low denomination stamps.

Incidentally, the letter enclosed is interesting because the amount of $8.50 paid was by a pupil to his school for room and board owed for one *year*. Yes, that is right — a year, not a day!



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WHAT ARE FIRST DAY COVERS?

By E. TOLKOWSKY

Oh! one knows what they look like, but philatelically, what message are they supposed to convey?

The writer is a resident of a small European country and a specialist in a popular little country, whose stamps have seen a fantastic rise in prices. "Eastern Levant's" enterprising Ministry of Postal Communications, upon issuing its first stamps, showed unusual business acumen, and proceeded to sell First Day Covers over the counter.

These were a bona-fide government product, not arty cachets printed by crafty private enterprise like similar items from San Marino, Liechtenstein and the U. S. S. R. that have little *postal* quality. The latter stamps were not meant to represent payment for services rendered (as, I was taught to believe, was the original purpose of Sir Rowland Hill's invention). Complete sets were stuck on *unaddressed* envelopes, which needless to say, were therefore over-franked. They showed printed First Day cancellations similar to but not identical with those used by postal employees when handling the mail.

These covers of "Eastern Levant", not withstanding their synthetic nature, are catalogued by Zumstein, Scott, Gibbons and Yvert & Tellier, but the specialist, who knows Arabic and therefore reads from right to left, turns to Nedsomoz Nomis' Learsi catalogues for more detailed descriptions.

In the Bible, we find, in Genesis (Chap. I, Verse5) "... and the evening and the morning were the First Day ..." This, of course, has been vastly improved upon. First Day Covers, as everybody knows, are no longer cancelled between the morning and the evening. The Belgians and the French, for instance, hold what are called in those countries' theatrical circles "au Avant-Premiere". During these "Pre-First days", stamps are sold at a special office, generally a temporary one, at some fair, inauguration, or stamp exhibition, before being released for general use all over the country. This, of course, leads to two kinds of first days, whereas the Bible only mentions one!

In view of the huge demand, such as was the case for the Monaco Grace Kelly-Rainier wedding covers, the actual cancelling of the envelopes on the first day becomes impracticable. In Monaco, the covers had to be ready in quantities at the earliest hours of the post offices' opening. (The Monegasque counted on the sale of stamps to cover part, if not all of their expensive wedding presents and costly ceremony!) So, only a true-blue philatelist, who actually stood in a long queue, and who positively purchased a set of stamps, sticking them on an envelope, then having them handstamped — albeit that his cover was returned to him, and that it never went *through* the mails, had a *true* First Day Cover.

The vast majority of government merchandise — and that, holds true for the products of the "Eastern Levant" too, are, strictly speaking, First Day Covers "minus one, two, or three".

Where these were purchased by non-philatelists as souvenir items, they gave rise to a fascinating something called "the football pool gambit." Their owners discovered that these envelopes could actually be used to send letters in! So, a few days later, they were posted, and the mail carried a second cancellation, handstamped this time, sometimes partially re-obliterating the adhesive already typographically cancelled. The uninterested recipients would sometimes sell these items.

The foreign collector was therefore able to purchase an envelope bearing an official governmental strike reading "First Day of Issue" with two cancellations, one an obviously made-to-order piece of business. The other a bona-fide handstamp dated one, two, or more days later.

The example outlined above leads to the so-called "Football Pool Gambit." Here, a First Day Cover is mailed at a later date *without* its being handstruck a second time. Such covers are useful, where a knowledge of, say, football match results acquired after these were

played, can, thanks to an earlier cancellation, be *"proved"* to have been in the mails before the results were available. Football-pool forms correctly filled in, sent by this procedure where the post office cancellation is the determing factor, can become a most profitable enterprise — *honni soit qui mal y pense.*

The stamps of "Eastern Levant" were all perforated 11x11. A couple of weeks after their issue, one of the lower values were perforated 10½x11. It so happened that a worthy charitable institution asked the Postal Administration for a few thousand First Day Covers, which it intended "improving" by means of a cachet and sell for slightly more to further its cause. Covers being completely sold out, new ones were manufactured bearing these inadvertent changelings, and this revealing detail went unnoticed being unknown to the P. T. T. An astute philatelist came forth to proclaim this definite proof of a "post-First Day" fabrication, causing "alarums and excursions", as the Bard puts it. A stamp collector would have called a parallel event, a re-issue. But a "primogiornitist" of the most inoffensive breed refused to accept this miscigeuation: apparently this man actually believed that official First Day Covers were really and truly what the authorities told him they were — and hence his indignation!

So the question bears repetition: What are First Day Covers?

Mr. A. Purist insists on their being really and truly handstamped on the First Day. Government products, even though sent by registered mail i. e. having served a postal purpose, are turned down on the grounds that "official" items show insufficient proof of authenticity: his contention is that, when a government proceeds to pre-cancel a First Day Cover, it is committing a breach of contract obligation it to cancel the cover *on* the day of issue. Physical impossibilities are mere evasions of the issue. Mr. A. Purist's album pages are the envy of his comrade-in-arms. The general collector, who, less energetic, accepts the "official" items, yet who, in turn, clusters and protests. He is the man who does not tolerate the ill-advised activities of the P. T. T. in producing new First Day Covers at a later date. The general view is that, once the sale of First Day Covers has exhausted existing stocks any increase in their demand should be reflected in the increased value of the items in his possession. Further issues would cause him a prejudice — a fall in the value of existing stocks, and are — to him — a breach of unwritten contract!

I also interviewed Mr. A. Specialist: — "There items" he states, "are made-to order. Now, 1 knowingly collect fabricated items. Such is my pleasure and privilege. I realize that the words 'First Day' are misleading. More often than not, such envelopes *are* pre-cancelled, but I also include post-cancelled covers . . . . As a matter of fact, I want to show all the different "Firsts" I can get hold of." He, of course includes a second issue, as he might a second issue of stamps!

Finally, in the empty rooms of The Collectors Club, the writer heard the faint echoes of world famous philatelists whose portraits hanged on the walls. The whispers came through:- ". . . These envelopes are so much 'synthetic' fabrication, made-to-order with a view to milking the philatelic cow . . People who buy them are fit to be put in the same bag as those who make them . . . In the good old days, when a cover showed an 'earliest known' postmark on a 19th century issue no one called it a First Day, for fear that a more fortunate collector might turn up with an earlier date yet. ."

So, let me conclude by asking a question:

What are First Day Covers?

BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

Due to a great demand for back numbers of this magazine, many old issues are no longer available. A list of those on hand appears on Page VIII with the advertisements in the January, 1958 number.

Many back numbers on this list are in very short supply, only one or two copies still being in stock. Anyone planning to fill in his file should check this and order now.

CANADA

Unofficial Duplex Cancellations

By E. A. SMYTHIES

An article on Canadian Duplex Cancellations was recently (Nov. 1957) published in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, which gave an introductory survey of this interesting subject, and described (with one or two exceptions) what may be called "official" duplex cancellations. By "official" we mean supplies of duplex hammers ordered by the Central Postal Administration (in Ottawa) from an official manufacturer or supplier. The first supplier was Berri of London in 1860. Boggs has recorded * that from 1876 to 1895 the principal official suppliers were Pritchard and Andrews of Ottawa.

Since the publication of the November, 1957 article, some more recent discoveries have been made, which may be called "unofficial" duplex. These to some extent appear to have been improvised by local postmasters from separate dates and killers in their stock, and thus form a separate class of their own. Before discussing how and why these unofficial improvised duplex were made, it will be logical to describe and illustrate some of them. We must however emphasize that they appear to have been short-lived and are decidedly scarce. As a duplex requires two or preferably three similar strikes on different dates and covers for confirmation, some of the examples recorded below, from only one or two strikes, must be classed at present as possibles until more material is found to confirm them. As the systematic study of Canadian duplex cancellations is still in its infancy—an infant two years old—it is reasonable to hope that in time confirmatory material will be forthcoming, not only to confirm the examples quoted herein, but also to establish more examples and swell this interesting new class of unofficial duplex.

**Maple Leaves;* Dec. 1957.



FIG. 1

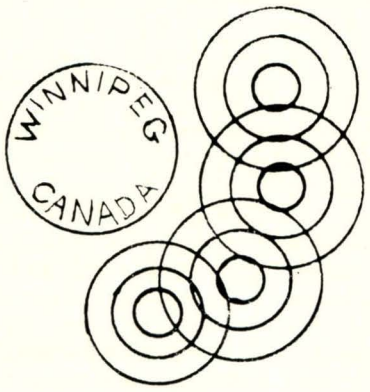


FIG. 2

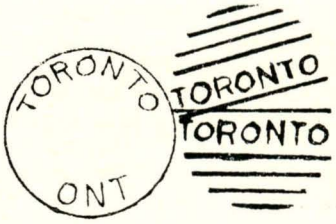


FIG. 3



FIG. 4

A widespread and popular Canadian cancellation in the 1875-85 period was the 2-ring target, and used simply as a killer by itself; this is probably one of the commonest cancels of that period. We now have evidence which suggests that in four large post offices at least—Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Hamilton—a circular date-stamp was somewhow joined to a 2-ring target to make a true duplex, which simultaneously killed the stamp and dated the cover. Examples recorded to date vary from "2" for Hamilton to "5" for Toronto, and all come within the period 1880-1882. An astonishing and unexpected feature of these strikes is that they show *relative movement of dater and killer.* Normally a duplex hammer is a rigid instrument in which any shift of position of dater and killer is impossible. But these improvised duplex show considerable shifting. For example, Toronto strikes show the 2-ring target at 12, 1, 3, 4, and 8 o'clock to the dater, while four Winnipeg strikes vary between 2 and 5 o'clock (see Figs. 1 and 2). Mr. Bonar, who first drew attention to these curious cancels, has suggested, on the analogy of similar shifting handstamps used in large numbers in Scotland, that "they were so designed that the dater was screwed into position, and might end up at any angle to the killer".

A rather similar combination may be mentioned briefly as a possibility (only one strike is known at present). It was used in Toronto at a very early date, 1868, and consists of a rare 3-ring target combined with a scarce type of a dater (Fig. 5). If this can be confirmed as a duplex, it will probably prove to be the earliest attempt by local postmasters to improvise duplex hammers.

In 1880, three towns—Toronto, Montreal and Quebec—adopted an unusual pattern of killer with the name of the town enclosed in 8 horizontal bars, and used as duplex. The Montreal duplex was made by Pritchard and Andrews. This is recorded in the proof book now the property of the *Philatelic Foundation,* New York N. Y. The other two, however, are not recorded in *the Philatelic Foundation's* book, and as different strikes show relative movement of dater and killer, it suggests they were fixed up locally as duplex (Figs. 3 and 4).

Also in 1880, Toronto experimented with an unusual type of killer, having both name of town and date enclosed in 8 broken bars. (Fig. 6). As only one example is known at present of this scarce type, it is classed as a possible until further copies turn up to confirm it. It shows the killer at a distinct angle to the dater, and therefore possibly another of the "screwed" type.

Throughout the 1870's and 1880's, there was a widespread custom in Canadian post offices to use killers cut locally from corks, wood, metal, and other accessible material, in all sorts of fancy designs—stars, crosses, letters, geometric and masonic patterns and other styles. The suggestions that some of these in some way were incorporated into duplex hammers is a new idea in Canadian philately, and opens up an intriguing vista of possibilities. To date, three examplee can be quoted. One example is the Port Hope cork duplex of 1870, described and illustrated in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST (November 1957), where it was recorded that the little cork had to be replaced at short intervals. A second example was in use in Toronto in 1874, where an 8-segment Cork was combined with an unusual type of dater (Fig. 7). Here, too, the cork apparently required replacement at short intervals, since two

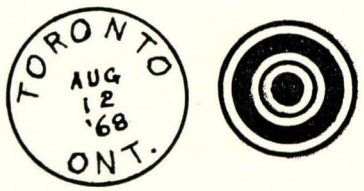


FIG. 5



FIG. 6

strikes, dated a monthe later, show another pattern of cork with the same dater. The third example shows the well-known Stellarton Star combined with an old fashioned circular dater, of which I have two cards dated Dec. 18, 1888 and Jan. 9, 1889. (Fig. 8). This Star may have been cut from wood or metal but not cork.

It is interesting to speculate why these "unofficial" duplex were created and used locally. It will be noticed that in the examples given above, Toronto figures prominently, i. e. in 1868 (3-ring target), 1874 (cork), 1880 (2-ring target), 1880 (two types of 8-bar killer with name of town).

Now Toronto, in spite of its major importance as a post office, was very badly served with official duplex hammers prior to 1880. Boggs has recorded * that four Toronto hammers were included in the original requisitions to Berri in 1860, yet it appears that for some unknown reason he did not supply them. The only known Toronto duplex used before 1867 was a rare and unsatisfactory type with dotted bars (see COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST Vol. 36, page 303. Fig No. 1). Pritchard and Andrews supplied Toronto with only one duplex hammer up to 1880, although Toronto was then, as now, the busiest and most important postal center in Canada. These facts give a plausible basic to the idea that the Toronto Postmaster, feeling the need for more duplex hammers to supplement the meagre and inadequate official supply, carried out his experiments in making his own. It is at least an interesting possibility to explain the comparative frequency of these unofficial duplex used in Toronto between 1868 and 1880.

It is hoped that the publication of these notes may bring to light more examples of these interesting and hitherto unsuspected "unofficial" cancellations.

Correction

My previous article (COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, November, 1957, Page 303) Illustration No. 14 showing a "House of Assembly" duplex was described as used in Ottawa. Some of your Canadian readers have kindly written to point out that this was not a Federal but a Provincial Legislature, and that this duplex was used in Toronto, not Ottawa.

*_The Postal History of Canada._ Vol. II. Pg. 5E.

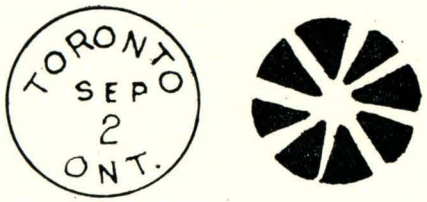


FIG. 7



FIG. 8

THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of March 19, 1958

Stellaland and British Bechuanaland

These two philatelically separate countries, actually the two successive governments in the same area, were treated this evening in a nine-frame exhibit by *Stephen G. Rich,* who has made the countries in Africa south of the Limpopo River his collecting field.

In opening, Mr. Rich explained the history of the area, with the aid of a map of Southern Africa on a sufficiently large scale. In the period after the diamond rush at Kimberley, 1869, sheep and horse ranchers gradually settled in the unoccupied country to the north, across the Vaal. In the early 1880's they set up two small republics, Stellaland and Goshen, with perhaps a total joint population of 3,500. The imperialistically-minded South African Republic of the Transvaal, headed by Paul Kruger and his gang, soon tried to annex both of these. Persuaded by Rev. John Mackenzie, missionary to the native Be-Chuana tribes in the area, the two republics asked and secured British annexation to forestoll forcible seizure by the Transvaal.

Goshen had no known postal service.

Stellaland set up postal service within the country and to the nearest post offices of the frontiers in Transvaal, Orange Free State and Cape of Good Hope. In 1884 (February 1) the stamps ordered from the lithographers, Van der Zandt, de Villiers & Co. of Cape Town, were put into use. Mr. Rich exhibited these in their color variations and with the two lithographic flaws, stating that no entire sheets nor pieces larger than blocks of four have survived, suggesting that plating of these might be a useful future project.

He then went on to the matter of used copies and cancellations. Normal use was with pen cancellations, initials and date; any handstamping will be found on mail leaving the country, at the first office abroad receiving the mail. He exhibited two Kimberley-cancelled items, one with numeral killer 27 of Hoopstad, Orange Free State, and another with killer No. 6 of Christian, Transvaal struck over pen cancellation done in Stellaland. He further explained that covers of Stellaland are excessively scarce.

A further discussion was on the surcharged "Twee" on 4d stamp listed by all catalogs. Planned for a 2d new rate to Orange Free State, no new stamps were made. A rubber handstamp was ordered from Cape Town. But while en route the republic ended by annexation. The device was not ever delivered. All known copies were made later, privately. Hence we do not even know which of the two devices, both shown on 4d stamps, is the genuine and which the counterfeit.

After exhibiting the imperfs and part perfs of Stellaland, Mr. Rich went on to the period of transition, after annexation but before British Bechuanaland's own stamps appeared. Two Stellaland stamps, one postmarked Kimberley seven weeks after annexation and one with the British Bechuanaland killer 555 of Vryburg on it, showed this usage.

British Bechuanaland's issues were shown in detail, starting with the first, December 2, 1885, made on Cape stamps in Capetown from a form of loose type. Including the error of the ½d doubly surcharged in both black and red, this series included the variously watermarked Cape stamps then in use — the ½d coming with both Crown CA and Anchor watermark in the Bechuanaland imprinted material. Three of the four known values with first "B" for "British" missing were shown, with appropriate expert certificate validations on the album pages with them. A cover of this series to New Jersey rounded out the treatment.

The next issue, made in London and using the British "unappropriated dies" extensively utilized for British revenue stamps, received extensive showing. At this point Mr. Rich called attention to the existence of Offices Abroad of British Bechuanaland, along the route northward through entirely separate Bechuanaland Protectorate. The Protectorate use of this 1887 unappropriated Dies series, as well as that within British Bechuanaland, was shown for as many values as possible. A set of "Specimen" copies of the issue, and the 1s. of the set as

overprinted in the colony with "Protectorate" for these offices, but used at Taungs in the colony itself, rounded out the showing.

There followed the 1888 overprinting of certain denominations with numerals for easy identification, and then the two emergency issues of ½d stamps for shortages — first that of 1888 with "One Half Penny" on the Unappropriated Dies 3d, a stamp all but unobtainable as a used copy, but with two such here shown; then the 1889 green surcharge on Cape Hope ½d's.

Here and there, covers illustrating the usages were included, and a fine used block of the 3d, twelve stamps, from Mafeking.

The definitive issue, made in London on British current stamps, and brought out from 1891 to 1894, was exhibited in great detail, with Protectorate use, Colony use, and such minor overprint flaws as Mr. Rich had been able to find. The two emergency shortage supplies of 1d and 2d stamps, 1891 and 1893, contemporary with these, were included in this treatment.

British Bechuanaland ceased to exist as a separate colony and as a postal administration in November 15, 1895, when it was annexed to Cape of Good Hope, becoming the "Vryburg Division" within that country. A last day philatelic cover, with many stamps then current, of both the later issues and the Unappropriated Dies higher values, showed this termination.

Mr. Rich then remarked on the 1897 halfpenny green stamps overprinted "British Bechuanaland", pointing out that they are Protectorate issues, with an erroneous imprint. He emphasized that they are found only with Protectorate cancellations, exhibiting a fine used block of 24 postmarked at Palapye Station.

The annexation resulted in new administration being set up, that of Bechuanaland Protectorate, taking over the former Offices Abroad up the road to Rhodesia. The entire stock of British Bechuanaland stamps was transferred to this, and in the next years thus used up. Some six pages, showing these usages year by year, followed at this point, with emphasis upon the sudden cessation after 1899. This sudden end, save for "philatelic" strays up to 1929, Mr. Rich explained by the onset of the Boer War and the making of the Mafeking Siege Stamps.

Accordingly he showed the Mafeking stamps made upon British Bechuanaland and material, adding a few pages of the photographic blue-print Baden-Powell and Bicycle stamps. The covers with blocks showing these seemed to appeal greatly to the audience. The Vryburg issues of Cape of Good Hope during the Boer War, as that town was taken and retaken by the two sides, were also shown.

From here out Mr. Rich showed the Cape, Union Interprovincial, and Union national issues as used in what had been British Bechuanaland, up to 1945. He concluded with Stellaland Revenues, British Bechuanaland stamps in revenue use and the postal stationery.

Messrs. Stich, Myer, Kahn, Lindenberg and others asked several questions; and Mr. Haverbeck contributed one explanation in connection with these. Whereupon, after the usual certificate presentation, the meeting, without further parliamentary formality, adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Meeting of April 2, 1958

Austria, 1850 3kr. Type I, Machine-made Paper

Mr. Louis Stich, our Program Director, Governor of the Club, member of the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation and author of the prize-winning book on Corrientes, showed his philatelic versatility by exhibiting and speaking upon one of the early stamps of Austria. He explained the reason for his keen interest in these stamps, was because they came from the land of his birth.

Since upon a casual glance, the 3 kreuzer stamp of the 1850 issue of Austria will look alike to most general collectors, the specialist examining hundreds of copies closely finds much more, trying to classify the various printings into different groups and types.

All the frames in the Meeting Room were filled with material relating to just this one stamp. The frames on one wall contained copies on the handmade paper, while the other

half had the 3 kreuzer Type I on machine-made paper that was the topic of this evening's lecture.

There were many well-known Austrian specialists in the audience, including a number of members of the Austrian Philatelic Society, who meet here monthly as a Study Group, Mr. Stich commenced by complimenting the past studies and research done by former and present students. He mentioned, for instance, Mr. Frank Kohn, who was in the audience. He particularly complimented the excellent and untiring work done by one of the great students of Austrian philately, our own member, Edwin Mueller. Mr. Stich singled out Mr. Mueller for doing the most original and constructive work on the 3kr. Type I machine-made paper.

But despite this fine record on stamps issued and used more than 100 years ago, not all the philatelic problems have been studied and solved. Outstanding are the retouches found on the 3 kreuzer Type I stamp of Austria on machine-made paper. This had been neglected for close to a century.

The first mention Mr. Stich found on these "retouches" was in the early 1920's in the writings of Arthur Ladurner of Meran, a recognized student, who wrote extensively on Austria. However, this great student did little more than mention the "retouches".

It remained until the 1930's, when Edwin Mueller, following his excellent books "Grosses Handbuch der Abstempulungen von Alt-Oesterreich und Lombardi-Venetia" and "Die Postmarken von Oesterreich" gave his attention to the stamp under discussion. After studying a vast amount of material backed up by a great fund of philatelic knowledge, Mr. Mueller arrived at a conclusion that this "retouch" involved the entire plate. He then proceeded to establish a definite system of types and sub-types. From this point, others interested in this stamp have been able to carry on as further material was studied.

The 3 kreuzer of 1850 was in use for some years and a large quantity of material fortunately is available for study. Being printed by the typographic (letter press) method, the individual clichés were constantly changed as they wore. It seems beyond the potential of any student or even group of students to ever reconstruct complete settings.

In order to have the audience follow more easily the minute points involved in this matter of types, Mr. Stich had drawn upon the blackboard enlargements of the portions of the designs that enable a student to make his classifications as to types and sub-types. There are two basic ones. The value figure "3" in its relative position to the adjoining frame line, and the frameline surrounding the coat-of-arms that shows a colored spot on the inside located to the right of the tail of the eagle. Following these sketches relieved those present of the usual boredom when a speaker goes into great details that so many unflaterringly call "fly speck".

Mr. Stich, as a professional artist, professed his fascination with the design of Austria's first stamps. He considered it typical of the country and most pleasing from an artistic point of view.

The first printings in 1850 had been from stereotypes, which had been taken from a secondary die, known as Type I. As early as in 1851, The State Printing Works had experimented with electrotypes, but the results did not prove satisfactory to improve the stamps' appearance, the dies of all denominations were re-engraved creating the Type III. These re-engraved dies were used for the production of the electrotypes. After a short time, the results of this new method was re-examined, which resulted in a reversion to sterotype plates. These latter were produced from the re-engraved Type III dies.

But while this printing from sterotyped plates continued, in 1854 a change was made from handmade to machine-made paper.

A most interesting thing for philatelic research occurred in 1855. Unintentionally the plate for the 1 kreuzer and 3 kreuzer stamps were made from the old matrices with Type I. These were printed and used for only a short period.

The plate of the 3 kreuzer on machine-made paper, containing from the begining stamps designated as Type I, is now known as Type Ib, which represented the last state of Type I as well as a very small number of Type III. Only a few clichés with Type Ib show the design unaltered, whereas most of the clichés had been retouched individually by hand.

When philatelists made this discovery, they named it the famous "Mixed Plate". Mr. Stich then proceeded to explain the small differences and point out the many types found that came from this interesting plate. Referring to his large sketches on the blackboard, the different retouches were indicated on the stamps.

It seems apparent that the engraver working with the plate was instructed to space the numeral "3" wider from the frameline as well as removing the spot near the eagle's tail. Each retouch had been done with great care, thus producing a large amount of types and subtypes. Considering that each cliche in the plate had been retouched separately, one can understand how each position shows some individual characteristics.

In order to show these minute differences, Mr. Stich had taken advantage of his profession as an artist. He drew upon each album page an enlarged copy of a type taken from the catalog system of either Edwin Mueller or Mr. Kolbe. Then, of course, the copies mounted on each page were those shown by the enlarged drawing.

There seems to be no end to discovering new types and sub-types on this 3 kreuzer stamp. The more material assembled and studied, the more is found. But the master plan for this work had been devised by Edwin Mueller.

Considering the highly technical aspect to this showing, many might think that the large audience found the speaker difficult to follow. Quite the contrary, by practical use of his artistic ability, Mr. Stich was able to hold the audience's attention. This was evident by the number of questions that followed his lecture.

Many came away concluding that fly-speck philately is not a big bore. It depends entirely upon its presentation. After all, this type of work represents that which has fascinated the greatest names in philately since its beginning. The trouble has been that plating work has not been properly explained to the typical collector, who seldom knows or understands what the philatelic student is trying to explain. It is simply this lack of understanding that has created this gap between the philatelic student and the many who simply enjoy collecting stamps and covers without bothering to learn more than their general catalog listings.

April 16, 1958

Annual Members' Competition

Awards Night

The 1958 open competition for all members, except those in the foreign category, was staged during the week of April 14th through 19th. There were a total of 52 entries this year. The Program Committee under the chairmanship of *Louis Stich* made preparations well in advance. On Saturday, April 11th, all exhibits were mounted. Previously the main Exhibition Hall had been cleared of all chairs and the extra FIPEX frames placed in the center of the room.

For the first time since the Members' Competition was inaugurated, 5 entries from non-resident members did not arrive. Nor did any of the exhibitors notify the Program Committee about the cancellation of his entry. This should be avoided in the future, because the corps of hard-working volunteers are put to much work and trouble making preparations, only to be discouraged by a lack of cooperation. The 5 empty frames were filled by the Program Committee with pages from The Collectors Club's collections.

The exhibition was well-staged and each day was viewed by a number of visitors, guided by members, who had volunteered to be present for this helpful service.

On Wednesday, April 16th, close to one hundred members and their wives met at the Champs Elysee restaurant for a reception and dinner in honor of the 1958 recipient of *The Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* for distinguished service to philately. Afterwards the meeting opened at the clubhouse at 8:30 P. M. Once again the second floor lounge was overflowing with standees and people seated in the Library.

President *H. D. S. Haverbeck* started promptly and immediately turned the meeting over to Mr. Stich, the Program Chairman. In appreciation for services in mounting and dismounting the frames, and for acting as hosts and hostess during the exhibit, Mr. Stich presented *Collectors Club Certificates of Appreciation* to *Mrs. Rae Ehrenberg,* Messrs. *Edwin E. Elkins, Nathan Hals, H. M. Goodkind, Albert H. Higgins, Fred Kahn* and *Maurice Tripet.*

Next the Chairman of the A. F. Lichtenstein Award Committee, *John J. Britt,* was called upon. He introduced *Mrs. John D. Dale,* daughter of the late Alfred F. Lichtenstein, who with few words graciously presented *Winthrop S. Boggs* with the handsome medallion for 1958 (Fig. 1). Mr. Boggs' words of acceptance were the shortest yet. He appreciated the honor, especially since the great philatelist in whose memory this distinguished award was named had been so helpful to Mr. Boggs illustrious career in philately.

Mr. Stich then proceeded to bestow a new award created by the Board of Governors in 1957 to be given annually for the best lecture and exhibit during the Club's regular meetings. The first winner was *Mr. Herbert J. Bloch* for his excellent meeting night on *Expertizing Overprints and Surcharges.*

Secretary *Malcolm G. O'Reilly* was next called upon to carry out the ceremonies for what has become an annual custom. In appreciation for the editorial and literary efforts of those responsible for your magazine, THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, the editor and each member of the Editorial Board receives the complete volume for the year immediately past handsomely bound in red morocco leather and stamped in gold with the recipient's name. Mr. O'Reilly with warm words of praise for the editor and those assisting him presented Editor *Henry M. Goodkind* with his 1957 bound volume. The editor, in turn, presented *Winthrop S. Boggs, H. D. S. Haverbeck, Edwin Mueller, Stephen G. Rich* and *Louis Stich* with their special volumes.

President H. D. S. Haverbeck then presented *The Collectors Club Philatelist Medal* for the best article published in 1957 to the author of *Corrientes, The Issues of 1856 to 1880, Mr. Louis Stich (Fig. 2).* This medal-winner for 1957 has been reprinted in handbook form as the first of a series to be published by *The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Fund.* Although the subject matter is not what is commonly considered philatelically popular, the reviews and sales of this book have been most favorable.

The Awards Committee for 1957 also choose two other C. C. P. articles in 1957 for recognition of their worth. *Col. Edward B. Murphy* of Texas for his *United States Certified Mail* and *Leonard C. Parton of England* for *Indore, The Provisionals of 1889* received *Certificates of Merit.*

Mr. Haverbeck in presenting, these 1957 COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST awards pointedly remarked that each of the three authors were new ones, never before having written for a philatelic journal of record.

The final portion of the evening was given over to the results of the 1958 Collectors Club Exhibition. *Mr. John R. Boker, Jr.,* Chairman of the Board of Judges, made the announcements for the others who had judged the exhibit with him — *Winthrop S. Boggs, Henry M. Goodkind* and *Malcolm G. O'Reilly.*

The exhibits and exhibitors were as follows:

Graf Zeppelin Covers — Bernard Fink
French Oceania — Adrien Boutrelle
Honduras Air Mails — Sam Rodvien
Colombia, Proofs — John N. Myer
Handstamped Ship and Packet Letters — Edwin Mayer
Israel — Harry Unger
Newspapers with Typographical Cancellations of France — Nathan Hals
Air Mail Inverted Centers — Dr. R. H. Shrady
Mauritius Covers and Postal Stationary — George R. Wren
United States, Housatonic Railroad on Stampless Covers — Dr. C. S. Hitchins





Left. Mrs. John D. Dale congratulating Winthrop S. Boggs after presenting him with the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award "for distinguished service to philately" for 1958.

Right. Mr. Louis Stich receiving the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST MEDAL for 1957 from President Harrison D. S. Haverbeck

The Rishon Le Zion Local Stamp and Covers, 1948 — Leslie L. Blake
Union of South Africa — Stephen G. Rich
Serbia, Emergency Frankings (1806-1886) — Mr. R. Rasic
Confederate Postmaster Provisional Stamps of New Orleans — Frederic J. Grant
Mexican Fiscal Stamps (1913 issues) — Dr. Abner I. Weisman
Estonia — John L. Briggs, Jr.
United States Air Mails — Philip Silver
Swiss Scadta — Maurice Tripet
Israel Interim Stamps — Martin J. Taub
Aden, Military Markings World War I — Albert H. Higgins
Central and South American Covers — Max H. Bass
Air Mail Proofs — John J. Britt
Bermuda, King George VI, the £1 — Fred Kahn
Transjordan, varieties 1920-1925 — John F. Rider
Hongkong, Treaty Port Cancellations — George E. Burghard
German East Africa — Dr. George Camnitzer
Zeppelins — Mrs. Florence O. Brown
Prince Edward Island — Louis S. Crosby
United States, From Stampless Covers to Postage Stamps — Mrs. Rae D. Ehrenberg
U. S. Proofs of 1869 to 1915 — Julian F. Gros
Bulgaria — H. P. Woodward
Oddities on Cover — Ira Seebacher
Souvenir Sheets of the World — Fred Barovick
Manchoukuo — Mrs. Conway Zirkle
Dutch Indies Stampless Covers (1790-1860) — Harry S. Heymans
Hamburg American Packet Company (West Indies Line) — Denwood N. Kelly
Fantasies, Labels and Uncataloged Items — John L. Norbeck
Free Polish Forces 1939-1946 — Walter Feeney

3c Nesbitt cut squares and entires — H. Lawrence Pool
China, small dragon — E. Robert Clas
Poland 1915 Warsaw Locals — W. Kolakowski
Turkey Newspaper Stamp 1909 — Paul P. Lindenberg
Incoming Foreign Mail, Cancellations — H. P. Atherton
Netherlands Indies — Henry A. Hussey
United States Private Proprietary Revenues — Dillon S. Turney

The Judges were instructed to select:—

One *Grand Award*
Six *First Prizes*
As many *Certificates of Merit* as deemed proper

The Program Committee had selected a most attractive sterling silver piece for *The Grand Award* and six smaller handsome silver trays for the *First Prizes*. Mr. Boker announced that 19 Certificates of Merit were selected by the Board of Judges and each winner was announced by the frame number in consecutive order because all were of equal merit.

The Certificate winners were:

1. *Graf Zeppelin Covers* — Bernard Fink
2. *Honduras Air Mails* — Sam Rodvien
3. *Ship and Packet Mail* — Edwin Mayer
4. *France Newspaper Cancels* — Nathan Hals
5. *U. S. Housatonic R. R. Covers* — Dr. C. S. Hitchins
6. *Mexico 1913 Fiscal Stamps* — Dr. Abner I. Weisman
7. *Aden, World War I Military Covers* — Albert H. Higgins
8. *Central and South American Covers* — Max H. Bass
9. *Air Mail Proofs* — John J. Britt
10. *Bermuda Geo. VI* £1 — Fred Kahn
11. *Transjordan 1920-25 Varieties* — John F. Rider
12. *German East Africa* — Dr. George Camnitzer
13. *U. S. Proofs* — Julian F. Gros
14. *Bulgaria* — H. P. Woodward
15. *Souvenir Sheets* — Fred Barovick
16. *Dutch Indies Stampless Covers* — Harry S. Heymans
17. *Hamburg-American Packet Co.* — Denwood N. Kelly
18. *Poland 1915 Warsaw Locals* — W. Kolakowski
19. *Mauritius* — George R. Wren

The six silver trays for First Prize also all of equal merit were awarded to:

1. *Serbia, Emergency Frankings (1806-80)* — M. R. Rasic
2. *United States Air Mails* — Philip Silver
3. *Swiss Scadta* — Maurice Tripet
4. *Hongkong, Treaty Ports* — George E. Burghard
5. *Prince Edward Island* — Louis S. Crosby
6. *U. S. Private Proprietary Revenues* — Dillon S. Turney

The outsanding exhibit that was unanimously selected for the *Grand Award* was:

Confederate Postmaster Provisional Stamps of New Orleans
Frederic J. Grant, the exhibitor

Thus out of 47 competitive exhibits, there were 26 awards.

The meeting concluded at 9:25 P. M. consuming less than an hour. All speeches were

short but well phrased along with many humorous remarks that seemed to have been enjoyed by a large audience. Mr. Boker especially came in for great plaudits from those in attendance for his excellent abilities as a speaker. President Haverbeck also received praise for the orderly manner in which he conducted a meeting that could have taxed the audience's patience if those called upon had spoken at too great length.

It is fitting to conclude this report with compliments, because they were heard so often on April 16th for the hard working volunteers of the *Program Committee,* for *The Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award Committee,* who planned the fine dinner, for the speakers, for the exhibitors, for the prize-winning exhibits, and for the Club's hard-working executive staff, Mrs. Eldridge and Mrs. Pritchett, who attended to innumerable lesser but essential details that must be done in order to make all, who participated or visited the clubhouse, enjoy him or herself. As for those exhibitors, who did not win an award, they may feel disappointed, but they can receive great encouragement from the interest that many viewers took in their exhibits. Also the competition in a "catch-all" 50-frame exhibition such as this is extremely close. Many exhibits came close to winning, often the difference between a collection that earned a *Certificate of Merit* and one not awarded one being very slight.

This competition can be well summed up by the remarks of one of *The First Prize* winners. He recalled that he had exhibited four times previously without being a winner. Obviously he was discouraged and almost had decided not to exhibit ever again in a Collectors Club Annual Competition. Now having in his possession a handsome silver tray suitably engraved, he realized that instead of quitting, he had worked hard, and it paid off. All, who exhibit in stamp competition but do not win, should not forget that their work is appreciated, although they seldom do hear the viewer's remerks. It boils down to the well-worn cliche — "if you do not succeed the first time; try, try again!"

Meeting of May 7, 1958

Postal Stationery

Forty-one members and guests braved a rainy, cold evening to see a showing of postal stationery by *Mr. Emmett Peter, Jr.,* of Leesburg, Florida. Mr. Peter filled the frames with selected pages from his worldwide collection of stationery.

Before the main exhibitor of the evening took over, President H. D. S. Haverbeck introduced our member, *Ernest A. Kehr,* who had just returned by plane from Argentina where he had served as the United States judge on the International Board of Judges of EFICON, the exhibition to celebrate the Centenary of Argentina's First Postage Stamp. Mr. Kehr came here to personally present the awards gained by Collectors Club members. He spoke briefly about the exhibition, noting that many of the highest awards went to exhibits from the United States. Then he personally made the following presentations:

Gold

Corrientes 1856-80 of Louis Stich, New York, N. Y. along with a Special Plaque for meritorous research donated by the Minister of Public Works.

Alaska Postal History of Dr. James J. Matejka, Chicago, Ill. also with an additional Award of Merit.

Silver-Gilt

THE COLLECTORS CLUB for its handbook, *Corrientes,* by Stich. This is the first book published under the auspices of *the Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Fund.* A Silver-Gilt medal was the highest given in the field of *Philatelic Literature.*

Austria of Ralph Von Kohorn, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Silver

Danzig of B. Hennig, Chicago, Ill.

Reunion of Louise Clemencon, New York, N. Y.

Sudan of P. W. Lampertine, Charleston, W. Va.

Rossica Journal, Dr. G. Salisbury, Editor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vatican City White Ace Album, I. and S. August, Washington Press, Newark, N. J.

In his introductory remarks, the Florida collector said he had devoted considerable time to postal stationery in the last ten years, and was astounded at the tremendous scope of the field. He pointed out that the United Postal Stationery Society, of which he is a member, is working on an English-language catalog of postal stationery to bring up to date the *Grosser Ganzsachen Katalog (1928)* edited by Dr. Siegfried Ascher, now 81 years of age and a resident of Tel Aviv, Israel. Mr. Peter predicted an upsurge of interest in postal stationery and recommended that country specialists include the impressed envelopes, letter-sheets, cards and other stationery forms in their studies.

Mr. Peter began his presentation by showing a slide of a postally-used 15 centesimi Sardinia letter-sheet with date of April 1, 1819, on the message. He explained that the early Sardinian items, comprising three denominations — 15, 25 and 50 centesimi — were really postal tax stamps and not postal stationery as known today. The government of the Italian state (which included Turin on the mainland), provided the handstamps (and a year later embossed impressions) as a tax on letters sent outside the government post. Thus, they are interesting forerunners of postal stationery but really are marks of the pre-payment of a tax. He also displayed unused and used examples of the second (1820) embossed issue and the later reprints.

Touching lightly on the 1840 English Mulreadys, which he said had already been widely studied, Mr. Peter showed the world's first postal card (Austria, 1869), and then exhibited and discussed an official aerogramme of the 1870-71 French balloon-post during the Franco-Prussian War, which he described as the first aero stationery. An outstanding piece was shown — the official air letter sheet of 1870 flown from Paris to Marseilles. This aerogramme bore the official inscription, "Ministere des Finances" and "Par Ballon Monte" — but the example shown was franked by a 40 centime Ceres type adhesive. The audience took part in a lively discussion on the mystery of why a 40 centime stamp should have been used on this "flimsy" form when the established rate was 20 centimes. The message on the inside of the aerogramme was from a Paris postal official to a friend in Marseilles notifying him of the death of his son in the defense of Paris. Only two flown examples of this aerogramme have come to light — one with and one without an adhesive stamp.

After describing many colorful commemorative and semi-postal forms, Mr. Peter called special attention to a showing of United Nations postal stationery used by forces in Korea and later in Egypt. He displayed some stationery of the Netherlands Forces in Korea, inscribed in English "Air Mail — Free" and with postmarks of the U. S. Air Force postal service. Although obviously properly and non-philatelically used, the aero stationery bearing the U. N. official insignia poses quite a mystery since the Postmaster General at The Hague can find no record of its issuance to the troops and suggested to Mr. Peter in a letter that it might be a local issue of the United Nations command in Korea. The postmaster general said he had gone so far as to interview three former field commanders in Korea, and none of them recalled the stationery. The speaker also showed aerogrammes properly used from Belgian and Union of South Africa troops in Korea, and from Danish and Swedish troops in Egypt (using the U. N. Expeditionary Forces form). He predicted that these field markings would be the ones eagerly sought and studied by future students instead of the many commemorative adhesive stamps and souvenir sheets issued by the U. N. headquarters in New York City, which he said were principally issued for publicity and philatelic purposes rather than to fill a real postal need. On the other hand, the franked mail from U. N. troops performing their duties in trouble spots fills the only real postal need of the U. N.

In conclusion, Mr. Peter pointed out that the student sometimes misses out on interesting and significant markings by saving only the soaked-off adhesive stamp. Postal stationery entires often provide the student with way, handling, receipt and other markngs that provide valuable data and are rarities in their own right. The speaker showed several,including a common Newfoundland card with a circular date stamp, "Labrador T. P. O." He also exhibited specialized showing of Dominican Republic stationery, including an unauthorized use of a printer's sample in 1880 and four entires of the "Parisot" 1891 envelopes properly used to Paris with way and received markings.

Meeting of May 21, 1958

U. S. Department Stamps

Mrs. Rae D. Ehrenberg, whose collection was exhibited in the 20 wall frames, was the speaker. She prefaced her talk by mentioning that this was the first time United States Department Stamps had been the subject of a Collectors Club meeting since April 1935 at which time Senator Ackerman, Charles J. Philips, Clarence W. Brazier and Stephen G. Rich showed parts of their collections.

It was brought out by the speaker that there are two interesting aspects connected with the collection and study of these official stamps, one is historic, the other philatelic.

From the historical side, these stamps were issued by the government to take the place of the free franking privilege which government officials had enjoyed since Washington's time. During and after the Civil War when law and order had been disregarded in many quarters, the franking privilege had been greatly abused so that another means had to be found to keep a tighter control of postage expenses. It took two Acts of Congress to accomplish this; the first in January 1873 abolishing the franking privilege, the second in May 1873 authorizing the Postmaster General to issue a series of stamps to become effective July 1, 1873. By 1879 the Penalty envelopes were introduced, so that by 1884 the Department stamps were declared obsolete.

The stamps were issued and used during the Administration of Presidents Grant and Hayes, carried over into the short Administration of President Garfield and ended during that of President Arthur.

Because a great deal of the mail used by the heads of the nine Departments (namely, Agriculture, Executive, Interior, Justice, Post Office, Navy, State, Treasury and War), who formed the President's Cabinets, interesting letters and historical documents are frequently found enclosed in the covers with these stamps. For this reason as much collateral material as can be acquired has been added to the collection including the engraved photographs of all the Secretaries, Attorneys General and Postmasters General who served in these administrations.

From the philatelic angle these stamps offer the collector every phase of philately such as proofs, unused singles and multiple pieces, various cancellations, varieties and particularly covers, because these record such interesting events.

It must be emphasized that these stamps were issued by the Post Office Department and used at the same rates of postage as established for regular mail. The stamps were cancelled in the same manner as regular mail.

The design of the stamps with the exception of the Post Office Department were taken from the Bank Note Issues which were current at that time. The same portraits and denomination tablets were used. Instead of "U. S. Postage" at the top, the names of the Departments were substituted. The denominations ranged from 1c to 90c. But all eleven denominations were not assigned to each Department, only those that were thought necessary. Instead of a different color for each denomination, all were the same except that each Department was printed in a different color as follows:

Agriculture	yellow
Executive	carmine
Interior	vermilion
Justice	purple
Navy	blue
State	green
Treasury	brown
War	rose

The Post Office Department stamps were printed in black and instead of the portrait for the vignette in the design, large numerals were substituted. This was done so that postal clerks would not confuse these stamps used for the official mail of the Post Office Department with the regular postage satmps.

As the State Department required high value postage for the heavy documents sent to the Consulates abroad, a $2, $5, $10 and $20 bi-colored stamp was issued in sheets of ten.

All the stamps were printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. But later in 1879 when the American Bank Note Co took over the government printing contract, they used the "Continental" plates but printed the stamps on a soft porous instead of a hard paper.

Only the proofs of the State Department were exhibited although the collection contains the complete proofs from all the other Departments.

First were shown the large die proofs through the 90c which were made from the original dies. Since the dollar values were bi-colored, two dies were made; one for the vignette showing the portrait of William H. Seward and the other for the frame. An interesting die proof was shown of the latter which consisted of the frame for the $2 with the tablets for the $5, $10 and $20 on the sides. After this die was rolled on to the plate ten times, the numeral label was removed from the relief and the $5, $10 and $20 tablets were inserted in turn, repeating the original operation.

The small die proofs made in 1903 and 1915 were shown next followed by the plate proofs on card in singles and also complete sheets of ten of the dollar values. Half sheets with the inverted centers were also shown. Plate proofs on India in singles and complete sheets of ten of the dollar values were followed by the "Goodall" trial color proofs and the Atlantic trial color proofs.

The rest of the exhibit consisted of complete mint singles of each of the Departments, multiple unused pieces, in many cases showing imprint and plate number strips. Among the fancy cancellations there were many varieties, including kicking mules, Indian heads, Danbury hat, eagle, shields, stars monograms, Fort cancellations and others too numerous to mention.

Some of the oustanding items among the covers were a bisect of the 6c Post Office Department, a combination of a strip of three and a single 24c together with two 90c War Deparment and a pair of 6c Agriculture Department. A combination of a 10c State Department with a 5c postage stamp sent to South Africa, a 1c and 2c Executive Department on a cover enclosing a letter, both of which were written and signed by President Hayes and a 3c Executive on cover enclosing a letter signed by President Grant attracted much attention.

When the "Specimen Stamps" were exhibited which were complete through the 90c in all Departments and included many "Specimen" errors, small "dotted i", inverted and double surcharges, Mrs. Ehrenberg spoke at length about the status of these stamps. They were issued in 1875 at the same time as the very valuable special printings of the regular postage stamps from 1847 to 1875 for the Centennial Exposition and should be considered in the same category, because they were handled and sold in the same way.

Mrs. Ehrenberg presented her material to a very large audience of members and guests in a most modest manner but at the same time with great discretion, because she passed over minute details and rather concentrated upon the more important and historical items. This was one of the finest exhibits ever presented by a lady philatelist. She was ably assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Nathan Deutsch. Mrs. Ehrenberg received a standing ovation as the Club's Secretary presented her with a well-deserved Certificate of Appreciation.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following.

Report of the Board of General Managers of the Exhibit of the State of New York at the World's Columbian Exposition. Published by James B. Lyon, State Printer, Albany, N. Y. Gift of Mrs. Arthur Orpin.

Der Philatelist, Volume XXXIX, 1908. Gift of Mrs. Arthur Orpin.

The Postage Stamp, Volume V, 1909-10. Gift of Mrs. Arthur Orpin.

The American Journal of Philately, Volume X, 1897; Volume XII, 1899. Gift of Mr. Allen H. Seed, Jr.

The Australian Commonwealth Specialists' Catalogue 1958. Edited by J. C. W. Brown. The Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, Australia. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Beknopt Handboek over de Nederlandse Postzegels, Uitigifte 1891. Edited and published by Nederlandse Bond van Filatelisten-Verenigingen, Voorburg, Holland. Courtesy of Jhr. G. A. de Bosch Kemper. (Dutch)

The Stamp Specialist, Number Four. H. L. Lindquist, Publisher, New York, N. Y. Gift of Mr. Walter B. Feeney.

United States Postage Stamps, How to Collect, Understand and Enjoy Them by Barbara R. Mueller. Published by D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, N. J.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Mr. Walter B. Feeney.

Signed Vignettes on Obsolete Bank Notes by Julian Blanchard. Reprint from The Essay Proof Journal. Gift of Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs.

The Cancellations of Waterbury (Connecticut) 1865-1890. Edited by Mannel Hahn. Publisher, William R. Stewart, Chicago, Illinois. Gift of Mrs. Arthur Orpin.

Fournied's 1914 Price-List of Philatelic Forgeries ("Facsimiles of Obsolete Postage Stamps"). 4th Reprint Edition. Published by H. Garratt-Adams & Co., Kinnersley, Hereford, England. Gift of Mr. Nathan Hals.

Anglo-French Currency Stamps in the Far East by Col. F. W. Webb. Reprint from The Bulletin of the Postal History Society. Gift of Mr. Albert H. Higgins.

Hongkong, A Study of the Modern Post Offices in the Colony with their Cancellations. Compiled by a Committee, H. M. Campell, A. E. Hopkins and W. R. Wellsted. Publication of The Postal History Society. Courtesy of Mr. Albert H. Higgins.

The Stamps of Austria 1850-1957 by Marian Carne Zinsmeister. Van Dahl Publications, Inc., Albany, Oregon.

Topical Handbook No. 22. Publication of American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Geography of the Pacific. Edited by Otis W. Freeman. Publisher, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Gift of Mr. Robert G. Stone.

Postage Stamps of Israel, Handbook and Catalogue, Second Edition 1956 by I. Heymann and M. Pertzelan. Philatelic Israeli Publications, Ltd., Tel-Aviv. Gift of Mr. Martin Taub.

The "Duplicate" Postage Stamp Album. Designed and arranged by F. E. Ransome. Published by Marcus Ward & Company, London, England. 1877. Gift of Mr. Everett E. Thompson.

A Reference List of British Army Postmarks Used in the Great War 1914-1919. Compiled and published by P. E. Raynor, Buckingham, England. (Photocopy) Gift of Mr. Albert H. Higgins.

Uitvoerige Beschrijving van het Zegel van Nederland 4½ Cent by F. H. M. Post. Publisher, J. Van Boekhoven, Utrecht, Netherlands. (Dutch)

I Lost a Thousand Pounds by Jan Bart. Oceana Publications, Inc., New York. Gift of the author.

Sperati und seine Falschungen uruguayischer Marken by Robert Hoffmann. Reprint from Berliner Philatelisten-Klub. Gift of the author. (German)

Graf Zeppelin, the Adventures of an Aerial Globetrotter by J. Gordon Vaeth. Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York. Gift of Mr. Bernard Fink.

The Swedish Lion Stamps 1862-1872 by Georg Menzinsky. Reprint from The London Philatelist. Gift of the author.

Kurzl Briefmarkenkataloge Neue Zeit 1949: Deutschland. Kurzl Verlag, Munich, Germany. Gift of Mr. Herbert Bloch. (German)

Muller-Katalog Schweiz-Liechtenstein 1948. Ernest Muller, Basel, Switzerland. Gift of Mr. Herbert Bloch. (German)

Muller-Katalog Schweiz-Liechtenstein 1951. Ernest Muller, Basel, Switzerland. Gift of Mr. Herbert Bloch. (German)

100 Jahre Briefmarken in Baden. Deutscher Altbrief-Sammler-Verein, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany. Gift of Mr. Herbert Bloch. (German)

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Walter Feeney.

Album for the Postage Stamps of Switzerland. Minkus Publications, Inc., New York. Gift of the publisher.

Album for the Postage Stamps of Vatican City. Minkus Publications, Inc., New York. Gift of the publisher.

Album for the Postage Stamps of Israel. Minkus Publications, Inc., New York. Gift of the publisher.

Guide des Postes. Schedule from Hannover to Central and Western Germany. 1773. Gift of Dr. Fred C. Brock. (French)

Western Express, Volumes I-IV; Volume VII, #3, #4; Volume VIII, #1, #2. Gift of Mr. Henry H. Clifford.

Precancel Journals. Gift of Mr. C. Rost Hunter.

Economist Bulletin, Volumes I-XXVII. Gift of Mr. Sidney F. Barrett.

Postal Affairs During the German Occupation of the Channel Islands 1940-1945 by William Newport and John Simpson. Channel Islands Specialists' Society, Sidcup, Kent, England. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

The Stamps of Palestine, Specialized Catalogue, Hebrew Edition, 1946 by S. Lachmann and Dr. W. Hoexter. Haifa. Gift of Mr. Paul Stein.

The New South Wales Philatelic Annual 1957-58. Edited by Romney Gibbons. Published by The Philatelic Society of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia.

Bohemia Moravia Slovakia. Compiled by George C. Kobylka and George A. Blizil. Publication of The Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of North America. Courtesy of Mr. Frank J. Kovarik.

Post Office Department Annual Reports 1912. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.

Stamp Collector's Annual Catalog No. 19. Tathum Stamp and Coin Co., Springfield, Massachusetts.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Philip Rochlin.

Great Britain The Varieties and Characteristics of the 1d. Red Line-Engraved Stamps 1841-1864 by J. B. M. Stanton. Publication of Chas. Nissen & Co., Ltd., London, England.

The German Postal Specialist, Volume VI, #3. Gift of The German Philatelic Society, Inc.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of The Aero Philatelists.

Hodson's Postal History Thematic Catalogue 1958 Supplement. Publication of American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

COMPEX Program, Chicago 1958. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

1957 Supplement United States Postal Slogan Cancel Catalog. Complied and published by Moe Luff, New York, N. Y.

"J. L." Simplified Variety Catalogue of Queen Elizabeth II Postage Stamps. Complied and illustrated by M. F. Gow. Published by John Lister, Ltd., London, England.

Catalogue de Poche de la Poste-Aerienne. Published by Henri Trachtenberg, Ivzy (Seine) France. Gift of Aero Philatelists.

Mountains on Stamps by Ken M. Cameron and Sid R. Esten. Published by American Topical Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

19th Century Fancy Cancellations of Wisconsin, Revised Edition. Published by The Wisconsin Postal History Society.

COMING MEETINGS

SUMMER RECESS

September 17th — *Nepal*—Mr. H. D. S. Haverbeck

October 1st — *The Philatelic Foundation Night*

October 15th — *Airmails of Italy and Colonies*—Mr. Henry M. Goodkind

FRENCH COLONIES

THE GENERAL ISSUES
(With Special Notes On Their Use in Guadeloupe)

By ROBERT G. STONE

(Continued From Page 130)



Fig. 17. Entire letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, to France with 10c and 40c Ceres of 1871 issue (50c rate via French packet), postmarked 7 Nov. 1871, a very early use for this issue in this colony—the stamps could not have been put on sale there before October.

Counterfeits and Reprints

The 5, 10, 20, 40 (both with and without recut "4"), and 80c have been counterfeited, sometimes with imitation or phantom obliterations or postmarks. Some of these are very good imitations. Used French 5c of 1854-62 have been cleaned of French cancellations and falsely obliterated for the colonies—but the French stamp can usually be identified by the very fine impression and different shade (tends more to green on bluish- or yellow-green).[14] In addition all colonial stamps have been imitated by cutting off the perforations of contemporary French stamps and in many cases adding new margins—the 10c often bearing fake cancels of Reunion ("Saint-Denis 7 Oct. 79"). During 1874 a few de-perforated copies of French

Ceres stamps were actually passed on covers through the posts from Martinique[7] and hence may bear genuine obliterations. The counterfeited stamps, often the de-perforated French stamps as well, can be recognized by the nuance of shade, details of engraving, repairs, the impression, dimensions, paper, or cancellations.[2,6,7,13,14] The tête-bêche, in view of their rarity and high price, always deserve expertization, as there are fair to dangerous imitations made by photolithography or photogravure, with and without counterfeit cancellations. By altering the "5"s to "0"s on 25c stamps of the 1850 issue of France, the 20c colonials have been imitated in both mint and used state as well as on letters. French proofs of the 30c rose have had the "3"s painted in to make "8"s. The 40c *stamps* have been retouched to imitate the recut "4"s.

At this point it is appropriate to mention again that rare examples of the 1854-62 printings of the 5c imperforate of France have been found either with counterfeit Colonial postmarks (mostly St. Pierre, Reunion[14]) or with colonial lozenges that may or may not be genuine. The writer is very much inclined to regard all of the colonial lozenges on French 5c Napoleons as probably false, because he has seen two genuine entire letters from the colonies with this stamp fraudulently added later and obliterated with perfectly imitated devices of the lozenge type.

Granet reprints of 1887 (imperforate, ungummed) of the 1, 10, and 20c are most logically regarded as imitating the French stamps,[3] though the shade of the 1c happens to be very close to the colonial[7] (see Chapter IV). The rare 1869 reprints of the 30c and 80c made for Baron Rothschild have finer impressions than the colonial stamps and their shades differ; the 5c Rothschild reprint however is more like the colonial 5c (see "Colors").

Obliterations and Postmarks

The Table on Page 179 lists the values which are known to have been used in each colony and with certain lozenges,[2,6] and gives an indication of their relative scarcity thus. As we know for this Issue (and only this one) the quantities of each value of each printing sent to each colony, this Table is not without a substantial basis. Yet philatelic experience does not fully agree with the documentary figures, which is perhaps not surprising (see "Quantities Printed" for further discussion).

What was said in Chapter I about the general character of the cancellations and the types of lozenges applies for the most part here. It will be noted that some lozenges found on the Eagles were not used in the 1870's and *vice versa*. The 1871 Issue was predominantly cancelled with lozenges rather than dated postmarks, though the latter are also frequent in case of the 30c and 80c from those colonies (Guadeloupe, Reunion, Cochinchina) that made considerable use of these values after July 1876 (when the lozenges were supposed to have been abandoned). As with the Eagles, the lower denominations franking printed matter were often datepostmarked even before 1876.

All the catalogues indicate that most of the 1871 Issue are rarer mint than used. Very few remainders persisted long enough to suffer overprinting (about 15,000 of the 30c Nap. in Reunion, 1885) or philatelic disposal (in 1880's). The 5, 10, and 20c, at least, were everywhere used up in several years.

The variety of obliterations or postmarks is more restricted than on the other general issues. This is not only because of the generally short period use but also because a number of the values (1, 5, 10, 20, 80c) never were sent to certain colonies (see Table p. 179) and in some colonies only to the major post offices (the 5c particularly). The 10c, the most widely disseminated value, shows the greatest variety of cancellations.

Guadeloupe.—The appended Synoptic Table contains in the last four columns the factors by which the scarcity (and desirability) of each printing and shade of each value with each type of Guadeloupe cancellations is compared to the commonest use of that denomination in Guadeloupe, which is "1". These factors have the same limitations and qualifications as those given for the Eagles (Chapter I). We have yet to find a 1c or 80c with obliteration or postmark from places other than Pointe-a-Pitre and Basse-Terre. Only the 10c appears to

TABLE OF RELATIVE SCARCITY OF THE 1871 ISSUE FROM VARIOUS COLONIES

COLONY		PERIOD OF GENERAL USE	LOZENGES APPLIED		POST-MARK	DENOMINATIONS						
			MUTE	INSCRIBED		1c	5c	10c	20c	30c	40c	80c
GUADELOUPE	(GPE)	1871 - 73	S	VR	C-R	S/L	R	S	VS	C/L	VS	S/L
GUIANA (CAYENNE)	–	1871 - 73	VR	–	E	VR	N	VR	VS	R	VR	N
MARTINIQUE	(MQE)	1871 - 73	–	C	VR	VS	S	S	VS	C/L	C/L	S
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	(SPM)	1871 - 73	–	VR	VR	VR/L	NAE	N	N	R	VR	R
GABON	(GAB)	1871 - 80	–	VR	VR	N	N	VR/L	VR/L	R/L	VR/L	R
SENEGAL; ST. LOUIS & DEP.	(SNG)	1871 - 73	–	R	VR	VR	VR	R	VS	R	R	VR
; GORÉE	(GOR)	1871 - 73	–	R	VR	VR/L	VR	R	VS	R	R	VR
MAYOTTE; MAYOTTE & DEP.	–	1871 - 75?	VR	–	VR	VR	N	N	VR/L	VR/L	N	VR/L
; NOSSI BÉ	(NSB)	1871 - 75?	–	VR	VR	VR	N	AE	X	VR/L	N	VR/L
REUNION	–	1871 - 73	C	–	S	C	VS	C	C	C/LC	C/L	C
* COCHIN CHINA; "CCH" OR PMK		1871 - 80	–	C	S	L/VS	S/L	C	S/L	C/L	VS	C/L
; "CCN2" - "CCN 7"		—	–	E	– ?	N	AE	AE	AE	N	AE	N
; "C 1" - "C 22"		—	–	E	– ?	N	X	GE	X	X	X	X
INDIA; PONDICHERY	(INDE)	1871 - 73	R	R	C-VR	C	R	VR	R	VS	VR	R
; CHANDERNAGORE	–	1871 - 73	VR	–	– ?	VR	X	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR
; MAHÉ	–	1871 - 73	VR	–	– ?	VR	X	X	VR	VR	VR	VR
; KARIKAL	–	1871 - 73	VR	–	– ?	VR	X	X	X	VR	VR	VR
; YANAON	–	1871 - 73	VR	–	– ?	VR	X	X	X	VR	VR	VR
NEW CALEDONIA	–	1871 - 73	VR	–	VR	VR/L	VR	VR	VR	R/L	VR	VR/L
OCEANIA (TAHITI)	(OCN)	1871 - 73	–	R	VR	VR	VR	R/L	R/L	VS/L	R/L	R
FRENCH PAQUEBOT (ANCHOR LOZENGE)		1871 - 73	–	VR	VR	AE	AE	AVR	AVR	AVS	AE	AE

Key to Symbols: See under "Table of Relative Scarcity of Eagles'" in Chapter I.
*Also very rare use in Cambodia of the 5c and 10c, in Annam of the 30c (late), and in Tonkin of the 5c and 30c (late).

have been freely used at the smaller offices, perhaps because the Eagles of the other values held out longer there. With regard to circular dated-postmarks, their frequency on the 40c (1872-5 printings) and 80c with dates in the period 1876-1882 brings to light an interesting facet of French colonial postal history during the 1870's and 1880's which we have described elsewhere[11]. This was the persistent overstocking of the post offices with stamps so that when new issues or printings were supplied either the beginning of their use was deferred for sometime or else they were long used concurrently with the large leftovers from previous issues or printings. We shall have occasions to remark further on this matter in later Chapters.

Entires

On cover or entire letter the 1871 Issue is in general very scarce to extremely rare, depending on the colony and denomination, though the 30c is rather frequent from some of the larger colonies (usually in pair or strip, or with the 40c). Both the 1c and 5c are extremely rare on cover from any colony, but always occuring in multiples (usually for the 20c rate) or combinations. As in case of the Eagles, covers with a single stamp are very unusual except for the 20c; combinations of denominations and multiples were the rule. Combinations with Eagles are much rarer than with the 1872-76 Issue; the 30, 40, and 80c are fairly frequent in combination with the 1872-76 stamps. The scarcity of various rates franked on covers is given in the Appendix to Chapter I.

Guadeloupe.—Other than the 30c, none of the 1871's are common from Guadeloupe on entires or covers while the 1c, 5c and 80c are very rare thus. Although the stamps were probably available in Guadeloupe (and Martinque) by October 1871 we know of no covers dated before November. Bouvet[6] held the opinion that in Guadeloupe the 5c, 10c, and 20c were practically used up by the end of 1872; indeed, covers with the 5c are known as late as October, and the frequency of the 10c and 20c with the "GPE" lozenge introduced in mid-1872 implies they must have been current during the greater part of 1872.[12] Inasmuch as the 5c and 15c of the 1872 issue presumably reached the colony by July or August there was

probably no interim, such as occurred in 1871 at Martinique, during which a lack of denominations for franking internal letters (20c rate) developed.[6] No Guadeloupe internal covers are known to us from this period prepaid in cash *(franchise en numëaire)* instead of stamps. The more usual frankings from Guadeloupe are:

20c internal letter rate: 10+10; 20; 5+5+5+5.
50c rate to France via Fr. packet: 20+20+10; 40+10; 30+20; 5x10; 40+5+5.
60c rate to Europe and America via Br. packet: 30+30; 3x20; 40+20.
70c rate to Europe via Br. packet: 40+30; 30+30+10.
1Fr double rate to France via Fr. packet: 40+40+20; 30+30+30+10; 80+20.
1.40Fr double rate to Europe via Br. packet: 3x40+20; 80+30+30
1.50Fr triple rate to France via Fr. packet: 3x40+30.

Mixed frankings with the Eagles or with 1872-76 issue are very rare, except for the 30c Napoleon which appears often with the 40c Ceres (70c rate). Covers with only a single stamp are hardly known outside of the 20c. The 40c could be used for a double-internal rate and the single 80c to frank the quadruple-internal rate, the single West Indian-South American rate and the double-40c rate to France (1876-78), but such rates are all rare. Covers from the small post offices, even from Moule, are relatively rarer with this than the other issues for the same reasons already mentioned as pertaining to "Obliterations" (q. v.).



Fig. 18. Entire letter to Portland, Maine, from Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, postmarked 10 Dec. 1872, and bearing a pair of the 30c Napoleons of the 2nd printing to prepay 60c rate to North America via British packet. The rather scarce lozenge inscribed "GPE" obliterates the stamps. Note the British packet agency "GUADELOUPE — PAID" mark (in red) dated, as usual, one day later than the adjacent Pointe-a-Pitre postmark.

Multiples

The rates were such that use of the 1871's in multiple was very much commoner than in singles. Although the 5c and 80c are now rare even in pair, the others are frequent in pair and strips of 4. Used blocks of four are very rare, especially of the 80c. Mint blocks are known of all values and in most of the shades; except for the 40c, they do not seem to be rarer than the used blocks (the 80c is actually commoner mint) but command a better premium as they are preferred by general collectors of classics. Some very large multiples, even full mint panes, are reported to exist.

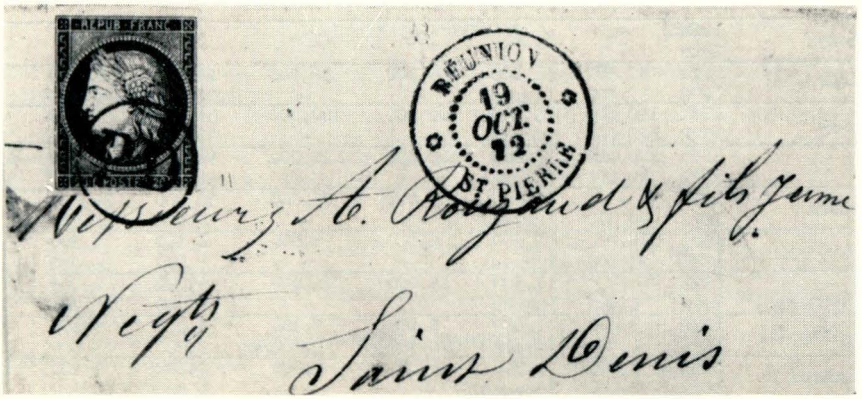


Fig. 19. Cover with 20c Ceres obliterated in Reunion with "PD" in a circle: typical use of the 20c to pay the internal 20c rate. The PD was frequently substituted for the lozenge in Reunion. (Collection of Louis Clemencon)

Guadeloupe.—The 1c, 10c, 30c and 40c values are the most likely to be met with in multiples. However, nearly all the 5c known on Guadeloupe covers are in strips of 4 (internal 20c rate); undoubtedly many such strips off cover have been severed by dealers or collectors. The pair of 5c with a 40c (50c rate) is also known. Although well-known in large multiples from colonies in the Indian-Pacific oceans region,[6] from Guadeloupe the 80c is truly a very rare stamp in any multiple.

Quantities Printed and Their Distribution

We are fortunate in having for the first printing the actual figures of the quantities printed and *shipped* of each denomination, as found by Bouvet[2] in the archives. In the case of the second printing, however, the archives show only the quantities *requested* by the colonies for 1872, but there seems no reason to doubt that the quantities actually printed and shipped were about the same as those requested; in the first printing they corresponded exactly, with the exception of 6,000 less 80c stamps than requested, because Senegal's request for 80c was apparently not shipped until 1872.[6c] The totals printed and the Guadeloupe shipments are given in the appended Synoptic Table and the figures for the other colonies in the Table on the next page. The Table of usage and scarcity given under "Obliterations" is also based largely on these archival figures[6], but there are some discrepancies between them and philatelic experience. Thus it will be noted that although the 80c was issued in the smallest number, the catalogue imply that the 5c mint, 10c used and 20c used are now scarcer. This could be explained by the smaller proportion of the low denominations which have been preserved, since they are used largely on internal and ephemeral matter. However, it is not clear why the 20c is now (as indicated by all catalogues) more difficult to come by than the 10c, which was issued in lesser quantity, unless because the 10c was used more in pairs for the 20c rate.

Scarcity in Guadeloupe.—The 1c is not seen from Guadeloupe as frequently as one might



Fig. 20. An 80c Napoleon 2nd printing (1872) cancelled "Pointe-a-Pitre/26 Juin 78", illustrating characteristically late use of this stamp in Guadeloupe owing to overstocking.

Colony	Print. Date	1c	5c Nap.	10c	20c	30c	40c	80c
Martinique	1871	37,500	51,000	36,000	58,500	28,500	28,500	8,100
	1872	37,500	(Ceres)	-	-	30,000	(30,000)	9,000
Guadeloupe	1871	120,000	15,000	60,000	60,000	30,000	30,000	6,000
	1872	120,000	(Ceres)	-	-	30,000	(30,000)	6,000
Reunion	1871	126,000	33,000	120,000	120,000	90,000	90,000	15,000
	1872	360,000	(Ceres)	-	-	54,000	(108,000)	36,000
Cochinchina	1871	-	75,000	105,000	75,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	1872	30,000	(Ceres)	-	-	30,000	(30,000)	30,000
India	1871	18,000	9,000	6,000	6,000	4,500	4,500	3,000
	1872	21,000	(Ceres)	-	-	6,000	(6,000)	4,500
Senegal (incl. Gorée)	1871	-	1,500	15,000	24,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
	1872	4,500	(Ceres)	-	-	6,000	(6,000)	4,500
Oceania (Tahiti)	1871	3,600	1,800	9,900	9,900	8,400	8,400	3,300
	1872	4,500	(Ceres)	10,500	9,000	9,000	(9,000)	4,500
New Caledonia	1871	3,000	1,500	6,000	6,000	4,500	4,500	1,500
	1872	3,000	(Ceres)	-	-	4,500	(4,500)	1,500
Guiana	1871	-	-	1,500	12,000	1,200	1,200	-
	1872	1,500	(Ceres)	-	-	6,000	(6,000)	-
Gabon	1871	-	-	6,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	1872	-	(Ceres)	-	-	4,500	(4,500)	4,500
St. Pierre-Miquelon	1871	3,000	-	-	-	3,600	3,600	3,000
	1872	3,000	(Ceres)	-	-	4,500	(4,500)	4,500
Mayotte (incl. Nossi-Bé)	1871	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
	1872	1,500	(Ceres)	-	-	1,500	(1,500)	1,500
Totals	1871-72	897,600	187,800	365,400	377,400	395,700	209,700	179,400

expect from the relatively large quantity (240,000) sent there, even with due allowance for the fact that low denominations suffered a high loss. The supply of the 1c Napoleon, however, lasted until 1875, the first year in which the Ceres 1c found general use in Guadeloupe.

A much smaller quantity of both the 5c and 80c were sent to Guadeloupe than to any other of the four leading colonies. The small requirement for the 80c is understandable in view of the prevailing postage rates. But it is difficult even to guess why so few 5c were requested in 1871 (15,000 vs. 51,000 for Martinique). Moreover, we have reason to estimate (Chapter 1) that only about 20,000 of the 5c Eagles printing of 1869 were requistioned, though probably a much larger quantity of the 5c of 1872 were taken (see Chapter III). Indeed, from 1868 to 1873 the 5c was rather uncommonly used in Guadeloupe compared to years preceding and following, probably because the large stocks of the 10c and 20c values discouraged use of strips and blocks of the 5c to make up the 20c and 50c rates and because the 1c's were more often substituted for 5c on printed-matter. The 20c is scarcer than the 10c although equal quantities of both were sent to Guadeloupe.

The 30c, which served mainly on overseas mail, is the commonest value from this colony; its stock was practically exhausted by 1874, though a few examples are found used in 1875-76.

Observed scarcity of the first printing of the 40c used in Guadeloupe is certainly several times greater than of the second printing, though the same number of each were issued; we suspect that a relatively larger part of the early 40c stamps than of the later ones was applied to internal (double-rate) letters.

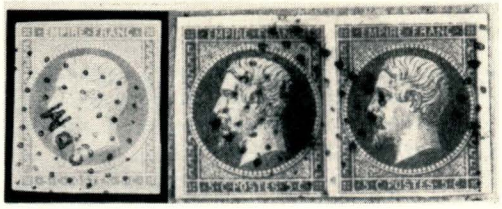


Fig. 21. (a) 5c Napoleon with lozenge of St. Pierre-Miquelon, a unique accidental usuage for this stamp as it was not stocked in this colony (collection of A. Broadbent);

(b) Pair of 5c Napoleon with lozenge of Martinique.

TABLE OF

Quantities of 1871 Issue, by Colony, Printing and Denomination (after Bouvet)

Notes: The 1871 figures were those for quantities actually shipped; 1872 figures are those requested and presumably sent.

As Assinie colony was abandoned in August 1871, this issue was not sent there.

*Figures in brackets are quantities requested but not sent; the 6000 80c for Senegal were apparently sent later on, along with the 1872 shipment perhaps.

The figures in parentheses are assigned to the 1872-76 Issue (see Chapter III).

Printing No.	Paris Print. Date	Denomination & Color of Stamp: Bouvet's Colors in ( )	Color of the Paper: Background Tint (Teinte du Fond) Bouvet's Colors in ( )	Impression	Quantities: Estimates in ( ) Total No Printed	Quantities: Estimates in ( ) No Sent to GPE	Coefficients of Scarcity: Mute Lozenge	Coefficients of Scarcity: "GPE" Lozenge	Coefficients of Scarcity: Dated Pmk.	Coefficients of Scarcity: "P.P." in Box
		1 Centime								
1	8.9.71	Olive Green	Dusky Greenish-Blue; Light Turquoise (bleuté)	Fine (Flaky)	311,100	120,000	2	20	10	–?
2	27.5.72	Olive Green (vert bronze)	Light bluish green	Dull	586,500	120,000	1	15	5	–?
			Total		897,600	240,000				
		5 Centimes								
1	8.9.71	Strong Yellow-Green	Light Greenish-Blue (azurée)	Worn	(87,000?)	(?)	–?	–?	–?	–?
		" " "	Light Yellow-Green				1	10	10	30
		Deep " "	" " "	Worn	(100,000?)	15,000	–?	–?	–?	–?
		" "	Very Light Yellow-Green				–?	–?	–?	–?
			Total		187,800	15,000				
		10 Centimes								
1	8.9.71	Yellow-Brown (bistre; bistre-orange)	Pale Yellow-Brown; Whitish	Worn	365,400	60,000	1	10	20	30
		20 Centimes								
1	8.9.71	Strong Blue	Whitish				–?	–?	–?	–?
		Blue	Whitish; Very Pale Yellowish	Worn	377,400	60,000	1	10	20	30
		Light Blue	Whitish				2	20	30	60
		30 Centimes								
1	8.9.71	Brown (bistre-brun)	Blackish Yellow-Brown; Very Pale to Weak Brown	Dull			1	6	–	–?
		Light Brown (bistre-pale)	Blackish or Greyish Yellow-Brown	Dull	209,700	30,000	1	6	–	–?
		Pale Brown (bistre-gris)	Pale Yellow-Brown or Brown	Fine			8	48	–	–?
2	27.5.72	Dark Olive-Brown (brun-olive)	Very Light Brown				2	20	–	–?
		Olive-Brown	Very Pale Brownish	Fine	186,000	30,000	1	10	–	–?
		Weak Olive-Brown	" " "				1	10	–	–?
			Total		395,700	60,000				
		40 Centimes								
1	8.9.71	Light Reddish-Orange (saumon)	Brownish Yellow; Pale Yellow	Dull			8	100	–?	–?
		Light Reddish-Orange	Very Pale Yellow	"	209,700	30,000	14	–?	–?	–?
		Brilliant Pinkish Orange	Very Pale Yellow	"			20	–?	–?	–?
2	27.5.72	Light Yellow	Brownish Yellow	"			6	60	18	–?
		Light Orange-Yellow	Brownish Yellow; Pale Yellow	"	240,000	30,000	3	30	15	–?
		" " "	" " ; Whitish	"			1	10	5	–?
		(Light) Yellow-Orange	Very Pale Yellow	Fine			–?	–?	–?	–?
3	24.4.73	Brilliant Yellow-Orange	" " "	"			1	10	1	–
		Yellow-Orange	" " " ; Dusky Yellow	Dull	(300,000)	(40,000)	1	10	1	–
		Orange-Yellow	" " " ; Pale Yellow	"			2	20	2	–
4	16.3.74	Orange	" " "	"	(250,000)	(35,000)	5	–	1	–
		Brilliant Orange	" " "	"			5	–	1	–
5	10.5.75	Strong Orange (orange vif)	" " " ; Dusky Yellow	"	(200,000)	(25,000)	10	–	1	–
Var.	'71-'75	Recut "4" (2/plate; all printings)	All Shades	–	(8,000)	(1,060)	200	2000	150	–
			Total		(1,199,700)	(160,000)				
		80 Centimes								
1	8.9.71	Dark Rose	Very Pale Rose	Dull	72,900[1]	6,000	1	10	3	–
		Dark Carmine-Rose	" " "	"			2	20	6	–
2	27.5.72	Rose	" " "	"	106,500	6,000	1	10	3	–
		Light Rose	" " "	"			1	10	3	–
			Total		179,400	12,000				

*Note: Colors in parentheses are the special terms in French assigned by Bouvet or Locard to these particular shades.

The quantities in brackets are estimates.

The "—?" indicates possible usees, not reported or verified.

† Reserve held from this.

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(To be Continued)

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

BOOK REVIEWS

United States Postage Stampss How to Collect, Understand and Enjoy Them. By By Barbara R. Mueller. D. Van Nostrand Co. Inc., Princeton, N. J. 1958; 343 pages; cloth $6.95.

Barbara Mueller has made the ambitious attempt to fill a gap long vacant: a intermediate book on United States stamps between a simplified outline and a highly technical one. In filling this field at all, she has done a very useful service.

Those well versed in U. S. collecting may well be expected to take dim views of this volume, since their own fields may be treated with brevity, bypassing of fine details, which they consider essential. Others, again may be repelled by some of the new wordings Miss Mueller has chosen, to get away from the outworn chiches of philatelic writing. However, on these two counts, Miss Mueller seems to have chosen well. Miss Mueller's work is designed to be used in connection with a United States specialized catalog. In fact, it is at base an interpretative comment upon such a catalog, filling in where the necessities of listing and pricing preclude lengthy but helpful explanations.

Certain chapters are excellent in bringing order into what has long been chaos to all but experienced, advanced specialists. The tabular analysis of the 1908-22 Washington-Franklin stamps is a really valuable contribution, perhaps the greatest single benefit to the collector fairly new in the hobby, that the entire volume provides.

From postmaster provisionals through parcel post stamps, to the officials, the locals, the carriers, the private proprietaries, and even Confederate States, every phase of U. S. collecting i shandled. The treatment of the 1870-88 Bank Note issues is probably the most satisfactory treatment from all points of view in the entire volume.

With this appraisal of the merits of Miss Mueller's book now completed, attention has to be given to its shortcomings.

These are scattered at intervals through the book, mostly in the form of statements which cannot be factually verified. In other cases, one more explanatory sentence would clear up a matter left in confusion. It is hardly in point to attempt a comprehensive list of all these lacunae; but indication of a few will show the type of pitfall for the reader not otherwise too well informed.

In Chapter 1, the 1875 replicas of the 1847 issue are stated to have "whiter gum" as an identifying feature. In cold fact these items were issued without gum and any gum put on them is a private falsification.

In Chapter 3, discussing the 3c "pink", Miss Mueller falls short of being really useful.

On the Bank Note issues, in chapters 6 and 7, the old discrimination between the 1870's and 1873's by color is retained, though every informed collector knows that this differentiation is unreliable.

In Chapter 6, no mention is made that the National as well as the Continental Bank Note Co. went into the 1878 (not 1879 as the book says) consolidation forming the new American Bank Note Co. This detail really has some relevance. In this same chapter no hint is given that the papers called "white" by the catalog-makers for the 1873's and "yellowish" for the two 1875 stamps, are one and the same. Nor is the statement as to use of the 15c after 1875 correct. This reviewer has been trying in vain to see, let alone secure, even one such cover, the 15c for 10c registration plus 5c U. P. U. international rate, for some years.

Nor is any mention made, in Chapter 6 or Chapter 7, of the effect of the change-over about the end of 1885, from plates not case-hardened and maintained by re-entering, to case-hardened plates which lasted long. The sudden vanishing of double transfers to great scarcity at this change surely needs mention and explanation.

For that matter, traditional and difficult-to-see stigmata for the 1c, 3c and 6c re-engraved of 1881-83 are still continued as prominent features.

In Chapter 29, under revenues, the essential point about the 1898 I. R. on postage values, that they were the Spanish War issue while the Battleship stamps were being prepared, never

finds place. One is left wondering what the I. R.'s were made for.

Chapter 32, on Stamp Production, would have benefitted greatly by some illustrations, such as a transfer roll. In particular, Miss Mueller leaves a confusion that has plagued all of us from our early days on. She says naught about what is done in "hardening" a steel die, roll or plate; nor anything concerning the plating of iron, nickel or chromium applied to the plate to take care of wear and renewed as needed. With her effort to avoid outworn cliches, she speaks of "hardening" dies, rolls and plates, instead of the technically correct term "case-hardening." On lithography for the 1918-20 Offset Issue, she says that this term refers to the press only, not knowing that the plate in this process is a positive, identical with the stamp, instead of reversed as in all other kinds of printing.

Locals and carriers are misclassified. Furthermore, the statement that the catalog cuts are from reprints is not true on locals. Some are from genuine, others from forgeries.

These are sufficient examples to indicate the far too many shortcomings. To compensate for them, we admire the suggested album arrangements, most of them both new and satisfactory, at the ends of the first twenty chapters. Likewise, all the readers will enjoy Miss Mueller's easy, flowing style, read without impedance—a feature not usually found in most philatelic books. Its only tiny flaw is an addiction to odd abbreviations which have to be learned, but which are in most cases needless.

$6.95 may limit the book's sale, especially to the very ones this book would really help. With the essentional corrections made, a paper edition at around $1.50 might well be a best seller, accomplishing the purpose the author and publisher intends.

In short, so much in this volume is really good, that we dislike seeing it carry a burden of unneeded errors and a high price. *(S. G. R.)*

The Stamps of Austria 1850-1957. By Marian Carne Zinsmeister. Published by Van Dahl Publications, Inc. Albany, Oregon. 88pp. card cover. Price $1.50.

Author Zinsmeister has beaten all of us to a job that should have been performed long ago. Information available from "the Bulletins of the Austria Philatelic Society "and other sources listed under Acknowledgments has been used to compile a booklet that is well worth its nominal price. The booklet is well planned and can be used equally well by beginners or the less mature specialists.

The Acknowledgment Page states, "This book is not intended for the Austria specialist, but for the average collector who desires to find in one place the information cornerning the stamps of Austria."

With this restriction in mind, the new booklet furnishes much information, which normally is only available by consulting several sources and, in particular, much of the information had not previously been available in English and thus fills a void which has long existed.

This reviewer was well impressed with the consistency of the data provided for each stamp or set of stamps, including such usually lesser known details as designers' and engravers' names of the classical issues, purpose of issue, and in many cases a short historical explanation of the subject shown. Although for some of the more modern issues a few reproductions of stamps are shown, illustrations of the classical stamps are completely missing. This disadvantage is partially overcome by the listing of the numbers and types based on the 1958 Scott Catalogue without which it would prove most difficult to use the first part of the booklet.

The author has purposely stayed away from all attempts to list or describe oddities and varieties, and no prices have been listed. No dogmatic or positive statements have been made which might be challenged by Austria specialists.

(Continued On Page 202)

AUSTRIA

Catalog of the Pre-Stamp Postmarks

By EDWIN MUELLER

Part II

(Continued From Page 120)

E. B. .....: see .....Bahnhof

314. EBELSBERG (Oö) *1. 3. 1840
a.* RL-Ry 1840 (25_2), blue 1840 (35_3)

315. EBENSEE (Oö) *10. 12. 1843
a.* RL-Ry 1843 (20_2) [⟶ b]
b.* RL-R 1849 (25)

316. EBREICHSDORF (Nö) *1. 4. 1850
a.* RDs-f 1850 (85)

ECCLESIE: see Fünfkirchen

317. EDLITZ (Nö) *1. 8. 1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (70)

318. EFERDING (Oö) O
a. sL [Efferding] 1832 (25)
b. RL-Ry 1839 (20_2)
c.* RL-ly 1847 (30_2)

319. EGER (B) O
A. RL [V. EGER] 1756 (85_4)
a. sL 1818 (25)
b. RO 1823 (40), red 1821 (35_2)
c. RL , red 1838 (25_2)
d. RL-r 1839 (12)
e. IL-r , red 1842 (10_2)
f.* RDb-f 1848 (6)
g.* RD-f [EGER/FRANCO] , red 1848 (15_3)

320. EGGENBURG (Nö) *1. 6. 1840
a.* RL-R 1840 (20)

EGNA: see Neumarkt

321. EHRENHAUSEN (St) O, † 1827
a.

322. EIBENSCHÜTZ (M) *1. 5. 1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (25), blue 1848 (20_2)

323. EIBISWALD (St) *15. 7. 1846
a.* RDb-f 1846 (25)

324. EIS (K) *II
a.
b.* RL-R 1847 (40)

EISENBAHN.....: see .....Bahnhof

325. EISENBERG (M) *1. 9. 1848
a.* RL-R 1848 (35)

326. EISENERZ (St) *I
a. sO 1821 (15)
b.* RL-R 1839 (10)

327. ELBOGEN (B) *II
a. RoDs [K. K./BRIEF/SAML./EL-BOGNER] 1826 (100_3)
b. sO 1832 (20) [⟶ c]
c. soO 1883 (15_2) [⟶ d]
d. sL 1837 (15)
e. RB 1837 (25) [⟶ f]
f. RL 1837 (15)
g.* RL-f 1839 (12)

328. ELESD (U) *II
a.* sOb [Ellesd] 1834 (60_2)
b.* RDb-f 1847 (35)

329. ELISABETSTADT (Sb) *I
a. nI2O 1835 (125_8)
b. RL-R [ELISAB. ST.] 1840 (40)

ELLESD: see Elesd

330. ELLMAU (T) O, Ba
a. RL [ELLMAU R. 4] 1813 (85_2)
b. RL 1835 (60)
c.* RDo-R 1850 (40_2)

331. ELS (Nö) *10. 2. 1850
a.* RDs-f , blue 1850 (85_2)

332. ENGELHARTSZELL (Oö) *1. 1. 1843
a. IL-I 1843 (25)
b.* RDb-f 1849 (35)

333. ENGELSBERG (Sch) *1. 4. 1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (15)

334. ENNS (Oö) O
a. RoO [v. ENNS] 1823 (12_3)
b.* RL-Ry 1841 (15_2)

ENZERSDORF: see Lang-Enzersdorf

335. EORKENY (U) O
a. RL [ORKENY] 1841 (40)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (60)

336. EPERIES (U) O
A. eL [v. Eperies] 1783 (70_4)
B. RoO [v. EPERIES] 1786 (60_6) [= b]
C. RL [v. EPERIES] 1787 (50_4) [= a]

a. RL [v. EPERIES] 1818 (60_2) [3]
b.* RoO [v. EPERIES] 1828 (25_3)
c. RLp 1830 (70_6)
d. RE 1831 (50_8)
e.* RDb-f [EPERJES] 1848 (10)

337. ERCSIN (U) O
a. RL 1832 (70)[2] [⟶ b]
b. RL [ERCSI] 1839 (60)
c.* RDb-f 1850 (35)

338. ERLAU (U) O
A. sB 1779 (85_3)
a. RL [VON ERLAU] 1818 (70_2)
b.* sOo 1830 (25_2), red 1818 (30_3) [2]
c.* RDb-f 1847 (8)

339. ERNSTBRUNN (Nö) *17.8.1839
a.* sL-I 1839 (25)

340. ERSEKUJVAR (U) *18.5.1842
a. RL 1842 (35), red 184. (40_2)
b. RL-nRy 1846 (25_6), blue 184. (30_8) [⟶ c]
c.* RL-nR 1846 (15_5), red 1847 (20_6), blue 1847 (15_6)

341. ER-SEMJEN (U) *II
a. ROd 1827 (35_2)
b.* RDf-f 1848 (25)

342. ESZEK (Ks) O
A. eL [von Essegg] 1780 (35_4) [= b]
B. eL [Von Essegg] 1787 (50_4)
a.* ROd [ESSEGG] 1818 (20_2), red 1836 (30_3)
b. eL [von Essegg] , red 1834 (50_3)
c. RL 1837 (15) ⟶ **ca.** RL-(R) 1838 (15)
d. RL [ESZEK/FRANCO] 1842 (20_2), red 1838 (15_3)
e. RL-R 1841 (10)
f.* RDb-f 1846 (6), blue 1847 (8_2)

ESZTERGOM: see **Gran**

343. EYERS (T) *1823
a.
b.* RDo-R 1850 (100_2)

344. FACSET (Tb) O
a. IOb 1830 (70_2)
b.* RDb-f 1848 (30)

345. FALKENAU (B) *1.6.1833
a. RoB 1837 (50_2)
b.* RDb-f 1848 (12)

346. FEHRING (St) *1.9.1847
a.* RDb-f 1847 (10)

FEISTRIZ: see **Illirisch Feistritz**

347. FEKETE TO (U) *II
a. ROa [FEKETE TOO] 1847 (85_2)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (40)

348. FELDBACH (St) *1.9.1847
a.* RDb-f 1849 (20), red 1847 (30_2)

349. FELDKIRCH (V) *I, Ba
a. IL [R.3 FELDKIRCH] 1810 (40_2), red 1810 (50_3) [2]
b. IL [FELDKIRCH R.3] 1810 (30_2) [⟶ c]
c. IL 1818 (15), red 18.... (25_2)
d. RO 1832 (12)
e. RL 1831 (10)
f. RL-I , blue 1841 (8_2), green 1841 (10_2)
g.* IL-I 1845 (8), blue 1843 (6_2)
h.* RL-R , blue 1845 (5_2), green 1848 (6_2)

350. FELDKIRCHEN (K) *1.10.1839
a.* sL-I 1849 (12), blue 1839 (15_2)

351. FELDSBERG (Nö) *1.6.1844
a.* IL-I 1844 (20)

352. FELEGYHAZA (U) O
a. RoO 1822 (50_2) [⟶ b]
b. RL 1838 (40)
c. RB 1841 (35)
d.* RDb-f 1848 (15)

353. FELSÖ-BANYA (U) *1.2.1841
a. RL 1842 (40)
b.* RDb-f 1848 (20)

354. FELSÖ JATTO (U) *18.5.1842
a. RL[F. JATO] 1842 (60)
b.* RDb-f [F. JATTO] 1847 (35)

355. FELSÖ SZENT IVAN (Ws) *II
a.
b.* IL-I 1848 (50), red 18.... (60_2)

356. FELVINTZ (Sb) O
a. RL-(R) 1846 (40) ⟶ **aa.*** RL 1849 (35)

357. FERTO SZENT MIKLOS (U) *1844
a.* RL-R 1844 (50)

358. FIANONA (Kü) *1849
a.* RDs-f [FIANOVA] 1849 (50)

359. FISCHAMEND (Nö) O
a. RL [FISCHAMENT] 1825 (20), red 18.... (25_2)
b. RL 1838 (15), red 1838 (20_2) [2]
c.* RL-R 1840 (12), blue 1843 (20_2)

360. FIUME (Ks) O, Fr
a. RL [FIUME/ILLYRIE] 1812 (40_2), red 1810 (50_3), blue 1819 (60_3)
b. RL [P.P./FIUME/ILLYRIE] , red 1810 (60_4)
c. RL [DEB./FIUME/ILLYRIE] 1810 (100_4)
d.* RL 1834 (10), blue 1820 (15_2), green 1823 (15_2), red 1820 (12_2) [3]
e. RL-ry 1841 (30_2)
f. IO [V. FIUME] , red 1841 (50_3)
g. RL-R 1841 (6), red 1843 (10_2) [2]
h.* RS-fy 1850 (40_2)

F. JAT(T)O: see **Felsö Jatto**

361. FLIRSCH (T) *II, Ba
a.
b.* RDb-f 1850 (60), blue 1850 (70_2)

362. FLORIDSDORF (Nö) *15.5.1850
a.* RDs-f 1850 (70)

FLORIDSDORF: see also **Wien, City Post**

F. OFEN: see **Ofen Festung**

363. FOGARAS (Sb) *1822
a.* nR2B-(R) 1840 (70_8), blue 1850 (85_{10})

FÖLDVAR: see **Duia Földvar**

364. FONDO (T) *1838
a. RO 1842 (125)

365. FORRO (U) *II
a.* ROd 1818 (60_2)

366. FRAINERSDORF (M) O
a. ROb 1840 (50_2) ⟶ **aa.* ROb-(R)** 1850 (60_2)

367. FRANKENBURG (Oö) *1.11.1842
a.* IL-I 1842 (15)

368. FRANKENMARKT (Oö) O, Ba
a. RL [R.4 FRANKENMARKT] 1813 (40_2)
b. RL 1818 (30)
c.* RL-Ry 1839 (20_2), blue 1850 (35_3)

369. FRANKSTADT (M) *1830
a. sL-I 1839 (25)
b.* IL-I 1846 (20),

370. FRANZ (St) O
a. RO 1831 (50)
b.* RL-R , green 1843 (35_2), red 1847 (40_2)

FRANZBRUN: see **Franzensbad**

371. FRANZENSBAD (B) *1824
a. sL [Franzbrun] 1826 (50)
b. RL-r 1840 (12), blue 1849 (25_2)
c.* RDo-f , blue 1850 (20_3)

372. FRATTING (M) *1.3.1850
a.* RL-R 1850 (70)

373. FREIBERG (M) *II
a. RB [FREYBERG/IN MAEHREN] 1831 (25) ⟶ **aa. RB-(e)** 1839 (20) [⟶ b]
b. RLm [FREYBERG/IN MAEHREN] 1839 (20) ⟶ **ba. RL-(e)** 1843 (20)
c.* RD-f [FREIBERG/IN MAEHREN] 1850 (15)

374. FREISTADT (Sch) *15.2.1845
a.* IL-I [FREISTADT/IN SCHLES.] 1845 (30)

375. FREIWALDAU (Sch) *1.9.1838
a.* sL-I 1840 (15), blue 1838 (20_2)

376. FREUDENTHAL (Sch) O
a.* sO [Freuden-/thal] 1831 (25)
b.* RL-R 1838 (12)

FREYBERG: see **Freiberg**

377. FREYSTADT (Oö) O
a. RL [V. FREYSTADT] , red 1820 (20_3)
b. RL , red 1825 (15_2)
c. sL [P. Freystadt] 1835 (12), red 1830 (25_2) [2]
d.* RL-Ry 1839 (15_2) [⟶ e]
e. RL-R 1848 ( )

378. FRIDAU (St) *1.9.1842
a.* IL-I 1842 (25), red 1848 (35_2)

379. FRIEDBERG (St) *1.10.1839
a.* sL-I 1839 (20)

380. FRIEDEBERG (Sch) *1.6.1849
a.* RDs-f 1849 (70)

381. FRIEDEK (Sch) *II
a. RL 1818 (25)
b. RO 1833 (20)
c.* sC-fy 1840 (12_2), blue 1847 (15_3)

382. FRIEDLAND (B) *1.11.1820
a. sL 1833 (25)
b.* RL-r [FRIEDLAND/in Böhmen] 1847 (20)

383. FRIESACH (K) O
A. eL [Von Friesach] 1784 (85_4)
B. eL-ey [Von Friesach] 1787 (70_5)
C. rL-ry 1794 (100_4)
a. RL-R 1812 (50) [⟶ b]
b. RL-ry 1814 (40_2) [⟶ c]
c. RL-Ry 1814 (35_2) [2]
d. RL 1818 (35)
e. RO 1820 (20)
f.* RL-R 1840 (15), red 1846 (25_2)

384. FROHNLEITEN (St) *1.8.1849
a.* RL-R 1850 (25), green 1850 (30_2), blue 1850 (30_2)

385. FULNEK (M) *1839
a.* sL-I 1846 (25), blue 1839 (20_2)

FÜNFHAUS: see **Wien, City Post**

386. FÜNFKIRCHEN (U) O
A. eL [v. Fünfkirchen] 1781 (85_4) [⟶ B]
B. eL 1782 (60_3)
C. rL [v. Ecclesie] 1788 (125_4)
a. ROb 1818 (30_2), red 1818 (40_3)
b.* sO [Fünf-/kirchen] 1826 (20)
c.* sL-I 1839 (12), green 1846 (15_2), blue 1846 (12_2)
d.* RL-I 1850 (8), blue 1850 (10_2)

387. FÜRSTENFELD (St) *I
a. RL 1822 (20) [2]
b.* RL-R 1840 (12)

388. FUZINE (Ks) *I, Fr, † 1824
a.

389. GABEL *I
a. RB 1822 (35)
b. RL 1834 (20) [⟶ c]
c.* RL-f 1843 (15)

390. GABLONZ (B) *1831
a.* IL-(R) 1837 (25)
b.* RL-r [GABLONZa/N] 1840 (12)

391. GACS (U) *I, † 12. 4. 1843
a. RL [GATS] 1818 (70) [3]
b. rL [Gats] 1829 (60)
c. RO 1832 (40)

392. GAISHORN (St) *II
a. IL [GEISHORN] 1843 (50)
b.* IL-I 1846 (25)

393. GAJA (G) *II
a. RL-Ry 1839 (70_2) [⟶ b]
b. RL-R 1842 (60)
c. RL-R [GAYA] 1842 (60)
d.* IL-I [GAYA] , blue 1849 (40_2)

394. GAKOVA (Ws) *II
a. RO 1819 (85)
b.* IL-I 1850 (70)

395. GALGO (Sb) *II
a.
b. RL-R 1846 (100)

396. GALGOCZ (U) O
a. RO , red 1824 (50_2)
b. RBx 18... (40), red 1825 (50_2)
c. RLx [GALGOC] 1828 (50)
d. RL 1828 (30) [4]
e.* RDb-f 1847 (20)

397. GAMING (Nö) *1. 10. 1840
a.* RL-R 1840 (25)

398. GANNOBITZ (St) O
a. sO [Ganowitz] 1830 (30), blue 1830 (35_2)
b.* RL-R 1841 (20), green 1850 (20_2)

399. GÄNSERNDORF (Nö) *1. 3. 1840
a.* sL-R 1840 (25)

400. GARA (Ws) *II
a.
b.* IL-I 1850 (85)

401. GARCSIN (Km) *II
a.
b.* IL-I 1850 (100)

402. GARS (Nö) *1. 11. 1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (30)

GATS: see **Gacs**
GAUDENZDORF: see **Wien, City Post**

403. GAUNERSDORF (Nö) O
a. ROb 1830 (30_2), blue 1836 (40_3)
b.* sL-I 1839 (20)

404. GAURA (Sb) *II, † 1824
a.

405. GAYA (M) *1824
a. RL [V. GAYA] 1826 (20_2)
b.* IL-I 1840 (10)

GAYA: see also **Gaja**
G. CANISA: see **Nagy Kanizsa**

406. GDOW (G) *II
a. ROo 1825 (50_2)
b.* RL-R 1836 (25)

GEISHORN: see **Gaishorn**

407. GENERALSKISTOL (Km) *II, Fr
a. rL [Generalskistoll] 1836 (85)
b.* IL-I 1850 (100)

408. GEORGSWALDE (B) *1836
a.* sL-I , blue 1850 (30_2)

409. GERAS (Nö) *1. 4. 1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (25)

410. GEWITSCH (M) *1. 1. 1839
a.* RL-R 1839 (20)

411. GFÖHL (Nö) *II
a. ROb 1821 (35_2) ⟶ **ab.*** ROb-(r) 18... (40_2)
b.* RL-(r) 1842 (25), blue 1849 (35_2), blue 1845 (50_3), blue (date red), 1848 (50_3)

412. GIMINO (Kü) *1. 8. 1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (30)

413. GIRELSAU (Sb) *II
a.* nI2O 1850 (100_8)

414. GITSCHIN (B) *I
a. RL [v. GITSCHIN] 1817 (25_2)
b. RL-r 18... (20) [⟶ b]
c.* RL-R 1843 (15)

G. JENIKAU: see **Goltsch Jenikau**
G. KIKINDA: see **Nagy Kikinda**

415. GLEICHENBERG (St) *1. 6. 1846
a.* RDb-f , red 1846 (30_2)

416. GLEINSTETTEN (St) *1. 9. 1847
a.* RDb-f 1847 (50)

417. GLEISDORF (St) *I
a. RL 1819 (20) [⟶ b]
b.* RL-R 1841 (12) [2]

418. GLINA (Km) *II, Fr
a. RoO 1824 (35_2) [⟶ b]
b. RL 1836 (40)
c. RO 1841 (35)
d.* IL-I 1843 (20), green 1850 (25_2), blue 1850 (25_2)

419. GLOGGNITZ (Nö) *1. 2. 1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (20)

G. MESERITSCH: see **Gross Meseritsch**

420. GMÜND (K) *II, Fr
a. **RL** 1823 (25)
b. **RL–Ry** 1833 (30_2) [⟶ c]
c.* **RL–R** 1839 (20)

421. GMÜND (Nö) *1.1.1843
a.* **IL–I [GMÜND IN N.Ö.]** 1843 (25)

422. GMUNDEN (Oö) *I
a.* **sO** 1827 (15)
b.* **RL–Ry** 1839 (12_2)

423 GNAS (St) *15.1.1850
a.* **RDs–f** 1850 (70)

424. GODING (M) *15.5.1840
a.* **IL–I** 1849 (25)
GOEPFRITZ: see **Göpfritz**

425. GOLDENBRUNN (M) *II
a. **iL** 18... (50)
b.* **iL–f** 1848 (35)

426. GOLDENSTEIN (M) *1.4.1850
a.* **RDs–f** 1850 (85)

427. GOLLING (S) + II, Ba
a. **RL [R.4 GOLLING]** 1812 (50_2)
b. **RL [V. GOLLING]** 1831 (70_2)
c.* **RL–Ry** 1848 (40_2)

428. GOLLUBINCZE (Bm) *II
a. **sO [Golu–/bincze]** 1834 (60)
b.* **IL–I** 1850 (85)

429. GOLTSCH JENIKAU (B) *I
a. **sL [Ienikau]** 1831 (30)
b.* **RL–r [G. JENIKAU]** , blue 1846 (25_2)
GOLUBINCZE: see **Gollubincze**

430. GÖNYÖ (U) O
a.* **R2O** 1830 (40), red 1842 (60_2)
b. **RDb–f** 1847 (20)
c.* **RDs–f** 1850 (35)

431. GÖPFRITZ (Nö) *I
a. **RO** 1826 (25)
b. **RL** 1826 (20)
c.* **IL–I [GOEPFRITZ]** 1850 (25)

432. GORA ROBCZYCKA (G) *II, † 31.8.1843
a. **REx** 1831 (85_4)
b. **sL–(f) [Gora Rob.]** 1833 (60) [2]
c. **RL [GORA ROB.]** , red 1837 (50_2)
d. **sLm [Gora Rob.]** , red 1838 (50_3)
e. **RL–f [GORA RÖB.]** 1839 (40)
GORICE: see **Görz**

433. GORLICE (G) *1829
a.* **RB** 1832 (85)
b. **ROp** 1835 (100_6)
c.* **RL–R** 1836 (15) [3]

434. GÖRZ (Kü) O, Fr
A. **eL [Von Görtz]** 1784 (60_4)
a. **RL [GORICE/ILLYRIE]** 1811 (85_2), red 18... (85_3)
b. **RB [K.K.G.A.P. GÖRZ]** 1818 (12_2), red 1822 (15_3)
c.* **RL–R** 1837 (8), red 1822 (12_2) [2]
d. **RL** 1833 (6), red 1828 (10_2)
e. **RL [GÖRZ/FRANCO]** , red 1836 (15_3)
f.* **sL–I** 1843 (5), red 1843 (8_2)

435. GOSPICH (Km) *II, Fr
a. **RL [GOSPICH/ILLYRIE]** 1833 (50_2), red 1810 (70_3)
b. **RL [K.K. POSTCAMBIATUR/STATION/GOSPICH]** 1820 (100_2)
c. **RE–Ry** , blue 1839 (85_{10})
d. **RO** 1840 (40)
e. **RLx [GOSPIC]** 1843 (35)
f.* **IL–I** 1844 (20), blue 1847 (25_2)

436. GÖSSLING (Nö) *15.10.1846
a.* **RDb–f** 1846 (20)

437. GOTSCHEE (Kr) * 1.3.1837
a. **R2B [GOTTCSHEE]** 1837 (50)
b.* **sL–I** 1842 (15)

438. GRACAC (Km) *15.12.1849
a.* **RDs–f** 1849 (85)

439. GRADISCA (Kü) *II, It
a. **RLm** 1812 (20_2)
b. **RL** 1831 (15)
c.* **sL–I** 1841 (12)

440. GRAFENSCHLAG (Nö) *16.3.1850
a.* **RDs–f** 1850 (100)

441. GRAMET NEUSIEDL (Nö) *1.8.1847
a.* **RDb–f** 1847 (35), green 1848 (40_2)

442. GRAN (U) *II
a.* **RO** 1822 (15), red 1824 (25_2)
b. **RIB [GRAN/FRANCO]** , red 1834 (25_3) [⟶ e]
c.* **RDb–f** 1846 (20)
d.* **RDo–f [ESZTERGOM]** 1848 (25_2)

443. GRANICZESTIE (Bu) *II
a. **RO** 1834 (85)
b.* **RDb–f** 1850 (100)

444. GRASLITZ (B) *1834
a. **RE [VON GRASZLITZ]** 1837 (60_5)
b.* **sL–I** 1846 (25)

The Publications Committee of THE COLLECTORS CLUB is pleased to announce that upon the conclusion of this series, this Austria catalog will be published as a handbook under the auspices of the T. E. Steinway Memorial Handbook Fund.

445. GRATZ (St) O

A. eL [Von Gratz] 1782 (40_4)
B. RL [V. GRATZ] 1788 (50_4)
a.* RL 1818 (2), green 1832 (3_2), blue 1828 (5_2), red 18... (15_2) [3]
b. RsE [K. K. OBER POST/AMT/ Gratz] 1821 (12_5)
c. RL-Ry [O. P. A. GRATZ] 1829 (6_3), blue 1831 (10_4), green 1838 (12_4)
d. RL [GRATZ/FRANCO] , red 1833 (10_3)
e.* RL-I 1841 (4), blue 1839 (6_2)
f. rL-r , red 1839 (5_2), blue 1840 (8_2), green 1840 (10_2)
g. rRL-r [Gratz/FRANCO] 1840 (10_2), red 1840 (6_3)
h. IL-I [GRÄTZ] , green 1844 (40_2)
i. sL-I 18... (8), blue 1845 (12_2)
j. IL-I 1849 (2), blue 1848 (2_2)
k. RDb-f 1850 (12)
l. RS-R 1850 (40), blue 1850 (50_2)

446. GRATZ BAHNHOF (St) *1849

a. RDb-f [GRATZ, B. H.] , blue 1849 (15_3)

447. GRATZEN (B) *1. 3. 1841

a. RO 1838 (25)
b.* RL-R 1841 (15), blue 1846 (20_2)

GR. AUGEST: see **Gross-Augezd**
GR. BETSKEREK: see **Nagy-Becskerek**

448. GREIFENBURG (K) O, Fr

a. RL 1821 (20)
b.* RL-R 1841 (15)

449. GREIN (Oö) *1. 7. 1840

a.* RL-Ry 1840 (40_2)

450. GRESTEN (Nö) *1. 3. 1847

a.* RDb-f 1847 (15)

GR. GORICZA: see **Gross-Goritza**
GR. HOEFLEIN: See **Gross-Höflein**

451. GRIESKIRCHEN (Oö) *15. 7. 1838

a. RL-Ry 1838 (35_2)
b. RL-r 1840 (30)
c.* RL-R 1850 (40)

GRINZING: see **Wien, City Post**

452. GRÖBMING (St) *1823

a. RL 1831 (20)
b. IL-I 1842 (15)
c. RL-I 1850 (35)

453. GRODEK (G) + I

a. RL 1837 (25), red 1834 (30_2) [2]
b.* RL-R 1834 (12) [3]

GROS-CANISA: see **Nagy Kanizsa**
GROS-HÖFLEIN: see **Gross-Höflein**
GROSMESERITSCH: see **Gross Meseritsch**

454. GROSS-AUGEZD (M) *II, † 31.8.1842

a. ROb [GR. AUGEST] 1829 (50_2)
b. ROx [GROSS-/AUGEZD] 1834 (40) [⟶ c]
c. RLx [GROSS-/AUGEZD] 1839 (40)

455. GROSS-BRITTESCH (M) *II

a.* sB-(r) , blue 1842 (35_2)

456. GROSS-ENZERSDORF (Nö) *1. 8. 1843

a.* IL-I 1845 (25), red 1849 (40_2)

457. GROSS-GERUNGS (Nö) *1. 1. 1846

a.* RL-R [GROSZ-GERUNGS] 1846 (25)

458. GROSS-GORITZA (Ks) *1820

a. RO [GR. GORICZA/IN CROATIEN] 1844 (50)
b. RDb-f [GROSZ-GORITZA] , red 1850 (60_2)

459. GROSS-HÖFLEIN (U) O

a. rL 1809 (85)
b. ROd [GROS-HÖFLEIN] 1821 (30_2)
c.* RL-Ry [GR. HÖEFLEIN] 1844 (35_2)

460. GROSSLUP (Kr) *1. 8. 1840

a.* RL-R 1840 (85)

461. GROSS-MESERITSCH (M) *II

a. RL [GROSMESERITSCH] 1823 (40)
b. sL [G. Meseritsch] 1830 (25), blue 1834 (30_2), green 1840 (35_2) [2]
c.* RL-I [G. MESERITSCH] 1843 (10), blue 1842 (12_2), green 1844 (15_2)

462. GROSS-MOSTY (G) *1. 3. 1847

a.* RDb-f 1847 (50)

463. GROSS-POHLOM (Sch) *I

a. RO [GROSS/POHLOM] 1835 (70)
b.* RL-R 1848 (40)

464. GROSS-SIEGHARTS (Nö) *1. 5. 1839

a.* sL-I [Gr. Siegharts] 1839 (30)

GROSS-SIGETH: see **Szigethvar**

465. GROSS-SÖDING (St) *1. 8. 1849

a.* RL-R [GROSS/SÖDING] 1849 (50)

466. GROSSWARDEIN (U) O

A. rL [M. Varadino] 1856 (150_4)
a. ROd [GR. WARDEIN] 1819 (15_2), red 1834 (25_3)
b. ROop [GR. WARDEIN] 1825 (25_4), red 1844 (35_5)
c.* RDb-f [NAGY VARAD] 1846 (6)
d.* RDs-f 1850 (60)

GROSZ.....: see **Gross.....**

467. GROTTAU (B) *1. 2. 1840

a.* RL-f 1840 (40)

GR. SIEGHARTS: see **Gross-Siegharts**
GR. SZIGETH: see **Szigethvar**
GR. TAPOLTSAN: see **Nagy Tapolcsan**

468. GRULICH (B) *1. 4. 1840

a.* RL-R 1840 (25), blue 1848 (25_2)

469. GRÜNAU (M) *I, † 1833

a. RL 1824 (60)

470. GRÜNBERG (B) O, † 30. 11. 1843
a. RoB 1843 (50_2)
GR. WARDEIN: see **Grosswardein**

471. GRYBOW (G) * 1829
a. RB 1832 (60)
b. ROo [GRYBOW/P.A.] 1837 (100_3)
c.* IL–I 1840 (30)

472. GRZYMALOW (G) * 1. 2. 1833
a. RO 1836 (85)
b. sL–s 1838 (60)
c. RC–R 1840 (42_2) [2]
d.* RL–R [GRZYMATOW] 1849 (50)

473. GSCHIESZ (U) * I
a. rL [Post Gschiess] 1818 (85_2) [2]
b. rOc [P. Gschiesz] 1825 (70_3)
c.* RDb–f 1850 (60)

474. GUMPOLDSKIRCHEN (Nö) * 1. 11. 1847
a.* RDb–f , blue 1847 (20_2)

475. GÜNS (U) O
A. RLx 1765 (50_3), red 1765 (60_4) [2]
B. RL , red 1768 (50_4)
C. rL [v. Güns] 1773 (50_4), red 1772 (60_5)
D. eL [Von Günss] , red 1788 (50_5) [= b]
a. ROc 1818 (15_2), red 18.... (35_3) ⟶ **aa.* ROc–(e)** 1837 (12_2)
b. eL [Von Günss] 1830 (60_2) [⟶ c]
c. eL [Günss] 1837 (70)
d.* sO 1838 (35)

476. GÜNSELSDORF (Nö) * II
a. ROb 1827 (30_2), red 1834 (40_3), blue 1839 (35_3)
b.* sL–R 1840 (20), blue 1846 (30_2)
GÜNSS: see **Güns**

477. GURA HUMORA (Bu) * II
a. RO [GURA/HUMORA] 1829 (85)
b. RL–Ry 1835 (70_2) [⟶ c]
c.* RL–R 1842 (50)

478. GURKFELD (Kr) * 1. 2. 1847
a.* RDb–f 1847 (20)

479. GUTTENBRUN (Nö) * II
a. ROb [GUTENBRUN] 1837 (60_2)
b.* sL–I 1850 (70)

480. GUTTENSTEIN (Nö) * 1. 11. 1841
a.* RL–R 1844 (35)

481. GWOZDZIEC (G) * II
a. RO [GWOZDIEC] 1834 (70)
b.* RC–R 1840 (50_2)

482. GYAPJU (U) * I
a.
b.* RDb–f 1850 (70)

483. GYÖNGYÖS (U) O
A. R2Oap 1780 (175_8)
a. RoO 1801 (30_2)
b. RL 1804 (35) [2]
c. RO 1836 (30)
d.* RDb–f 1848 (15), blue 1847 (35_2)
GYÖR: see **Raab**

484. GYULA (U) * II
A. RL 1788 (85_3)
a. RL 1818 (25) [2]
b. soO 1839 (30_2), red 1831 (35_3)
c.* RDb–f 1847 (12)

485. HAAG (Oö) O, Ba
a. RL [UNTER HAAG] 1814 (60)
b. RL–Ry 1842 (30_2), red 1849 (50_3), blue 1849 (40_3) [⟶ c]
c.* RL–R 1850 (50)

486. HABSAN (U) * II
a. eL [Habssan] 1836 (85)
b.* RB 1844 (35)
c.* RDb–f 1850 (50)

487. HACZFELD (Tb) * 1. 6. 1844
a.* IL–I 1844 (40)

488. HADERSDORF (Nö) * 1835
a. RB 1835 (50)
b.* sL–I Hadersdorf a/[K] 1840 (25), blue 1845 (25_2), red 1847 (40_2)

489. HADHAZ (U) * I
a. RL [V. HADHAZ] 1818 (60_2), red 1829 (50_3)
b. RL 1835 (40)
c.* RDb–f 1848 (30)

490. HAHOT (U) O
a. ROx 1821 (85)
b.* RDb–f 1850 (100)

491. HAIBACH (Oö) * 1. 8. 1849
a.* RL–R 1849 (70)

492. HAID (B) * 1. 1. 1842
a.* sL–(s) 1850 (35), blue 1842 (40_2)

493. HAIDENSCHAFT (Kü) * 1. 9. 1845
a.* RL–R 1845 (40)

494. HAINBURG (Nö) * II
a. ROb 1820 (25_2)
b.* sL–I 1840 (15), blue 1840 (20_2)

495. HAINFELD (Nö) * 1. 2. 1839
a. RL 1839 (40)
b.* RL–R , blue 1850 (30_2)

496. HALICZ (G) * I
a. RL [P. HALITS] 1817 (85_2) [⟶ b]
b. RL [HALITS] 1833 (70) [⟶ c]
c. RoO [HALITS] 1836 (60_2), red 1837 (85_3)
d.* RC–R 1840 (40_2)

497. HALL (T) * II, Ba
a. RL [HALL R.4] 1812 (40_2), violet 1826 (70_3), red 1826 (35_3) [2] [⟶ b]
b.* RL , red 1815 (20_2)
c. RL-Ry 1830 (35_2)
d.* sL-I 1840 (10), green 1844 (12_2), blue 1842 (15_2)

498. HALL (Oö) * 15. 4. 1840
a.* RL-Ry 1840 (40_2)

499. HALLAS (U) * II
a. RL 1839 (70)
b.* RDb-f 1849 (60)

500. HALLEIN (S) + II, Ba
a. RL 1811 (20) [2]
b.* RL-Ry 1840 (15_2)

501. HALMI (U) * II
a. ROd 1819 (60_2)
b. RL 1842 (50)
c.* RDb-f 1847 (40), blue 1850 (50_2)

502. HARSANY (U) * II
a. ROp 1838 (70_6)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

503. HARTBERG (St) * II
a. sL 1837 (25)
b.* sL-I 1840 (12)

504. **HAVAN (U) O**
a.* RB 1820 (30), red 1835 (40_2)
b.* RDb-f 1842 (3T), red 1847 (25_2)

505. HAUSMANNSTETTEN (St) * 15. 1. 1850
a.*

506. HAYDA (B) * I
A. IL [v. HAYDE] 1789 (85_4) [= a]
a. IL [v. HAYDE] 1804 (70_2)
b. sL [v. Hayda] 1821 (40_2) [2]
c. sL 18.... (50)
d.* RL-r 1838 (20) blue 1841 (25_2)
H. BRIEFS [⟶ c] No. 2: see **Wien, City Post**

507. HEIDENREICHSTEIN (Nö) * 1. 11. 1833
a.* RO [HEIDENREICH-/STEIN] 1835 (50), green, 1841 (60_2)

HEILIGENSTADT: see **Wien, City Post**

508. HEINRICHSGRÜN (B) * 1. 4. 1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (60)

509. HERCZEG-SZÖLLÖS (U) * II
a.
b. IL-I 1850 (100)

510. HERMANSTADT (Sb) O
A. eL [v. Hermanst.] 1782 (50_4)
B. eL [Von Hermanst.] 1800 (85_4) [= a]
a. eL [Von Hermanst.] 1801 (60_2)
b. RL 1820 (30) [4]
c. RO [O.P.A./HERMANN-/STADT] 1832 (20_2) ⟶ **ca. RO-(R)** 1837 (25_2) ⟶ **cb. RO-(Ry)** 1837 (40_3) ⟶ **cc. RO-(f)** 1838 (30_2)
d. RO [VON/HERMANSTADT/FRANCO] 1847 (40_3), red 1836 (40_4) ⟶ **da. RO-(R)** 1846 (50_3), red 1843 (40_4)
e. RL-R 1839 (15)
f.* RDs-f [HERRMANNSTADT] 1848 (15)
g. IL-I [HERRMANSTART] 1849 (20)

HERNALS: see **Wien, City Post**

511. HERZMANMIESTEZ (B) * 1. 10. 1836
a.* sL-I 1847 (35)

512. HERZOGENBURG (Nö) * 1. 2. 1839
a. RO 1839 (40)
b.* IL-I 1839 (25)

513. HIDAS-NEMETHI (U) * II
a. ROd [H. NEMETHY] 1823 (50_2)
b.* RDb-f 1849 (40)

514. HIEFLAU (St) * 1819
a. RL 1826 (40)
b. sL 1827 (30)
c.* RL-R 1839 (25)

HIETZING: see **Wien, City Post**
HIMBERG: see **Wien, City Post**

515. HIRNSEN (B) * 1838
a.* IL-i 1850 (70)

516. HIRSCHBERG (B) * 1. 8. 1838
a.* RL-f 1850 (85)

517. HLINSKO (B) * 1. 11. 1840
a.* RL-R 1848 (20), blue 1840 (30_2)

H. M. VASARHELY: see **Hold Mezö Vasarhely**
H. NEMETHY: see **Hidas-Nemethi**

518. HOCHSTRASZ (U) O
a.* ROb [HOCHSTRASS] 1819 (40_2)
b.* RDb-f 1847 (40)

519. HODSAGH (Ws) * 1. 8. 1842
a.* IL-I 1842 (50)

520. HOF (M) * I
a. RrL [HOF in Maehren] 1823 (60)
b. RoO [HOF/FRANCO] 18.... (70_3)
c.* sL-I [Hof in Maehren] 1841 (25), blue 1850 (40_2)

521. HOF (S) + II, Ba
a. RL [R.4 HOF] 1813 (85_2)
b.* RL-R 1850 (100)

522. HOFGASTEIN (S) + II, Ba
a. RL [R.4 HOF GASTEIN] 1813 (60_2)
b.* RL 1838 (60)
c.* RL-Ry 1845 (50_2)

523. HOFKIRCHEN (Oö) *15.6.1847
a.* RDb-f 1847 (85) .

524. HOFLENZ (M) *1.10.1845
a.* RL-R 1845 (60), blue 1848 (50_2)

525. HOHENAU (Nö) *1.4.1840
a.* sL-R , blue 1845 (40_2)

526. HOHENBERG (Nö) *15.6.1839
a.* sL-I 1839 (20), blue 1849 (35_2)

527. HOHENBRUK (B) *1.7.1835
a.* RL-R 1845 (25), green 1840 (35_2)

528. HOHENELBE (B) *1.11.1837
a.* sL-I 1841 (20)

529. HOHENEMS (V) *I, Ba
a. IL [HOHENEMS R.3] , red 1816 (70_3) [⟶ b]
b.* IL 1837 (60)
c. RL 1839 (40)
d.* sL-R , blue 1846 (35_2)

530. HOHENMAUTH (B) *I
a. sL 1822 (35), red 1824 (50_2) [2] ⟶
aa. sL-(f) , blue 1834 (30_2)
b. eL [v. Hohenmaut] 1833 (70_2)
c. RL , red 1833 (40_2)

531. HOHENSTADT (M) *1.3.1840
a.* sL-I 1840 (25)

532. HOHENSTADT BAHNHOF (M) *1846
a.* IRL-R [EISENB. HOHENSTADT] 1847 (30_2), blue 1848 (40_3)

533. HOLD MEZÖ VASARHELY (U) *1849
a.* RL [H. M. VASARHELY] 1849 (50)

534. HOLITSCH (U) *I
a. ROb 1820 (50_2), red 18... (70_3)
b. RL-I 1839 (50)
c. RL-r 1843 (30), blue 184.. (35_2)
d.* RL-R 1843 (35), blue 184.. (40_2)

535. HOLITZ (B) *I
a.
b.* RL-f 1842 (50)

536. HOLLABRUN (Nö) O
a. ROb 1826 (25_2)
b. ROd 1835 (15_2), blue 1838 (25_3) ⟶
ba. ROd-(R) 1840 (12_2), red 1847 (40_3) ⟶ **bb ROd-(r)** 1840 (12_2) blue 1842 (25_3), red 1845 (35_3)

537. HOLLESCHAU (M) *1.3.1842
a.* IL-I 1850 (25)

538. HOMONNA (U) *II
a. ROd [HOMONNAU] 1819 (40_2), blue 1839 (60_3)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (40)

539. HORAZDIOWITZ (B) *I
a. eL [V. Horazdiowitz] 1818 (70_2)
b. RL [V. HORAZDIOWITZ] 1823 (50_2)
c. sL 1828 (35)
d.* RL-r 1850 (25), blue 1844 (35_2)

540. HORGOS (U) *II
a.
b.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

541. HORIC (B) *1820
a. RBx [v. Horschitz] 1839 (85_2)
b.* RL-f 1848 (35)

542. HORKA (U) *I
a. RL 1826 (50) [2]

543. HORN (Nö) *I
a. ROb 1822 (40_2)
b. RO 1835 (40) [2]
c. sL-I 1840 (25)
d.* sL-R 1842 (20)

544. HORODENKA (G) *1.5.1843
a. RC-R 1843 (60_2)
b.* RDb-f 1848 (50)

545. HOROSEDEL (B) *II
a. sL 1836 (50)
b.* RL-r 1839 (30)

546. HORZOWITZ (B) *1.1.1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (35)

HORSCHITZ: See **Horic**

547. HOSZUPALY (U) O
a. RL [H. PALY] 1819 (100) [2]
b. nRO [H. PALYI] 1833 (125_8)
c.* RL 1835 (60)

548. HOTZENPLOTZ (Sch) *1835
a. sL 1837 (50)
b.* RL-I 1845 (35)

H. PALY(I): see **Hoszupaly**
HRADISCH: see **Ungarisch Hradisch**

549. HROSINKAU (M) *1.9.1844
a.* RL-(f) 1848 (35)

550. HROTTOWITZ (M) *20.4.1850
a.* RDs-f 1850 (100)

551. HÜHNERWASSER (B) *I, † 31.5.1841
a. *I, † 31.5.1841

552. HUMPOLETZ (B) *1.10.1846
a.* sL-I 1846 (40)

HUNGRISCHBROD: see **Ungarisch Brod**

553. HUSSIATYN (G) +I
a. ROo [HUSIATYN] 1829 (70_2)
b.* RC-R 1847 (40_2), blue 1850 (50_3)

554. HUSZT (U) *1836
a. RL 1836 (50)
b.* RDb-f 1847 (40), green 18... (60_2)

555. HÜTTAU (S) +II, Ba
a.
b.* IL-I 1850 (70)

HÜTTELDORF: see **Wien, City Post**
I.....: see also **J.....**
I. BUNZLAU: see **Jungbunzlau**

556. IDRIA (Kr) *1.5.1839
a.* sL–I 1839 (40)
IENIKAU: see **Goltsch Jenikau**

557. IGLAU (M) O
a. ROc 1821 (30_2), blue 1835 (40_3)
b.* RL–r [JGLAU] 1838 (15), green 1839 (20_2), blue 1842 (15_2)
c.* IL–I 1850 (40), red 1850 (50_2)

558. IGLO (U) *II
a. IL [P.C. IGLO] 1819 (100_2)
b. RO 1839 (60)
c.* IL–I 1844 (35)

559. IHAROS-BERENY (U) O
a.* ROx [v. IHAROS-BERENY] 1832 (60_2)

560. ILLAVA (U) *1.9.1849
a.* RL–R 1849 (85)

561. ILLIRISCH FEISTRITZ (Kr) *1820
a. RL [FEISTRIZ/ILLYR.] 1836 (70_2) (50)
b.* RL–R [JLLIR./FEISTRITZ] 1847

562. ILLOBA (U) O
a. RO 1841 (100)
b.* RDb–f 1850 (100)

563. ILLOK (Ws) *I
a. ROd 1828 (60_2), red 1822 (70_3)
b.* IL–I 1850 (60), red 1843 (50_2)
ILONDA: see **Nagy Illonda**

564. ILZ (St) *I
a. RL 1824 (30), blue 1836 (40_2)
b.* RL–R 1843 (25), blue 1843 (35_2), green 1846 (30_2)

565. IMOSCHI (D) *1834
a. RO 1835 (70)
b.* RDb–f 1850 (85)

566. IMST (T) *II, Ba
a. RL 1820 (20) [2]
b. RDo–R 1839 (30_2), red 1847 (50_3)
c.* RDb–f 1847 (12), red 1849 (40_2), blue 1849 (30_2)

567. INARTS (U) *II
a. RO 1836 (100)

568. INGROWITZ (M) *1838
a. sO 1838 (60)
b.* IL–I 1840 (25)

569. INNICHEN (T) *1825
a. sL [v. Inichen] 1825 (100_2)
b. sL [Inichen] 1826 (70)
c.* RL–R 1845 (15)

570. INNSBRUCK (T) O, Ba
A. RL [INSPRUCK] 1785 (50_3), red 1778 (60_4)
B. sL [v. Innsbruck] , red 1783 (70_5)
a. eL [v. Innsbruck] 1808 (60_2) [⟶ b]
b. eL–e [v. Innsbruck] 1808 (40_2)
c. RL–Ry [INSBRUCK] 1808 (35_2)
d. RL–Ry [R.4 INNSBRUCK] 1811 (12_3), red 1830 (20_4) [2]
e. RL [R.4 INNSBRUCK] 1818 (15_2), red 1818 (25_3)
f. RL [INNSBRUK] 1818 (3) [2]
g.* RL 1820 (2), red 1829 (6_2) [5]
h. sL 1826 (25)
i. sL–R 1838 (2), red 1841 (5_2)
j. sL–I [Insbruck] 1839 (15), blue 1846 (20_2)
k. RL–r 1842 (2), red 1840 (3_2), blue 1842 (3_2), green 1846 (3_2) [2]
l. IL–I , blue 184. (20_2)
m. RDs–f [INNSBRUK] 1850 (25)
n.* RS–R 1850 (70)
INZERSDORF: see **Wien, City Post**

571. IPOLYSAG (U) *II
a. RL [IPOLYSAGH] 1830 (40) [2]
b. RL [IPOLY–SAG] 1833 (35)
c.* RDb–f 1847 (25)

572. IRSA (U) *1836
a. RL 1844 (60) [⟶ b]
b.* RL–r 1846 (40)

573. ISHCL (Oö) *II
a. sO 1822 (50)
b. SL 1833 (25_2)
c. RL–Ry 1839 (20_2) [⟶ d]
d. RL–R 1844 (15)
f.* RDb–f 1847 (10)

574. ISTVANDY (U) O
A. rL 1788 (100_3)
a. ROdx 1818 (85_2)
b.* RDb–f 1850 (70)

575. IZDEBNIK (G) *II
A. ROap 1789 (150_8)
a. ROd 1823 (85_2)
b. RL 1828 (40)
c.* RL–R 1838 (35)

576. IZSAK (U) *II
a. RO [POST IZSAK] 1822 (85_2)
b.* RDb–f 1848 (70)

J.....: see also **I.....**

577. JABLONKA (U) *1.2.1845
a. IL 1845 (100)
b.* RDb–f 1847 (60)

578. JABLUNKAU (Sch) O
a.
b.* RO–fy [IABLUNKAU] 1847 (50_2)

579. JAEGERNDORF (Sch) O
a. sL [Iagerndorf] 1821 (35), blue 1838 (40_2)
b.* RL–I 1841 (15), blue 1839 (20_2)

580. JAMIANO (Kü) *I, Fr, † 1820
a.

581. JAMNITZ (M) *1.1.1840
a.* RL-R , blue 1844 (35_2)

582. JANOWITZ (M) *1.8.1836, †31.5.1850
a. sE [Janowitz/in/Mahren] 1836 (60_4)
b.* RL-I 1839 (35)

583. JAROMERITZ (M) *1.12.1844
a.* 1L-I , blue 1846 (40_2)

584. JAROMIERZ (B) O
A. sLo , red 1771 (125_5)
a. sL 1823 (40)
b. RL [IAROMIERZ] 1834 (30) —→ **ba. RL-(f)** 1839 (25)
c. RLx 1835 (35) —→ **ca. RLx-(R)** 1840 (30)
d.* RL-(f) 1849 (20)

585. JAROSLAU (G) +I
A. RoOap [IAROSLAW] 1778 (125_8)
a. ROb [IAROSLAU] 1818 (40_2) [2] [—→ c]
b. ROo [K.K./ABSATZ-/POSTAMT/ IAROSLAU] 1832 (125_2)
c. RO [IAROSLAU] 1837 (35)
d.* sL [Iaroslau] 1838 (25)
e. sL-ry [Iaroslau) 1838 (25_2)
f.* RL-r [IAROSLAU] 1847 (15)

586. JASIENICA (G) *I
A. RLx 1788 (175_3)
a. RL 1819 (70)
b. RL [IASIENICA] 1824 (50)
c. sL [Iasienica] 1839 (60)
d.* RL-Ry [IASIENICA] 1840 (40_2)

587. JASLO (G) *II
a. ROo [IASLO] 1826 (35_2)
b. RL-Ry [IASLO] 1839 (30_2) [—→ c]
c.* RL-R [IASLO] 1846 (25)

JASSENOVAZ: see **Jessenowaz**

588. JASZBERENY (U) *II
a. RL [JASZ BERENY] 1823 (40)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (70)

589. JASZKA (Ks) O, Fr
a. RoO 1838 (70_2)
b.* sL-(I) 1850 (50)
c.* IL-I 1850 (40)

590. JASZO UJFALU (U) *II, †1848
a. RL 18.... (150)

591. JAUERNIG (Sch) *1.8.1839
a.* sL-I 1846 (25), greeen 1846 (35_2), blue 1848 (30_2)

592. JAWOROW (G) *I
a. RO [IAWOROW] 1824 (50)
b. RC-R 1841 (40_2)
c.* RL-R 1850 (70)

593. JELENYE (Ks) *1.11.1838
a.
b.* RDb-f 1850 (125)

594. JESSENITZ (B) O
a.
b. rL-ey 1839 (60_2)

595. JESSENOWAZ (Km) *II
a. RL [JASSENOVAZ] 1845 (50)
b.* IL-I 1850 (40), blue 1850 (40_2)

596. JETZELSDORF (Nö) O
a. ROb [IETZELSDORF] 1831 (40_2) [2] —→ **aa. ROb-(r)** 18.... (50_2), blue 1840 (50_3)
b.* RL-r [IETZELSDORF] , blue 1843 (40_2), green 18.... (35_2)

597. JEZERANA (Km) *II, Fr
a. RL [IEZERANA] , red 1833 (85_2)
b.* IL-I 1850 (100)

598. JEZIERNA (G) *II
a. RL [IEZERNA] 1831 (85)
b.* sL-I [IEZIERNA] 1840 (60)

599. JORDANOW (G) *1.5.1833
a. IR-i 1833 (85) [—→ b]
b. IR-iy 1834 (70_2)
c. RoOp [IORDANOW/P.A.] 1837 (125_8)
d.* RC-R 1841 (40_2)

600. JOSEPHSTADT (B) *II
a. RB [V. IOSEPHSTADT] 1808 (85_2)
b. RL 1828 (40) [2]
c. RL-R 1840 (30)

601. JOSEPHSTHAL (Km) *II, Fr
a. RL [IOSEPHSTHAL] 1836 (50), red 1821 (50_2)
b.* RL-R , blue 1841 (40_2), green 1842 (50_2)

602. JOSZASHELY (U) *1.5.1840, †1846
a.

603. JUDENBURG (St) O
a. RL [IUDENBURG] 1806 (60)
b. RL 1819 (20), red 1818 (30_2), green 1837 (20_2) [2]
c. sO [Iudenburg] 1820 (25), green 1828 1828 (25_2) blue 1831 (30_2)
d. sL [Iudenburg] 1832 (15), blue 1833 (20_2) [2]
e.* cL-I [Iudenburg] 1839 (12), green 1840 (10_2), blue 1843 (10_2)

604. JUNGBUNZLAU (B) *I
a.* sL 1828 (50)
b. eL 1831 (35), red 1837 (50_2)
c. eL [I. Bunzlau] 1832 (50)
d.* RL-r 1840 (20), red 1843 (30_2)

605. JUNGFERTEINITZ (B) *1824
a. sL 1833 (50) —→ **aa. sL-(s)** 1850 (60)

606. JUNGWOSCHITZ (B) *1836
a. sL-ey 1839 (70_2)
b.* sL-I 1848 (60)

K: see **Krakau**

607. KAADEN (B) *1820
a. sL 1821 (50)
b.* RL–r 1843 (35)

608. KACZKO (Sb) *II, †1824
a.

609. KAESMARK (U) *II
a. ROo [V. KEISMARK] 1818 (50_3), red 1820 (60_4) [⟶ b]
b. ROo [V. KE SMARK] 1837 (70_3)
c. RL [KESMARK] 1838 (40)
d.* IL–I 1844 (20) [⟶ e]
e.* IL 1850 (40)

610. KAKOVA (Tb) *I
a.
b.* RDb–f 1850 (85)

611. KALSDORF (St) *I
a. RL 1831 (35), red 1838 (50_2)
m.* RI.–R , red 1842 (30_2), green 1849 (40_2)

612. KALUSZ (G) *1.5.1833
a. IoOp 1834 (100_6) [⟶ b]
b. IL 1837 (70)
c.* sL–I 1839 (50), blue 1840 (60_2)

613. KALWANG (St) *II
a. RL 1823 (40)
b.* RL–R 1850 (60)

614. KALWARIA (G) *15.11.1846
a.* RL–R 1846 (70)

615. KAMENYAK (Ks) *1824, †31.10.1838
a.

616. KAPFENBERG (St) *1.8.1849
a.* RL–R 1849 (35)

617. KAPLITZ (B) O
a. RL 1829 (40)
b. RO 1834 (50)
c.* RL–r 1841 (30)

618. KAPNIK (U) *I
a. RL 1843 (70)
b.* RDb–f 1849 (60)

619. KAPOLNA (U) *I
a. nROAa [K.K.P.A./KAPOLNA] 1830 (175_8)
b. RLm [V. KAPOLNA] 1830 (70_3), green 18.... (85_4)
c. R2Om [A. KAPOLNA] 1839 (50_2)
d.* RDb–f 1848 (40)

620. KAPOSVAR (U) *1.11.1842
a. ROb 1842 (50_2) ⟶ **aa.*** ROb–(fy) 1844 (40_3), blue 1843 (40_4)

621. KAPPEL (K) *1.8.1844
a.* IL–I 1844 (25)

622. KAPRUCZA (U) *31.7.1845
a.*

623. KARCZAG (U) *II
a. RL [KARDSZAG] 1835 (100)
b. RL [CARZAG] 1838 (125)
c. RO 1840 (70)
d.* RDb–f 1847 (35)

624. KARDASRECIC (B) *1833
a. RL [KARDASCHRZETSCHITZ] 1841 (70)
b.* RL 1850 (85)
KARDSZAG: see **Karczag**

625. KARLSBURG (Sb) O
A. EL [V. CARLSBURG] 1788 (125_4)
B. iL [von Carlsburg] 1789 (85_4)
a. RO [KARLS/BURG] 1819 (40)
b.* RL–R 1839 (35)

626. KARLSTADT (Ks) O, Fr
A. rL [Carlstatt] 1794 (85_3) [= d]
a. RL [CARLSTADT/ ILLYRIE] 1810 (100_2), red 1834 (100_3)
b. RL [P.P./CARLSTADT/ILLYRIE] 1811 (125_3)
c. RL [CARLSTADT] 1822 (30) [3]
d. rL [Carlstatt] 1823 (70)
e.* RL 1837 (20), red 1836 (25_2)
f. RL [KARLSTADT/FRANCO] 1837 (50_2), red 1837 (40_3)
g.* RDb–f 1847 (15)
KASCHAU: see **Caschau**
KASSA: see **Caschau**

627. KECSKEMET (U) O
a. RL [KETSKEMET] 1823 (20), red 1819 (25_2) [2]
b.* RDb–f 1847 (12)

628. KECZE (Sb) *II
a. nI2B [KETZE] 1845 (150_8)
b.* RL 1849 (100)
KEISMARK: see **Kaesmark**

629. KEMELBACH (Nö) O
a.* RO 1825 (35) [2]
b.* sL–I 1840 (20), blue 1848 (25_2), green 1844 (30_2)

630. KEMEND (U) *I
a. RO 1838 (60)
b. RrO [KEMEND/Franko] 18.... (85_2)
c.* RDb–f 1847 (25)

631. KEMER (Sb) O
a.*

632. KENTY (G) +I
a. RL [KENTI/IN/GALIZIEN] 1827 (85)
b. RL [KENTY/IN/GALIZIENN] 1832 (50) [⟶ c]
c. RL [KENTY/IN/GALIZIEN] 1833 (70), blue 1837 (60_2)
d.* RL–I 1840 (25), blue 1839 (20_2)

633. KEREPES (U) O
a. RLo 1818 (60_2)
b.* RDb–f 1849 (35)

KESMARK: see **Kaesmark**

634. KESZTHELY (U) *1.1.1836
a. RO 1836 (50)
b.* RDb-f 1847 (15)

KETSKEMET: see **Kecskemet**
KETZE: see **Kecze**

635. KEZDI VASARHELY (Sb) *1.9.1838
a.* RL-R [K. VASARHELY] 1847 (60)

636. KIMPOLUNG (Bu) *1.11.1842
a. nRO 1842 (150_8)
b.* IL-I 1850 (85)

637. KINDBERG (St) *1837
a. sL , green 1837 (60_2)
b. RL , green 1837 (40_2)
c. RL-R 1838 (30)
d.* IL-I 1839 (20)

638. KIRALY-TELEK (U) *II
a.*

639. KIRCHBACH (St) *15.9.1849
a.* RDs-f 1849 (70)

640. KIRCHBERG (Nö) *1831
a. RoO 1832 (85_2)
b. RO [KIRCHBERG A.W.] 1834 (60)
c. sL-I [Kirchberg a/Wg] 1839 (40), blue 1845 (40_2)
d.* RE-I [KIRCHBERG/AM/WAGRAM] 1849 (30_5)

641. KIRCHBERG (Nö) *1.6.1843
a.* IL-I [KIRCHBERG/AM WALDE] , blue 1843 (40_2)

642. KIRCHBERG (St) *1.10.1849
a.* RIL-R [KIRCHBERG/A.D. RAAB] 1849 (70)

643. KIRCHBERG (Nö) *1.12.1849
a.* RL-R [KIRCHBERG/AM WECHSEL] , blue 1850 (60_2)

644. KIRCHBERG (Nö) *1.12.1849
a.* RD-f [KIRCHBERG/A.D. PILACH] 1849 (50)

645. KIRCHDORF (Oö) *1.8.1842
a.* IL-I 1842 (20), blue 1849 (35_2)

646. KIRCHDORF (St) *1.2.1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (100)

647. KIRSCHENTEUER (K) *I, † 30.4.1842
a. RL 1836 (70), red 1832 (60_2)
b. RL-R 1838 (50)

648. KIS BECSKEREK (Tb) O
a. IOo [KLEIN/BECSKEREK] 1833 (70_2)
b. ROo [KLEIN/BECSKEREK] 1846 (60_2)
c.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

649. KIS-CZELL (U) *1.3.1840
a. RL [KL. ZELL] 1840 (60) [2]
b.* RDb-f 1848 (30)

650. KISHEGYES (Ws) *II
a. RoB [KISS HEGYES] 1827 (85_2)
b. sO [Kis Hegyes] 1841 (100)
c.* IL-I 1845 (40)

651. KIS PETRI (Sb) *II, † 1827
a.

KISS HEGYES: see **Kishegyes**

652. KISTELLEK (U) O
a. RL [KIS TELEK] 1843 (70)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

653. KISZETO (Tb) *II
a. IOo [KISZETHO] 18.... (100_2)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (100)

654. KITTSEE (U) *II
a. sL 1823 (70)
b. RL 1828 (60)
c. RO 1842 (85)
d.* RL-R 1848 (50)

655. KITZBICHL (T) *1.5.1840
a.* RL-R 1840 (30), blue 1845 (40_2)
K.K. ABSATZPOSTAMT .....: see .....
K.K. BRI(E)FSAML(UNG) .....: see .....
K.K. BRIEFSAML. No ....: see **Wien, City Post**
K.K. FIL. AMT ....: see **Wien, City Post**
K.K. FIL. BRF. AUFG. AMT: see **Wien Filiale**
K.K. FILIALPOSTAMT .....: see .....
K.K. G.A.P. .....: see .....
K.K. OBER POSTAMT .....: see .....
K.K. P.A. .....: see .....
K.K. POSTAMT .....: see .....
K.K. P.S. .....: see .....
K.K. STADT POST OBERAMT: see **Wien, City Post**
K.K. T.P.A. .....: see .....

656. KLAGENFURT (K) O
A. eB [v. Clagenfurth] 1752 (175_4)
B. eL [v. Klagenf.] 1783 (70_4), red 1787 (85_5) [2]
a. RL 1819 (20), red 1821 (25_2) [4]
b. RE [KLAGENFURT/FRANCO] 1833 (30_2), red 1836 (25_3)
c.* IL-I 1837 (8), red 1846 (12_2) [2]
d. sL 1840 (25)
e.* sL-R 1840 (5)

657. KLATTAU (B) *II
A. eL [Von Klattau] 178.. (150_4)
B. eL , red 1789 (150_4)
C. rL [de Klattau] 1791 (125_4)
a. sL 1825 (30)
b. RB 1835 (40) ⟶ **ba.** RB-(f) 1837 (50)
c. RLm 1836 (20) ⟶ **ca.** RLm-(f) 1837 (25) [⟶ d]
d.* RL 1837 (15)
e. RL-iy 1838 (25_2)
f. RL-i 1838 (15)
g. RL-I 1840 (12) [2]
h.* IL-r 1845 (10), blue 1848 (12_2), green 1849 (15_2)

658. KLAUSEN (T) *I, Ba
a. IL [KLAUSSEN R.4] 1811 (85_2), red 18.... (125_3)
b. sO 1823 (50)
c.* sL-R 1846 (25)

KLAUSENBURG: see **Clausenburg**
KLAUSSEN: see **Klausen**
KLEIN BECSKEREK: see **Kis Becskerek**

659. KLEIN KANIZSA (Tb) *I
a. RO [KL. KANISA] 1823 (60)
b.* IL-I [KL. KANIZSA] 1846 (50)

660. KLENTSCH (B) O
a. sL [v. Klentsch] 1829 (50_2) ⟶ **aa.** sL-(f) 1837 (60_2)
b.* sL-(f) 1846 (40)

661. KLIMETZ (G) *1.9.1838
a. IL [KLIMJEC] 1838 (125)
b.* RDs-f 1850 (100)

KL. KANI(Z)SA: see **Klein Kanizsa**

662. KLOBAUK (M) *24.2.1850
Used postmark of Brunow

663. KLOSTERNEUBURG (Nö) *1.5.1850
a.* RBo-Rh 1850 (50_6)

KLOSTERNEUBURG: see also **Wien, City Post**
KL. ZELL: see **Kis-Czell**

664. KNICHENICZ (G) *I, † 30.4.1833
a. nRO [K.K. KNICHENICZER/POST-AMT] 1818 (150_8)
b. RO [KNIEHENICZ] 1818 (70)

665. KNIN (D) *II, It, Fr
a. R2B 1820 (85)
b. RB 1835 (70)
c.* RO 1838 (50)
d.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

666. KNITTELFELD (St) O
a. RL 1818 (30) [2] [⟶ b]
b.* RL-R 1838 (15)

667. KÖBÖLKUT (U) *18.5.1842
a.
b.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

KOENIGGRÄTZ: see **Königgraetz**

668. KÖFLACH (St) *1.8.1849
a.* RL-R 1850 (70), blue 1849 (60_2)

669. KOJETEIN (M) *1.9.1845
a.* IL-I 1845 (50)

669X. KOLLESCHOWITZ (B) O, † II
A. eL , red 17.... (150_4)

670. KOLLIN (B) O
a. sL 1823 (40), blue 1840 (60_2) [3]
b. RLx 1835 (40), red 1834 (50_2)
c.* RL-r , blue 1842 (20_2)

671. KOLLMANN (T) O, Ba, † 31.3.1841
a. RL 1819 (125)

672. KOLOMEA (G) *II
a. RO 1818 (70)
b. RL 1838 (60) ⟶ **ba.** RL-(f) 1839 (60)
c. RC-R [COLOMEA] 1843 (50_2)
d.* RC-R 1846 (35_2)
e.* IL-I 1849 (25)

KOLOZSWAR: see **Clausenburg**

673. KOMARNIK (U) *I
a. ROd 1838 (85_2)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (100)

674. KOMARNO (G) *1.9.1840
a.* RC-R 1840 (70_2)

KOMAROM: see **Comorn**
KOMORN: see **Comorn**

675. KOMOTAU (B) *II
a. sE [Comotau] 1828 (60_2)
b. sL-(f) [Comotau] 1840 (40), blue 1841 (40_2), green 1847 (50_2)
c.* RL-(f) , blue 1849 (30_2)

676, KÖNIGGRAETZ (B) O
a. sL [v. Königgraetz] 1820 (60_2) [⟶ b]
b. sL 1821 (40), green 1839 (50_2)
c. RL 1826 (35) ⟶ **ca.** RL-(R) 18.. (40), green 18.... (50_2)
d. IL [KOENIGGRÄTZ] 1830 (40)
e. RO 1834 (50)
f. RL-R , blue 18.... (25_2), red 1845 (30_2)
g.* RL-R [KOENIGGRAETZ] 1841 (15), blue 1840 (25_2)

677. KÖNIGINHOF (B) *1.7.1836
a. RL-(s) 1839 (40)
b.* IL-i 1850 (60)

678. KÖNIGSAAL (B) *1.6.1825
a. sE 1834 (85_2)
b.* sL-I 1846 (60)

679. KÖNIGSTADTL (B) O
a.* sL 1850 (100)

680. KONITZ *15.11.1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (70)

681. KOPIDLNO (B) *1.1.1840
a.* RL-R 1849 (85), green 1847 (100_2)

682. KOPREINITZ (Ks) *II
a. RL [KOPREINICZ] 1822 (85)[⟶ b]
b. RL [KOPREINIC] 1834 (60)
c.* RDb-f 1848 (40)

683. KOPYCZYNCE (G) *1.8.1842
a. RL 1842 (85)
b.* RL-R 1850 (100)

684. KÖRMEND (U) O
a. RO 1818 (50), red 18.... (70_2)
b. RsE [FRANCO/Körmend] 1839 (100_4)
c.* RDb-f 1846 (12)

685. KÖRMÖCZBANYA (U) *II
a. ROc [KREMNITZ] 1820 (85_2)
b. RE [KÖRMÖTZBANYA] 1842 (70_4)
c.* RDb-f 1847 (25)

686. KORNEUBURG (Nö) *1836
a. RO 1839 (50)
b.* sL-I 1840 (30)

687. KORNYA (Bm) *I
a.*

688. KOROD (Sb) O, †1845
a.

689. KÖRÖSBANYA (Sb) *1.9.1845, †1848
a.

690. KOROTNOK (U) O
a. RL [V. KOROTNOK] 1815 (85_2)
b.* ROd 1818 (40_2)

691. KOSCHETITZ (B) *1.1.1840, †30.4.1841
a.

692. KOSKA (Ks) *15.8.1849
a.* RDs-f 1849 (125)

693. KOSMANOS (B) *1.6.1841
a.* RL-R 1845 (60)

KOSSAVA: see **Kossova**

694. KOSSESD (Sb) *II, †1848
a.

695. KOSSOVA (Tb) O
a. nR2B [KOSSAVA) 1847 (125_8)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (125)

696. KOSTAINIZA (Km) *II, Fr
a. RL [KOSTANIZA/ILLYRIE] 1813 (85_2), red 1812 (100_3) [⟶ c]
b. RL [P.P./KOSTANIZA/ILLYRIE] , red 1813 (125_4)
c. RL [KOSTANIZA] 1841 (60)
d.* IL-I 1844 (25)

697. KOSTYAN (U) *1.2.1845
a. nGO 1845 (150_8)
b.* RB-R [KOSTJAN] 1845 (70)

698. KOTZMANN (Bu) *1820
a. RL [KOTZMAN] 1823 (125)
b.* RL-s 1843 (100)

699. KOZIOWA (G) *1.9.1838
a.*

700. KRAINBURG (Kr) *I, Fr
A. rL 1795 (150_3)
a.* R3B [KRAINBOURG] 1823 (50_2), red 1814 (60_3)
b.* RL-R 1838 (30), blue 1849 (40_2)

701. KRAKAU (G) +II
A. ROkp [CRACOVIA] 1773 (125_8)
B. ROk [K] 1786 (150_6)
a. RL [CRACAU] 1818 (20)
b. RO-fy 1833 (30_2)
c.* sL-I 1839 (12)
d.* RDb-f 1847 (6)

702. KRANICHSFELD (St) *17.9.1849
a.* RDs-f , 1849 (85_2)

703. KRAPINA (Ks) *1849
a.* RDs-f , blue 1849 (100_2)

704. KRATZAU (B) *1836
a.* sL 18.... (85)
b.* RL-f 1844 (60)

705. KRAUBATH (St) *I
a. RL [KRAUBAT] 1831 (50), red 1831 (60_2)
b. RL 1833 (35), red 1833 (40_2) [3] ⟶ **ba.** RL-(sy) 1839 (50_2)
c.* IL-I 1843 (30)

706. KREIBITZ (B) *1.8.1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (25), blue 1849 (40_2)

707. KRELOWITZ (B) *1.9.1845
a.* RL-(f) , blue 1847 (60_2)

KREMNITZ: see **Körmöczbanya**

708. KREMS (Nö) *I
A. RL [V. KREMS] 1794 (125_4)
a. ROb 1818 (40_2)
b.* RL 1835 (30) [2]
c.* RL-r 1840 (15), blue 1843 (15_2), green 1845 (20_2) [2]

709. KREMSIER (M) *I
a. RL [V. KREMSIER] 1821 (70_2)
b. ROb 1831 (50_2)
c. RLx 1837 (60)
d. RL 1837 (40)
e. R2O 18.... (50),→ **ea.*** R2O-(f) 1839 (30)
f. RsO-(f) [KREMSIER/Franco] 1849 (60_2)

710. KREMSIER REICHSTAG (M) *22.10.1848, †7.3.1849
a. RO [POSTBUREAU/DES/OESTR./ REICHSTAGES] 1848 (175_5)
b. RDb-f [REICHSTAGS P.A.] 1848 (50_4)

711. KREMSMÜNSTER (Oö) *1.8.1842
a.* IL–I 1842 (50)

712. KREUTZ (Ks) *II
a. RoOs 1820 (70_2)
b.* RDb–f 1850 (85)

713. KRIEGLACH (St) O
a. RO 1821 (40), red 1835 (40_2) ⟶ **aa. RO–(ry)** 1838 (50_2), red 1838 (50_3) ⟶ **ab. RO–(r)** 1845 (60)
b.* RL–R 1845 (25), red 1846 (30_2)

714. KROMAU (M) *1.5.1841
a* RL–R 1841 (40)

715. KRONSTADT (Sb) O
A. eL [V. Cronstadt] 1784 (85_4)
a. RL [V. CRONSTADT] 1802 (60_2), red 1822 (70_3)
b. RL–ry [V. KRONSTADT] , red 1822 (70_4) [⟶ c]
c. RL–ry , red 1822 (60_3)
d. RL–ry [CRONSTADT] 1827 (25_2), red 1824 (35_3) [⟶ e]
e. RL–ry [CRNOSTADT] 1827 (85_3), red 1824 (100_4) [⟶ f]
f. RL–r [CRNOSTADT] 1833 (70_2)
g. RL [CRONSTADT] 1833 (40), red 1835 (40_2) [2] ⟶ **ga. RL–(r)** , red 1846 (35_2)
h. IL–r 1837 (50)
i. RL–r 1841 (30) [2]
j. rL–r 1846 (60)
k.* RL–R 1847 (20)

716. KROSNO (G) *II
a. GL 1818 (35) [5]
b. IL 1837 (30)
c. RL–Ry 1839 (35_2) [⟶ d]
d.* RL–R 1839 (25)
KRUMAU: see **Böhmisch Krumau**

717. KRUMBACH (Nö) *1.3.1840
a.* IL–R 1850 (85)

718. KRZESZOWICE (G) *1.4.1848
a.* RDb–f 1848 (70)

719. KRZYWCZE (G) *1.9.1845
a.* RL–R 1845 (85)
K. SZT. MIKLOS: see **Kun Szent Miklos**

720. KUBIN (Bm) *1825
a.* IOo 1829 (85_2)

721. KUCZURMIK (Bu) *II, †1822
a.

722. KUDRIZ (Tb) *I
a.* IOo 1846 (100_2)

723. KUFSTEIN (T) *I, Ba
a. RL [R.4 KUFSTEIN] 1811 (50_2) [⟶ b]
b.* RL 1831 (30), red 1831 (35_2)
c.* RDo–R 1840 (20_2), blue 1846 (30_3)

724. KULA (Ks) *15.8.1849
a.* RDs–f 1849 (70)

725. KUNSTADT (M) *1838
a.* IL–I 1840 (60)

726. KUN SZENT MIKLOS (U) *II
a. RL [K. SZT. MIKLOS] 1825 (60)
b.* RDb–f [KUN SZ. MIKLOS] 1850 (70)

727. KUSCHWARDA (B) *1.3.1850
a.* RDs–f 1850 (125)

728. KUTINA (Ks) *15.8.1849
a.* RDs–f 1849 (70)

729. KUTTENBERG (B) *1829
a. sL 1823 (60)
b.* RL–r 1841 (50), blue 1844 (60_2)

730. KUTTI (G) *II
a. nR2O 1835 (85_8)
b.* RC–R 1840 (50_2), red 1847 (60_3), blue 1848 (60_3), green 1846 (70_3)
K. VASARHELY: see **Kezdi Vasarhely**

(To Be Continued)

BOOK REVIEWS

(From Page 186)

This reviewer particularly liked the freshness of the descriptions contained under Design and History, which should prove of great interest to any young collector from a historical point of view. Very advanced and exhibiting collectors may find practical use for the vast amount of interesting material frequently necessary in the description of individual stamps or sets for exhibition purposes.

It is regretted that the booklet omits the listing of the colors of the stamps. Also, the lack of information concerning the number of stamps printed of each issue is a serious fault. Since Edwin Mueller's "Special Catalogue of Austria to 1918" is listed as reference, this information was readily available to the author, and could have been used for the reader's convenience. *(Ralph S. Von Kohorn)*

Complex 1958 Exhibition Catalog (Combined Philatelic Exhibition of Chicago). 180pp. Illustrated. Paper bound. Price $1.25. Room 216, La Salle Hotel, Chicago 2, Ill.

American philately in recent times has splintered itself into many overlapping stamp clubs and societies. Consequently, any reversal of this trend is most encouraging. The Chicago, Ill. collectors confederated in May 1958 to stage a combined exhibit with eleven different clubs participating. Word reached us that this effort was successful. Possibly more movements towards union will result because of this Chicago success, which will be a boon for philately all over the United States.

But more important was the work done in the exhibition catalog. This also reversed a popular recent trend of having such catalogs consist almost exclusively of faces and names. The Compex Catalog kept personalities down to a reasonable ratio and filled a good portion of the booklet with a diversification of fine articles on stamps and covers. This makes such an exhibit catalog of more permanent philatelic value. What a shame that the Index in the back omitted the listing of the articles, the most important part!

Time and space do not permit individual comment on each article. Most all deserve reading. In this reviewer's opinion, those on Europe were the best, although the writer on Greece is too confused by seeking to negate established philatelic research.

If there is one general, serious criticism to make, it relates to the almost total lack of documentation. Many of the subjects had been treated often in previous literature. But not one Chicago author mentions what he used for his information. This must be rectified in the future.

This booklet is recommended for reading and as an addition to a working philatelic library. Encore Chicago! *(H. M. G.)*

Topical Handbook No. 22: Reprint of Topical Time articles from Nos. 23 to 28, 1954. Milwaukee, Wis., American Topical Society, 1958, 46pp., paper, $3.00.

Topical handbooks are, as in this case, concerned primarily with lists of stamps showing the various topics, and with "background information" about the subjects on the stamps. Thus, herein, under Journalism or "Spreading the News" more than three pages are taken up with matter not directly related to the stamps listed. That situation alone explains why previous handbooks of this series received by us, have not had review. If the philatelic content, such as the occasions why certain newspapers or editors were shown on stamps, and listings by actual stamps instead of by design types only, were included, we would be glad to review material dealing with this popular and growing brench of our hobby.

This particular number, because of its excellent bibliographies on Sports on Stamps and United Nations stamps, does however justify mention. We would indeed like to have many topical works qualify for our comments; but thus far most of them unfortunately fail to do so. *(S. G. R.)*

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British Europe, Asia and Australia will be offered in London on October 1st, while General material will be dispensed at Bournemouth on the 4th. Specialized Great Britain forms the October 8th sale, Postal History follows on the 15th and on the 22nd an outstanding collection of Great Britain King George V will come up for sale. Classic issues of the Netherlands on the 29th brings this month's sales to a close.

November is also a busy month starting on the 1st with a General sale at Bournemouth. Specialized British West Indies and British North America follow on the 5th and then comes a general Foreign sale on the 12th. The second portion of the "H. C. Goss" Russia is scheduled for the 19th and will comprise further selections of Russian postal stationery, essays and proofs, covers and cancellations, Polish pre-adhesives and later covers. (*A report on the prices realized for the February 19th and 20th sale* — first portion of this unique property — *is now available at 35c. seamail, or with the catalogue, color plates and complete list of prices realized, $1.40; with the bound interleaved catalogue $2.80*). Greece provides the November 26th sale and on December 3rd we expect to offer fine collections of Hanover and Oldenburg.

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