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COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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English General Post and Penny Post Receiving Houses

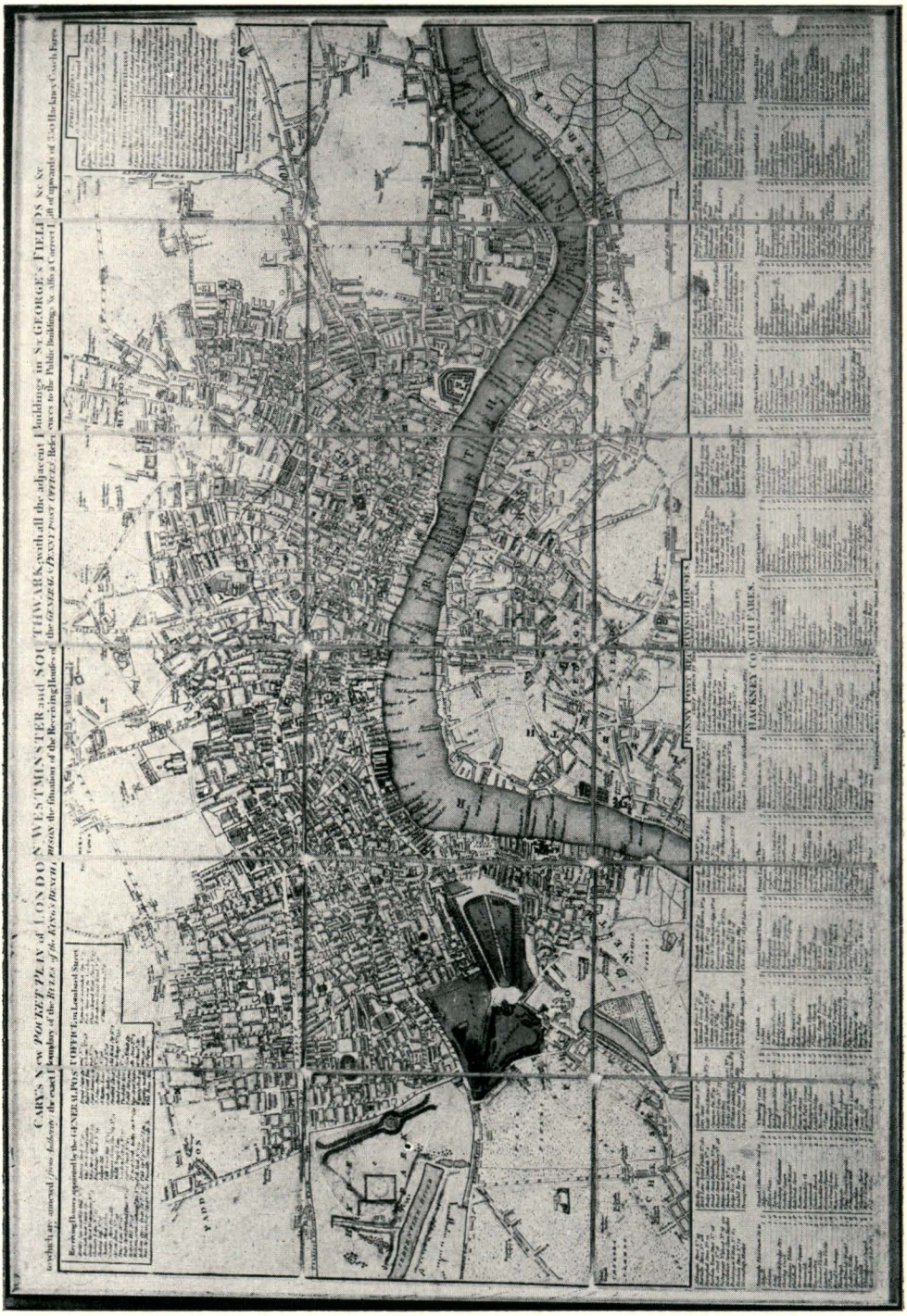
From an Old Map of London 1791

By The Rev'd. William H. Tower

Through the kindness of an interested friend, there recently came into my possession an old map of London, England, dated 1791, which in addition to other features gives lists of the General Post Receiving Houses, and the Receiving Houses of the Penny Post throughout the city. It being reported to me by responsible parties that such information might not be available elsewhere, it seemed well to put it in convenient form for reference.

The map is entitled, "Cary's New Pocket Plan of London, Westminster, and Southwark; with adjacent buildings in St. Georges Fields, &c., &c., to which are annexed (from authority) the exact Boundary of the Rules of the King's Bench Prison; the Situation of the Receiving Houses of the General and Penny Post Offices; References to the Public Buildings &c., also a collect list of upwards of 350 Hackney Coach Fares." It is inscribed "London, Printed for J. Carey, Engraver and Printfeler, No. 188 Strand, Jan'y 1, 1791." It measures twenty-four inches across by sixteen inches from top to bottom; is printed on buff paper and is mounted on handspun linen, folded into pocket size. The Receiving Houses listed number forty-seven for the General Post, appointed by the General Post Office in Lombard Street; "and one hundred and fifty-eight for the Penny Post, with their Chief Office in Throgmorton Street." There is also given a list of three hundred and fifty-two Hackney Coach Fares varying from one shilling to six shillings and six pence according to their route.

The map is of great interest in itself, especially to those who have visited the City and may care to pick out the familiar names and places as compared with their acquaintance with the more modern city. The most conspicuous feature is, of course, the winding River Thames with its (indicated) three bridges, the Westminster, Blackfriars, and the Tower Bridge. The Houses of Parliament are there, separately indicated; the House of Lords and the House of Commons; Kings Mews, where Trafalgar Square now is; The Tower, just outside of the limits of the city proper; the British Museum; Scotland Yard, when it was a yard; the Strand; Whitehall, High Holborn, and Picadilly; Westminster Abbey (the Abbey of St. Peter), St. Pauls, and Lambeth Palace across



Map of London, dated 1791.

the river; Picadilly, where they may have stopped for a few days at the Miles Lane; White Chapel, the district later made notorious by the "Ripper" murders; and Berkeley Square, where resided "Tomlinson" of Kipling's poem.

For philatelists, if they be English specialists, the chief interest afforded by the map lies in its lists of Receiving Houses for the General and the Penny Post. From these General Post Houses went out the Posts over the five great roads leading to Edinburgh, Norwich, Bristol, Exeter, and Holyhead (as they were in 1635). The mere list of the Receiving Houses for the Penny Post, a hundred and fifty-eight in number, is suggestive of the superior service inaugurated by Henry Bishop in 1661, which gave some sections of the city as many as ten or a dozen deliveries a day. The listing of these Receiving Houses, as they are given on the map, follows as a matter of historical interest and information.

RECEIVING HOUSES

Appointed by the General Post Office in Lombard Street

Berkeley Sque. next Hay Hill No. 2
Borough near Union Str.
Bridge Street Westminster No. 3
Chancery Lane No. 27
Charing Cross No. 17
Charles Street Soho
Coventry Street Piccadilly
Curzon Street No. 39
Drury Lane No. 162
Duke Street Portland Place No. 13
Holborn Hill No. 58
Holborn corner Southampn. Bu. No. 319
Horlborn oppose. Dean Str. No. 246
Hart Str. Bloomsbury Square No. 10
Jermyn Street No. 52
King Street Covent Garden
King Street oppe. Greek Str.
Knightrider Street No. 14
Ludgate Hill
Little Tower Hill No. 13
Margaret Street Cavh. Sq. No. 54
Middle Temple Lane
New Bond Street No. 27
Oxford Street No. 62
Pall Mall No. 125
Do. near North Audley Str. No. 259
Park Str. Upr. Grosvr. Squ.
Piccadilly corner Sackville St.
Round Court Strand No. 27
Russel Court Drury Lane No. 28
Saint Jame's Street No. 71
St. John's Street No. 106
St. Martin's Lane No. 96
South Audley Street No. 16
Strafford Street Old Bond Str. No. 2
Strand near Exeter Change No. 133
Theobalds Row No. 21
Tothill Str. corner New Tothill Str.
Vigo Street Sackville Street No. 4
Wapping Dock near Connan. Str.
Wapping Dock near Cinnan. Str.
White Horse Street Stepney
Wigmore Str. Cavendish Squ. No. 3
Wych Street near the New Inn
White Chapel High Street No. 47
Tottenham Court Road No. 91
Gt. Marybone Street No. 6

PENNY POST HOUSES

Chief Office in Throgmorton Street

Aldersgate Street No. 49
Barnaby Street No. 216
Basinghall Street No. 52
Beer Lane Tower Street No. 36
Beale St. No. 16
Bishopsgate Without No. 36 100
Blackmoore Street Clare Market
Bishopsgate Within No. 63
Blenheim Street No. 12
Bloomsbury Market
Bowling Street No. 5
Brick Lane Spital Fields No. 180
Bridge Street Lambeth No. 4
Broad Street Buildings No. 19
Broad Street Bloomsbury No. 46
Bridge Street Westminster
Bruton Street No. 4
Budge Row No. 32
Bunhill Row No. 68
Brompton Row
Carnaby Market No. 29
Cary Street
Castle Street Berners Str. No. 5—72
Cannon Str. No. 30
Chancery Lane No. 77
Charing Cross
Charles Str. Berkeley Square No. 3
Do. Hatton Garden No. 1 Do. Soho 6
Coventry Street Piccadilly
Chapel Street Audley Street No. 5
Chiswell Street No. 70
Clerkenwell Green No. 38
Cold bath Square No. 7
Coleman Street No. 9

Cornhill No. 89
Chelsea, Jews Row
Craven Buildings Hoxton
Crispin Street No. 24
Crutched Friars
Cupers Bridge Borough No. 156
Dartmouth Street No. 10
Devonshire Street Holborn No. 31
Drury Lane No. 147
Duke Str. Manchester Squ. No. 16
Execution Dock No. 141
Falcon Stairs near Do. No. 14
Fetter Lane No. 54-19
Fish Street Hill No. 19
Fishmonger Alley
Fleet Street No. 185 Do. Lane No. 43
Gosswell Street No. 117
Grace Church Street No. 6
Great Mary le Bone Str. No. 6-27
Gutter Lane No. 24
Great Portland Street
Great Russell Str. Bloomsby. No. 6
Horsley Down
Hart Street Cripplegate No. 8
Hay's Court Soho
Houndsditch
High Str. near Paddington No. 68
Holborn Hill No. 60, Do. Bar No. 2
Holborn No. 20, Do. High No. 223
Hoxton
Holywell Street Shoreditch
Iron Gate
Islington No. 13 Do. oppe. the Church
James Str. Bedford Row No. 19
James Street Westminster No. 34
Jermyn Street No. 84
Knightsbridge
King Street Westminster
Laystall Street Grays Inn La. No. 18
Leadenhall Street No. 114
Little East Cheap No. 36
Little Knight Rider Street No. 3
Lloyds Coffee House
Lombard Street No. 17
Lothbury No. 2
Lower Grosvenor Street No. 77
Lambeth Marsh Do. near the Chu.
Ludgate Hill No. 24
Maddox Street No. 17
Maiden La. Covent Garden No. 8
Mills Lane No. 130
Mill Bank No. 30
Minories No. 15
Monmouth Street
Mitre Court Fleet Street No. 7
Mount Street No. 5
Newgate Street No. 81
New George Street No. 17
New Street Covent Garden No. 13
Newport Alley Newport Street
North Audley Street No. 32
Old Broad Street No. 56
Old Street near the Cha.
Oxford Street No. 88-126-257
Paddington
Prince's Street
Palace Yard
Pall Mall near George Str.
Penton Street, Islington
Piccadilly No. 65
Portland Street No. 34
Do.—Do. Soho No. 33
Queen Hithe No. 60
Queen Street Cheapside No. 69
Radcliffe Highway No. 116
Raven Row Spital fields No. 4
Red Lion Str. Holborn No. 67
Do.—Do. Spital Fields No. 12
Redriff near Queen Str. No. 27, Do. near Globe Stairs, Do. cornr. Geo. Row, Do. Wall
Shadewell Upper No. 115
St. Albans Street No. 17
St. Clements Church Yard Strand
St. John Str. No. 108 204, Do. Square 13
St. Martins Lane No. 121, Do. Court
St. Martins le Grand No. 50
St. Michaels Alley Cornhill
St. Pauls Church Yard No. 52
Shepherd's Market No. 30
Shoreditch No. 5
Smithfield Wst. No. 12, Do. Upper East
Snow Hill No. 18
Strand No. 472 opposite Craven St.
Do. No. 46 near Buckingham Street
Do. No. 61- opposite Bedford Str.
Do. No. 107 near the Savoy
Strand No. 235 near Temple Bar
Do. No. 289 opposite Norfolk Str.
Theobald Row No. 22
Threadneedle Street
Tooley Street No. 231
Tottenham Court Road No. 2
Tothill Street
Tower Hill No. 32
Treasury Coffee House
Thames Street Lower No. 54
Walnut Tree Walk Lambeth No. 14
Wards Row Pimlico
Watling Street No. 79
Welbect Street No. 3
Wellclose Square No. 16
White Chapel No. 41
Wapping No. 340-184, Do. Wall No. 73, Do Stairs No. 84
Wilstead Street Sommers Town
Wimpole Street No. 71
Windmill Str. Tottenham Co. No. 30
York Str. Oxford Street No. 18

Offices Omitted in Their Regular Order

Bethnal Green
Borough Opposite St. Georges Church
Broad Street Radcliffe Cross No. 45
Dockhead opposite Shad Thames
Queen Street Tower Hill
St. Saviors Church Yard Southwark

The Booklet Panes and Coil Stamps of Brazil

By Lee H. Cornell

In spite of the widespread knowledge of booklet panes and coil stamps of the United States, and the fair degree of interest shown in the booklet panes of the Philippines and the coils of Sweden, the philatelic public is almost unaware of the existence of these interesting items in the 1906-15 issue of Brazil. Scott's Catalogue merely lists the coils as "a's" imperforate vertically, priced at 25 cents unused and 5 cents used, which is certainly very conservative. No mention is made there of the booklet panes.

There is so little information about these stamps available in North America that this article will deal largely with question-raising, rather than information. Further facts are earnestly desired by all Brazil specialists and anyone having additional information on Brazil booklet panes and coil stamps is urged to communicate with the writer or Mr. Henry A. Meyer, Co-ordinator of the Brazil Centennial Issue of this magazine.



Imprint Booklet Panes of the 50 and 100 Reis Stamps.

The Booklet Panes

The booklet panes come in three values, the 50, 100 and 200 reis. Mr. H. C. Aug. Hansen, the Brazilian dealer, furnishes the date of issue as April 6, 1908. Guatemosim's "Catalogo Brasil" gives the date as April 16, 1908. From these sources it is safe to assume that the booklets were issued on one

of these two dates in April, 1908. From the last source it is stated that the quantity issued was 75,000 booklets, but it is not clear if this is the total of the three values or if there were 75,000 booklets of each value. No other facts relating to the booklets are given.

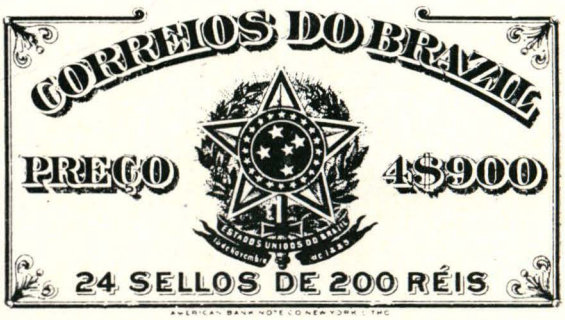
The three panes are illustrated here. As will be seen, the panes are of 6 stamps each; there are four panes (24 stamps) to a booklet. The prices of the booklets were computed at face value plus 100 reis, making 1300, 2500, and 4900 reis, respectively. When Mr. Hansen supplied me a set of unbroken booklets some years ago, every pane in every booklet bore on the binding-stub the imprint, "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK." The question now arises, did Mr. Hansen go to untold trouble to select such a set of booklets for me, or did every pane printed bear this imprint?

Obviously, there was a special plate made up for printing each value for booklet panes, in order to provide each pane with a binding-stub. While the American Bank Note Company was making up these special plates, it is entirely possible that they placed their imprint on every pane in the plate. If any collector of Brazil or of booklet panes can furnish additional information on the subject, he is earnestly requested to notify the writer or Mr. Meyer. Information on the number of panes to the plate and the manner of arrangement is especially desired.

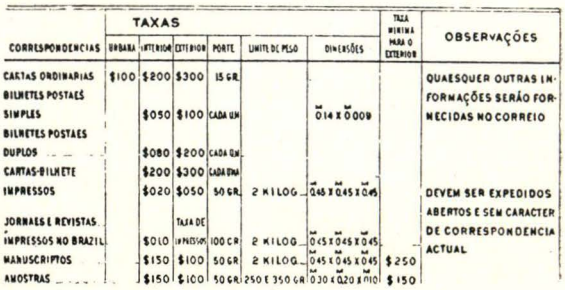
The shades of the three values of the booklet panes seem to be the same as the shades of the three corresponding values of the regular issue of 1905, indicating that possibly the booklet stamps were printed from the same inks as those used for the stamps of the regular issue.



Imprint Booklet pane of the 200 Reis Stamps.



Outside Front Cover of the 200 Reis Booklet.


TABELLA DE FRANQUEAMENTO

CORRESPONDENCIAS	TAXAS URBANA	TAXAS INTERIOR	TAXAS EXTERIOR	PORTE	LIMITE DE PESO	DIMENSÕES	TAXA MINIMA PARA O EXTERIOR	OBSERVAÇÕES
CARTAS ORDINARIAS	$100	$200	$300	15 GR.				QUAESQUER OUTRAS INFORMAÇÕES SERÃO FORNECIDAS NO CORREIO
BILHETES POSTAES SIMPLES		$050	$100	CADA UM		0m14 x 0m09		
BILHETES POSTAES DUPLOS		$080	$200	CADA UM				
CARTAS-BILHETE		$200	$300	CADA UMA				
IMPRESSOS		$020	$050	50 GR.	2 KILOG.	0m45 x 0m45 x 0m45		DEVEM SER EXPEDIDOS ABERTOS E SEM CARACTER DE CORRESPONDENCIA ACTUAL
JORNAES E REVISTAS IMPRESSOS NO BRAZIL		$010	TAXA DE IMPRESSOS	100 GR.	2 KILOG.	0m45 x 0m45 x 0m45		
MANUSCRIPTOS		$150	$100	50 GR.	2 KILOG.	0m45 x 0m45 x 0m45	$250	
AMOSTRAS		$150	$100	50 GR.	250 E 350 GR.	0m30 x 0m20 x 0m10	$150	

Outside back cover of the Booklets of all Denominations.

The covers of the booklets were a medium bristol, of very smooth finish, each in a color hardly approximating, but rather suggesting the color of the stamps within: bluish green, pink, and greenish blue for the 50, 100, and 200

reis, respectively. The cover of the 50 reis is illustrated here, both front and back. The outside front cover is identical for all values, except for the expression of denomination and the price of the booklet. The latter is expressed in accordance with the Brazilian custom, 1$300 for the 50 reis booklet, 2$500 for the 100 reis, and 4$900 for the 200 reis. The inside front cover and the inside back cover are blank. The outside back cover, as will be seen from the illustration, bears a "TABELLA DE FRANQUEAMENTO"—a table of postage rates on all classes of mail matter, in very convenient form. In intact booklets, the panes are interleaved with waxed paper.

These booklet pane stamps are quite scarce. I have seen but very few used copies and no unused copies except complete panes.

The Coil Stamps

The date of issue of the coil stamps is given by Guatemosim's "Catalogo Brasil" as Feb. 10, 1916, and it is further stated that the stamps came in rolls of 1000. The quantities issued are given as: 100 reis, 5,700,000; 200 reis, 5,450,000. The date of issue appears to be correct since the shades of both values are the same as the shades of the same values of the regular printings of 1915. It is quite possible that the coils were printed at the same time as the regular issue of 1915, but that they were not available to the public until a few months after the regular issue was put on sale.



Used Pairs of the 100 and 200 Reis Coil Stamps.

Gibbons Catalogue states that the coils were issued in 1922 and has the following note: "These stamps were prepared in rolls for use in automatic vending machines, but as these were unsuccessful the stamps were put on sale over the post office counter."

Gibbons is probably correct in their statement accounting for the discontinuance of the coil stamps, but they are incorrect with their date, since Henry A. Meyer has a pair of the 100 reis emphatically tied on a cover dated "18.X.20" (October 18, 1920) and a single of the same value off cover clearly dated 1918.

Dr. Munk in Kohl's Handbook says that the coil stamps were printed from special plates of 200, 10 stamps wide by 20 stamps high; that there was a paste-up every 20th stamp, but no line-pairs. Prof. Ralph E. Warner owns a paste-up pair, proving the existence of this variety.

These coil stamps are fairly scarce, but not quite as scarce as booklet pane stamps. Most Brazil collectors having a large accumulation will find one or two of each denomination to several hundred stamps perforated all around. Used pairs are decidedly scarce; singles or pairs on cover even more so.

Once more, in conclusion, further information is earnestly solicited.

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Just as this issue of THE PHILATELIST was to go to the printer, a point arose which gave food for considerable thought, and raised several questions. That thought is posed here that collectors and dealers and the officers and members of The Collectors Club may give it consideration.

Past years have seen many "National" stamp exhibitions, held in Brooklyn, New Jersey, Baltimore and other cities and states. It is unquestionably true that these shows have appealed to collectors outside their nominal scope or membership for exhibits, but in many cases the local showings have far exceeded those from "outside."

It would certainly be safe to assume that the closing of our present struggle will witness resumption of many of these "National" shows, and the extended interests of others which have continued with or without intermissions or reduced range.

Why, therefore, should not the fraternity, or, better still, The Collectors Club, draw up proposals for establishment of a "National" exhibition which must abide by stipulated minimum "outside" competition in order to receive the endorsement of leading collectors and dealers. Possibly this is a matter more in the province of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, but in either case it is offered for consideration and opinions.

England's College Stamps

By Henry Erdmann Radasch, M.Sc. M. D.

(Continued from Vol. XXII, No. 2, Section I, Page 99.)

Merton College, 1876

Merton College was founded in 1264 by Walter de Merton, Chancellor of King Henry III. While it was the third College founded, in a sense first place might be claimed for it. Both University and Balliol Colleges got their endowments at slightly earlier dates than Merton, but the latter was the first English College launched as a self-governing corporation. This was in 1264, a year before the meeting of the first English Parliament.

The bequest of William of Durham (University College founder) was in its origin only a pension fund and the Lord Balliol only paid for the support of his scholars in a hired house. Walter de Merton, on the contrary, began to build and legislate, and his Statutes were the model for the Statutes of subsequent foundations, not only at Oxford, but also at Cambridge. It was during Queen Elizabeth's reign that Merton reached its height of glory and distinction. It was here that Sir Thomas Bodley established the Library that bears his name.

Merton was the third College to decide to issue messenger stamps and this occurred in 1876. These must have been prepared immediately as they appeared in the latter part of that year and continued in use for nine years. The issue consisted of adhesives (three types), an envelope and a card, of which there were at least ten supplies at different times. Most of these were supplied by Emberlin and Son, of Oxford. Their use was decided upon at a meeting held the 26th of October, 1876; resolved "that stamps and cards be adopted for messengers." (Rev. Cummings).

Of the adhesives there were three embossed types and a fourth that was lithographed.

ISSUE I, June 1st, 1876

The date of June 1, 1876, is given by Bellamy in his "notes" and does not jibe with the statement by Rev. Cummings.

The design is that of the College arms (three chevrons) within an inscribed circle with the words "COLL. MERTON." The embossing was done by means of a steel die upon heavy Royal or dark blue surface-colored paper and the stamp was of a vertical rectangular format. The surface-colored paper was smooth, thick, and very delicate, being easily damaged even by touch and especially by water or dampness.

The stamps were prepared in strips of 13, struck singly, crudely perforated 12½, and about ¾th inch in width. The lateral margins appeared imperforate (only horizontal perforations) and the stamps varied in width from 17 to 22 mm. The perforator merely punched the paper and did not cut clear holes. Both used and unused copies are very scarce.

The Cumming's collection contained one stamp that showed a double impression.

The die design is 15 mm. in diameter and the stamp measures 22 mm. in width by 23 mm. in height.

ISSUE II, 1877

The same design and die were used for this issue but the embossing was on lighter colored paper and the color is described as "milky blue." This color is considerably lighter than in the first issue. The surface, however, is just as delicate and as easily damaged by pressure or rubbing, and water and dampness are also very injurious. The impressions are clear cut, likewise the horizontal perforations are clean and number 11½ or 12. The sides of the stamp are imperforate as they were printed in strips and perforated only one way. The width is said to vary from 22 to 26 mm. The stamp illustrated (Fig. 11) measures 22 by 26 mm. and so is 3 mm. longer than the preceding issue.

The soft thick woolly paper was gummed and cut into strips before embossing.

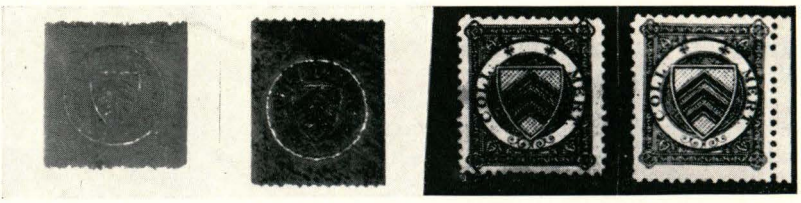


Fig. 11. A. Merton first issue embossed on blue surfaced-colored paper. Rare. B. Second issue embossed upon milky-blue surface-colored paper. This is 2 mm. narrower. C. Fourth issue, lithographed. Dark shade. D. Right marginal copy. Light shade.

Covers with the central embossed portion only have been found. This was due, in all probability, to the fact that the paper was brittle in texture. When the die was pressed heavily upon the paper it seemed to cut, so that the central portion separated readily from the remainder of the paper.

There seems to have been another printing of this die according to Rev. Cummings. The die and arrangement are the same and the perforations are clean cut, but the paper was a very dark blue, so differing herein from the first issue.

This second issue was used from 1877 to the end of 1880 and possibly until the third issue of 1882.

ISSUE III, 1883 or earlier

In this issue the design is generally the same but differs in detail from the preceding, especially in diameter and lettering. The paper was of the same dark blue surface-colored type and just as touchy, if not more so, as in the preceding issues. The stamps were arranged on horizontal strips 23 mm. wide. The perforations are 12 (11½ to 11¾ according to Bellamy) vertical, rough and little more than pin pricks. The stamps vary considerably in width, from 2/3 to an inch. The letters of the words "COLL. MERTON" are larger and more spaced and the "O" of Merton is taller than in the first two issues. There are also two thick and two thin circles in this die instead of the usual 3 circles in I and II. The right corner of the larger shield points to the "E" of Merton instead of to the "R", as in issue I and the lower point of the shield extends lower.

The surface-colored paper is thick and woolly in texture more like that of issue II. The surface is even more delicate and more easily damaged. Bellamy believes that the paper was cut into strips more than an inch wide before embossing and after perforating.

The large size, the vertical perforations and upper and lower margins imperforate distinguish it readily from the other two issues. This issue is extremely rare.

The last supply of 12,000 embossed stamps (issue II) were received from Emberlin and Son on October 18, 1882, but the source of the die of issue III is unknown. These stamps were apparently not supplied by Emberlin and Son, nor were they produced from the die of the preceding issues. Both unused and used copies are extremely scarce.

ISSUE IV, January 29th, 1883

The design of this issue was engraved upon a copper plate by the London engraver of Emberlin and Son. This was transferred to a lithograph stone. The impressions (48) were laid down on the stone in two panes of 24 each, four rows of six stamps each, with a space of 1/3 inch between the upper and lower panes, or halves. The transfers were not laid down individually but four transfers were made from the plate and arranged

A B

C D

Thus twelve blocks of four were obtained when laid on the stone. There are slight variations common to all with variations in color. There was a ¼ inch margin around the stamps.

The slight tinting of the white wove paper may be due to the thin and evenly applied gum.

The design (18½ by 22 mm., vertical format) consists of a double-line circle (17 mm. in diameter) with the words "COLL. MERTON" and a star on each side separating the words. The College arms, three chevrons within a shield-like field, is surrounded by an ornament background. All of this is bounded by a double-line frame, also filled with ornamentations. The color is bright mauve or violet. The stamp measures 22½ by 26 mm.

One thousand sheets, or 48,000 stamps, were delivered in one lot and in spite of the large number printed, few unused and used copies exist. The sheets were supplied January 29, 1883.

Value ½d.

ENVELOPE, 1876

The envelope has the College arms embossed in bright blue (ultramarine—Napier, and dark ultramarine approaching Royal blue—Bellamy) of the same die used in the first and second issues of the adhesives. The embossing was on the small business envelope then in use and was in the upper right corner. While the die was the same as used for the early adhesives the source of the supply of envelopes was said to have been unknown, but Bellamy states that they were supplied by Emberlin and Son and probably at the same time as the first adhesives. Only three copies were known to exist in 1895 and these represent the rarest of the College issues. The College resolution did not mention envelopes and the thought is advanced that they were samples. A proof impression in black was in the Crawford collection.

The known envelope consists of laid paper and measures 4¾ by 2⅝ inches (120 by 66 mm.). Only three copies are known, two unused and one used. The supply, if such was furnished, must have been small, not over 200 to 250, as the number of members residing at the College was small.

POST CARDS, 1876

The post cards were supplied at the time of the first adhesives, in 1876. They exist in several thicknesses, varying from 114 to 150 to the pound. The same die was used as for the adhesives I and II and was embossed near the

middle of the top margin of the cards in deep blue (dark ultramarine approaching Royal blue, Bellamy).

The design is 15½ mm. in diameter and consists of an outer heavy line with a thin line almost touching; then an uncolored space about 2½ mm. wide containing the words "COLL.," (left) and "MERTON" (right) with a semicolon between. In the bottom of this space is a fancy scroll. The center is occupied by two thin line circles (9½ mm. in diameter) containing a shield-like outline with the three chevrons on a dotted background. The thin circles pass through the three points of the shield. The die is the same as used for the envelope. The card measures 4½ by 3 inches.

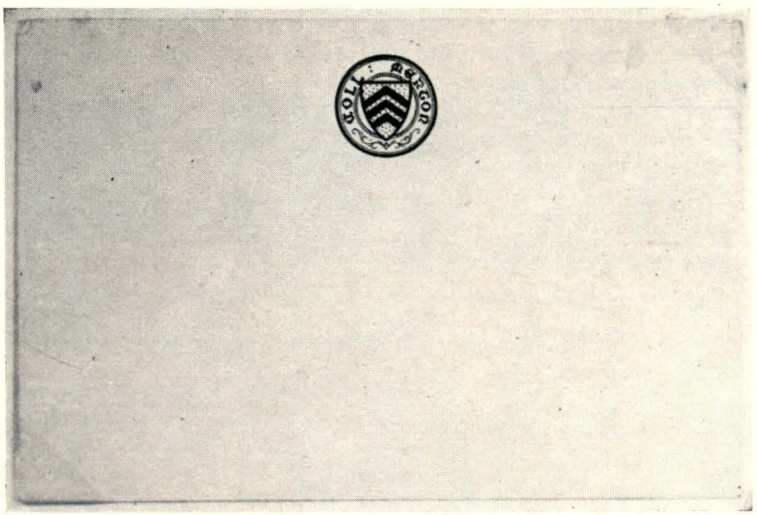


Fig. 12. Merton postcard. Rare.

Varieties of thickness and tint of these cards exist. This is due to the fact that there were at least ten different orders. Most of the known copies are supposed to be from the latest supplies. Both unused and used copies are scarce, probably not over 20 unused copies existing (1895).

The description of the card and of the design was taken from the copy in the writer's collection. The specimen is of quite thick paper and grayish white in color. A second card, recently obtained, is the same in general but somewhat whiter in color.

Bellamy obtained, from the stationer's order and sample file, ten order cards that were issued between October 3, 1877 and November 23, 1882. He states that there may have been one or two earlier orders and some later than 1882.

This particular quality of white cardboard used is the "Waste Card" of the stationer. The orders were as follows (Total 4773):

1. 4 lbs. Waste Cards, 458, October 3, 1887.
2. 2 lbs. Waste Cards, 300, June 7, 1878.
3. 2 lbs. Waste Cards, 140, June 18, 1879.
4. 4 lbs. Waste Cards, 600, April 24, 1880.
5. 6 lbs. Waste Cards, 900, December 16, 1880.
6. 4 lbs. Waste Cards, 600, October 19, 1881, in blue.
7. 4 lbs. Waste Cards, 600, January 4, 1882, in blue.
8. 1 lb. Waste Cards, 150, June 7, 1882.
9. 4 lbs. Waste Cards, 450, October 13, 1882.
10. 4 lbs. Waste Cards, 475, November 23, 1882.

Lincoln College, 1877

Lincoln, the eighth oldest College of Oxford, was founded in 1427, by Richard Flemming, who was bishop of Lincoln from 1424 to 1431. Oxford was in this diocese until 1500. It is a small College and has always been one of the smallest of the Oxford group.

It was the fourth College to avail itself of the issuance of stamps for its messenger service. This was in 1877 and the issue consisted of one adhesive of 1d. value. The method was changed from that of the embossed and lithographic type to that of steel engraving. It was the only College to use this method.

The engraving (in taille-douce) was made by Wyon of London in June 1877. It was made on a steel matrix and this was then transferred or impressed upon a steel plate to the number of thirty, that is five rows of six each. The name of the College does not appear, but the value is stated, as well as the purport of the stamp. In the first two points it differs from all of the other College issues. It is the smallest of the College stamps.

At this time 3000 stamps were supplied and two further lots of 5000 each were produced in November, 1878, and June, 1882. Two invoices dated June 8, 1882, and February 15, 1884, indicate that four lots in all were supplied (1877, 1878, 1882 and 1884).

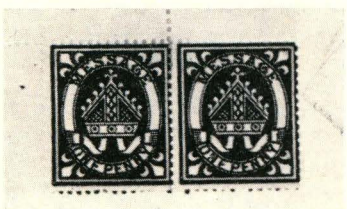


Fig. 13. Pair of Lincoln College stamps.

The printing was in indigo blue upon creamy white paper in sheets of thirty and perforated 14. The first ones were in deep indigo blue and show the finer lines of the design and the lines of the background, etc., more clearly. The later printings are lighter in color, on white paper and less finely executed.

The design consists of a bishop's mitre (the only part of the complex College arms) within an inscribed oval band containing the words "MESSAGE," at the top, and "ONE PENNY," at the bottom. This is surrounded by a double-line rectangular frame and in each corner, between the frame and the oval, there is a fleur-de-lis. The bishop's mitre is on a dark blue background. The color of the printings is in varying shades of blue. The four printings may be distinguished from one another by their color, it is said.

This is the only College stamp to express a value and the only one to omit the College name. In the nine years of its use 600 sheets (of 30 each) were delivered, making a total of 18,000 stamps.

The deliveries were as follows:

1st.—3000 June 1, 1877. Decidedly indigo.
2nd.—5000 November, 1878.
3rd.—5000 June 8, 1882. Less indigo.
4th.—5000 February 15, 1884. Still lighter.

The earlier printings are scarce either unused or used.
The obliteration was by pencil mark or rubbing.

Varieties

The first, second, fourth and fifth stamps of the third row have a dot of color between "MESSAGE" and "PENNY" whilst the first stamp of the third row also has a dot immediately after "Y" of "PENNY."

REPRINTS

In the nineties quite a few imperforate sheets of the Lincoln stamps came on the market, with and without gum; without doubt these were reprints, at least they were so considered by Prof. Napier. They differ decidedly in color, being of a somewhat purplish tint. The width of these sheets (measured from the outside of the stamps) was slightly more than a millimetre wider than the originals. This, however, might have been due to shrinkage of the paper of the originals.

Another version is that the six sheets of imperforates appeared in the manner of the imperforates of Hertford. The printer, however, stated that he found them in an old pattern book, yet he stated on another occasion that he had reason to believe that that they were struck off subsequent to the suppression of the College stamps (1885). Turner considered them fresh (recent). The only authenticated full sheet in blue (perforated) was in his collection and the difference between this and the companion imperforate sheet was readily noted.

PROOFS

In 1893, when renewed interest in College stamps was awakened, Mr. Wyon, who engraved the die and made the plate, was importuned for any proofs that might be found among his old books. After careful search several sheets in black and in blue were found.

a. Deep black on thick cartridge paper, sheet of thirty stamps. From the description there seems to have been only one sheet of these. This proof in black seems never to have been submitted to the College authorities.

b. Proofs in blue (various shades) on thin hard paper. Proofs in blue, however, were submitted to the College authorities. Several imperforate sheets were found in the printer's old pattern book in three shades, probably representing three different printings.

Proofs in other colors are said to exist but Bellamy questioned the genuineness thereof.

One writer felt sure that these proofs had been printed after 1893, but Mr. Wyon distinctly stated in a letter that he "found them amongst some old patterns."

The steel plate was in the possession of Mr. Wyon until it was returned to the College authorities, and as the integrity of this firm is above reproach or question, there can be no doubt that forgeries and reprints do not exist. There were, apparently, not over six sheets of blue proofs.

Exeter, 1882

Exeter, the fourth oldest College in Oxford, was founded by the Bishop of Exeter, who was Lord High Treasurer during the reign of King Edward II. As Stapleton Hall it was founded in 1314. The Bishop was murdered by a London mob in 1326. The College was refounded by Sir William Petre in 1565 and rebuilt by its Proctor, Prideau, in 1612-1642. It was considered a West Country School.

It was the fifth College to issue stamps for the messenger service. It issued, however, only one adhesive and one post card.

ADHESIVE, November 11, 1882

The design consists of the College coat of arms enclosed within a double-line colorless band containing the word "OXON," above, and "COLL," lower left and "EXON," lower right. There is a small ornamental background and this is surrounded by a narrow, double-line rectangular frame containing shaded squares.

The design is nearly square measuring ¾ by ⅞ inch (18 by 22 mm.). It was engraved upon a copper plate (by Emberlin and Son's, London engraver) and then impressed upon or transferred to the lithographic stone; as the pressure was not even at all times there were variations in the depths of the impressions with the resultant variations in depth of color of the adhesives. On the other hand Bellamy states "So well were the stamps printed from the copper plate and laid down that it required a most careful scrutiny to detect the method." So one finds a difference of opinion as to the transfers.

The transfers, however, were made to a block consisting of six impressions, two rows of three, as

A B C

D E F

Then transfers were taken from that block of six, and sixteen of these blocks were laid down on the stone and then the stone was printed from. This was really a double transfer and the sheet contained 96 stamps.

As a result of this method the alignment of the blocks of six is not regular and this is more pronounced between the various blocks that make up the plate. The fifth, or "E" stamps have a spot of color just above the right end of the lower diagonal bar.

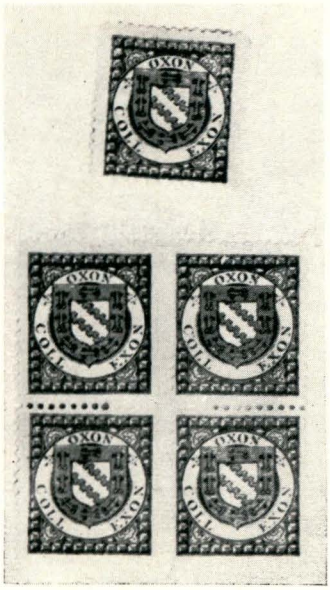


Fig. 14. A single and a block of four Exeter stamps.

Five hundred sheets of these stamps were printed upon thin, white wove paper and poorly perforated at 11¾ to 12; this was, apparently, done several sheets at a time by a single line machine. The sheets were fed into the machine

half way and then turned. The thick glossy gum seems to have been applied before perforating. Value ½d.

These were printed in salmon red or vermilion and although there was only one printing of 500 sheets (48,000 stamps) light and dark shades exist in entire sheets as well as in the same sheet. This would bear out the different depths of impressions upon the stone.

The stamps were delivered by Emberlin and Son on November 11, 1882. The sheets were larger than those of the other Colleges and apparently were not divided into panes, as was done in some of the other issues. Due to the fact that several sheets must have been perforated at a time the stamps vary somewhat in size; some are 21 by 26 mm., some 23½ by 25½, some 23½ by 24 mm., and still others 24 by 25 mm. Rev. Cummings gives the perforations as 12 and Bellamy as 11¾ to 12. There were few remainders. In 1895 there were probably not more than six mint sheets. Used copies are scarce as well as unused ones.

Some stamps were trimmed and passed as imperforates but they are fakes. No imperforates were ever issued.

Obliteration was by means of a diagonal pencil or pen stroke.

The copper plate was defaced in 1898.

POST CARDS, November 11, 1882

The post cards, 3 lbs., 325 in number (Rev. Cummings states number unknown) were delivered at the same time as the adhesives, November 11, 1882. Although only one lot was ordered there are several varieties probably due to the different weight of the paper used.

The design, on steel, was embossed in red or vermilion in the middle of the upper part of the card. Varieties in color of both the cards and the ink are said to be due to supplies being ordered at different times. This statement is rather contradictory as it is elsewhere stated that few cards seem to have been used *as only one lot was ordered.*



Fig. 15. Die proof in black of the Exeter postcard.

The design, ⅝th inch (15 mm.) in diameter, consists of a double-line colorless circle with the words "COLL," on the left, and "EXON" on the right; in the upper and lower parts leaf-like ornaments are to be noted. In the center is a shield, in color, on a cross-like background. The size is 4½ by 3 inches (113 by 76 mm.). They were supplied by Emberlin and Son.

The paper varied from white to violet-white and cream-white.

The cards were used as late as 1885 and after the suppression of the College issues are said to have been used up in ordinary correspondence.

Used copies are quite rare, as well as unused ones, and Rev. Cummings states (1895) that "Not more than ten or twelve specimens are known at the present day." The writer was fortunate enough to secure one recently but at a very fancy price.

The cards were obliterated in the same manner as the adhesives, by a sloping pen or pencil stroke.

All Souls' College, 1884

All Souls' College was founded, in 1437, by Archbishop Clichle, who had been educated at New College. The souls that the name commemorates are those of soldiers who fell in King Henry V's French wars. The college neither supports scholars nor harbours commoners, its only under-graduates being a sprinkling of Bible students. It was founded for study and not for teaching, as there was no provision for instruction. In early days Fellowships were bought and sold. It was the seventh College to issue stamps. There was only one issue of adhesives.

ADHESIVE, January 26, 1884

The design was that of the College arms (a chevron and three stars) within a triple band (two outer close and one inner circles) uncolored, with the words "ALL SOULS' COLLEGE." The shield rests upon a background of small squares and is bounded by a double-line rectangular frame with corner ornaments and cross-lines. The stamp measures 23 by 26 mm., vertical format, and the design measures 19 by 22 mm. The band with the arms measures 12½ mm. in diameter.

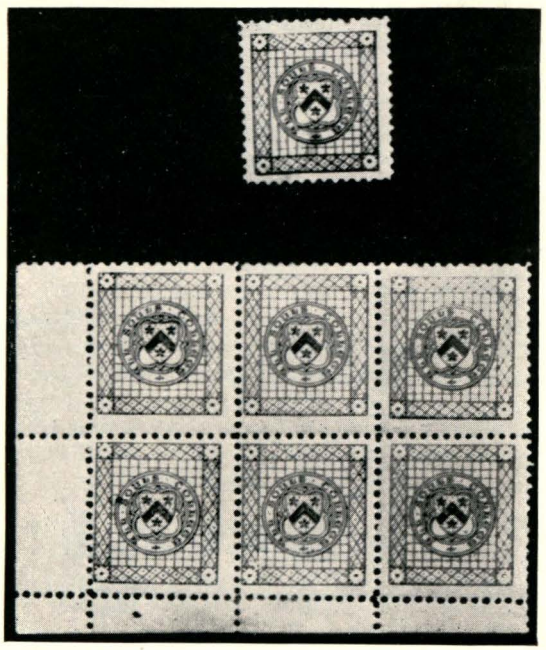


Fig. 16. A single and a lower left corner block of six All Souls' College stamps. Note the depth of color of the single and the shades in the block.

The design was produced upon a copper plate by engraving and then transferred to the lithographic stone. There was but one printing of 15,000 stamps with quite a few remainders as the time of issue was so close to the time of suppression; the stamps were in use only about two years.

The copper plate was engraved by Spiers and Son, and forty transfers were laid down on the stone. Three hundred and seventy-five sheets of 40 stamps each (eight rows of five each) were lithographed in light blue or ultramarine blue with little variation in shade. These 15,000 stamps were delivered on January 28, 1884. Value ½d.

The paper was soft, moderately thick white wove. The thick yellowish gum was applied after printing and before perforating. The sheets were trimmed after perforating 11½. As the sheets were fed into the single line machine by hand the perforations are not regular, nor parallel, and some perforations are skipped. One sheet had a row of perforations misplaced as it passed through the middle of a row of stamps.

Used copies are very scarce, remainders were said to have been destroyed. The copper plate was defaced in 1898.

Die proofs in black of the defaced plate are available.

St. John's College, 1884

St. John's College was founded in 1555, in the reign of Queen Mary, by Sir Thomas White, a City Merchant. Its connection with the Merchantile Tailor School was early established. It blossomed out in glory under its second founder, Archbishop Laud, who added the "garden front" which is one of the architectural gems of Oxford.

This was the sixth college to issue stamps for the messenger service. It preceded All Souls' College by about a week, January 19, 1884. There was only one printing. Although the stamps were printed in sheets of 96 they were delivered in half sheets so that no entire sheet of 96 stamps exists.

The design consists of the College arms in a double circular uncolored band, 18 mm. in diameter; the space contains the words "ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE OXFORD." The College arms is on a background of horizontal cross-lines and consists of a small uncolored shield in a slightly larger shield of color containing eight small uncolored stars; three of these are across the top, two on each side, and one at the bottom point. Beneath the upper middle star there is a small circle in color and to its left a small vertical rectangular field bearing a lion rampant (?). The background is ornamental. The circular band is surrounded by an incomplete (at the sides) double-line rectangular frame with large ornamental squares at the four corners. This frame is in color and contains a colorless zigzag line. The frame measures 19 by 22 mm. while the entire stamp measures 24 by 27 mm.

The design was engraved by Emberlin and Son's, London engraver, upon a copper plate and then transferred to the stone. Each half sheet, or pane, contains eight rows of six stamps each. A block of six stamps was made from the copper plate and then laid on the stone in two rows of three each

A B C
D E F

This block was laid eight times upon the stone to produce the forty eight impressions. The alignment in the block of six is not so good. This formed the half sheet, or pane; one half of the sheet was printed and then the sheet was turned and the other half printed. In this manner the upper half of the stamps were reversed in position to the lower half.

The sheets were gummed before printing. Some of the sheets became folded at the corners so that the stamps were printed upon the upturned gummed surface, or back.



Fig. 17. A single and a block of six of St. John's College (Oxford) stamps.

The color is a light slaty-blue without much difference in shades. Bellamy, however, calls the color dull grey blue, and states that shades existed. The paper is white wove, perforated 12 in a single line machine, gummed and perforated before printing. It seems that several sheets were perforated at the same time as some of the lines of perforations are quite a bit out. The sheets were perforated half way and then turned and the process completed. Bellamy had a half sheet with the right margin imperforate. He also had some imperforate between, faulty corner perforations due to folding, and some folded and imprinted margins.

The stamps were printed by Emberlin and Son, and delivered, 1000 sheeets, or rather panes, on January 19, 1884.

Quite a few stamps remained after the suppression of all College issues and were freely distributed, but most of them seem to have disappeared. Few used copies are known.

Obliteration was by means of a pencil mark or by rubbing.

The original copper plate was defaced in 1898, but die proofs and proofs of the defaced plate are on the market.

Balliol College, 1883

Balliol College was founded in 1263 by John of Balliol, lord of many lands in the North of England. He was the father of the King of Scotland and a rival of Robert Bruce. After his death the College was refounded by his widow, Devorgilla, hence the double shield. It was originally founded as a penance for insults to the Bishop of Durham. Lord John hired a house for the accom-

modation of sixteen poor scholars of Oxford, paid for their keep, and after his death his widow made a substantial donation. This was during the reign of King Henry III. Other gifts and donations have enriched its chest from time to time. It elects its own visitor, an important personage in a College.

While this College was the last to avail itself of the opportunity of issuing stamps for its messenger service these stamps were never used, as at this time the Government was agitating the abolition or suppression of these stamp issues.

The simple design, (an uninscribed form of College arms) is that of a double shield, a small uncolored band-like shield within the larger colored shield, denoting the refounding of the College. There is no inscription whatever, making it thus a very odd issue. The design was embossed in red (vermilion toward scarlet) with a deeply cut steel die, upon strips of white wove gummed paper; this was cut horizontally into strips after perforating 11½. These strips were 17 inches long permitting 17 stamps to the strip, between the perforations. These strips were embossed half way, then turned and the other half of the strip was embossed. About one-half of the stamps were right side up and the other half inverted; there were two tête bêches near the middle of the strip. Napier states that the embossing was done by hand.



Fig. 18. Balliol College stamp. This shows two shields.

As the stamps were delivered by Emberlin and Son of January 19, 1885, they were withheld from use until the Government's request for suppression was decided by the College. As a result these stamps were never issued.

Bellamy calls this issue an *essay*. In the generally accepted meaning of the word "essay" this classification is incorrect. An *essay* is "An artist's design for a postage stamp submitted to the proper authorities but not accepted for use in its original form." Usually a die is prepared and proofs are struck off in various colors on regular, or India, paper or card and are called *trial color proofs*. They represent rejected designs and are never used.

The above does not apply to the Balliol stamps, as these were prepared for use and were accepted by, and delivered to, the College authorities, but the exigencies of the case prevented their use, i. e., Government agitation against all College issues. But for this they would have seen service. They represent a legitimate issue that was never put into use.

Corpus Christi College, 1885

Corpus Christi College was founded in 1516.

A drawing was prepared by an artist for a messenger stamp for Corpus Christi College. This was probably late in 1885 and as the aforementioned agitation for the suppression of these issues by the Government was rampant, the matter never went beyond the drawing stage, apparently, as no die was prepared and no printings made.

The Original Copper Plates and Dies

The original copper plates and dies of the six types shown were in the possession of Spiers and Son until 1897. At that time they were presented to

Mr. J. R. Turner of Oxford University. The plates and dies were eventually defaced in 1898 by a line extending diagonally from the top left corner to the bottom right corner of each; this did not destroy the original design but rendered it unfit and useless for reprinting purposes. The dies and designs produced by Emberlin and Son were in the possession of Spiers and Son but how that came about is unknown. They were first in the possession of Prof. Napier (1895) and he may have turned them over to Spiers and Son. How he got possession of them is also a mystery.

The Merton die for Type III was either lost or destroyed; the die for Type II has not been found nor has the source of supply of this stamp been located.

No doubt many of the stamp remainders were destroyed in "cleaning up," as it was probably supposed that they had no further value.

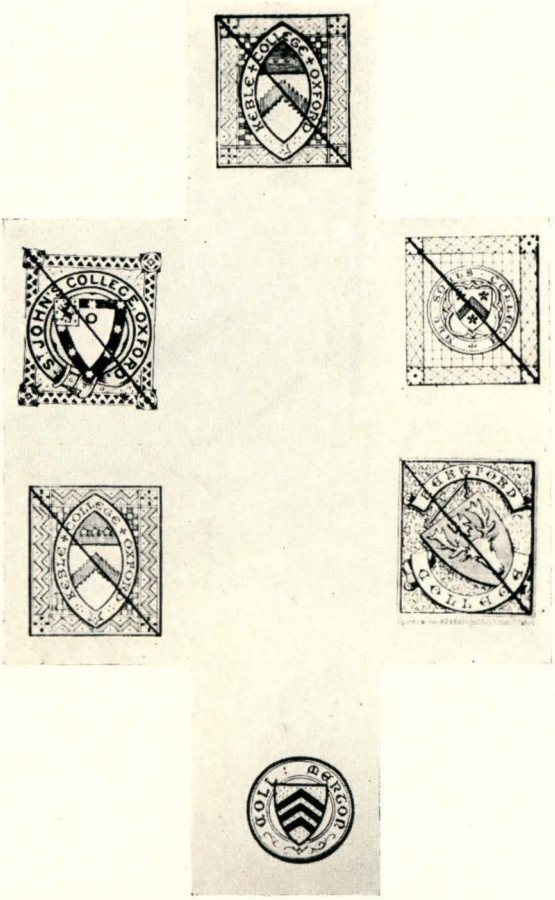


Fig. 19. Die proofs; five defaced and one undefaced.

Top row: Keble (Emberlin print) defaced.
Second row, left: St. John's, defaced.
Second row, right: All Souls', defaced.
Third row, left: Keble (Spiers print) defaced.
Third row, right: Hertford, defaced.
Bottom row: Merton postcard, undefaced.

(To be concluded.)

Orange River Colony 4d on 6d of 1902

By Stephen G. Rich, Ph.D.

The 4d. stamp of the Orange Free State, issued 1878, became little used when the letter rate was reduced to 3d in 1882. Some of the supply was converted to 3d. by surcharging and put into use Sept. 24, 1882. Others were converted to 1d. stamps in the 1890-91 shortage of 1d's. The regular 3d. stamp had appeared in 1882, but the 4d. was again printed in small quantity in the 1890's. A stock of 74,000 copies was found when the British took Bloemfontein in March 1900. These were all converted for Orange River Colony use, overprinted V. R. I. and value in figures, in the first two printings, March and April 1900.

Early in 1902 (exact date unavailable), an increase in the registration rate, from apparently 2½d. to 4d., led to rapid using up of the 1900 4d. overprinted stamps. The need was cared for by a further overprint on the 6d. V. R. I.'s, of the same color. The 672,000 copies captured in 1900 had mostly been revamped at that time with V. R. I. overprint. Those from the third printing, probably done in June 1900, were now converted to 4d's.

The new 4d. stamps were made by printing in red a dash through the 6d. value and the 4d. value above this. The dash is only just long enough to cancel the 6d. No varieties in the new surcharge have been found.

Naturally, all the varieties found in the basal 6d. V. R. I. stamp in its third printing, show up in the 4d. on 6d. These include the "thick V" in six subjects per pane of 60, on one of which six the inverted "1" for "I" in "V. R. I." also occurs. A missing period after "R" occurs once per pane. A missing period after "I" is reported, but no copy has been seen by Geldhof* or the present writer. Geldhof* gives the positions of the varieties in the pane for each of the four setting of the third printing. Position pieces of the 4d. on 6d. establish that it was Setting C material that was converted to 4d. The claim of de Reuterskiold** that some material of Setting A was also converted has not been borne out by any material seen by Geldhof or by the present writer before or since Geldhof's book. We do not know in which setting the missing period after "I" or the dropped "d" in 6d. occur; hence we do not know if they occur in the 4d. on 6d. at all. Alleged doubles and inverts are either myths or forgeries.

The date of issue and quantity printed are not known. March 1902 is reported by various sources. A pair canceled at Harrismith, March 18, 1902 in my material, seems to be the earliest used piece known. A guess, based upon the appearance of the 4d. King's Head in March 1902, is that perhaps 40,000 to 50,000 of the 4d. on 6d. were made. Used copies and covers of the 4d. on 6d. are definitely scarce.

The Scott catalogue has for many years reported the 4d. on 6d. in both "vermilion" and "carmine" overprints. This is based by them on statements of de Reuterskiold** in 1906. But my own material shows that the two colors intergrade and are only thick or thin inking of the form of type. The other catalogues do not list the two colors, even though some, such as Gibbons, usually note varieties of this nature and extent. Scott would be well advised to drop quietly the double listing.

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* A. E. Geldhof, Stamps of the Orange Free State, 1938.
** Royal Society's "Africa," Part 3, 1906.

A Historical Catalog of
U. S. Stamp Essays and Proofs

By CLARENCE W. BRAZER.

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(Continued from Vol. XXII, Page 261.)

THE ENGRAVING COMPANIES AND THEIR DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS.

Vol. XIX, No. 3, July, 1940, Page 171—Substitute the following:—



Butler Packard

BUTLER PACKARD.

Butler Packard—Engraver and Designer (1838-1913?).

Through the courtesy of Thomas F. Morris an autobiography written by Butler Packard in October, 1912(1), his seventy-fifth year, furnishes us with much new information, including notes of other designers and engravers.

He was born in Albany, N. Y., on March 18, 1838, the son of Rawson Packard, script engraver. In 1851, at the age of thirteen, he began his career as general utility boy in the offices of Danforth, Bald & Co., 1 Wall St., New York. About a year later he was located in the engraving department where he waited upon vignette engravers Samuel Stiles, Moseley Danforth, James Smillie, Joseph P. Ourdan, Charles Smith and Frederick E. Girsch; letter engravers Archibald and John McLees, Mr. — Van Houten and his father Rawson Packard; designer James Macdonough; geometric lathe operator George Tichenor, and siderographers Mr. — Lindsay and Mr. — Osborne; all men eminent in bank note engraving.

About 1853 his father Rawson Packard was transferred to the Philadelphia branch of the company, then under the name of Danforth, Perkins & Co., and Butler Packard worked with him until sometime in 1857. At that time his mother and family moved to his grandfathers home in western New York State where Butler gave much of his time to study, drawing, sketching from nature and a physical development which he claimed laid a foundation for health and strength still retained in his seventy-fifth year.

(1) Published in full in the Essay-Proof Journal, January, 1944.

In 1860 his father decided to return from Philadelphia to New York and the family returned to live in Brooklyn. Soon afterward Butler Packard started to work for the American Bank Note Co., then located on the top floor of the Merchants Exchange, corner of Wall and William Streets. William Main Smillie was superintendent of the engraving department where Butler was located but he wished to be transferred to the pictorial engraving department of which Alfred Jones was the superintendent and approved of Butler Packard's desire. Mr. Smillie however wished to retain Butler in his department and there he was left much to his disappointment, throughout the Civil War and until years after the American Bank Note Co. moved to 142 Broadway in 1866.

About 1869 Butler Packard accepted a position as modeler under James Macdonough with the National Bank Note Co. at 1 Wall St., and was soon made manager of the modeling department and all works of the engraving department passed through either Macdonough's or Packard's hands for inspection and approval. Besides making some of the models, he met customers and took orders for work and at one time spent a week in Washington making models for U. S. (1871 Beer) Tax Stamps and got the order. His design drawings for all the essay frames of the 1870 issue of U. S. postage stamps were very beautifully executed at stamp size, many of which are illustrated in Brazer's *Essays for U. S. Adhesive Postage Stamps.* He probably also designed the first similar one cent essay for a U. S. Postal Card and the U. S. Envelope Essays by the National Bank Note Co. of this period, as well as the U. S. Revenue Stamps of 1875 2-cent Liberty head and the 1875 Proprietary Revenue issue, one to ten cents. He designed the P. O. D. 1877 Officially Sealed stamp and probably the 1872 Registered Seal. He probably also designed the Private Proprietary Revenue stamps, produced by the National Bank Note Co., and no doubt many bonds, stock certificates, etc.

Everything then went on favorably with Butler Packard and his prospects as assistant to Vice President Macdonough until the consolidation with the American and Continental bank note companies in 1879. "Then for a time there was much confusion and difference of opinion amongst the officers of the three companies as to final conditions; and unfortunately for me (Butler Packard), not being a stock holder I was relegated to the modeling department at a reduced salary." He tried to buy some stock from Wm. D. Nichols but this block of 4000 shares was apparently too large and was held unbroken.

From 1879 until his retirement on December 31, 1910, he continued to design for the American Bank Note Co. Soon matters straightened out and the railroad branch of the modeling department under Charles Sickles, Supt., was located in a room adjoining the general modeling department at 142 Broadway prior to 1882; where Butler Packard designed. "The memory of that double department is pleasant, even fragrant (we sometimes smoked pipe or segar.) The work went on quickly, but there was an atmosphere of geniality about the place, a sense of freedom and satisfaction that made it a privilege to belong to the dept. and never again will there be its like!"

In 1882 the American Bank Note Co. moved into the new building erected for them in Trinity Place and the "modeling room located on the ninth floor was nicely fitted out but eventually becoming too small, a tenth floor was built, which in a few years more had to be enlarged to twice its original size. Then the dept. was furnished with new and complete equipment of closets and shelves for our proof stock." These proofs from former engravings of old dies were cut up and pasted into new designs called models. Thos. F. Morris was then Supt. of the modeling dept. under President A. G. Goodall. After Mr. Morris left in 1894 to become superintendent of the engraving division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Alfred S. Major was appointed to take his place, and for some years Butler Packard was his substitute "whenever Major was absent on vacation, on business for the Co. or from sickness." When Warren L. Green, a designer,

became President of the American Bank Note Co. in 1906, then Major was advanced and Theodore Richard was made head of the modeling dept.

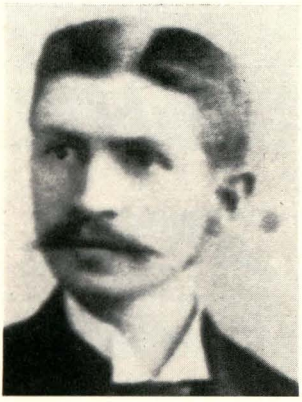
In 1909 Butler Packard's right hand began to fail him at the age of 74 and specialists said the working nerves and muscles of his hand were worn out from so many years of constant use. Before the end of 1910 he had become incapacitated and he was retired at the end of that year on a pension.

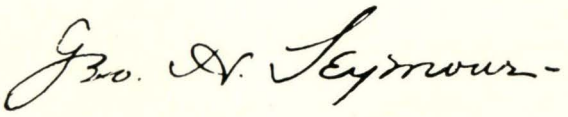
His autobiography closes with the following paragraph,—"In designing work, I have probably made more designs for postage and revenue stamps than any other man in the business. And bank note models without number. At the close of my connection with the modeling dept. I was greatly surprised and pleased by the gift of a silver "Loving Cup" from my associates, Mr. Alfred Major making the presentation speech, to which I feelingly replied 'Sic transit gloria.' "

During the 1879 to 1890 period with the American Bank Note Co. Butler Packard did not design the U. S. postage stamps as adopted though he may have modeled some essays and the 1890 series, but not the 1893 Columbian issue. He no doubt designed many foreign stamps produced by this company until his retirement in 1910.

Warren L. Green, Designer, (? -1919).

He was a nephew of James Macdonough and a brother-in-law of Mr. Converse. He was a model designer in the railroad branch room of the American Bank Note Co. at 142 Broadway sometime prior to 1882. He was full of life and humor. President Macdonough died in 1903 and probably his stock was later controlled by Warren L. Green, who was elected President when the American Bank Note Co. was reorganized in 1906 and served until his death in 1919.





GEORGE H. SEYMOUR.

George H. Seymour, Square Letter Engraver, (1857?-living 1944) was the son of a siderographer for the American Bank Note Co.

He was engraving for the American Bank Note Co. at least as early as 1882. He re-engraved the frame of the U. S. 1882 6 cents postage stamp and engraved the frames for the 1885 1 cent newspaper stamp, 1887 1 cent postage stamp and the 1893 Columbian 3 cents, 4 cents, 6 cents, 30 cents, $1.00, and $4.00 postage stamps.



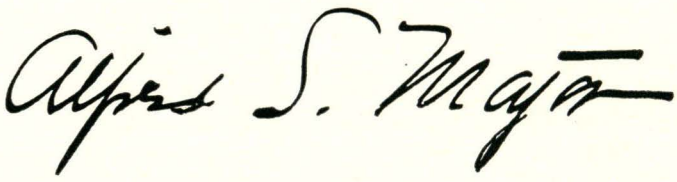


ROBERT SAVAGE.

Robert Savage, Historical Engraver, (1870?-1943.)
He engraved for Baldwin E. Gleason about 1885.

About 1887 he was engraving for the American Bank Note Co. and in 1892 he engraved the vignettes for the Columbian postage stamps—3 cents Flagship of Columbus, 6 cents Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona, 10 cents Columbus Presenting Natives, $1.00 Isabella Pledging Her Jewels and $3.00 Columbus Describing Third Voyage. In 1907 he was head of the pictorial engraving department. He died in Florida in 1943 and it is said that all his proofs were turned back to the A. B. N. C. At the time of his death he was probably the greatest historical, portrait and vignette engraver.





ALFRED SARONY MAJOR.

Alfred Sarony Major, Designer, (1853-1929).

He was born about 1853 the son of Henry B. Major, lithographer, who was a brother of James Parsons Major, designer for Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. Alfred first worked for Major and Knapp, but in 1880 he went to the American Bank Note Co. as a model designer. His younger brother Walter C. Major was in the same department. His co-worker Butler Packard wrote that "Alfred S. Major was a quiet and unassuming young man and it has been my privilege to be associated with him for years, to love him as a true friend and to admire in him the faithfulness and ability that has placed him amongst the first in the American Bank Note Co." He was full of life and humor. In 1887 he was foreman of the modeling department and appointed superintendent in 1894 after he designed the U. S. 1893 Columbian stamps. In 1919 he was elected a vice President of the American Bank Note Co. He lived at Rye, N. Y., opposite the Westchester Biltmore Hotel and had a summer home on Long Island, and died July 23, 1929, being buried at Mayport, Long Island.



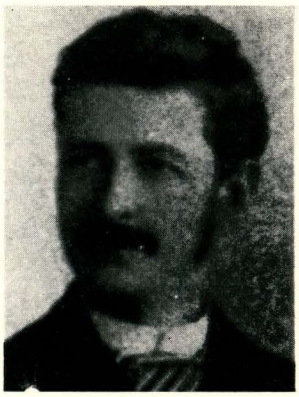
Courtesy of Mrs. W. W. Steimle.

EDWARD C. STEIMLE.

Edward Charles Steimle, Portrait Engraver, (1863-1892), was born December 15, 1863 in Berlin, Germany. When about seven years of age his family came to America settling in Boston, Mass., where they opened a hotel, which was burned down in the first large Boston fire. He was educated in the Boston Public School, where he took a particular fancy for drawing and painting little sketches. Before he was sixteen he took up watch case engraving at which he was very successful. Steel plate engraving was his next ambition, and he decided to come to New York as his father and mother had passed away. He engraved a vignette of a small engine which he submitted to the *American Bank Note Company;* they highly approved it and engaged him at once. He was engraving for them at least about 1887. He engraved the head of Franklin on the U. S. 1890 one cent and head of Perry on the 1890 90 cents postage stamps, and did many other important portrait subjects.

He married Miss Mary M. Wilkins on April 28, 1889, and shortly after, a representative from the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, came to New York asking Mr. Steimle to go down there, offering him double the salary he was receiving, but he declined. He died January 15, 1892.(2)

(2) Biography by Courtesy of Thos. F. Morris.



HENRY G. MANDEL.

Henry G. Mandel, Photo Engraver and Photographer, (1857-1902).

He was official counterfeit and color expert for the American Bank Note Co. and knew much about the process of manufacture and the history of U. S. stamps and was a keen collector especially of essays and proofs. He left at his death in 1902 a very notable collection of U. S. Essays and Proofs, which is the main source of most of the U. S. postage essays and proofs now available to collectors. The American Bank Note Co. had previously absorbed many of the stamp producing companies, and Mr. Mandel no doubt with Pres. Macdonough's approval, had access to the records, files, etc. He personally knew and had access to many of the engravers of stamp dies and their families and previous members of Post Office Committees of both houses of Congress. From these sources he obtained many essays and proofs by travelling all over, even to Russia, in search of them. It is said that if he could not purchase from engravers' heirs that in order to obtain desirable varieties he might present or trade books of proofs that he had made up from his collection. Up until that time proofs had been collected mainly by these engravers as a sort of working library and the engravers exchanged proofs among themselves which were valued highly and seldom sold.

He is credited with preparing the large books of essays and proofs that were about 1900 made up for officers and directors of the American Bank Note Co. from duplicates in the files. He assisted John N. Luff with information for Luff's book on U. S. Stamps which included sheets of India paper plate proofs in various shades, and probably the 1869 small numeral essays. The 1847 trimmed die proofs on laid paper were found by him about 1897 and were listed in Scott's Catalogue as stamps from 1900 to 1904 when it was found they were die proofs.

In 1900 he arranged for the U. S. Post Office Department its creditable exhibit of U. S. stamps at the Paris Exposition including complete sheets of card board proofs, and also loaned a portion of his own collection particularly SPECIMEN stamps. Virtually the same exhibit was sent to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo the following year where his stamp collection was stolen and the stamps were not recovered. He also advised the Bureau of Engraving & Printing in the philatelic preparation of the 1903 album of small die proofs.

His plate proof sheet collection was sold by J. W. Scott and J. C. Morgenthau for about $50,000. His main collection of essays and proofs were sold for $30,000. to Lord Crawford thru A. Batchelder of the New England Stamp Co. Some duplicates were sold to H. H. Wilson but the bulk of his duplicate collection was sold to John Klemann of the Nassau Stamp Co. for $9,000.

(To be continued.)

The Postmark Stamps and the Postal Cancellations of the Sardinian States

USED DURING THE PERIOD 1851-1863.

By ALBERTO BOLAFFI,

(Continued from Vol. XXII, No. 4, Section I, Page 286.)

Translated by Dr. Dante S. Bolaffi.
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PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
146	CARAGLIO	P		7	65	4	IV		5	CN
147	CARAMAGNA	P	◎	29	35	7	VIII		5	CN
147/I	CARAMAGNA									
148	CARASCO	'60	◎	30	20	7	X	Heavy letters of the inscription.	6	GE
149	CARASSONE	'60	◎	30		7	XI		5	CN
150a	CARAVINO	P	▩	10	18	5	IX		7	AO
150b			◎	29			IX			
151	CARBONARA	P	◎	29	6	7	X		1	PV
151/I	CARBONARA TICINO	'63	-				-			
152	CARCARE	P	◎	7	23	4	V	Fat letters.	12	SV
153a	CARIGNANO	P	▩	10	79	4	IV	Circular postmark known on the I issue; blue from 1860 on.	13	TO
153b			◎	7			IV			
153c			L	31			XII	Straight capitals line postmark known on the I and IV issues.		
154a	CARMAGNOLA	P	▩	10	129	4	III	Circular postmark known on the I issue.	13	TO

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
154b			◎	7			III			
154c			L	31			XII	Straight capitals line postmark known on the I issue.		
155	CARPENETTO	P	◎	28	15	5	VI	Straight capitals line postmark known on the De La Rue issue of Italy.	12	AL
156	CARPIGNANO	P	◎	7	22	4	V		9	NO
157a	CARRU'	P	◎	7	37	4	IV	Blue between 1858 and 1862.	5	CN
157b			L	39			XII	Straight capitals line postmark in blue known on the IV issue.		
158a	CASALBORGONE	P	▩	10	24	4	VII	Pen cancellation known on the I issue.	13	TO
158b			◎	7			VII			
159a	CASALE	P	∞	11	260	2	VI		14	VC
159b		'54	▩	10			0	Diamonds postmark known on the IV issue.		
159c		'55	◎	7			0			
159d			◡	14			0			
160	CASALGRASSO	P	◎	29	14	7	X		5	CN
161	CASALNOCETTO	'59	◎	29	13	6	XI		1	AL
162a	CASATISMA	P	▩	10	13	4	V		1	AL
163a	CASEI	P	▩	10	16	5	VIII		1	AL
163b			◎	28			VIII			

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
163/I	CASEI-GEROLA	'61	◎	7			IX			
164	CASELLE	P	◎	7	50	4	V	Circular postmark known on the I issue.	13	TO
164/I	CASELLE TORINESE	'63					-			
165	CASORZO	'61	◎	7	20	4	XI		14	AL
166	CASSINE	P	◎	7	50	4	V		1	AL
167	CASSOLNOVO	P	◎	7	49	4	V		9	PV
168	CASTAGNOLE	'59	◎	29	18	6	VIII	Blue in 1860.	14	VC
169	CASTAGNOLE (CASALE)	'57	◎	29	23	4	IX	Blue in 1860.	1	AL
169/I	CASTAGNOLE MONFERR.	'63	◎	7			XI			
170	CASTAGNOLE DELLE LANZE	'56	◎	29	31	6	VII		1	AL
171a	CASTEGGIO	P	◎	7	32	4	IV		1	PV
171b			*L*	40			XII	Straight capitals line postmark known on the fourth issue.		
172	CASTELDEL-FINO	'59	◎	29	13	7	XI		5	CN
173	CASTELLA-MONTE	P	◎	7	56	4	III		7	AO
174	CASTEL-LAZZO	P	◎	7	56	4	V		1	AL
174/I	CASTELLAZ-ZO BORMIDA	'63		-			-		1	AL
175	CASTELLET-TO D'ORBA	P	◎	28	21	5	III	Red in 1854 and 1855.	1	AL

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
176	CASTEL-LETTO SCAZZOSO	'61	◎	7	16	4	X		1	AL
177	CASTELLET-TO TICINO	P	◎	29	40	4	VI	Red in 1854; blue in 1858.	9	NO
178	CASTEL-NOVETTO	'59	◎	29	16	6	X		9	PV
179	CASTELNUO-VO D'ASTI	P	◎	7	33	4	V		1	AL
180	CASTELNUO-VO LEVANTE	'60	◎	29	27	5	VI		6	SP
181a	CASTELNUO-VO SCRIVIA	P	▩	10	69	4	IV		1	AL
181b			◎	7						
182	CASTEL-SPINA	'52	◎	29	9	7	X		1	AL
183	CASTIGLI-ONE	'61	◎	7	23		XI		9	GE
183/I	CASTIGLI-ONE CHIAVARESE	'63	-	-			-			
184	CASTIGLI-ONE (OSSOLA)	'56	◎	7	6	6	XI	Red in 1857.	9	NO
185	CASTINO	P	◎	29	11	6	X		5	CN
186	CAVA	P	◎	28	8	5	VIII		9	PV
187	CAVAGLIA'	P	◎	7	23	4	VI	Red or black between 1856 and 1861: straight line capitals postmark on the De La Rue issue of Italy.	14	VC
188a	CAVALLER-MAGGIORE	P	▩	10	55	4	VI		5	CN
b			◎	7						

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
188b			◎	7						
189	CAVATORE	'60	◎	7	8	4	XI		12	AL
190a	CAVOUR	P	▩	10	75	4	V	Pen cancellation known on the I issue; circular postmark on the I issue.	13	TO
191a	CELLE	P	▩	10	19	6	VIII		12	SV
				29						
191/I	CELLE LIGURE	'63	-	-			-			
192a	CENTALLO	P	▩	10	49	4	V		5	CN
193a	CERANO	P	▩	10	47	7	VIII		9	NO
193b			◎	29						
194	CERCENASCO	'60	◎	30	19	7	-		13	TO
195a	CERES	P	▩	10	18	5	XI	The name of the circular postmark is frequently illegible.	13	TO
195b			◎	28			XI			
196	CERGNAGO	'57	◎	29	12	6	XI		9	PV
197	CERIALE	'53	◎	29	11	6	X		12	SV
198a	CERIANA	P	▩	10	24	5	VIII	Blue in 1862.	8	IM
198b			◎	28						
199	CERRETO	'62	-	-	6	4	-		1	AL
200	CERRINA	'60	◎	30	12	7	X		14	AL
201a	CERVERE	P	▩	10	23	7	IX	Blue in 1857.	5	CN
201b			◎	29			IX			
202a	CERVO	P	▩	10	8	6	VIII		8	IM
202b			◎	7			VIII			
203a	CESANNE	P	▩	10	6	4	VIII		13	TO
203b			◎	7			VIII			
203/I	CESANA	'62	◎	7			-			
203-/II	CESANA TORINESE	'63	◎	7			IX			

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
204	CESIO	'56	◎	29	3	6	XI		8	IM
205	CESSOLE	'61	◎	29	11	4	XI	This Post Office became a Postal Distribution on July 1 1861.	1	AL
206a	CEVA	P	▩	10	42	3	II	Double circle postmark through 1861; single circle postmark with indication of the hour from 1862 on.	5	CN
206b			◎	7			II			
206c			◎	14			II			
207a	CHATILLON	P	▩	10	30	4	IV		8	AO
207b			◎	7			IV			
207c			◎	14			IV	This single circle postmark with indication of the hour is known from 1861.		
208a	CHAUMONT	P	▩	10	19	6	XI		13	TO
208b			◎	29			XI			
209a	CHERASCO	P	▩	10	89	4	III		5	CN
209b			◎	29						
210a	CHIALAMBERTO	P	▩	10	12	7	X	Seldom blue; sometimes illegible.		
210b			◎	29			X			
211a	CHIAVARI	P	⌒	11	105	2	VII	Double circle postmark through 1861.	6	GE
211b			▩	10			I	Two types of circle date postmarks.		

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
211c			L	31			XI	Straight capitals line postmarks known on the I and IV issues.		
211d			◎	7			I			
211e			◎	14						
212	CHIAVAZZA	'60	◎	30	19	7	XI	Pen cancellation known on the IV issue.	14	VC
213a	CHIERI	P	▩	10	150	4	I	Two types of date circular postmarks.	13	TO
213b			◎	7			I			
214a	LA CHIUSA	P	▩	10	63	4	IV		5	CN
214b			◎	7						
214/I	CHIUSA DI PESIO	'63	◎	7			-			
215	CHIUSA VECCHIA	'56	◎	29	3	7	X		8	IM
216a	CHIVASSO	P	▩	10	87	4	IV		13	TO
216b			◎	7						
217a	CICAGNA	P	▩	10	26	2	VI	Blue in 1858.	6	GE
217b			◎	7			VI			
218a	CIGLIANO	P	▩	10	52	4	IV	Mute red postmark in 1851. Pen strokes postmark on the I issue. Blue from 1856 on.	14	VC
218b			◎	7			IV			
219a	CIRIE'	P	▩	10	43	4	V	This postmark is blurred after 1860.	13	TO
219b			◎	7			V			

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
220	COAZZE	'56	ⓒ	29	39	6	XI		13	TO
221a	COCCONATO	P	▒	10	24	4	VI		1	AL
221b			ⓒ	7			VI			
222a	COGOLETTO	P	▒	10	22	6	VI		12	SV
222b			ⓒ	29			VI			
223a	COLLEGNO	P	▒	10	23	7	X		13	TO
223b			ⓒ	7			X			
224a	CONDOVE	P	▒	10	9	5	VIII		13	TO
224b			ⓒ	28			VIII			
225a	CORIO	P	▒	10	57	5	VII	Blue between 1858 and 1861.	13	TO
225b	CORIO		ⓒ	28			VII			
226a	CORNEGLIANO	P	▒	10	19	4	V		5	CN
226b			ⓒ	28			V			
226/I	CORNEGLIANO D'ALBA	'63	ⓒ	7			VIII			
227a	CORTEMIGLIA	P	▒	10	29	4	IV		5	CN
227b			ⓒ	7			IV			
228a	COSSANO-BELBO	P	▒	10	18	6	XI		5	VC
228b			ⓒ	29			XI			
229a	COSSATO	P	▒	10	27	6	VI		14	VC
229b			ⓒ	7						
230	COSSILA	'59	ⓒ	29	25	6	-		14	VC
231a	COSTIGLIOLE D'ASTI	P	▒	10	56	4	V	In the circular postmark the vertical diameter passes between the letters "O" and "L"; the letters are taller than in the following postmark.	5	AL

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
231b			◎	7			V			
232a	COSTIGLIOLE-SALUZZO	P	▒	10	28	4	VI	In the circular postmark the vertical diameter passes between the "L" and the "E"; smaller and more angular letters than in the above postmark.	5	CN
232b			◎	7			VI			
233a	COURMAJEUR	P	▒	10	13	6	VII	Blue between 1858 and 1862.	7	AO
233b			◎	29			VII			
234	COZZO	'60	◎	29	11	7	X		9	PV
235a	CRESCENTINO	P	▒	10	63	4	XII		14	VC
235b			◎	7			III			
235c			L	41			XII	Straight capitals line postmark known on the I and IV issues.	14	VC
236a	CREVACOURE	P	▒	10	10	4	V			
236b			◎	7			V			
237	CREVOLA	'61	◎	7	11	4	XI	This Post Office became a Postal Distribution between August and September 1861.	9	NO
238a	CROCEFIESCHI	P	▒	10	40	7	IX	This Postal Distribution ceased January 1, 1863.	6	GE

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
238b				29			IX	A forged double circle postmark dated February 17, 1862 is known to exist.		
239	LA CROCETTA TORINO	'57		29		7	XI		13	TO
240a	CRODO	P		10	8	4	VIII		9	NO
240b				7			VIII			
241a	CUMIANA	P		10	56	3	V		13	TO
				7			V			
242a	CUNEO	P		13	225	15	VI	Blue in 1858.	5	CN
242b				10			0	The diamonds of this postmark are smaller than usual.		
242c				7			0	The double circle postmark is known from 1852 on.		
242d				14			0	The single circle postmark, with indication of the hour, is known from 1854 on. A new double circle postmark, different from Nos. 242c, d, was adopted in 1863. Nos. 242c, d in blue were used on insured letters.		

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
243a	CUORGNE'	P	▒	10	36	4	IV	Two types of the circular date postmark; in one type the "E" has no accent.	6	AO
243b			◎	7			IV			
243c			L	42			XII	Straight capitals line postmark known on the IV issue.		
244a	DEGO	P	▒	10	21	4	VI		12	SV
244b			◎	7			VI			
245a	DEMONTE	P	▒	10	61	4	V		5	CN
245b			◎	7			V			
246a	DESANA	P	▒	10	15	4	V	Circular postmark known on the I issue.	14	VC
246b			◎	7			V			
247a			▒				VIII			
247b			ⓑ	28			VIII			
248a	DIANO MARINA	P	▒	10	22	4	V		8	IM
248b			◎	7			V			
249a	DOGLIANI	P	▒	10	51	4	IV		5	CN
249b		'60	◎	7			IV			
250a	DOLCEACQUA	P	▒				VI			
250b			◎	7			VI			
251a	DOLCEDO	P	▒	10	24	6	VII		8	IM
251b			ⓒ	29			VII			
252a	DOMODOS-SOLA	P	▒	10	24	2	III	Red in 1851.	9	NO
252b			◎	7			III	A new circular postmark with taller and thinner letters is		

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
								known from 1863 on.		
252c			L	43			XII	Straight capitals line postmark known on the IV issue.		
253a	DONAS	P	▒	10	18	4	VI		7	AO
253b			◎	7			VI			
254a	DORNO	P	▒	10	42	6	VI		9	PV
254b			◎	29			VI			
255a	DRONERO	P	▒	10	76	4	V		5	CN
255b			◎	7			V			
256	DRUENT	'62	◎	7	24	4	XI	This Post Office was opened August 1, 1862.	13	TO
257a	ENTRAQUE	P	▒	10	24	6	VIII		5	CN
257b			◎	29			VIII			
258a	ENVIE	P	▒	10	33	7	IX		5	CN
258b			◎	29			IX			
259a	ETROUBLES	P	▒	10	10	5	X		7	AO
259b			◎	28			X			
260a	EXILLES	P	▒	10	19	4	VII		13	TO
260b			◎	7			VII			
261a	FARA	P	▒	10	18	7	IX	Circular postmark known on the I issue.	9	NO
261b			◎	20			IX			
262a	FARIGLIANO	P	▒	10	21	6	X		5	CN
262b			◎	29			X			
263	FAVRIA	'53	*Lc.*	42	26	7	X	Italics with capital initial line postmark known on the II issue. A double circle postmark dated	13	TO

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
								January 1, 1864 is known; this might exist on Sardinian stamps.		
264a	FELETTO	P	▒	10	17	7	IX		13	TO
264b			◎	29			IX			
265a	FELIZZANO	P	▒	10	24	4	V		1	AL
265b			◎	7			V			
266a	FENES-TRELLE	P	▒	10	16	4	V		1	AL
266b			◎	7			V			
267a	FERRERA LOMELLA	P	▒	10	20	6	VIII		9	NO
267b			◎	29			VIII			
268a	FIANO	P	▒	10	8	5	IX		13	TO
268b			◎	28			IX			
269a	FINALBORGO	P	▒	10	15	4	IV	Blue diamonds postmark; red between 1853		
269b			◎	29			IV	and 1854, blue between 1855 and 1856; seldom black between 1857 and 1860.	12	SV
270a	FINALE MARINA	P	▒	10	27	4	V		12	SV
270b			◎	7			V			
271a	FOGLIZZI	P	▒	10	28	7	IX		13	TO
271b			◎	29			IX			
272	FONTANET-TO-NOVARA	'61	◎	7	27	4	IX	Opened August 1, 1861.	9	NO
272/I	FONTANETTO D'AGOGNA	'63								
273	FONTANILE	'56	◎	29	10	6	X		12	AL

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
274a	FOSSANO	P	▩	10	158	3	0	The double circle postmark stamp was used through July 1858; the single circle postmark with indication of the hour is known from 1857.	5	CN
274b			◎	7			0			
274c		'57	◯	14			0			
275a	FRABOSA SOP.	P	▩	10	31	5	VII		5	CN
275b			ⓑ	28			VII			
276	FRABOSA SOTTANA	'60	ⓑ	28	19	7	-		5	CN
277	FRASCAROLO	'57	ⓒ	29	16	6	X		9	NO
278	FRASSINETO	'60	ⓒ	29	22	7	X		14	AL
279	FRESONARA	'56	ⓒ	29	13	7	X		1	AL
280	FRONT	'59	ⓒ	29	13	7	X		13	TO
281a	FRUGAROLO	P	▩	10	25	7	VIII		1	AL
281b			ⓒ	29			VIII			
282a	GABIANO	P	▩	10	25	4	VII	Blue in 1859.	14	AL
282b			ⓑ	28			VII			
283a	GALLIATE	P	▩	10	69	4	IV		9	NO
283b			◎	7			IV	This postmark has large letters.		
283c			L	46			X	Straight capitals line postmark on the fourth issue and on the Newspaper 2 cent stamp.		
284a	GAMALERO	P	▩	10	16	7	XI		1	AL
284b			ⓒ	29			XI			

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
285a	GAMBOLO	P	▩	10	59	4	VI		9	PV
285b			ⓑ	28			VI			
286a	GARBAGNA	P	▩	10	9	5	IX		1	AL
286b			ⓑ	28			IX			
287	GARBAGNA NOV. SE	'52	ⓒ	29	7	7	X		9	NO
288a	GARESSIO	P	▩	10	64	4	IV	Red in 1857.	5	CN
288b			◎	7			IV	Pen strokes cancellation known on the I issue. The double circle postmark stamp is often worn.		
289a	GARLASCO	P	▩	10	61	4	IV	Red between 1857 and 1860.	9	PV
289b			◎	7			IV			
290a	GASSINO	P	▩	10	29	4	VI	Circular postmark known on the issue; pen strokes cancel-	13	TO
290b			◎	7			VI	lation known on the II issue; diamonds postmark known on the II issue.		
291a	GATTINARA	P	▩	10	44	4	VI		14	VC
291b			◎	7			VI	The circular postmark with small letters is known through 1860 (diameter of 20 mm.)		
292a	GAVI	P	▩	10	59	4	IV		6	AL
292b			◎	7			IV			

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
293a	GENOLA	P	▩	10	20	7	IX		5	CN
293b			◎	29			X			
294a	GENOVA	P	⌓	11	100	1	VI	Two types of single circle postmarks with indication of the hour. Type I used through 1860 has smaller letters; type II used from 1861 on has larger letters.	6	GE
294b			▩	10			0			
294c			◎	7			0	Circular postmark known on the I issue.		
294d			⊛	14			0			
294/I	GENOVA ASSIC. E RACC.	'63	◎	7			III	Double circle postmark of larger size (diameter of 22 mm.) than No. 294c.		
294/II	STAZ. DI GENOVA	'62	◎	7			IV	Post Office opened in August 1862.		
294/III	GENOVA FERROVIA	'63	⊛	14			IV			
294/IV	GENOVA UFFICIO DEL PORTO	'63	⊛	14			III			
294/V	DA NIZZA		L	31			X	This postmark was applied by the post office of Genova, on		

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
								incoming mails from Nizza Marittima.		
294/VI	GENOVA BORGO PILA	'59	◎	29			X	Blue in 1860.		
294/VII	SARDEGNA		L	31			VII	This red postmark was applied by the post office of Genova, on incoming mails from Sardinia.		
259a	GHEMME	P	▩	10	28	5	VIII		9	NO
295b			◎	29			VIII			
296a	GHISLARENGO	P	▩	10	7	6	XI	This postmark has small fat letters in 1856, tall thin letters in 1863.	14	VC
296b			◎	28						
297	GIAROLE	'59	◎	29	9	6	IX	Blue between 1859 and 1862.	14	AL
298a	GIAVENO	P	▩	10	99	4	IX		13	TO
298b			◎	7			IX			
299a	GODANO	P	▩	10	38	5	III		6	GE
299b			◎	28			III			
300a	GODIASCO	P	▩	10	9	5	VIII		1	PV
300b			◎	28			VIII			
301a	GOVONE	P	▩	10	30	5	X	Reddish between 1858 and 1859.	5	CN
301b			◎	28			X			
302a	GOZZANO	P	▩	10	20	4	V		9	NO
302b			◎	7						
303a	GRAGLIA	P	▩	10	27	4	V		14	NO
303b			◎	7			V			

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
304a	GRAVELLONA	P	▩	10	22	4	IX		9	NO
304b			◎	7			IX			
305	GRAVELLONA PALLANZA	'53	Ⓒ	29	29	6	V	Blue in 1860, 1861.	9	NO
306a	GREGIO	'52	▩	10	6	6	XI		14	CV
306b			◎	7			XI			
307a	GRIGNASCO	P	▩	10	17	7	VIII	Blue in 1861	9	NO
307b			◎	29			VIII			
308a	GROPELLO	P	▩	10	32	6	VII		9	NO
308b			Ⓒ	29			VII			
308/I	GROPPELLO	'62	◎	7			VIII			
309a	GRUGLIASCO	P	▩	10	24	7	VIII	Reddish in 1860, greenish in 1861.	13	TO
309b			Ⓒ	29			VIII			
310a	GUARENE	P	▩	10	24	6	X		5	CN
310b			Ⓒ	29			X			
311a	INCISA	P	▩	10	28	5	VIII		12	AL
311b			Ⓑ	28			VIII			
311/I	INCISA BELBO	'63	◎	7			-			
312a	INTRA	P	▩	10	42	0	0		3	NO
312b			◎	7			0			
313a	INVORIO INFERIORA	P	▩	10	25	7	VIII		9	NO
313b			Ⓒ	29			VIII			
314a	ISOLA DEL CANTONE	P	*Lc.*	47	31	6	XII		6	GE
314b			Ⓒ	29			XII			
315a	ISOLA DI COSTIGLI-OLE	P	▩	10	22	6	-		1	AL
315b			Ⓒ	29			-			
315/I	ISOLA D'ASTI	63	◎	29			XI			

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
316a	IVREA	P		11	95	2	VII	Red on the stamps of the IV issue applied to insured letters.	7	AO
316b				10			XII	The double circle postmark with lower asterisk is known from 1854 on; the single circle postmark with indication of the hour is known from 1855 on.		
316c			*L*	48			O			
316d		54		7			O	The straight capitals line postmark is known on the IV issue.		
316e		55		14			O			
317a	LAGNASCO	P		10	22	7	VIII		5	CN
317b				29			VIII			
318a	LAIGUEGLIA	P		10	9	4	V		12	SV
318b				7			V			
319a	LA MORRA	P		10	32	4	VI	Blue in 1851.	5	CN
319b				7			VI			
320	LAMPORO	53		29	12	6	X	Pen cancellation on the stamps of the IV issue. Double circle postmark with large and fat letters.	6	VC
321a	LANZO TORINESE	P		10	23	4	VI		4	TO

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
321b			◎	7			VI			
321/I	LANZO	'63	◎	7			-			
322a	LA PIETRA	P	▩	10	17	4	V	Double circle postmark on the stamps of the I issue.	12	SV
322b			◎	7			V			
323a	LA PIEVE	P	▩	10	31	4	IV	Pen cancellation on the I issue.	8	IM
323b			◎	7			IV			
323/I	PIEVE DI TECO	'62	-				-			
324	LARVEGO	'63	◎	7	40	4	-	Opened January 1, 1863.	6	GE
325a	LA SALLE	P	▩	10	21	6	X		7	AO
325b			©	29			X			
326a	LA TRINITA'	P	▩	10	31	4	VI		5	CN
326b			◎	7			VI			
326/I	TRINITA'	'60	◎	7			VII			
327a	LAVAGNA	P	▩	10	60	4	V		6	GE
327b			◎	7			V			
328a	LAVRIANO	P	▩	10	12	7	X	Pen strokes cancellation on the stamps of the IV issue.	13	TO
328b			©	29			X			
329a	LENTA	52	▩	10	6	6	XI		14	VC
329b			©	29			XI			
330a	LERICI	P	▩	10	51	4	IV		6	SP
330b			◎	7			IV			
331a	LESA	P	▩	49	16	4	IV		9	NO
331b			◎	7			IV			
331c			L	49			XII	Straight capitals line post-		

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
								mark on the III issue.		
332	LESEGNO	P	▩	10	14	6	X		5	CN
332b			◎	29			X			
333a	LESSOLO	'52	▩	10	18	5	IX		7	AO
333b			◎	28			IX			
334	LEVALDIGGI	P	*Lc.*	50	16	6	XI	Italics with capital initial line postmark on the stamps of the II,III,IV issues.	5	CN
335a	LEVANTO	P	▩	10	46	4	III		6	SP
335b			◎	7			III			
336	LEVONE	'60	◎	28	11	7	XI		13	TO
337	LEYNI	P	▩	10	37	7	IX		13	TO
337b			◎	29			IX			
337c			◎	7			IX			
338a	LIMONE	P	▩	10	31	4	IV	Blue in 1862.	5	CN
338b			◎	7			IV			
338/I	LIMONE PIEMONTE	'63	◎	7			-			
339a	LIVORNO	P	▩	10	54	4	IV		14	VC
339b			◎	7			IV			
339/I	LIVORNO VERCELLESE	'61	◎	7			-			
340	LINGOTTO (Torino)	'62	-	-			XII	Opened on February 1862	13	TO
341a	LOANO	P	▩	10	37	4	III		12	SV
341b			◎	7			III			
342a	LOCANA	P	▩	10	53	4	VI		7	AO
342b			◎	7			VI			
343	LOGGIA	'62	◎	29	14	7	IX	Pen cancellation on the I issue.	13	TO
344a	LOMBARDORE	P	▩	10	12	7	XI		13	TO
344b			◎	29			XI			

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
345a	LOMBRIASCO	P	▩	10	10	6	XI	Straight capitals line postmark known on the embossed 15c of the 1862 issue of Italy.	13	TO
345b			◎	29			XI			
346a	LU	P	▩	10	35	7	VI	Blackish blue in 1852.	1	AL
346b			◎	29			VI			
347a	LUMELLO	P	▩	10	26	6	VI	Red in 1854, 1857, 1858, 1859 Reddish black in 1861.	9	PV
347b			◎	29			VI			
348a	LUSERNA	P	▩	10	15	4	VI	Pen cancellation on the I issue.	13	TO
348b			◎	7			VI			
349	MACELLO	'60	◎	30	21	4	XII		13	TO
350	LE MADDALENE (Fossano)	'60	◎	29	8	6	XI		5	CN
351	M. DEL PILONE-TORINO	'57	◎	29		7	X		13	TO
352	M. DI CAMPAGNA-TORINO	'57	◎	29		7	X		13	TO
353	MAGGIORA	'57	◎	29	21	7	VIII	Blue between 1859 and 1862.	9	NO
354	MAGLIANO	'57	◎	29	23	4	IX	This post office used either the name MAGLIANO or MAGLIANO ALPI	5	CN

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA

No.	Post Office Names	Year	Symbol	Type	Population	Class	Rating	Remarks	Old Administrative Div.	Present Province
354/I	MAGLIANO ALPI		◎	7	3		XI			
355	MAGLIANO D'ALBA	'61	◎	7	16	4	X		5	CN
356	MAISSANA	'56	◎	29	28	6	X		6	SP
357	MANGO	'59	◎	29	19	6	XI		5	CN
358a	MANTA	P	▩	10	15	7	X		5	CN
358b			◎	29			X			
359a	MARENE	P	▩	10	23	7	X		5	CN
359b			◎	29			X			
360a	MARTIGNANA	P	▩	10	8	7	X		5	CN
360b			◎	29			X			
360/I	MARTIGNANA PO	'63	-	-			-			
361	MASERA	'56	◎	29	4	6	X		9	NO
362	MASONE	'53	◎	29	21	7	X		6	GE
363a	MASSERANO	P	▩	10	32	4	V		14	VC
363b			◎	7			V			
364a	MATHI	P	▩	10	12	7	XI		13	TO
364b			◎	14			XI			
365a	MATTARANA	'52	▩	10	4	4	XI		6	SP
365b			◎	7			XI			
366	MAZZE'	'61	◎	7	33	4	XI		7	AO
367a	MEDE	P	L	31	50	4	XII	Straight capitals line on the I issue.	9	PV
367b			▩	10			V			
367c			◎	7			V	Two types of double circle postmarks; type II from 1863 on. Red in 1855, 1856, 1862.		
368	MEINA	'57	◎	29	13	5	VI		9	NO
369	MELAZZO	'60	◎	30	15	7	XII		12	AL

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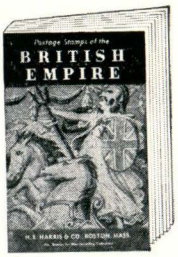


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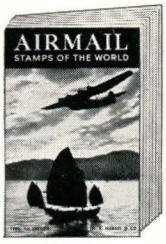
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WALTER S. SCOTT, Auctioneer

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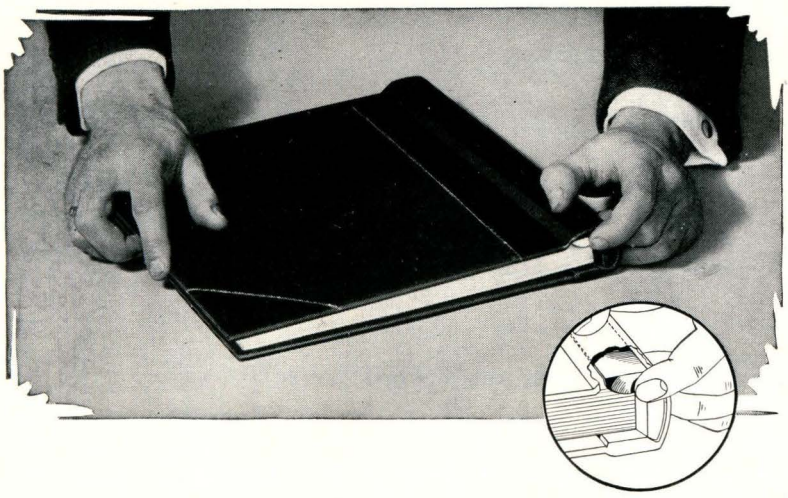
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10c 1847. #29E	17.50	49.00
5c 1851. #34	45.00	121.00
$4.00 Columbian	65.00	95.00
50c Trans-Miss.	22.50	43.00
$2.00 Trans-Miss.	65.00	97.00
5c Jamestown	4.00	8.50
Lincoln blue paper	12.50	16.00

CANADA

Stamp	Cat.	Sold For
3p red, 1851, #1	$ 15.00	$ 18.00
6p violet, 1851, #2	30.00	94.00
12p black, 1851, #3	3500.00	2600.00
3p red, 1852, #4	5.00	23.50
3p red, 1852, #4d	6.00	22.00
6p purple, 1852, #5	27.50	195.00
6p greenish, 1852, #5b	27.50	80.00
10p blue, 1855, #7a	35.00	175.00
6p brown, 1858, #13	125.00	305.00
10c black brown, 1859, #16	30.00	90.00

Above are a few of the prices realized. Complete list 50c per session.

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	#B18		$100.00
Netherlands,	#B1-133	45.00	30.00
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