THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

Volume 37, No. 6

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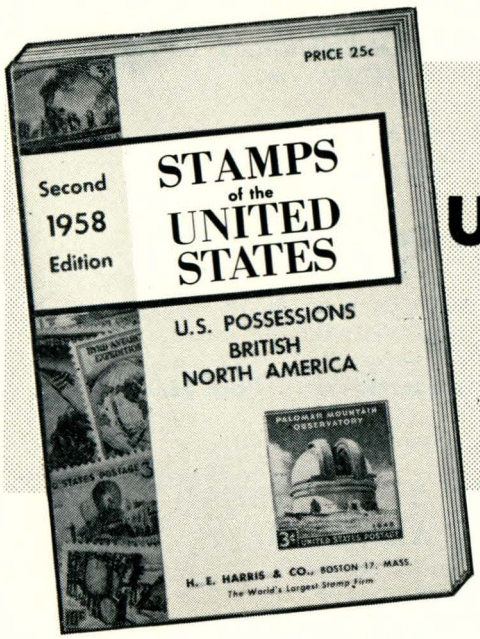
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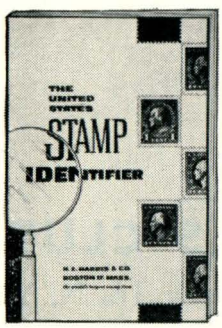
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Editorials

Frowning Upon Rare Stamps

Many a veteran philatelist always has had a deep appreciation for the great philatelic rarities, whether or not they will forever remain beyond his likelihood of possession.

However, it has been disturbing to read recent articles and books that assume an entirely different attitude. Collectors are urged to forget all about the great philatelic pieces. They are told since they can never own them nor seldom see them, that it is practical to forget that they exist. Instead, they are advised to learn to enjoy and understand only those stamps that they can afford to collect. This is a peculiar attitude that reverses a basic feeling of most adult philatelists, who have been collecting for years, having started as youths.

Following these new thoughts upon the rare stamps, one could apply a parable with works of art. Imagine an author of a book on paintings advising his readers not to visit any museum of art that exhibited the great masterpieces. People should forget they exist simply because they never can afford to possess them.

Let's grant that because of our economic and social changes, great wealth in America is far, far less concentrated among a few. With a greater distribution of wealth, more people may possess things formerly denied them. But this is no reason to place all appreciation upon the more common objects while urging a lack of appreciation for the finer things. Then a complacent and harmful attitude grips a society. We all become satisfied with mediocrity.

An appreciation and knowledge of the better and best is a most healthy sign. Following the thoughts of many current stamp writers, they could advise the auto makers to stop manufacturing Cadillacs, Lincolns and Rolls Royces because only a small minority can afford to buy them.

One possessing knowledge about anything is a better citizen. Our educators may well advise their students never to take courses in physics or chemistry unless they plan future careers as scientists. Having some knowledge about rare stamps adds to one's whole general appreciation of philately. Rarity by itself is meaningless. A very high price tag means little. One must know the reasons that makes something scarce and desirable.

And finally this writer is one of many philatelists, whose collection today contains stamps that years ago were believed beyond the possibilities of possession. Furthermore, many rare stamps are presently not in the collection. But hope has not been abandoned that none of them ever will be. An appreciation for the rarities not owned has been created. And if the opportunity may present itself to buy some rare stamps, one dreams that this might possibly transpire tomorrow. Yes, "Hope springs eternal." Stamp collectors must be urged to look up, not down; to appreciate, not sneer; to try to set higher standards.

Painting Out Philately

Is a philatelist expected to be a connoisseur of works of art? Does he often visit art museums to view the paintings? Is he competent to intelligently discuss the "old masters" as opposed to modern art?

These questions are not out-of-place in a philatelic journal because anyone visiting current stamp shows sees striking evidence of how art has moved into philately. The stamp has become lost on album pages illuminated with the brush work of the exhibitor.

Philately is stamp collecting. It is not a museum of art nor a gallery of paintings. Obviously those selected to judge the competition in philatelic exhibitions are chosen for their philatelic knowledge. Whether they know a good painting from a bad one is entirely irrelevant.

Look for yourself! You see an exhibit of five frames with about 50 album pages. On each page is generally but one tiny postage stamp—maybe two or three at the most—while the balance of the page is covered with elaborate art work.

Two essential questions now can be asked. First of all, is the art work good? And in the second place, what about the stamp? Is it of the better grade that one expects in a stamp exhibition?

Few philatelists can answer the first question. But all collectors can see that most exhibits like these show common stamps. One particular exhibit comes to mind. The stamps mounted on about 50 arty album pages had a catalog value of less than ten dollars. Obviously among experienced philatelists an exhibit like this deserves no award or recognition.

Those, who are foolishly spending their time and effort upon the elaborate decoration of their album pages, would be well advised to study the prize winning exhibits. All the fancy frills on the pages are kept to a minimum of good taste. Stamps, covers, postmarks and other essential philatelic information dominate the showing. The stamps tell the story!

Those, who decorate their stamp album pages with elaborate art work and only a single postage stamp, maintain that the viewing public is attracted to such exhibits. Thus this art work induces some people to start collection stamps. Such a contention is not true. If one were tempted by such elaborate pages to collect stamps, he would follow suit. Consequently a philatelist would not develop. Most all of the time and money would be spent on paints and artistic ability. The stamp remains so incidental that seeking philatelic knowledge is unnecessary.

The best advice to be tendered to those participating in stamp shows can be summed up in the well-worn cliche:

Make your pages, "Neat but not gaudy!"

There Are No Uninteresting Stamps, Only Uninterested Collectors

The above title has been paraphrased from the writings of an American university professor, who had taught us. It needs little elaboration. If every collector will think about it, then philately will be immeasurably improved.

Stamp collecting has reached the point where specialization has become widespread. It has made each collector's interest in his own specialty so intense, that he seems to bother with nothing except his own field.

The arguments that constantly go the rounds would cease if everyone realized that all stamps are interesting. Witness those inclusive debates such as over 19th versus 20th century

(Continued on Page 265)

BHOR

A Feudatory State of India

By H. D. S. HAVERBECK

The Feudatory State of Bhor lies within the Political Agency of Satara, in the Deccan, Bombay Presidency. The capital city, Bhor, is situated 90 miles southeast of the city of Bombay near Poona. The State covers an area of 1491 square miles containing 486 villages with a total population of 145,872. The chief is a Brahmin by caste, holding the title of Jagirdar of Bhor and Pant Sachev and ranks in the first class of Deccan Sirdars. He maintains an army of 535 men and pays an annual tribute to the British Government of 5,276 rupees.

The first stamps appeared early in 1879. They were first chronicled by J. J. Casey in the "Stamp Journal" for May, 1879. The issue consisted of two denominations, a ½ anna and 1 anna. They were both handstamped from single dies in watercolor on native laid paper. The color varies from a dull red to rose and lake. The entire sheet consists of 32 impressions of the die. The dies were hand carved by a seal cutter. The impressions are usually poor and blurred.

The ½ anna stamp is oval in design. (Fig. 1) Within two white lines there is a two line inscription separated by a straight line. The upper line which is written in Devanagari

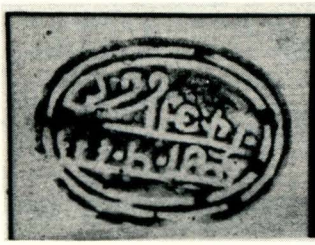


Fig. 1. (Left) The 1/2 anna of 1879.

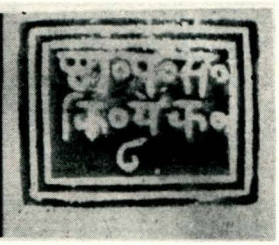


Fig. 2. (Right) The 1 anna of 1879.

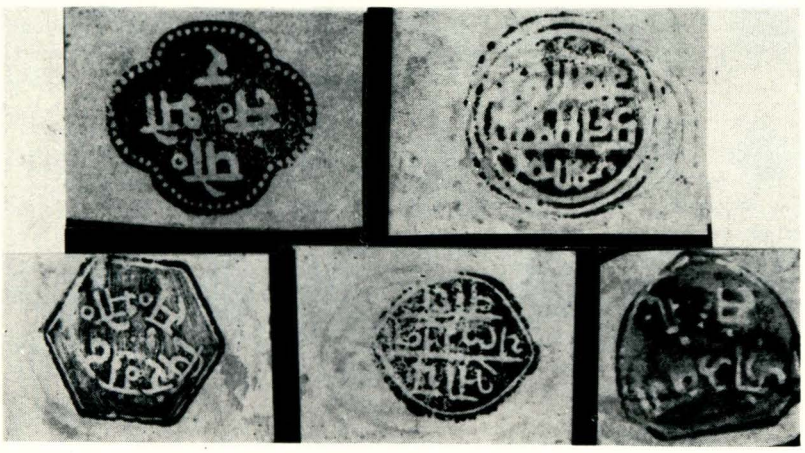


Fig. 3. The seal cancellations used on the first stamps.

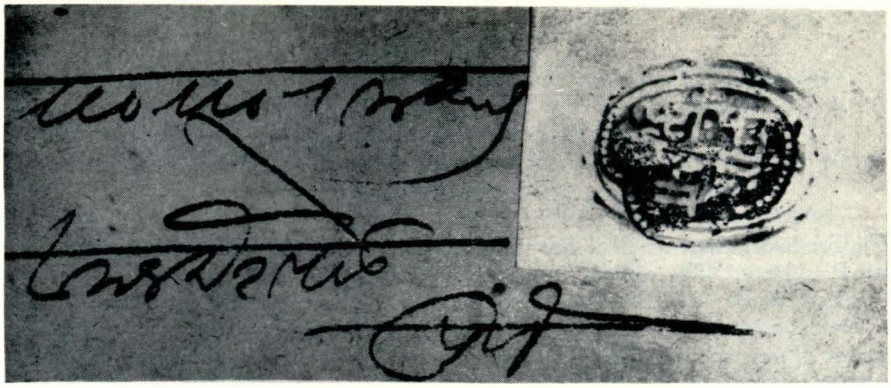


Fig. 4. An example of the 1/2 anna used on cover.

characters reads, "Sta. P. S.". This can be interpreted to mean "Stamp Pant Sachev". The second line begins with "Ki" an abbreviation for "Kimat" meaning "price". The denomination is given in both Devanagari and Telinga characters. The former reads, "Adha" meaning "half" and the latter "p.6" which is taken to mean 6 pies.

The 1 anna stamp is oblong. (Fig. 2) The inscription is in three lines. The top line is the same as that on the ½ anna stamp. The second reads, "Ki.Yak" in Devanagari, meaning, "price one", while the third line reads 1 anna in Telinga.

While these stamps are comparatively scarce in unused condition, they are definitely rare used, while exceptionally few covers exist. The cancellations consist of a seal impression applied in black. The seals differ in size and shape and may be found struck in oil or water-color inks. Figure 3 shows examples which have been seen by the author. Figure 4 illustrates one of the examples of the ½ anna used on a full cover. To the author's knowledge an example of the 1 anna on cover has not been reported.



Fig. 5. The entire sheet of 1901 1/2 anna.

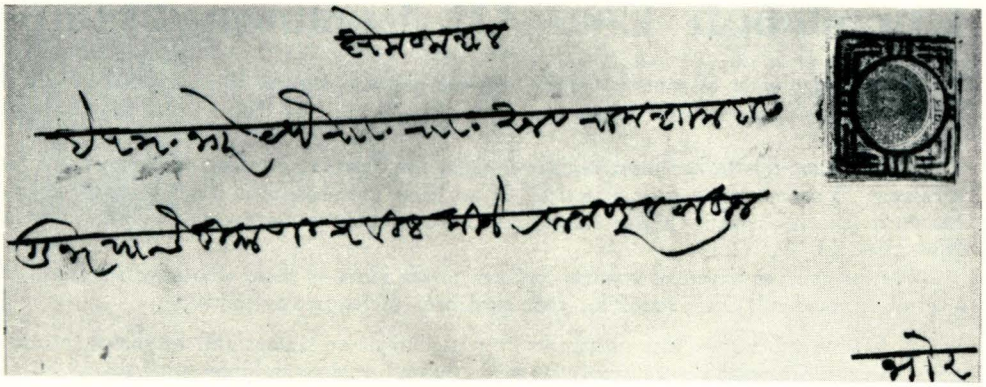


Fig. 6. The cancellation used on the 1901 stamps illustrated by an original cover.

These two primitive stamps continued in use up to the year 1901, when a new design was adopted. Only one denomination was used for postage, the ½ anna. The new stamp was placed in use on June 6, 1901. The design is a portrait of the ruler, Pant Sachev Shankarao Chimnaji, in a circle within a rectangular frame, with the inscription, "Bhor State Postage" at the top, and "Half Anna" at the foot. These inscriptions are repeated in Devanagari at left and right. They are printed by typography in sheets of 21, 3 rows of 7, on toned wove paper. The sheets were not perforated. Each sheet bears a portion of a watermark, "Southern Cross Fine Quality". The stamps can be found in two shades, red and pink, the latter being scarcer, and possibly printed from new clichés. The entire sheet is illustrated in figure 5.

We gather that these stamps were not extensively used. Dr. C. A. Rothenheim, principal medical officer of the State at the time the stamps were issued, writes in a letter:

"The State Post is mainly for the State Service. It is through the Government Post Office that people receive their letters here, as well as in the whole State. The Bhor postal stamps are very seldom used, and hence the difficulty of getting used ones. These stamps are used for applications to State officials sent through the State post office".

This information establishes the fact that the Bhor postal service was legitimate and similar to other Feudatory State posts.

The only type of cancellation which has been seen on the second issue is shown in figure 6. it is found struck in violet or black. This mark is always arranged so that the features of the ruler are not defaced. In 1913 the post was still funtioning with seven post offices reported: Bhor, Shirwal, Nasrapur, Vele, Pingut, Kolwan, Pali.

The date of the ceasing of the State post is not known.

Check List:

1879 (Early) Handstamped in watercolor from single dies on native laid paper. Imperforate.

	unused	used	on cover
1. ½ anna Dull red, Rose, lake	s.	r.	RRR
2. 1 anna Dull red, Rose, lake	s.	r.	U

1901, June 6. Typographed in sheets of 21 on toned wove paper with makers watermark Imperforate.

3. ½ anna Red	s.	RR	RRRR
4. ½ anna Pink	s.	RR	RRRR

Multiple pieces 4N.

Uncommon Uses Of Common Stamps

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

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

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

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

U. S. — Canada Border Rate 1797-1875

Illustrated herewith are two covers each to the same addressee, and each being paid with the current 2c stamps of their respective countries, the United States and Canada.

For many years an arrangement existed between the postal services of the United States and Canada whereby the residents of border exchange offices had the advantage of a special rate of postage, even lower than the respective domestic rates.

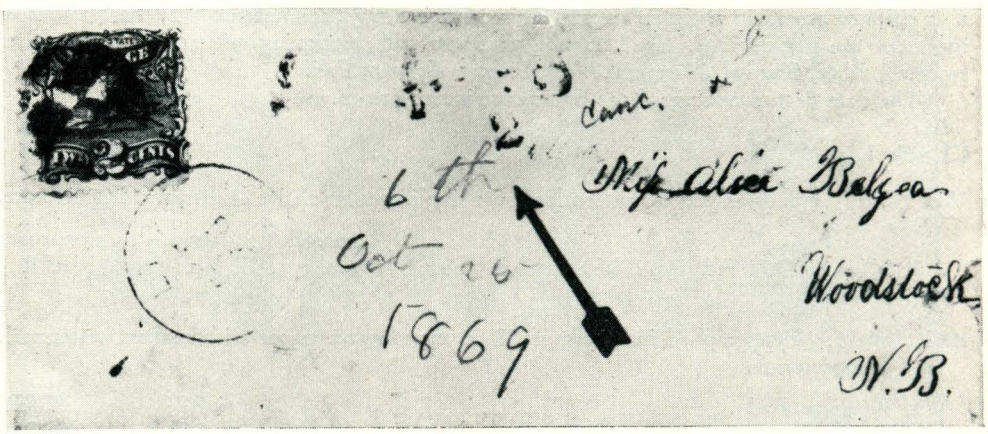


Fig. 1. U. S. 2c 1869 paying 2c "Exchange Office Border Rate" in October 1869 from Houlton, Me. to Woodstock, N. B., a distance of about twelve miles. (Courtesy of Mrs. Rose Reiner).

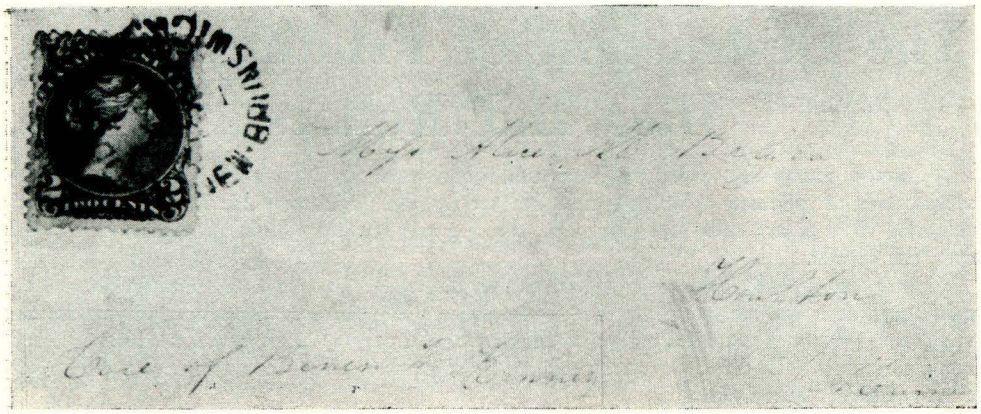


Fig. 2. Canada 2c 1868 paying similar rate from Woodstock, N. B. to Houlton, Me. (Photos by Boutrelle).

At first, the exchange offices were all on opposite sides of a river, where connection was made by ferry. Because of this, the rate was known as a "ferriage rate". Later other exchange offices were established separated by only a short land distance, with only the invisible but surveyed international border between them. Thus the same rate was termed the "Border Exchange Office Rate".

According to the Report of the "Post Office Commission for Canada", published in 1846 the special border rate was referred to by the Deputy Postmaster General of that country (Mr. Thomas A. Stayner) in 1829—and when the British North American postal establishment became completely autonomous in April 1851 there were eleven of these offices as follows:—

Canada	*U. S. A.*
Port Sarnia, U. C.	Port Hurron, Mich.
Windsor, U. C.	Detroit, Mich.
Fort Erie, U. C.	Black Rock, N. Y.
Niagara, U. C.	Youngstown, N. Y.
Queenston, U. C.	Lewiston, N. Y.
Dunde, U. C.	Fort Covington, N. Y.
Stanstead, Que.	Derby Line, Vt.
Kingston, U. C.	Cape Vincent, N. Y.
Brockville, U. C.	Norristown, N. Y.
Prescott, U. C.	Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
Woodstock, N. B.	Houlton, Me.

In June 1851 two further such offices were added:—

Canada	*U. S. A.*
Sault Ste. Marie, U. C.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Mansonville, C. E. (So. Potton)	Newport, Vt.

At the same time it was agreed that the rate should be one penny or two cents, which was to be per letter and not by weight!

The inhabitants of the above-named towns could exchange letters for 2c each up to a weight of 4oz., above which they would be considered packets and charged the regular rate of postage.

(Continued on Page 265)

The Destruction of Printing Plates, Dies and Rollers

Postage stamps for collectors have established monetary values that form a most essential part of philately. Stamp prices are set by the basic economic law of supply and demand. The stamp collectors determine the demand but they have absolutely no control over the supply.

Since stamps are printed from plates by the order of a postal administration, the printing plate is the means of supply. The existence of a printing plate that printed stamps years ago remains a potential means to increase the supply of these specific stamps printed from this plate. If carefully preserved, an older printing plate can be used again, often after a lapse of many years.

Many stamp-issuing governments, in order to enhance their standing with philatelists, often order the printing plates of obsolete stamps issues destroyed. Thus collectors are assured of an established supply. Instances are known where new administrations of a government have taken older stamp plates and ordered further printings. Even if the keen philatelic student can detact certain differences between the two printings through differences of ink, paper, gum or perforations, such action creates antagonism against such a stamp-issuing country. The collectors do not approve of these later reprintings. Thus there are many examples, well-known to every collector, where a country became and remained unpopular philatelically because of this reprinting after an issue had been replaced.

Some countries, especially the greater powers, believe their control so efficient and their reputation for integrity so recognized that there is no need to destroy the various means used to produce postal paper. The United States is one example of this. Dies for most of our older stamps still exist. Fortunately, those responsible for their care will not tolerate any malpractice. *Still the potential danger exists that sometime in the future an unscrupulous government administrator could put these dies to use in a surreptitious manner to destroy the entire standing of United States Philately.*

Consequently, some stamp-issuing governments to insure its complete faith with philatelists decide that the only practical manner to show this good faith is to order all old dies, transfer rollers and printing plates destroyed.

The writer, having had the privilege by being invited several times to act as an official eye-witness of the destruction of all stamp production material, believes that a description of what transpires is important for the philatelic record.

It may not be realized, but it is most important for proper results that philately be represented when dies and plates are destroyed. A press announcement of such destruction is not enough. Even an official decree published in a national gazette is no full assurance that destruction actually took place.

Many years ago a presidential decree was published announcing the destruction of certain stamp plates in a smaller country (also not very popular philatelically). However, keen philatelic students suspected that reprints of the stamps were still appearing on the market some years after the stamps were allegedly destroyed. Upon later investigation, it was learned, that although the decree had been signed and published, the actual destruction had not been done.

The second factor that a philatelic witness understands is that the destruction of only the printing plate is not sufficient. Since most stamps are line-engraved, a new plate can be made from the existing dies and transfer rollers. Therefore, it is most essential that such destruction be complete. This demands the complete mutilation of the die, the roller and all printing plates.

Various methods are used for destruction. Since the metal used for printing plates is very hard, destruction is not easy. Some consider the most satisfactory means for destruc-

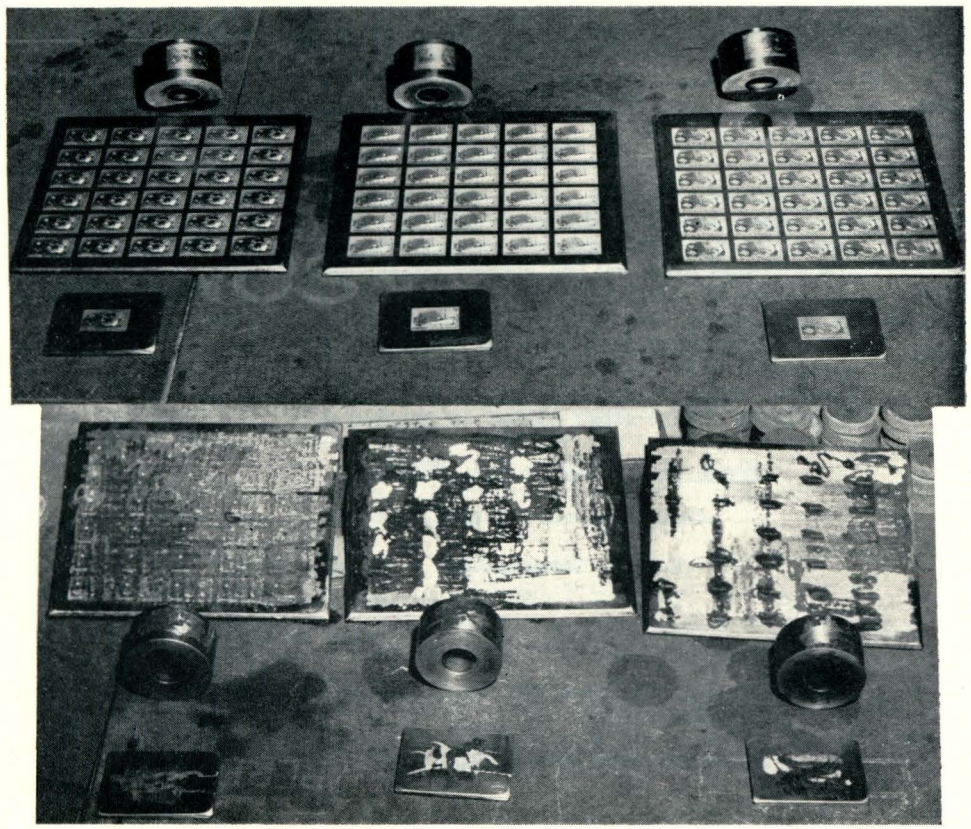


Fig. 1. (Top) The dies, transfer rollers and plates before destruction. (Bottom) After destruction.

tion is by throwing all dies, rollers and plates into a hot furnace until all metal has been melted away (incineration).

However, often such a furnace is not accessible. Then, the best means for destruction is by burnishing all material with a heavy carborundum wheel (see illustrations). Such a method is not easy to apply. An experienced, strong workman can only do this properly. Also the burnishing must be complete so that no piece has parts of engraving remaining that can be re-engraved or restored.

Oddly enough experienced philatelists are the ones, who best appreciate the need for complete destruction—not only that all dies, transfer rollers and plates are included, but also that all signs of engraving have been completely removed (See Fig. 1).

The operation in destruction generally takes place in the printing establishment. The usual procedure is as follows:

Duly appointed officials of the postal administration produce the official records for printing, showing the number of printing plates, dies and transfer rollers used for the issue to be destroyed. They are then checked and examined by all the witnesses.

A document is prepared containing this information as to the issue of stamps with the number of printing plates, dies and transfer rollers.

Each piece is then individually mutilated until the engravings are completely removed. Often a philatelic witness will demand more burnishing. This is important. Many years ago in a smaller foreign country, a number of witnesses were invited by the postal administration to the destruction of some stamp printing material. Everything was done with an

Certificate of Destruction

E. A. WRIGHT BANK NOTE COMPANY

Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT we, the undersigned, in the presence of each other have this day destroyed in our plant at 2545 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, the following Steel Engraved Stamp Plates made for the Government of Ghana by the following method of destroying the surfaces until the plates were so obliterated that they were rendered completely and permanently unusable. This destruction was performed in accordance with instructions received from Mr. Manfried R. Lehmann, Ghana Philatelic Agency, and we do hereby certify that these are no other plates in existence.

BLACK STAR ISSUE - B.N. 20765

Steel Engraved Printing Plates:

2-1/2	Denomination	- Viking Design
1'3d	"	- Galleon Design
5'	"	- Modern Design

N.B.- This also includes the original dies and the transfer rolls.

For E. A. WRIGHT BANK NOTE COMPANY

E A Wright 3rd

E. A. Wright, 3rd, President

DATED: February 6, 1958

For GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

John J. Britt

John J. Britt, Collectors Club

Henry M. Goodkind

Henry M. Goodkind, Collectors Club

Ladd Davidson

Ladd Davidson, Ghana Embassy

Manfried R. Lehmann

Manfried R. Lehmann, Ghana Philatelic Agency

Fig. 2 Certificate of Destruction. This one is for Ghana's "Black Star Issue", signed by the agent of the government of Ghana; the printer, Mr. E. A. Wright, 3rd, President of The E. A. Wright Bank Note Co.; Manfred R. Lehmann, Ghana Philatelic Agent and two philatelists representing The Collectors Club. (Photos courtesy of The Ghana Philatelic Agency).

elaborate ceremony. The guests were invited to a fine luncheon. They all signed that they saw the plates destroyed. However, there were six plates used to print these stamps. Only three were destroyed before the witnesses. Furthermore, no mention was made of the dies and transfer rollers. The scheme was successful. The destruction ceremony was a front. Later reprints were made of these stamps both from the three undestroyed plates, and at least two new plates made from the existing die and transfer roller.

Philatelists, who know of such past abuses, are on guard that if they are invited to witness the destruction of printing plates that the whole job is complete. Otherwise, something could be held back to cause later serious harm for stamp collecting.

After all dies, transfer rollers and printing plates checked against the official records, have been completely destroyed so that everything is rendered useless, the Certificates of Destruction are signed. (Fig. 2). Those signing are the postal administration or government representatives, the heads of the printing firm, that produced the stamps, and the philatelic as well as other invited witnesses.

With this done, philately is assured that the supply of the stamps printed from destroyed printing plates, dies and rollers is known and that no future printings—even proofs—can be made.

Consequently, these ceremonies of plate destruction must be conducted with efficiency and good faith to insure the desired results. *(H. M. G.)*

U. S.-CANADA RATE (Continued From Page 261)

All other correspondents had to pay 5c per ½oz. in Canada or U. S. and 10c a ½oz. to or from the United States. Later the U. S. or Canada rate became 3c per ½oz., but U. S.-Canada mails were still 10c per ½oz.

Finally in February 1875 when the new postal convention between the United States and Canada became effective, the domestic rate of 3c per ½oz. applied, and the special 2c border rate was abolished.

The U. S. 2c 1869 (Scott #111) (Fig. 1) is from Houlton, Me., October, 1869. The 2c Large Queen of Canada (Scott #24) (Fig. 2) was used in Woodstock, N. B. July 10, 1869.

Four more such 1869 covers are known all addressed to the same Miss Alice M. Belyea.

Further search would probably locate more covers from this and other border offices showing this 2c "Border Exchange Office" rate, which was in use so long. However, those who have been seeking them, say that they are rather scarce but not expensive. This may prod others to look for these 2c rate covers. If successful, this column would be happy to record their existence. *(W. S. B.)*

EDITORIALS (Continued From Page 256)

issues, and unused or used copies. Why the United States commemorative stamp specialist might even enjoy and appreciate philately more if he bothered to read a first-class article on oriental stamps.

Of course, one need not collect more generally. He can continue to specialize. But he should stop being uninterested in all the interesting stamps that are collected.

Do You Speak "Philately"?

Philately has a language of its own, intelligible and understood only by philatelists. The following are two descriptions taken from an auction sale catalogue of an American stamp dealer.

"imp cpl iss hor prs on air cov can B. A."

"unfin DP sht sgnd art."

BOOK REVIEWS

"Catalogo de los Sellos Postales de la Republica Argentina y Buenos Aires Cordoba Corrientes Entre Rios" (Sexta Edicion). By Victor Kneitschel. (Edition limited to 1500 copies). Published by: Victor Kneitschel, Av. Corrientes 320, Buenos Aires, Republica Argentina. 2 Vols. 920 pages, 2500 illustrations. Cloth Bound. Price $13.- postpaid.

In its concept, planning, and almost completely in its execution, this two volume specialized catalogue of the stamps of the Argentine Republic is everything that a specialized catalogue of the philately and paraphilately of a country should be.

To produce so magnificent a catalogue in this country, without subsidy, in an edition limited to 1500 copies, would be prohibitively expensive, and the two volumes would have to sell for at least $50. Lavish in its illustrations, and expensive in its treatment of every subject pertaining to the philately of the Argentine Republic, these two volumes comprise a handbook rather than a specialized catalogue. For example, thirty-two pages are devoted to the treatment of the issues of Buenos Aires, whose stamps are listed by Scott as thirteen major varieties. In addition to completeness of text, the physical composition of the catalogue is superior in every way—printing, illustrations, paper stock, binding.

The general scheme of cataloguing the stamps is to precede each stamp or issue with the full background details, and then to list all known varieties of each stamp, including shades, plate varieties, flaws, paper and perforation differences; and then to price each variety as an unused single, a used single, and an unused block of four. In some ways this is a departure from the more extensive tyype of pricing found in other specialized catalogues where unused and used pairs and strips, as well as covers are also priced. The most complete pricing used by Edwin Mueller in his "Catalogue of the Classic Imperforate Stamps of Europe" (1958), where prices are assigned to various sizes of multiples, and even more importantly to various types and combinations of frankings, would, if applied to this catalogue of Mr. Kneitschel, made it the "dream catalogue" of philately to date. That such an attempt was not made is understandable. Perhaps it was due in part to limitations in column space and difficulties in typesetting, as well as to a fear on the part of the author of presenting a listing that would be too incomplete in some issues and give an uneven appearance to the chronological listings.

However, this reviewer believes that the otherwise superb treatment given to the classic issues of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Corrientes, the Confederation, and the Republic 1862 "Escudito" and 1864 "Rivadavia", could be perfected by the pricing of all known pairs and strips of three, as well as used blocks, and the more detailed pricing of frankings, at least on cover. The pricing of such multiples by Edwin Mueller in his "Classic Imperforate" catalogue is of great value. This is not particularly because of the price assigned to the item, but because of the fact that the known existence or non-existence of an item is indicated by the presence or absence of a price and is a very ready reference to the tabulated results of many years of research in collections, auction catalogues and articles. Whether or not a given classic stamp exists in multiples at all is a question often answered by surprising paradox. Many classic imperforate stamps, not very rare as singles, may be excessively rare or non-existent as a pair or larger multiple, while some high-priced rarity may exist relatively frequently as a multiple. Similarly, certain other stamps may exist much more frequently on cover in multiple form, or in combination with other stamps, than used singly. For example, the ¼ggr black on brown of 1856 of Brunswick is much scarcer used singly on cover than as a pair or strip of three, and in Oldenburg, the ⅓sgr black on green of 1855 is rarer on cover as a single than as a strip of three, but a pair on cover is scarcer than a single.

It is evident that Mr. Kneitschel has much of this type of information at his fingertips with respect to Argentine stamps. Thus it is hoped that he will consider including it in his

next edition—or possibly issuing it in supplementary form, since, aside from price changes, it is hard to see how this handbook will not stand as *the* book of record of the stamps of the Argentine for many, many years to come.

This bit of criticims—meant to be constructive in every way—is much tempered by the inclusion by Mr. Kneitschel in his handbook of a feature all too rarely found except in certain country treatments in "the Kohl Handbuch." Throughout the text, but particularly in the classic issues, are included photographs of stamps or covers of unusual interest or rarity, all from various collections which are usually named. In addition, after each issue, is a list of outstanding items ("Piezas Notables") that exist, together with an approximate valuation. This is of especial interest since the condition in which the item exists is often indicated.

The treatment of the classic issue is so thorough and excellent that this reviewer is including a resumé of the "Buenos Aires" listing to indicate the high standard maintained throughout. This section runs from pages 90 to 122 and covers the following:

History of the Postal Administration.
Print of the Main Post Office in 1862.
Names of all Postal Employees in 1858 and their duties and location.
Amount of stamps sold each year from 1858 to 1862.
Detailed presentation of postal rates.
History of unissued "Gauchitos".
History of "Barquitos".
Pictures of covers.
Description of plate varieties of each denomination.
Reconciliation of two settings of the ":IN Ps" blue, showing the location in the second setting of the transpoesd clichés from the first setting.
Photographs showing typical progression of wear on individual clichés.
General resumé of the place of the "Barquitos" in Argentine Philately.
Estimate of the number of each denomination existing in all collection and stocks today.
Description of the condition in which the stamps preserved in collections today exist. For example, only 20% of the estimated 350 existing 3 pesos green and 12% of the estimated 150 existing 5 pesos orange and ochre combined are believed to be "very fine". The estimated quantities existing include both unused and used both off and on cover.

There follows a similar treatment of the "Cabecitos" and then a priced catalogue listing of both groups.

In conclusion, there then follows:

Listing of the latest known dates of use.
Photographs of all known bisects on piece and on cover.
Photographs of "Mixed Frankings" (Stamps of Buenos Aires used with those of the Confederation and the Republic).
Illustrations of and details concerning all known cancellations, including color of impression and dates of use, plus a list of the 55 Post Offices which existed in 1858.
A listing of "Outstanding Pieces".

The section on "Buenos Aires" concludes with a detailed treatment of the Arata, Latour and Lichtenstein reprints.

In fact, reflecting on this "Buenos Aires" section of the catalogue, the only omission of any consequence which could possibly be mentioned would be the failure to indicate the relative scarcity of the various shades of the 5 peso "Barquito" where the orange shade is non-existent used and the ochre shade is so very rare unused—a fact pointed out by Peplow in his 1925 monograph and ignored by all catalogues since.

Mr. Kneitschel has given full credit to all his sources and to the many collectors who cooperated with him in producing this magnificent work. His introduction is well worth reading, even if one's Spanish is limited and one must stumble through with the help of a dictionary. Aside from valuable information of general interest with respect to pricing, paper watermarks, types of perforating, double prints, partial double prints, "kisses", all of which is clarified by excellent illustrations, one gains an insight into a personality with a very excellent "philosophy of philately", and also, through his very personal approach to his handbook, learns much of the collectors and collecting habits of our fellow devotees in the Argentine Republic. To be philatelically strong, and to grow, a country, or rather the stamps of a country need not only devoted collectors willing to spend of their time and substance, but also the common leavening of an active professional or group of professionals. Mr. Kneitschel and this handbook will provide an ample supply of yeast to keep the cake of Argentine philately rising.

This handbook is recommended not alone to those interested in Argentine stamps, but to any Collectors Club Member or any collector, who is interested in acquainting himself with what a really good specialized catalogue should be. It is suggested that a couple of hours spent leafing through these two volumes in the Collectors Club Library would be most rewarding. Perhaps the impression has been given that this handbook places little emphasis on the many more modern or less expensive Argentine stamps. This is far from the case. All the plentiful modern stamps are treated in all their ramifications. If anyone is contemplating specialization in *any* country, even a superficial reference to these two volumes will indicate what can be done inexpensively in a country whose modern philately—like the Argentine Republic—includes Departmental Overprints, Officials, Charity Issues, Official Seals, National Local and Private Telegraphs, Railway Stamps, official "perfins", Specimens, Proofs, Essays, Postal Stationery of all types, "Used Abroad", and many etcetera and "Curiosities' under which heading there is also a listing in this catalogue. To leaf through the listings of these groups is to expose oneself to a general introductory course in what is sometimes referred to as "non-Scott listed material". In this work of Mr. Kneitschel, much of this not usually seen material carries a surprisingly modest price tag, often only a few cents. It would really pay any specialist in any country, who does not have a catalogue available to him which covers material of this sort to look through these volumes as a help in guiding his own collecting steps.

As an "extra added attraction", on page 617 (of Volume II), one can read the detailed account of a stamp which has always fascinated this reviewer: the large 10c rose "exotic" of Tierra del Fuego. A "legitimate" 1891 cover is illustrated, as well as the cancellations "accepted" as being used on covers actually carried by this private post of Mr. Julio Popper. Mr. Kneitschel has not omitted to price and catalogue the proofs of this stamp on page 757.

All in all, this reviewer has only the highest praise for this monumental work, which belongs in every philatelic library. *(J. R. Boker Jr.)*

The De La Rue History of British and Foreign Postage Stamps by John Easton. XXIII and 846 pages with many illustrations. Published by D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J. for the Royal Philatelic Society London. Cloth. $15.00.

This is a most worthy addition to the line of books on philately brought out by this old American publisher in the past few years. It is intended for the advanced student and the specialist in printing methods. It is not light reading, being packed with statistics of stamp quantities printed, daily press runs, ink formulae and details of contracts.

Hitherto, the philatelic history of the stamps produced by Thomas De La Rue and Co., and the production methods they used, have been mostly a matter of conjecture. For five years John Easton in England has been working with the Day and Correspondence books of this famous old printing firm. He has had the full cooperation of the company in compiling this volume.

The story begins with the first postage stamp printed by the firm (The 4d. Great Britain of 1855) and is carried on to the end of the 19th century. During this period, De La Rue produced all the surface printed stamps of Great Britain and India, practically all the stamps issued for the British Colonies and the Empire. De La Rue also engraved and printed a most interesting selection of stamps for foreign countries, including the Confederate States of America, Belgium, Italy and Egypt. The Contents include: Part I Inland Revenue (Great Britain) nine Chapters: Part II: India, two Chapters: Part III: Crown Agents, eleven Chapters: Part IV: Imperial Contracts, three Chapters; Part V: Foreign Contracts, two Chapters.

The story is not complete and can never be completed because on the night of December 29th, 1940 the headquarters of Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd. was demolished during an air attack on the City of London. Many of the valuable records were destroyed at that time. We may mention one of lacunae caused by this disaster. There is no record or history of the printing of the Scinde District Dawk stamps of 1852, which are known to have been a product of this firm. There are similar gaps in the story to be found in each of the other parts. But the preservation of the Day and Correspondence books has provided a most valuable record for philatelists. This is the second book of this type to come in recent years, both by the Royal Philatelic Society, London. The first concerned the Perkins, Bacon records. We may be forgiven a diversion here when we most earnestly wish that the American Bank Note Company would allow the compilation of a similar book from its records, before those too are lost forever. We believe that records of this nature belong in the public domain. And the work can be done without the disclosure of trade secrets, as the De La Rue book most tellingly shows.

It is almost impossible to convey adequately an idea of the value of this work for the student. The book must be read slowly and in parts. It is a great reference tome. It cannot be skimmed through at one sitting nor a conclusion drawn that it is useful or worthless. Certainly the beginner or the space filler will derive little from it. The more mature philatelist will dip in and find much to delight him. There is on every page information that has not been available before. There are many theories that now can be proved and disproved from a judicious study. Many other theories can be formulated by using the isolated facts to be found in many sections. The book is invaluable to a serious collector and should be in his reference library.

There is one feature about this book that everyone, who sees it, will admire. It is a very fine production, well-printed, with clear illustrations competently captioned—in fact, the layout and planning shows the experienced, professional hand of Mr. Easton, the author. Although expensive, the book is well worth the price. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Catalogue Des Marques Postales Et Obliterations De Paris 1700-1876 by Andre Rochette & Jean Pothion. 349pp. Paper Bound. Illustrated. Published by the authors (1958).

This catalogue, which has just appeared, is a remarkable volume of some 350 pages with many hundred illustrations of postmarks, all traced accurately by hand. It covers the period from 1700 to 1876. It has been some years in preparation. The field is very large as the French Postal Administration was, generally speaking, meticulous in the handling and postmarking of all mail.

It seems as if a great many collectors could find matter of interest in this work because French material is to be found in so many collections. There is always the chance that a really rare marking may be found on a common stamp on or off cover. Each item worth up to 50,000 francs (Some $112. at the current rate of exchange) is priced in French francs; while those worth more than 50,000 francs are marked "R" for rare. It is surprising how many really rare postmarks there are—all neatly traced so that identification is easy. Little or no knowledge of French is necessary for the use of the catalogue.

The book is priced at $10., sent from Paris by registered mail. The reason for the price is that the book's production was costly. It is printed on good paper and the type is clear. To make its purchase easy, I will accept orders with cash in advance and forward them to Paris. So there should be little delay in delivery. Address: Dr. Carroll Chase, RFD 1, Milford, New Hampshire. *(Dr. Carroll Chase)*

The A. M. G. (Allied Military Government) Stamps of Germany by F. Hugh Vallancey. 58pp. Illustrated. Hard paper cover. Published by Herman Herst, Jr., Shrub Oak, N. Y. Price $2.00.

This booklet is timely, well-organized and written with a sound philatelic approach. When Nazi Germany was being defeated by the Allies, these stamps were prepared for use during the Occupation. They, therefore, give the first indication of one of the world's greatest problems, still unsolved, the division of Germany. Each occupying power, the United States, England, France and Russia had their own views as to the postal paper. This book tells the story of the three printings—American, British and (local) German.

From a philatelic point of view, the author proceeds in a most orderly fashion. He lists many varieties, intelligently classifying them as "major" or "minor". The latter is presented for the "fly speck" specialist. Also, Mr. Vallancey has reservations about certain "rarities" such as double impressions, bisects and emergency overprints. He fully describes these, but even further information did not satisfy him that such material was not philatelically manufactured.

The illustrations are helpful, the layout satisfactory, but the printing "make ready" is lacking too frequently.

The author, during his lifetime that ended over a decade ago, was a prolific British writer and philatelic bibliophile. This reviewer's philatelic education was ably abetted by reading the British weekly "Stamp Collecting" when the late Mr. F. Hugh Vallancey was its publisher. This A. M. G. booklet was his last work. Great credit is due to THE COLLECTORS CLUB long-time member, "Pat" Herst, for going to the trouble to allow this fine information to escape into print. *(H. M. G.)*

Stamps of the Russian Empire Used Abroad. Part III, Persia, The Khanates of Bukhara and Khiva, Sinkiang by S. D. Tchilighirian and W. S. E. Stephen. Published by The British Society of Russian Philately, 94, High St., Aberlour, Scotland. 93 pages with illustrations. Paper bound. Price 30/- ($4.50).

The first two parts of this work have already been reviewed in 1957 and 1958 numbers of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. Many of the remarks made in the previous reviews will apply equally to this volume. We are most pleased to see this work proceeding on the same high level of philatelic scholarship as it started.

The historical notes on the Russian expansion into Central Asia are most useful to the collectors of Persian and Chinese stamps as well as those of Russia. A great deal of research went into them. The philatelic material covered by this volume is unknown to the average specialist. Your reviewer has seen only one or two examples of the postmarks which are rated the most common. Of other markings, the authors report only one or two copies known.

This is an untrodden field. We have little basis for comparison and less actual knowledge of the fields covered by these eminent authors. They are blazing a path into unknown fields of postal history. We cannot tell what future discoveries will be made. We can only say that to us this a most exciting path to follow.

We wonder why the grouping has been made as it is, was it perhaps on ethnological basis? The inhabitants of the areas discussed are of the same basic Turkic stock. Certainly

there is little geographic basis for it. We would have put the treatment of the Russian Posts in Sinkiang into a volume treating the Russian postal markings in China.

The first section deals with the Imperial posts in Persia and includes a discussion of the controversial "Occupation Azirbayedjan" overprints on Russian Stamps. There is also a full discussion of the Tabriz Consular Post Office and the posts of the Caspian Steamship lines. There is much new material in this section which we do not recall having seen reported previously.

The second section deals with the Russian posts in Bukhara and Khiva. This is almost entirely new material. These two Central Asian Khanates were Russian Protectorates from 1868 and 1873 respectively. The coverage here is broad and definitive, and to our knowledge has never before been assembled in one place.

The third section is devoted to the Russian posts in Sinkiang, the wild west of China. Some of this material has been seen before, but widely scattered. The authors have done a great service in collating it. Of particular usefulness is the discussion of the Russian post in Kashgar. We do think that this section should be expanded and that further work should be done on the postal history of the Revolutionary Period. There is much more to be learned about this fascinating territory from a postal point of view. We would greatly appreciate a work on Sinkiang postal history in its entirety perhaps by these authors with the aid of Sir David Roseway and E. M. Tolman. Sinkiang Postal History is complex, so we do not believe it can be treated in sections separately. There is too much interlocking of the Indian Posts, the Russian Posts, the Chinese Posts and the local posts of the Khans and War Lords in this booklet.

We wish to recommend this book unqualifiedly to all postal historians, collectors of Russia, Persia and China. It is by far the most philatelically exciting book we have seen. It opens vast new areas for collecting and for study. If you want a real thrill, airmail your order today. *(H. D. S. H.)*

Fundamentals of Philately (Section 1), by L. N. and M. Williams. Paper cover. 110pp. Illustrated. Published by The American Philatelic Society, P. O. Box 800, State College, Penna. Price $1.50.

This is another of these "encyclopedia" books on philately. In the midst of reading this, a visit was made to The Collectors Club Library, where in the first bookcase, as one enters, on his left, are well over a hundred books in English of this same type. Some were written years ago by such well-known students as the late E. D. Bacon, Charles Phillips and Fred Melville. Also, there has been a recent crop published in the last five years. On these shelves was found Boggs, Cabeen, Kehr and Barbara Mueller.

In the way The American Philatelic Society is publishing the Williams brothers' book in sections, it is well nigh impossible to write a fair critique of this work. From what has been read, it ranks favorably with past works of this type. But you cannot compare a play, of which you have seen one scene, to a completed drama.

This reviewer actually found nothing new or startling. However, he did enjoy reading what was written in the polished Williams brothers' style.

No criticism is meant, but we question whether the effectiveness and usefulness of a worthy endeavor like this is not blunted by installment publication rather than offering the "Fundamentals of Philately" in one book. *(H. M. G.)*

"Polish Postal Stationery—Part I, Postal Envelopes and Letter Cards". Published by Polish Philatelic Society. 117 pp. and 15 photo plates, paper bound. Price not indicated.

This is a useful catalog listing of Poland's imprinted envelopes and letter-cards from the rare "kingdom" issues of 1859 through the post-World War Two Communist issues.

It is complete through October, 1957, and thus fills a gap of two decades since the last German-language catalog (Beckhaus) was printed.

The Polish catalog is printed in three languages—Polish, English and German. A single set of 15 photo-plates serves all three. A notation credits preparation and translation of the English portion to R. Wagner.

The chief value of the catalog lies in its coverage of the elusive mid-20th century issues of the 1930's and after. Although the German catalogs (Ascher and Beckhaus) did a workmanlike job with the early Polish issues, no one had come up with a listing of the issues of the late 30's, the German occupation during the second world war, and the postal paper of the People's Republic. Collectors of these issues were obliged to grope for what information they could gather.

But Mr. Wagner's listing performs another important service by identifying known reprints and forgeries of the early rarieties and by giving the numbers printed (where known). It even attempts to list the complex groszy stationery surcharges of 1952-54, and covers the postal paper of Polish territories or occupations (as Bobrujsk and Allenstein in the first World War and the interesting prisoner of war camp envelopes of 1944-45.)

The English-language compilation does not attempt pricing. However, the Polish section is priced, presumably in 1958 Polish zlotys. Since the zloty is worth a nickel, one third of a New York City subway ride (both officially and on the open money market), it is easy for the collector to follow values.

It would be of interest for Polish specialists to compare the price of some of the classics, as listed in *Grosser Ganzsachen-Katalog* (Ascher, 1928), with the current Polish catalog. Here is a brief comparison of the rare 1859 Warsaw Municipal Post issue unused:

Denomination	*Ascher 1928* (Gold mark at 25 cents)	*Wagner 1958* (Zloty at 5 cents)
1½ Kop. red (pointed flap)	$3.75	$30.00
3 Kop. red on yellowish white	$50.00	$25.00

The unique 3 Kop. red on bluish paper was priced by Ascher at 3,000 marks ($750), but left unpriced by the new Wagner listing. Only one used example is known to exist.

Republic issues of 1918 to 1939 are priced conservatively from as little as .30 zloty (about 2 cents U. S.). Some of the rarities of all eras are left unpriced.

It is too bad Mr. Wagner and his associates could not have included the postal cards in this issue, thus "wrapping up" Poland for the specialist and postal stationery collector. Perhaps this will be the next project. At any rate the Wagner listing of envelopes and letter-cards ties in well with the excellent listing of Clement A. Pulaski, *"Poland—the Postal Stationery"* in the Coral Book, *Stamp Specialist*. Mr. Pulaski's work consists only of the postal cards (through 1939). Thus the collector may combine these two listings and the only vaccum remaining will be the wartime and postwar postal cards.

"Polish Postal Stationery" is printed by offset from typewritten manuscript. It is fully readable, but unfortunately the illustrations range from poor to fair. Nevertheless, the Wagner listing contains much data not available elsewhere, and is a usable and welcome addition to our knowledge of Polish philately. *(Emmett Peter, Jr.)*

"Stamp Curiosities" by R. J. Sutton. Published by the Philosophical Library Inc., N. Y. U. S. A. and by the Philosophical Library, Great Britain. 285 pages, several hundred illustrations, price $6.00

The book is arranged alphabetically by countries A-Z (to Zanzibar to be exact, as presumably Zululand provides no philatelic curiosities) and most countries of the world are mentioned. The grouping is clearly printed at the top of each page, viz: "Afghanistan to Austria", "Canada to the Cape of Good Hope" etc. Thus it is a simple matter to locate the "stamp curiosities" of any one country. An index would have been a valuable addition.

As it is, there is no ready method of reference to any particular aspects or subjects, (of which there are a great number touched upon), unless one knows which country or countries provide them.

In this reviewer's opinion many of the "curiosities" discussed are not essential to philatelic scholarship. All the same there is no doubt that the perusal of the stories of stamps that caused wars—those which depict the impossible and improbable, tragedy and humor—may well attract the general public to the hobby. Then this book will have served a purpose, which the more specialized philatelic publications cannot always achieve.

To quote . . . "The inception of design is one of the themes of this book" and as such, we believe it is likely to be a useful volume to those among the ranks of stamp collectors who specialize in Topical Collecting.

It is beautifully produced on art paper and generously illustrated throughout.

(Ethel Harper)

Catalogo de Sellos Peruanos (1957). Edited by Herbert H. Moll and Angel Puppo. 154 pp. Illustrated. Paper Cover. Published by H. H. Moll, Casilla 131, Lima, Peru. Price not stated.

For the centenary of Peru's first postage stamp, this specialized catalog was issued last year. Due to a misunderstanding, a review copy has just been forwarded by the publisher.

This is a very fine reference work. Also it will be most useful because a good and complete Peru catalog long has been needed. In many parts, it is a straight stamp catalog, following the customary pattern of catalog listing and pricing. However, there are sections with detailed description notes, making this booklet a handbook of worth-while reference.

The listing of the first air mail stamp is puzzling, because Mr. Moll through his work with this reviewer knows that a first and second printing of 5,000 stamps each has been established. But no mention appears.

The inclusion of quantity printed, when known, is a great asset. In fact, the care and detail given to this catalog is to be admired. In recent years, South America has produced some very fine specialized catalogs, and this latest one on Peru adds to this list. *(H. M. G.)*

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, 1959 Edition, Vol. 2. Europe, Africa, Asia. Editors, Gordon R. Harmer, Eugene N. Costales. 1307 pp. Index, Addenda and Notes. Illustrated. Cloth bound. Scott Publications, Inc. Price $7.00

The 115th edition of the Scott catalogue shows two major changes, both increases. One is its size, 23 pages; the other in price from $6.00 to $7.00. The increase in size does not reflect the real increase in text. Space to list the numerous issues of the past year has been achieved by sacrificing many of the illustrations. While this does not offer any great difficulty to the seasoned collector, it may limit the functional efficiency of the catalogue for the beginner. More important, it portends future deletion of illustrations if the present annual sacrifice is to continue.

Other points of significance, which the user of Vol. 2 will note, are the rewriting of certain sections, relegating to sub-numbers varieties of paper and perforation, which in a general catalogue are not of sufficient significance to merit a major number. This, of course, destroys the numerical continuity of the listings, a small loss indeed if it brings the catalogue more in character. Alas, too, another boyhood dream has been shattered. The four stamps previously listed as Persian officials of 1881 has lost status, being relegated to a note of explanation and an illustration. However to offset this, two Postal Tax stamps of Persia, which have been around for years, have achieved acceptance and are now listed. These two examples are used by the reviewer to illustrate the exemplified desire on the part of Messrs. Harmer and Costales to do a highly ethical job so that a continuity of editorial policy will be

practiced for both the immediate and the ultimate benefit of the hobby.

On the subject of delisted issues and those of doubtful status, why not have a philatelic "limbo" at the end of each country of apparent issue?. This will help to prevent the sale of some of the "non-Scott-listed" stamps as rare essays or some other clever descriptive subterfuge.

This reviewer has another suggestion. Where the publishers know of dangerous forgeries, notes of warning follow the issue in question. How much more effective it would be if these warnings were in bolder type so that the user of the catalogue *could not help* but read them. Also a note of warning is wanted on those issues which in recent years appear to be rather widely circulated in the forged state; such as the first issue Postage Dues of Curacao, Suriname and the Dutch Indies; the triangular air mails of Latvia, many issues of Serbia and numerous others that space limitations prevent mentioning.

The use of tabular listings, where basic issues have been extensively overprinted, as with the 1941 and 1942 North China overprints, has been extended to include the 1941 overprints on the Chinese stamps for Inner Mongolia. This type of listing lends itself to easy use and should, wherever possible, be extended.

Should this reviewer write on catalogue pricing? Since this is the primary reason why most collectors buy the catalogue—to determine their philatelic worth—to ignore pricing would be a serious omission. Comparison of the prices in this year's Volume 2, with those of the corresponding volume for 1958, finds a rather orderly, conservative and apparently valid pattern of price adjustment. Many of the early issues, not alone the classic period, show increases in the valuations of the unused stamps. Some of these while substantial, do not appear to be out-of-line with auction realizations of the past year. Prices which have previously been listed in italics (as Hanover and Russia number 1) are now more boldly and expensively priced. Increases follow right through the later nineteenth and earlier twentieth century issues, Italian, Saar and Vatican issues especially. The influence of topical collecting is quite apparent in the increased valuation of many of the "poster" issues of the more recent years of postal enlightenment. Reductions too were noted. Israel prices have "firmed" as have those of several other actively overspeculated countries. It amused your reviewer that the top value of the Spanish issue honoring La Maja has reached an appropriate two dollars.

In summation, Scott's 1959 Volume 2 shows continued stabilization of editorial policy, realistic appraisal of market conditions, and an overall desire to produce a catalogue of real help to the stamp collector. *(Malcolm G. O'Reilly)*

Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue, Part I, British Commonwealth, 1959 edition. Available in U .S. A. from Jacob Habib, 154 Nassau Street, New York 38, N. Y. Price $3.75

A collector, specializing in any of the countries that are philatelically grouped in the classification "British Commonwealth", must use the British *Gibbons* catalog, if he wishes to collect in the proper specialized sense. Just as with our *Scott* for U. S., this is indeed *the* British specialized catalog. For example, if the 64 pages devoted to the stamps and postmarks of Great Britain were not sufficient evidence to substantiate this opinion, then perhaps the more than 20 pages on Victoria would clinch the point. This latter country has been revised by Mr. J. R. W. Purves, a recognized authority on the stamps from "down under", who has over the past few years gradually expanded this country in *Gibbons* by five pages.

While perhaps Victoria seems to be the major revision in the 1959 edition, there are many others, all regarded by this reviewer as great improvements. For instance, the enlarged illustrations of some of the varieties as found in the Great Britain section represent a typical case. Many of the minor re-entries have been posing as the listed major simply because the previous illustrations lacked sufficient clarity to be conclusive.

Also there is evident a great improvement in this new edition in the pricings. Increases

(Continued on Page 297)

AUSTRIA

Catalog of the Pre-Stamp Postmarks

Part IV

(Continued on Page 234)

By EDWIN MUELLER

R. 3, R. 4 .....: see .....

1200. RAAB (U) O
A. eL 1788 (50_3) [2]
a. ROb 1818 (60_2)
b.* RO 1818 (8) [5]
c. RL-fy , blue 1833 (85_3)
d.* RL 1841 (10), red 1845 (20_2) [3]
e. RL-R [GYÖR] 1845 (70)
f.* RDb-f 1847 (8)

1201. RAAB (Oö) *15.1.1850
a.* RD-f [RAAB/in OB.OEST.] 1850(125)

1202. RAABS (Nö) *15.4.1850
a.* RDs-f 1850 (100)

1203. RABA-MIHALY (U) *I, †1830
a. ROx [RABA-/MIHALY] 1826 (70), red 182.. (70_2)

1204. RACZ-BETSE (Ws) O
a. RO [R. BETSE] 1820 (50)
b. RO [RACZBETSE] 1821 (100)
c.* RB 1830 (60)
d. IL-R [O BECSE] 1848 (85)

1205. RACZ-POXESHENA (Bm)
a.* *1.1.1843

1206. RADAUTZ (Bu) *II
a. RO 1836 (125) [⟶ b]
b. RL 1837 (85)
c.* RC-R 1839 (60_2)

RADIMNO: see **Radymno**

1207. RADKERSBURG (St) *1820
a. RL 1824 (25) [2]
b.* sL-I 1844 (15)

1208. RADMANNSDORF (Kr) *1.2.1845
a.*IL-I 1845 (20)

1209. RADNA (U) *31.7.1845
a.* RL-R 1845 (100)

1210. RADNOT (Sb) *II
a.
b. RL-R 1846 (85)

1211. RADONITZ (B) *1.10.1842
a.* IL-I 1842 (70)

1212. RADSTADT (S) + II, Ba
a. RL [R.4 RADSTADT] 1813 (85_2)
b. RL 1824 (40)
c.* RL-Ry 1841 (30_2) [⟶ d]
d.* RL-R 1841 (35)

1213. RADYMNO (G) *II
a. RL [RADIMNO] 1825 (85)
b. sL [Radimno] 1836 (70)
c.* RL-R 1842 50)

1214. RADZIECHOW (G) *1.12.1845
a.* IL-I 1845 (85)

1215. RAGENDORF (U) *II
a. RL 1839 (60), red 1831 (70_2) ⟶ **aa.* RL-R** 1848 (50)

1216. RAGUSA (D) It, Fr, + II
A. sL 1763 (175_3)
a. RL 1804 (100), red 1807 (100_2)
b. RL [RAGUSA/IN DALMATIA] 1807 (125)
c. RB [RAGUSA/DTO. D. ALBANIA] 1809 (100_2)
d. RL [RAGUSE/ILLYRIE] , red 1811 (60_3)
e. RL [P. P./RAGUSE/ILLYRIE] , red 1811 (70_4)
f. RL [ALBAN RAGUSA] 1818 (150_2)
g. RL 1821 (50)
h.* RO 1834 (25), red 1835 (35_2), blue 1846 (30_2) [2]
i.* RL-I 1840 (8), blue 1844 (10_2)
j.* sL-I , red 1842 (15_2)

1217. RAGUSA VECCHIA (D) *1834
a. RO 1835 (125)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (100)

1218. RAKONITZ (B) *1.6.1842
a.* IL-I 1842 (60)

1219. RAKOVICZ (U) *1.2.1845
a. IL 1845 (85)
b.* RDb-f 1847 (40)

1220. RAKOVPOTOK (Ks) * II, Fr
A. REp , red 1786 (150_8)
a.
b.* RDb-f 1850 (125)

1221. RANN (St) * 1. 12. 1840
a.* RL-R 1840 (40)

1222. RAPPOTTENSTEIN (Nö) * 15. 5. 1850
a.* RDs-f 1850 (175)

1223. RASTENBERG (Nö) * 1. 11. 1846
a.* RDb-f 1846 (50), blue 1850 (60_2)

1224. RASZLAVICZ (U) * 1830
a.* RL 1850 (100)

1225. RATOTH (U) * 1830
a. RO 1844 (85)
b.* RDb-f 1847 (50)

1226. RATSCHACH (Kr) * 17. 9. 1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (70)

1227. RATTENBERG (T) * II, Ba
a. RL [RATTENBERG R. 4] 1812 (50_2) [⟶ b]
b. RL 1820 (35)
c.* RD-R 1840 (20_2), blue 1848 (25_3), green 1849 (25_3)

1228. RAUDNA (B) * II
a. sL 1845 (60)
b.* RL 1846 (70) ⟶ **ba.* RL-(f)** 1848 (50)

1229. RAVELSBACH (Nö) * 1. 4. 1850
a.* RDs-f 1850 (85)

1230. RAVNAGORA (Ks) * I, Fr, † 1824
a.

1231. RAWARUSKA (G) + I
a. RL [RAWA-/RUSKA] 1820 (85)
b. sOc [Rawa-/ruska] 1822 (125_2)
c. RO 1835 (70)
d.* sL-I 1841 (40)

1232. RAYGERN (M) * II
a. R2O 1825 (70_2)
b. RE 1834 (85_4)
c. er2B [Raygern/Franco] 18.... (60_2)
d.* RB-(f) 184.. (50)

R. BETSE: see **Racz-Betse**
RECSAGH: see **Retsagh**

1233. REGELSBRUNN (Nö) * II
a. ROb [REGELSBRUN] 1822 (60_2)
b. RL [REGELSBRUN] 1839 (60)
c.* RL-R 18.... (50), blue 1845 (40_2)

1234. REGENS (M) * II
a. rO-(R) 1839 (60) ⟶ **aa. rO-(r)** 1841 (70)

1235. REGENY (U) * I, † 1827
a.

1236. REICHENAU (B) * II
a. sL [v. Reichenau] 1828 (60_2)
b. RoO 1829 (50_2)
c. RL 1836 (60)
d.* RL-r 1841 (30), blue 1846 (25_2)

1237. REICHENBERG (B) * II
a. sL [v. Reichenberg] 1824 (40_2)
b. IL 1830 (40)
c. sL , red 1833 (35_2)
d. rL 1836 (50)
e.* RL-r 1836 (15) [2]
f. IL-ey 1839 (25_2)

1238. REICHSTADT (B) * 1. 9. 1838
a.* RL-r 1838 (70)

REICHSTAGS P. A.: see **Kremsier Reichstag**
REICHSTAGS POSTBUREAU .....: see **Wien Reichstag**

1239. REIFNITZ (Kr) * 1. 3. 1837
a.* IL-I 1846 (35)

1240. REISZMARKT (Sb) O
a. nI2B [REISMARK] 1825 (125_8)
b.* RL 1850 (85)

1241. REKAS (Tb) * II
a.* IOd 1827 (70_2)

1242. REMETHE (U) * I
a.* sB 1850 (125)

1243. REMETINECZ (Km)
a. * 1. 9. 1842, † 31. 5. 1849

1244. RENNWEG (K) * II, Fr
a.
b.* RL-R 1850 (85)

1245. RENTSCH (B) * II
a. sL-(f) [v. Rentsch] 1845 (70_2)
b.* RL-I 1850 (85)

RESSOVIA: see Rzeszow

1246. RETSAGH (U) * II
a. RB [RECSAGH] 1818 (60) [2]
b. RL 1829 (50) [3]
c.* RDb-f 1847 (40)

1247. RETTEG (Sb) * 1. 12. 1849
a.*

1248. RETZ (Nö) * 1. 6. 1839
a.* sL-I 1839 (30)

1249. REUTE (T) * I, Ba
a. IL [REUTTI R. 4] 1811 (85_2) [⟶ c]
b. RL 1826 (40), red 1825 (50_2)
c. IL [REUTTI] 1834 (50), green 1827 (50_2), blue 1830 (60_2)
d.* RDo-R 1841 (35_2), blue 1849 (50_3)

1250. RICHENBURG (B) *20. 4. 1848
a.* RDb–f , blue 1848 (60_2)

1251. RIED (Oö) + I, Ba
a. RL 1810 (40)
b. RL–Ry 1820 (30_2) [⟶ c]
c. RL–R 1840 (12) [2]
d.* IL–I 1842 (10) [2]

1252. RIED (T) * 1820
a. RL 1831 (85)
b.* RD–R [RIED/IN TIROL] 1845 (60_2)

1253. RIEDAU (Oö) * 20. 10. 1847
a.* RDb–f 1847 (50)

1254. RIMASZOMBAT (U) * I
a. ROd [R. SZOMBATH] 1818 (35_2)
b.* RDb–f 1847 (30)

1255. RIPPENY (U) O
a. RO [RIPPIN] 1838 (70)
b.* RDb–f 1847 (40), red 1850 (60_2)

1256. RIVA (T) * II, Ba, It
a. RL [D. RIVA] 1814 (35_2)
b. sL 1819 (15) [2] [⟶ c]
c. sL–s 1831 (10), red 1848 (15_2) [2]
d. sE [Riva/in/Tirolo] 1837 (30_4)

1257. ROCHLITZ (B) * 1. 12. 1846
a.* RL–R 1847 (30), blue 1847 (35_2)

1258. ROHATYN (G) * 1. 5. 1833
a. sO [Rohatin] 1834 (60), blue 1836 (70_2)
b.* RC–R 1840 (50_2)

1259. ROHITSCH (St) * 1. 6. 1838
a. rL [B. S. Rohitsch] 1838 (85_2)
b.* sL–I 1839 (35)

1260. ROHRBACH (Oö) * 1. 2. 1840
a.* RL–Ry 1840 (40_2)

1261. ROKITNITZ (B) * 1. 9. 1844
a.* IL–I 1844 (50)

1262. ROKITZAN (B) O
a. sL 1820 (40) ⟶ **aa. sL–(f)** 1838 (60)
b.* RL–r 1839 (30)

1263. ROMANS (Kü) * II, It
a.
b.* sL–I 1848 (50)

ROSENAU: see **Rosnyo**

1264. ROSENBERG (U) O
a. ROd 1819 (50_2), red 1832 (50_3)
b. RO 1836 (60)
c.* IL–I 1842 (35)

1265. ROSNYO (U) * I
A. sL [v. Rosznau] 1781 (100_4)
B. rL [v. Rosenau] 1784 (70_4)
a. RL [ROSENAU] 1820 (50), red 1821 (60_2) [2]
b. nRO [ROSNAU] 1835 (60_8)
d. RO [ROSENAU] 1845 (100)
d. RDb–f 1847 (20)

1266. RÖTHELSTEIN (St) O
a. RO 1834 (40)
b.* RL–R 1839 (35)

1267. ROTHMÜHL (M) * 1. 6. 1849
a.* RL–R , blue 1849 (70_2)

1268. ROTHWASSER (M) * 1. 1. 1840
a. sL–R [Rothwahser] 1843 (60), blue 1844 (70_2)
b.* RL–R , blue 1850 (40_2)

1269. ROTTENMANN (St) * II
a. RL 1818 (35)
b.* RL–R [ROTTENMAN] 1839 (15)

1270. ROVERETO (T) * I, Ba, It
A. sL [v. Roveredo] 1792 (50_4) [= a]
a. sL [v. Roveredo] 1803 (60_2) [⟶ b]
b. sL [ROVEREDO] 1820 (30), red 1810 (50_2) [2]
c. RB [ROVEREDO/DIPTO. ALTO ADIGE] , red 1811 (40_3)
d. RB 1824 (20)
e. sL 1840 (20), red 1837 (25_2)
f.* RL–R 1838 (12), red 1838 (15_2)
g.* IL–I , red 1840 (10_2)

1271. ROVIGNO (Kü) * II, It, Fr
a. RL 1812 (30)
b.* IL–I 1842 (20), blue 1839 (25_2), green 1842 (30_2)

1272. ROZDOL (G) * 15. 5. 1848
a.* RL–R 1848 (125)

R. SZOMBATH: see **Rimaszombat**

1273. RUCKENSTEIN * 17. 9. 1849
a.* RL–R , blue 1849 (85_2)

1274. RUDKI (G) * I
a. RO 1827 (50)
b. RC–Ry 1842 (125_3) [⟶ c]
c. RC–R 1842 (50_2)
d.* IL–R 1843 (35)

1275. RUDNO (U) O
a. RB 1820 (60), red 18.... (85_2)
b.* IL–I 1844 (50)

1276. RUMA (Ws) * II
a. RL 1825 (60)
b.* IL–I 1847 (30)

1277. RUMBURG (B) *I
a. sL 1821 (30), blue 1837 (35_2) [2]
b.* IL–fy 1842 (25_2), blue 1844 (25_3) [⟶ c]
c.* IL–f 1847 (30), blue 1847 (35_2)
d.* RD–f , blue 1848 (20_2), green 1849 (20_2)

RUSTENDORF: see **Wien, City Post**

1278. RYMANOW (G) *1.5.1833
a. RB 1833 (70)
b. RL–Ry 1842 (50_2) [2] [⟶ c]
c.* RL–R 1845 (40)

1279. RZEGOCIN (G) *1.9.1844
a.* IL–I 1844 (85)

1280. RZESZOW (G) +I
A. RB [RESSOVIA] 1781 (125_3) [⟶ B]
B. RL [RESSOVIA] 1783 (100_3)
a. RO 1818 (30), red 1831 (50_2)
b. RoB 1833 (85_2), red 1832 (125_3)
c. RSp 1837 (85_6)
d.* RL–f 1839 (25)
e.* RDb–f 1849 (20)

S. .....: see **Sanct .....**

1281. SAALFELDEN (S) *1.6.1849
a.* RL–R 1849 (85)

1282. SAAR (M) *1.8.1836
a.
b.* RL–R 1842 (35), blue 1850 (50_2)

1283. SAAZ (B) O
a. sL 1821 (40)
b.* RB 1838 (35)
c. RB–RyB 1842 (25_3)
d.* RDb–f 1850 (40)

1284. SABARIA (U) O
A. rL 1794 (100_3) [= a]
a. rL 1801 (85)
b. RL 1818 (35)
c. rB 1823 (40) [2]
d. IL 1830 (85)
e. RB 1830 (40)
f. REp 1831 (100_6)
g. RoOx 1831 (85_2)
h. RO 1832 (60) [2]
i. ROx 1834 (70)
j. RL–r 1838 (50)
k. IL–I 1844 (40) [2]
l.* IL–I [SZOMBATHELY] 1847 (30)

1285. SACHSENBURG (K) O, Fr
a. RL [SAXENBURG] 1822 (40)
b.* RL–R 18.... (40), red 1840 (25_2)

1286. SADAGORA (Bu) *1.9.1841
a.* RC–R 1844 (100_2)

1287. SADSKA (B) *1.11.1832
a.* sB–(R) 1850 (85)

1288. SAFNITZ (Kr) *II, Fr, †1835
a. RB [SAFNITZ/OTTAK] 1834 (100_2) [⟶ 1081a]

1289. SAGURIE (Kr) *I, Fr
a.
b.* RL–R 1850 (85)

1290. SAITZ (M) *1.4.1844, †1849
a.

1291. SAJOKAZINCZ (U) *1.11.1834
a. RO [S. KAZINCZ] 18.... (85), red 1839 (70_2), blue 18.... (100_2)
b.* RDb–f 1850 (100)

1292. SALURN (T) *II, Ba, It
a. RL 1825 (85)
b. RL [SALORNO] 1826 (60)
c.* RL–R 1845 (50)

1293. SALZBURG (S) +II, Ba
A. IL [DE SALZBURG] 17.... (100_4)
B. RL [v. SALZBURG] 1785 (60_4) [= f]
C. RL 1786 (70_3)
a. rL 1807 (125)
b. eL 1807 (100)
c. RL–Ry [R. 4 SALZBURG] 1810 (8_3), blue 1812 (35_4) [3]
d. RL–R [R. 4 SALZBURG] 1812 (25_2)
e.* IL–I 1830 (4), red 1843 (10_2) [4]
f. RL [v. SALZBURG] 1832 (40_2)
g. sB [Salzburg/Franco] , red 1834 (20_3)
h. IL–R 1835 (5), red 1840 (8_2) [2]

1294. SAMBOR (G) +I
a. RB 1819 (100)
b. RoO 1833 (50_2), red 1830 (60_3)
c. RO 1835 (30), blue 1833 (40_2)
d. sL 1838 (35)
e. RL–ry 1839 (30_2), green 1841 (30_3) [2]
f.* RL–r 1839 (20), blue 1842 (25_2)

1295. SANCT ANDRÄ (K) *1820
a. RL [ST. ANDREE] 1824 (50)
b.* sL–I [S. Andrä] 1841 (30), red 1847 (40_2)

1296. SANCT ANDRÄ (Nö) *1.5.1850
a.* RD–f [ST. ANDRAE/in N. OEst.] 1850 (150)

SANCT ANDREE: see **Sanct Andrä**

1297. SANCT ANTON (T) *1825
a.
b.* sL–R [St. Anton] 18.... (100), blue 1850 (125_2)

1298. SANCT CROCE (Kü) *I, Fr
a.
b.* sL–I [S. Croce] 1850 (125)

1299. SANCT GEORGEN (St) *15.1.1850
a.* RL–R [ST. GEORGEN] , blue 1850 (85_2)

1300. SANCT GILGEN (S) + II, Ba
a. RL [R.4 St. GILGEN] 1811 (70_2)
b.* RL–Ry [ST. GILGEN] 1841 (50_2)

1301. SANCT IVAN (Ks) *II
a. ROmx [St. IVAN] , red 1844 (70_3)
b.* RDb–f [ST. IVAN] , blue 1850 (85_2)

1302. SANCT JOACHIMSTHAL (B) *II
a. RL [ST. IOACHIMSTHAL] 1825 (85)
b. sB [St. Ioachimsthal] 1825 (70) [⟶ c]
c. sL [St. Ioachimsthal] 1826 (40) ⟶ **ca.* sL–(f)** 1842 (35) [2]
d. rL [St. Joachimsthal] 1843 (30) ⟶ **da.* rL–(f)** 1850 (50)

1303. SANCT JOHANN (T) *I, Ba
a. RL [ST. IOHANN AM ACHEN R.4] 1812 (40_2)
b. RL [ST. IOHANN] 1820 (70)
c. RL [S. IOHANN] 1820 (35) [2]
d.* RDo–R [ST. IOHANN] 1840 (40_2), blue 1848 (50_3), green 1849 (40_3)

1304. SANCT JOHANN (S) + II, Ba
a.* RL [St. IOHANN] 1813 (40)
b.* RL–Ry [ST. JOHANN/IN PONGAU] 1850 (70_2)

1305. SANCT JOHANN (U) *1828
a. sLm [P.S. Johan in U.] 1829 (100_3)
b. IL [St. JOHANN] 1846 (85)
c.* RDb–f [SZ. JANOS] 1847 (40)

1306. SANCT LEONHARD (Nö) *1.11.1839
a.* sL–I [St. Leonhard a/For] 1839 (40)

1307. SANCT LEONHARD (K) *1.12.1841
a.* RL–R [ST. LEONHARD] 1842 (30), blue 1848 (35_2), green 1850 (30_2)

SANCT LÖRÖNCZ: see Szent Lörintz

1308. SANCT MAREIN (Kr) *II, Fr, † 31.7.1840
a.

1309. SANCT MARTIN (Kr) *1850
Used postmark of Littai

1310. SANCT MICHAEL (S) + II, Ba
a. RL [R.4 St. MICHEL] 1813 (60_2)
b.* RL–f [St. MICHEL] 1850 (85)

1311. SANCT MICHAEL (T) *1.2.1839
a.* RL–R [ST. MICHAEL] 1850 (100)

1312. SANCT OSWALD (Kr) O
a.
b.* RL–R [S. OSWALD] 1850 (70), red 1839 (40_2)

1313. SANCT OSWALD (St) *I
a.* RL [ST. OSWALD/IN STEYER] 1825 (60)

1314. SANCT OSWALD (Oö) *16.2.1850
a.* RL–R [ST. OSWALD] 1850 (100)

1315. SANCT PETER (St) *II
a. ROb [ST. PETER] 1837 (85_2)
b.* IL–I [ST. PETER] 1843 (35)

1316. SANCT PETER (Nö) *1.4.1843
a.* IL–I [ST. PETER/IN DER AU] 1843 (40)

1317. SANCT PIETRO (D) *1835
a. RO [BRAZZA] 1843 (125)
b.* RD–f [ST. PIETRO/DELLA BRAZZA] 1850 (70)

1318. SANCT PÖLTEN (Nö) O
a. eL–e [S. Pölten] 1821 (85)
b. RO [ST. PÖLTEN] 1822 (15)
c.* sL–I [S. Pölten] 1839 (6)
d.* IL–I [S. POELTEN] , red 1839 (10_2)
e. IL [S. POELTEN] 1840 (35)

1319. SANCT ROCH (Km) *1838
a. IL–I [ST. ROCH] 1849 (85), green 1843 (85_2)

1320. SANCT VEIT (K) O
a. RrL [St. VEIT/Kärnten] 1818 (40)
b. RL [ST. VEIT] , red 1823 (25_2) [2]
c. RL–(R) [S. VEIT] 1833 (15), red 1832 (20_2) ⟶ **ca. RL–(Ry)** 1835 (40_2) ⟶ **cb. RL** 1836 (20) [2]
d.* RL–R [S. VEIT] 1838 (12), blue 1849 (15_2)

1321. SAND (T) *1.11.1835
a.
b.* IL–I 1847 (70)

1322. SANDAU (B) O
a. sL 1823 (70)
b.* RL–R 1850 (50), blue 1840 (40_2)

SANDEC: see **Neu Sandec**

1323. SANOK (G) *I
a. RL 1818 (50)
b. ROw 1830 (35_2)
c. RO 1832 (30)
d. RL–(R) 1839 (25) [2]
e. RL–R 1839 (20) [2]
f.* IL–I 1845 (20)

1324. SARBOGARD (U) *1.8.1841
a. rL [Sar–/Bogard] 1845 (70)
b. RDb–f 1849 (60)

1325. SARFEÖ (U) O
a. RL (60)
b. rL 1844 (85)
c. rL [Sarfö] 1846 (70)
d.* RDb–f 1850 (50), blue 1847 (40_2)

1326. SARKAD (U) *II
a.* **IOo** 1836 (85_2)

1327. SARKANY (Sb) O
a. **nI2B** 1832 (100_8)
b. **IL–r** 1839 (70)
c. **RL–I** 1841 (70)
d.* **RL–r** 1845 (60)

1328. SARKERESZTUR (U) *1.8.1841
a. **RL [SAR/KERESZTUR]** 1841 (100)
b.* **REp** 1848 (100_8)

1329. SAROS NAGY PATAK (U) *1.8.1838
a.* **IL [S.N. PATAK]** 1838 (60)

1330. SARVAR (U) *1.3.1840
a. **RL** 1840 (50)
b.* **RDb–f** 1848 (40)

1331. SASSIN (U) *II, †1828, **1.11.1844
a.
b.* **IL–I** 1844 (50)

1332. SATOR–ALJA UJHELY (U) *II
a. **ROd [UJHELY]** 1819 (40_2), red 1828 (40_3)
b.* **RO [S.A. UJHELY]** 1839 (50)

1333. SAUERBRUNN (St) *16.5.1849
a.* **RL–R** , blue 1849 (85_2)

S.A. UJHELY: see **Sator–Alja Ujhely**

1334. SAURITSCH (St) O
a. **RBm [SAURITSCH/IN UNTER–STEIERMARK]** 1829 (70_2)
b.* **RL–R** 1840 (40), blue 1839 (40_2), green 1848 (50_2)

SAXENBURG: see **Sachsenburg**

1335. SAYBUSCH (G) *1.5.1833
a.* **sLp** 1839 (60_6), blue 1850 (70_8) ⟶ **aa. sLp–(Ry)** 1841 (85_8)

1336. SCARDONA (D) *II, It, Fr
a. **RB** 1825 (85)
b. **RO** 1835 (60)
c.* **RDb–f** 1850 (100)

SCHAERDING: see **Scheerding**

1337. SCHAESBURG (Sb) *I
a. **RL** 1825 (60)
b. **RoO [K.K.T.P.A./SCHAESBURG]** 1836 (50_3) ⟶ **ba.*** **RoO–(R)** 1836 (35_3)

SCHARDING: see **Scheerding**

1338. SCHATZLAR (B) *1.12.1841
a.* **IL–I** 1841 (85)

SCHEBEL: see **Zsebely**

1339. SCHEERDING (Oö) +I, Ba
a. **RL [R.4 SCHAERDING]** 1816 (85_2)
b. **RL** 1819 (50) [2]
c. **RL [SCHARDING]** 1825 (60)
d.* **RL–Ry** 1839 (30_2) [3]

1340. SCHEIBBS (Nö) *1.12.1836
a. **RB [SCHEIBBS/P.B.S.]** 1837 (100_2)
b. **RB** 1838 (40)
c.* **RL–R** 1843 (25)

1341. SCHELLETAU (M) O
a. **rL** 1829 (85)
b. **sL** 1831 (60)
c. **RL** 1836 (50), red 18... (70_2)
d.* **IL–I** 1850 (40), blue 1845 (50_2)

SCHEMNI(T)Z: see **Selmetzbanya**

1342. SCHLACKENWERTH (B) *1.5.1838
a. **sL** 1838 (50)
b.* **sL–I** 1847 (30)

1343. SCHLADMING (St) *II
a. **RL** 1825 (40)
b.* **RL–R** 1842 (25)

1344. SCHLAGGENWALD (B) *1.3.1844
a.* **IL–I** 1844 (60)

1345. SCHLAN (B) *II
a. **sL [v. Schlan]** 1831 (50_2) [⟶ b]
b. **sL** , blue 1839 (40_2)
c.* **RL–r** 1840 (30)

1346. SCHLANDERS (T) *1.7.1843
a.* **RL–R** 184.. (50), blue 1843 (40_2)

1347. SCHLOSSHOF (Nö) *1.5.1841
a.* **RL–R** 1841 (50)

1348. SCHLUCKENAU (B) *1836
a. **RL** 1838 (40)
b. **iL–i** 1840 (70)
c.* **IL–I [SCHLUKENAU]** 1848 (25), green 1845 (30_2)

SCHMÖLNITZ: see **Szomolnok**

1349. SCHÖNBERG (T) *I, Ba
a. **sL [Schoenberg]** 1818 (70)
b. **RL [SCHOENBERG]** 1827 (40)
c. **RD–R** 1839 (30_2)

1350. SCHÖNFELD (B) *1830, †1839
a. **RL** 1838 (125)

1351. SCHÖNLINDE (B) *1.2.1837
a. **ILx** 1837 (40)
b.* **RL–r** 1838 (25), blue 1849 (25_2)

1352. SCHOTTWIEN (Nö) O
a. **ROb** 1820 (35_2)
b.* **RL–r** 1840 (20)

1353. SCHREMS (Nö) *I
a. ROb 1818 (50_2)
b. eL 1828 (60)
c.* RO 1837 (40)
d.* rL–r 1840 (30), blue 1841 (40_2)
e.* RDb–f 1848 (20)

1354. SCHÜTTENHOFEN (B) *1838
a. sL 1839 (50)
b.* sL–I 1839 (30)

1355. SCHWAMBERG (St) *1.5.1849
a.* RL–R 1849 (60)

1356. SCHWANNENSTADT (Oö) *II, Ba
a. RL [R.4 SCHWANSTADT] 1813 (100_2)
b. RL 1822 (50)
c.* RL–Ry 1840 (40_2)

1357. SCHWARZBACH (Nö) *I
a. ROb 1821 (70_2)
b.* RL–R , blue 1850 (40_2)

1358. SCHWARZENAU (Nö) *I
a. sO 1829 (60)
b.* sL–I 1844 (35), blue 1844 (40_2)

1359. SCHWARZKIRCHEN (M) *II
a. RO [SCHWARZ/KIRCHEN] 18... (50) ⟶ **aa. RO–(r)** 1843 (30)
b. R2Oo–(r) [SCHWARZ/KIRCHEN] 1846 (30_2) ⟶ **ba.* R2Oo–(f)** 1848 (35_2)

1360. SCHWARZKOSTELETZ (B) *1.9.1842
a.* IL–I 1842 (50)

1361. SCHWARZWASSER (Sch) *1.2.1841
a. sOc–fy 1841 (85_3)
b.* RL–R 1842 (40), red 1849 (50_2)

1362. SCHWATZ (T) *I, Ba
a. RL 1811 (60)
b. RL [SCHWAZ R.4] 1811 (50_2)
c. RL [SCHWAZ] 1818 (30) [3]
d.* RDo–R 1839 (35_2), blue 1844 (30_3), green 1846 (25_3)

1363. SCHWECHAT (Nö) *II
a. ROb 1824 (40_2)
b. RLx [P. SCHWECHAT] 1832 (50_2)
c.* RL–R 1841 (20), red 1845 (25_2)

1364. SCHWEINITZ (B) *15.5.1850
a.*

1365. SEBASTIANSBERG (B) *II
a. sL [Sebastianberg] 1835 (60)
b.* RL–R 1850 (70)

1366. SEBENICO (D) *II, It, Fr
a. rL , red 1807 (85_2)
b. RL 1825 (40)
c.* RO 1836 (35)
d.* RL–R 1844 (20), blue 1849 (25_2)

1367. SEEFELD (T) *II, Ba
a. IL [SEEFELD R.4] 1812 (70_2), blue 1847 (85_3)
b. RL–r 1850 (70)

SEGNA: see **Zengg**

1368. SEISSENBERG (Kr) *1.3.1850
a.* RDs–f 1850 (85)

1369. SEITENSTETTEN (Nö) *15.5.1850
a.* RDs–f 1850 (175)

1370. SELMETZBANYA (U) *I
A. RL [SCHEMNIZ] 1790 (70_3)
a. RB [SCHEMNITZ] 1808 (60), red 1834 (85_2)
b. RL [SCHEMNITZ] 1819 (50), red 1833 (60_2)
c. ROo [SCHEMNITZ] 1824 (70_2), red 183.. (60_3)
d. rL–r [Schemnitz] , red 1830 (70_2)
e. RE [SELMECZ/BANYA] 1840 (60_4)
f. RL [SELMECZ–/BANYA] 1844 (35) [2]
g.* RDb–f 1846 (15)

1371. SELTSCHAN (B) *1.5.1840
a.* RL–R 1840 (50)

1372. SELVE (D) *1.6.1849
a.* RDs–f 1849 (85)

1373. SEMIL (B) *1.11.1842
a.* IL–I 1842 (70)

1374. SEMLIN (Bm) O
A. eL [v. Semlin] 1780 (70_4) [= b]
B. eL 1780 (100_3)
C. iL 1781 (85_3)
D. rL 1783 (125_3)
a. ROd 1818 (40_2)
b. eL [v. Semlin] 1820 (60_2)
c. ROc 1820 (20_2), red 1827 (30_3) [2]
d.* ROo 1834 (30_2), red 1832 (25_3)
e.* IL–I 1843 (25), green 1844 (20_2), blue 1846 (30_2)

1375. SENDZISZOW (G) *1.9.1843
a.* RL–f 1843 (50)

1376. SENFTENBERG (B) *1.1.1836
a. sL 1836 (60)
b.* RL–R 1840 (50), blue 1850 (50_2)

1377. SENOSETSCH (Kr) *1.11.1839
a.* sL–I , blue 1849 (60_2)

1378. SEPSI SZENT GYÖRGY (Sb) *1835
a. rL–f [Sepsi Szt. György] 1835 (100)
b. RL–Ry [SEPSI SZT. GYÖRGY] 1843 (60_2) [⟶ c]
c.* RL–R [SEPSI SZT. GYÖRGY] 1844 (50)

1379. SERETH (Bu) *II
a. nR2B 1828 (100_8)
b. RoO 1834 (70_2)
c.* RL–Ry 1840 (50_2)

1380. SESSANA (Kü) *, Fa
a. RL [V. SESSANA] 1839 (50_2)
b.* sL–I [Sehsana] 1848 (60)

1381. SIBOT (Sb) O
a.
b.* RL–R 1844 (100)

SIEGHARDING: see **Sigharting**

1382. SIEGHARTSKIRCHEN (Nö) O
a. RL 1831 (40)
b.* sL–R 1844 (35), blue 1840 (30_2)

1383. SIENIAWA (G) *II
a. RB 1832 (70) ⟶ **aa.* RB–(Ry)** 1840 (60_2)

1384. SIERNING (Oö) *15.15.1840
a.* RL–Ry 1840 (35_2)

1385. SIGHARTING (Oö) *I, Ba
a. RL [R.4 SIEGHARDING] 1813 (70_2)
b. RL [V. SIEGHARDING] 1838 (85_2)
c.* RL–Ry 1840 (50_2)

1386. SIGN (D) *1828
a.* RO 1830 (100)
b.* RDb–f 1848 (40)

1387. SIKLOS (U) O
a. ROdx 1820 (70_2)
b.* RDb–f 1848 (50)

SILLEIN: see **Zsolna**

1388. SILLIAN (T) *I, Ba, Fr
a. RL 1829 (40), green 1836 (35_2), blue 1837 (50_2) [2]
b.* RD–R 1843 (35_2), green 1840 (35_3), blue 1840 (30_3)

1389. SILZ (T) *16.5.1842
a.* RDo–R 1842 (50_2)

1390. SIMAND (U) *I
a. IOo 1819 (85_2)
b.* RDb–f 1849 (60)

1391. SIOFOK (U) *II
a. sO 1818 (100)
b. RoB 1818 (60_2)
c. IoB 1839 (70_2)
d. RL 1841 (50)
e.* RDb–f 1847 (35)

1392. SISSEK (Km) *II
a. RoO [SISSECK] 1828 (40_2)
b.* RL–R 1841 (30)

1393. SITZENDORF (Nö) *1.6.1840
a.* RL–R 1843 (35), red 1842 (50_2)

1394. SKALA (G) *1.2.1843
a.* IL–I 1843 (85)

1395. SKALAT (G) *15.3.1847
a.* RDb–f 1847 (125)

1396. SKALITZ (B) *1.4.1842
a.* IL–I 1842 (70)

S. KAZINCZ: see **Sajokazincz**

1397. SKOLE (G) *1.9.1838
a. ROp 1845 (100_6)
b.* RL–R 1847 (60)

1398. SKOTSCHAU (Sch) O
a. ROb 1828 (40_2) ⟶ **aa. ROb–(fy)** 1842 (50_2) ⟶ **ab.* ROb–(f)** 1850 (60_2)

1399. SKRAD (Ks) *1824
a.* RL [V. SKRAD] 184.. (100_2)
b.* RDb–f 1850 (125)

1400. SKUTSCH (B) *15.12.1849
a.* RDs–f 1849 (85)

1401. SLANO (D) *II
a. RB 1825 (125)
b. RO 1830 (100)
c.* RDb–f 1850 (125)

1402. SMIRZITZ (B) *1.9.1840
a.* RL–R 1840 (60)

1403. SMOLNICA (G) *1.5.1833, † 31.1.1837, ** 1.11.1843
a. sL 1833 (85)
b.* RL–R 1843 (60) [2]

1404. SNIATYN (G) *I
a. RO 1818 (85)
b. RO [SNIATIN] 1832 (70)
c.* RL–R 1834 (40) [2]
d. sL–s 1839 (50)

S. N. PATAK: see **Saros Nagy Patak**

1405. SOBIESLAU (B) *1837
a. RL 1839 (50)
b.* IL–I 1844 (35), blue 1844 (50_2)

1406. SOBOTKA (B) *I
a.* RL 1850 (100)

SOELL: see **Söll**

1407. SOKAL (G) *I
a. RB 1818 (70)
b. RL 1835 (85)
c.* RC–R 1840 (40_2)

1408. SOLENAU (Nö) *1.7.1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (85)

1409. SÖLL (T) *II, Ba
a. RL [SOELL] 1811 (70)
b.* RDo-R , blue 1850 (60_3)

1410. SOMBOR (Sb) O
a.*

SOMEREIN: see **Sommerein**

1411. SOMKEREK (Sb) *II
a. nI2B 1822 (125_8)

1412. SOMLYO (Sb) O
a. I2B , red 1829 (125_3)
b. RO 1840 (70), red 1833 (50_2) ⟶ **ba.*** RO-(R) 1840 (40_2)

1413. SOMMEREIN (U) *1837
a. RL [B.S. SOMEREIN] 1837 (100_2)
b. IL 1844 (70)
c.* RDb-f 1848 (60)

1414. SOROKSAR (U) *II
a. RL 1823 (70)
b. RO 1843 (70)
c.* RDb-f 1850 (100)

1415. SPALATO (D) *II, It, Fr
a. rL , red 1807 (150_2)
b. RL [SPALATO/IN/DALMATIA] , red 1810 (100_2)
c. RL [SPALATO/ILLYRIE] 1810 (85_2)
d.* RL [P.P./SPALATO/ILLYRIE] 1810 (100_3)
e. RB 1824 (60)
f.* RO 1833 (50)
d.* RL-I 1842 (15)
e.* sL-I 1850 (25), red 1848 (30_2)

1416. SPIELFELD (St) *2.6.1846
a.* RDb-f 1846 (50)

1417. SPITAL (K) O, Fr
a. RL 1833 (60)
b.* RL-R 1837 (35)

1418. SPITAL (Oö) *1.8.1842
a.* IL-I [SPITAL/AM PYHRN] 1842 (50)

1419. SPITZ (Nö) *1.11.1839
a.* RL-R 1846 (50)

ST. .....: see **Sanct.....**

1420. STAAB (B) O
a. RBx 1824 (40)
b.* IL-I 1848 (35), blue 1847 (40_2)

STADT .....: see .....

1421. STAGNO (D) *II, It, Fr
a. RL 1825 (100)
b.* RO 1832 (85)
c.* RDb-f 1850 (125)

1422. STAINZ (St) *15.7.1846
a.* RDb-f 1846 (40)

1423. STAINZ (St) *15.9.1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (125)

1424. STAMERSDORF (Nö) *II
a. ROb 1823 (70_2)
b.* sL-R 1840 (50)

1425. STAMPFEN (U) *I
a. RL 1820 (85)
b. RoO 1829 (70_2)
c.* RDb-f 1849 (50)

1426. STANISLAU (G) *I
a. RO 1829 (40)
b. RL-R 1838 (35)
c. RC-R 1841 (50_2)
d.* IL-I 1845 (20)

1427. STANKAU (B) O
a. RL [v. STANKAU] 1841 (125_2) ⟶ **aa.*** RL-(f) 1849 (100_2)

1428. STANNERN (M) O
a. sL 1832 (70) ⟶ **aa.** sL-(r) 1842 (60)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

1429. STARASOL (G) *1.2.1827, † 31.10.1843
a. sB 1837 (150) [⟶ b]
b. sL 1839 (100)
c. RC-R 1840 (85_2)

1430. STARKENBACH (B) *15.10.1838
a. RL 1838 (70)
b.* sL-R 1841 (50)

STAYNACH: see **Steinach**

1431. STEIN (Nö) *1825
a. RL 1828 (60)
b.* RDs-f 1849 (40)

1432. STEINACH (T) *I, Ba
a. IL [STEINACH R.4] 1811 (85_2)
b. RL 1833 (60) [2]
c.* RD-R [STEINACH/TIROL] 1840 (50_2)

1433. STEINACH (St) *II
A. RL [STAYNACH] 1788 (85_3) [= a]
a. RL [STAYNACH] 1828 (60)
b.* RL-R 1847 (40), red 1840 (50_2)

1434. STEINBACH (U) *II
a. RL 1843 (85)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (100)

1435. STEINBRÜCKEN (St) 17.9.1849
a.* RDs-f 1849 (60)

1436. STEINHOF (B) *1.11.1846
a.* IL-I 1846 (70)

1437. STEINSCHOENAU (B) *1. 11. 1844
a.* IL–I , blue 1846 (35_2)

1438. STEINSDORF (B) *I
a.* RL–(f) , green 1839 (70_2), blue 1850 ((85_2)

1439. STEKEN (B) *II
a.
b.* RL–r 1841 (60)

1440. STERNBERG (M) O
a. eL 1829 (40)
b. RL 1836 (35), blue 1840 (50_2) [3]
c.* IL–I 1839 (20), blue 1839 (25_2)

1441. STERZING (T) *I, Ba
a. IL [STERZING R. 4] 1812 (50_2) [⟶ c]
b. RL 1827 (40)
c.* IL 1831 (35)
d.* RDo–R 1842 (30_2)

1442. STETTELDORF (Nö) *1. 11. 1839
a.* RL–R 1839 (50)

1443. STEYR (Oö) O
a. RL 1828 (30)
b. sB [Steyr/Franco] , red 1833 (25_3)
c. sL [v. Steyr] 1837 (25_2)
d. RL–Ry 1839 (25_2), green 1847 (30_3) [⟶ e]
e. RL–R 1845 (20), green 1844 (20_2)
f.* IL–I 1846 (10), red 1847 (15_2)
g.* ILo–I 1848 (20_2), red 1849 (25_3)

1444. STEYREGG (Oö)
*** 15. 8. 1842, † 30. 6. 1846, ** 29. 11. 1849**
a.
b.* RDs–f 1849 (100)

1445. STOCKERAU (Nö) O
a. ROb 1819 (30_2)
b.* RL–R 1840 (25), blue 1840 (30_2)

1446. STOCKERAU BAHNHOF (Nö)
*** 29. 12. 1849**
a.* RD–f [BAHNHOF/STOKERAU] 1849 (100_2)

1447. STOLZENBURG (Sb) *II
a.*

1448. STOROZINETZ (Bu) *1. 1. 1849
a.* RL–R 1849 (150)

1449. STRAKONITZ (B) *I
a. sL [v. Strakonitz] 1825 (40_2) [⟶ b]
b. sL 18.... (60)
c.* RL–r 1840 (25), blue 1844 (30_2)

1450. STRASS (St) *1827, † 2. 6. 1846
a. RL 1838 (85)
b. RL–R 1846 (70)

1451. STRASSNITZ (M) *15. 5. 1840
a.* RL–R 1840 (40), blue 1848 (50_2)

1452. STRENGBERG (Nö) O
a. ROb 182.. (70_2)
b. RL 1839 (50)
c.* RL–R 1845 (40), green 1845 (40_2), blue 1850 (50_2)

1453. STRIGNO (T) *1. 5. 1840
a.* RL–R 1840 (30), green 1840 (35_2), blue 1840 (30_2)

1454. STRY (G) *II
a. RLp [P, STRY] 1819 (150_6)
b. RL 1823 (70)
c. RC–fy 1833 (40_3)
d. IL 1836 (50)
e.* RL–R 1840 (30)

1455. STRZEDOKLUK (B) *I
a.* sL 18.... (100)
b.* RL–(f) 1850 (70)

1456. .. STRZELISKA (G) *I, † 30. 4. 1833
a. RO 1819 (175)

ST. TAMAS: see **Szent–Tamas**

1457. STUBEN (V) *II, Ba
a.
b.* RL–R 1847 (100)

1458. SUCHA (G) *1. 5. 1833
a. RL 1833 (70)
b.* RoO 1838 (70_2)
c. RL–R 1845 (60)

1459. SUCZAWA (Bu) *II
a. RO 1824 (100)
b.* IL–R 1839 (60)
c.* RL–R 1848 (50)

SÜDBAHNHOF: see **Wien, City Post**

1460. SUDOMIERZITZ (B) O
a. RL 1831 (60)
b. sL 1837 (70)
c. rL–ey 1839 (50_2)
d.* rL–(f) 1850 (60)

1461. SÜMEGH (U) *I
a.* ROd 1818 (60_2)
b. RL , red 1847 (60_2)
c. RDb–f 1847 (35) [⟶ d]
d.* RDb–f [SÜMEG] 1850 (85)

1462. SVINICA (Bm) *1. 1. 1843
a.*

1463. SWIETLA (B) *1. 6. 1847
a.* RDb–f 1847 (60)

SZ. .....: see Szent .....

1464. SZABADKA (Ws) *II
A. RL [M. THERESIOPEL] 1789 (100_3) [=a]
a. RL [M. THERESIOPEL] 1818 (70)
b. RL [M. THERESIOPL] 1841 (60) [2]
c.* RDo-f 1847 (40_2)

1465. SZABADSZALLAS (U) *II
a. rL [v. Szabadszalas] 1841 (100_2)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (100)

1466. SZAKAL (U) *I
a. RoB 1818 (60), red 18.... (70_2)
b. RB 1839 (50), red 1832 (60_2)
c.* RDb-f 1847 (40)

1467. SZAKALASFALVA (Sb) *II, †1824
a.

1468. SZAKUL (Tb) *II
a. IOo 1842 (125_2), red 1846 (100_3)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (125)

1469. SZALABER (U) *I
a. ROd 1818 (60_2)
b.* RDb-f 1849 (50)

1470. SZALA-EGERSZEGH (U) O
a. sO [Szala-/Egerszegh] 1830 (60), red 1818 (60_2) ⟶ **aa.*** sO-(f) 1847 (50)

1471. SZALANTHA (U) *II
a.*

SZALONTHA: see **Nagy Szalontha**

1472. SZAMOBOR (Ks) *1824
a.
b.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

1473. SZAMOSUJVAR (Sb) *II
a. sL 1820 (85)
b.* nI2B [SZAMOS UIVAR] 1833 (60_8)

1474. SZANTO (U) *1820
a. RL 1820 (70)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (100)

1475. SZASZKA (Tb) *II
a.
b.* sL-R 1848 (85)

1476. SZASZ-REGEN (Sb) *I
a.* nsB 1832 (125_8)
b. RO-(R) [SZ. REGEN] 1839 (85) ⟶ **ba.*** RO 1840 (85)
c.* nr2B 1841 (100_8)

1477. SZASZVAROS (Sb) O
a. IoB 1821 (100_2)
b.* RL-R [SZ. VAROS] 1841 (70)

1478. SZATHMAR (U) *I
a. ROd 1818 (40_2)
b. RB 1837 (50) [2]
c.* RDb-f 1847 (30)

1479. SZATYMACZ (U) *II
a.*

SZECHYNIE: see **Czechinie**

1480. SZEDERKENY (U) *II
a. ROx [SZEDER-/KENY] 1819 (70)
b.* IL-I 1847 (60)

1481. SZEGEDIN (U) O
A. rL [v. Szegedin] 1766 (100_4)
B. rwB , red 1785 (125_5)
a. rB 1818 (70)
b. roB 1818 (70_2)
c. RO 1824 (60)
d. IOop 1827 (40_4)
e. rL , red 1836 (85_2)
f. IOo 1838 (70_2)
g.* RDb-f 1848 (15)

SZEGSZARD: see **Szekszard**

1482. SZEKAS (Tb) *II
a.*

1483. SZEKELYHID (U) O
A. rL [Von Szekelyhid] 1784 (150_4)
a. ROd [SZEKELHYD] 1824 (70_2)
b.* RDb-f 1848 (50)

1484. SZEKELY UDVARHELY (Sb) *II
a. I2B [SZEKELLY UDVARHELLY] 1818 (150_3)
b.* RL [SZ. UDVARHELY] 1822 (70) [2]
c.* IL [SZ. UDVARHELY] 1850 (85) ⟶ **ca.** IL-(I) 1850 (100)

SZEKESFEJERVAR: see **Alba**

1485. SZEKSZARD (U) O
a. RB [SZEXARD] 1805 (70)
b. RwB [SZEXARD] 1818 (100_2)
c. RL [SZEXARD] 1826 (85)
d. IB [SZEGSZARD] 1838 (70)
e.* IL-I 1843 (50)

1486. SZEKTSÖ (U) O
a. RLm 1832 (85_2)
b. RO 1842 (70)
c.* RDb-f 1848 (60)

1487. SZELENYE (U) *I, †12.4.1843
a.

1488. SZEMES (U) *II
a. RoB 1828 (60_2)
b. RL 1842 (70)
c.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

1489. SZENICZ (U) *18.5.1842
a. RL 1842 (60)
b.* RDb-f 1847 (50)

1490. SZENT ANDRAS (U) *13.3.1843
a.* RB [SZT. ANDRAS] 1850 (100)

1491. SZENT ENDRE (U) *1824, † 1846
a.

1492. SZENTES (U) *II
a. nR2Box 1819 (100_8)
b. RLo 1828 (60_2)
c.* RDb–f 1850 (50), red 1848 (35_2)

SZENT IVAN: see **Militär Sanct Ivan**

SZENT JANOS: see **Sanct Johann**

1493. SZENT KERESZT (U) *I
a. RO [SZ. KERESZT] , red 1836 (50_2) [⟶ b]
b. RL [SZ. KERESZT] 1845 (60)
c.* RDb–f 1850 (60), red 1847 (40_2)

1494. SZENT LÖRINTZ (U) *I
a. ROx [St. LÖRÖNCZ] 1820 (70)
b.* RDb–f 1850 (85), red 1849 (60)

1495. SZENT-TAMAS (Ws) *1824, † 1846
a. R2B [ST. TAMAS] 1835 (85_2)
b. IL–I 1845 (60)

1496. SZERED (U) *18. 5. 1842
a. RL 1842 (70)
b.* RDb–f 1848 (50)

1497. SZEREDNYE (U) *II
a. ROd 1830 (85_2)
b.* RDb–f 1846 (40)

1498. SZETSEL (Sb) *1818
a.*

1499. SZEVERIN (Ks) *1824
a. RL 1848 (85), red 1834 (70_2)
b.* RDb–f 1850 (100)

SZEXARD: see **Szekszard**
SZ. GYÖRÖK: see Szöllös Gyórök
SZIGETH: see **Marmaros Szigeth**

1500. SZIGETHVAR (U) O
A. eL [Gross-Sigeth] 1781 (125_3)
a. ROx [GR./SZIGETH] 1823 60), red 1821 (70_2)
b. RO [GR./SZIGETH] 1829 (50)
c.* RS–fy 1845 (40_2)

1501. SZIKSZO (U) *II
a. iB [V. Szikszo] 1825 (100_2)
b. RL 1838 (60)
c.* RDb–f 1848 (50)

SZILAY: see Zilah

In order to make this Catalog as complete as possible, collectors are requested to report unlisted postmarks or unlisted colors as well as earlier years of use to Edwin Mueller, 522 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.

1502. SZINYE (U) *II
a. RL 1835 (70)
b.* RDb–f 1850 (85)

1503. SZITAS KERESZTUR (Sb) *II
a. nI2B 18.... (150_8)

1504. SZIVACZ (Ws) *1. 7. 1843
a.* IL–I 1843 (70)

1505. SZLATINA (Bm) *I
a.
b.* RDb–f 1850 (100)

1506. SZOBORSIN (U) *31. 7. 1845
a.* RL–R 1845 (85)

1507. SZOBOSZLO (U) *II
a. rB 1831 (100)
b. rO 1842 (85)
c.* RDb–f 1850 (100)

1508. SZOBRANCZ (U) *II
a. ROd 1821 (60_2), red 1821 (70_3)
b.* RDb–f 1850 (85)

1509. SZÖKEFALVA (Sb) *II, † 1827
a.

1510. SZÖLLÖS GYÖRÖK (U) *II
a. RLo [SZ. GYÖRÖK] 1824 (85_2)
b.* RL [SZ. GYÖRÖK] , red 18.... (100_2)
c.* RDb–f 1850 (85)

1511. SZOLNOK (U) *II
a. nR2O 1823 (70_8)
b.* RDb–f 1848 (40)

1512. SZOMBATH (Sb) O, † 1820
a. nI2B 1819 (175_8)

SZOMBATHELY: see **Sabaria**

1513. SZOMOLNOK (U) *I
a. ROd [SCHMÖLNITZ] 1823 (40_2)
b.* RDb–f 1849 (50)

SZ. REGEN: see **Szasz Regen**
SZT. .....: see Szent .....

1514. SZTROPKO (U) *1. 6. 1846
a.* RDb–f 1846 (100)

SZ. UDVARHELY:
see **Szekely Udvarhely**

1515. SZUSZEK (Ws) *I
a.
b.* IL–I 1850 (125)

SZ. VAROS: see **Szaszvaros**

(To Be Continued)

FRENCH COLONIES

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

By ROBERT G. STONE

(Continued From Page 244)

The Paper and Gum

The description of the paper and gum characteristics given for the preceding Issues applies generally here, though the paper tends to be poorer and more variable in general than in the 1859-71 period, including thick porous, strong smooth, and thin transparent varieties.

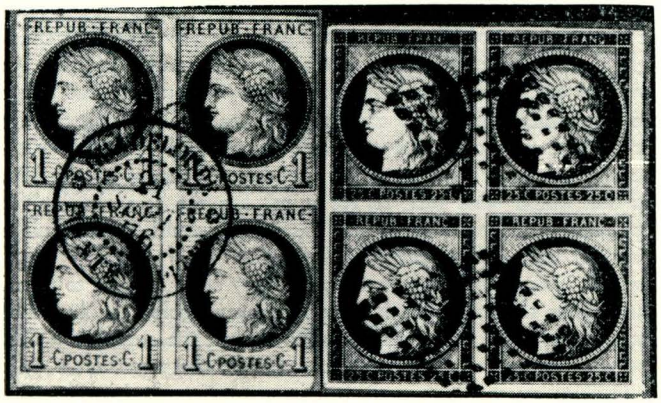


Fig. 30. Block of four 1c Ceres (1875 printing) used in Guadeloupe; and block of 25c Ceres Type I with Pointe-a-Pitre lozenge of ca 1875-76.

Certain of the 30c of 1875, and of the 5c of 1875 and 1876, were printed on the thin papers. It is on a thin paper that the occasional sheet-watermarked variety of the 5c 1876 occurs (see "Minor Varieties"). The isued 5c is even known on the pelure paper normally used for proofs and make-ready.

Sheets were probably all originally gummed in Paris. Claims of some early writers that certain shipments were sent to the colonies in the Indian-Pacific oceans region ungummed are very much to be doubted (*cf.* Chapt. I and II). One sees, however, occassional letters on which the sender apparently had to apply mucilage to make the stamps stick; in time such mucilage may turn dark and stain the stamps. Unused copies without gum are not infrequent, possibly from sheets degummed by the colonies (see Chapter I). De Pomyers noted that local gum or mucilage was frequently used at Gabon.

The Colors

Descriptions of the colors in the appended Synoptic Table follow the same system outlined in Chapter I on the Eagles. It is desirable to mention again that the shades as describ-

ed by some specialists and cataloguers tend to overemphasize hue variations where range in lightness, chroma and papertint is more important. However, in the 1c, 5c and 10c, chroma and lightness of the stamp color are rather uniform, their shades being determined mainly by the papertint. There are, to be sure, at least two easily recognizable hues in the 1c, and three in the 5c, 15c(n. n.), 30c and 40c; but it is very difficult to find words to describe them.

The generally uniform appearance of the 5c suffers a notable exception in the first printing, the papertint of which is so distinctive in hue and chroma as to merit a separate listing in many general catalogues (e. g. Scott's and Gibbon's). The same "very blue paper" is noted in the French 5c Napoleon-laureated printings of December 1871 and April-May 1872 and on the early 5c Ceres of France probably printed in April-June 1872.[28] In fact all three of the these bluepaper stamps were printed on stocks of paper which had been prepared (i. e., tinted) originally for the 1c; due to the large size and urgency of the 1871-72 printings of the 5c the prepared 5c paper ran out of stock and the Mint appropriated the 1c paper on hand as it sufficiently approximated the hue of the 5c stamps. [6,28] There are two shades of this heavily tinted paper on the 5c colonies, one of which is brighter and bluer—the one about which Bouvet exclaimed:[2]"—*cette belle couleur vert clair et vive* [of the stamp] *sur teinte du fond bleue si seduisant*". The pale blue paper of the 5c 1873 is also distinctive and agreeable to the eye. The lighter 5c shades are sometimes altered noticeably by long soaking in water (stained by gum or cancellation ink?).

Perhaps the richest spectrum of all the general issues is presented by the 40c Ceres, which ranges from light yellow through brilliant orange to light red-orange. Overlapping of yellow-orange and orange-yellow shades thoroughly confuses the 1872-73 40c printings.

In this Issue the problems of identification of printings by means of shades remind us of those in the Eagle Issue. Again we are confronted with numerous printings for which the shades tend to overlap or to merge, and in most cases without a great range in hue. It is precisely in those denominations where the other means of identifying printings often fail us that this color problem is most acute—namely, the 1c and 5c. The 30c of 1873-75 and 40c of 1872-4 are also very troublesome. Nor are the few shades of the 10c, 15c(t. n.) and 80c as definite as one would wish for. Were it not for the remarkable "fingerprints" provided by the Types and plate varieties of the 25c it too would be difficult as each printing has a somewhat similar range of shades.

Since most of the 1872-76 printings were made very close in time to printings for France, one finds quite analogous shades in the Metropolitans and colonials; but the French stamps, having been printed more often, have many shades not on the colonials. On the other hand several shades are peculiar to the colonies; for example, the remarkable pale grayish-brown shade of the 30c (1874), which looks as though it were printed with oil or with rinsage from the ink pot (—it is said to fluoresce under ultraviolet quite differently than the other 30c shades).[2] This and the light 1875 shade have often been mistakenly disdained as changelings.

Minor Varieties

The plate varieties are of the same types as found on the 1871 Issue and on contemporary French stamps, chiefly flaws due to wear. The 25c is especially rich in such flaws (over 900 in Type I plates alone) and a veritable cult of specialists is devoted to them.[8,17] Varieties due to printing accidents are very rare owing to careful control; the occasional set-offs, seen on French Ceres from the mechanical press, are not known on colonials as the latter were mostly if not all made on the hand presses. We have no reports of doubling of lines which could be indubitably traced to double-entry matrices rather than to plate wear.

Some of the more interesting and prominent of the flaws as well as other kinds of minor varieties are noted for each denomination in the following paragraphs:—

1 Centime.—Of the 1c, impressions become rather worn in the 1875 printing, with many breaks and defective burelages. A broken and deformed frame at the bottom is constant in position 115 of the left pane from one of the plates.[12] (The most defective examples are not known used from Guadeloupe.) Some large breaks in the bottom frame-lines appear to be constant for many subject positions in the plate of a certain printing (not the plate

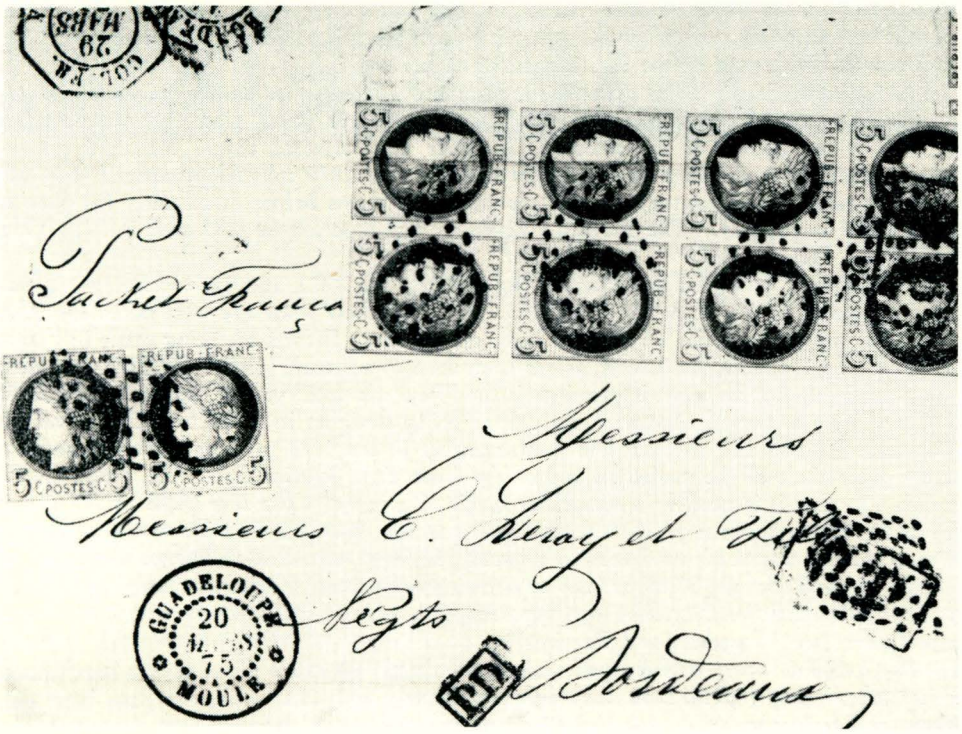


Fig. 31. Entire letter from Moule (Guadeloupe) to Bordeaux, March 1875, bearing block of 8 and pair of 5c Ceres to prepay 50c rate via French packet. The Moule lozenge is in its typical worn state (1870's). Note the "P. P." struck by mistake and then overstruck with a lozenge — the "P. P." was supposed to be used only on internal mail (Guadeloupe only).

mentioned above). One of these breaks studied by Dillemann occurred in 48 stamps of an entire pane of 150 and this explains why it can sometimes be found in adjacent stamps. Accordingly, attempts have been made to "plate" the 1c; it may be impossible as a 1c movable-cliche plate has recently been found in the Musée Postale.[24] A line of color 1-2 mm outside and parallel to the top margin of the stamp, similar to that found outside the bottom margin of some of the 1c Napoleon (Chapt. II), is known on a few of the 1c Ceres also (1874 printing). Defective inking caused some 1c (used in Senegal) with the top part of the stamp blank.

5 Centimes.—The 5c exhibits fewer frame-line breaks from wear than the 1c, though one constant break in the bottom frame was even retouched leaving a wavy line. The constant break in the inner frame between the left "5" and "C" is a die defect (see "Printing"). The variety with displaced period after "FRANC" is not found on the colonial 5c. In the very worn and defective printing of 1875, a thick line of color between certain of the stamps occurs (apparently not sent to Guadeloupe); this was probably due to cracks left between the matrices when they were locked up, which made slight ridges in the galvano not high enough to print until the clichés were worn down. From the 1876 printing of this stamp come the rare copies on paper watermarked in the sheet in two lines (12.5 mm apart) in large capitals (14 mm high): LACROIX FRÉRES; this is found on some French 5c stamps also and was from a supply of paper which had been rejected at first but later used when an emergency arose.[10] Another papermaker's watermark, BÉCHETOILE et CIE, has been reported once on the 5c colonies (only), and must be very much rarer than the Lacroix Fréres.[11] The vertically or horizontally lined background of the medallion occurs on some

5c, especially in the 1874 and 1876 printings. The rare variety with a thin line of color outside the bottom or left margin of the stamp is known for this value (*cf.* the 1c above). The 5c is reported with gum on the face instead of back.

10 Centimes (t. n.)—This denomination has no varieties other than a broken frame-line (rare). An error of France, the 15c (t. n.) cliché in the 10c (t. n.) plate that was first used in 1876, is not known of the colonies. It either was corrected before the 1876 colonial printing ensued, or was in a half-plate not used for the 1876 colonial printing (—two 10c plates are said to have existed), or was cut out of all sheets before distribution (as done to many sheets in France). The 15c (t. n.) bistre on rose reported in 1893 used in New Caledonia was a French proof.[29]

15 Centimes (s. n.)—For extremely worn plates, the 1873 and 1874 printings of this value approach the 15c Type I's of 1872-73. Some of these worn 15c were taken for lithographed stamps or forgeries (!!) by the early cataloguers. Efforts are being made in France to "plate" the 15c from the defects, as has been done so successfully with the 25c. An interesting defect among the worn impressions is the "Bourbon nose" variety, in which the profile of Ceres' nose is curved downward instead of being straight; it seems to occur in various positions. Position 141 (bottom left sheet margin) in the 1873 printing carries a doubling of the outer circle of the medallion and of the lower right interior frame-line, found on the French 15c also; it is possibly a retouch or repair of a crack. The tëte bêche of the 15c of France has not been found on the colonial, indicated that the old 1850 plate with a tête-bêche in each galvano was never used for the colonies printings. Dr. Pistre's alleged discovery[3] of colonial 15c and 25c tëte-bêche has not to our knowledge been verified not accepted by leading experts—probably a confusion with some forgeries, deperforated French stamps, or French imperforate (see "Forgeries and Reprints").

15 Centimes (t. n.)—Often dull and very blurred, the thick numeral 15c even shows in its 2nd printing (1876) some very defective impressions. These likewise have been mistaken for lithographs.

25 Centimes.—We have already recounted the circumstances which make the 25c such a prolific source of varieties. As volumes[8,17] have been written on them we can only mention the main points. Let us first note the general characteristics of the Types and plates:—[5,8,9]

(a) Type I, plate I, which contained the tête-bêche, was not used for any colonial printing (Dr. Pistre notwithstanding).

(b) Type I, plate 2 (March 1872 and April 1873 colonies printings): The spandrels and medallion have an aspect of uniformity and the same "tonality"; the burelage of the spandrels is blurred or dull. The points which make up the lines of shading on the cheek, chin and below the eye are often enlarged and merged. The bottom row (position 141-150) of Pane A (left in some printings, right in others) developed a serious complex break known as the "Grand Cassure" (great crack). Because this defect grew rapidly and steadily worse with successive printings (French and colonial), the specialists have used certain characteristics of clichés 141-150A as the key [8,17] for a series of arbitarily-defined "states" of the plate. (Actually, of course, the flaws changed gradually from state to state). Thus the March 1872 colonial printing coincides with the "4th state" and the April 1873 printing with the "9th-10th states". Between the 4th and 5th states a major retouch and repair of the Grand Cassure was made, providing interesting comparisons of subjects 141-150A "before" and "after the retouch". (Just after the April 1873 colonial printing ten new clichés were entered on plate 2 in positions 141-150A—the "replacement" of the Grand Cassure, which does not appear in colonial printings because plate 2 was never used again for the colonies.)

(c) Type I, plate 3 (16 March 1874 colonial printing): The spandrels are lighter than the background of the medallion and than the border frames; the burelage of the spandrels is fine and sharp; the points in the shading lines are distinct, fine and separated. There are many defective clichés, some striking, though not of the magnitude of the Grand Cassure of plate 2.

(d) Type III (1875-76 colonial printings) is identified by points of blue color in each upper petal of the upper-right rosette, and likewise in one petal of the upper-left rosette.



Fig. 32. 80c Ceres strip of eight on a piece from Martinique (Courtesy of Carl E. Pelander)

There were at least four and perhaps as many as six plates of this Type made. The first of these plates, No. 6, made in March 1874 and of movable clichés, was not used for colonial printings. Plate No. 7, 1875, was of 150-subject galvanos and was probably the one used for the 1875 colonies print. It shows few flaws, and though marginal subjects are often blurred it was generally a fine impression. Plate No. 8 and later ones were of movable clichés, and from one of these plates the 1876 colonial printing was taken. Some of the worn clichés had been replaced already by the time of this printing, for Bouvet and Chase report pairs and strips of Type III colonies showing new and old clichés se-tenant. In general, however, this printing presents a fairly uniformly worn aspect in which the lines of the burelages often merge. Flaws are few and not obvious.

Meinertzhagen analyzed the flaws on the 25c into five "classes":—

Class A.—Simple Flaws, showing as white blanks or scratches, breaks in the frame-lines, etc., which may be due to defects in the original construction of the cliché, i. e., local failure of the electro-metal to deposit, or more rarely to subsequent damage to the plate. Defects may diminish and wear off with use, while damages may tend to spread, but in any case remain constant in form.

Class B.—Progressive Flaws, which, unlike the above, may be found in two or more well- defined and sometimes widely different states which may not in the first instance be recognizable as belonging to the same cliché. While Class A flaws were fairly evenly distributed in all plates of the 25c, though most prominent in plates Nos. 1-3, the Class B flaws appear to be confined to plate No. 2. In nearly every case it is the top part of the stamp design (the frame-line, corner squares and tablet with inscription) which is damaged, a number of more or less similar varieties occuring se-tenant in the same bottom row of ten stamps on one of the panes of plate No. 2 (i. e., the Grand Cassure).

Class C.—Double-Frame Varieties, particularly numerous, though individually rare on the stamps originating from the first 1850 plate (No. 1) in its latest much worn condition. The double lines may be found on all sides of the stamps, even of the same stamp, and in this instance at least, are undoubtedly the result of wear eof the plate since stamps from the same cliché may be found before and after appearance of the extra lines. (For an explanation see Sarrane: *Catalogue de Timbres de France 1849-70.*

Class D.—Those Varieties which show irregular depressed or wavy (but not usually broken) and thickened frame-lines, which cannot be explained as the result of simple damage or faulty electrotyptic deposition (as in Class A) yet on the otherhand do not show sufficiently clear evidence of retouching in the sense of actual reëngraving on the plate or repair by application of new metal (solder) thereon. Many of the progressive flaws of Class B may also be included in or related to this Class D.

Class E.—Undoubted Retouches, which could only have been effected by the application of fresh metal to the plate or by reëngraving.

All the retouched varieties whether of Class E or D appear to be confined to plates 2 and 3 (Type I). The tendency for stamps in one and the same horizontal row on the sheet to be affected with the same nature of variety is very noticeable, as for example in the Grand Cassure.

Plates Nos. 1, 2, and 3 have been reconstructed, and Nos. 4 and 5 have been almost completed, [24] while the galvano-plate (No. 7) of Type III is about half covered with large extant blocks; attempts to reconstruct plate no. 6 failed but led to the first proof of the fact



Fig. 33. 80c Ceres postmarked Basse-Terre 1884, typical of the late use of the 80c in Guadeloupe.

that French Ceres stamps were printed from movable clichés.* For full keys to the plating of the Type I's see the work by Germain.[17]

30 Centimes.—No varieties are noted, except for the lined background of the medallion.

40 Centimes.—The recut "4" varieties have been described under the 1871 Issue in Chapter II. There are very worn impressions with missing frame-lines, defective burelages, etc. (See also "Annual Printings", above.)

80 Centimes.—A variety at the left edge of the sheet, presents a partial gap in the left side frame-line and a thickening of the fretwork *(grecque)* adjacent. The broken "8" and doubled frame-line of the French 80c are not seen.

Miscellaneous.—Pin and line perforations of several gauges, supposedly from Indochina, are reported on some denominations; they are just as dubious as those on the previous issues. The 15c (s. n.) and the 40c are known printed over the oval "Contrôle/T. P." Perforation guide-lines (crosses) were printed in the top and bottom margins of all the Ceres sheets of this period, since the French stamps were being perforated.

Obliterations and Postmarks

Mint stamps of 1872-76, like those of 1871, are much rarer than used ones, though many catalogues rather overprice the mint 10c and 15c of 1875-76.[1,2,3,4]

With this Issue the variety of *types* [27] of cancels on the general issues reaches its maximum, because the use extended from the later years of the lozenge period (1872-76) to the first years of the dated-postmark period (1876-). On the whole, lozenges and dated postmarks are about equally common, but this is not true for all colonies nor all printings. The stamps which were printed in 1872-74 are predominantly obliterated, while the 1875-76 printings are more often postmarked.

For the characteristics of the lozenges and miscellaneous obliterations see Chapter I. Note that some blind lozenges used on the Eagles in the 1860's had been replaced or abandoned by the 1870's, whereas the initial-type lozenges generally continued on to 1876 or later. More small postoffices were using lozenges in the 1870's.

With the general conversion in 1876 to postmarking the stamps, problems in identifying the origins of the cancellations largely varnish. (—on late use of lozenges, see Chapt. IV). The standard guide to the colonial dated-postmarks is still Langlois and Bourselet's book[20], though it is far from complete. Bouvet adds some details in his articles, [1] as do the special works on Guadeloupe[18], Martinique[22], and St. Pierre-Miquelon[25], which should be consulted by those interested in the postmarks of those colonies. A very detailed classification of the postmark *types* was recently published by Tristant.[27]

French mail-packets also gave up their "anchor" lozenges in 1876 for postmarking the stamps, and thereafter theoretically an enormous variety of the packet postmarks of the period can be found on the general issues,[21] though actually they are very scarce or rare on the Ceres and only from the lines touching at certain colonial ports. Nor were the "PD"

* We are indebted to Dr. Carroll Chase for information on the progress in this field, on which he is the outstanding authority.

TABLE OF RELATIVE SCARCITY OF 1872-76 ISSUE FROM VARIOUS COLONIES

COLONY	PERIOD OF GENERAL USE	LOZENGE APPLIED		POST-MARK	DENOMINATIONS										
		MUTE	INSC.		1c	2c	4c	5c	10c T.N.	15c S.N.	15c T.N.	25c	30c	40c	80c
GUADELOUPE	1872-80	C	R	C	L/C/LC	N	N	C/LC	C/LC	C	C/LC	C/LC	C/L/O	C/LC	R/L/O
GUIANA (CAYENNE)	1872-81	R	—	S	R	N	N	S/L	VS/L	R/L	N	S/L	S/L/O	S/L	VR/L
MARTINIQUE	1872-78	—	C	R	S	N	N	C/L	C/L	C	S/L	C	C/L	C	S
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	1872-78	—	R	VS	VR	N	N	R/L	S/L	R	VS	S	S/L	S	VS
ASSINIE (CLOSED 1871-80)	——	—	—	—	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
GABON	1872-80	—	VR	R	VR	N	N	VS/L	R	R/L	E/L	VS/L	N	VS/L	N
SENEGAL: MAINLAND & DEP.	1872-77	—	S	C	VR/L	N	N	C	VS	S/L	R	C	C/L	R	VR/L
: GORÉE ISLAND	1872-77	—	VS	VS	VR/L	N	N	VS	VS/L	VS	S	S	S/L	VS	VR
MAYOTTE : MAYOTTE & DEP.	1872-82	VR	—	R	X	N	N	VS/L	R/L	R/L	R	R/L	X	VS/L	R/L
: NOSSI BE'	1872-80	—	VR	R	X	N	N	R/L	R/L	R/L	X	R/L	VR/L	R/L	R/L
REUNION	1872-80's	C	—	C	C/L	NAE	N	C/LC	C	C/L	AE	/LC	N	C/LC/O	C/L/O
* COCHIN CHINA: "CCH" OR PMK	1872-80	—	C	C	L/R/L	VR/L	R	C/L	C/L	C/L	S/L	C/L	C	C/L	C/L
: "CCN2"-"CCN8"	1872-76?	—	E	—	N	AE	AE	E	N	N	N	E	N	AE	N
: "C1" -"C22"	1872-76?	—	E	—	N	N	N	VR	X	X	E	E	N	E	N
INDIA: PONDICHERY	1872-80	C	C	C	C/L	N	NAE	C/L	C/L	VS	C/L	C/L	C/L	C	C/L
: CHANDERNAGOR	1872-81	R	—	R	VR	N	N	VS/L	R/L	VR	VS	R/L	R	R	VS/L
: MAHE'	1872-79?	VR	—	VR	VR	N	N	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	R/L
: KARIKAL	1872-79?	VR	—	VR	VR	N	N	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	R
: YANAON	1872-80	VR	—	VR	VR	N	N	VR/L	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	VR	R
NEW CALEDONIA	1872-77	VS	—	S	VR	N	N	S	C	R	R	C	C	S	S
OCEANIA (TAHITI)	1872-78	—	R	VS	R	N	N	R	VR/L	VS	R/L	VS/L	R	R	VR
MADAGASCAR & STE. MARIE	——	—	—	VR	N	N	N	L/NAVR	N	L/NAE	N	L/NAVR	L/NAE	N	N
ALGERIA & MOROCCO (ORAN)	——	—	E	—	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	NAE	N
FR. PAQUEBOT: ANCHOR LOZENGE	1872-76	—	R	—	AVR	N	N	AR	AR	AR	AR	AVS	AVR	AVR	AVR
" " : "LIGNE" POSTMARK	1872-79	—	—	R	AE	N	N	AR/L	AVS/L	AE	AR/L	AVS/L	AR/L	AVR/L	AVR/L

Key to Symbols: See Chapter I, "Table of Relative Scarcity of Eagles"

* Also: in Cambodia very rare use of the 5c, 10c(t.n.), 15c(t.n.), and 25c; in Annam of the 5c, 15c(s.n.), and 25c; in Tonkin of the 5c, 10c(t.n.), and 40c.

(Reunion), "PP" (Guadeloupe), and "PF" (see Chapt. I) marks used after 1876.

The accompanying Table of relative scarcity of Ceres by denomination and by colony or type of its cancellation indicates a great diversity and a wide distribution yet many rare or non-usages. Note that some values were not sent to certain colonies including even important Reunion. Also late uses, that is after 1878, were common in several colonies. Ultimately a few remainders were overprinted in Guadeloupe (30c, 80c), Guiana (30c), and Reunion (40c, 80c).

Of the 25c some colonies may have received only Type I's or Type III's, not both—Reunion used only Type I, for example.

As to possible use of colonial Ceres in France, see under "Forgeries and Reprints".

Guadeloupe Cancels.—[18] Coefficients for various types of Guadeloupe cancellation on each denomination and printing are given, as for previous issues, in the last four columns of the appended Synoptic Table. The specialist will find the stamps with the "GPE" lozenge of particular interest because the presence of this cachet usually serves to indicate that the stamp is from an early printing, prior to that of 1874. Use of lozenges on ordinary letter mail tapered off gradually between July 1, 1876, and mid-1877; but at several small offices (e. g., Moule, Capesterre, and Sainte Anne) the lozenge was still frequently applied until 1879 and occasionally later. Lozenges and postmarks of the numerous smaller postoffices are much easier to find than on previous issues—the 1c, 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c are the values on which to look for these elusive markings. The 1c was not placed in use in Guadeloupe until 1875, which along with the practice of date-postmarking printed matter, accounts for its infrequency with lozenge. The 10c and 15c of 1875-76 are very scarce with Guadeloupe lozenges because these stamps saw little use before mid-1876 or 1877 by which time the lozenges had been largely abandoned.



Fig. 34. Strip of six 40c Ceres, strong orange shade of 1875, obliterated with 8 x 8 lozenge of Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, in blue.

On the 30c, which was much used in pairs to frank the 60c rate to North America by British packet, occasional accidental strikes of the red British packet agency paid mark[18] (retired in 1875) are seen.

We mentioned in connection with the 1871 Issue how, owing to overstocking, some values were delayed and prolonged in use at Guadeloupe for many years. The 1872-76 Issues offer even more abundant evidence of this tendency, which forms one of the most interesting fruits of studying the cancellations. The 40c of 1872-75 were so heavily overstocked in Guadeloupe that they were still being freely used as late as 1882. After 1875, the 1874-75 printings of this value were at first the chief ones being sold, but finally the 1872-73 printings predominated again. Likewise, the 1c and 5c of 1873-76, all the 30c, 10c, 15c(t. n), and 80c printings were overstocked and found a tardy use until well after 1882, the 15c until 1885. We known that considerable remainders of the 30c and 80c still existed in 1891 because they were overprinted in that year; the overprinted 30c shows practially all the shades, and especially that of 1876 which was hardly used at all in unoverprinted state. Most of the postmarked copies dated after 1884, however, appear to be philatelic use, although small quantities of several values were still "in stock" (but not for sale?) in certain postoffices and perhaps a few in private hands (firms, etc.). The question may be asked why additional stocks of a value were requisitioned when the same value was already overstocked—the answer may be that the overstocks were only in a few postoffices while other offices lacked any. (In some colonies, the reserve stocks of stamps were held by the *"Service des Contributions"*, a separate agency from the postoffice administration, and passed out to the postoffices as needed.)

Occasionally one of the printings listed in the Synoptic Table as *not* having been sent to Guadeloupe is reported with a Guadeloupe cancel. These very rare cases seem to have arisen in three ways: (a) copies imported from Martinique or Guiana by travelers or sent to Guadeloupe residents from other colonies to pay petty debts, (b) copies on mail from other colonies which failed to cancel the stamps, leading the Guadeloupe postoffice to cancel them on arrival, and (c) copies sent to or from the colony by philatelists or philatelic merchants in order to have them cancelled on returned covers (dates are always very late, 1884-1892). In particular, the 1875 5c and 1876 30c (dark shade) have been noted thus. The copies of the 2c and 4c Ceres reported with Guadeloupe cancellation are either forgeries or philatelic use. [3,16]

Entires

For the colonials as a whole only the 1c and 80c (and of course, the 2c and 4c) of the Ceres might be considered rare or very scarce on cover. Use of the 80c is characteristic only from St. Pierre, India, Cochinchina, Mayotte, Nossi-Bé, Oceania and New Caledonia. But there is of course a great difference in the frequency of even the denominations commonest on cover, depending on the colony and the period (see Table under "Obliterations and Postmarks"). Between 1 January 1876 and 1880 the overseas postage rates were lowered in a series of steps as a result of France and the colonies joining the UPU.[19] Prior to 1877 one sees mainly complex combinations and multiples on the covers to foreign destinations, since practically no common overseas rates coincided with the denominations of the stamps, the commonest overseas rates being 50c and 70c. With the reduction of the rates to France from 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120c, to 40c on 1 July 1876 the use of singles of the

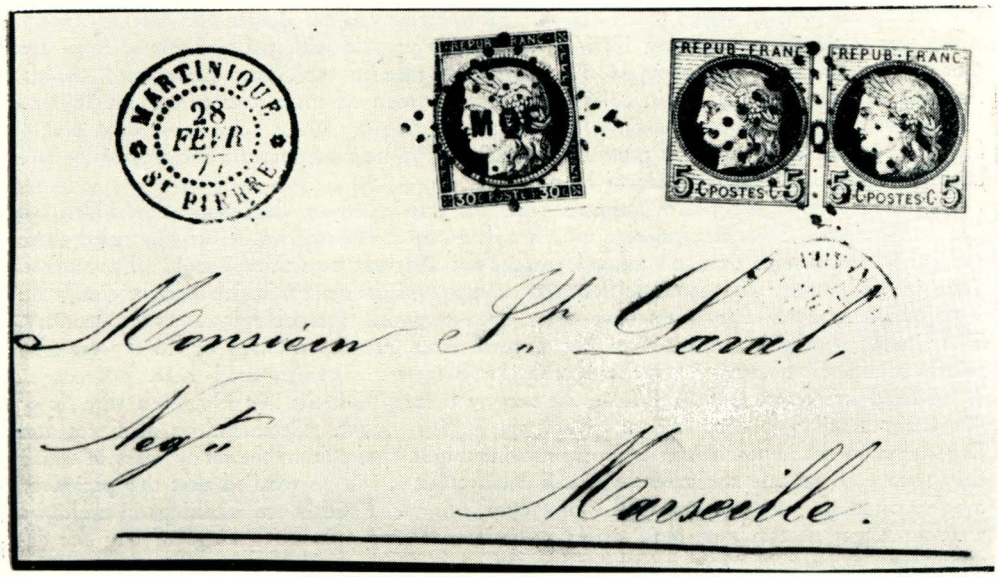


Fig. 35. Entire letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, Feb. 1877, to France, at 40c rate (UPU); unusual franking by means of 30c plus pair of 5c Ceres instead of the 40c Sage customarily serving for this rate from Martinique.

40c became very common. When in 1878 or 1879 a UPU foreign rate was established at 25c, the single 25c Ceres stamp became the predominant franking from those colonies which still had large stocks of that stamp. (Guadeloupe, Reunion, Cochinchina, Guiana). During 1876-81 30c and 35c UPU rates were frequent in some areas, and often franked by Ceres or by Ceres and Sage in combination. The 80c after 1 July 1876 found only limited opportunities for use, mainly on letters to a few non-UPU countries, on registered or insured mail and on double or triple-weight letters to France.

The regular 20c internal rate had to be prepaid with combinations or multiples throughout the period from 1873 until the 20c Sage arrived in 1877 or later. Letters or covers from small offices while not common are much more in evidence than with previous issues. The military-franchise ("Army") correspondence (15c, 20c, 25c) and paquebot covers with Ceres are rare.

Formula postcards of French Colonies, Cochinchina, Reunion, and Guadeloupe were sold with 10c or 15c Ceres (t. n.) stamps affixed during 1876-80; they are very rare used.

Combinations with Sage or 1871 issues are not frequent except for certain colonies, rates and periods, such as the 40c Ceres plus 30c Napoleon from Guadeloupe and Martinique (up to 1876) and the 10c Ceres plus 15c Sage from French India (—see further discussion on this under "Guadeloupe" below).

Guadeloupe.—Pairs of 25c usually franked the 50c rate to France 1872-76 (Fr. paq.). The single 25c Ceres was customary on overseas letters from 1 January 1879 to late 1880, when the 25c Sage yellow stamp began to generally replace it. After 1873 and until 1877 the internal 20c rate was characteristically franked with 15c plus 5c; these pieces are still quite rare from most small postoffices. The covers with the late-used Ceres (after 1880) are not so very rare, though of special interest (see Chapters IV and V).

The rarity of the 1c on entire finds explanation in the ephemeral nature of the mail on which it was generally used, for the stamp itself is very common with Guadeloupe cancel. The 80c, however, is extremely rare on cover from Guadeloupe because very few of that stamp were supplied (only *ca.* 5,000). This small demand was due to the lack of any common rates[19] requiring it prior to July 1876 and probably in part to the stocks of 80c Napoleon

still on hand (—they lasted until 1879). However, even the double-40c rate to France which was fairly common during 1876-77 was usually prepaid with pairs of 40c or three 25c plus a 5c rather than with a single 80c. The 80c rate to the West Indies and South America, Reunion, etc., ended in 1876[19] and is rarely seen on cover, but during the 1871-76 period usually with an 80c Napoleon or even an 80c Eagle! We do not know what frankings the 30c and 80c Ceres seen postmarked after 1877 were used for; the 80c are mostly cancelled 1881-85, and many appear to be philatelic.

During 1876-79 a series of formula postcards was issued by Guadeloupe, on which the 10c or 15c (t. n.) Ceres stamps were usually affixed by the postoffice before sale; used these are quite rare, though common unused (except for the very rare third issue). The unused (remainders?) of the first issue do not carry stamps and the stamps which were originally on most of the unused later issues have often been removed (probably by *stamp* collectors). The similar appearing postcards of the general issue for the colonies of 1876 were also briefly sold at Guadeloupe for a few months in 1876—a great rarity used there.

Mixed frankings with 1871 Issue are very rare except for the 30c Napoleon with 5c or 40c Ceres making the 70c rate to France via British packet. Combinations of Ceres and Sage types do not appear with the frequency one might expect from the many years in which they were both on sale concurrently in this colony; but it will be recalled that this period of overlap came *after* the reduced UPU rates were introduced and hence frankings in multiples were no longer necessary on most letters. Apart from this, mixed frankings of any *one* denomination are almost never found because the postoffices would tend to sell out their Napoleons of a given denomination before starting to sell their Ceres of that denomination, and likewise with Ceres before Sage were sold. However, the dates on which these change-overs took place were very diverse from postoffice to postoffice and from denomination to denomination, so that mixed frankings of *different* denominations at least could readily occur.

The customary Guadeloupe frankings of the Ceres issue for the commoner rates[19] were as follows (see also Appendix to Chapter I):—

10c local letter and internal post-card rate: 10c; 5c+5c
15c Army correspondence and postcard rate: 15; 10+5
20c internal letter rate: 15+5; 4x5; 10+10
25c UPU rate: 25c; 15x10; 5x5; 15+5+5; 10+10+5; 20 Sage+5 Ceres
35c UPU rate: 25+10; 30+5; 25+5+5
40c UPU rate: 40; 30+10; 25+15; 30+5+5
50c rate to France, and double 25c rate: 25+25; 40+5+5; 30+15+5; 3x15+5
60c rate to Americas, Br. packet: 30+30; 4x15; 40+4x5; 25+25+5+5
70c rate to Europe & France, Br. packet: 40+30; 25+25+15+5; 4x15+5+5; 30+30+5+5
80c double foreign rate: 40+40; 3x25+5
1fr double rate to France and quadruple rate UPU; 4x25; 40+40+15+5
1.20fr double rate to Americas: 3x40; 4x25+15+5
1.40fr double rate to Europe: 3x40+15+5; 2x40+30
1.50fr triple rate to France: 3x40+30; 6x25; 5x30
1.60fr quadruple rate foreign: 4x40; 4x30+40
2.00fr quadruple rate to France: 5x40; 8x25
2.10fr triple rate to Europe, Br. packet: 5x40+5+5

Forgeries and Reprints

Forgeries of the 10c, 15(s. n.), 15c(t. n.), 25c, 30c, 40c and 80c are described by Serrane; [14] most of them (i. e., the Fourniers) are badly made, especially the burelages, and, if cancelled at all, with incorrect obliterations or postmarks. Except perhaps for the 25c, they need not worry the collectors moderately familiar with the genuine. One must beware of mint deperforated French stamps, often with new margins added. Even deperforates with correct obliterations might be found, since covers are known with the 25c, 30c, 40c and 80c deperforated which passed through the mails from Martinique to France around 1874.[3] More

troublesome are the various proofs, reprints and imprimatur imperforates of France[4] which are sometimes honestly mistaken for or offered as colonial stamps; the differences are subtle and may require expertization. However, the numerous imperforate 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 25c, and 80c Ceres used in France in the 1870's which have been catalogued[4] as French imprimaturs (proof reprints) or errors, are possibly in same cases colonial stamps (though the shades are generally lighter); in particular the 25c formerly so catalogued by Yvert are now regarded as very probably colonial, since neither Type II nor plate I of Type I are known imperforate thus. Nevertheless, many of these imperforates passed through the French posts on covers that were not charged due. The 10c(s. n.) bistre on rose imperforate is sometimes considered as a stamp prepared for the colonies but not issued.

The 25c Ceres (milky blue, fine impression, ungummed, imperf.) in the Granet reprint series of 1887 is preferably regarded as a reprint of France (see Chapter IV for further discussion).

(To Be Continued)

BOOK REVIEWS (Continued From Page 274)

are now much more in line with current market values. Many of the scarcer 20th century stamps show marked increases. Previous editions tended to have the catalog prices lag behind the market. If for only this matter of better price indications, this latest edition of this famous old-established British stamp catalogue should be recommended to all interested in the issues of the British Commonwealth. *(Malcolm G. O'Reilly)*

Zumstein Europe Catalogue 1959. (42nd edition). Edited by Zumstein & Co., Proprietors Hertsch & Co., Berne Switzerland. 1416 pp. 18,000 illustrations. Cloth Bound. Available in the U. S. A. from Jacob Habib, 154 Nassau Street, New York 38, N. Y. Price $5.25.

This respected European catalog continues to grow, as the yearly output of stamps accelerates. According to the publisher there are about 120,000 stamps prices, seeking to reflect the very active European market. An interested American collector should try to acquaint himself with a market different than over here, and there is no better way than with a Zumstein catalog, because the Swiss franc is one of the hardest currencies in the world. Conversion into U. S. dollars is an easy task.

The catalog's Introduction is in English, an attempt to attract more users from over here. The stamp listings and descriptions are in German. But with thousands of clear illustrations conveniently keyed, the language barrier can be overcome with few exceptions.

An almost complete series of Zumstein catalogs are here in our Library. Especially those collectors, who are not acquainted with this fine reference book, should take a look to see whether consultation with Zumstein would not increase their enjoyment and knowledge of philately. *(H. M. G.)*

PHILATELIC LITERATURE

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

See Page IV for the recently published books.

THE CLUBHOUSE

Resolution

Whereas, SIDNEY F. BARRETT departed this life June 18th, 1958 after many years of devotion to philately; and

Whereas, Mr. Barrett was for many years a Governor of The Collectors Club, bringing to the Club his high qualities of leadership, business ability and love of stamps: and

Whereas, The Collectors Club deplores the passing of their governor and friend, and desires to express its appreciation of his many services to the Club and their profound sense of personal loss,

Now, Therefore, Be It And It Hereby Is Resolved, that the members of The Collectors Club do hereby record their deep regret on the sad occasion of the decease of SIDNEY F. BARRETT, expression of appreciation for the great services rendered by him to The Collectors Club and to philately, and their sense of personal loss for an esteemed associate and fellow worker; and be it

Further Resolved, that this Club and its members extend their sympathy to the members of the family of SIDNEY F. BARRETT on the occasion of their grievous loss, and direct that a copy of these recitals and resolutions be conveyed to Mrs. Sidney F. Barrett, together with our profound condolences.

The Board of Governors
for THE COLLECTORS CLUB

Resolution

Whereas, STEPHEN G. RICH departed this life on August 10th, 1958 after a lifetime of devotion to philately; and

Whereas, STEPHEN G. RICH was for many years a leader in the intelligent pursuit of the hobby bringing to philately his high qualities of leadership, selflessness, love and appreciation of all that is ethical and beautiful in stamp collecting; and

Whereas, STEPHEN G. RICH in the truest professorial tradition gave generously and graciously of his vast pedagogical talents to the fruitful advantage of all who shared his avocation; and

Whereas, we, his friends and fellow collectors regret his untimely passing and desire to express our appreciation of his innumerable acts of personal friendship and general services to the hobby,

Now, Therefore, Be It And It Hereby Is Resolved—that the members of The Collectors Club do hereby record their deep regret of the sad occasion of the death of STEPHEN G. RICH, their deep appreciation of the great service rendered by him to The Collectors Club as a governor and officer and their sense of great personal loss for an esteemed associate, benefactor and friend; and be it

Further Resolved, that the members extend their sympathy to the family of STEPHEN G. RICH on this occasion of their great loss and direct that a copy of these remarks and resolutions be conveyed to his brother and to his nephew together with our condolences.

The Board of Governors
for THE COLLECTORS CLUB

Meeting of September 17, 1958

Nepal

On this evening, our president, *H. D. S. Haverbeck,* opened the new season with a

display and lecture on the postage stamps of Nepal. This former hermit kingdom lies in the foothills of the Himalaya mountains between India and Tibet. Until only a few years ago travellers from outside were not encouraged to visit there. But all this recently has changed, Nepal is now a member of the United Nations and of the Universal Postal Union.

The exhibit covered the adhesive postage stamps from their beginning in 1881 down to the present day. It is a very comprehensive collection, being the basis for a new handbook now in preparation, which will revise and bring up-to-date the previous book written in 1950 in collaboration with E. A. Smythies and L. E. Dawson that has been sold out. The display contained many outstanding pieces. Among them; an entire sheet of 1 anna Plate II on European wove paper; the earliest known usage on cover of the first stamp; the largest known multiple piece, a block of 40, of the ½ anna vermilion; a block of four of the recently discovered error of the 1 anna, entire plate printed in green; an entire sheet of the 4 annas containing the 1 anna cliché in position 8, which is the other way the 1 anna green error can occur. There were also shown numerous complete sheets illustrating the various settings of the three denominations of the first type stamps.

The lecture was devoted mainly to a description and discussion of the printing methods employed for the first type stamps and the 1941-48 locally printed stamps.

The first type stamps were printed locally on a hand press by typography. The plates consisted of 64 separate clichés for each denomination. These clichés were locked up in the forme and the stamps printed whenever necessary. After the required number of impressions were made, the forme was broken up and the clichés put away in a box or drawer. From 1881 to 1886 the stamps were printed on European wove paper. After 1886, they were printed on the locally made native paper. Each time the forme was re-constructed for a new printing, there occurred certain changes in the format of the forme. This enables us to identify the various settings of the clichés. The most obvious of these differences was the fact that some of the clichés had been placed in inverted. It is with the position and number of these inverted clichés that serves as the most handy method of identifying the various settings. Also they may be identified by the marginal inscriptions and frame lines. During the perod of the use of these stamps from 1881 to 1907, and again on an emergency basis during 1917-18, there were ten settings of the 1 anna, twenty of the two anna and eight of the 4 anna, while the ½ anna had seven.

The 2 anna settings are the most interesting. This stamp was printed in several colors and the clichés received the most wear. Eight of them were discarded as too worn for use after the seventh setting. Later three more were either discarded or lost.

In 1907, Nepal placed the printing of its stamps with Perkins, Bacon and Co. of England. This firm produced the various issues of the Shri Pashupati type until 1941. In that year, when it became impossible because of the War to get stamps from London, the Nepal Government again had resort to local printers for their stamps. This time a copper plate was prepared photographically from portions of the sheet of the actual stamps for all of the denominations then current. For the next seven years the stamps were printed from these plates. The various printings can be accurately identified only by the differences in the wording and positions of the marginal inscriptions. The display illustrated all of these printings.

After 1948, all of the stamps of Nepal were printed at the Security Printing Works in Nasik, India with one exception. The 6 pice stamp commemorating the coronation of King Mahendra was printed by Courvoisier in Switzerland. The more recent stamps have been in the pattern of most modern issues, and Nepal actually went so far as to issue a triangular stamp to commemorate the first anniversary of its admission to the United Nations.

The material shown and lecture were well received. There was considerable discussion following the formal portion. In this discussion, the speaker commented at length regarding the method used to determine the datings on the stamps, the calendar, and upon the question of philatelic covers versus commercial covers.

Meeting of October 1, 1958

Philatelic Foundation

This was Philatelic Foundation night and for this occasion Mrs. John D. Dale, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation, elected to show the Nesbitt section of the Louis H. Barkhausen collection of United States Stamped Envelopes. The Philatelic Foundation is not only justly proud of this magnificient reference material but, also, felt that to display part of it on the "Philatelic Foundation Night" would be in keeping with the high standards evidenced at all Collectors Club meetings and with those sponsored by the Foundation in the past.

The Louis H. Barkhausen collection of the United States Stamped Envelopes is one of the finest reference collections that has ever been assembled. It represents not only the efforts of a philatelist, who knew and loved his stamps but, also, it embraces practically intact the studies of the great envelope students of the past. The work of the late Dr. Victor M. Berthold, J. Murray Bartels, even of Messrs. Tiffany, Bogert and Rechert, the masters of the last century, are herein included. From these very cut squares and entires the great cataloguers of the past made their studies and arranged their catalogue listings. Mr. Barkhausen preserved the work of these great students. Also he allowed our more modern students to make studies and, where needed, corrections, so that as now preserved in the Philatelic Foundation's possession the collection is a veritable mine of information that could never be duplicated. It is always possible that a younger generation may come to different decisions about this or that variety. But here in the Barkhausen Collection, he may study at firsthand just what the original researchers had done, and by such studies understand what influenced the decisions of the original students. Here is postal stationery "source material" without parallel.

The meeting room was crowded with seats at a premium and a few standees. For the occasion Mr. Prescott H. Thorp, who had arranged the Barkhausen gifts to the Philatelic Foundation, spoke and later answered questions.

It was unfortunate that due to illness, the Philatelic Foundation's Chairman, Mrs. John D. Dale, was unable to preside. She asked that Mr. Henry M. Goodkind, member of the Expert Committee and Board of Truestees, act in her place. Mr. Goodkind took about ten minutes to outline the enormous progress that the Philatelic Foundation had made in the last year. Financial support in the form of cash, securities and stamp collections had been the greatest ever for the current fiscal year. Membership had more than tripled in the last few years. The books published are proving best-sellers in the philatelic field. The course in philately, revived after a two-year lapse, saw the largest enrollment ever. There are 52. The previous high was 43 in 1951. Finally, the patients being submitted to the Expert Committee have more than quadrupled in five year's time. The monthly average is now about 125 items, manifesting the philatelic public's acceptance of this important service. More services need to be done and could be done if sufficient financial support from the philatelic community would come forth. If there are millions of stamp collectors in the United States, then many more must be educated to support the exceedingly important work of research and study done by this institution.

Mr. Thorp's opening remarks explained how Mr. Barkhausen had wished to leave his collection in such a way that it would prove useful to the craft of philately which he loved so well, and not merely be an ornamental piece to gather dust in some hidden safe. How Mr. Barkhausen with Mr. Thorp's guidance had worked carefully to preserve the reference value of the material and of how, after considerable thought and deliberation, it was decided that the Philatelic Foundation was the one and only place where this desideratum would be accomplished.

Then the speaker launched into a brief and absorbing discussion of George F. Nesbitt, who was the first manufacturer of our stamped envelopes and who, because of his integrity and reputation, was the recipient of negotiated contracts from 1853 until 1870—a period of 17 years. Of how the firm was established in 1795 and by 1852, when the first envelope

contract was let, had become the largest manufacturing stationer in the nation. Of how, after loosing the contract in 1870, through open bidding, Mr. Nesbit passed away and, although the firm name of George F. Nesbitt & Co. was continued until as late as 1913—perhaps even later—Nesbitt never again obtained the government contract. The story of the house of Nesbitt is one of fascination and although Mr. Thorp's remarks, limited by time, could only briefly sketch in some of the details, his audience was moved to keep him answering questions for almost an hour longer.

The evening passed all too quickly, but the audience was rewarded with a firsthand look at a phase of collecting that to most is a completely unfamiliar subject—and they found it fascinating.

To close the evening Mr. Thorp explained that Mr. Barkhausen had been greatly disappointed not to have been there in person. The only thing that prevented his attendance was the fact that he was hospitalized at the time. We are all happy to learn that he has since completely recovered and is enjoying the current hunting season, another of his hobbies.

Meeting of October 15, 1958

Air Mails of Italy and Colonies 1917-45

This meeting had been originally planned in 1956 and scheduled for November 6, 1957. Due to the length of the 1957 *Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award* dinner, ceremonies and speech of the recipient, that did not end until after 9:30 p. m., this meeting was graciously postponed for a year. (COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. 37, p. 37). Therefore, once again the air mails of Italy and her former colonies were mounted in the meeting room frames with the exhibit and lecture given by our editor, *Henry M. Goodkind.*

The speaker had planned not to go around the meeting room talking before each frame as he pointed out the individual album pages. Instead, he spoke extemporaniously before the audience, concentrating upon a few of the more historical issues.

The lecture was prefaced by some general observations on the methods of collecting 20th century material such as Italian air mail stamps of the Fascist era. Mr. Goodkind explained that with the 19th century classic stamps, mature collectors find the most intriguing challenge in seeking stamps and covers in the finest possible condition. As for this century, condition obviously is a far lesser factor because of modern printing and perforating operations. The greatest challenge for an experienced philatelist with 20th century stamps is procuring them on covers.

It was admitted that the greatest proportion of this Italian material was on "philatelic" covers. However, Mr. Goodkind proceeded to explain the very important role of such material. He has promised to publish his views in this magazine in the near future, so that this reporter will forego all comment at this time.

However, a comprehensive collection of the air mail stamps of Italy and her colonial parts—Aegean Islands, Cyrenaica, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, Libia, and Tripolitania—all on flown air post covers is very scarce. As a veteran aero-philatelist, Mr. Goodkind believes that very few similar ones exist either in America or Europe. These same stamps unused with one or two exceptions are not scarce. Cancelled copies are far scarcer. But such material is very tricky for collectors, because so many cancellations have been counterfeited. Logically the reference material to prove the fake cancellations is the flown cover known to have done its proper postal duty.

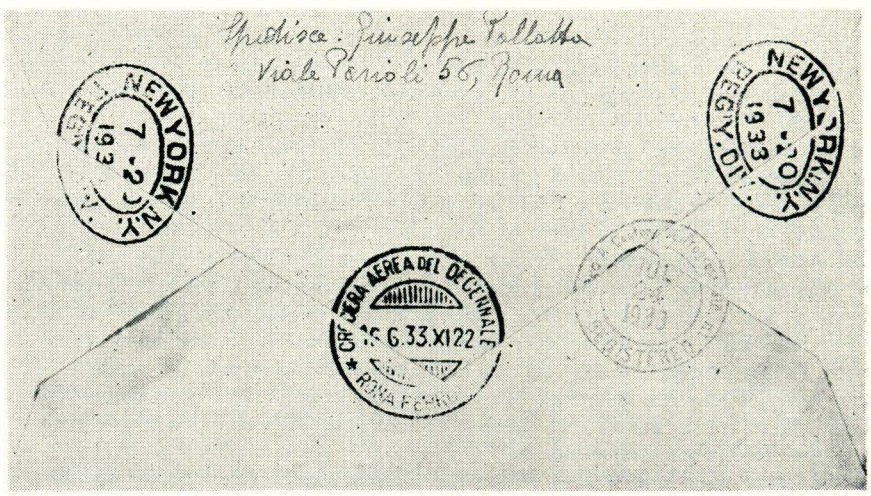
Even covers have been faked. Since the unused stamps were readily available, it was easy to affix a set on a cover and apply a fake cancel to imitate a piece that had flown on one of the historic flights. Thus, Italy and Italian Colonies air mail stamps require expert knowledge.

The first stamp discussed is a famous one, because it represents the first official air mail stamp in the world. It was issued by Italy in 1917 for experimental flights between Rome

and Turin. The challenge with this issue lies in securing non-philatelic mail and several such pieces were shown. Most of the surviving covers were prepared by a philatelic club.

The speaker spent considerable time on his *Balbo Flight* stamps and covers. He dwelt upon their aviation history, showing how General Italo Balbo and his squadron pioneered in Trans-Atlantic flying in 1930 and again in 1933. He pointed out that Mussolini and Fascism marks one of the sorriest eras in modern Italian history. However, the fanaticism of aviators like Balbo did result in aviation progress that blazed the trail for the present regular flow of passengers, cargo and mail across the Atlantic Ocean by airplanes. It could be aptly called from "Seaplanes to jet flying."





The front and back of the counterfeit Balbo Flight cover shown to the audience on the night of October 15, 1958. The stamp is genuine, also the registration label. But all cancellations and the flight cachet are imitations of genuine postal markings. By using a mint Balbo Flight stamp in this deceitful manner, a faker converts an inexpensive unused stamp into a valuable cover worth many times more, when genuine. (Illustration courtesy of Aero Philatelists).

The Balbo material included interesting photographs and all the historical flight covers. The scarce Balbo official air mail was displayed on a cover from Rome to the Italian Ambassador in Washington, D. C., that was in the general's plane and so autographed by him. The backstamps on the Rome-Chicago Flight covers were most interesting. In many instances, a backstamp was applied at each stopping point, so that often six or eight date markings had been hit.

Another group that received considerable attention was the 1933 *Graf Zeppelin* issues made in connection with that famous dirigible's Rome Flight. Each of the six denominations were issued for a special post card or letter rate and were shown with this use. Interesting photographs were shown. On the colonial issues, the Graf Zeppelin special postmarks and cachets were well treated.

A fourth series of stamps, that perhaps represents the scarcest covers, are the *1934 Rome-Mogadiscio Flight stamps,* especially the Official Mail carried in honor of King Victor Emmanuel III's 65th birthday. These "Servicio Di Stato" stamps have become choice 20th century material.

Mr. Goodkind passed among the audience acetate folders showing a genuine "Balbo" and "Rome-Mogadiscio" cover alongside their faked counterparts, so that all could see how the cover counterfeiters once again failed in making an exact imitation. (See illustration).

The speaker now asked for a short intermission. He suggested that those present take this opportunity to view the material in the wall frames, especially the issues and covers he did not discuss. After this short pause, Mr. Goodkind asked for questions from the floor in regard to any stamps not discussed.

In the long history of The Collectors Club's meetings, most of the exhibits of Italian material showed nothing but the classic period, "Early Italian States". This meeting marked the first time that Italy's 20th century stamps were displayed and explained in the manner of the more famous earlier issues. A large audience was greatly impressed with the philately connected with 20th century Italy.

Before concluding, our editor announced that the first of the three "Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund" books planned for 1958 had arrived that very afternoon from the printer. This was, "The RF Overprints on United States Air Mail". It is gratifying to report that following this announcement, 20 handbooks were sold to members from the audience.

At the Board of Governors meeting held in September, 1958 the following new members were elected:

4551 Bossuet Lesseps Dias, Bombay, India
4552 Herbert Rosen, Rego Park, N. Y. Collects Postal History.
4553 Marcus R. Slade, Basking Ridge, N. J. Collects 19th Century Austria.
4554 Ray Lawrence Shepard, Grosse Pointe, Mich. Collects U. S. Plate Books
4555 Ernst C. Abbe, St. Paul, Minn. Collects Germany, France, China, Japan, Portugal.
4556 John C. Cornelius, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn. Collects Canadian Airmail.
4557 Donald Duane Dayton, Hyattsville, Md. Collects Nepal.
4558 Dr. Hans Schuller, Vienna, Austria. Collects Austria, Lombardi.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Stamps of the Russian Empire Used Abroad, Part III, Persia, The Khanates of Bukhara & Khiva, Sin-Kiang, by S. D. Tchilinghirian and W. S. E. Stephen. Publication of The British Society of Russian Philately. Gift of the authors.

The De La Rue History of British and Foreign Postage Stamps by John Easton. Published by D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, N. J.

Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue 1959 Part II. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, England .

Catalogue of a Private Collection of Books on Philately and Postal History, compiled and published by Alb. A. Kronenberg, Binningen; Switzerland.

Stamps of Egypt 1952-1957. Egyptian Postal Administration, Cairo, Egypt. Gift of Mr. Gerald Hinton.

Catalogue Zeheir des Timbres-Poste d'Egypte et du Soudan 1956. 6th Edition. Publication of Societe Philatelique d'Egypte, Cairo, Egypt. Gift of Mr. Wm. C. Scheetz and Mr. Gerald Hinton. (French)

The A. M. G. Stamps of Germany by F. Hugh Vallancey. Published by Herman Herst, Jr., Shrub Oak, N. Y. Gift of Mr. Herst.

Catalogo de Sellos de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay 1954, compiled and published by Juan J. Holler, Montevideo, Uruguay. Gift of Mr. Francis T. Lee. (Spanish)

Catalogo de los Sellos Postales de la Republica Argentina 1939, compiled and published by Victor Kneitschel, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Gift of Mr. Francis T. Lee. (Spanish)

Pakistan Postage Stamps. Issued by the Philatelic Bureau, Karachi, India. Presented by the Consulate General of Pakistan.

Luxembourg Philatelist, Vol. I, Nos. 5, 6, 10-12; Vol. II; Vol. III; Vol. IV; Vol. V; Vol. VI, Nos. 1-5. Gift of Mr. Hugh Watchorn.

Philatelic Yearbooks. Gift of Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs.

Deutsch Zeitung fur Briefmarkenkunde (DBZ), Vol. 32, Nos. 12, 14-20. Gift of Dr. E. Bowman.

Catalogue des Marques Postales et Obliterations de Paris 1700-1876 by Andre Rochette and Jean Pothion. Published by the authors, Paris, France. Gift of the authors. (French)

Chiu's Supplement, Vol. VI, Nos. 7-12. Gift of Mr. A. Appleton Lane.

A History of the Ship Letters of the British Isles, Part V, by Alan W. Robertson. Published by the author, Pinner, Middlesex, England.

Berck Catalogue France, Colonies Generales, 17th Edition, 1849-1959. Edouard Berck, Paris France. (French)

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Philip Rochlin.

Philatelic Literature. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman.

Les Timbres de "l'Ile de France" by Robert Blazy and Marius Gauvin. Publisher Louis Schneider, Bischwiller (Bas-Rhin). Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind. (French)

The Stamps of the "Ile de France". English translation by Miss Agnes Burlingame. Manuscript. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

Post War Post Offices of Malaya, compiled and published by A. L. A. Bonbernard, Ipoh, Malaya. Gift of Mr. George R. Wren.

Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue 1959, Volume II. Scott Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Stanley Gibbons' Postage Stamp Catalogue 1959, Part I. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., London, England.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of Aero Philatelists.

Muller-Katalog Schweiz-Liechtenstein 1959. Ernst Muller, Basel, Switzerland

The Postal History of the Kingdom of Westphalia under Napoleon 1807-1814, edited and published by Carroll Chase and Henry A. Meyer. Gift of Dr. Carroll Chase.

Rocket Mail Catalogue, Billig's Specialized Catalogues Volume 8A, by Dr. Max Kronstein. Published by Fritz Billig, Jamaica, N. Y.

Stamp Curiosities by R. J. Sutton. Publication of the Philosophical Library, New York, N. Y.

A Study of the World's First Divisible Postal Stamp. The Number One of Mecklenburg-Schwerin 1856, edited and published by Clifford H. Adams, Quito, Ecuador, Gift of the author.

Zumstein Europa Katalog 1959. Zumstein & Cie., Bern, Switzerland. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.

Polish Postal Stationery, Part I, Postal Envelopes and Letter-Cards, by Stanislaw Zolkiewski. Publication of Polski Zwiazek Filatelistow, Warsaw, Poland. Gift of Mr. V. Rachmanov. (Polish-English-German)

The New American Stamp Catalog 1959. Minkus Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Fundamentals of Philately, Section I, by L. N. and M. Williams. Publication of The American Philatelic Society, State College, Penna.

Supplement to Pioneer Post Cards, compiled and published by J. R. Burdick, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Permanent Postage-Stamp Album by H. Stafford Smith. Published by E. Marlborough & Co., London, England. Gift of Mr. Richard J. Coda, Sr. (circa 1870)

London Suburban Cancellations by H. C. Westley. Reprint from The Bulletin of the Postal History Society. Courtesy of Major A. E. Hopkins.

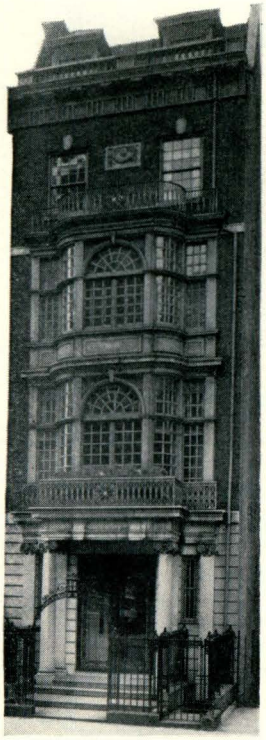
A General Survey of the Post Office 1677-1682 by Thomas Gardiner. Edited by Fostor W. Bond. Publication of The Postal History Society. Gift of The Society.

Ninety Years of Security Printing, The Story of British American Bank Note Company, Limited, Ottawa, Canada. Courtesy of the publisher.

Catalogo de los Sellos de Correosy Telegrafos del Peru, edited and published by Herbert H. Moll, Lima, Peru. Gift of the author. (Spanish)

RF Overprints 1944-45 on U. S. Air Mail. Original Reference Material used for Handbook by Henry M. Goodkind. Gift of the author.

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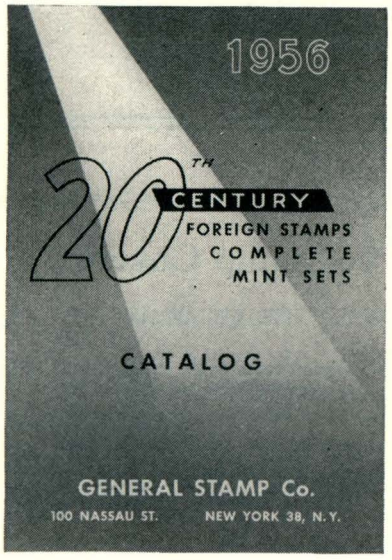
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