THE COLLECTORS CLUB

PHILATELIST

Volume 37, No. 5

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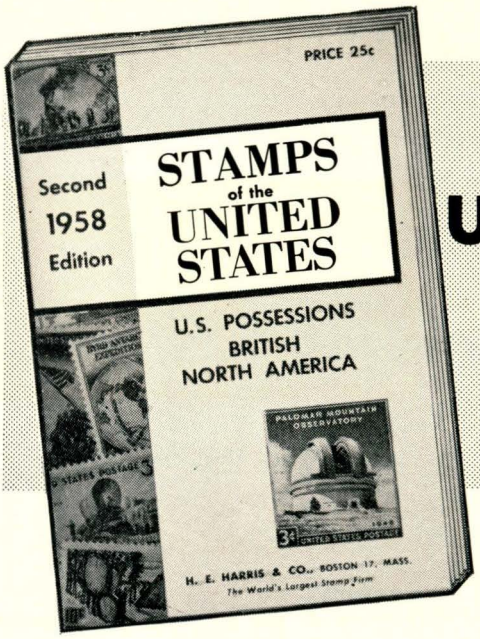
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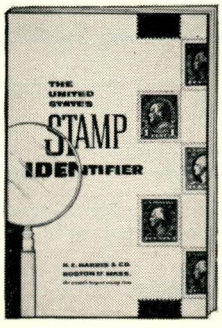
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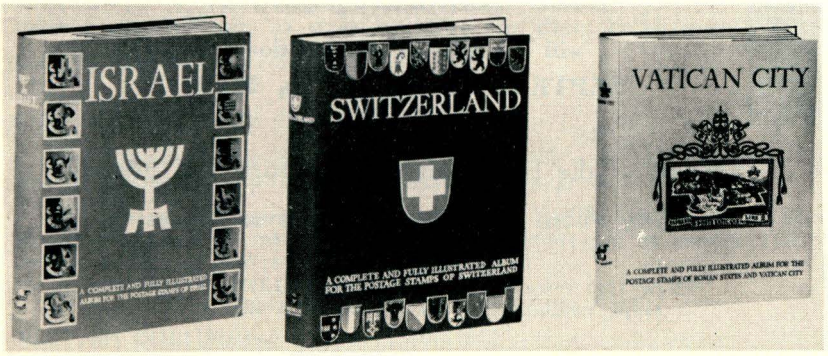
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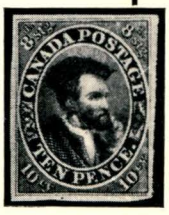
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Editorials

Philately's Green Pastures

There seems to be a defeatist attitude among a number of collectors. They speak of philately as a difficult hobby, in that to form a good collection, they fear that much money is needed—far more than most can afford to spend. Consequently, many choose a minor specialty, one on the fringes of philately, believing that with a less popular and very limited field, they have chosen one well tailored for their limited budget. How wrong such thinking!

In actual practice, the great majority of stamps are inexpensive. The trouble is that few bother to go after them. There seem to be only two types of collectors today. One, who has a great deal of money to spend, so he tries to collect everything. The other, and these appear to be the great majority, start with a very latest issue, and work back until they seem to hit an impasse. Why are not these latter collectors being better advised?

It so happens that we are interested in a junior stamp club. Most of the youngsters started out with the wrong idea. They had been taught about the potential value in stamps; so in their very immature manner began collecting U. S. mint plate number blocks. Why? Because they had been misled to believe that these were going to be valuable in the future. What a pitiful introduction to the grandest hobby in the world!

A youngster has little money to spend on stamps. A few U. S. plate number blocks will quickly use up his spending money. So, how did we handle this club? We got them to collect stamps—everything they could lay their hands on. And those still active for a few years have been continuing to collect stamps. Nor have any in this club spent more than a few dollars at any one time.

It is pathetic to hear a youngster come up to us and say: "There is no reason to collect stamps of Greece and Turkey, because they have no value." Get them to collect every Greek or Turkish stamp they can lay their hands on. Chances are, they will assemble hundreds, for less money than the cost of a few U. S. mint plate blocks.

Show these people—young and old alike—the catalog. Point out how few stamps from the earliest on, are list priced for a dollar or more. Do it country by country. There are thousands of stamps from every country in the world that can be secured for small amounts of money. Stress the pleasure of collecting, and indicate that philately is not an expensive hobby. Lay off the commercial value.

All this investment talk is doing philately immeasurable harm. It misrepresents stamp collecting as a very expensive hobby, preventing many from enjoying it. Actually, philately is one of the cheapest hobbies in the world. The cost of its "equipment" is practically nothing, and stamps can be collected within a very modest budget. We like to call it, "The

hobby of kids and kings." For every "king", there are thousands of kids and a supply of inexpensive stamps that can more than meet the demand.

Let us all resolve to be realistic about our hobby. Point out the much higher cost of photography with all the equipment needed compared to a stamp album, hinges and a catalog. Stamps require little storage space. What's the numismasist reaction to this? Want to fish or golf, collect books, antiques, ivories or paintings? They all require much more money than philately. Consequently, all of us are allowing people to form a completely wrong impression of stamp collecting. What king is an active stamp collector today? None that we can think of. So let's stop this defeatist talk about stamp collecting being an expensive hobby, and show where one can collect thousands of very interesting stamps—old and new, from all over the world—within the limits of a very modest budget. And one does not have to specialize within a limited group, country or topic. Getting to know stamps from every part of the world is the most rewarding part of philately.

A Look Ahead

Most philatelists' immediate concern is with the present. Life being so uncertain in this atomic age, one may feel rather inclined not to bother too much with the future. Nevertheless, many of us will be here tomorrow and after that, hoping to have philately play some role in our lives. What of tomorrow? Does anyone know?

Forecasting is risky. But if one studies the present with care, he can perhaps envisage what may be in store for us. A most popular word today is "automation". The first prophecy coming from this is a growth of machinery rather than a return to increased labor by man. The second forecast resulting from the growth of automation is more leisure time for everyone.

Consequently, the sociologists are concerned with man's lack of activity resulting in boredom. Something must fill the gap. One would be well advised to notice the consistent mention of hobbies in life stories appearing in the daily newspapers and popular magazines of prominent men and women. It must be admitted that few of these biographies mention philately. A typical top industrialist seeks those hobbies with activity. Stamp collecting seems too sedentary for them.

However, it does seem certain that life in the future will be more play and less work. This can only act towards philately's benefit. Thus as the pattern of our life unfolds, we can look to a very bright future. People will have more leisure time. Stamp collecting has an appeal to certain types of individuals. With more time to spend on hobbies, one must think not only of an increase in the number of collectors, but also to the real possibility of many seeking a deeper insight to philately. There will be the ordinary space fillers and accumulators. But many more will realize the depths to philately. The story behind a stamp—its production and postal history—will become a challenge. Collectors will seek further knowledge, but find it lacking in many respects. Their curiosity will cause them to pursue research. Therefore, the future should see a "golden era" for philately, because it seems most likely that there not only will be many more stamp collectors, but also a greater number of serious-minded philatelists. The latter is what should please most of this club's membership.

Obituaries

Stephen G. Rich 1890-1958

One reading this magazine very closely will notice the name *Stephen G. Rich* missing from the masthead for the first time since an *Editorial Committee* was established for this publication for the January 1949 number. Since that date, almost ten years ago, a number of obituaries for prominent members of THE COLLECTORS CLUB have appeared. But not one was as difficult to write as this.

"Steve" Rich was literally born with a postage stamp in his hand. His philatelic career was perhaps unrivalled in the United States. Dozens of adjectives like "ubiquitous", "controversial" and "dedicated" could be aptly applied. He was a real philatelic character and, as many auction stamp dealers like to describe, "unique".

The love of stamp collecting is not usually passed on from one generation to another. Few children of prominent philatelists carry on their father's interest. Joseph S. and Stephen G. Rich were that rare exception. Those, who knew Steve intimately, always thought that one of his limitations was "walking in the shadow" of his father, for years one of the proprietors of the old Scott Stamp and Coin Company and one of the founders of this Club. The very room where this is written is "The Joseph S. Rich Memorial Room" furnished by Stephen G. about six years ago in memory of his father, Joseph S. Rich.

If there was one person active in American philately, who knew more people or was known by more, let him speak up to challenge this title which, we believe, was Steve's by a wide margin. Stamp collecting was his life. There was scarcely a week that went by when Steve did not attend a meeting of some stamp club. No one can recall the last time Steve missed a regular COLLECTORS CLUB meeting. Conventions of the national philatelic societies will look different now that S. G. R. is gone. Last year he travelled all the way to California for the convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans, to which he had devoted memorable services for many years.

His very last days were so typical of Steve that they bear relating so that people can perhaps understand him, as his very good friends did. He was ordered to enter the hospital in July for an operation. He postponed it for a week because he had some "important" things to do. What were they? The first was for this club. Our Governors Room had been painted and redecorated for the first time in years. All the photographs had been removed from the walls. It was noticed that many photographs had become unidentified, while others had lost the nameplates. Someone was needed to arrange the rehanging. But who also knew many of these forgotten old timers? A few days before going to the hospital, Steve on a hot July afternoon came to the club, took off his coat and *did* the job as no one else could have.

Before leaving he visited the editor to discuss various "C. C. P." matters with him. He was concerned about a book review that he had promised to write. He hoped that he could do it before entering the hospital. Also, there was an important project that he had been supervising for years. He was most desirous of seeing in print "The Kohl Handbook" English translation of France. The project had proceeded to the point where the final work needed only to be done. Steve told us that his doctor informed him that after two weeks in the hospital, he would have to remain at home recuperating for another four weeks. This was the opportunity for doing "The Kohl Handbook" work that had started well over a decade ago. S. G. R. was due in the hospital on a Monday. He appeared on Tuesday because he did not want to miss the regular meeting of the West Essex, New Jersey Stamp Club. He died in the hospital on August 10, 1958.

Steve Rich was controversial. He sought to be that deliberately and openly admitted it. Many of his letters to other collectors defy explanation. They were heaped with insults and extremely provocative. Often he showed not the slightest sense of discretion. However those, who knew him, also had the benefit of a loyal companion, who would go out of his way to do one a favor.

One day is recalled. In our mail from P. O. Box B, Verona, N. J. was a stinging letter replete with words like "imbecile", "moron" and "diabolical". Seldom have we received such a letter. But later that day Steve came to our office bringing with him a book that had been discussed at dinner a few nights before. We had expressed a desire to read it. Steve had made a special trip from New Jersey to deliver it. When we later referred to his letter received that morning, he said:

"Forget it, throw it into the wastepaper basket!"

Can anyone name a stamp publication for which Stephen G. Rich had not written? We cannot. Steve in his earlier career had taught school and then sold school textbooks. When he later turned to philately, he still retained his school teacher traits. This is what

caused him to write. He wanted to teach the newer, the less mature collector the basic facts of stamp collecting. He would write upon any phase of stamp collecting, often to the chagrin of his associates, because he sometimes would not be well versed in a certain subject and obviously wrote many mistakes. With his pedagogic zeal, he would inject personalities often including references that were plainly embarrassing. But yet, no one served philately more devotedly than Steve did.

If this club was notified at the last moment that the scheduled speaker could not appear because of illness, Steve would at once volunteer to substitute. With no preparation, he would exhibit and lecture on Uruguay, South Africa, U. S. precancels, Korea, France or many other subjects. And he always put on a good show.

He was a "wastepaper basket collector." He never really enjoyed paying substantial sums for stamps even if he could afford it. He loved to pick them up here and there. He would seek copies of an inexpensive stamp for different cancellations. His enthusiasm for precancels was a natural. He went into postal history and topicals early. He collected. He never speculated nor sought to make money out of hoarding stamps for future profit.

Also, Steve loved to help his fellow collectors. If he knew of one's specialty and that certain items were elusive, he would go out of his way to help. Often he was successful. How often he sacrified his time looking up information for others!

At the outset of this memorial tribute, it was said that this S. G. R. obituary was the most difficult. One knowing Steve and being associated with him in philately for more than a few years could easily write a book about him. Perhaps someone some day should. This writer could continue on and on about Stephen G. Rich. But space limiatations of this magazine demand a halt. That old cigar butt that bothered many of Steve's friends here in this club will be missed.

Ever since its founding in 1896, THE COLLECTORS CLUB has carried the names of Joseph S. and then son, Stephen G. Rich. Sixty-three years is a good, long time. Since Mrs. S. G. Rich had passed away several years ago and there were no children, for the first time in its history the name *RICH* will be missing from this club's membership list. But those with a few gray or many white hairs can look back upon six decades of devoted services to the institution now located at 22 East 35th Street, New York, N. Y. by a father and son that will never be rivalled.

George B. Sloane 1898-1958

The Collectors Club Member Number 79 passed away on July 15, 1958. George B. Sloane joined this club in 1922 and retained his membership for 36 years until the terminal date of his life.

He was a very well-known and active stamp dealer, specializing in United States. His knowledge was wide, ranging from the Private Posts (U. S. Locals) of the early 19th century down to the 20th century issues.

George Sloane was a prolific writer conducting for years a weekly column on U. S. stamps in "Stamps", one of the popular weekly stamp papers. His memory of past events and people connected with collecting and dealing in U. S. stamps was keen.

In the years past, George Sloane arranged a number of notable meetings for this club. The members were privileged to view some of the late Alfred H. Caspary's U. S. Local and Carrier stamps, that were seldom exhibited, through Mr. Sloane's request to Mr. Caspary. Also a meeting when the heads of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing came here, was due primarily to George Sloane. Furthermore, he described this meeting in detail for this magazine (see THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. 29, (1950) Page 349).

In view of this very long period of association, the officers, governors and all members of The Collectors Club extend to Mrs. Sloane and his family our sincere expression of sympathy upon the loss of an old and respected friend.

THEODORE E. STEINWAY MEMORIAL PUBLICATIONS

Progress Report

It has been well over a year since the Board of Governors of THE COLLECTORS CLUB established a fund for the publication of handbooks named in memory of Theodore E. Steinway. (THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, Vol. 36 (1957), Page 210). Although those in charge of the fund raising, as well as the ones appointed to chose the publications have been working continually, the tangible results up to now have been disappointing. Only one handbook, "Corrientes" by Louis Stich has appeared.

In the May, 1958 number of this magazine, your attention is called to the Auditors' Report on page 150. You will note that as of December 31, 1957, donations to "The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publications Fund" amounted to $3,619.00. Although the actual figures are not available since the end of 1957, many more generous donations have been received by this handbook fund.

The disappointing feature is that the Club's Publications Committee has been able to show so little in view of the amount of money available. It is not in good taste to blame others, but in this instance a forthright report must state that there has been long delays at the printer.

This magazine, because of this specific problem, has been taken away from our printer of many years and the work given to a new firm. The Publications Committee took under consideration whether the three handbooks scheduled for this year should remain with the original printer or whether the work should be placed with a new one. In view of the fact, that with two of the three handbooks, the work had been approximately half done, it would be both costly and impractical to change.

The first handbook scheduled for publication in 1958 is *C. W. Wickersham's Early Issues of VENEZUELA*. This is not a reprint of all the former articles published since 1950 in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. From the very first page, there have been revisions and additions, adding to the printing and production problems. At this time, work upon the new manuscript by the printer has progressed to the stage where the appearance of the VENEZUELA handbook should be seen soon (by this time, it is hoped).

The second handbook, *H. D. S. Haverbeck's TIBET*, also goes far beyond a reprint of the former one, that was sold out about two years ago. Work on this had to be delayed until the Venezuela book was off the presses. In order to overcome further delay, a new type face for TIBET was ordered, although with a printing plant with few operators, the problem has not been overcome. But it is now being printing.

The third handbook, *Henry M. Goodkind's, RF OVERPRINTS on U.S. Air Mail,* was planned for unit publication after it had appeared in a three-part series in the specialist magazine, "The Aero Philatelist Annals". This has been completed, and this handbook should be ready for distribution in the fall of 1958

Consequently, the delay during the first half of this year will result in the publication of the three handbooks scheduled in the last quarter of 1958. It seems to be a reasonable assurance that before January 1, 1959, "The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund" will have published three handbooks in 1958, namely—

1. *VENEZUELA*
2. *TIBET*
3. *RF OVERPRINTS*

As each of the above is delivered from the printery, immediate announcements will go out to the press stating the sale and the price.

— Advance Orders —

The interest throughout the philatelic world in "The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund" has greatly exceeded anything anticipated since the fund was established. Inquiries have come in from all over the United States, Canada, Latin America, Europe and

Asia. Most of the questions fall into two or three categories.

The handbook fund is a non-profit venture. It must be stressed that THE COLLECTORS CLUB is not entering into the publishing business as a commericial venture. Rather in the interest of spreading philatelic knowledge, this fund will undertake to publish handbooks that the commericial publishers could not do because of the potential lack of profit.

The sales price of each handbook will be set in accordance with the above principle. Many have inquired if they could subscribe for copies before publication. This is not practical, because the actual sales price could not be determined until the complete costs were known. After the handbook fund has been established and operating for some years, and experience gained, it may be possible to take advance subscriptions for a handbook.

However, with the announcement of publication many orders for a specific handbook have come in. These orders have been accepted and upon publication, each one will be advised that the book is out and will be shipped upon remittance.

— Type of Handbooks To Be Published —

Many inquired if the handbooks to be published must be by THE COLLECTORS CLUB members. The answer is "NO". Any material by any author or philatelic group may be submitted to *The Publications Committee* for consideration. This will not be an exclusive club operation. In fact, it is hoped that the handbook fund can finance publication in English by any competent philatelist or group of philatelists.

— Future Plans —

Once again it has been proved that, "the first year is the hardest". Starting in 1959, the schedule of the handbook fund should be in much more efficient operation.

The Publications Committee has set as a minimum at least TWO handbooks a year. It can be more, but two should be the annual minimum.

Since the fund is revolving in that the proceeds from sale of all books go back into the fund, it would be almost ideal to have one of the annual publications the more serious, scholarly type; while the second handbook should be a more popular one. Whether this goal can be achieved depends upon the individual works submitted. It very possibly could be that four or five manuscripts accepted for publication all fall into the more scholarly but less popular category.

It can be announced that the two handbooks scheduled for publication in 1959 are:

Robert G. Stone's, FRENCH COLONIES

Edwin Mueller's, AUSTRIA, Catalog of Pre-stamp Postmarks

In addition, there is a good possibility for a third handbook in 1959. This is:

ROBERT MORRIS, POSTMASTER OF NEW YORK,
LETTERBOOK, 1847-48, Edited by Winthrop S. Boggs.

This latter has been an undertaking requiring close to eight years. THE COLLECTORS CLUB was fortunate in 1950 to be able to purchase for the Library the personal letterbook of Postmaster Robert Morris of New York, N. Y. during the years 1847-48. It is bound consisting of 979 letters ranging from a few lines to several pages in length.

Postmaster Morris of New York has left a great mark upon United States philately. He was the one responsible for the famous New York Postmaster Provisional stamp issued in 1845 (Scott 9X1). Through his experience of handling prepaid mail in one of America's busiest cities, he was in a position to advise others about the handling of prepaid mail and the rates to charge. When our government issued its first stamps in 1847, the experience of Postmaster Morris proved extremely helpful.

The correspondence with postmasters from many other cities and towns is recorded in the 1847-48 letterbook. The scribes—and Mr. Morris employed two or three at one time to handle his correspondence—wrote in old-fashioned script that few could easily read today. First, it has been necessary for the Club to hire a professional transcriber to type each of the 979 letters. Then Mr. W. S. Boggs had to read each letter to decide which had a

(Continued on Page 214)

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

Two interesting covers of early period of the Civil War

By LAWRENCE L. SHENFIELD

During the course of the opening events of the Civil War, the Federal Government held hopes that open conflict might be prevented. The North and the South, although torn apart in political disagreement over States' Rights and slavery since 1858, were still brothers of blood—in commerce, in family ties, in a Union that both divisions had fought to preserve since 1776. It seemed the prudent and wise course to be patient both with the swashbuckling leaders of secession and the vociferous anti-slavery groups in New England.

The course of patience and the hope for peace affected profoundly the administration of postal affairs between the two great groups of states. Even after South Carolina's secession in December, 1860;; after the formation of the Confederate States in February of 1861; after the seizure of Federal arsenals by the South; after Fort Sumter in April—the postal affairs of the contending sides were as one under Washington D. C. administration, and the mails flowed, both ways, across the now well shaped "border". Probably Washington, D. C. was right. While correspondence was permitted, family ties were preserved; public panic and fears were allayed; business houses could in some measure carry on or settle their affairs; secret agents could gather information—and the erection of an iron curtain, certain to inflame passions, was avoided.

But from the moment it was apparent that disaffection was spreading among the postmasters of Southern cities and that mail contracts could not be continued in good faith, Postmaster General Montgomery Blair at Washington was forced to move promptly to close the borders against mail to or from the Southern states. In mid-May the Richmond-Washington line was closed to mail transit, leaving Memphis (and through it New Orleans) and the Louisville-Nashville portal open. On May 13th Postmaster General Reagan of the Confederate States proclaimed May 31st as the final date of Federal authority over the mails in the seceded states and the closing of accounts with the North; the Confederacy would take over on June 1st.

In response, on May 26th Postmaster General Blair declared that on and after May 28th all postal intercourse between the North and the South was unlawful. On June 1st Union postmasters received this order from the Dead Letter Office: "You will return all mail directed to Southern States which cannot be forwarded to their intended destination on account of the discontinuance of mail service or any other cause. You will therefore once a week or oftener, if they accumulate rapidly, make a separate return of such letters, postmark each on the sealed side, *put domestic, foreign and registered letters in separate parcels* and mark each parcel outside and bills showing their number and rates."

On June 6th, the Nashville Post Office was advised that Washington had closed the Memphis Post Office and was ordered to forward all mail directed to Memphis to the Dead Letter Office. By these directives of June 1st and June 6th the Union ceased to forward letters to the South. However, the problem of stopping mail from the South to the North still remained; and the express companies continued to carry the mail both ways, through their own agents operating between Louisville and Nashville, until stopped by a Blair order on August 26th.

To control the South to North mail, Blair issued on June 24th the famous "Southern



(Fig. 1)

Letter Unpaid" directive to J. J. Speed, the Postmaster at Louisville, by then the only portal open to mail from the South which had accumulated from Nashville. The dispatch read:

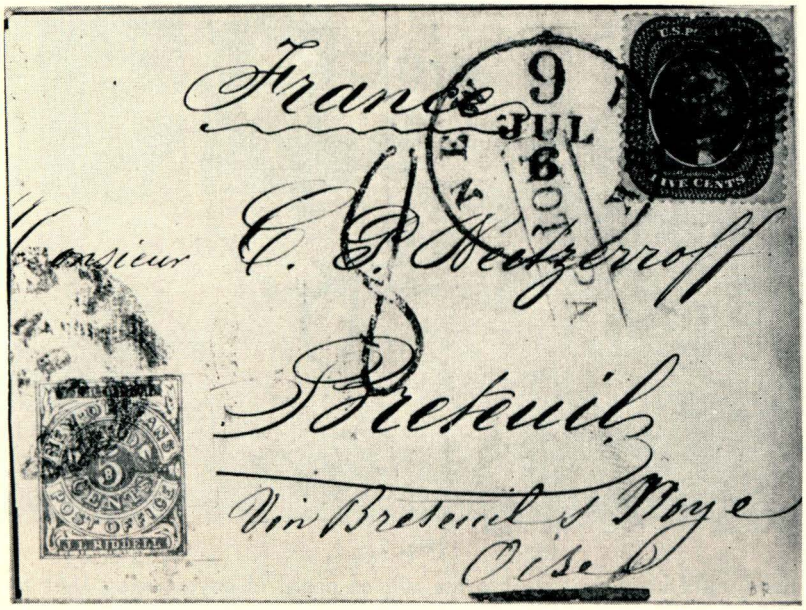
> "Washington, June 24, 1861—J. J. Speed, Postmaster
> You will forward letters from the South for the loyal states as *unpaid* after removing postage stamps,* *but foreign letters on which pre-payment is compulsory must go to the Dead Letter Office.*

There is the background of postal history and directives which form the basis for the discussion and "reading" of the two interesting covers shown here—the first (Fig. 1) a letter from a foreign country refused delivery to Richmond, Va.; the second (Fig. 2) a letter to a foreign country in June, 1861, from the South, yet forwarded for delivery.

This cover from Victoria to Richmond, Va. via Marseilles and London (where it arrived May 12, 1861) bears a current one shilling and a pair of the four pence Victoria, the proper rate for a ½ oz. letter to the United States but leaving the U. S. internal (ship to shore) of 5c unpaid. The letter came from London via American Packet with the "16 cents" credit to the United States in red properly shown. On arrival at New York, the "N. York-Am. Packet-5" was struck in black, indicating 5 cents due on delivery in Richmond. But it chanced to arrive on May 28, the first day the North declared unlawful all postal intercourse between the U. S. and the Confederacy. Therefore, via the Dead Letter Office, it was returned to London, to be forwarded to the addressor. And at London the cover was struck in red with the remarkable "Sent Back to England Without a Reason for Non-Delivery." Of course the reason was clear to the U. S. Post Office. They were not doing business with Richmond, Va.—but apparently they did not bother to go into details. This handstamp "Sent Back, etc." was used in the 1860's at the Returned Letter Office, London on foreign mail returned because of non-delivery. Presumably the letter was sent on to the sender in Victoria.

This cover illustrates the consideration given to the handling of foreign letters by Washington, apparently in an effort to avoid offending nationals. The letter was mailed in New Orleans June (?), 1861, addressed to Breteuil (France) and bore originally a pair

* Speed used the "Southern Letter Unpaid" handstamp instead.



(Fig. 2)

(one probably has been clipped) of the New Orleans, Postmaster provisional 5c on white and a single 5c brown, 1857, U. S. At this date during the French Treaty period, the rate to France, exclusive of the French domestic rate was 15 cents per ¼ oz. and pre-payment was optional. The writer, therefore, affixed the pair of New Orleans stamps to pay the Confederate rate for a distance of 500 miles or more to the Union border, and the 5c 1857 to pay the shore to ship (internal) U. S. rate.

But when the letter was rated it was marked "NOT PAID" by the handstamp in box in black, ignoring, of course, the postal value of the 5c 1857 though tied with red grid and the pair (?) of New Orleans provisionals, both from the hands of the sucessionists. It then became a "due 15 cents" letter, and at the French exchange office it was further struck with the "8" in black for the collection due of 8 decimes or about 15 cents. The "New York-9" in black indicates 9 cents charged to France by the U. S. It is possible that "due 15 cents" in manuscript was clipped off at the upper left corner of the letter; but at any rate the addressee paid the 15 cents plus 8 decimes upon delivery, or a total of 1 Franc, 60 centimes.

Delivery apparently was difficult for the reverse of the cover bears in mss. "Inconnu a Breteuil-s. . . .", and five French transit cancels before it reached Breteuil-s. Noye, which some exasperated postal employee had added to the address on the face.

There is no way to prove at what point the letter passed into the Union. As noted, the Memphis Post Office was closed about June 1st so this letter mailed from New Orleans no earlier than June 10th could not have entered at Memphis. If the point of entry to the U. S. were Nashville-Louisville, this cover escaped the "Southern Letter Unpaid" marking used at that office, although all othermarkings—the "New York—9" in black, and the "8" (decimes), the French due marking are seen on foreign letters bearing the S. L. U. handstamp. Since Postmaster Blair's directive to Speed at Louisville of June 24th ordered foreign letters sent to the Dead Letter Office (where they were examined, rated and forwarded) it is the writer's guess that this letter crossed through Louisville also. For the normal appearance of similar letters from New Orleans to France, see Fig. 3.

Perhaps for the record it should be noted here that this cover (Fig. 2) from the Knapp Collection Auction (1941) was illustrated and described as "A Combination of extreme rarity but sold as is." Thus like so many other "difficult-to-read" covers, this one travelled under



(Fig. 3)

its little cloud, until basic research into the tangled postal history of early 1861 finally disclosed its story.

During the period May-June 1861 there must have been much foreign mail to people in the Confederacy and from them to foreign countries. Yet such covers are seldom seen. The writer would like to know of any such covers which are not recorded.

STEINWAY FUND (From Page 210)

philatelic or postal history significance and those that could be eliminated as of no philatelic consequence. And finally, Mr. Boggs had to add appropriate notes in the form of a commentary on each letter selected to be published so that the user of such a handbook could properly understand the philatelic significance of each letter. A few samples of this work were published in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST (Vol. 35 (1956) pp. 61-66).

Also it should be reported that two manuscripts submitted were not accepted for publication by the committee when in session last spring. One was a work of over 600 typewritten pages on a subject with a tenuous relationship to philately. Another was a manuscript of 678 typewritten pages from an old foreign-language book translated into English. The entire work would require revision and annotation to bring the information up-to-date. Furthermore, it is a philatelic specialty of very limited interest in the United States. One capable of editing and annotating could not be found. Also both works would be very costly productions and because of the known limited interest, the financial strain on the handbook fund would be too great.

If, in the future, "The Theodore E. Steinway Memorial Publication Fund" should be in a very prosperous financial position, then handbooks such as the two above-mentioned ones might be published, even 'tho the sales will be limited. But for the present, the fund cannot be overtaxed by publishing expensive books of very limited philatelic appeal.

— Conclusion —

It is planned to give further reports in this magazine on the work of "The Theodore E. Steinway Publications Fund" in a manner similar to this at least once a year.

If any readers wish further information please write to:

The Publications Committee, Chairman
The Collectors Club
22 East 35th Street
New York 16, N. Y. *(H. M. G.)*

AUSTRIA

Catalog of the Pre-Stamp Postmarks

By EDWIN MUELLER

Part III

(Continued From Page 202)

731. LAA (Nö) *1.10.1839
a.* RL-R 1847 (35)

732. LACZHAZA (U) *II
a. RL 1833 (70)
b. RL-(f) 1848 (50)

733. LAGERNDORF (Bm) *I
a.*

734. LAIBACH (Kr) O, Fr
A. eL [v. Laybach] 1785 (50_4)
B. rL [v. Laibach] 1791 (85_4)
a. RL [LAYBACH/ILLYRIE] 1811 (50_2), red 1810 (60_3) [2]
b. RL [P.P./LAYBACH/ILLYRIE] 1810 (70_3), red 1810 (60_4)
c. RL [DEB./LAYBACH/ILLYRIE] , red 1810 (100_4)
d. RE [P. PAYE/LAYBACH] , red 1813 (50_3)
e. RO 1819 (5) [3]
f. RL-Ry 1833 (35_2)
g. RE [LAIBACH/FRANCO] , red 1833 (25_3)
h.* sL-R 1837 (3)
i.* rL-I , red 1839 (6_2)
j.* RS-R 1850 (70)

735. LAIBACH BAHNHOF (Kr) *1850
a.* RD [BAHNHOF/LAIBACH] 1850 (40_2)

736. LAJOS (U) *II
a.*

737. LAMBACH (Oö) O
a. RL 1831 (30)
b.* RL-Ry 1839 (20_2)

738. LANCUT (G) +I
a. RB 1823 (100)
b. SO 1834 (85_2)
c. RO 1835 (50)
d. RL 1838 (40), red 1838 (40_2) [2]
e.* RC-R 1840 (35_2) [2]

739. LANCZYN (G) *1.11.1832
a.
b.* RL-R 1846 (85)

740. LANDECK (T) *II, Ba
a. RL 1819 (30), red 1835 (50_2) [2]
b. RL-I 1842 (40), red 1836 (25_2), blue 1844 (30_2)
c.* IL-I [LANDEK] 1842 (20), blue 1845 (20_2)

741. LANDSKRON (B) *1.3.1836
a. RoO 18.... (35_2) ⟶ **aa. RoO-(r)** 1838 (30_2)
b.* RL 18.... (30) ⟶ **ba. RL-(r)** 18.... (25) ⟶ **bb. RL-(ry)** 1838 (25_2)
c.* IL-I 1850 (20), red 1849 (30_2)

742. LANDSTRASS (Kr) *II, Fr
a. sL [P. A. Landstrass] 1836 (50_2)
b.* RL-R 1844 (40)

743. LANGENLOIS (Nö) *1.11.1841
a. RL-R , blue 1848 (40_2)
b.* RDb-f 1849 (30), blue 1849 (30_2)

744. LANGENWANG (St) *1.11.1848
a.* RDb-f 1848 (30), blue 1850 (35_2)

745. LANG-ENZERSDORF (Nö) O
a. ROb [L. ENZERSDORF] 1821 (40_2)
b. sL [Enzersdorf] 1831 (60)
c.* RL-R [LANG-/ENZERSDORF] 1850 (60)

746. LAPANCZA (U) *II
a. ROc 1841 (60_2)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

747. LAS (G) *1.5.1833, †1837
a.

748. LASKAFELD (U) *I
a. ROcx [LASKA-/FELD] 1818 (50_2)
b.* IL-I 1849 (60)

749. LATSCH (T) *1820, †30.6.1843
a.
b. RL-R 1841 (85), blue 1841 (100_2)

750. LAUN (B) *I
a. sLc 1831 (35_2)
b.* RL-(f) 1839 (25), blue 1848 (40_2)

751. LAUTSCHIN (B) *1.1.1845
a.* **IL-I** 1845 (50)

752. LAVIS (T) *II, Ba, It
a. **RB** 1821 (50)
b.* **sL-I** 1839 (20)

753. LAXENBURG (Nö) *I
a. **ROb** 1822 (20_2)
b.* **RL-Ry** 1841 (15_2) ⟶ **ba.* RL-Ry(h)** 1847 (25_3)

LAYBACH: see **Laibach**

754. LEBRING (St) *I
a. **sO** 1834 (50), green 1832 (60_2), red 1835 (70_2)
b.* **RL-R** 1848 (35), red 1844 (40_2)

755. LECHWITZ (M) *II
a.* **sE** 1836 (50_2) [2]

755X. LEGRAD (Ks) *I, † II
A. **RLx [V. LEGRAD]** 1783 (150_4)
B. **RLx [v. LEGRAD]** 1785 (100_4)

756. LEIBEN (Nö) *1.5.1841
a.* **RL-R** 1843 (25)

757. LEIBNITZ (St) *II
a. **RLx** 1825 (30)
b.* **sL-I** 1841 (20)

758. LEIPNIK (M) *1.1.1840
a. **RL** 1844 (25)
b.* **RL-R** 1846 (15), green 1845 (20_2)

759. LEITMERITZ (B) *I
a. **sL** 1819 (35) [2]
b. **RL-r** 1839 (20), blue 1843 (25_2)
c.* **IL-I** , blue 1844 (15_2) [⟶ d]
d. **IL-i** , blue 1844 (15_2)

760. LEKENIK (Ks) *1.2.1837
a.*

761. LEMBACH (Oö) *1.12.1849
a.* **RDs-f** 1849 (60)

762. LEMBERG (G) + I
A. **R2Okp [LEOPOLIS]** 1768 (150_{10})
B. **RSap** 1774 (125_8) [2]
C. **RoSap** 1776 (100_8)
D. **Ro2Sap** 1781 (150_8)
E. **eL [v. Lemberg]** 1782 (70_4)
F. **RB** 1782 (150_3)
a. **ROw** 1818 (10_2) [3]
b. **RC-ry** 1830 (5_3) [3]
c. **sL** 1836 (30)
d.* **IL** 1836(20)
e. **sL-Iy** 1836 (15_2) [2]
f. **IL-Iy** 1837 (20_2)
g. **sL-Ry** 1838 (30_2)
h. **RL-I** 1838 (4), red 1847 (8_2) [3]
i.* **IL-I** 1839 (6), red 1842 (10_2) [2]
j. **rL-I** 1841 (8), red 1839 (10_2) [2]
k.* **RDb-f** 1848 (10), red 1847 (12_2)

763. LEND (S) + II, Ba
a. **RL [R.4 LEND]** 1813 (70_2)
b.* **RL-Ry** 1840 (50_2) [⟶ c]
c.* **RL-R** 1844 (50)

L. ENZERSDORF: see **Lang-Enzersdorf**
LENDVA: see **Also-Lendva**

764. LEOBEN (St) O
a. **RL [V. LEOBEN]** 1818 (20_2)
b. **RL** 1829 (6) [4]
c. **RL-Ry** 1838 (10_2), red 1839 (5_3) [⟶ d]
d.* **RL-R** 1846 (5), red 1839 (6_2), blue 1844 (6_2)

765. LEOBERSDORF (Nö) *1.10.1847
a.* **RDb-f** 1847 (35), blue 1848 (30_2)

766. LEONFELDEN (Oö) *1.2.1840
a. **RL-Ry** 1840 (40_2)

LEOPOLIS: see **Lemberg**

767. LEPSENY (U) *II
a. **RO** 1832 (60)
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (50), red 1848 (40_2)

768. LERMOS (T) *I, Ba
a.
b.* **RL-R** 1840 (40), red 1849 (50_2)

LESINA: see **Lessina**

769. LESNEK (Sb) *II
a. **nIB** 1835 (150_8)

770. LESSINA (D) *II
a.* **RO [LESINA]** 1820 (70)
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (85)

771. LETENYE (U) *1.1.1843
a.* **RDo-f** 1849 (50_2)

772. LETTOWITZ (M) *1841
a.* **rL-I** 1847 (40)

773. LEUTOMISCHL (B) *I
a. **RoO** 1823 (25_2) ⟶ **aa. RoO-(r)** 1837 (20_2)
b.* **RL** 1835 (35)
c.* **RL-r** 1839 (20)

LEUTSCHAU: see **Löcse**

774. LEVA (U) *I
a. **RL** 1834 (50)
b.* **RDb-f** 1849 (50)

775. LEVICO (T) *1.7.1841
a.* **RL-R** 1841 (25)

776. LEZAYSK (G) *II
a. **RS [K.K./BRIF/SAMLUNG/LEZAYSK]** 1834 (100_2)
b.* **RC-R** 1839 (40_2)

777. LICHTENSTADT (B) *1835
a. sB 1836 (85)
b.* RL-R 1850 (100)

778. LIEBAU (M) *1.10.1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (50)

779. LIEBENAU (B) *II
a. RL 1829 (35) ⟶ **aa. RL-(R)** 1841 (30) [2]
b. RwB 1835 (25_2) ⟶ **ba.* RwB-(R)** 1845 (20_2)

780. LIEBKOWITZ (B) *I, † 30.4.1844
a. sL 1829 (100) ⟶ **aa. sL-(f)** 1843 (125)

781. LIENZ (T) *I, Ba, Fr
A. RL 1786 (125_3)
a. RL [LIENZ/ILLYRIE] , red 1810 (150_3)
b. sO 1818 (10), red 1831 (15_2)
c.* sL-R 1839 (12)
d.* RD-R [LIENZ/TIROL] 1850 (35_2)

LIESING: see **Wien, City Post**

782. LIEZEN (St) *II
a.* rL 1821 (40)
b.* RO 1829 (20), green 1837 (25_2) ⟶ **ba.* RO-(R)** 183.. (15)
c. sLo 1830 (25_2)

783. LILIENFELD (Nö) *I, † 31.7.1842
a. ROb 1820 (20_2)
b. sL-I 1839 (30)

784. LIMANOW (G) *1.5.1833
a. sO 1834 (85) [⟶ c]
b.* RL-f 1840 (50)
c. sL-fy 1841 (70_2) [⟶ d]
d. sL-f 1843 (60)

785. LINZ (Oö) O
A. RL [V. LINZ] 1780 (60_4)
B. sL [v. Linz] 1785 (100_4)
a. sL 1818 (10) [2]
b. RL 1824 (6) [2]
c. RO 1831 (4), blue 1833 (12_2)
d. sE [Linz/Franco] , red 1836 (15_3)
e.* sL-R 1838 (3), blue 1838 (3_2), green 1844 (4_2) [2]
f.* RL-R , red 1839 (5_2), blue 1849 (6_2)
g.* RDs-f , red 1850 (60_2)
h.* RS-R , blue 1850 (70_2)

786. LIPOWIEC (G) *15.3.1848
a.* RSo-f 1848 (100_2)

787. LIPPA (Kü) *I, Fr
a.
b.* sL-I [Lippa in Illy.] 1844 (70)

788. LIPPA (Tb) *I
a.* ROo [LIPPA/IN BANAT] 1821 (50_2)
b. RO [LIPPA/FRANCO] 1836 (60_2)
c. RO [LIPPA/PORTO] 1837 (85_4)

789. LIPUWKA (M) *II
a. RL 1839 (100)
b.* RL-R 1847 (70)

790. LISKO (G) *1.5.1833
a. ROw 1834 (85_2)
b. RO 1839 (60)
c. RL-Ry 1839 (40_2)
d.* RL-R 1845 (30)

791. LISSA (B) O
a. RL 1836 (60)
b.* RL-R [LISSA B.] 1850 (40)

792. LISSA (D) *II
a. RB 1832 (60), red 1849 (85_2)
b.* RDb-f 1848 (50)

793. LISZKA (U) *II
a. ROd 1820 (60_2), red 1824 (70_3)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (85), red 184.. (70_2)

794. LITSCHAU (Nö) *1.9.1839
a.* sL-I 1839 (30)

795. LITTAI (Kr) *1.12.1847, † 1850
a.* RDb-f , blue 1850 (60_2)

796. LITTAU (M) *I
a. sL 1822 (40)
b. RO 1837 (50)
c.* RL-R 1845 (30)

797. LOBNIG (M) *II
a. RL 1829 (60)
b.* RL-R 1850 (70)

798. LOBOSITZ (B) O
a. sL 1824 (30)
b. RL , blue 1838 (40_2)
c.* RL-r 1840 (20), blue 18.... (25_2)

799. LÖCSE (U) O
A. rL [von Leutschau] 1779 (100_4)
a. RL [LEUTSCHAU] 1818 (20) [2]
b. RLx [LEUTSCHAU] 1820 (15)
c. ROd [LEUTSCHAU] 1836 (20_2)
d.* RDb-f 1847 (25)

800. LOFER (S) *II, Ba
a. sO 1825 (85)
b.* RL-R 1840 (60)

801. LOITSCH (Kr) O, Fr
a.
b.* RL-R 1850 (85)

802. LOMNITZ (B) *1.10.1838
a.* RL-r 1838 (40)

LOOSDORF: see **Losdorf**

803. LOQUE (Ks) *1.11.1838
a. RL 1838 (125)

804. LOSDORF (Nö) *1833
a. RL [LOOSDORF/BS] 1833 (85_2)
b. RB 1841 (35), red 1839 (50_2) ⟶ **ba.*** RB-(f) 1844 (25)

805. LOSENSTEIN (Oö) *I
a. RO [LOSTEIN] 1833 (50)
b.* RL-Ry 1846 (30_2)

806. LOSONCZ (U) *12.4.1843
a.* RL 1843 (40)
b. RO 18.... (70)
c.* RDb-f [LOSSONCZ] 1847 (15)
d.* RDs-f 1850 (35)

LOSTEIN: see **Losenstein**

807. LUBACZOW (G) *1.1.1849
a.* RL-R [LUBOCZOW] 1849 (100)

808. LUBENZ (B) *1.5.1844
a.* sL-(f) 1850 (70)

809. LUBERECK (Nö) *II, † 30.4.1841
a. ROb 1820 (60_2)

810. LUBIENCE (G) *1.9.1838
a. sL-I 1838 (85)
b. RL-r 1848 (70)
c.* RL-R 1850 (100)

811. LUBLO (U) *1.10.1844
a.* IL-I 1844 (60)

LUBOCZOW: see **Lubaczow**

812. LUCSIVNA (U) O
a. ROd 1838 (50_2)
b.* RDb-f 1847 (40), red 18.... (60_2)

813. LUDAS (Ws) *II
a.*

814. LUDBREGH (Ks) *I
a.
b.* RDb-f 1850 (100)

815. LUDITZ (B) *1.9.1844
a.* IL-I 1844 (50)

816. LUGOS (Tb) O
A. RL [V. LUGOSCH] 1784 (100_4)
a. ROc 1818 (35_2)
b. RL 1836 (30), blue 18.... (40_2)
c.* RDb-f 18.... (40), blue 1847 (25_2)

817. LUNDENBURG (M) *1837
a.* sL-I 1840 (25), blue 1844 (30_2), red 1846 (35_2)

LUSSIN: see **Lussinpiccolo**

818. LUSSINGRANDE (Kü) *1.5.1850
a.* RL-I 1850 (100)

819. LUSSINPICCOLO (Kü) *II
a. sL [Lussin] 1816 (50), red 1832 (50_2)
b. RL-R [LUSSIN] 1838 (40)
c.* RDs-f [LUSSIN PO.] 1850 (70)

820. LUTTENBERG (St) *1.11.1836
a.* sL-I 1843 (40)

821. MACARSCA (D) *II, It, Fr
a. RL [MACARSCA/ILLYRIE] , red 1813 (125_3)
b. RO 1840 (70)
c. RL-R 1845 (60)
d.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

822. MAGH (Sb) O, † 1818
a.

823. MAGYAR EGREGY (Sb) O
a.*

824. MAHRENBERG (St) *II
a. eL [Mahrnberg] 1826 (85)
b. rL [Mahrnberg] 1830 (60)
c. RL 1837 (40)
d.* RL-R 1841 (35)

825. MÄHRISCH BUDWITZ (M) O
a. sL [M. Budwitz] 1838 (40)
b.* RL-R [M. BUDWITZ] 1845 (20)

826. MÄHRISCH NEUSTADT (M) *II
a. sL [Mähr. Neustadt] 1836 (35)
b. RE-(f) [MAEHR. NEUSTADT] 1839 (50_4)
c.* RDb-f [MAEHR. NEUSTADT] 1846 (15)

827. MÄHRISCH NEUSTADTL (M)
a. sL-I [M. Neustadtl] 1839 (20) ***1838**

828. MÄHRISCH OSTRAU (M) O
a. ROd [MÄHR. OSTRAU] 1833 (35_2) ⟶ **ab.** ROd-(f) 1840 (30_2)
b. rRC-fy [mär. OSTRAU] , blue 1842 (15_3), green 1844 (15_3)
c.* RC-fy [MÄHR. OSTRAU] , blue 1848 (12_3)

829. MÄHRISCH OSTRAU BAHNHOF (M) *1.4.1848
a.* RDb-f [POST-EXPEDT. M. OST-RAU] 1850 (50_2)

830. MÄHRISCH SCHÖNBERG (M)
a. sL [M. Schönberg] 1837 (30) ***1820**
b. RL [M. SCHOENBERG] 1839 (20)
c.* RL-R [M. SCHÖNBERG] 1840 (15), blue 1847 (20_2)

831. MÄHRISCH TRÜBAU (M) *1830
a. RL [M. TRÜBAU] 1834 (25)
b.* RL-R [TRÜBAU] 1840 (20)

MAHRNBERG: see **Mahrenberg**

832. MAISSAU (Nö) *I
a. RO 1828 (40) ⟶ **ab. RO–(r)** 1841 (30), blue 1840 (30_2)
b.* IL–I , red 1844 (25_2)

833. MAKO (U) *1. 8. 1843
a.* IL–I 1843 (40)

834. MALACZKA (U) *I
a. sO 1820 (50)
b.* RDb–f 1847 (40)

835. MALE (T) *1838
a. RoBo 1838 (85_4)
b. soOo 1839 (70_4)
c.* sL–I 1840 (20)

MALEBERN: see Mallebern

836. MALI-HALLAN (Km) *1838
a.* IL–I 1838 (150)

837. MALLEBERN (Nö) *I
a. ROb 1835 (40_2) ⟶ **ab. ROb–(r)** 1838 (30_2), blue 1848 (35_3)
b. rL–(r) [Malebern] 1843 (50)
c.* RDs–f 1850 (60)

838. MALS (T) *1820
a. RL 1825 (40) [2]
b.* RDo–R 1839 (30_2)
c.* RL–R 1849 (60)

839. MANERSDORF (Nö)
a. RO 1839 (125) ***1838, † 30. 11. 1844**

840. MANK (Nö) *15. 5. 1850
a.* RDs–f 1850 (150)

841. MARBURG (St) O
A. RL [MARBURG IN STEYER] , red 1796 (100_4)
a. RL [MARBURG IN/UNTERSTEY-ER] 1819 (60)
b.* RO [MARBURG/IN STEYER] 1829 (20), red 1828 (25_2) ⟶ **ba. RO–(R)** 1833 (30)
c. RL [MARBURG/FRANCO] , red 1834 (25_3) ⟶ **ca. RL–(R)** , red 1834 (15_3)
d.* RL–I 1839 (8), blue 1839 (10_2)
e.* sL–I , red 1840 (6_2)

842. MARBURG FILIALE (St) *1847
a.* RD–f [K. K. FILIALPOSTAMT/ MARBURG] 1850 (100_2)

843. MARCZALI (U) *II
a.* ROd [MARTZALY] 1836 (35_2), red 1821 (40_3), blue 18.... (50_3)
b.* RDb–f 1850 (85)

844. MARGITTA (U) O
a. RL 1830 (85)
b. RL [MARGITA] 18.... (70)
c. RO 1836 (70)
d.* RDb–f 1848 (60)

845. MARIA ZELL (St) *I
a. Ro2O [M. ZELL] 1818 (60_2)
b. sLb [Mar. Zell] 1834 (20_6) ⟶ **ba.* sLb–(R)** 1829 (15_6) [2]

846. MARIENBAD (B) *1820
a. sL [Marienbaad] 1831 (60)
b. RL 1832 (25)
c.* RL–R 1841 (15)

847. MARKTL (Nö) *1. 8. 1842
a.* sL–I 1845 (25)

848. MARKT SCHELKEN (Sb) *I
a.
b.* RL–R [M. SCHELKEN] 1850 (100)

849. MARMAROS SZIGETH (U) *I
a. ROd [SZIGETH] 1822 (35_2), red 1830 (40_3)
b. ROw [SZIGETH] 1828 (40_2)
c.* RDb–f [MARM. SZIGETH] 1847 (25)

MÄR. OSTRAU: see Mährisch Ostrau

850. MAROS VASARHELY (Sb) *I
a. RL [M. VASARHELLY] 1818 (60)
b.* RB [MAROS/VASAR/HELY] 1820 (50_2)
c. RL 1825 (40), red 1828 (40_2) ⟶ **ca. RL–(R)** 1838 (50)
d. RL–R [M. VASARHELY] 1840 (35)
e.* RD–f 1848 (30)

851. MARTON VASAR (U) *II
a. RoB [M. WASAR] 18.... (85_2)
b. RL–Ry [M. WASAR] 1822 (100_2)
c. RL [M. WASAR] 1823 (70)
d. RO [M. VASAR] 1833 (60)
e.* RDb–f 1850 (85)

MARTZALY: see **Marczali**
MAR. ZELL: see **Maria Zell**

852. MATTERIA (Kü) *I, Fr
a.
b.* sL–I 1850 (85)

853. MATTERSDORF (U) *1. 6. 1849
a.*

854. MATTIGHOFEN (Oö) *I, Ba
a. RL 1822 (50) [2]
b.* RL–Ry 1841 (40_2), red 1846 (50_3)

MAUER: see Wien, City Post

855. MAUERKIRCHEN (Oö) *1. 9. 1842
a.* IL–I 1842 (60)

856. MAUTERN (St) *1. 4. 1847
a.* RL–R 1847 (35)

857. MAUTERN (Nö) *1. 6. 1849
a.* RL–R [MAUTERN IN N. Ö] 1849 (50)

858. MAUTERNDORF (S) + II, Ba
a. RL 1813 (60)
b. RL-f 1839 (50)
c.* RL-Ry 1847 (40_2)

859. MAUTH (B) O
a. sL 1839 (50)
b.* RL-r , blue 1850 (60_2)

860. MAUTHHAUSEN (Oö) *1.6.1840
a. RL-Ry [MAUTHAUSEN] 1840 (40_2)
b.* RDs-f 1850 (70)

861. MAZANAJESTIE (Bu) *II
a.
b.* RE-f 1850 (125_6)

M. BUDWITZ: see **Mährisch Budwitz**

862. MECZENZEF (U) *II
a. RL [V. METZENSEIFEN] 1825 (85_2)
b. ROd [METZENSEIFFEN] 1832 (50_2)
c.* RDb-f 1847 (30)

863. MEDAK (Km) *II, Fr
a. RL [MEDAK/ILLYRIE] 1835 (175_2)
b.* IL-I 1850 (125)

864. MEDIAS (Sb) *I
a. eL [Mediasch] 1835 (100)
b. RO 1839 (60)
c.* IL 1846 (40)

865. MEDONOST (B) *1.5.1841
a.* RL-r 1841 (60)

866. MEHADIA (Bm) *I
a.* sOo 1826 (60_2)

MEIDLING: see **Wien, City Post**

867. MELENCZE (Tb) *I
a. IO [MELLENCZE] 1845 (100)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (100)

868. MELK (Nö) O
a. sL [Post Mölk] 1822 (40_2)
b. sL 1837 (20)
c. RL-Ry [MÖLK] 1841 (20_2) [⟶ d]
d.* RL-R [MÖLK] 1844 (15)

MELLENCZE: see **Melencze**

869. MELNIK (B) *II
a.
b.* RL-r 1840 (20), blue 1840 (25_2)

870. MELYKUT (Ws) *II
a. RO 1827 (85), red 18... (85_2)
b.* RI-I 1850 (85), red 1846 (60_2)

M. EÖRS: see **Mezö Eörs**

871. MERAN (T) *II, Ba
a. RL 1811 (50) [2]
b. IL [MERAN R.4] , red 1812 (70_3) [⟶ c]
c. IL 1826 (50)
d.* RDo-R 1839 (30_2), blue 1849 (40_3)
e.* IL-I 1849 (50)

MERZHOFEN: see **Mürzhofen**
MERZZUSCHL: see **Mürzzuschlag**

872. MERKOPAIL (Ks) *I, Fr, † 1824
a.

873. MERZLAVODICA (Ks)
a. ***1824, † 31.10.1838**

874. METCOVICH (D) *1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (40)

METZENSEIF(F)EN: see **Meczenzef**
MEZ. LOMBARDO: see **Mezzo Lombardo**

875. MEZÖ EÖRS (U) *1.4.1839
a. rO [K.K. Postamt/Mezö-Eörs] 1840 (70_2), red 1839 (85_3)
b.* RO [M. EÖRS] 184.. (85)
c.* RDb-f 1850 (100)

876. MEZÖ KÖVESD (U) *II
a. ROc [M. KÖVESD] 1835 (85_2), red 1819 (100_3)
b. RE 1839 (35_4)
c.* RDb-f 1847 (30)

877. MEZÖ TELEGD (U) *II
a. IOo [M. TELEGD] 1831 (85_2)
b.* RDb-f 1847 (50)

878. MEZZO LOMBARDO (T) *1820
a. IoB [MEZ. LOMBARDO] 1827 (60_2)
b.* sL-I [Mezzo Lomb.] 1841 (15), green 1843 (20_2)

879. MIES (B) O
a. RL [v. MIES] 1824 (50_2), brown 1821 (40_3)
b. nI2B 1837 (100_8)
c. sL 1837 (30)
d.* RL-R [v. MIES] 1842 (25_2), blue 1845 (30_3)

880. MIKANOVCZE (Km) *II
a. sO [Mika-/novcze] 1824 (100)
b.* IL-I 1850 (100)

881. MIKLOUS (Ks) *15.8.1849
a.* RDs-f 1849 (85)

882. MIKOLAJOW (G) *II
a. R2Ep [MIKOLAIOW] 1830 (70_6)
b.* sL-I 1845 (60)

883. MIKULINCE (G) *I
a. **RL** 1834 (70)
b. **RL-R** 1839 (60)

884. MILETIN (B) *1. 6. 1844
a.* **IL-I** 1844 (50)

MILITAER-KRIZ: see **Militär Kriz**

885. MILITÄR KLOSTER IVANIC (Km)
a.* ***15. 8. 1849**

886. MILITÄR KRIZ (Km) *15. 8. 1849
a.* **RDs-f [MILITAER-KRIZ]** 1849 (100)

887. MILITÄR SANCT GEORGEN (Km) *15. 8. 1849
a.* **RDs-f [MILIT. ST. GEORGEN]** 1849 (85)

888. MILITÄR SANCT IVAN (Km) *1847
a.* **RL-I [SZ. IVAN MIL. GR.]** 1847 (70)

889. MILLIN (B) *1. 6. 1825
a. **RLx** 1838 (60)
b.* **IL-I** 1850 (40)

890. MISKOLCZ (U) *II
A. **rL** 1798 (85_3)
a. **RL [V. MISKOLCZ]** 1818 (70_2)
b. **ROo [V. MISKOLCZ]** 1818 (35_3)
c. **RB [V. MISKOLCZ]** 18.... (50_2), red 1833 (60_3)
d. **RL** 1844 (30), blue 1847 (40_2)
e.* **RDb-f** 1847 (12)

891. MISSLITZ (M) *1. 12. 1848
a.* **RL-R** 1848 (50)

892. MISTEK (M) *15. 3. 1849
a.* **RL-R** , blue 1849 (40_2)

893. MISTELBACH (Nö) *1. 4. 1849
a.* **RL-R** 1849 (60)

894. MITROWICZ (Bm) *II
a. **rOd [Mitrovicz]** 1821 (50_2), red 1830 (60_3), blue 18.... (70_3)
b. **RO [MITROWITZ]** 1841 (40), blue 18.... (50_2)
c.* **IL-I** 1847 (20), blue 1844 (15_2), red 18.... (30_2)

MITTENWALD: see **Mittewald**
MITTERBURG: see **Pisino**

895. MITTERNDORF (St) *II
a. **RO [MITTERDORF]** 1839 (60)
b.* **IL-I** 1842 (40)

896. MITTERSILL (S) *1. 4. 1848
a.* **RDb-f** 1848 (70)

897. MITTEWALD (T) *I, Ba, Fr
a. **sL [Mittenwald]** 1820 (100)
b.* **RO [MITTEWALD/A. D. DRAU]** 1850 (85)

898. MITTEWALD (T) *I, Ba
a. **IL [MITTEWALD R. 4]** 1810 (85_2)
b.* **sL-R [Mittewald a. d./Eisack]** 1850 (100)

M. KÖVESD: see **Mezö Kövesd**
M. NEUSTADTL: see **Mährisch Neustadtl**

899. MNISCHEK (B) *1835
a.* **sL-I** 1843 (60)

899X. MODERN (U) *II, † II
A. **eL** 1787 (175_3)

900. MÖDLING (Nö) *1. 11. 1841
a.* **RL-R** 1842 (6), blue 1841 (8_2) ⟶ **aa.* RL-R(Ih)** 1842 (15_2)

MÖDLING: see also **Wien, City Post**

901. MOETTLING (Kr) *I, Fr
a.
b.* **RL-R** 1846 (40)

902. MOGILANY (G) *II
a. **rL** 1829 (70)
b.* **sL-R** 1840 (50)

903. MOHACS (U) O
a. **RLox** 1818 (100_2)
b. **RoO** 1832 (70_2)
c. **s2O [Mohats]** 1834 (40)
d.* **RDb-f** 1848 (35)

904. MOKRIN (Tb) *I
a.* **IOo** 1826 (70_2)
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (85)

905. MOLDAUTHEIN (B) *I
a. **RL [v. MOLDAUTHEIN]** 1834 (70_2)
b. **RLm** 1841 (50_2)
c.* **RL-R** 1849 (40)

MĆLK: see **Melk**

906. MONASTERZYSKA (G) *II
a. **sB [Monaste-/rzyska]** 1838 (85)
b.* **RL-f** 1845 (60)

907. MONFALCONE (Kü) *II, It, Fr
a. **RL [MONFALCON/ILLYRIE]** 1811 (85_2)
b. **RL [MONFALCON]** 1822 (40), red 1821 (50_2)
c. **RB** 1834 (30), red 1832 (25_2)
d.* **sL-I** 1838 (15)

908. MONOR (U) *1836
a. **RL** 1847 (70)

909. MONOSTOR (Tb) *I
a. **ROd** 1829 (60_2)
b.* **RDb-f** 1850 (70)

910. MONTONA (Kü) *1826
a. sO 18.... (70), red 18.... (85_2)
b.* sL-I 1849 (50)

911. MOOR (U) *1.4.1839
a. RO 1839 (50)
b. RB , red 1842 (70_2)
c.* RDb-f 1849 (40)

912. MORAVITZA (Tb) *I
a. RO [MORAVIZA] 1821 (85)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

913. MORCHENSTERN (B) *1.9.1842
a.* IL-I 1842 (50)

914. MORI (T) *1.8.1840
a.* RL-I 1840 (35)

915. MORKOWITZ (M) *1.3.1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (70)

916. MOSCISKA (G) +I
a. GL 1825 (100)
b. ROd 1826 (40_2)
c.* sL 1838 (60)
d.* RC-R 1839 (35_2)

M. OSTRAU: see **Mährisch Ostrau Bahnhof**
M. SCHELKEN: see **Markt Schelken**

917. MSCHENO (B) *1830
a. RL 1834 (60)
b.* IL-I 1850 (40)

M. SCHÖNBERG: see **Mährisch Schönberg**

918. MSZANA DOLNA (G) *1.5.1833
a. RO [MSZANA-/DOLNA] 1834 (125)
b.* RL-R 1850 (70)

M. TELEGD: see **Mezö Telegd**
M. THERESIOP(E)L: see **Szabadka**
M. TRÜBAU: see **Mährisch Trübau**

919. MÜGLITZ (M) *II
a. RL 1832 (40)
b.* IL-I 1839 (20)

920. MÜHLBACH (Sb) O
a. RO 1839 (85)
b.* RL-R 1844 (60) [⟶ c]
c.* RL 1846 (70)

921. MÜHLBACH (T) *1.12.1840
a.* RL-I 1850 (70), blue 1844 (50_2)

922. MÜHLBACH (Nö) *1.12.1846
a.* RDb-f [MÜHLBACH/N. ö] 1846 (35), red 1849 (50_2)

923. MÜHLHAUSEN (B) *1.7.1838
a.* rL-ey 1841 (50_2) [⟶ b]
b. rL-e 1844 (40)

924. MÜNCHENGRAETZ (B) *I
a. sL [Münchengratz] 1829 (60) ⟶ **aa. sL-(f)** 1834 (50)
b. REp [MÜNCHENGRAETZ/K. K. ÖST. BÖHM. BRIEF/U. FAHR-POST] 1835 (30_8)
c. IL-Iy 1839 (30_2) [⟶ d]
d.* IL-I 1844 (20)

925. MUNKACS (U) *II
a. RL [V. MUNKATS] 1818 (50_2), red 1825 (60_3)
b. RLx [MUNKATS] 1840 (35), red 1823 (40_2) [2]
c. RLx [V. MUNKATS] 1829 (30_2), red 1832 (30_3) [2]
d.* RDb-f 1849 (25)

926. MÜNZBACH (Oö) *16.2.1850
a.*

927. MÜNZKIRCHEN (Oö) *1.1.1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (70)

928. MURECK (St) *1819
a. RL [MUREK] 1819 (20)
b.* sL-I 1840 (15)

929. MÜRZHOFEN (St) O
a. ROx [MERZHOFEN] 1818 (30), red 1830 (30_2) [⟶ b]
b. RLx [MERZHOFEN] , red 1834 (40_2)
c.* rL-R 1848 (35), red 1840 (30_2)

930. MÜRZZUSCHLAG (St) O
a. eL [v. Merzzuschl.] 1825 (40_2)
b. sO [Mürz/zuschlag] 1848 (30), red 1829 (20_2)
c. IO [MÜRZ/ZUSCHLAG] , red 1831 (25_2)
d. RL , red 1837 (30_2)
e. RL-Ry , red 1837 (20_3) [⟶ f]
f. RL-R [MÜRZZUSCH] , red 1842 (15_2)
g.* RDs-f , red 1849 (25_2)

M. VARADINO: see **Grosswardein**
M. VASAR: see **Marton Vasar**
M. VASARHEL(L)Y: see **Maros Vasarhely**
M. WASAR: see **Marton Vasar**

931. MYSLENICE (G) *II
a. ROb 1833 (85_2)
b. RO 1833 (40) [⟶ c]
c. RoO 1838 (50_2)
d.* RL-R 1841 (30)

M. ZELL: see **Maria Zell**

932. NACHOD (B) O
a. RL 1824 (30)
b.* RC-f 1845 (25_2)

933. NADAS (U) *18.5.1842
a. **RL** 1842 (70)
b.* **IL–I** 1844 (40)

934. NADEGKAU (B) *1.1.1848
a.* **RDb–f** 1848 (70)

935. NADUDVAR (U) *II
a. **RoB** 1823 (50_2)
b. **sO** 1837 (70)
c. **rL** 1842 (85)
d.* **RDb–f** 1848 (40)

936. NADWORNA (G) *1.11.1832
a. **RO** 1840 (100)
b.* **IL–I** 1843 (50)

937. NAGY BANYA (U) O
a. **RB** 1823 (30), rot 1820 (40_2)
b.* **RDb–f** 1846 (25)

938. NAGY BAROD (U) O
a.
b.* **RDb–f** 1850 (100)

939. NAGY-BECSKEREK (Tb) O
a.* **ROd [GR. BETSKEREK]** 1826 (20_2), brown 1823 (30_3) ⟶ **aa. ROd–(R)** 1830 (20_2), red 1838 (25_3)
b.* **RDb–f** (15), blue 1847 (20_2), red 184.. (30_2)

940. NAGY DOROG (U) *1.8.1841
a.* **RO–f [N. DOROG]** 1848 (50)

941. NAGY ENYED (Sb) O
a. **RL** 1820 (70)
b. **RB [N. ENYED]** 1832 (85)
c. **IL [N. ENYED]** 1836 (70)
d. **RL–(r) [N. ENYED]** 1837 (100)
e.* **RL–R [N. ENYED]** 1839 (40)

942. NAGY HALMAGY *1.9.1845, †1848
a.

943. NAGY ILLONDA (Sb) *II
a. **nI2B** 1828 (125_8)
b.* **RL–R [ILONDA]** 1842 (85)

944. NAGY KALLO (U) *II
a. **ROd [N. KALLO]** 1838 (35_2), red 1828 (30_3)
b.* **RDb–f** 1847 (30)

945. NAGY KANISA (U) O
A. **GL [CANISA]** 1766 (85_3)
a. **ROx [GROS–/CANISA]** 1818 (30), red 1825 (30_2)
b. **sO [G. Canisa/Franco]** 18.... (70_2), red 1820 (50_3)
c.* **RDb–f** 1847 (20)

946. NAGY KAPUS (Sb) *1827
a.
b. **RL–R [N. KAPUS]** 1841 (100)

947. NAGY-KAROLY (U) *I
a. **ROd [N. KAROLY]** 1820 (25_2), red 1825 (30_3)
b.* **RDb–f** 1847 (25), blue 18.... (35_2)

948. NAGY KEND (Sb) *II
a. **nI2B** 1830 (150_8)
b. **RL–R [N. KEND]** 1839 (100)

949. NAGY KIKINDA (Tb) *I
a. **IOo [G. KIKINDA]** 1837 (40_2), red 1826 (35_3)
b.* **RDb–f** 1847 (25)

950. NAGY KÖRÖS (U) *II
a. **RO [N. KÖRÖS]** 1830 (60)
b. **RL [N. KÖRÖS]** 1845 (70)
c.* **RDb–f** 1848 (35)

951. NAGY LETA (U) O
a. **RL [V. NAGY LETHA]** 1835 (60_2)
b.* **RDb–f** 1848 (50)

952. NAGY MIHALY (U) *I
a. **ROd [N. MIHALY]** 1821 (40_2), red 1818 (60_3)
b.* **RDb–f** 1848 (30)

953. NAGY SOMKUT (Sb) *II
a. **nI2B** 1834 (150_8)
b.* **RL–R** 1845 (70)

954. NAGY-SZALATNA (U) *1818
a.
b.* **RDb–f** 1850 (85)

955. NAGY SZALONTHA (U) *I
a. **sOo [Szalontha]** 1826 (85_2)
b.* **RDb–f** 1847 (70)

956. NAGY SZENT MIKLOS (Tb)
a.* **IL–I** 1843 (50) ***1.8.1843**

957. NAGY-SZÖLLÖS (U) *II
a.* **RL [N. SZÖLLÖS]** 1834 (35), red 1826 (50_2)
b.* **RDb–f** 1848 (40)

958. NAGY TAPOLCSAN (U) O
a. **ROd [GR./TAPOLTSAN]** 1825 (40_2)
b.* **RDb–f [N. TAPOLCSAN]** 1848 (30)

NAGY VARAD: see **Grosswardein**

959. NAGY ZEREND (U) *I
a.
b.* **RL–R [N. ZEREND]** 1848 (60)

960. NAMIEST (M) *20.4.1850
a.* **RDs–f** 1850 (85)

961. NAPAGEDL (M) *1838
a. **sL–(f)** 1847 (40)
b.* **RL–R** 1850 (60)

962. NARAJOW (G) *16.5.1848
a.* RDb-f 1848 (85)

963. NARENTA (D) *II, It, Fr
a. RL 1837 (70)
b.* RL-R 1850 (85)

NASEREIT: see **Nassereit**

964. NASIC (Ks) *15.8.1849
a.* RDs-f 1849 (70)

965. NASSEREIT (T) *I, Ba
a. RL 1811 (100)
b. IL [NASSEREIT R.4] 1812 (70_2), red 18.... (85_3) [⟶ c]
c. IL 1838 (60)
d.* RD-R [NASEREIT] 1850 (85_2)

966. NATURNS (T) *1.7.1843
a.* IL-I , blue 1843 (70_2)
b.* RL-I 1850 (50), blue 1844 (60_2)

967. NAUDERS (T) *II, Ba
a. RL 1827 (40)
b.* RL-R 1841 (50), blue 1844 (50_2)

N. BANOVCZE: see **Neu Banovcze**
N. BATOR: see **Nyir Bathor**
N. BECSE: see **Neu Becse**
N. DOROG: see **Nagy Dorog**
NEASOHL: see **Neusohl**

968. NECHANITZ (B) *1.1.1846
a.* RL-R 1846 (50)

969. NEHWISD (B) *1.11.1832
a.
b.* RL-r 1850 (70)

NEISCHLOS: see **Neuschloss**

970. NEMES MILITICS (Ws) *II
a. ROx [NEM./MILITITZ] 1832 (70)
b.* IL-I 1850 (100)

971. NEMES VID (U) *II
a.* ROx [NEMES/VID] 1829 (50), red 1839 (60_2)
b.* RDb-f 1849 (50)

NEM. MILITITZ: see **Nemes Milities**
N. ENYED: see **Nagy Enyed**
NEOSOLIUM: see **Neusohl**

972. NEPOMUK (B) *1.12.1843
a.* r2B-(r) 1850 (60_2)

973. NESZMELY (U) O
a. sOo 1818 (85_2)
b. RO 1820 (40) [2]
c. RL 1844 (60)
d.* RDb-f 1848 (35)

974. NETOLITZ (B) *1.12.1841
a.* IL-I 1841 (35)

975. NETRETICH (Ks) *1824
a.
b.* RDb-f 1850 (125)

976. NEU BANOVCZE (Bm) *I
a.
b.* IL-I [N. BANOVCZE] 1850 (85)

977. NEUBAU (Oö) *1835
a.* RL-Ry 1843 (30_2)

978. NEU BECSE (Tb) *I
a. ROox [N. BECSE] 1834 (50_2), red 1832 (60_3)
b.* RO [N. BECSE] 1837 (35)

979. NEUBIDSCHOW (B) *1830
a. RoO 1836 (35_2) [2] ⟶ **aa. RoO-(R)** 1839 (30_2)
b. RL-R 1847 (30), blue 18.... (40_2)

980. NEUBISTRITZ (B) *1.11.1833
a. RL 1836 (50)
b.* RL-r 1841 (35)

981. NEUDEK (B) *1.11.1835
a. R2O 1837 (60)
b.* IL-R 1843 (35)

NEUDORF: see **Banat Neudorf, Nyerges Ujfalu** and **Wiener Neudorf**

982. NEUERN (B) *1.10.1844
a.* IL-I 1844 (30)

983. NEUFELDEN (Oö) *15.5.1840
a.* RL-Ry 1840 (35_2)

984. NEUGEDEIN (B) *1.4.1832
a. ILx [v. NEUGEDEIN] 1836 (40_2) ⟶ **aa.* ILx-(r)** 1842 (30_2)

985. NEU-GRADISKA (Km) *II
a. ROx [NEU/GRADISCA] 1819 (40) [2]
b.* RL-R 1843 (30)

986. NEUHAUS (B) O
a. sO 1821 (35) [2]
b. sL 1825 (20), blue 1835 (25_2), green 1826 (30_2)
c. eL-(f) [Neuhaus/Franco] , red 1839 (30_3)
d. RL-(f) [NEUHAUS/FRANCO] , red 1841 (35_3)
e. rL-(r) , blue 1841 (25_2) ⟶ **ea. rL-(i)** 1844 (30), blue 1840 (25_2) ⟶ **eb. rL-(f)** 1848 (25) [2]
f. iL-(r) 1844 (25), blue 1841 (20_2) ⟶ **fa. iL-(i)** 1847 (30), blue 1841 (30_2) [2]
g. IL-(r) , blue 1845 (40_2)
h. eL-(f) 1848 (50), blue 1848 (50_2)
i.* RL-(f) 1848 (20), blue 1848 (25_2) [2]

987. NEUHOFEN (Oö) *1.11.1842
a.* IL-I 1850 (70)

988. NEUKIRCHEN (Oö) *15.1.1850
a.* RD-f [NEUKIRCHEN/AM WALDE] 1850 (85)

989. NEULENGBACH (Nö) *1.4.1839
a.* RL-I 1845 (50)

NEULERCHENFELD: see **Wien, City Post**

NEUMARCKT: see **Neumarkt**

990. NEUMARHOF (Ks) *1.6.1849
a.*

NEUMARK: see **Neumarkt**

991. NEUMARKT (St) O
a. RL [NEUMARKT IN STEYER] 1836 (50)
b.* RL-R [NEUMARKT/IN STEYERM.] 1846 (35), green 1850 (40_2)

992. NEUMARKT (S) O, Ba
a. RL [R.4 NEUMARKT] 1814 (60_2)
b. RL [NEUMARCKT] 1820 (40)
c.* RL-Ry 1843 (35_2), blue 1848 (40_3)

993. NEUMARKT (T) *I, Ba, It
A. eL 17.... (100_3) [= d]
a. RL [EGNA] 1811 (50)
b. RL [VON NEUMARKT] 1818 (70_2) [2]
c. RL 1831 (35)
d. eL 1832 (60)
e. RL [NEUMARK/IN TYROLL] 1833 (25)
f.* RD-R [NEUMARKT/TIROL] 1841 (20_2)

994. NEUMARKT (G) *1.3.1845
a.* IL-I [NEUMARKT/IN GALL.] 1845 (40)

995. NEUMARKT (Oö) *15.1.1850
a.* RL-R 1850 (85)

996. NEUMARKTL (Kr) *I, Fr
a. sE [Neumarktl/Krein] 1833 (85_4)
b.* RL-R 1843 (30)

997. NEUNKIRCHEN (Nö) O
a. ROb 1826 (12_2), red 1837 (15_3)
b.* sL-I 1840 (6), red 1839 (10_2)

998. NEUPACKA (B) *I
a. RL [NEÜPACKA] 1829 (50)
b.* IL-i 1845 (35), blue 1845 (40_2)

999. NEU-RAUSSNITZ (M) *20.4.1850
a.* RDs-f 1850 (100)

1000. NEU SANDEC (G) *I
A. nR2Oap 1792 (150_8)
a. RL [NEU SANDETZ/POST BOCHNIA] 1819 (60_2)
b. sO 1833 (60), red 1832 (60_2)
c.* RL-R [SANDEC] 1833 (25) [3]

1001. NEUSCHLOSS (B) *1820, †1845
a. sLm [v. Neuschlos] 1830 (85_2)
b. RLm [NEISCHLOS] 1833 (70_2)
c. sO 1836 (60)

1002. NEUSIEDL (U) *1.5.1841
a. RB [NEUSIEDL/A-S] 1844 (100)
b.* IL-I [NEUSIEDL/AM SEE] 1845 (60)

1003. NEUSOHL (U) *I
A. eL 1786 (85_3)
a. RL 1810 (35) [2] [⟶ d]
b. rL [Neasohl] 1818 (100)
c. rLi 1826 (30)
d. RL-i 1828 (25)
e. RL [BESZTERCZEBANYA/(NEUSOHL)] 1840 (60_3)
f. RIL [BESZTERCZE B./NEOSOLIUM] 1841 (50_3) [⟶ g]
g. RL [BESZTERCZE B.] 1843 (60)
h.* RL-R 1843 (25)
i. RC-R [BESZTERCZEBANYA/(NEUSOHL)] 1848 (50_4)

1004. NEUSTADTL (Kr) *I, Fr
a. RL [NEUSTADTL/ILLYRIE] 1812 (85_2)
b. RL [NEUSTADTL/ILLYRIEN] 1826 (60_2)
c.* RL-R 1840 (35)

1005. NEUSTADTL (B) *1.11.1842
a.* IL-I [NEUSTADTL/BEI FRIEDLAND] 1842 (50)

1006. NEUTITSCHEIN (M) *II
a. RL 1829 (20) [3] ⟶ **aa.** RL-(R) 1838 (25)
b. RLx 1830 (25)
c.* RL-R 1840 (15), blue 1848 (20_2), red 1848 (15_2)

1007. NEUTRA (U) *I
a. RL [NEUTRA/UNGARN] , red 1815 (50_2)
b. RL , red 1827 (60_2)
c. RLx [V. NEUTRA] 1832 (40_2), red 1828 (50_3)
d. RL [V. NEUTRA] , red 183.. (60_3)
e. RO 1832 (40)
f. RO-Ry 1839 (30_2) [⟶ g]
g. RO-R 1845 (35) [⟶ h]
h.* RL-Ry 1847 (20_2)

1008. NEUVERBASZ (Ws) *II
a. sL 1828 (60)
b. RB [NEU/WERBASZ] 1841 (50)
c. RDb-f [UJ VERBASZ] 1848 (70)
d.* RO [VERBASZ] 1850 (85)

NICOLSBURG: see **Nikolsburg**

1009. NIEDER-BLUDOWITZ (Sch) *II
a.
b.* RL-R 1841 (60)

1010. NIEDERDORF (T) *I, Ba
a. IL [NIEDERNDORF R. 4] 1811 (70_2) [⟶ b]
b.* IL [NIEDERNDORF] 1825 (35)
c.* RD-Ry 1838 (20_3), blue 1844 (25_4), green 1847 (20_4)

1011. NIEDERGRUND (B) *1.8.1836
a.* IL-(f) 1836 (40), blue 1847 (40_2)

NIEDERNDORF: see **Niederdorf**

1012. NIEDER-WALLSEE (Nö)
a.* RDs-f 1850 (100) ***1.4.1850**

1013. NIEPOLOMICE (G) *1.12.1842
a.* RC-R 1842 (60_2)

1014. NIKOLSBURG (M) *I
a.* RL [NICOLSBURG] 1818 (20) [2]
b. erE [Nicolsburg/Franco] 1835 (50_4)
c.* RL 1838 (15)
d.* RL-R 1842 (12)

1015. NIMBURG (B) O
a.
b.* sL-(f) 1834 (30)
c.* RL 1843 (35) ⟶ **ca.*** RL-(R) , blue 1844 (25_2)

1016. NIMES (B) *II
a. RL [v. NIMES] 1824 (50_2)
b. RO 1830 (60)
c. sL 1837 (40)
d. RL 1837 (35) ⟶ **da.*** RL-(f) , blue 1844 (30_2)

1017. NISKO (G) *II
a. R2B [B.S. NISKO] 1818 (150_2)
b. sOb 1820 (100_2)
c. sROb [Brief Samlung/NISKO] 1833 (85_2) [⟶ e]
d.* RC-R 1839 (50_2)
e.* ROb 1850 (100_2)

1018. NIXDORF (B) *1.10.1846
a.* ROb-f 1848 (30), blue 1849 (25_2)

1019. NIZANKOWICE (G) *1.4.1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (100)

1020. NIZNIOW (G) *II
a. RO 1834 (100) [⟶ b]
b. RL 1839 (70)
c.* RC-R 1844 (60_2) [2]

N. KALLO: see **Nagy Kallo**

N. KAPUS: see **Nagy Kapus**
N. KAROLY: see **Nagy-Karoly**
N. KEND: see **Nagy Kend**
N. KÖRÖS: see **Nagy Körös**
N. MIHALY: see **Nagy Mihaly**

1021. NOLCSOVA (U) O, † 31.1.1845
a. nRE 1828 (125_8)

1022. NOVIGRAD (Ks) *I, † 1824
a.

1023. NOVSKA (Km) *II
a.* ROx 1834 (85)
b.* IL-I 1850 (100)

N. SZÖLLÖS: see **Nagy-Szöllös**
N. TAPOLCSAN: see **Nagy Tapolcsan**
NUSSDORF: see **Wien, City Post**

1024. NYERGES-UJFALU (U) O
a. RO [NEUDORF/U] 1818 (60) ⟶ **aa.** RO-(f) 1847 (50)
b. iL [Neudorf] 1840 (70)
c. RL [NEUDORF] 1843 (60)
d.* RDb-f 1850 (85), blue 18.... (85_2)

1025. NYIR BATHOR (U) *II
a. ROo [N. BATOR] 1825 (85_2)
b. RoO [N. BATOR] 1827 (70_2)
c. RL 1837 (50)
d.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

1026. NYIREGYHAZA (U) *I
A. RL [NYIR-HAZ] 1778 (100_3), red 1781 (85_4)
B. RL [V. NYIREGYHAZA] 1784 (60_4), red 1783 (70_5) [2]
a.* RL 1800 (60) [2]
b.* RO 1832 (35)

1027. NYIRES (Sb) *II, † 1827
a.

1028. NYIRESFALVA (U) *II, † 1838
a.

1029. NYITRA ZSAMBOKRETH (U) O
a. IL [N. ZSAMBOKRET] 1836 (60)
b.* RDb-f [N. ZSAMBOKRETH] 1847 (35)

N. ZEREND: see **Nagy Zerend**
N. ZSAMBOKRET(H): see **Nyitra Zsambokreth**

1030. OBBROVAZZO (D) *II, It, Fr
a.
b.* RDb–f 1850 (85)

1031. OBDACH (St) *15. 4. 1850
a.* RDs–f 1850 (100)

O BECSE: see **Racz–Betse**

1032. OBER–BOBRAU (M) *1. 10. 1843
a.* IL–I 1846 (40), blue 1845 (60_2)

1033. OBERDRAUBURG (K) O, Fr
a. ROb [OBERTRABURG] 1835 (25_2)
b.* RL–R 1839 (20)

1034. OBER GRAFENDORF (Nö) *1. 5. 1840
a.* RL–R [OBER/GRAFENDORF] 1840 (40)

1035. OBERLAIBACH (Kr) O, Fr
a.* RL 1827 (20)
b.* RL–R 1841 (15)

1036. OBERMIEMINGEN (T) *I, Ba, † 15. 2. 1842
a. IL [OBERMIEMINGEN R. 4] 1811 (85_2)
b. RD–R 1840 (60_2)

1037. OBERNBERG (Oö) *1. 5. 1836
a. RB 1836 (60)
b.* RL–Ry 1839 (20_2)

1038. OBERPREMSTAETTEN (St) *15. 7. 1846
a.* RDb–f 1846 (85)

OBER ST. VEIT: see **Wien, City Post**

1039. OBER–TÖMÖS (Sb) *1850
a.* RDs–f 1850 (175)

OBERTRABURG: see **Oberdrauburg**

1040. OBERVELLACH (K) *1. 3. 1840
a.* sL–I 1840 (40)

1041. OCSA (U) O
a. RL 1840 (85)
b. RB 1845 (70)
c.* RDb–f 1850 (100)

1042. ODERBERG (Sch) *1. 10. 1847
a.* RDb–f 1847 (35)

1043. ODERBERG BAHNHOF (Sch) *15. 2. 1850
a.* RD–f [BAHNHOF/ODERBERG] 1850 (100_2)

1044. ODRAU (Sch) *1836
a.* RL–I 1841 (35), blue 1847 (40_2)

1045. ODVOS (U) *31. 7. 1845
a.* RL–R 1845 (85)

1046. OEDENBURG (U) O
A. RB [v. OEDENBURG] 1756 (100_4), red 1754 (85_5)
B. eB [v. Oedenburg] 1757 (100_4), red 1758 (100_5)
C. iL [d'Oedenburg] 1758 (70_4)
D. eL 1760 (70_3) [2]
E. eB [d'Oedenburg] 1760 (100_4)
F. eB 1763 (85_3)
a. ROb 1818 (50_2)
b.* ROx [OEDEN–/BURG] 1818 (30)
c. RDo–Ry 1837 (12_3)
d. IL–I [ÖDENBURG] 1844 (50)
e.* RDs–f 1850 (70)

1047. OELS (B) *1820
a.* sE 1833 (50_4)

1048. OFEN (U) O
A. iL [Buda] 1759 (60_3)
B. iL [Bude] 1774 (70_3)
C. eL [Von Ofen] 1782 (40_4)
D. iL [Von Ofen] 1791 (50_4)
a. rL 1818 (30), red 1818 (50_2)
b. RL 1819 (20), red 1822 (30_2) [6]
c. R2O 1835 (25), blue 1839 (25_2)
d. RI2O [OFEN/FRANCO] , red 1836 (35_3)
e. RL–R 1840 (30)
f. IL–I 1845 (50), blue 1845 (50_2)
g. RDb–f 1847 (3), blue 1847 (6_2)
h. RL–I [BUDA] 1848 (20), blue 1848 (25_2)
i. RDb–f [BUDA] 1848 (12) [⟶ j]
j.* RDb [BUDA] 1848 (15), blue 1850 (20_2)

1049. OFEN FESTUNG (U) O
a. RL [V. F. OFEN] 1818 (35_2), red 18.... (60_3) [6]
b. RL [v. F. OFEN] 1818 (50_2)
c. RL [F. OFEN] 1818 (25), red 18.... (40_2) [3]
d. RO [F. OFEN] 1837 (20), blue 1838 (20_2)

1050. OFEN WASSERSTADT (U) *1847
a.* RD–f [OFEN/WASSERSTADT] 1848 (30), blue 1850 (35_2)

1051. OGULIN (Km) *1838
a.*

1052. OHEGY (U) *II
a.
b.* RDb–f 1850 (85)

1053. OKOLICSNA (U) O
a. ROd [OKOLITSNA] 1818 (35_2), red 1825 (40_3), yellow 1826 (60_6)
b.* RDb–f 1847 (30)

1054. OKUCANE (Km) *1849
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1055. OLAFALVA (Sb) *II
a.
b. RL-R 18.... (100)

1056. OLBERSDORF (Sch) *1828
a. sL 1833 (40), blue 1839 (40_2)
b.* RL-R 1847 (30), blue 1841 (35_2)
c. RLx-R , red 1848 (50_2)

1057. OLESZYCE (G) *1.1.1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (100)

1058. OLMÜTZ (M) *I
a. RL [OLLMÜTZ] 1820 (40)
b. RLx 1821 (10), green 1829 (15_2), blue 1833 (12_2) [3]
c.* RL 1827 (15)
d. eE 1833 (40_4)
e. IE [FRANCO/OLMÜTZ] , red 1834 (50_6)
f. s2So-fy 1835 (60_5)
g.* IL-I [OLLMÜTZ] 1840 (6), blue 1848 (5_2), green 184.. (8_2)
h.* sL-I [Ollmütz] , red 1842 (4_2), blue 1845 (3_2)
i. RDb-f [OLLMÜTZ] , blue 1846 (3_2), green 1848 (6_2)

1059. OLMÜTZ BAHNHOF (M) *1847
a.* IRL-R [EISENB./OLLMÜTZ] 1848 (40_2)

1060. OLSZANICA (G) *II
a. RO 1819 (85)
b.* RL-s 1839 (50), red 1838 (70_2)

O. P. A. .....: see .....

1061. OPPATOVACZ (Ks) *I
a.
b.* IL-I 1850 (85)

1062. ORAHOVICA (Ks) *15.8.1849
a.* RDs-f 1849 (125)

1063. ORAVICZA (Tb) *I
a.* sO 1835 (40), red 1826 (40_2)
b. RO 1829 (60)
c.* RDb-f 1847 (25)

1064. OREBICH (D) *1835
a.* RO 1840 (100)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (70)

1065. ÖREGLAK (U) *II
a. RoB 1820 (70_2)
b. RB 1844 (60), blue 1839 (60_2), green 1844 (70_2)
c.* RL 18.... (70)
d.* RDb-f [ÖREG-LAK] 1846 (25)

1066. ORIOWACZ (Km) *II
a.
b.* IL-I 1844 (70)

ÖRKENY: see **Eörkeny**

1067. ORLIK (U) *I
a. RL [V. ORLICH] 1828 (85_2)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

1068. OROLIK (Km) *II, †1844
a.

1069. OROSHAZA (U) *II
a. RL (50), red 1843 (60_2)
b. sOo 1843 (70_2), red 1843 (85_3)
c. RLm [v. OROS/HAZA] 1844 (60_3) [⟶ d]
d. RLm [OROS/HAZA] 1845 (50_2)
e.* RDb-f 1848 (30)

1070. OROSLAVJE (Ks) *1849
a.*

1071. OSSERO (Kü) *1.11.1845
a.* RL-R 1845 (85)

1072. OSSOBGLIANA (D) †1820, †1830
a.

1073. OSTARIA (Km) *II, †1825
a.

1074. OSTRA (M) *1.11.1839
a.* RL-R 1841 (35)

1075. OSWIECIM (G) *1.11.1818
a. RoO 1822 (70_2)
b.* sL-I 1842 (40)

1076. OSZADA (U) *I
a.
b.* RDb-f 1850 (100)

1077. OSZLANY (U) *II
a. IL 18.... (70)
b.* RL-R 1849 (50), green 1849 (60_2)

1078. OSZTRICZA (Ks) *I, †31.8.1842
a.

OTTAK: see **Ottok**

1079. OTTENSCHLAG (Nö) *10.2.1850
a.* RDs-f 1850 (100)

1080. OTTOCSAZ (Km) *II, Fr
a. RL [OTTOCHAZ] 1820 (60), red 1822 (70_2)
b.* IL-I 1850 (70), blue 1850 (70_2)

1081. OTTOK (Kr) *1835
a. RLm [OTTAK] 1837 (70_2)
b.* RL-R 1838 (40)

1082. OTTYNIA (G) *1.2.1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (85)

P. .....: see .....
P. A. .....: see .....

1083. PAGO (D) *1830
a. RO 1840 (125)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (85)

PAHRENDORF: see **Parendorf**

1084. PAKA (U) *II
a.*

1085. PAKS (U) O
a. RB 1833 (35), red 1821 (40_2)
b.* RDb-f 1848 (30)

1086. PALANKA (Ws) *1838
a.*

1087. PALANKA (Bm) *15.11.1840
a.* RL 1843 (60), red 1840 (70_2)

1088. PALOTA (U) *I
a. RO 1834 (60), red 1837 (50_2)
b.* RDb-f 1848 (35), green 184.. (40_2)

1089. PANCSOVA (Bm) *I
a. RO 1821 (35)
b.* RB 1844 (50)
c.* RDb-f 1846 (15), blue 1847 (20_2)

1090. PAPA (U) *I
A. eL [V. Papa] , red 1788 (100_5)
B. eL [Von Papa] 1788 (70_4), red 1788 (85_5) [2]
a. ROd 1819 (35_2)
b. ROc 1838 (40_2)
c.* RDb-f 1847 (20)

1091. PARDUBITZ (B) *1820
a. rL 1821 (60)
b. RL 1830 (30)
c. IoO 1831 (30_2) ⟶ **ca. IoO-(f)** 18.... (25_2)
d.* RL-f , blue 1841 (15_2)
e.* RDb-f , red 1850 (40_2)

1092. PARENDORF (U) *I
a. RLm [PAHRENDORF] 1824 (40_2)
b.* RL-R 1848 (50), blue 184.. (60_2)

1093. PARENZO (Kü) *II, It, Fr
a. RL 1813 (30), red 1832 (25_2)
b.* sL-I 1839 (20)

1094. PASSAIL (St) *15.9.1849
a.* RL-R , blue 1849 (50_2), green 1849 (50_2)

1095. PATERNION (K) O, Fr
a. rB 1838 (40), violet 1834 (60_2) ⟶ **aa.* rB-(R)** 1839 (20), blue 1841 (25_2), green 1842 (30_2)

1096. PATZAU (B) *1.7.1838
a. rL-ey 1838 (50_2)
b.* RL-R 1850 (35)

1097. PAULIS (U) *31.7.1845
a.* RL-R 1845 (85)

1098. PAWLOWITZ (M) *1.5.1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (50)

P. C. .....: see .....

1099. PECSKA (U) *1.6.1844
a.* IL-I 1844 (50)

1100. PECSVAR (U) *1.8.1847
a.* RDb-f 1850 (70), blue 1847 (50_2)

1101. PEGGAU (St) O
a. RL 1821 (20) [2]
b.* RL-R 1840 (12), green 1843 (15_2), blue 1845 (15_2)

1102. PEILSTEIN (Oö) *15.2.1848
a.* RDb-f 1848 (35)

PENTELE: see **Duna Pentele**

1103. PENTENDORF (U) O, †1850
a. ROd 1828 (40_2)
b. RDb-f [BERTALANFALVA] 1849 (85)

PENZING: see **Wien, City Post**

1104. PERBETE (U) *18.5.1842
a. RL 1846 (50), red 1842 (60_2)
b.* RDb-f 1848 (40)

PERCHTOLDSDORF: see **Wien, City Post**

1105. PERG (Oö) *29.11.1849
a.* IL-I 1849 (60)

1106. PERGINE (T) *I, Ba, It
a. RLm [DA PERGINE] 1822 (60_3) [⟶ b]
b. RL 1827 (25)
c. RB 1836 (35)
d.* sL-I 1840 (15)

1107. PERSCHLING (Nö) O
a. ROb 1834 (40_2) ⟶ **aa.* ROb-(f)** 1841 (25_2)

1108. PERSENBEUG (Nö) *15.7.1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (70)

1109. PERUSSICH (Km) *II, Fr
a.
b.* IL-I 1850 (125)

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.

1110. PESTH (U) O
A. rB [Pest] 1776 (70_3)
B. RB [PEST] 1778 (60_3) [2]
C. RL [PEST] 1781 (50_3) [4]
D. RLx [PEST] 1784 (70_3)
a. rwB [PEST] 1818 (20_2) [3]
b. ROc 1818 (15_2)
c. ROx [PEST] 1821 (20)
d. ROx 1821 (50)
e. RL-f [PEST] 1827 (35) [3]
f. RO 1828 (5), red 1838 (8_2)
g. RE-f 1844 (40_2), red 1829 (50_3)
h. RO-f 1838 (20), red 1832 (25_2) [3]
i. RL 1837 (3), red 1839 (5_2) [4]
j. RB 1842 (60)
k. IL-I [PEST] 1844 (35)
l. RB-R 1844 (20)
m.* RDb-f 1846 (2) [2] [⟶ n]
n.* RDb-f [PEST] 1847 (3)
o.* RDs-f 1850 (40)
p.* RB-f 1850 (60)

1111. PETERSWALD (B) O
a. sB [v. Peterswald] 1821 (70_2)
b. RO , red 1836 (50_2)
c.* RL-r 1844 (35)

1112. PETERWARDEIN (Bm) O
A. sL 1771 (50_3)
B.* RSp [PETERWARDEIN: NETTO] 1795 (85_8)
a.* sO [Peter-/vardein] 1820 (30), red 1833 (40_2)
b. IL-I 1847 (25), red 1848 (35_2)
c.* RDs-f 1847 (15)

1113. PETERY (U) *II
a. RO 1835 (85)
b.* RDb-f 1850 (100)

1114. PETRINIA (Km) *II, Fr
a. rRL [von PETRINIA] 1802 (100_2)
b. RL [PETRINIA/ILLYRIE] 1815 (70_2)
c. rL 1818 (85)
d. RL [PETRINIA/ILLYRIEN] 1821 (70_2)
e.* IL-I 1843 (20), blue 1849 (25_2), green 1850 (25_2)

1115. PETSCHAU (B) *1837
a. sL 18.... (85)
b.* RL-R 1842 (50)

1116. PETTAU (St) O
a. sL [Von Pettau] 1818 (30_2), red 1813 (50_3), blue 1840 (35_3)
b.* RL-R 1848 (8), blue 1839 (10_2) [2]

1117. PETTENBACH (Oö) *20.10.1847
a.* RDb-f 1847 (40)

1118. PEUERBACH (Oö) O, Ba
a. RL [R.4 BAIERBACH] 1813 (40_2), red 1814 (50_3) [2] [⟶ b]
b. RL [M.4 BAIERBACH] 1835 (60_2)
c.* RL-Ry 1840 (40_2)

1119. PFRAUENBERG (B) *1.1.1842
a.* IL-I 1842 (60)

1120. PFUNDS (T) *1820
a. RL 1835 (100)
b.* RDo-R 1845 (60_2)

1121. PIESTING (Nö) *1.11.1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (50)

1122. PIKET (Ks) *II, Fr, † 1824
a.

1123. PILGRAM (B) *1830
a. ROc 1832 (60_2)
b.* RL 1836 (35) ⟶ **ba. RL-(f)** 1841 (30)

1124. PILSEN (B) O
a. RL [V. PILSEN] 1825 (20_2) [2]
b.* RL 1838 (8) ⟶ **ba. RL-(f)** 1837 (6), blue 1838 (8_2), red 1848 (12_2) [2]
c. IRL [PILSEN/FRANCO] , red 1837 (20_3) ⟶ **ca. IRL-(f)** , red (date blue) 1844 (25_3)
d.* RL-R 1847 (4), blue 1846 (6_2)

1125. PILZNO (G) *I
a. R2O 1826 (50)
b. Ro2Dp [Pilsno] 1834 (125_8)
c. RoO , red 1837 (85_8), green 1838 (85_8)
d.* sL-I 1839 (35)

1126. PINGUENTE (Kü) *1820
a. RO 1835 (100)
b.* sL-I 1839 (50)

1127. PIRANO (Kü) *II
a. RL [DA PIRANO] 1839 (60_2), red 1826 (50_3)
b. RL , red 1834 (60_2)
c.* sL-I 1849 (35)

1128. PIRNITZ (M) *1.12.1841
a.* IL-I 1841 (40)

1129. PISCHELSDORF (St)*1.1.1842
a.* IL-I 1842 (70)

1130. PISEK (B) *I
a. sLm 1819 (30_2) ⟶ **aa. sLm-(f)** 1834 (25_2) ⟶ **ab. sLm-(r)** 1834 (30_2)
b.* RL 1836 (20) ⟶ **ba.* RL-(r)** 1840 (20) [2]

1131. PISINO (Kü) *II
a. RB [MITTERBURG] , red 1833 (30_2)
b.* sL-I 1843 (15), red 1840 (20_2) blue 1841 (15_2), green 1842 (20_2)

1132. PISKOLT (U) *II
a. ROd 1826 (70_2)
b.* RDb–f 1850 (100)

1133. PITOMACA (Km) *15. 8. 1849
a.* RDs–f 1849 (85)

1134. PIWNICZNA (G) *1. 10. 1844
a.* IL–I 1844 (50)

1135. PLAN (B) O
a. sL 1819 (40)
b.* RL 1832 (35)
c. RL–r 1837 (30)
d.* RDo–f 1850 (50_2)

1136. PLANIAN (B) O
a. sL 1825 (50) ⟶ **aa. sL–(f)** 1834 (40), blue 1838 (40_2)
b.* RL–r 1846 (30), blue 1841 (30_2)

1137. PLANINA (Kr) *II, Fr
a. RL [V. PLANINA] 1827 (70_2)
b. RL 1837 (50)
c.* RL–R 1839 (35)

1138. PLASS (B) *15. 8. 1848
a.* RL–R 1850 (60), blue 1848 (50_2)

1139. PLATTEN (T) *II, Ba, † 1830
a. RL 1808 (175)
b. IL [PLATTEN R. 4] 1812 (150_2)

1140. PLATTEN (B) *1837
a. sL [v. Platten] 1838 (70_2)
b.* sL–R 1843 (35)

1141. PLATZ (B) *15. 12. 1849
a.* RDs–f , blue 1849 (60_2)

PLAVISCHEVITZA: see Alt Ogradina

1142. PLUMENAU (M) *20. 4. 1850
a.* RDs–f 1850 (85)

1143. PÖCHLARN (Nö) *1. 9. 1849
a.* RL–R 1849 (60)

1144. POCSAJ (U) O
a. rL [Pocsay] 1824 (85)
b. RLm [POTSAY] 1841 (70_2)
c.* RDb–f 1850 (85)

1145. PODERSAM (B) *I
a. sL 1818 (60)
b. RE 1842 (40_2) ⟶ **ba. RE–(f)** 1842 (35_2), blue 1846 (40_3)

1146. PODGORZE (G) *I
A. sL [v. Podgorze] 1785 (125_4)
B. eL 1790 (70_3)
C. EL 1793 (150_4)
a. RL 1818 (85)
b. sL 1821 (40), blue 1850 (50_2) [2]
c. RO–fy 1833 (25_2)
d.* sL–I 1839 (15), blue 1844 (25_2)
e. IL–I 1841 (25), blue 1844 (50_2), red 1841 (60_2)

1147. PODHAYCE (G) *16. 5. 1848
a.* RL–sy 1848 (70_2)

1148. PODHAYCZYKI (G) *II
a. RBx [PODHAYCZIKI] 1826 (70)
b. RL–Ry 1840 (50_2) [⟶ c]
c. RL–R 1842 (50)
d.* IL–R 1845 (35)

1149. PODHORCE (G) *II
a. soO 1829 (40_2), red 1821 (50_3)
b.* RL–R 1842 (50), blue 1842 (50_2)

1150. PODIEBRAD (B) *1. 11. 1832
a. RB , blue 1837 (50_2)
b.* RL–R 1843 (25), red 1843 (35_2), blue 1844 (30_2)

1151. PODPETSCH (Kr) O, Fr
a.
b.* RL–R 1841 (40)

1152. PODVIN (Km) *II, † 1825
a. ROcx 1818 (70_2)

1153. POESENDORF (Kr) *I, Fr
a.
b.* RL–R 1841 (35)

1154. PÖGGSTALL (Nö) *II
a. ROb 1839 (50_2)
b.* IL–I 1848 (35)

1155. POHRLITZ (M) *II
a. RL 1829 (35) ⟶ **aa.* RL–(R)** 1847 (20), blue 1844 (25_2)
b. esE [Pohrlitz/Franco] , red 1834 (40_6) ⟶ **ba. esE–(R)** 1848 (35_5)

1156. POJANA STAMPI (Bu) *II
a.
b.* IL–I [POJANA TSAMPI] 1850 (150)

1157. POLA (Kü) *II, It, Fr
a.* RL 1810 (60)
b. RO 183.. (35)
c.* sL–I 1839 (15)
d. RB 184.. (30)

1158. POLENA (U) *1833
a.
b.* RDb–f 1850 (100)

1159. POLITSCHKA (B) *II
a.
b. sL–(fy) 1840 (50_2) ⟶ **ba.* sL–(f)** 1847 (35)

1160. POLITZ (B) *1. 11. 1839
a.* RL–(f) 1839 (50)

1161. POLITZ (B) *15. 1. 1850
a.* RL–(f) [POLITZ b. B. LEIPPA] 1850 (85)

1162. PÖLLAU (St) *15. 9. 1849
a.* RDs-f 1849 (70)

1163. POLNA (B) *1. 10. 1842
a.* IL-I 1850 (50), blue 1842 (40_2)

1164. PONTAFEL (K) *II, It
a. RL 1830 (60)
b.* RL-R 1849 (40)

1165. POPOVACA (Ks) *15. 8. 1849
a.* RDs-f 1849 (85)

1166. POPOVETZ (Ks) *II
a.
b.* RDb-f 1850 (100)

1167. POPRAD (U) *II
a. RE 1825 (100_4)
b.* ROd 1828 (35_2)

1168. POSEGA (Ks) *II
a. ROcx [POSSEGG] 1821 (35_2)
b. ROd [POSSEGGA] 1840 (40_2)
c.* IL-I 1841 (20)

1169. POSORITTA (Bu) *II, † 31. 10. 1842
a. nr2O 1833 (150_8)

1170. POSORITZ (M) *II
a. RL 1832 (50)
b. sL 1832 (35) ⟶ **ba.** sL-(ry) 1844 (40_2) ⟶ **bb.** sL-(r) 1846 (30)
c.* GB 18.... (60) ⟶ **ca.*** GB-(r) 1848 (35)

POSSEGG(A): see **Posega**
POST .....: see .....
POSTBUREAU .....: see **Kremsier Reichstag**
POST EXPEDT. .....: see .....

1171. POSTELBERG (B) *1. 3. 1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (40), blue 1850 (60_2)

POTSAY: see **Pocsaj**

1172. POTSCHATEK (B) *I
a. RLx 1836 (40)
b.* rL-(f) [Potcshatek] 1839 (30_2), blue 1838 (35_3)
c.* rL-(f) 1843 (25) [2]

1173. POTTENDORF (Nö) *1. 11. 1841
a.* RL-R 1841 (35)

1174. POTTENSTEIN (Nö) *1. 6. 1839
a. IL-Iy 1839 (60_2)
b.* RL-R 1841 (30), blue 1846 (30_2)

1175. POYSDORF (Nö) O
a. ROb 1820 (25_2), blue 1839 (35_3)
b.* RL-R 1842 (15)

P. P. .....: see .....
P. PAYE .....: see .....

1176. PRACHATITZ (B) *1. 12. 1840
a.* RL-R 1840 (40)

1177. PRAD (T) *1. 8. 1825
a. RL 1830 (85) ⟶ **aa.*** RL-(R) 1850 (70)

1178. PRAG (B) O
A. eL [Von Prag] , red 1783 (40_5)
B. sL , red 1784 (50_4)
C. RL [V/PRAG] 1785 (50_4) [⟶ E]
D. sL [Von Prag] , red 1786 (40_5)
E. RL , red 1786 (60_4) [2] [= k]
F. soO , red 1792 (60_5)
G. IL , red 1795 (50_4)
a. sL [v. Prag] 1818 (10_2) [4]
b. sL [v. Prag/Frco] 1818 (15_3)
c. s2B 1821 (15) [2] [⟶ g]
d. RO 1821 (8), red 1822 (12_2)
e. sL [a Prag] 1825 (4_2) [2]
f. sE [v. Prag/ Franco] 1825 (12_3)
g. sB 1828 (25)
h. RoB-ry 1831 (6_3) [⟶ j]
i. swB 1831 (20_2)
j. RL-ry 1832 (8_2)
k.* RL 1833 (2), red 1833 (5_2) [3]
i. RIL [PRAG/FRANCO] , red 1835 (10_3)
m. iL 1838 (3)
n. IL-r , red 1839 (8_2)
o.* RL-r 1840 (2), blue 1841 (2_2)
p.* IL-I 1845 (15), blue 1844 (15_2)
q.* sL-I 1844 (2), blue 1844 (3_2)
r. RDo-R 1848 (15_2), blue 1846 (20_3)
s.* RB-fh 1849 (12), red 1849 (15_2), blue 1849 (12_2)

1179. PRAG ALTSTADT (B) *1830, † 1840
a. Rr2B-ry [PRAG/Alt] 1831 (15_2) [⟶ b]
b. RrL-ry [PRAG/Alt] 1832 (20_2)

1180. PRAG BAHNHOF (B) *1849
a. IL-Ih [E. B. PRAG] 1849 (60_2)

1181. PRECEC (Ks) *15. 8. 1849
a.* RDs-f 1849 (100)

1182. PREDING (St) *15. 7. 1846
a.* RDb-f 1846 (25)

1183. PREGARTEN (Oö) *29. 11. 1849
a.* RL-R 1849 (100)

1184. PRERAU (M) *1. 3. 1840
a.* RL-R 1840 (20)

PRESBURG: see **Pressburg**

(Continued on Page 234)

Uncommon Uses Of Common Stamps

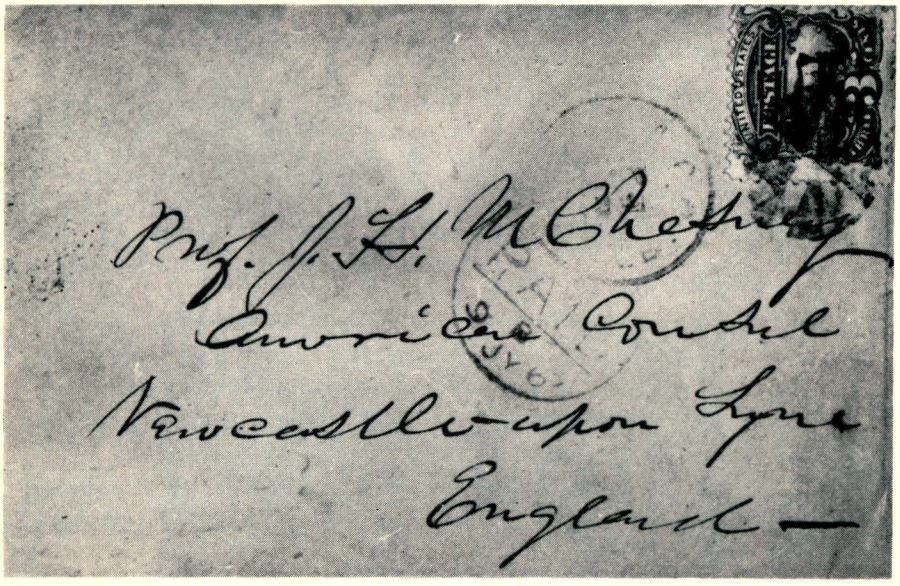
At the suggestion of some members, this journal will attempt to inaugurate a regular feature of showing covers with common stamps, which because of their exceptional usage are very scarce.

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, explantory notes must be included.
6. The editorial board of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST reserves the right to select what shall be published.

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



(For description, See next Page)

Here is the second item of this column.

UNITED STATES

3c 1869 Used To England

Here is a very common stamp, the 3-cents of 1869, used by itself on a cover to England. The letter-rate was 6-cents. Thus this was underpaid but went through all American and British post offices without any attempt to collect postage due.

The U. S. town cancel is too lightly struck to ascertain the date and place of use. However, on the face is the British "Red Paid" marking dated July 9, 1869. This was applied at the port of entry in England. On the back is the "Newcastle-On-Tyne" receiving mark in black dated "July 10, 1869".

AUSTRIA (Continued From Page 232)

1185. PRESNITZ (B) *1836

a.
b.* RL-R 1842 (50)

1186. PRESSBURG (U) O

A. RL [v. PRESBURG] 1755 (85_4) [2]
B. rL [v. PresBurg] 1759 (70_4)
C. RL [PRESBURG] 1760 (60_3) [2]
D. eL [von Pressburg] 1763 (50_4)
E. eL [v. Presburg] 1783 (40_4), red 1782 (50_5) [2]
a. RL [v. PRESBURG] 1818 (50_2)
b. RL [PRESBURG] 1820 (12), red 1830 (20_2) [6]
c. rL 1821 (50)
d. ROd 1825 (20_2)
e.* sO [Presburg/Franco] , red 1834 (35_3)
f.* RL-R 1836 (25), red 1841 (30_2), blue 1843 (40_2)
g. RL-R [PRESBURG] 1839 (20), red 1841 (25_2)
h. IL 1843 (30), green 184.. (40_2), red 184.. (35_2)
i. IL-I 1843 (50)
j.* RL-R [PRESZBURG] 1845 (5)

1187. PREWALD (Kr) O, Fr

a. RL [V. PREWALD] 1834 (85_2)
b.* RL-R 1850 (50), blue 1849 (60_2)

1188. PRIMIERO (T) *1825

a. RE 1826 (50_4)
b.* RL-R 1841 (20), blue 1846 (25_2), red 1846 (40_2)

1189. PRIVIGYE (U) *1824

a. RL [PRIVITZ] 1824 (70)
b. R2B [PRIVITZ] 1828 (35)
c.* RDb-f 1846 (25)

1190. PROSSNITZ (M) *I

a. RLx [PROSNITZ] 1819 (20)
b. R2Oo [PROSSNITZ/FRANCO] , red 1827 (30_2) ⟶ **ba. R2Oo-(fy)** 1842 (25_3), red (date black) 1849 (40_4)
c. RL 1832 (15) ⟶ **ca.* RL-(fy)** 1840 (12_2), blue 1848 (15_3) [2]

PRUGG: see **Bruck**

1191. PRZELAUCZ (B) *1.9.1847

a.* RDb-f 1847 (40)

1192. PRZEMYSL (G) +I

A. eL [v. Przemysl] 1786 (85_4)
a. RO 1818 (30) [2]
b. RL-ry , red 1830 (60_3)
c. RBx 1834 (25), red 1831 (30_2) [2]
d. rL-ry 1832 (20_2) [2]
e. sL , red 1835 (50_2)
f.* RL-R 1839 (15) [2]
g.* sL-R 1846 (10)

1193. PRZEMYSLANY (G) *1.9.1845

a.* IL-I 1845 (70)

1194. PRZESTITZ (B) *I

a. RL 1833 (35)
b.* sL-I 1843 (25), blue 18.... (30_2)

1195. PRZEWORSK (G) +I

a. ROb [K.K./POSTAMT/PRZEWORSK] 1818 (100_3)
b. sLm 1834 (50_2)
c. RL-Ry 1839 (60_2) [⟶ d]
d.* RL-R 1841 (35) [2]

1196. PRZIBRAM (B) *1830

a. sL 1832 (35)
b.* sL-I 1847 (20)

PUCHAU: see **Buchau**

1197. PULKAU (Nö) *1.7.1840

a.* RL-R 1840 (40), red 1846 (60_2)

1198. PURGSTALL (Nö) *1.8.1844

a.* IL-I 1844 (50)

PURKERSDORF: see **Burkersdorf**

1199. PUTNOK (U) *1.11.1834

a. RO 1836 (50)
b.* RDb-f 1847 (30)

(To be Continued)

FRENCH COLONIES

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

By ROBERT G. STONE

(Continued From Page 184)

CHAPTER III. THE 1872-76 ISSUE (SCOTT'S NOS. 10, 12, 14, 16-23)

Composition as to Types and Values [2]

It will be recalled from Chapter II that in May 1872 a printing of various denominations, some in the Napoleon type, some in Ceres type, was made for the Colonies. The 1c, 30c, and 80c (Napoleon types) we have already discussed as part of the 1871 Issue. The 5c, 15c (s. n.), 25c, and 40c of the May 1872 printing, however, we set apart as the beginning of a series of annual printings entirely in the Ceres type and extending to 1876, which are collectively designated as the 1872-76 Issue. A rationale for this division of the 1872 printing was given in Chapter II. The annual printings of the 1872-76 Issue included the following denominations:

1872	—	5c	—	15c	25c	—	40c	—
1873	1c	5c	—	15c	25c	30c	40c	80c
1874	1c	5c	—	15c	25c	30c	40c	80c
1875	1c	5c	10c	15c	25c	30c	40c	80c
1876	1c	5c	10c	15c	25c	30c	—	—

Note that not all the values were included in each of the regular annual printings; indeed, only the 5c, 15c and 25c were included in all five printings. No 10c were issued from 1872 to 1874: in 1872 it was merely because 10c were not being printed for France, but after the 10c was reissued in France in 1873 the colonies did not for some reason re-order until 1875. Insufficient demand accounts for omission of the 40c and 80c from the 1876 printing (—no 80c printing for France in 1876 either).

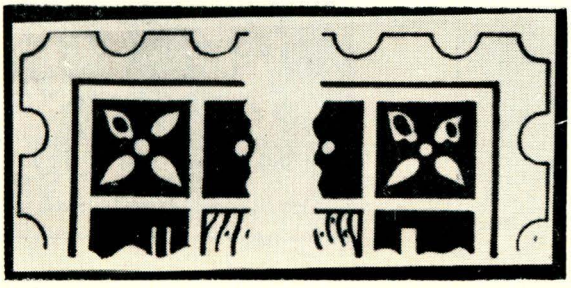


Fig. 22. Enlarged drawing of the upper corners of Type III Ceres, showing points of color in the rosette petals which are used to identify this Type.



Fig. 23. (Left) 25c Ceres Type I, position 142 of Pane A2, showing flaws of the "Grande Cassure" before the retouch (1st printing). (Right) Pair of 25c Type I positions 141 and 142 of pane A2, showing flaws of the "Grande Cassure" after the retouch (2nd printing).

In consequence of the policy decided in 1871, all of this issue have their counterparts as to color, design, and denomination among the contemporary French stamps—the colonials being officially differentiated only by their imperforate condition. But in fact, as with the 1871 Issue, there are in most cases also subtle differences in shade, impression, and paper which distinguish the colonials from the concurrent French stamps. Fortunately the collector does not need to depend on these minor differences for identification. The 25c and 40c are easily told from those of the imperforate French 1850 issue also, as the shades, impressions, and cancellations are entirely different. The colonials are likewise readily distinguishable from the lithographed imperforate Bordeaux Issue.[7]

The 1872-76 Issue is homogeneous only in the sense that all the designs are in the Ceres-head motif (—the *type Liberté* of some French writers and catalogers). However, there are three sub-types of the motif: (a) the Ceres of 1849 (small numerals), (b) the very-large-numeral Ceres type of 1872, and (c) the partly reëngraved dies of the 1849-type having thickened numerals (1872-75). The cataloguer can treat the 1872-76 Issue in various ways; but none will be entirely satisfactory, for neither a grouping by types nor by denominations corresponds to any chronological scheme.

The circumstances for the creation of the revised types of 1872-76 were as follows: By early 1872 the French postal administration was well aware that the Ceres type might remain in use indefinitely. But at the same time it was faced with the facts that the original 1848 master die was broken[26] and that the old plates were fast wearing out. Engraving of new dies for some of the low denominations (2c-5c) was already underway because these were not contained in the old Ceres material. In due course (1872-75) new dies of all the other current denominations except the 40c had to be prepared. These new Ceres dies differed from the 1849-type in various particulars of design (see under "Dies"). But the one im-

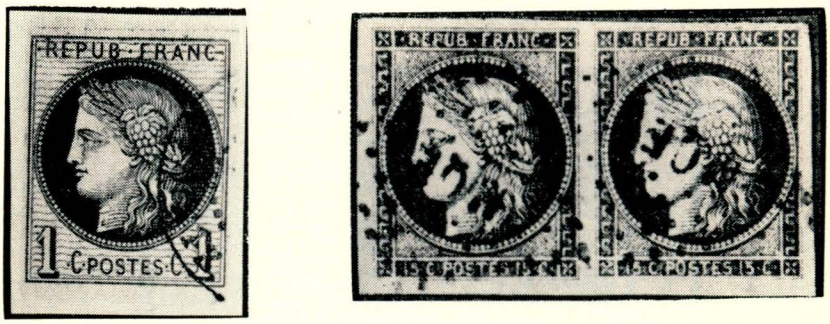


Fig. 24. 1c Ceres of the 1874 printing, rare variety showing thin line of color outside top margin.

Fig. 25. 15c Ceres (s.n.) pair, right stamp showing "Bourbon nose" variety (worn 1873 printing).

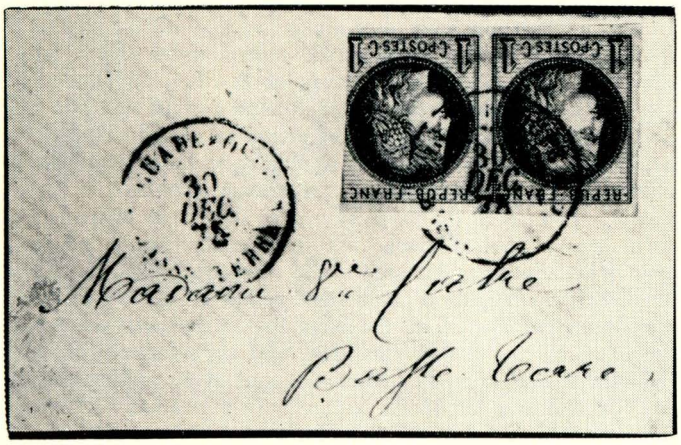


Fig. 26. Cover from Guadeloupe, 1875, with pair of 1c Ceres franking 2c rate for visiting cards — the 1c is very rare on cover, and extremely rare for this rate. (Early use of the 1c Ceres at Guadeloupe.)

portant difference common to all of the new dies except the 25c was that their numerals were larger. (The large-numeral type for the 1c-5c values had also a very different style of burelage and frame, copied from the Napoleon type of those values.) This tendency to enlarged numerals, already foreshadowed in the preceeding Napoleon-laureated types, resulted from longstanding complaints that the numerals on the old Ceres type were too small for easy recognition. However, the 25c forms a curious and mystifying exception, for although two 25c working dies were slightly retouched in 1873-74 they were not altered from the 1849-type in any noticeable aspect. Also a 15c (s. n.) and an unretouched 25c working die of the original type were used to make several new plates in the early 1870's before the reëngraved 15c (t. n.) and retouched 25c dies were available.

After the emergency conditions surrounding the 1871 Issue were overcome, presumably only the availability and life of the old plates, and the time required for new engravings, determined the further sequence in appearance of the revised Ceres types—a sequence moreover, that reflected the needs of the Metropôle rather than those of the colonies. However, no new 40c die or plate was made, because the old 1850 plate held up rather well until 1876. This long endurance of the 40c plate is explained by the fact that the quantities of 40c required in France were relatively small compared to those of the 10c, 15c, and 25c (of which the old plates quickly wore out).

In all cases but the 2c and 4c the colonies adopted the stamps within one year after they had been introduced in France. The following table shows this relation of the colonial to French printings (—for the 2c and 4c see next paragraph):—

DENOMINATION & COLOR	FRENCH PRINTINGS	COLONIAL PRINTINGS
1c Olive Green	Nov. 1872 - May 1876	21 April 1873 - 4 April 1876
5c Yellow Green	March(?) 1872 - 1876	27 May 1872 - 4 April 1876
10c(t.n.) Yellow Brown	March 1875 - 1876	10 May 1875 - 4 April 1876
15c(s.n.) Yellow Brown	1 Sept. 1871-May?'74	27 May 1872 - 16 Mar. 1874
15c(t.n.) Yellow Brown	June 1874 - 1876	10 May 1875 - 4 April 1876
25c Blue	1 Sept. 1871 - 1876	end March '72 - 4 April 1876
30c(t.n.) Brown	28 Aug. 1872 - 1876	21 April 1873 - 4 April 1876
40c Orange	October 1870 - 1876	8 Sept. 1871 - 10 May 1875
80c(t.n.) Rose	12 Sept. 1872 - 1875?	21 April 1873 - 10 May 1875?

The 2c and 4c.—The reader is now ready to ask why we have omitted the 2c and 4c Ceres (1876) from our tabulation, since they are included in all catalogues. In our opinion these two stamps should not be listed among the *general* issues of the colonies at all. Although included in the general colonial printing of April 4, 1876, they were specifically printed for use in only one colony, Cochinchina*, and in fact in only one place, Saigon, and were never regularly issued nor sold in any other colony or place.[3] It is therefore more logical and less confusing to consider them simply as stamps of Indochina. Some extremely rare accidental or philatelic uses of these stamps are known elsewhere in Cochinchina and in several other colonies—in case of the 4c mostly after they were exhausted at Saigon. But this does not make them a "general" issue. Earliest possible date of use for both is 12 July 1876; latest known (for Saigon regular use) is end of August 1877 for the 4c and 1882 for the 2c. Cancels other than Saigon in the correct period are mostly false. The stamps require some care to distinguish them from the fakes, French reprints, French proofs, imprimatur French imperforates, Bordeaux falsely cancelled, and deperforated French stamps (—for particulars see Bouvet[1,16] and Locard[3]. *Denominations* of 2c and 4c had been available in France since 1862-3, and during the 1860's one or two colonies had suggested including them in the colonial issue.[23] The *Ceres* 2c and 4c of France were first printed in April-May 1872, which was 4 years prior to their colonial appearance. It is probable that these denominations would have been adopted sooner in the colonies had the Ministry ever taken any initiative in the matter. The Ministry must have taken a hint from Cochinchina's request, however, for these values were finally included in the succeeding Sage and Dubois issues. The 2c and 4c were intended and used mainly for prepaying rates on newspapers and printed circulars, which accounts for their great rarity on original document or cover (only three covers with 2c reported, perhaps 25 of the 4c). Private firm postmarks (Saigon) are known, but the private perforations are probably all faked. Use of bisected 4c is alleged.

Printing [1, 2, 4, 5. 6. 26]

The Method of Fabrication.—The dies, plates, and stamps were made at the Mint in Paris according to essentially the same methods described for the 1871 Issue in Chapter II, with the exception of the movable clichés plates (settings of single-subject coin-press transfers or electros) to be described below. Sheets and panes have the same configuration as those of the 1871 Issue and as the corresponding types of stamps of France, i. e., 300 subjects per sheet, divided into two panes (half-sheets) of 150 in 15 horizontal rows of 10 each. All the types were originally designed and engraved by J. J. Barre (1848 die) or his son Albert Barre (1872-74 dies).

The Dies.—In preparing the master dies for the large-numeral Ceres (1c, 2c, 4c, 5c) of 1872-76, the engraver presumably made use of electrotype or coin-press reproductions of the existing master dies of the corresponding values of the Napoleon-laureated type, so that only the head designs and inscriptions had to be reëngraved. To do this it seems that the Napoleon heads and inscriptions at top must have been ground off the dies, and either the die blocks were bent upwards to restore the lowered die surfaces to their original level, or electro replicas were made of the remaining parts of the designs; on these the Ceres heads and new inscriptions were engraved in. This use of parts of the Napoleon dies is indicated for example by the fact that a certain flaw consisting of a slight break in the inner frame-line between the lefthand figure "5" and "C", which existed on the master die of the 5c Napoleon-laureated (unissued), recurs on the Ceres 5c die.[5] The Ceres head in this type is 1mm less tall than that of 1849 and differs in some details of the hair and mouth;[6] the medallion is ½mm smaller and has more pearls than the 1849 type; the overall dimensions are ½mm less.

Likewise, the enlarged and thickened numerals in the 10c were obtained by reëngraving the numerals on a coin-press reproduced die of the 1849-type (—it could have been a re-

* This circumstance led Bouvet [1] to propose that the "general issues" were misnamed and should be called "colonial issues in a uniform type"; but his suggestion has not been adopted by any others except the Yvert specialized catalogue. [4]



Fig. 27. Front of local letter from small office of Pointe-Noire to Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, 16 Oct. 1872, with a 5c and 15c(s.n.) Ceres of the first printing franking 20c local rate, obliterated by the very rare 7 x 7 lozenge of Pointe-Noire. (Early use of 1872 issue.)

production of any of the denominations); at the same time the lower corner ornaments and bottom frame line were also reëngraved. Similarly the 15c, 30c and 80c thick numerals were reëngraved on coin-press reproduced dies of the 1849-type. On these three dies, however, not only were the enlarged numerals reëngraved but also the inscription "POSTES", and the "C"s were heightened and thickened and the entire bottom cartouche done over and extended. The image of all four of the stamps became slightly (¼mm) taller than before. The format of the bottom inscriptions on the thick-numeral type dies, having been thus reëngraved anew on the die of each value, differs a little from denomination, as follows:—On the new 15c all six periods in the bottom inscription of the 1849-type were retained, on the 10c the periods between the numerals and the "C"s were omitted, whereas on the 30c and 80c only the periods adjacent to "POSTES" were retained. One can see in this some experimentation on the part of the engraver. Also the numerals vary slightly in thickness, height, and shape from denomination to denomination.

In early 1873 an unretouched replica of the 1849-type 25c die was used to make a new plate. Then in 1873-76 two additional replica dies of the 25c ("Type II" and "Type III") were used. These differed from the 1849-type ("Type I") only in several very inconspicuous details consisting mainly of retouched frame lines and several flaws in the corners. The bottom frame lines were strengthened, perhaps because these tended to break with wear. The flaws were presumably accidental due either to imperfections in transfers or to damage. Why was a Type III die made so soon after the Type II die? Possibly the Type II clichés were not wearing well, or the crudity of the bottom frame retouch was too obvious, or the die broke. On the otherhand, as the Type I *die* was not used after the Type II *die* appeared, and the Type II *die* was not used after Type III *die* appeared, one is tempted to suggest that the Types II and III may only represent succesive retouches of one and the same replica of the Type-I die. However, the nature of the flaws makes it very improbable that Type III was a retouch of Type II, though Type II could easily have been made from a Type I die. In view of the relatively large number of 25c plates required it is quite understandable why as many as three different working dies of this value might have been made in 1850-52 or in 1873-76. (Still other possible sources for the Type II and III are put forth in the second following paragraph.)

A mystery arises as to just how and when they obtained the duplicates of the original Ceres 1849-type and Napoleon-type dies on which to carry out these various reëngravings and retouches of 1872-75 and for making the new 15c (s. n) plates (1849-type) of 1872-73 and the new 25c plate (1849-type) of early 1873. When in September 1870 Hulot asked Barre to loan him for emergency use certain of the available old Ceres dies and plates, it was found that the original Ceres master die had been cracked and was useless.[26] The master die (the only one of Ceres ever made prior to 1871) had been hardened in October 1848. Sometime thereafter, most probably during 1849-50, one or more replica working dies for each of the denominations must have been made from it, evidently by transfer and retransfer in a coin press (see Chapt. II). Hulot in response to his request received three such old replica dies from Barre in September 1870,[6] but it is not reported what denominations they represented—probably 10c, 20c and 40c. Perhaps the master die broke under pressure while the last 25c coin-press transfer was being struck (in 1852?), for in the 1930's the cracked die still rested at the Mint with 25c numeral plugs in it.[26] On the otherhand, the Napoleon-type master dies were apparently never hardened (at least not before 1871), as some of them were retouched during use. (We know that A. Barre was disinclined to harden his master dies on account of the risk of cracking them, whereas Hulot was ever desirous of having all master dies hardened so that replicas could be made in the coin press as an insurance against loss by accident, wear, etc.[15]). The Napoleon replica dies used for the reëngravings of 1872 therefore would have had to be made by electrotypy (either before or after 1870), unless we assume the master dies were hardened in 1871-72 for the express purpose of permitting transfer replicas to be taken (see Chapt. II). It is even possible, though very unlikely, that the master dies themselves were used for these reëngravings.

Although Hulot was sent only three old Ceres dies in September 1870, actually five to seven different old-type Ceres dies were used during 1872-76. (The uncertainty in number reflects the possibilities that the three types of the 25c die may have existed as two or three different dies, or as successive retouches of one die.) The literature is silent on this matter, but there seems to be a tacit assumption that Barre had additional old working dies in reserve that were delivered to Hulot later. On the otherhand there is no record or other exidence as to how many old dies were made before 1852. It is entirely possible that they made several coin-press or electro reproductions in 1871-75 off one or other of the three old dies Hulot received in 1870. Still another possible source is suggested by the fact that there were hundreds of Ceres matrices (recess impressions on lead blocks) left over after the original 1848-52 plates were made.[6] If still existing in 1871-72 some of these matrices could have been used to make electros (in relief) for working dies, i. e., even after the master die was broken. Further, the 1872-73 galvanos of 15c (s. n) and the 1873 galvanos (plate no. 3) of the 25c Type I might have been made directly from assembled forms of 150 each of these old matrices on *flans de plombe,* obviating any need of new working dies and new matrices of these values at that time (see "Plates", below). If such old matrices were used in the 1870's to make the dies for the three Types of the 25c, the explanation of the flaws in Types II and III could simply be that two of the matrices so used had accidental transfer imperfections; also it could have been weak frame lines in the transfers that required the retouches to be made.

Whether duplicate (working) dies were made of any of the reëngraved and retouched Types of 1872-76 is not known, though it is said[26] that Hulot still made it a policy to request or prepare them; the Types II and III of the 25c can be considered as the duplicates of Type I of 1873. Of course, new dies were not required in the 1870's for the 10c (s. n.), 20c, and 40c, as no new plates of these were constructed in that period; the old replica dies of these values were quite possibly among the dies that were used for some of the reëngravings of the other values.

The Plates.—All the 40c and about half of the 25c colonial stamps were run from old (1850) plates made up of 150-subject galvanos. The rest of the colonial stamps were printed with newer (1872-75) plates, some made up of 150-subject galvanos and some of settings of 150 or 300 movable clichés (separate transfers or electros for each subject) locked together in a chase.

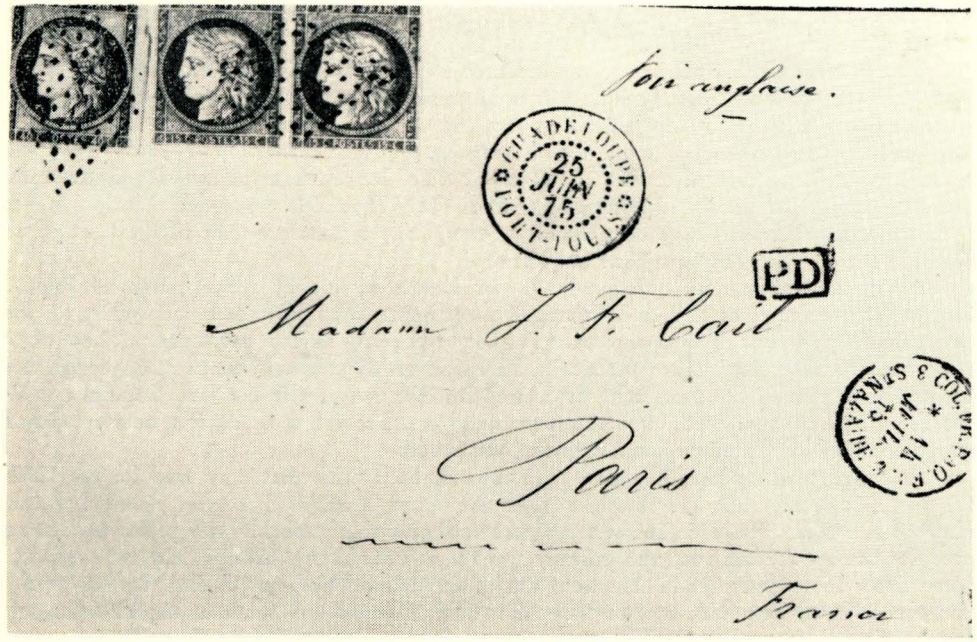


Fig. 28. Superb cover from Port-Louis, Guadeloupe, 25 June 1875, with Ceres 40c plus a pair of 15c(s.n.) of 1874 printings, making 70c rate intended for transmittal via British packet though actually (according to he French entry mark at right) the letter went via French packet and thus was overpaid 20c (This sort of thing happened rather often). The 8 x 8 lozenge of Port Louis has characteristically very fine neat points.

The idea of using a setting of separate clichés locked in a form as a plate, had been suggested for French stamps by the Mint Commission as early as 1858, when A. Barre was requested to make an essay plate of clichés to be obtained solely by coin-press transfer. For this he had to make a new die, the Ceres type inscribed "Essai 1858"; the die was hardened and the 1st transfer made onto soft steel, which was also hardened and then used to strike enough transfer copies onto bronze or brass for setting the plate.[15] In the same way he made an essay plate for the Greek stamps of 1861, and another Ceres essay die and plate in 1862.[4] (The Mint Commission hoped Barre's essays would prove that Hulot's costly and time-consuming plate-construction methods could be simplified, while Barre hoped he could thereby get Hulot's job.[15]). The movable Ceres clichés of the 1870's were partly electrotypes taken from gutta-percha moulds and partly copper coin-press transfers.[24] It is interesting to note, incidentally, that the *postage-due* stamps of 1859-63 were printed from settings of single stereotypes and electros—but this was done at the *Imprimérie Nationale,* not at Hulot's *Atélier.*

According to Dr. Chase it may be inferred that the plates of the 10c (t. n.), 30c, and 80c were constructed of movable clichés. Very recently the Musée Postale discovered half-plates of movable clichés of the 1c and 5c Ceres, which heretofore were thought to have been printed from large galvanos.[24] However there may also have been galvanos of these. We know that some of the 25c plates (nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7) were of galvanos whereas several at least (nos. 4, 6) were of movable clichés (half plates of these in the Musée Postale). Details of the 25c plates are given in later paragraphs. The question remains open as to the 15c (t. n.) plates.

The use of movable clichés was actually cited in 1928 by Brumel who was told of it by an old artisan of the Mint, but philatelists discredited the idea because Brumel claimed all plates since 1849 were so made. Then in 1930 Dillemann discovered Barre's essay plates at

the Mint. Dr. Chase a few years later found from his reconstructions that 25c plate no. 7 was of this type.

Stamps from the 150-subject galvanos can be identified in strips and blocks by the nearly perfect spacing and alignment, which was usually not the case from movable clichés. In a plate of movable clichés, it was possible at any time to replace worn or damaged clichés with new ones, resulting in a state of the plate having old and new clichés interspersed. This was actually done in the case of certain 25c plates at least, for se-tenant pairs from adjacent old and new clichés are known of 25c stamps of the 1876 Type III printings.[9] It is for this reason that the specialists have been unable to completely reconstruct some of the later plates of the 25c even when constant flaws are plentiful.

As the plates were used repeatedly if not almost continually for printings of French stamps (at average rates of 3-to 85-thousand sheet impressions per month, depending on the denomination), *effects of wear* showed up rapidly and many defects developed. Those plate flaws seen on the colonials are practically all found on the French stamps also, though not necessarily in exactly the same state or form. But the converse is not true, because not all the French plates were used for colonial printings and because some defects were retouched or replaced before the next colonial printing was made.

As to the total *number of plates* or galvanos of each value that were used for the 1872-76 colonial printings, the only definite statement we can make is that there existed but one plate of the 40c. However, indirect evidence indicates that probably two plates each were used for the 1c, 5c, and 30c; and possibly two for the 15c (s. n) (1872-3, not 1850 plates). Very likely four plates of the 25c were used (see "Minor Varieties). For the 10c (t. n.) and the 15 (t. n.) one-half, one, or two plates could have served but it is impossible to tell which. Probably one but possibly two plates of the 80c were utilized. Some French printings of 1872-76 are said to have been made with four to six galvanos on half-plates locked together to strike off two or three sheets at a time; possibly some of the larger colonial printings (1c, 5c, 15c s. n.) were done likewise—the study of the flaws on the 25c makes it seem certain it was *not* done for the colonial Type I's of this value at least.

The 25c, being consumed in by far the greatest quantity (in France not colonies), had the most plates; and these plates had a complex history which has been studied in great detail by the specialists.[8,9,17] A few words about the plates and types of the 25c will suffice here, as further details are discussed later under "Minor Varieties". The old 1850 plates of the 25c (only two of them were re-used in the 1870's) soon became seriously fatigued. In early 1873, a new plate of new galvanos was made from a 25c working die, most likely an old one. Late in the same year two new plates, and in 1874-75 three or more additional new plates were made, using two slightly retouched (and flawed) replicas of the working die (see "Dies", above). However, all but one (No. 7, 1875) of these 1873-75 plates were constructed of movable clichés. Small but different flaws in the two retouched versions of the die make it easy to group the 25c stamps into three "Types" *(Etats)*. Type I (unretouched and unflawed die) are those from the 1850 and early 1873 galvanos; Type II are from the late 1873 plates; and Type III are from the 1874-75 plates. For the colonial printings only one of the 1850 plates the lone April 1873 plate, and two (one of galvanos) of the 1874-75 plates were used. Note that all Type I's are from galvanos, whereas Type III's are from both galvanos and movable clichés. No colonial printings were made during the period in which the Type II plates were current, and in fact no Type II stamp has ever been found among the 25c printed for the colonies. In several plates of the 1873-74 period the Type II and Type III clichés became interspersed in the course of some replacements of worn clichés; French stamps from these states of these plates can be found with Type II and Type III se-tenant in pairs. However, neither Bouvet, Locard, nor Chase are able to report that such pairs have been found on the colonials; hence it must be considered very likely that these plates were not used for colonial printings, at least not when in that state.

The Impressions.—Neither the French nor the colonial Ceres of the 1870's had the careful make-ready and press work which was devoted to the 1849-52 Ceres; this is readily evident from a comparison of the impressions, with due allowance for the greater wear shown

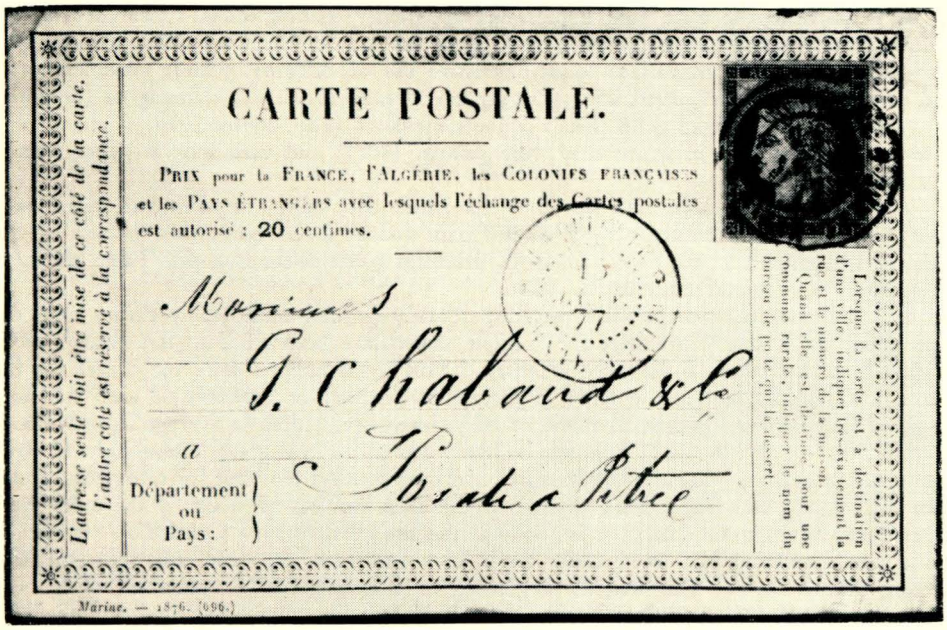


Fig. 29. First (1876) issue of experimental formula-type of postcard for general use in all Colonies, used here in Guadeloupe January 1877 with 10c(t.n.) Ceres. (The 20c rate printed on the card was lowered in July 1876 to 10c for within Guadeloupe.) An extremely rare usuage as these cards were sold in Guadeloupe only during part of 1876; the colony issued its own cards from 1876 to 1885. These cards were presumably sold with the stamps already affixed.

on the plates of the 1870's. The emergencies of 1870-71 cannot, of course, be the excuse for the relative poorness of the impressions of the 1872-76; rather it was the continued pressure for higher speed and economy (see Chapt. II). However, the *colonial* printings of 1872-76 are not in any case so fine as the best-made examples of the corresponding contemporary French stamps. That is not surprising in view of the fact that all of the colonial printings were run after the plates had already been used for some time for French printings.

Great variations in impression are found on most of the colonial values. The causes were so diverse (see Chapt. II) that these variations do not fit any simple pattern or sequence. However, some features of the impressions have been noted as characteristic of certain printings of certain denominations, and thus may have a practical value for identification of printings.

In some values the make-ready differed noticeably from printing to printing; for example, on the 80c of 1873 there is little contrast between medallion and the spandrels, whereas on the 1875 80c the spandrels are lighter than the medallion (—for comment on the 25c make-ready, see "Minor Varieties").

In addition to specific plate flaws and defects (see "Minor Varieties"), differential types of *general wear* serve to distinguish some printings, e. g., the length or absence of the shading lines on the cheek is especially to be looked for in the colonial 1c (first printing it's missing, 2nd printing has fine lines—a less worn plate), and also in the 30c (in 1876 printing the lines are short). The general or typical state of the impression is indicated for each printing of each value in the appended Synoptic Table. However, a generally fine printing may show some worn clichés in the margins of the plate, or some defective clichés due to originally poor matrices or to poor make-ready. Conversely, a generally worn printing may have a few good impressions. In case of the 25c Type III from movable-cliché plates containing new (replaced) clichés among the worn ones, stamps of very dissimilar impression can be found se-tenant (see "Minor Varieties").

It is confusing to note fine impressions apparently making their appearance in the colonies chronologically after the poor ones, as in the 1c, 5c, 15c(s. n.), 25c, 30c and 40c. This can be explained in various ways: successive use of different plates, some less worn than others (1c, 5c, 15c?, 30c?, 25c); varying make-ready (5c, 25c); cleaning of the plates (?); existence of worn and good clichés in the same plate (all); consumption of the stamps in reverse order to that in which they were printed (40c); and variations in paper texture (5c, 30c?).

The Annual Printings.—As for previous issues the stamp requirements from each colony were submitted annually by a certain date (about December), then pooled by the Ministry and printed at one time. Dates of printings given in the Synoptic Table are those for completion of manufacture at the Mint.

In some cases the stamps were probably actually printed considerably earlier than the dates cited; the first 25c printing, for example, must have been made in late March 1872, judging from the state of the plate (Chase). This could happen since the orders for the stamps were usually sent to the Mint in December, January or February of each year and the deliveries completed in March, April, or May, respectively; thus an average lapse of about three months. The May 1875 printing, however, was made in a great hurry—only 17 days from order to delivery—because the Ministry had been waiting too long for tardy requisitions from the colonies and feared some colonies would soon run out of stocks if the order were not executed by the usual date. As it was, they did not wait for New Caledonia's requisition, and a special printing had to be made for it later (on June 10)—the only supplementary printing of this Issue. This was the beginning of a long period of years in which New Caledonia was usually late in getting its orders in and rather consistently underestimated its needs, so that the stocks of some values ran out at times and franking in cash had to be resorted to (—ultimately in 1881 the excuse for the first of the colonial overprints).

In the appended Synoptic Table we have numbered the printings starting with that of 1872 as No. 1, contrary to the practice of Dr. Bouvet[1] who numbered them consecutively starting with the 1871 Issue as No. 1.

It is not known to what extent, if any, the Mint made use of reserves for filling the colonial orders probably very little, since the study of the plate varieties on the 25c indicates the colonial printings of that value were mostly from almost unique states of the plates. The May 1875 printings of the 1c and 30c conceivably ought to have specifically "colonial traits", because no French stamps of these denominations were printed during April-May of that year; however, Bouvet for some unstated reason (probably differences in impression) suspected that some French stamps held in reserve in imperforate condition were used to fill out part of the 1875 colonial order for those values.

The late Dillemann—the master of the Bordeauxs—had a hypothesis that there was a colonial printing of the 40c in 1876, contrary to the general opinion.[13] His evidence consisted only of the existence of a characteristic orange shade of high chroma which apparently came into use in 1876. Against this is the fact that the wear defects in positions 143, 144, and 148 of the right pane of the sheet are found only in the French printings of June 1875-June 1876. If there were an 1876 colonial printing of the 40c then it must have been made with that half of the plate lacking these defects. The idea is generally regarded as very dubious. In the writer's collection there is a strip of six of this strong shade, which, when allowance is made for the very dusky paper tint, seems to fall within reasonable chromatic range from the characteristic shade of the 1875 printing and thus no special hypothesis is necessary to account for it. Bouvet suggested the possibility that the 80c also was printed in 1876 for the colonies (—no French printing was made after late 1875); but he did not cite any evidence.

(To Be Continued)

THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of June 4, 1958

Uruguay Classics

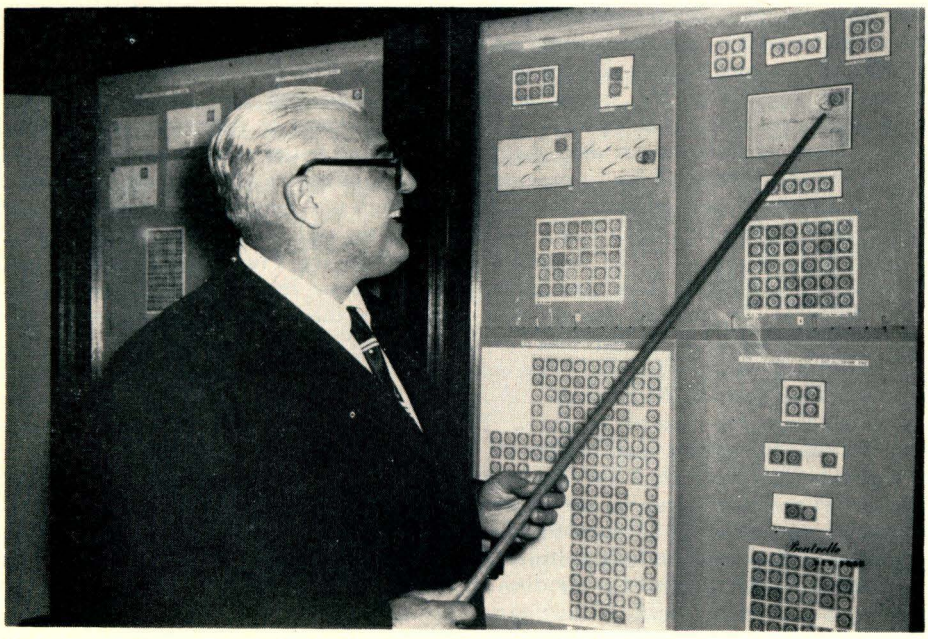
The first half of the 1958 program of meetings ended most auspiciously with the exhibit and lecture upon one of the greatest specialized stamp collections in the world. *Mr. Robert Hoffmann* of Argentina showed a large portion of his Uruguay 1856-67 collection that had gained *The Grand Award at the 5th International Philatelic Exhibition in 1956 (FIPEX).*

Not since April, 1956 had the club's Meeting Room been as full as on this night. A contributing factor was that the Latin America "Caspary" auction sales were being held during this time. This resulted in many foreign members being in the audience. Amony those introduced were Messrs. Rafael Oriol of Havana, Cuba; Santiago Rachitoff of Montevideo, Uruguay; Herr Bartels of West Berlin, Germany; E. Luder of Zurich, Switzerland; A. Michael and Mr. & Mrs. David Fortnum of London, England.

Since the practice had proven so popular in the past, before the meeting the Board of Governors tendered a dinner to the guest of the evening, Mr. Robert Hoffmann, which a number of members also attended. About 65 were at the Champs Elysee restaurant.

Returning to the clubhouse at 8 p. m., when the meeting was called to order, every chair in the main hall was occupied. After the introductions, the speaker was introduced. His lecture and exhibits, of which a report now follows, consumed two hours with a 10-minute intermission for refreshments.

The classical issues of Uruguay (1856-66) are interesting from many different angles. Each issue is distinct in design rather than having separate issues based only on printing, paper or watermark varieties as true of many other classical issues as, for instance, Chile or Greece. Also the design is so attractive, even having the late Jean de Sperati take as his



Mr. Robert Hoffmann speaking on his exhibit.

trademark for his infamous "Philatelie d' Art" the Uruguay sunburst as it appeared on the first issues.

The first word about these early Uruguay stamps was in Moen's "Le Timbre Post" of April 15, 1863. Before that they were unknown. This first listing was both incomplete and the dates of issue were wrong. It seems that some of the Nos. 2 and 3 Diligencias had been sold by Anastasia Lapido to a Parisian stamp dealer, Edgar Laplante in 1863. After the Moen's listing of Nos. 2 and 3, but not of the blue "Diligencias" Nos. 1 and 4, knowledge of their existence spread throughout Europe and to England.

The first study of these stamps was in 1886 in a series of articles by Dr. Esteban Wonner in the "Bulletin de la Societe Francaise de Timbrologie". Next in 1910, a prominent Argentine philatelist, Dr. Jose Marco del Pont, wrote on these issues. In the same year, Hugo Griebert's "A Study of The Stamps of Uruguay" was published in London by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. A year later a specialized study on the Diligencia issues by Charles Lathrop Pack appeared. Beginning 1917, Dr. Ricardo Elicabe of Buenos Aires, Argentina began publishing a specialized catalog of Uruguay 1856-1900 in the journal of the "Sociedad Filatelica Argentina".

And finally two outstanding events occured in 1931. Alfred F. Lichtenstein's great exhibit of these issues with the reconstruction of the sheets and the identification of the types was exhibited at the International Stamp Exhibition in Montevideo, Uruguay. Also Emanuel J. Lee of England published his monumental book on the stamps of Uruguay.

Mr. Hoffmann outlined all this to show the pace and progress of past studies on these classic stamps and where he had added to previous knowledge.

One of Mr. Hoffmann's most important research was about the nature of the issue. The first Diligencias (meaning in English "stagecoach") had been thought to be more of a postmaster provisional than a government issue. This is not true. Our speaker read carefully a document—it was known for a long time—and the terms therein disclosed the following:

In 1846 the Government of Uruguay had sold its postal rights to a "Sociedad Compradora de las Rentes" because of wars, revolution and other disrupting circumstances. However, this concession was cancelled in *1852*. Then a contract was made on September 20, 1852, when the mail coach service was inaugurated, with Anastasio Lapido, who was to establish and maintain "a modern postal system."

There is a record existing dated December 31, 1855 that discloses a monthly record of receipts and expenses of Mr. Lapido as he was administrating the mail coach service as Assistant of the Posts. (On April 16, 1856 he was elevated to Administrator General of Posts). These monthly records show that he delivered all postal receipts to the government while he was also reimbursed for his expenses like the maintenance of horses, stagecoaches, etc.

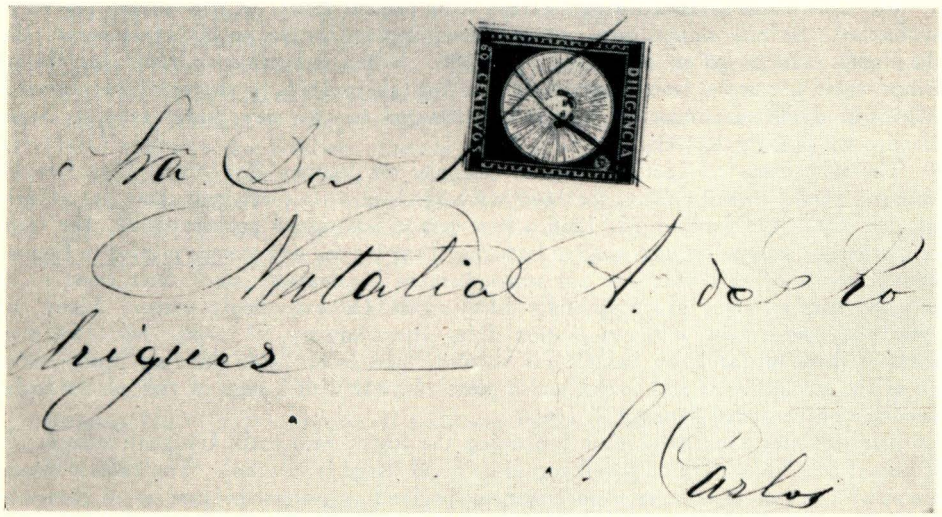
This document then definitely proves that Lapido was a government agent. Previously it had been thought that Lapido had a concession for the mail coach service, which included the right to issue stamps. The document addressed to the Prime Minister of Uruguay (Minister del Gobierno), Don José Ellauri, is signed by the Chief of Accounts, Don Tomas Villalba. It proposes, among other things, the introduction of postage stamps to be supervised by the Chief of Accounts for the collection of postal fees.

The 1856-57 issues were solely for domestic mail coach service. The 1858 issue for the river service between Montevideo and Buenos Aires. The new 1859 issue is the first government issue for general purposes. But the preceeding ones are also government issues, but only for specific mail routes.

Stamps and covers from the first issue are very scarce. Mr. Hoffmann exhibited material that probably represents the most extensive holdings of this first issue known. Of the three denominations of 1856, he showed singles, pairs and a few covers.

Shades of colors in the earliest issues are extremely important. All stamps up to 1864 were printed by lithography by the firm of Mege and Williams of Montevideo. The stamps were not widely spaced on the sheets. So when cut out from the sheet, it is difficult to find copies showing the complete design with the four frame lines intact.

The 1857 issue, only one stamp, is the 60 centavos blue. This is the scarcest stamp



Uruguay No. 1. on cover. A very scarce item from The Robert Hoffmann collection. (Photo by Boutrelle)

of Uruguay. Covers were long unknown of this issue. Mr. Hoffmann exhibited two as well as a pair unused.

The 1858 issue with a new design consists of a 120, 180 and 240 centesimos. Reconstructed sheets, covers and a rare tete-beche pair of the green stamps were shown. Mr. Hoffmann spent considerable time explaining the sheet make-up with the seven blank spaces. He accounted for this by theorizing that some clichés for the 180c became mixed with those of the 240c. When the error was later discovered on the sheet, the seven wrong clichés were removed. Only one error of the 180c instead of 240c vermilion has survived and it is in the collection.

For the issue of July 1, 1859, which has been improperly called "Government" issue, whereas its correct title is "First Government Issue for General Purposes", there was a beautiful array of single, multiples and covers. A very scarce strip of three—the largest known used piece—of the 80c attracted much attention.

The 1860 (Thick Numerals) issue was profusely shown with many variations in shades. Mr. Hoffmann showed how the 60c of 1860 can be easily distinguished from the second printing of 1861 by the clear impression of the former. The speaker showed so many color shades that he believes that the 60c offers the greatest variety of shades known for any lithographed stamp. It is explained because the printer received an order for a blue stamp. As for the ink, when new printings were made, blue was blue, no attention being paid as to whether the ink was different from that used for the previous run. The color varieties of the green 180c were exhibited. Mr. Hoffmann believes that the so-called "yellow green" shade may be due to the fading of the ink with age.

The Coat of Arms issue of 1865 (Escuditos) was shown in sheets, large multiples and covers. The 8c and 10c on covers are very scarce, whereas the 6c and 12c are in far better supply since these were used on mail to Buenos Aires.

Mr. Hoffmann pointed out that by covers, the philatelists in South America mean "a complete folded letter" including the message. In Uruguay, for instance, it was necessary for a certain period of time to return to the Post Office the outside or front of a registered letter with the handwritten acknowledgment of receipt. Therefore, with pen cancels often only, the front of a folded letter is not very desirable. It is the message part that discloses the date.

Mr. Hoffmann explained that the 1864 issue printed locally in Montevideo proved unsatisfactory. So new stamps were ordered from England by decree of September 6, 1865. The stamps were to go on sale January 1, 1866. When it became apparent that the new stamps would not arrive from England in time for sale in 1866, by decree of November 18, 1865 ordered the remainder of the 1864 surcharged for the new postal rates to become effective on January 1, 1866.

The new issues of 1866 arrived in Uruguay on January 10, 1866. They were immediately placed on sale. Thus the 1866 surcharged set of five denominations was valid for only ten days. On January 11, 1866 a new decree was signed permitting all, who owned the surcharged stamps, 60 days time to exchange them for the new stamps printed in England. Unused copies of this issue are not scarce because a remainder stock later came on the philatelic market. But proper postally used copies are exceedingly scarce. Many used copies and covers exist with cancellation dates after January 10, 1866. Mr. Hoffmann considers these of far lesser value. He showed three covers with the first denomination, one of the second, third and fourth and a piece of cover with a strip of five of the highest denomination cancelled January 2, 1866.

The exhibitor then spent time explaining the covers with early Uruguay stamps. He mentioned that knowledge of postal regulations and usage is essential. The earliest classical stamps of Uruguay cannot exist on covers to England or Europe because up to September 1872 all mail to Europe in Uruguay was handled in Montevideo at the British or French Consulates. Special postal counters were set up in the consulates and the mail handled by them, being transported abroad by foreign ships. Such mail, if delivered at the post office in Montevideo, was dispatched free-of-charge to foreign consulates. No postage stamp was required, only a postmark being applied. After 1872, new arrangements were made so that Uruguay stamps could prepay mail to Europe. Consequently, all covers with Uruguay issues prior to 1872 addressed to Europe are to be suspected as the work of a faker.

The last issue shown of the classical stamps was the so-called "Large Numerals" that first appeared imperforate and then after 1870 perforated. There was many different printings of this issue, some in England, others in Uruguay. The task of classifying these has not been accomplished. It seems clear that copies with sharp impressions are British production, while the coarser ones were printed in Montevideo. For instance, the 20c rose perforated may have been imported from London in imperforate sheets and then perforated in Uruguay. Since this gauges 8½, this theory seems plausible. This issue was displayed with many sheets, large multiples, various color shades, perforations from 8½ to 13½ and rouletted.

After a few questions, the meeting adjourned.

At the Board of Governors meetings held in April, May and June, 1958 the following new members were elected:

4532 Mrs. Fannie Bakst, New York, N. Y. Collects European Air Mails.
4533 Seymour H. Kaplan, Brooklyn, N. Y. Collects United States.
4534 Herbert M. Shilstone, Jr., Houston, Tex. Collects Barbados, British West Indies.
4535 Richard J. Coda, Sr., Orange, N. J. Collects Bureau Issue Precancels.
4536 Fred C. Brock, M. D., Burbank, Calif. Collects Postal History of France and Colonies..
4537 Stephen Gates, South Charleston, W. Va. Collects United States, China, British North America, Great Britain.
4538 Harold B. Rice, Kenmore, N. Y. Collects United States.
4539 C. W. Chin, Hongkong. Collects China, Tibet, Mongolia and Japanese Occupation.
4540 Ira S. Zweifach, New York, N. Y. Collects France and Colonies.
4541 George M. Irey, Elizabeth, N. J. Collects United States 19th Century, Pan American Expedition Covers, Philatelic Literature.

4542 William C. Scheetz, Newark, N. Y. Collects Egypt, Ireland.
4543 Walter N. Trenerry, St. Paul, Minn. Collects Switzerland.
4544 Carlos R. Chavier, Santurce, P. R. Collects United States, Puerto Rico, Panama.
4545 Manfred R. Lehmann, Lawrence, L. I. Collects Ghana.
4546 Joseph G. Strauch, Jr., Eggertsville, N. Y. Collects United States Postal Stationery.
4547 W. D. Wasylenko, Sudbury, Canada. Collects Canada, United States.
4548 Arnold E. Weinstein, Akron, O. Collects Israel, U. P. U.
4549 Myron W. Willard, Jr., Chicago, Ill. Collects France and Colonies, Saar.
4550 Robert W. Scherer, Philadelphia, Pa. Collects Iceland.

COMING MEETINGS

September 17th — *Nepal*—Mr. H. D. S. Haverbeck
October 1st — *The Philatelic Foundation Night*
October 15th — *Airmails of Italy and Colonies*—Mr. Henry M. Goodkind
November 5th — *The Classics of Perkins & Bacon*—Mrs. John D. Dale
November 19th — *Hongkong*—Mr. George E. Burghard

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

Post Office Department Annual Reports 1915. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.
Post Office Department Annual Reports 1916. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.
Post Office Department Annual Reports 1917. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.
ISPEX Catalogue, New York, 1958. Gfit of Mr. Henry M. Goodkind.
Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the State of Israel 1958. Mosden Stamp Company, London, England. Gift of Mr. Martin Taub.
Catalogo de los Sellos Postales de la Republica Argentina, Tomos I y II, 6th Edition, edited and published by Victor Kneitschel, Buenos Aires, Republica Argentina. (Spanish)
Philatelic Journals. Gift of Mr. Sol Whitman
Post Office Department Annual Reports 1906. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.
Post Office Department Annual Reports 1911. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.
Annual Report of the Postmaster General 1918. Government Printing Office, Washington D. C. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.
The Embossed Revenue Stamps of Great Britain, edited and published by Dr. Samuel B. Frank, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Gift of Mr. Theodore Sheldon.
United States Railroad Postmarks 1837 to 1861 by C. W. Remele. Published by The U. S. 1851-60 Unit. Courtesy of Mr. Morris Fortgang.
Bundi, The "Sacred Cows" Issues of 1915-1941 by H. N. Burgess and C. T. Sturton. Publisher, Harry Burgess & Co., Penbury, Kent. England.
Catalogue and Prices Realized, Col. E. H. R. Green Auctions 18 and 25. Gift of Mr. George M. Irey.
Annual Report of the Postmaster General 1920. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.
Post Office Department Annual Reports 1910. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Gift of Mr. Arthur Hecht.
Colombia 1904-1917, Types of the "Numeral" Issues by John N. Myer. Reprint from "The American Congress Book". Gift of the author.

Philatelic Journals. Gift of The Aero Philatelists.

The Post Offices of the Shanghai Defense Force 1927-1940 by Lieut. Colonel G. H. Latham. Reprint from "The Bulletin of the Postal History Society". Gift of the Society.

Anglo-French Currency Stamps in the Far East by Colonel F. W. Webb. Reprint from "The Bulletin of the Postal History Society." Gift of the Society.

The Postal History of the Danish West Indies by J. Alfred Birch. Reprint from "The Bulletin of the Postal History Society. Gift of the Society."

Volumes from the Library of Mr. Clarence W. Brazer. Presented by The Essay-Proof Society:

Catalogue de Timbres Fiscaux, 1915, by A. Forbin. Publication of Yvert & Tellier, Amiens. (French)

Essays for United States Postage Stamps by Edward H. Mason and Clarence W. Brazer. Published by The American Philatelic Society.

The New Haven Provisional Envelope by Carroll Alton Means. Publisher, Profile Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

A Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps for the Use of Collectors by John Edward Gray, Ph.D. Published by Robert Hardwicke, London, England. 1862.

The Red Envelope, Nos. 4-11. Published by U .S. Envelope Company, Worcester, Mass.

The Red Envelope, Nos. 13-24. Published by U. S. Envelope Company, Worcester, Mass.

Descriptive Price Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of All Nations 11th Edition. Compiled and published by F. Trifet, Boston, Mass. 1877.

American Engravers and Their Works by W. S. Baker. Publisher, Gebbie and Barrie, Philadelphia. 1875.

The Stamp Collector's Manual, compiled by A. C. Kline. First Edition, 1862. Published by A. C. Kline, Philadelphia, Penna.

The Stamp Collector's Manual. Third Edition, 1865. Compiled and published by A. C. Kline, Philadelphia, Penna.

Stamps for Fun and Profit by Henry M. Ellis. Published by Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York.

The Postage Stamps of the United States Produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1894 to 1900. Stanley Gibbons, Inc., New York.

The Postage Stamps of the United States Produced by the National, Continental and American Bank Note Companies, 1870 to 1893. Stanley Gibbons, Inc., New York.

The Postage Stamps of the United States Produced by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1894 to 1900. Fourth Imprint. Stanley Gibbons, Inc., New York.

The Postage Stamps of the United States Issued During the Years 1847 to 1869. Stanley Gibbons, Inc., New York.

The Postage Stamps of the United States Issued During the Twentieth Century 1901 to 1929. Stanley Gibbons, Inc., New York.

State Bank Notes by John A. Muscalus. Published by Wayte Raymond, Inc., New York.

Postage Stamps and Their Collection, edited and published by Warren H. Colson, Boston, Mass.

A Color Notation, edited and published by A. H. Munsell, Baltimore, Maryland.

Munsell Manual of Color by F. G. Cooper. Published by Munsell Color Company, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

Tints of Modern Oil Colours. Winsor & Newton, Ltd:, London, England.

The Standard Color Chart by J. W. Scott. Publication of Scott & Company, New York.

A Practical Description of the Munsell Color System, edited by T. M. Cleland. Published by Universal Color Standards, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

Stamp Collector's Record, Vol. 3, No. 36. August 1869. S. Allan Taylor, Boston, Mass.

(Continued on Page 254)

BOOK REVIEWS

"United States Railroad Postmarks 1837 to 1861" By C. W. Remele. Published by the U. S. 1851-60 Unit No. 11 of the American Philatelic Society, P. O. Box #800, State College, Pa. 169pp. cloth bound. Price $7.50.

This book will undoubtedly remain the listing of record of the Railroad Postmarks of the 1837-1861 period. It evidences the accomplishment of painstaking research. The "Forward" is well worth reading as a matter of general philatelic interest since it describes clearly the function of the "route agent" or "mail agent" as an employee of the Post Office Department, and also contains a clear classification of the various types of railroad postmarks, including "terminal markings" and "station markings".' The main body of the book lists alphabetically and illustrates by cuts, each of the known railroad postmarks of the period, from the "Alabama and Tennessee River R. R." to the "Zanesville and Columbus R. R." Of several of these postmarks only one example is stated to be known.

Under each alphabetical listing is a brief description of the postmark, a listing of the colors in which it is known to exist, together with some remarks as to whether it exists on franked or stampless letters, or postal stationery. A scarcity description is also given, such as "extremely rare", "very rare", "probably rare", "not particularly scarce", "scarce" and so on. These terms are explained in the "Forward", and fall into seven arbitrarily selected categories. For example, "Extremely rare" means one example known to the author, "rare" means six to ten recorded, "fairly common" means forty-one to one hundred and so forth. The main weight of each listing, however, is given over to the postal routes covered by the railroad as well as the scheduled trips over these routes with all known changes during the period covered. Then follows a detailed "History of the Railroad", often citing source material in the text, and a "Station List". For many of the roads, a schematic map is appended.

The research into railroad history is certainly excellent and extensive, making this book probably more for the railroad buff than for the philatelist.

It is perhaps not quite in order to criticize such an obvious labor of love, particularly since this attractive volume, limited in edition to 500 copies, has already sold 375 copies in the first month after publication, leading one to expect that it may soon become a "collector's item", since the plates have been destroyed.

However, from a philatelic point of view, more attention to three items would have improved the value and certainly the ease of reference of this book. First, the philatelic and purely railroad historical portions of the text under each listing should have been more clearly separated, possibly even through the use of different type. Second, some indication should have been under each listing as to the condition in which the postmark is usually found—for example, whether clear or indistinct strikes are to be expected, whether all strikes are poor, and so on. Third, since the information was obviously available since the text was based upon it, each listing could have shown schematically how the postmark occurred. That is, whether on stampless, postal stationery, or adhesive franked covers, on what adhesives, and how often as a cancellation and how often only as a postmark. This indication of the number of postmarks known in each form would have eliminated the somewhat too general "scarcity" descriptions and would have to have been applied to only a relatively few listings because the majority of the listings of postmarks known only with a few examples could have been treated textually as at present.

This latter detail would have made the book more interesting to those who, like this reviewer, are more concerned with the stamp *and* the postmark rather than with the postmark alone. The present day emphasis on "condition" and "beauty" in classic stamps is ignored completely in this book. It is of course impossible to consider condition if one seeks completeness alone in a cancellation field of this type, but condition and "looks" are still a factor for the one, who seeks only representation of a limited but attractive showing.

But, let it be repeated, this book is indespensible to the collector interested in the fascinating field of railroad markings. *(J. R. Boker Jr.)*

Great Britain. The Varieties and Characteristics of the Penny Red Line-Engraved Stamps 1841-1864. By J. B. M. Stanton. 398 pp. Clothbound. Published by Chas. Nissen & Co. Ltd., 65 Victoria Street, London S. W. 1, England. Price $8.03 incl. postage.

This work, which will commonly come to be known as *The Penny Red Book,* had its genesis in *"The British Philatelist",*—a monthly publication of Chas. Nissen & Co., Ltd., variously edited down through the years by A. B. Creeke, Fred J. Melville and L. and M. Williams.

The compiler, Lt. Col. J. B. M. Stanton, began with No. 1, Vol. XLII, March, 1951, and continued throughout the life of the magazine, to No. 12, Vol. XLIX, February, 1954, when its publication was terminated. In following the check letter arrangement, the installments had reached the 50th stamp, EB, and those specialists who direct their efforts toward plate reconstruction of the line engraved stamps of Great Britain, have awaited a resumption of the series in some form. It is here, completely, in the book under review.

The compiler's Foreward explains the purpose of the book as "* * * to give collectors a work which will enable them to place any 'penny red' showing a variety or characteristic". It modestly stresses the point that it is not primarily for collectors whose aim is to plate every stamp from every plate. Even such aspirants must have their starting point and they will find in *The Penny Red Book* a good platform on which to build their ambitions philatelic edifices.

Just what constitutes a "variety" is debatable. Since no two copies of the stamps are exactly alike, owing to the progress in printing methods, and more particularly because the check letters were manually punched on the plates, each and every subject ultimately may be plated. However, where any constant characteristic of discernable nature has been recognized as being peculiar to a certain plate, the term is customarily applied. If the only characteristic is the position of the check letters within the squares, then the matter of separating varieties from non-varieties becomes one of degree.

An Explanatory Chapter follows the Foreward. It is, in the main, a restatement, in digest form, of all essential information regarding long established facts of the several issues. It serves as an adequate guide for what follows in the description of individual specimens.

Some comprehension of what confronted the compiler in selecting items for his listings can be had from an understanding of the over-all quantity of material involved. Die I and Die II, up to the 1858-64 plate number series are covered. The number of plates from which printings were made of these dies was 206 and 70, respectively. This produces a total of 68,240 specimens. The book lists over 10,000 items under the separate check letters. Thus about one-sixth of the whole area is tabulated.

Data have been brought together from a wide variety of sources, some old, some new. Much of the material has been elsewhere photographically reproduced. The feature of the book lies in having brought within the covers of a single volume the virtual totality of existing knowledge.

It may be found well, at some future date, to publish an addenda. Studies are going on in many quarters, which may be expected to produce more knowledge concerning individual positions of certain plates, and which have thus far eluded all plating efforts.

The more advanced platers will recognize the book as being of real value in re-checking their own work. Those who are about to make a start or who are in a stage not too far advanced will find it to be an indispensable addition to their Libraries. *(William A. Edgar)*

Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia—A Philatelic Handbook. Published by the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of North America. Compiled by George C. Kobylka and George A. Blizil. Edited by Frank J. Kovarik, Richardson L. Spofford, Joseph J. Jiranek, C. H. Osborn and Ray Van Handel, Jr. Cloth-103 pages with many illustrations. Price $4.50 postpaid.

This is the first of a series of Handbooks to be published by the Czechoslovak Philatelic

Society. The handbook is a most informative one and a sorely needed addition to the philatelic literature in the English language. Issues of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and those of the independent state of Slovakia between 1939-1945 are covered. For the convenience of the collector Scott numbers are also given to all regular issues listed in the Scott catalogue.

It is of great value to the specialist that all plate numbers, the quantities of stamps printed, as well as all postal stationery are included. The listing of the designers and engravers, where known, and of the dates of demonetization enhances the significance of this handbook.

A point system is utilized giving the values of unusual items in relation to those of the basic ones. For example, Scott may price a particular stamp at 2 cents. The handbook lists a gutter tete-beche pair of this stamp at 200 points. Therefore the pair is valued at $4.00.

The large format sheet line-up of the Bohemia-Moravia stamps is described and illustrated, giving the various possible combinations of stamps with coupons. The Theresienstadt Postal Parcel Post Tax stamp, used only on packages mailed to the inmates of the Theresienstadt concentration camp, is also listed. In the Slovakia section the Hlinka stamps, which were never issued, are enumerated.

The illustrations are very clear and the excellent printing on good paper is unusual.

The brief historical sketch on the establishment of the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia and on the emergence of the independent state of Slovakia will be of interest to the reader. The handbook is indispensable to the collector of these issues and is interesting for perusal by other philatelists. *(Wm. Reiner-Deutsch)*

Bundi, The Sacred Cows, 1915-1941. A specialized study and Catalogue. By H. N. Burgess and C. T. Sturton. Published by Harry Burgess and Co., Penbury, Kent, England. 32pp. card cover. Price 7/6 plus 5d. postage ($1.12 total).

We are presented here with a pioneer work on one of the fascinating aspects of the philately of the Indian Feudatory States. A few years ago these stamps went begging. There was no interest in them. Few collectors even knew what constituted the complete set of singles. Now they can scarcely be secured, and command relatively high prices when found.

The authors have broken down the issue into seven major types with forty-six settings, not taking into consideration the "Service" overprints. Their study has expanded a catalogue listing of 56 stamps into over 580 easily distinguishable separate varieties. This is truly a prodigious feat, which quite well illustrates the possibilities for the specialist who will really study the stamps of the Indian States. As in any pioneer study, there is much more to be done, and, wisely, the authors admit to this in their work. They are not claiming this booklet to be the last word. In fact, throughout the text, they point out where logically a certain stamp should exist, which has not yet been identified or seen by them.

There are a few faults, which no doubt arise from the enthusiasm of the writers. They are inclined to take too much for granted, to assume that the reader is thoroughly familiar with the stamps. There is no mention of the printing method, which was typography. They do not make it entirely clear that the types arise from type slugs inserted into matrix clichés. These clichés had long life. This reviewer is inclined to believe the same ones were used throughout the life of the issue. There were repairs to the matrices, as damage and wear are quite evident. In the text there is a tendency to glide over information and to present it with the idea that the book is being read with all the stamps laid out before one. This may be due to inexperience with technical writing, particularly with the type of writing necessary to philatelic research. However, the authors should not take these critical observations too much to heart. They have done a splendid piece of research, a bit of work which your reviewer would very much have liked to complete himself. In fact it was one of his pet projects, which had to be shelved due to the pressure of organizational work for philately.

We can recommend this book unhesitatingly to students of Indian Feudatory States. It is a thorough and comprehensive study of the one issue covered. We hope that it receives the credit that is due to it. We wish that the authors will be sufficiently encouraged by its reception to continue their research work in other pastures of the broad topic and write more books of the quality of this one. *(H. D. S. H.)*

The New South Wales Philatelic Annual 1958-5. Published by the Society of New South Wales, Box 601, G. P. O., Sidney, N. S. W. 32 pp. Paper cover. Indexed.

This little booklet contains six articles of varying length, two of which deserves a wider reading than just domestic consumption. These two are reprints of papers read before the New South Wales Society.

One, "On The Detection of Forgeries" offers some very practical advice. Two statements stand out for their wisdom. "There has never been a perfect forger (Sperati included) nor a perfect forgery." Also, "The quartz, 'black', or ultra-violet lamp is somewhat misunderstood. It has been hailed in some circles as a miraculous and almost automatic discoverer of forgeries. It is not". Despite such excellent thinking, there are other statements in this paper to which a dissent must be registered. Also, the literature recommended will not help anyone in the study of counterfeits. It seems sure that neither The Royal Philatelic Society, London, nor The Philatelic Foundation Expert Committees in America used the books recommended.

The second paper worthy of note is "Important And Unimportant Varieties". Such philatelic common sense should be more widely publicizezd. Although this reviewer's ideas sometimes differ from those of the author, the main theme of this paper carries a most important message. Collectors should do more to learn that all varieties are not of equal value, merit or interest.

Many collectors in America would be better informed if they read the above mentioned two articles. The paper on "Canada" is too superficial. The author tries to pour a gallon into a quart bottle, and obviously fails. However, it is heartening to see provocative subjects as the first two mentioned being publicized in Australia. *(H. M. G.)*

CLUBHOUSE (Continued From Page 250)

A Dictionary of Color by A. Maerz and M. Rea Paul. Publication of MrGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York.

Catalogue de Timbres-Poste by J. B. Moens. Sixth Edition. Published by the author, Brussels, Belgium. (French)

Jacob Perkins, His Inventions, His Times & His Contemporaries by Greville Bathe and Dorothy Bathe. Published by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penna.

Annual Report of the Postmaster-General 1884. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Annual Report of the Postmaster-General 1886. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Annual Report of the Postmaster-General 1893. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Annual Report of the Postmaster-General 1894. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST

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

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