The Collectors Club

Philatelist

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EDITORIAL 81

OUR CONTRIBUTORS 82

AUSTRIA — THE PRE-STAMP POSTMARKS (Part I) . 83
By Edwin Mueller

THE NEW YORK PENNY POST 100
The Beginning of the Story
By Henry E. Abt

NEPAL — TYPOGRAPHED STAMPS OF 1941-47 . 106
By Harrison D. S. Haverbeck

100 YEARS AGO (Part II) 114
Supplementary Notes on The Centenary Handbook of 1942
By Elliott Perry

URUGUAY — STAMPS OF 1892 125
By Stephen G. Rich

CHINA — COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARKS . . 129
By H. Herbert Johnson

FORMOSA — FORGED "NAVAL COLLEGE" COVER . 136
By J. N. Wong

U. S. ENGRAVERS OF BANK NOTES AND STAMPS 138
By Clarence W. Brazer

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The Collectors Club Philatelist

APRIL, 1949 VOL. XXVIII, No. 2

LET'S ALL SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE

Until your present Editorial Board was formed as a unit, most of us were casually acquainted and had had little opportunity to interchange ideas. As not too unusual, some expressed opinion met general agreement; at other times, the speaker found himself alone in his beliefs. However, in our short period together, there was one topic discussed at some length, upon which there was unanimous agreement; so much so that we decided it should be expressed in writing.

We refer to the all-too general practice of using a different word to describe the same philatelic object. Each writer chooses a word he thinks most descriptive, creating nothing but confusion. A prime illustration is the variation in nomenclature applied to a stamp of doubtful status. One calls it a *counterfeit,* another a *reprint.* Some use the word *forgery,* while others name it *fake.* The same writer might later refer to this same specimen as *bogus* or *imitation.* If several of these terms are identical in meaning, and used synonymously, to avoid repetition of the same word, this fact should be explicit and should become generally understood. The term *fake,* for example, may really be a synonym for *bogus,* or may have a special meaning of its own. Cannot philately meet and agree upon the proper word to describe such an item, so that all of us, authors and readers, will know exactly what is meant?

Your Editorial Board would be willing to set forth in a future number our ideas of a uniform usage of philatelic terms to be generally accepted and used. We would offer the first suggestion but make no demands that our ideas be final. We could invite the cooperation of all other philatelic societies and philatelic publications, to agree upon a uniform philatelic terminology. Otherwise the present laissez-faire policy will continue this confusion. The problem is not insoluble and offers American philately the opportunity to show its unity.

Won't you take the time to write us your ideas on this controversial subject, and perhaps accompany your letter with a list of terms you think need clarifying? In a later issue, we shall try to give you a report upon the way the membership seems to feel about this.

Henry M. Goodkind, Chairman, Editorial Board
Winthrop S. Boggs Edwin Mueller Elliott Perry Stephen G. Rich

ABOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

HENRY E. ABT, born in Chicago, Ill., July 3, 1904, attended the University of Chicago High School and graduated A.B. from Cornell University (1925). He has written several books: "The Care, Cure and Education of the Crippled Child," published (1924) by R. W. Kellogg; "Ithaca, Civic Organization" (1926); and articles in many periodicals. He is President of the Brand Names Foundation.

He has been a stamp collector since 1914, but has devoted practically all of his interest in philately since 1940 to the "U. S. Private Enterprise Posts." Many articles by the author have appeared in other philatelic publications in the last few years on his specialty. He is an Associate of the Expert Committee of the PHILATELIC FOUNDATION, and enjoys membership in many stamp societies besides The Collectors Club, such as the Royal Philatelic Society of London, APS, SPA, and others. He was appointed a member of the International Jury at the 1947 CIPEX.

HARRISON D. S. HAVERBECK, a Governor and present Secretary of The Collectors Club, is a student of Russia and States, Indian Native States, Tibet, Nepal, China and the Treaty Ports, and Mongolia, and has written numerous articles on these subjects for THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST (reprinted in *India's Stamp Journal),* the *Essay Proof Journal, Chambers Stamp Weekly* and the *Russian-American Philatelist.* A resident of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., he is in investment securities business. His philatelic memberships include the following: C. C., A. P. S., R. P. S. L., E. P. S., Phil. Found., Aero Phil., and Russian-American Philatelic Society (President). He was awarded the President's Trophy for the outstanding article in the *Essay Proof Journal* (1948), and has captured medals at Cipex and Bipex.

EDWIN MUELLER, born in Vienna (Austria). Studied chemistry, receiving his degree from Technical University in Vienna in 1922.

Editor of "Die Postmarke" from 1923 to 1938, in which he published a great number of articles; also wrote several voluminous monographs about the stamps and cancellations of Austria, and in 1938 a book of 380 pages about 'Fundamentals of Philately.' Recipient of many philatelic honors, honorary member of a number of philatelic societies in Europe. Elected member of the Academie de Philatelie at Paris. Member of the juries of the International Philatelic Exhibitions at Danzig (1929), Berlin (IPOSTA 1930), Vienna (WIPA 1933) and Paris (PEXIP 1937) and a number of other exhibitions. He organized, as General Manager, the International Philatelic Exhibition at Vienna (WIPA 1933), and was decorated with the "Cross of Honor" by the Austrian Government for this work. Served for many years as unofficial adviser in philatelic matters to the Austrian Postal Administration. Published a great number of philatelic documents from Austrian archives, located by a thorough search, conducted in all these archives, especially that of the Postal Administration.

Came to the United States in 1938 on the suggestion of the late Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein. Member of Collectors Club since 1932. At present, partner of Mercury Stamp Company, member of Friedl Expert Committee, editor of Mercury Stamp Journal, and Editorial Board of The Collectors Club *Philatelist.*

Back Numbers "C C P"

We wish to call to your attention that we have available quite a stock of back numbers of "C C P," not only of the more recent years but going back quite a long way.

If you are interested in any of these, please notify the Club, 22 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y., as to which numbers you desire and include remittance for same, based upon a charge of one dollar per copy.

The Pre-stamp Postmarks of

AUSTRIA

A Monograph about the postmarks used in Austria before June 1, 1850.

By Edwin Mueller

Preface

The period of pre-stamp postmarks in Austria covers just one hundred years. The first known postmarks are from 1751, and their use on stampless covers ended on May 31, 1850. Postage stamps were introduced in Austria on June 1, 1850, and, as their use was made immediately obligatory for all domestic mail, there was no transition period, the pre-stamp period of Austria ending on the day of the introduction of postage stamps.

The period since June 1, 1850, during which Austrian postmarks were used as cancellers, the attractive Austrian cancellations, is covered quite adequately in philatelic literature[1] [2] and leaves only details open for research. There have been no similar publications about Austrian pre-stamp postmarks. Anton Kumpf-Mikuli has outlined in his book, which discusses the pre-stamp postmarks of the world,[3] the vast possibilities for research and study in this field and his pioneer work has not only greatly enriched our knowledge, but also has put the spotlight on Austria as one of the most interesting fields of pre-stamp postmarks. But more accurate research and compilation were hampered, on the one hand, by the difficulty of reaching all sources of official information and partly by the lack thereof; and, on the other hand, by the scarcity of stampless covers with pre-stamp postmarks of Austria, especially those of the 18th century and of the 19th century postmarks from some provinces. It can be estimated that despite concerted efforts of various persons and organizations only 25% of the 18th century and not more than 75% of the existing 19th century postmarks have been found and registered; and that many dates relating to their first use and colors used are quite incomplete. A reliable list of all post offices which existed in Austria during the pre-stamp period has not even been published as the list by Ludwig Kalmus and Anton Kumpf-Mikuli[4] proved to be not only highly incomplete but also full of incorrect dates. Two important studies were made in recent years, which cover part of the field, one published by Bela Terfi concerning the pre-stamp postmarks used in the then Austrian provinces of Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia-Slavonia and the Military Border District,[5] the other (unfortunately unpublished) by Ludwig v. Steinbach about those of the provinces of Galicia and Bucovina.[6] Both are fully

[1] Edwin Mueller and Dr. Stephan Mayer: *Grosses Handbuch der Abstempelungen von Altoesterreich und Lombardei-Venetien* (German, Vienna 1925), 410 pages and supplement of 24 pages.

[2] Edwin Mueller: *Die Poststempel auf der Freimarken-Ausgabe 1867 von Oesterreich und Ungarn* (German, Vienna 1930), 420 pages.

[3] Anton Kumpf-Mikuli: *Neue Briefe ueber alte. I. Die Poststempel* (German, Vienna 1931), Chapters XIV to XIX.

[4] Ludwig Kalmus and Anton Kumpf-Mikuli: *Postorteverzeichnis von Oesterreich und Ungarn* (German, Vienna 1934), 22 pages.

[5] Bela Terfi: *Ungarische Postabstempelungen. I. Vor der Marke-Briefe und deren Abstempelungen* (German, Budapest 1943, exists also in Hungarian), 324 pages.

[6] Ludwig v. Steinbach: *Handbuch der vorphilatelistischen Galizischen und Bukowinischen Poststempel in den Jahren 1772-1850* (Manuscript, German and Polish, Lemberg 1948), 266 pages.

adequate for the territories covered, but they are no satisfactory substitute for a general work covering all Austrian pre-stamp postmarks.

Several shorter articles about regional postmarks or special kinds of postmarks can be found in philatelic literature, one of the most interesting being by Friedrich Wilhelm Thalmann about the "R. 3" and "R. 4" postmarks, used during the Bavarian occupation of Austrian provinces.[7]

In the following monograph an attempt is made to lay the basic foundations for an adequate work about the pre-stamp postmarks of Austria. It contains all information expected from such a monograph, short of giving a list of post offices and postmarks, for which the time for its publication still does not seem ripe. But in the following chapters, the whole history and development of postmarks in Austria from 1751 to 1850 is thoroughly covered, and can be considered as giving all important facts within the field. Only the future discovery of unknown official documents can change the views we hold today; otherwise we can be satisfied with the result of the research published here partly for the first time. A great number of official documents, assembled for many years during our residence in Austria, as well as our own collection of pre-stamp covers, adequately supplemented by elaborate notes about Austrian pre-stamps postmarks in other collections, enable us to accomplish this. Only Austria proper is covered, while the outlying provinces, already lost during the 18th century (Austrian Netherlands, Vorderoesterreich, possessions in Italy), which had an entirely different postal history and development, are omitted. For the same reasons, the postmarks of Lombardy-Venetia, which also had an entirely independent development, as well as those of the Austrian post offices abroad (including the Danube Steam Navigation Company) for which the pre-stamp period ran from 1787 to 1863 and 1864, are not included. In any event there exist for Lombardy-Venetia satisfactory monographs by Dr. Max Kleb and Anton Kumpf-Mikuli [8] as well as Alfredo Banci.[9] For similar reasons, Austrian Fieldpost Offices, which operated inside the borders or on foreign soil, as well as foreign Fieldpost offices on Austrian soil have not been considered.

To avoid misunderstanding by unsatisfactory translations of names or terms—for many of them correct English terms do not exist—the German terms as used at that time in Austria have been included within brackets along with the English equivalent. Town names have been used in the same spelling as they are found on the postmarks; while existing English names for a few of them, such as Vienna for Wien, Trieste for Triest or Prague for Prag have been disregarded.

With these basic foundations laid down, it is hoped that the final job of assembling a reliable list of all Austrian post offices and postmarks of the pre-stamp period, with valuations for all listed items, will be a matter of only a few years. The help of all collectors in this field to accomplish this work is solicited herewith. Please address the author at Room 730, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

History, Territorial Changes

At the time when postmarks were introduced in Austria, Empress Maria Theresa of the House of Habsburg ruled the country. Austria, its native name being "Oesterreich," was at that time one of the most powerful European countries. It consisted of the old Austrian provinces of *Lower Austria* (Nieder-Oesterreich), *Upper Austria* (Ober-Oesterreich), *Styria* (Steiermark), *Carinthia* (Kaernten), *Carniola* (Krain), the *Costal Province* (Kuestenland), which included the territory of Trieste (Triest), Friul (Friaul) and part of Istria (Istrien); furthermore *Tyrol* (Tirol) and *Vorarlberg* as well as the Kingdom of *Bohemia* (Boehmen) with *Moravia* (Maehren) and Austrian *Silesia* (Schlesien) and the Kingdom of *Hungary* (Ungarn) with *Transylvania* (Siebenbuergen), *Croatia-Slavonia* (Kroatien-Slavonien) and the *Military Border District* (Militaergrenze). Aside from these provinces, which formed the nucle-

[7] Friedrich Wilhelm Thalmann: *Aufstellung der deutschen Rayonstempel,* article in "Savo" (German, Vienna 1937-1938).

[8] Dr. Max Kleb and Anton Kumpf-Mikuli: *Katalog der Vorphilatelistischen Poststempel von Lombardei-Venetien* (German and Italian, Vienna 1936), 102 pages and supplement.

[9] Alfredo Banci: *Catalogo Prefilatelico e Storia delle Corriere e Poste de Lombardo-Veneto* (Italian, Rome 1942), 176 pages.



An Old Austrian Mail Coach

us of the Austrian Empire, several territories outside of the borders of Austria proper were under Austrian rule, namely the *Austrian Netherlands* (Oesterreichische Niederlande), which was formed by a large part of present Belgium and Luxembourg, a number of enclaves in Southern Germany, called *"Vorderoesterreich"* and possessions in Northern Italy, which consisted of parts of *Lombardy* (Lombardei) with Milan (Milano). In small sections of the country, Austrian sovereignty was restricted by the fact that they were property of the Catholic church, which assumed temporal as well as spiritual sway. This was especially so in parts of Southern Tyrol which were under the rule of the bishoprics of Brixen and Trient, as well as in small enclaves in other provinces, which belonged to the archbishoprics of Salzburg and Freysing in Bavaria.

During the reign of Empress Maria Theresa, who had married Franz I of Lorraine and in this way established the dynasty of Habsburg-Lorraine (Habsburg-Lothringen), several additional provinces were acquired by treaties. In 1772, at the first partition of Poland, Austria received *Galicia* (Galizien). At the same time the Zips County in Northern Hungary, pawned by Hungary to Poland for centuries, was returned. In 1775, *Bucovina* (Bukowina), until then under Turkish rule, was incorporated, and in 1779 the *Inn District* (Innviertel) was obtained from Bavaria and added to the province of Upper Austria. Upon the death of Maria Theresa in 1780, her son, Joseph II, succeeded her. Under his rule, which lasted until 1790, and was marked by many liberal and democratic reforms; and under the rule of Leopold II (1790 to 1792), no additional territory was gained.

Under Franz II, who reigned from 1792 to 1835, Austria passed through the most eventful period of its history. The gains of territory were first continued, when upon the third partition of Poland in 1795 Austria received *Western Galicia,* including the districts of Chelm, Konsk, Krakau, Lublin, Olkusz, Radom, Radzyn, Sandomir and Siedlce. But in the Napoleonic Wars, in which Austria became involved, heavy losses of territory resulted, which almost endangered the very existence of the country and induced Franz II to resign in 1806 as German Emperor, after he had assumed the title of Emperor of Austria in 1804. The peace treaty of Campo

Formio in 1797 brought the loss of most of the outlying possessions. The *Austrian Netherlands* went to France and were lost forever, while the Austrian parts of *Lombardy* were incorporated in the Cisalpine (later Italian) Republic and finally became part of the Kingdom of Italy. In exchange, Austria received the territory of the former Republic of Venice east of the Adige (Etsch), which consisted of *Venetia* (Venetien), *Dalmatia* (Dalmatien), part of *Istria* (Istrien) and the district of *Monfalcone*. But in 1805, in the peace treaty of Pressburg, these gains were again lost, with *Venetia, Dalmatia* and part of *Istria* going to the newly formed Kingdom of Italy. Aside from this, *Tyrol* and *Vorarlberg* were given to Bavaria, which was at that time allied with France. *Vorderoesterreich* was lost forever by this treaty. As a rather small compensation, Austria received the Archbishopric of *Salzburg* and the Duchy of *Berchtesgaden*. But the biggest losses were sustained in the peace treaty of Schoenbrunn in 1809. *Salzburg* and *Berchtesgaden* were lost again and given to Bavaria (which for its part lost the Italian part of Southern Tyrol to the Kingdom of Italy and Eastern Tyrol to the Province of Illyria), as well as the *Inn District* and part of the *Hausruck District* of Upper Austria. Furthermore the *Coastal Province, Carniola,* the western part of *Carinthia,* the parts south of the Save river of *Croatia-Slavonia* and of the *Military Border District* went to France, which formed of these territories together with Eastern Tyrol, Dalmatia and the former Venetian part of Istria as well as the Republic of Ragusa (which up to that time had been independent) the Province of *Illyria* (Illyrien). Austria at the same time also lost forever *Western Galicia,* and the District of *Zamosc* of Galicia proper to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

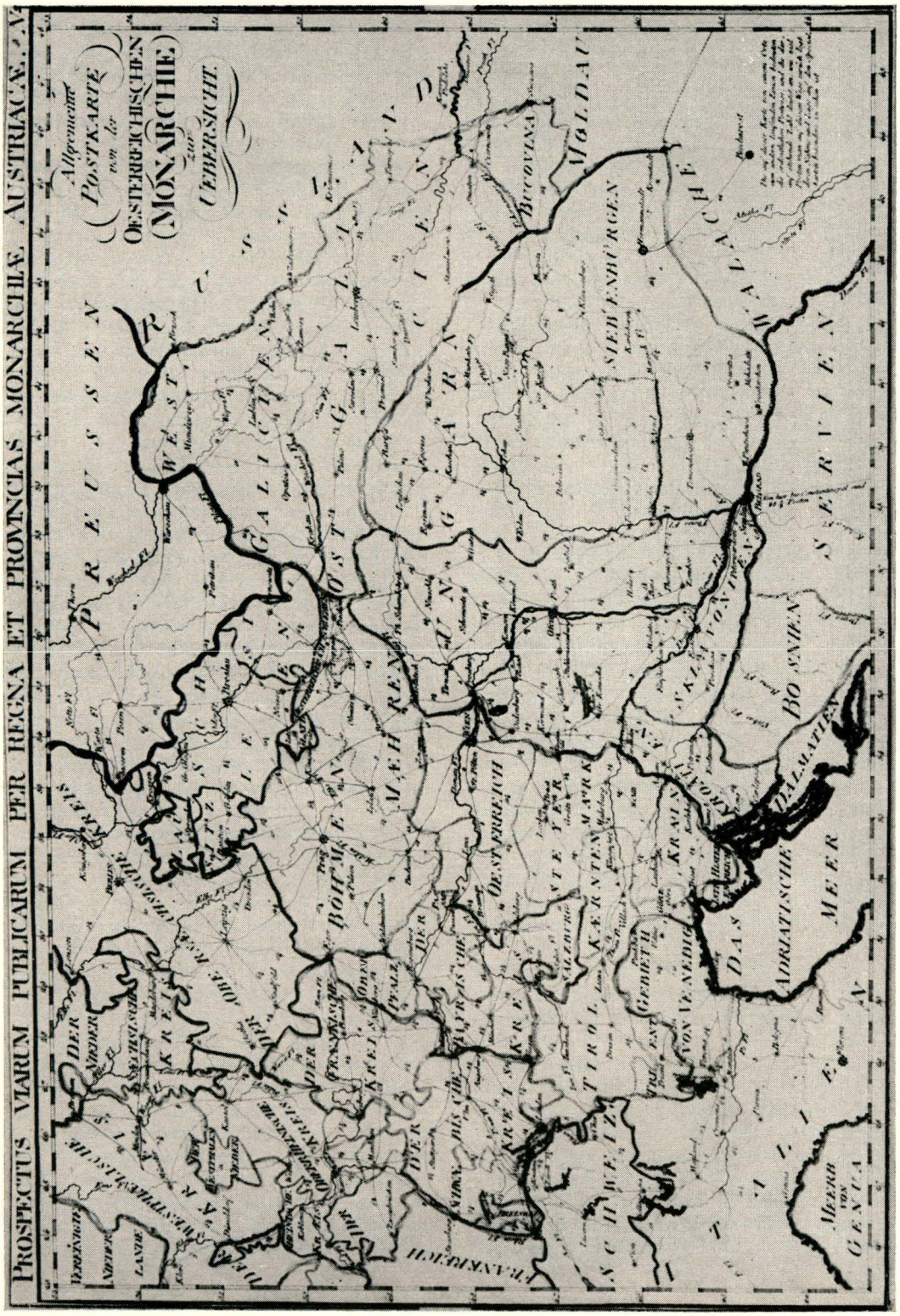
When, with the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the era of Napoleon came to a close, Austria regained most of the lost provinces. Permanently lost were only the Austrian Netherlands, Vorderoesterreich, Berchtesgaden, Western Galicia and the District of Zamosc. These losses were adequately compensated by substantial other gains. Compared with the status before 1797, the gains consisted of Salzburg, Dalmatia (incl. the territory of the former Republic of Ragusa), part of Istria, the District of Monfalcone, Lombardy and Venetia. Of the last two, a new province was formed under the name of Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia as part of the Austrian Monarchy.

Under the rule of Ferdinand I, who succeeded Franz I in 1835, the territory of the Republic of *Krakau,* which had been created in 1815 and put under the protectorate of Austria, Prussia and Russia, was incorporated in 1846 in the province of Galicia. After the abdication of Ferdinand I in 1848, the rule of Francis Joseph I began, which continued into the 20th century, but saw no territorial changes during the pre-stamp period.

Aside from the external territorial changes —acquisition of new provinces or loss of territory—there were also several internal changes, mainly for administrative purposes. Many such changes concerned border rectifications, bringing small parts of territory from one province into another. But only exchanges of this kind, which took place during the Napoleonic Wars between the Coastal Province and Venetia, involved several post offices and are therefore of some importance. Administrative changes of greater importance occurred in *Hungary,* due to the desire of this province for greater autonomy or independence. A rather inconsistent policy was followed in this regard, giving Hungary for some time more autonomous power and putting other provinces like Transylvania or Croatia-Slavonia under Hungarian rule, with reinstatement of the former administrative order some time later. In the years before 1848, Hungary gained almost full autonomy and declared itself entirely independent in the revolution of 1848, but lost all its special privileges after the bloody defeat of the revolution. Not only did Transylvania and Croatia-Slavonia again become separate provinces, but the *Temes Province* (Temeser Banat) and the *Voivodina* (Wojwodschaft Serbien) in southern Hungary were separated from Hungary and were made into separate provinces. The Military Border District was again put under military rule, it was divided into two parts, the *Banat-Serbian* or *Romanian-Serbian District* (Banatisch-Serbische or

On opposite page

Fig. 1. Map of the Austrian Monarchy, with the borders of 1799. From a contemporary collection of maps (Courtesy of Ad. Glaettli, Zurich)


PROSPECTUS VIARUM PUBLICARUM PER REGNA ET PROVINCIAS MONARCHIÆ AUSTRIACÆ
Allgemeine
POSTKARTE
von der
OESTERREICHISCHEN
MONARCHIE
zur
UEBERSICHT.
PREUSSEN
GALLIZIEN
MAEHREN
BOEHMEN
OESTERREICH
TIROL
KRAIN
DALMATIEN
BOSNIEN
SIEBENBURGEN
WALACHEY
MOLDAU
BUCOVINA
ADRIATISCHE MEER
DAS

Rumaenisch-Serbische Militaergrenze) and the *Croatian-Slavonian District* (Kroatisch-Slavonische Militaergrenze). The creation of the Province of Illyria by Napoleon had in some way also influenced the administrative structure. When Austria regained this territory it created in 1816 the Kingdom of *Illyria* (Illyrien), consisting of Carinthia, Carniola and the Coastal Province, as an administrative unit, which was dissolved only in 1849. In 1822 another change took place. The district of *Fiume* (Fiumaner Kreis) and part of the district of *Karlstadt* (Karlstaedter Kreisanteil), which were under Austrian administration and annexed to the Coastal Province, were ceded to Croatia-Slavonia.

During the Napoleonic Wars, the lost provinces naturally underwent some administrative changes. Of the provinces which came to Bavaria, Tyrol became the *Inn District* (Innkreis), Salzburg with the annexed parts of Upper Austria the *Salzach District* (Salzachkreis), while Vorarlberg was incorporated in the *Iller District* (Illerkreis). The Italian part of Southern Tyrol became the *Upper Etsch District,* named Dipartimento di Alto Adige (Oberetchkreis) of the Kingdom of Italy. The provinces which formed the newly created French Province of Illyria were left intact but became French Departments, with the French names of *Carinthie, Carniole, Istrie, Croatie Civile, Croatie Militaire, Dalmatie* and *Raguse.*

Many of the external and internal territorial changes during the pre-stamp period have influenced the postal history of the provinces involved and have been partly reflected in the postmarks. All this has contributed greatly to the wide variety which can be found in the field of Austrian pre-stamp postmarks.

Postal History

The Postal History of Austria in its early phases is partly connected with the family of *Taxis,* which held a dominant place in the postal service of almost all European countries. Later, an Austrian nobleman, Count *Paar,* received the postal privileges, which his family held until 1722. In that year, the government took over the postal service under its own administration. Count Paar received the title of General Postmaster and was left in charge of the administration of the postal service until 1783. His family continued to influence the postal service and to keep certain privileges until 1813, when it was definitely deprived of them. But officially since 1722, the Austrian postal service was a government institution and the revenues went into the government treasury.

At that time, the postal service was mainly concerned with the transportation of persons, and the mail was only a sideline. Private contractors provided the coaches and horses, and the schedule was arranged according to the needs of the travellers and without regard of the mail service, which consequently was quite irregular. Numerous complaints finally convinced the government that reforms were necessary, and this led in *1749* to the creation of a *General Mail Coach Administration* (Haupt-Postwagen-Direktion) at Wien. Establishment of governmental mail coach routes to all main towns of the country and to foreign lands was the goal of this administration. The first routes were established as early as 1749, and within a few years a satisfactory net of mail routes was in operation. Already in 1750 the administration of the mail service was separated from that of the Mail Coach Administration by establishing a *General Postal Administration* (General-Postdirektorium) at Wien which administered the letter mail service, while the Mail Coach Administration was kept in charge of parcel post, including money letters. A special *Postal Commission* (Hofpostkommission) was created and this supervised both administrations.

The great development of the postal service in the following decades led to the first postal reform in *1783,* which ended also the administration of the postal service by the Paar family. The Postal Commission was dissolved and the name of the General Postal Administration changed to *General Post Office Administration* (Oberste Hofpostamt-Verwaltung). Several small reforms followed from time to time, especially after the Napoleonic Wars had ended, which caused a complete reorganisation of the postal service in the years between 1816 and 1820. The next big reform came in *1830,* when the postal service was consolidated with the mail coach service, by creation of a *General Postal Administration* (Oberste Hofpost-Verwaltung); this directed the mail coach service as well as all branches of the postal service. The final reform came

on February 1, 1849, when the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Public Buildings (Ministerium fuer Handel, Gewerbe und Oeffentliche Bauten) was put in charge of the entire postal service and created a *General Administration of Communications* (Generaldirektion fuer Communicationen). It henceforth administered all branches of the postal service, including the mail coaches and transportation of mail by railroad or steamship, both of which started in 1837.

From the beginning, *Provincial Postal Administrations* were established in the various provinces, which executed the orders of the central administration. In accordance with the political trends, these Provincial Postal Administrations were given more or less discretionary power, and especially in Hungary the jurisdiction of the postal service changed with the various phases of the struggle for autonomy and independence. But also in the newly acquired provinces, especially in Galicia, the Austrian postal regulations were only gradually introduced and the Provincial Postal Administration given more independence than in the old provinces. The Provincial Postal Administrations changed their names several times, but it is impossible to give an adequate translation of them. They were first called "Hofpostamt," since 1783 "Oberpostverwaltung" or "Oberpostamt" and eventually, since 1849, "Postdirektion." A separate Provincial Postal Administration was usually established for each Province, but this changed frequently. In some large provinces, several such administrations were set up while the postal service in two or three smaller provinces was governed by one single administration.

The development of the postal service led after 1780 to a further subdivision of powers, by delegating certain *Main Post Offices* to control a number of other post offices and execute the orders of the Provincial Postal Administrations. These Main Post Offices appeared first after the postal reform of 1783 and were called *"Absatzpostamt,"* which name was changed in 1849 to *"Postinspectorat."* There were for some time after 1783 still other subdivisions, granting post offices, where two or more mail routes converged, special privileges; they were called *"Teilungspostamt."* The same was the case with post offices situated in a border town which were called *"Grenzpostamt"* and handled the exchange of mail with foreign postal services.

During the pre-stamp period, the official terminology for the postal establishments changed several times. In 1749, when the governmental mail coach service was established, the regular post offices on the mail routes, which handled the mail coaches as well as letters were called *Postal Station* (Poststation). As the mail service developed rapidly in the second half of the 18th century, towns which were not located on mail routes, created frequently a letter collecting service. First by private initiative, later with official sanction or help, mail was delivered and picked up from these towns to and from the next Postal Stations. This developed eventually into a system of sub-stations, called *Letter Collecting Agency* (Briefsammlung) and which supplemented the regular mail service. Finally they received full official recognition in the postal reform of 1783. Three kinds of postal establishments were recognized at that time, *Postal Station* (Poststation), which handled mail coaches and letters, *Letter Collecting Agency* (Briefsammlung), which handled letters only and *Postal Relais* (Postrelais), which served the mail coaches only, but handled no letters. In the less developed southern part of Hungary, especially in Croatia-Slavonia and the Military Border District, a special kind of Postal Station (Cambiaturstation) functioned, which handled mainly the mail coach service and only restricted letter mail. The postal reform of 1830 again brought some changes. While the Letter Collecting Agencies had until then always been sub-stations of Postal Stations and subordinated to them, they were now gradually made independent and received the official title of *Independent Letter Collecting Agency* (Selbstaendige Briefsammlung), while the remaining sub-stations were now called *Postal Agency* (Postexpedition). During the following years the postal terminology, which was never very strict, became even looser, until the postal reform of 1849 established new terms. All independent postal establishments were now called *Post Office* (Postamt), those which also handled mail coach service with the additional indication *"with Postal Station"* (mit Poststation). The term *Postal Station* was now only used for

offices, which handled exclusively mail coaches but no letters (the former Postal Relais). Substations, which were subordinate to a regular office, were now called *Postal Agency* or *Letter Collecting Agency* (Postexpedition or Briefsammlung).

There is no reliable list of all Post Offices which existed in Austria in the pre-stamp period. An official *Postal Bulletin* was first published in 1838, which reported all openings and closings of post offices and changes in regulations. This supplies the dates for the last twelve years of the pre-stamp period. It is not entirely reliable, but we would be glad, if for earlier periods such information existed, which is unfortunately not the case. Information about this earlier period has been gathered together from various sources, including the files of the central and provincial postal authorities, which are quite incomplete. A rather large number of discrepancies between the lists of post offices established in name only, and the facts taken from the actual pre-stamp letters shows that much more research in this field seems desirable. But it is doubtful whether entirely reliable lists can ever be compiled. On the one hand, we find postmarks of places at which, according to gathered information, no post offices existed; on the other hand, we are confronted with quite extensive lists of places where post offices supposedly existed but no postmarks—not even on stamps—have ever been found. Fortunately, we found in the official files a list of all post offices which existed at the start of the pre-stamp period in 1751. This list reveals almost 400 names and seems quite reliable. During the first forty years of the pre-stamp period where there were many changes, a great number of post offices was opened but also many were closed. The postal service seems to have been at that time in an experimental state, as the reluctance with which new post offices were opened in later years, only after it had been proven that they were really necessary, seems to have been absent at that time. Many post offices were in operation only for a few years or less. By 1790, the number of post offices had doubled to about 800, of which about 100 were in the newly acquired provinces. During the Napoleonic Wars, postal progress was retarded and only a few new post offices opened. In 1817, 28 years later, when the peaceful reorganization had set in, about 1000 post offices existed, about 200 of them in the newly acquired provinces. At the end of the pre-stamp period in 1850, after 33 more years of peaceful development, the number of post offices surpassed 1700, more than four times that of hundred years earlier.

No Austrian post offices were established on *railroad trains* or *ships* during the pre-stamp period.

In the earliest periods of postal service, the post offices were in the hands of *postmasters* (Postmeister), who had received from the government the privilege of administering a certain post office and of keeping part of the postal fees they collected. Such postmaster privileges were either personal or hereditary. In the second half of the 18th century, the government started a trend of keeping the post offices more dependent and of administering them by *government employees*. This policy led to a constantly increasing number of post offices being taken over by the government and being administered by its employees. Newly established post offices were almost exclusively administered in this way from the outset. No hereditary postmaster privileges were accorded after 1840; they decreased constantly, but quite a number of them existed until decades after the end of the pre-stamp period.

When dealing with Austria's Postal History, it is necessary also to say a few words about postal conditions which existed in the newly acquired provinces before they came under Austrian rule, as well as in the Austrian provinces, which were under foreign occupation during the Napoleonic Wars.

In the territory acquired in the partitions of Poland (Galicia and Western Galicia), a quite developed postal service had existed under Polish rule. When *Galicia* was taken over in 1772, the old Polish regulations were kept in force for a short time; a complete reorganization took place several months later, when a Provincial Postal Administration was established at Lemberg. The operation of the postal service by the Austrian authorities started on June 1, 1773. But some of the Polish regulations and customs were, at least for a short time, retained, distinguishing the postal service in this territory from that in the other Austrian provinces. When in 1795 *Western Galicia* was taken

over, the same conditions existed, with incorporation into the Austrian postal service accomplished in 1796, under a new Provincial Postal Administration at Krakau.

The postal conditions in the *Zips County* of Northern Hungary, which was under Polish administration until 1772, are somewhat clouded in mystery. But from various indications it can be supposed that some Polish postal service existed there as well as in some Hungarian towns on the mail routes, connecting the rather isolated territory with Poland. After 1772 it was re-incorporated in Hungary and followed the development of that province.

In *Bucovina,* which was acquired in 1775, no organized postal service had existed under Turkish rule, as far as we could ascertain. Not much is known about the early postal history under Austrian rule, a postal service seems to have been organized first only in the capital, Czernowitz. Only after the administration of Bucovina was taken over by the provincial government of Galicia in 1786, the postal service, which was then under the direction of the provincial postal administration at Lemberg, was reorganized in 1788 and followed from then on the same development as in Galicia.

In the *Inn District,* which was acquired in 1779, the postal service had been, as it was in Bavaria, in the hands of the "Reichspost." This was administered by the Family of Thurn & Taxis, so powerful at that time in the postal service of most German States and in a number of other countries. The newly acquired territory was quickly incorporated in Upper Austria and its postal administration followed the pattern of the other parts of that province.

The Republic of Venice, one of the oldest of its kind, as it was established in 697, ruled in *Dalmatia,* part of *Istria* and the district of *Monfalcone* before these territories came under Austrian rule in 1797. It had a highly developed postal service, which was entirely in private hands. Its first postal service was started as early as 1305, by a company formed by members of the famous family of Taxis (Tassis) when they received from the doge, the chief magistrate of the republic, the privilege of handling the mail. Under the name "Compagnia dei Corrieri della Serenissima Signoria," (shortened "Compagnia fra Corrieri") they held this privilege even during the short Austrian Occupation until 1805, when the Cisalpine Republic took over the postal service in the territory and deprived them of their privileges. It seems, that the "Corrieri" rather neglected the Venetian possessions on the other side of the Adriatic (Dalmatia and Istria). We know that a postal route of the "Corrieri" ran from Palma in Venetia through Monfalcone to Capo d'Istria, which was the main town of Venetian Istria, but we have no evidence of an organized mail service either in the other parts of Istria or in Dalmatia. When Austria occupied these territories the postal and mail service had to be entirely reorganized. Istria was, in regard to postal matters, added to the Coastal Province, which was under the Provincial Postal Administration of Triest. For Dalmatia a new Provincial Postal Administration was created at Zara, the first Austrian post offices opened in 1804. The work of reorganization was in full swing, when after only eight years of Austrian rule, the territory was lost again to the Kingdom of Italy.

The Archbishopric of *Salzburg* and the Duchy of *Berchtesgaden,* which came under Austrian rule in 1805, had no independent postal service. It was, as in Bavaria, under the control of the Reichspost, which was in the hands of the family of Thurn and Taxis and was, in regard to postal matters, closely related to Bavaria. But some connection with Austria existed before 1805, as several Austrian mail routes ran through the territory and an Austrian Post Office existed even before 1751 in Neumarkt on Salzburg territory. When Austria took over, the postal service in the Archbishopric and in the Duchy was reorganized by establishing a Provincial Postal Administration at Salzburg on January 1, 1807. But not many reforms were possible, as Austria lost the territory a little over two years later in 1809.

The Republic of *Ragusa,* which remained independent when Dalmatia came to Austria in 1797, but was incorporated in 1809 in the French Province of Illyria and became Austrian in 1815, had as far as we know no own postal service. An Austrian post office was established in Ragusa in 1804, but was closed after a few months when Dalmatia was lost in 1805 and only re-established after the end of the occupation in 1815, when the territory

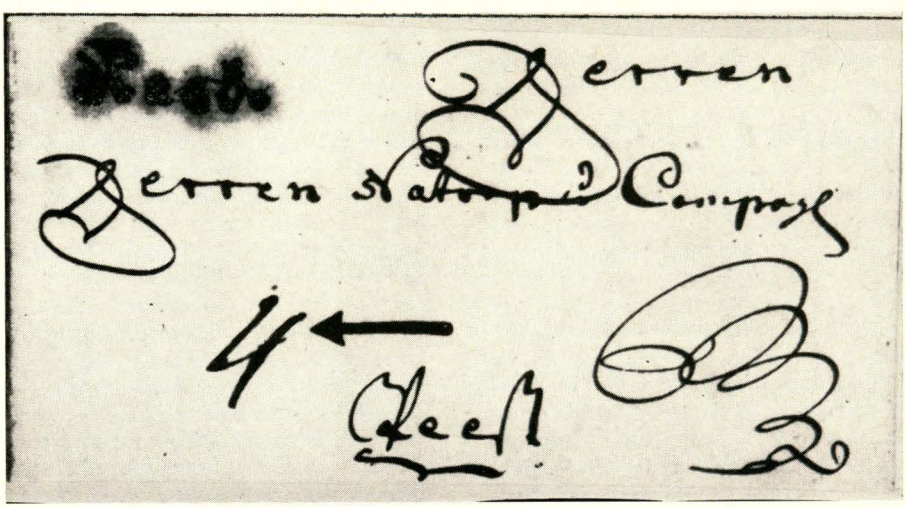
of the former republic was attached to the Provincial Postal Administration at Zara.

The territory of the Republic of *Krakau* came definitely to Austria in 1846. It had been under Austrian rule from 1795 to 1809 and participated in the development of the other parts of Western Galicia, to which it belonged. From 1809 to 1818 functioned a Polish postal service and from 1818, Austria, Prussia and Russia as protecting powers, had their own post offices for the territory. When it came to Austria, the territory was attached to Galicia and the postal service was directed henceforth by the Provincial Postal Administration at Lemberg.

The postal history of those Austrian provinces which were occupied by foreign powers during the Napoleonic Wars is closely related to the postal history of the occupying countries. In Bavaria, which governed *Tyrol* and *Vorarlberg* since 1805, *Salzburg, Berchtesgaden,* the *Inn* and part of the *Hausruck District* since 1809, the postal service was directed by the "Reichspost." In 1801, the "Reichspost" had concluded a treaty with France, which divided the territory of the "Reichspost" into four postal zones (Rayons), starting with zone 1 (Rayon 1) along the Rhine to zone 4 (Rayon 4) along the Austrian Border. Bavaria fell in the zones 2, 3 and 4. On March 1, 1808 Bavaria severed its connections with the "Reichspost" and established its own independent postal service, but kept the postal treaty with France and therefore the system of zones. The Postal Administration of Tyrol and Vorarlberg was taken over by Bavaria in 1805 and a Bavarian Provincial Postal Administration established at Innsbruck. After the French had occupied Salzburg and Berchtesgaden in 1809 and held it for more than a year to the last quarter of 1810, the Bavarians took over there. A reorganization of the whole Bavarian occupied territory took place. Another Provincial Postal Administration was created at Salzburg, to direct the postal service not only in Salzburg and Berchtesgaden but also in the occupied parts of Upper Austria, as well as in parts of Tyrol and Bavaria. At the same time all former Austrian provinces were included in the system of zones, which was put in force in Bavaria ten years earlier. All former Austrian territory became part of zone 4 (Rayon 4) except Vorarlberg, which since 1805 belonged to zone 3 (Rayon 3).

Dalmatia, part of *Istria* and the district of *Monfalcone* in 1805, part of *Southern Tyrol* in 1809, became first part of the Cisalpine (later Italian) Republic and eventually of the Kingdom of Italy. They were quickly reorganized and incorporated in the postal system of the occupying country, which was based on the French postal system of that time, but with respect to the particularities of these territories with an Italian speaking population.

For the provinces which came under French rule in 1809 and were reorganized as Province of Illyria—*Eastern Tyrol,* the western part of *Carinthia, Carniola,* the *Coastal Province,*



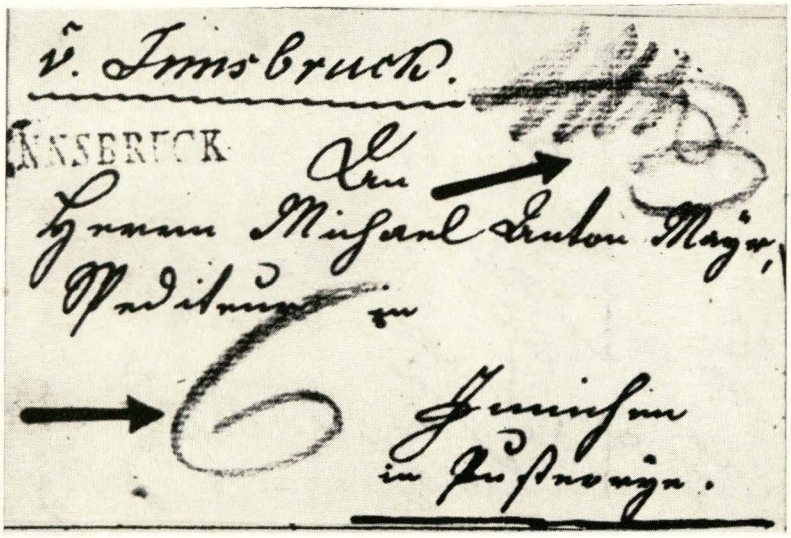


Fig. 3. Unpaid registered letter (1829). Rate marking "6" (full rate to be paid by addressee) and registration marking on face. (Marking "4" for registration fee, paid by sender, on back)

Istria, part of *Croatia-Slavonia* (incl. part of the *Military Border District)* and *Dalmatia* (incl. the former Republic of *Ragusa)*—the French established in 1809 a General Postal Administration at Laibach, the capital of Carniola. The postal service functioned entirely as in other French provinces and under the same regulations and rules.

When between 1814 and 1816 all former provinces (except Berchtesgaden and Western Galicia, incl. the district of Zamosc) were returned to Austrian rule, Austrian Postal service was re-established. But it took in some provinces several years before the reorganization and re-incorporation into the Austrian postal system was completed.

Paid and Unpaid Letters, Postal Rates

During the pre-stamp period, postal rates in Austria were quite complicated and their full compilation and explanation would alone be a formidable task. There were not only rates depending on weight and distance, but during a certain period also special rates depending on the number of sheets or for letters in envelopes.

When the first pre-stamp postmarks appeared, the use of *home-made envelopes* was general. Only after the postal reform of 1783 did the use of *folded letter-sheets* become more frequent and the home-made envelopes are to be found less and less, until they almost vanish. In the 19th century, we find letter-sheets used almost exclusively and only occasionally home-made envelopes. The use of *commercially made envelopes* started in the last years before the end of the pre-stamp period. Their use was very infrequent, and it took almost three decades during the stamp period before they entirely replaced the letter-sheets.

In the old Austrian postal terminology, the word *"Franco"* was used for the postage, which was prepaid by the sender; and the word *"Porto"* for the postage, which had to be collected from the addressee. In later years both terms changed their meaning somewhat, "Franco" being used for the English term "Paid" and "Porto" for the English "Unpaid."

The Austrian postal regulations which were in force at the beginning of the pre-stamp period provided that the postal fees on letters had to be paid in equal parts by the sender and the addressee. This system of *half-paid letters* remained in force during the greater part of the pre-stamp period until it was abolished in 1817.

Beginning June 1, 1817, it was permitted to send letters *fully paid, partly paid* or *unpaid,* a system which remained unchanged until the end of the pre-stamp period. While during the period of the half-paid letters only the amount to be collected from the addressee

On opposite page

Fig. 2. Half-paid 18th century letter (1789). Rate marking "4" (half of 8kr letter rate), to be paid by addressee, on face.

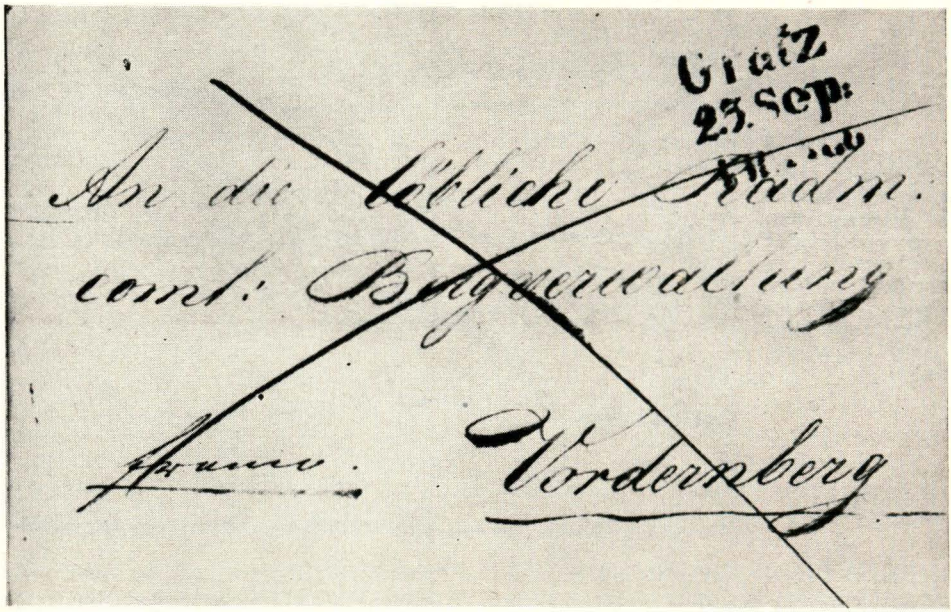


Fig. 4. Paid letter (1846). Diagonal crossed lines on face.
(Rate marking "9" for letter rate, paid by sender, on back)

was handwritten with a kind of red pencil ("Roethel") or writing ink on the address side of the letters, now the so-called *"crossed letter" system* was used. This system was not new, as it has been used for registered and money letters as early as the 18th century and had been adopted previously by several foreign postal administrations. By this system, *unpaid letters* were marked (in red pencil or ink) with the full amount of postage to be collected from the addressee on the address side of the letter. *Paid letters* received diagonal crossed lines on the address side of the letter and the amount paid by the sender marked on the back of the letter. *Partly paid letters* were to be marked by one diagonal line, with the amount to be collected from the addressee on the address side, while the amount paid by the sender had to be marked on the back. These regulations were not always strictly obeyed, especially in early times. Until about 1760, frequently no rate markings at all can be found; later such omissions occurred only on rare occasions. After 1817, especially in the handling of partly paid letters, many irregularities can be recognized.

Official letters, exchanged between Government Agencies, had to pay no postage and were usually marked with the weight only (which we can occasionally also find on other letters), in later years also with a large conventional sign which stands for "P" of "Porto" on the address side. The payment of postage for correspondence between Government Agencies and provincial or local authorities was governed by very intricate regulations, which provided mostly part payment of postage by the provincial or local authorities. On official letters to private citizens the addressee usually had to pay the full postage. It was, by the way, considered at that time impolite to have the sender pay the postage and therefore almost all private letters were sent unpaid. Only a small percentage of the private letters of that period were sent paid and therefore show the crossed lines on the address side.

Before 1789 the *rates* were established on a basis of *weight* and *distance*. For the weight, the lowest rate was set for 1 loth (about ½ ounce), while for the distance the number of postal stations through which the letter passed was counted. Before 1750 the lowest rate was 6kr; in that year it was raised to 8kr, of which, as stated before, 4kr had to be paid by the sender and 4kr by the addressee. These rates remained in force in principle until 1789, but in the newly acquired provinces partly reduced rates were charged in order to conform to the rates in force during the previous

regime. On January 1, 1789, a very important change was made in the postal rates, which seems quite revolutionary, in basing the rates solely on the *weight* of the letters, regardless of the distance they travelled. The lowest letter rate was kept at 8kr. This rate was changed several times, but the system remained in force until 1810, when the rates reverted to the old system based on *weight* and *distance*. During the Napoleonic Wars the lowest letter rate was raised several times, first in 1798 to 12kr, in 1803 to 16kr and 1806 to 24kr. Together with re-introduction of the rates based also on distance, in 1810, the lowest rate was reduced to 16kr and in 1811 further to 8kr. A new increase to 12kr was ordered in 1815. When on June 1, 1817, the new system mentioned above, was introduced the weight limit for the lowest letter rate was changed from 1 loth to ½ loth (about ¼ ounce) or half of a sheet and the rate itself also halved to 6kr. The fees for distance were established in seven zones, the lowest for a distance up to 3 postal stations and the highest for more than 18 postal stations. Letters were accepted weighing up to 32 loths (1 pound) and the rate for such a letter of highest weight and for the greatest distance was not less than 33gld 36kr. On August 1, 1842, another principal change was introduced, in basing the distance now on miles (1 Austrian mile was equivalent to 7420m) and establishing separate rates for *letters in envelopes*. The distance fees were simplified, in reducing the zones to two, up to 10 miles and over 10 miles; the lowest rate was again for ½ loth (one sheet, without envelope) and remained 6kr, while a new rate for ¾ loth (one sheet in envelope) was fixed with 9kr. In 1843, the zone limit for the first zone was increased to 20 miles and in 1848 a new zone up tc 10 miles was introduced with a reduced rate of 3kr. These rates remained in force until the end of the pre-stamp period, except that the limit of the second zone was extended from 20 to 30 miles in 1849.

There were also reduced rates for *local letters,* which had been established at 2kr since 1817. On the other hand, a *delivery fee* was charged on letters which were delivered and not held at the post office. This fee was also dependent upon weight and amounted to 1kr for letters of the lowest rate. The delivery fee was reduced to ½kr regardless of weight in 1842, and in 1848 entirely abolished for all post offices which were not administered by postmasters, but by governmental employees. The rates for *foreign letters* were

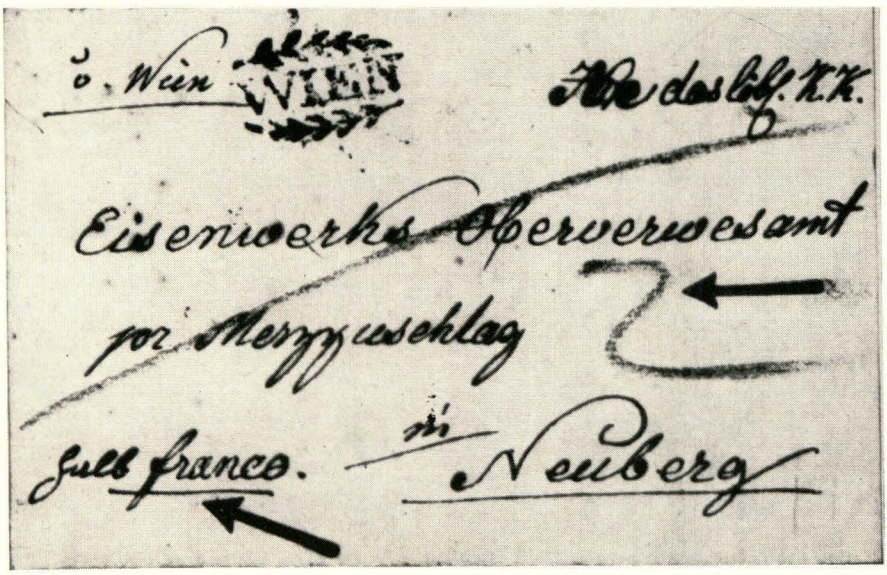


Fig. 5. Half-paid letter (1826). One diagonal line and rate marking "2" (half of 4kr letter rate to be paid by addressee,) on face. (Marking "2" for amount paid by sender on back)

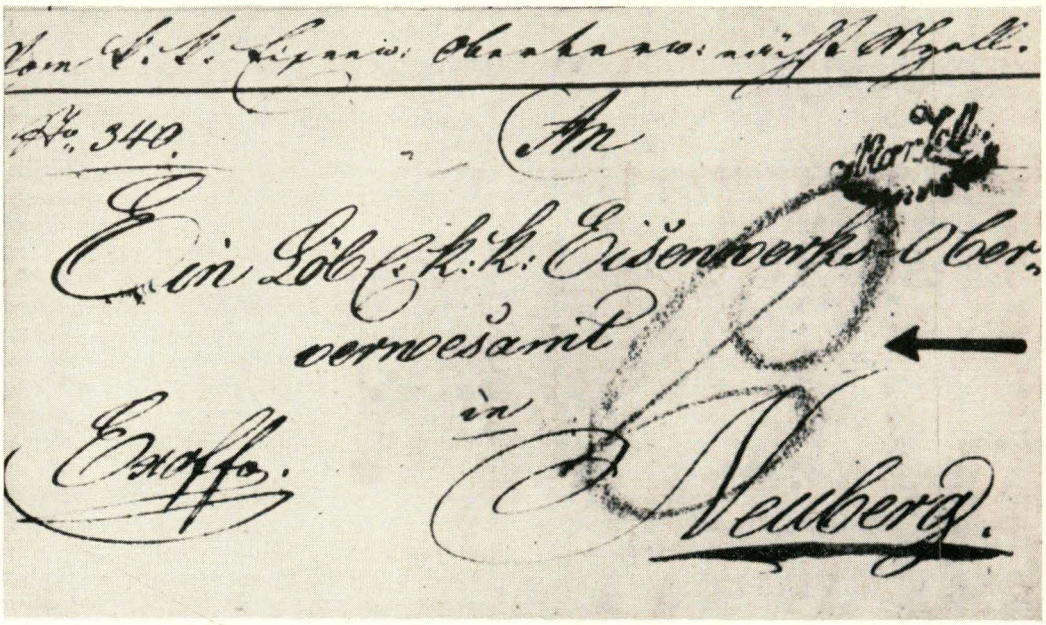


Fig. 6. Official letter (1837). Marking "P" for "Porto" on face, no rate markings.

rather complicated; they could first only be prepaid to the border, the remaining postage to be collected from the addressee. Later several postal treaties enabled payment of full postage to some foreign countries. The creation of the German-Austrian Postal Union on April 6, 1850 gave the first impetus to a standardization of postal rates for letters to foreign countries, but it did not materialize during the pre-stamp period.

Already in early times, letters could be mailed against *receipt* and this service developed to the so-called *registered letters,* which were called in Austria "recommandirt." For these letters a receipt ("Recepisse") was given to the sender and they were delivered to the addressee against receipt. Such a receipt by the addressee could be mailed to the sender and was then called *return receipt* ("Retour-Recepisse"). Special markings for registered letters seem to have developed only after 1817, when they were marked not only with the receipt number, but also in red pencil ("Roethel") or ink with a conventional sign, which originated from the latin expression *"Nota bene"* (which means "Use special care"), abbreviated "NB" and later reduced to a number of short lines crossed by a long line. The *registration fee* for registered letters was originally 4kr and since August 1, 1842 had been raised to 6kr. At the same time prepayment of the registration fee was ordered, as it had been the case before 1817; between 1817 and 1842 it could be paid either by the sender or by the addressee. The fee for Return Receipts was the same as the lowest letter rate for the same distance.

Money letters, letters in which currency or banknotes were included, had already been handled in the early days of the Austrian postal service not by the postal service but by the mail coach stations and were subject to special regulations and rates.

History of Postmarks

The origin of postmarks in Austria is clouded in mystery. No reference can be found regarding the introduction of postmarks in official files and documents, as well as in contemporary postal regulations, and it is doubted that a general order existed in this respect.

It seems that the introduction of *town postmarks* was a consequence of a postal regulation which ordered the sender of a letter to write the town of mailing at the top of the address of each letter. This regulation was a very old one and only the increase in mail which was connected with the establishment

of government-owned mail coach lines seems to have led to the introduction of postmarks. When the sender had omitted to indicate the town of mailing, the postmaster was ordered to do so before forwarding the letter. In large towns this became a bothersome job, and led to the introduction of postmarks, probably influenced by the example of foreign countries, where postmarks showing the town of mailing were used earlier, in France already since 1695, in some Italian countries since the early years of the 18th century.

It is very probable that this theory is correct, because in the first years only large towns seem to have used postmarks to mark the place of mailing, the first one being the capital Wien whence the first postmark is known from *1751,* followed by other large towns as early as 1752 and the immediately succeeding years. But there are also doubts about the correctness of this theory, the principal one based on the fact that while the first postmarks of 1751 and 1752 can be found on the *face* of the letters (although not always on the top), in the following years up to about 1768 almost all postmarks were stamped on the *back* of the letters; this is not understandable if they were intended to replace the manuscript indication of the town of mailing, which had to be at the top of the address side. After 1768 all postmarks which gave the place of mailing were stamped, without exception, on the address side therefore supporting the previously stated theory, that they were intended for letters on which the sender failed to mark the town of mailing. But the fact, that in later years they were frequently also stamped on covers, which were already marked by the sender with the place of mailing, puts further doubts in our mind. The almost simultaneous appearance of postmarks at a number of large post offices in the years after 1752 also arouses the suspicion, that some regulations or orders regarding the introduction of postmarks existed, but had not been found. The official terminology was at that time rather indistinct and the documents and regulations of later years, when mentioning the "origin markings" usually leave doubts open as to whether they concern manuscript or handstamped markings.

But regardless of these considerations, it is a fact that the first postmarks in Austria were used in *1751* and it is improbable that earlier use can be proved. The number of post offices, from which postmarks are known during the first thirty years before 1780, is small; it does not reach 60, only a fraction of the post offices existing at that time. Only very few post offices used more than one postmark during that period. Wien had at least five different postmarks, all with the unusual spelling "Wienn" and all deriving from two handstamps, which came into use in 1751 and 1752 and were changed in later years. The number of known postmarks from the period between 1751 and 1780 is less than 100.

Beginning from *1780,* a marked increase in the number of post offices which used postmarks is noticeable. We can suppose that some new directive prompted this development and although official documents give no clue about this, it can be accepted as a fact. Otherwise this sudden increase in the number of postmarks could not be explained. Not only many less important and smaller post offices now started to use postmarks, but even some letter collecting agencies, which had only a very small traffic. The number of post offices, of which postmarks for the period between 1780 and 1790 are known surpassed 125 and the number of postmarks known from this period is over 200.

Of the new provinces, which were acquired between 1751 and 1790, only in *Galicia* had postmarks been used before the territory came under Austrian rule in 1772. The first Polish postmarks are known to have been used there in 1768. After Austria took over, the large post offices started to use new Austrian postmarks soon after 1772. No postmarks are known from *Bucovina* before it came under Austrian rule in 1775; it seems, that no postmarks were introduced there before 1818. It is improbable that any postmarks had been used in the *Inn District* before 1779, when it came to Austria; as postmarks were introduced in Bavaria only around 1780. Under Austrian rule, the same development as in the other provinces took place there.

The development of the use of postmarks ended quite abruptly in all Austrian provinces in *1790.* It is a surprising but proven fact that in that year the post offices discarded their postmarks and for 28 years did not use any, until they were re-introduced at the end of 1817. Only a few small post offices used their postmarks during those 28 years, and

only occasionally at that. Except for the post offices in the provinces occupied by foreign powers, which again introduced postmarks, the post offices reverted generally to the postmarkless days before 1751. No indication about this marked change of policy regarding postmarks can be found in the official documents and regulations. To the contrary, the regulations were not changed in this regard and frequent warnings were given to the postmasters, that the town of origin had to be marked on the covers by the sender or in case of default by the postmaster. This shows that no official change in policy was intended. Documents from later years, when the re-introduction of postmarks was ordered, state that the use of postmarks had been discontinued due to "laziness and lack of control," but it seems unbelievable, that such a general change of policy at practically all post offices, including the largest ones, as Wien, Ofen, Pest, Triest, Prag etc. could have been based on such superficial grounds. We are quite sure that a general misunderstanding of a new regulation was responsible for the suspension of the use of postmarks. The most probable explanation is that the new system of postal rates introduced on January 1, 1789, gave the impetus to the development. The new rates were based on weight only, while for the previous ones the distance also had been taken into consideration. In the new regulations, it was stated several times that now the place of mailing as well as the destination was irrelevant for the postal rate to be charged and that the weight was the only factor to be considered. It seems that the postmasters now thought that the indication of the place of mailing on letters was unnecessary and the handstamping of them, which was additional work anyway, could be dropped. Official documents show, that the postal administration still considered the indication of the place of mailing important to check on the payment of postage and to be able to return to the sender letters which could not be delivered. Several reminders were issued—the first as early as December 18, 1788, before the new rates came into force—but the use of postmarks was nevertheless discontinued and was not re-introduced despite of all reminders. Shortly afterwards the Napoleonic Wars made themselves felt and more important matters had to be considered than the use of postmarks. Even when in 1810 new postal rates, based again on weight and distance, were introduced, no change in policy in regard to postmarks occurred. Only at the end of 1817, when the first general order regarding postmarks was issued, a reversal of this policy took place.

Of the newly acquired provinces, those which had been under the rule of the Republic of Venice, *Dalmatia* and part of *Istria,* only from the main post office of Capo d'Istria the use of Venetian-type postmarks is known since 1786. It seems, that their use was suspended when Austria took over in 1797 and no new Austrian postmarks were introduced before 1805, when the territory was lost again. In the Archbishopric of *Salzburg* Bavarian-type postmarks had been used since about 1785, but their use seems to have been discontinued when the territory came to Austria in 1805 and no new Austrian postmarks were introduced before this new province was lost again in 1809. In the Republic of *Ragusa,* no postmarks seem to have been used before this territory was incorporated in the French Province of Illyria in 1809. It was incorporated in Dalmatia when it came under Austrian rule in 1815, and the same type of postmarks as in that province were used.

While from 1790 to the end 1817 no postmarks were used in the provinces under Austrian rule, just the opposite trend could be observed in the provinces occupied by foreign powers. The *Bavarian,* as well as the *French* and *Italian* postal administrations, extended the postal regulations of their own countries, which included the use of postmarks by all post offices, quickly to the newly acquired provinces. Bavarian-type postmarks were introduced partly after 1805, generally in 1810 and 1811, at all post offices in former Austrian territory, which was at that time under Bavarian rule. Italian-type postmarks started as early as 1806 in Istria and Dalmatia and 1810 in Southern Tyrol, and the territories governed by the Cisalpine (later Italian) Republic and the Kingdom of Italy. In the Province of Illyria, which was under French rule, the old postmarks, especially the Italian type ones were partly continued in use, but many new postmarks, all with the country name "ILLYRIE," were introduced in 1810. Most of the foreign postmarks continued to be used after the Austrians regained control and some of

them are known even decades later, up almost to the end of the pre-stamp period.

Two territories, *Western Galicia* (acquired 1795) and the Duchy of *Berchtesgaden* (acquired 1805) were under Austrian rule only during the period in which no postmarks were used in Austria. It is therefore not surprising that no Austrian postmarks are known from these territories. In isolated cases, the old Polish and Bavarian postmarks were used there occasionally, but as far as is known no new postmarks were introduced in these territories before the end of Austrian rule in 1809.

A complete about-face in the Austrian policy regarding postmarks occurred in *1817*. A decree, dated Nov. 18, 1817, ordered all post offices including the letter collecting agencies, to immediately procure postmarks and to start to use them not later than January 1, 1818. Only those post offices, which had insignificant letter traffic, were permitted to apply to the letters the name of the post office in manuscript. This decree was generally obeyed and almost all existing post offices started to use postmarks in 1818 continuing to do so until the end of the pre-stamp period. Only a few post offices made use of the permission to write the post office name in ink on the letters. Only very few did not have postmarks when the use of postage stamps started in 1850 and therefore had to use manuscript cancellations during the early months after the introduction of postage stamps.

The report, which led to the general introduction of postmarks, stated that 157 post offices, mostly in the newly acquired provinces, had postmarks, but that about 850 post offices had to procure new ones. Post offices and independent letter collecting agencies had to provide postmarks for themselves, while the other letter collecting agencies had to be supplied by the supervising post office. We sometimes find letters from these last named letter collecting agencies on which the postmark of the supervising post office was placed in addition to the postmark of the letter collecting agency. In a few cases, the postmarks of letter collecting agencies contained aside from the name of the agency also the name of the supervising post office.

During this last part of the pre-stamp period, from 1817 to 1850, several principal changes, aside from those of types, occurred. The most important one was the introduction of the *date* in the postmarks. A small number of postmarks which included the date had been used at several post offices since 1818, some of them originating from the period of foreign occupation. A few cases are even known where such postmarks with date were used in the 18th century, the oldest known case being a postmark of the post office of Friesach in Carinthia of *1787*. This postmark, as well as a number of later ones, included beside day and month also the year; an indication, which was never officially ordered to be included in the postmarks during the pre-stamp period (and during the period of postage stamps only as late as in 1868). The general introduction of combined town and date postmarks started in *1838*. New post offices received since the second half of 1838 as their first postmarks such with date indication. For the other post offices this was only done when they needed replacement of old postmarks or additional ones. In all other cases the existing postmarks were either adjusted to the new order, by adding a new line with the date to the old dateless postmarks or by using a separate datestamp, which was stamped separately on the letters in addition to the town postmark. Small post offices frequently used neither method, but added the date in manuscript. All these ways to conform to the order were used until the end of the pre-stamp period, and for a number of years occasionally also during the period of postage stamps. But the order was frequently also disregarded and we can find numerous postmarks during all years after 1839 which have no date indication at all.

Other important new regulations during the same period concerned the use of *Paid* (Franco) and *Registered* (Recommandirt) markings, as well as other additional markings. To avoid repetition, the history of these markings, as well as of the *arrival* (delivery) postmarks will be handled in separate chapters together with the types used.

In the only newly acquired territory during this last period of the pre-stamp period, the Republic of *Krakau,* the postmarks in use before 1846 were mostly continued and only gradually postmarks similar to those used in other parts of Austria were introduced.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE NEW YORK PENNY POST

The Beginning of the Story.

By Henry E. Abt

On the first day of January, 1840, sixty-one-year-old Philip Hone, Boswell to the Gothamites of the 1830's and 40's, returned from his customary round of New Year "calls" and took his quill in hand to write his daily comment on the events of the time.

"The New Year comes in bright and clear," he wrote, ". . . . by far the coldest day this winter. The ground is partially covered with snow; the ice which covers the walks in some places is hard as adamant, and the north west wind blows up the cross streets keen and sharp. . . . Notwithstanding all this, the gayety of the season has not been diminished."[1]

In the immediately previous months the one-time Mayor of New York had commented often on the wonders of human progress, and less than a month before had devoted an unusually lengthy entry in his diary to the visit he had made to see "a collection of views made by the wonderful process lately discovered in France by Monsieur Daguerre, which is called by his name. . . ." Describing the process of photography he prophetically mused, ". . . who knows whether, in this age of invention and discoveries, we may not be called upon to marvel at the exhibition of a tree, a horse or a ship produced by human voice muttering over a metal plate prepared in the same or some other manner, the words 'tree,' 'horse,' and 'ship.' "[2]

Yet, close as he was to all that was going on in the city, nowhere in Philip Hone's diary of December, 1839 and January, 1840, was there any reference to an innovation which, though inconspicuous and undramatic, was to have a profound effect in weaving his beloved New York into a more closely knit community, speeding its commerce, and saving thousands of people millions of footsteps and immeasurable hours of time.

That bright, clear New Year's Day of 1840 marked the innovation of the first mail collection boxes in America and ended the discouraging effect on communication of the long trek to the post office at the lower end of Manhattan Island then necessary to the mailing of a local letter.

Mr. Hone, as students of philately for the past eighty or more years, apparently missed a small item which appeared on the second page of the *Journal of Commerce,* December 20 and 21, 1839, to the effect that

"THE NEW YORK PENNY POST ASSOCIATION

respectfully give notice that they commence business on Monday first, referring to their Prospectus, which is being extensively circulated, for the particulars of their plans. Being the first to attempt the establishment of a Penny Post in America, they hope to receive such a liberal support at starting, as will encourage them to persevere. 62 Canal Street."

On the twentieth, also, the *Journal of Commerce* commented editorially:

"FREE TRADE PENNY POST.—An association has been formed for the purpose of distributing letters and small packages through the city in the manner of the "Penny Post." They "have announced some seventy-five places where letters and packages may be deposited, and which will be emptied and the packages carried to their destination twice each day. Each package will be stamped with the hour, and be taxed, three cents, to be paid on delivery. We can easily conceive that such an association may be one of great usefulness in a city where ten thousand messages are to be sent daily in all directions. The worthi-

ness of the associates to be trusted, is attested by the names of a dozen of our most respectable individuals and firms."

On January 21, 1840, the *Journal of Commerce* said:

"The Penny Post established a few weeks since, we understand succeeds well and has enough business to insure its permanency."

Philately has known since the 1870's, and perhaps earlier, of the existence of a privately operated letter carrier service, prior to the City Despatch Post Alexander Greig established in February, 1842.[3]

Charles H. Coster in his "United States Locals" published in the *American Journal of Philately* in 1874 and 1875, and in book form July 10, 1877, reprinted the prospectus of the City Despatch Post which began:

"The necessity of a medium of communication by letter from one part of the city to another being universally admitted, *and the Penny Post, lately existing, having been relinquished, the opportunity has been embraced to reorganize it under an entirely new proprietary and management* and upon a much more comprehensive basis, by which Dispatch, Punctuality, and Security—those essential elements of success—may at once be attained, and the inconvenience now experienced be entirely removed."

Coster said, concerning the Penny Post:

"It will be noticed that, in this circular, reference is made to an older city post, which had been relinquished, and which was undoubtedly the first institution of the kind in the country."[4]

Dr. William H. Mitchell in his uncompleted "History of the Local Post Offices in the United States," published in the *Philatelic Journal of America* in 1889, added nothing to the Coster comment on the New York Penny Post except the incorrect surmise that it, also, might have been directed by Alexander Greig.[5]

John Luff, writing of the City Despatch Post in his "Postage Stamps of the United States" published in 1902, reprinted the Greig announcement circular including the reference to a predecessor enterprise, but Luff made no comment whatsoever on the earlier service.[6]

H. C. Needham's series of articles entitled "United States Local Stamps—A Concise History and Memoranda" in the *Philatelic Gazette* (1915-1918) and *The American Philatelist* (1920-1921) omits reference to the New York Penny Post.

Major cover collections of the past three or four decades, and perhaps long before that, have included specimens handstamped with Penny Post postmark. The latter was a circular imprint first stamped in red ink and later in black ink. A double-lined circle (diameter 32.5 mm) framed the words "NEW-YORK" (at the top); "PENNY POST" at the bottom, and the month, day and hour at the center.

The postmark was first illustrated for philatelic reference in Elliott Perry's *Pat Paragraphs,* in October, 1937, from a copy in the collection of Laurence B. Mason dated June 23 (10 o'clock delivery).[7] The Edward S. Knapp collection, sold at auction May 6, 1941, included a locally originated letter dated February 10, 1840, with the mark in red indicating 3 o'c(lock) delivery; one written in St. John's, Newfoundland, dated July 29, 1841, with the black handstamp; one written in Troy, New York, May 9, 1841, and handstamped in black in New York May 10; and another written in Troy August 17, 1841, and handstamped in black August 18. The out-of-town letters were presumably brought to the city by private travellers and mailed locally in the Penny Post's boxes.

This writer's collection has a letter written October 2, 1840, handstamped in red ink "Oct 3 3 o'c" and one of the black impressions on a cover dated August 10, 1841. (Figs. 1 and 2). The earliest and latest known covers are in the collection of Harry A. Dunsmoor, Syracuse, New York, one postmarked in red ink January 29, 1840, and the other stamped in black ink September 9, 1841. Perhaps the publication of this article will bring forth the whereabouts of earlier and later covers.

The important part the Penny Post played in U. S. postal history can be wholly appreciated only with reference to the circumstances existent at the time. Postal service in America had fallen far behind the needs of the growing nation and its mushrooming cities.

The population of Manhattan Island had increased from 202,000 in 1830 to 312,000 in 1840, and the residential section had spread in that decade to include the one-time farm area extending from Washington Square north to 22nd Street.

Yet letters for destinations in or outside of the city could be mailed only at the Federal Post Office more than two miles south of the new residential regions. The Post Office had a few carriers for delivery of letters, but none for collection of mail, and from all evi-

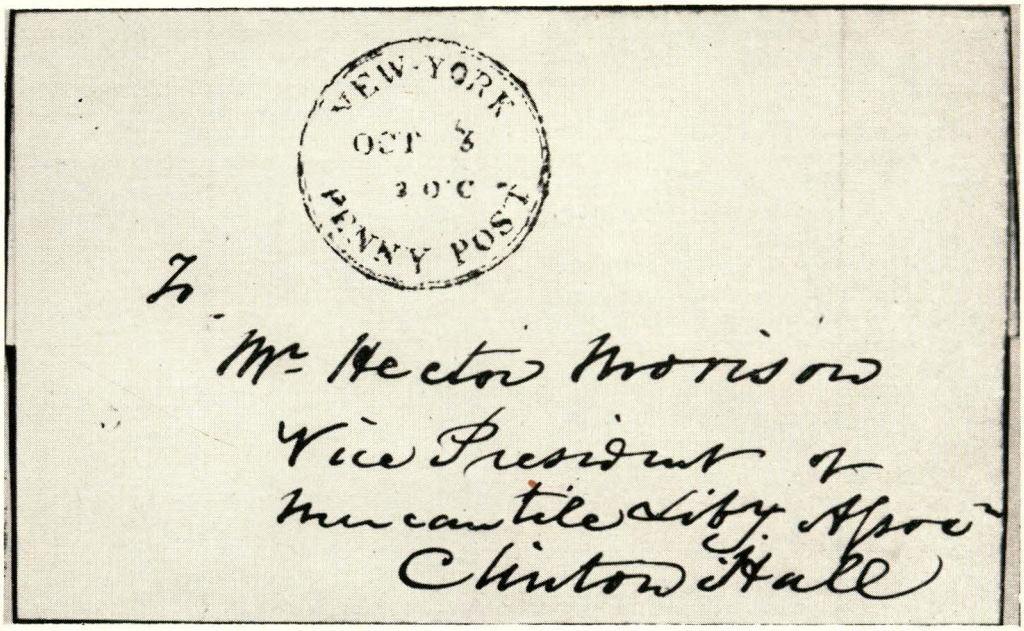


Fig. 1

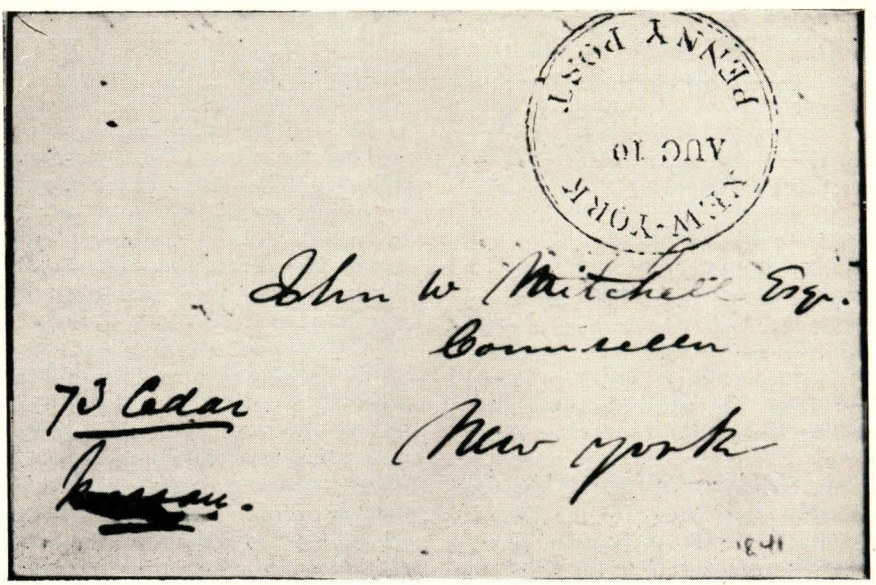


Fig. 2

dence even the delivery service was uncertain. Public dissatisfaction with the postal system, both local and intercity, was widespread.

It was known in America that London had enjoyed a "Penny Post," with neighboring receiving offices and collection boxes, since the private enterprise set up by William Dockwra in April, 1680, and taken over by the British government in 1685.[8] Agitation by Mr. Rowland Hill and associates had brought about a sweeping parliamentary review of British postal service in 1839 and the passage of a Bill in the fall of that year establishing uniform postal rates based on the weight of letters in place of the old system of rates based on the number of lettersheets and the distance; and authorizing a system for prepayment of postage by purchase of stamped paper or adhesive labels.[9]

As VanDyk MacBride related in his recent scholarly series of articles in *The American Philatelist,* entitled "Barnabas Bates, The Rowland Hill of America,"[10] all these reforms were also being advocated in America by a vigorous group of partisans led by Bates and including Lysander Spooner and others, and they were soon to be reflected in the independent mails and other private enterprises that brought postage stamps, uniform postal rates and most of the features of modern postal service to the American scene; and, somewhat later, by severe and effective competition, forced the sluggish Federal bureaucracy to adapt postal service to the needs of this growing nation. Already the enterprising North Liberties Newsroom, two miles north of the Philadelphia city limits, had experimented with the sale of stamped paper as a means of prepaying mail transmission to the City of Brotherly Love.[11]

The New York Penny Post, however, was the first attack on the communication problem within the limits of a big city. It was only a beginning. The phrase in the *Journal of Commerce* editorial ". . . . to be paid on delivery" indicates that, at the outset at least, the proprietors lacked the imagination and courage to attack one of the most uneconomic of the contemporary postal practices—namely, the collection of fees from addressees rather than from addressors, which inevitably resulted in substantial losses to any mail service, publicly or privately financed.

That the Penny Post undertook some experimentation with prepayment is indicated by an imprint on the previously mentioned Edward Knapp February 10, 1840 letter reading, "P. P. Assn Postage Paid" and on the same cover a hand-stamp "PAID", which also appeared on a Valentine in Van Dyk MacBride's collection, illustrated herewith (Fig. 3).

It is likely this prepayment was practiced only on letters mailed at the Post's offices on Canal Street—and there is no evidence that the Association experimented with the new British innovation of adhesive stamps. *Pat Paragraphs,* No. 41, of April, 1941,[12] illustrates a New York Penny Post label, gold on black, tied to the face of a part cover, with a circular postmark wholly unlike the marks seen on the stampless covers previously described, but Elliott Perry believes it to be a fraudulent stamp and equally fraudulent handstamp, with which opinion this writer is inclined to agree.

Nor is there any evidence that the Post carried letters to the post office for transmission in the U. S. Mails. No combination of the Penny Post and the New York Federal postmark has been found, and it will be noted that the initial newspaper announcement makes no reference to service "for the mails."

These limitations, in all likelihood, account for the ultimate failure of the Post. The inadequacy of a system which provided no simple method of prepayment and no method of getting letters into the mails for out-of-town transmission would inevitably limit the profitable growth of such an enterprise. Even a contract for daily deliveries of the *Journal of Commerce,* reflected in the wrapper illustrated with this article (Fig. 4) would not put the business in the black. (The discovery of this wrapper, incidentally, led to the finding of the announcement in the December 20, 1839, *Journal.* It was reasoned that the newspaper for which delivery was made would have the long-sought publicity—and this proved to be the case.)

Though the Penny Post failed some time between the middle of September, 1841, and the end of January, 1842,[13] its influence lived on in the practices and procedures of Greig's City Dispatch Post and subsequent private

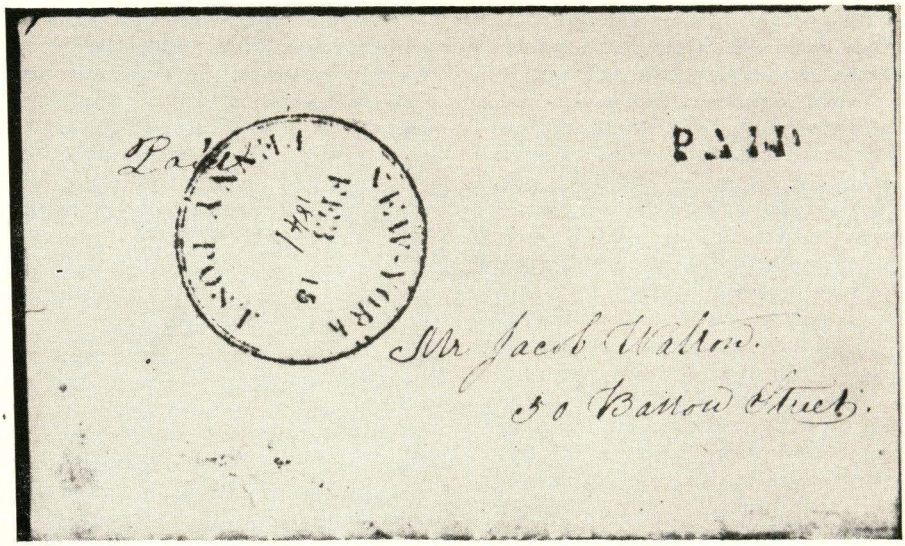


Fig. 3

and public carrier enterprises. The marked similarity of the postmark adopted by Greig to its Penny Post predecessor (Fig. 5), and the imitation of delivery hours and other practices are striking. But Alexander Greig added the missing link—prepaid postage by means of the first adhesive stamp issued in America,[14] and thus brought to full realization the dream of the Penny Post's founders.

We do not yet know who fathered the Penny Post.[15] Perhaps his name will never be uncovered. But if or when his identity is learned, he is truly deserving of a prominent place in the Postal Hall of Fame.

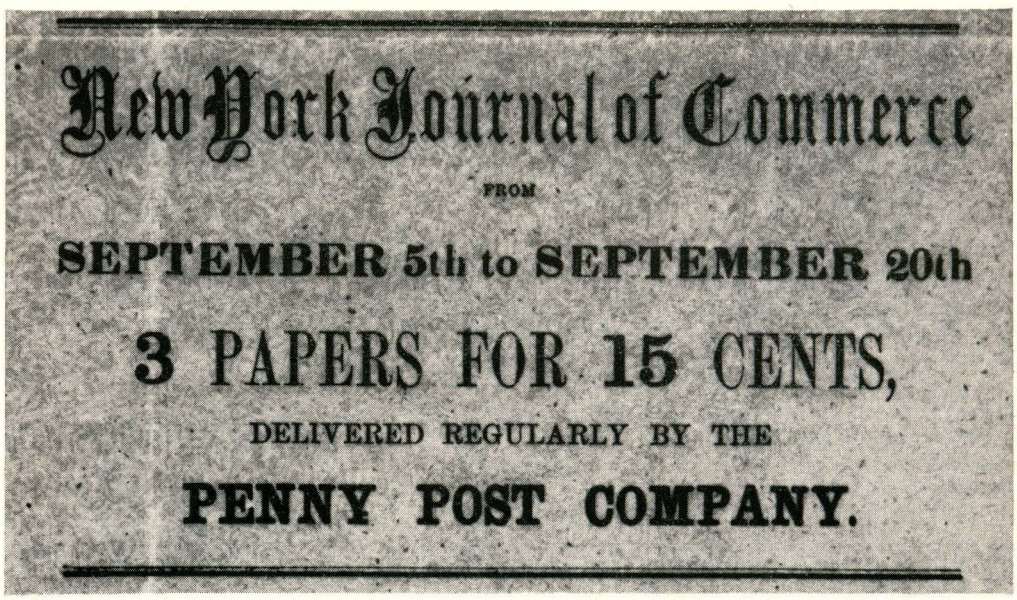


Fig. 4

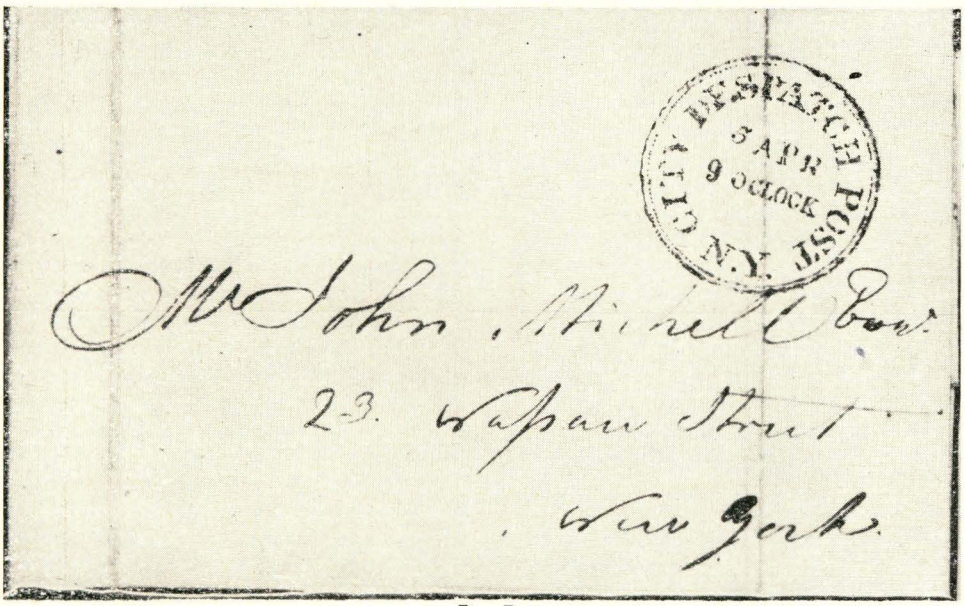


Fig. 5

Reference Notes

[1] *The Diary of Philip Hone,* edited by Bayard Tuckerman, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1889, Vol. II, p. 1.

[2] *Op. cit.,* Vol. I, p. 391.

[3] For the most complete account of the City Despatch Post see Elliott Perry and Arthur G. Hall, *100 Years Ago,* a handbook of the American Philatelic Society, published in 1942, and the supplements currently appearing in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST."

[4] C. H. Coster, *United States Locals,* Scott and Company, New York, 1877, pp. 24, 25.

[5] Wm. H. Mitchell, D.D.S., *History of The Local or Private Post Offices in the United States of America,* Philatelic Journal of America, March, 1889, Vol. V, No. 3, p. 125.

[6] John N. Luff, *The Postage Stamps of the United States,* The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., New York, 1902.

[7] Elliott Perry, *Pat Paragraphs,* No. 37, October, 1937, pp. 960, 961.

[8] For an account of the London Penny Post and the English postal reform movement see J. B. Seymour, *The Penny Black of Great Britain,* published by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, in 1934 and republished in 1938 as an American Philatelic Society Handbook with "notes on the effect of British Penny Postage in the United States."

[9] *Op. cit.,* APS edition, pp. 6, 7.

[10] Van Dyk MacBride, *Barnabas Bates, The Rowland Hill of America,* The American Philatelist, Vol. 60, No. 8, May, 1947, pp. 627-640; Vol. 60, No. 9, June, 1947, pp. 724-735.

[11] The North Liberties News Room, 1836-1839.

[12] Elliott Perry, *Pat Paragraphs,* No. 41, April, 1941, pp. 1290, 1291.

[13] It is believed that the Penny Post remained in operation until a date close to the end of 1841. An announcement in the *Journal of Commerce,* January 14, 1842, referred to "arrangements about being made for *re-organizing* the city post, under the agency of Mr. Alexander M. Greig." (Ed., the italics are mine.) A much larger number of letterboxes are to be established with a new system of paying, much on the London plan." The atmosphere of this reference suggests that the Penny Post was an enterprise very recently serving the public.

[14] United States, Scott No. 6LB1.

[15] A study of the New York Directories of 1839 and 1840 has so far failed to reveal the identity of the individuals at 62 Canal Street who established the Penny Post.

General Note: The author gratefully acknowledges the support and contributions to the research underlying the foregoing article of Mr. Andrew Isaacson of New York City.

NEPAL

The Typographed Stamps of 1941-47

By H. D. S. Haverbeck

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The kingdom of Nepal is situated in the Himalaya mountains and separates the Indian plains from the upland plateau of Tibet. It is famous for two things; its fighting men, the Gurkhas, and as the birthplace of Gautama the Buddha. Tourists are not encouraged and the few foreigners that are admitted are State visitors or members of the British Embassy staff. This policy has been greatly simplified by nature, which has provided the tremendous barrier of everlasting snows to the north, of which Mt. Everest is a part; a great belt of fever-ridden jungle (the Terai) to the south, and high mountains and swift rivers to the east and west.

From the philatelic point of view, it is not surprising that many facts have escaped students in the outside world. There are only two outstanding works on the stamps of Nepal; the series of articles by Major E. B. Evans which was published in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal,* Vol. xvi., and the splendid monograph, *The Postage Stamps of Nepal,* by E. A. Smythies, C.I.E., F.R.P.S.L. and L. E. Dawson, F.R.P.S.L. Mr. Smythies was the first philatelist to take up residence in Nepal. This happy coincidence brought about a series of interesting finds and resulted in the above mentioned monograph. It is my intention to carry on this monograph as far as possible to the present day. I am deeply indebted to Mr. Smythies for much of the information contained herein and for his wise counsel and guidance.

Before taking up the stamps in detail, it is proper to acquaint the reader with the present organization of the posts in Nepal. There are two systems operating side by side, the Nepalese post and the post of the Dominion of India, formerly the British Indian Post. The Indian Postal Service operates a post office in the grounds of the British Embassy. In this post office only Indian stamps are available and only Indian currency is used. This deals with all mail to and from India and abroad. By treaty arrangement, the Nepalese stamps are accepted on letters bound for India, but all foreign mails must be prepaid with Indian stamps. The Nepalese Post Office maintains two offices in the capital city,

Kathmandu. One is a small post office just outside the British Embassy grounds which collects all Nepali mail to India and turns it over to the Embassy post office for forwarding. Similarly, it receives from the Embassy post office all mail from India for distribution in Nepal. The other is the head Nepal post office, which deals with all mail to and from Kathmandu to or from all places in Nepal. Outside of Kathmandu there are branch Nepal post offices in the headquarters of all districts and sub-offices in other towns in each of the districts. These branch post offices also receive and send mail direct to India where communication routes permit. The sub-offices send their mail only to the branch offices.

We will now proceed with the consideration of the stamps themselves. From 1907 until 1941 they were engraved and printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. in London and supplied to Nepal as needed. With the outbreak of World War II, the Battle of Britain, and the submarine campaign, it became impossible to obtain regular supplies of stamps from London. As supplies of the different values ran short, steps were taken to print them locally. The 8 pice value ran short in 1941, and the 2 and 4 pice values in 1942. The 1 rupee ran out in November, 1944.

The method of printing these stamps locally is interesting. Ten rows of four stamps were photographed. From the negative an etched copper line plate of forty subjects was prepared. As the negative showed the perforations on the original stamps, these had to be burred away from the printing plate. The finished plate was locked up in a hand press and the required number of sheets printed. The perforating was done by a hand operated single line machine. The gauge is 11 x 11½ with small variations. It is remarkable that there were not more errors of perforating than there are. The printing was done at the Gurkha Patra Press in Kathmandu. The paper used was machine made and imported from India. It varies both in color and texture and is one of the best ways of determining the various printings. The inks also varied in color and provide another valuable clue. There was only one major error made in the printing of these stamps. An unknown number of sheets of the 2 pice value were printed in green, the color of the 4 pice stamp.

In the first three years there were three different printings of the 2, 4, and 8 pice values, as follows:

1st. printing:—A. June 1941, 8 pice only, on smooth cream wove paper. B. Between July, 1941 and September 1943, 2, 4 and 8 pice, on smooth white wove paper. 40 stamps to the sheet.

2nd. printing:—October to December, 1943, 2, 4 and 8 pice, on smooth, cream wove paper. 36 stamps to the sheet. One row of four stamps was removed from each plate because a smaller size paper was the only kind available. (The 2 pice stamp of this printing is very rare. Smythies reports that only 1 sheet is known).

3rd. printing:—January, 1944, 2, 4 and 8 pice, on rough white wove paper. 36 stamps to the sheet.

4th printing:—In March, 1945, the above three values were printed in sheets of 36 on smooth toned wove paper. The 1 rupee was also printed about this time on the rough white wove paper.

5th. printing:—In January, 1946, the 8 pice stamp was printed on a smooth white wove paper.

6th printing:—The largest printing took place in April, 1946. This consisted of the *2, 4, 8, 16, 24* and *32* pice, and 1 Rupee on smooth white wove paper. The 16, 24, and 32 pice values were printed in sheets of 28 stamps. The 1 rupee stamp was printed from a plate of 25 subjects.

The 7th. and final printing of which we have a record was made in the latter part of 1947 or the early part of 1948. It consisted of the 2, 4, and 8 pice on smooth white wove paper, in colors very similar to the April, 1946 printing.

With the exception of the first plate of the 8 pice, and the 24 and 32 pice, and the 1 rupee stamps, all of the plates had marginal lines and inscriptions. These marginal inscriptions afford another guide to the printings when they are available for study. In the tables that follow I have tabulated the various printings and have given the major characteristics of each one.

TABLE 1

The 2 pice stamp

Fig. 1

Printing	Date	Color	Paper	Marginal lines and Inscriptions	Size of Sheet
1.	April 1942	deep brown	smooth white wove	left: 69 m.m. right 66 m.m.	40 (4 x 10)
2.	December 1942	pale brown	smooth white wove	left: 69 m.m. right 70 m.m.	40 (4 x 10)
3.	June 1943	pale brown, chocolate, deep to pale yellow green (error)	smooth white wove	both 72 m.m.	40 (4 x 10)
4.	October-December 1943	deep brown	smooth cream wove	unknown. Smythies reports only 1 sheet of 36 stamps printed.	
5.	January 1944	Pale brown, deep brown, sepia	rough white wove	left: 70 m.m. right 71 m.m. lowest row having been removed.	36 (4 x 9)
6.	March 1945	brown	smooth toned wove	both 70 m.m.	36 (4 x 9)
7.	April 1946	pale brown	smooth white wove	both 69 m.m. Samvat date 2003 (1946 A.D.) included.	36 (4 x 9)
8.	Late 1947	brown	smooth white wove	both 109 m.m. date changed to Samvat 2004, (1947 A.D.)	36 (4 x 9)

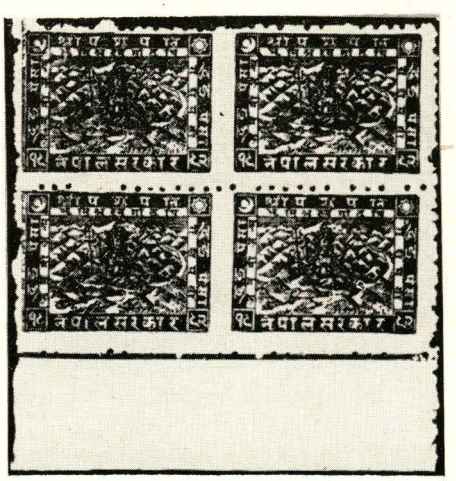


Fig. 1 2 Pice

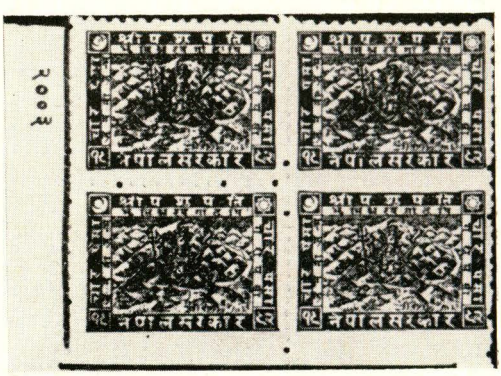


Fig. 2 4 Pice

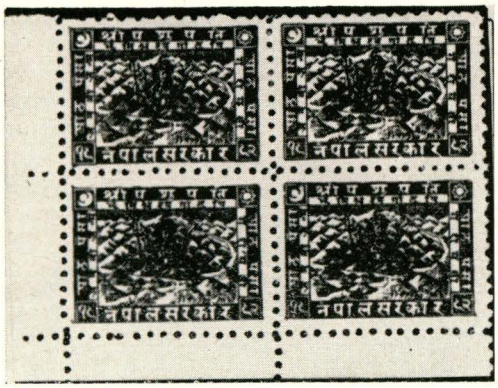


Fig. 3 8 Pice—1st Printing

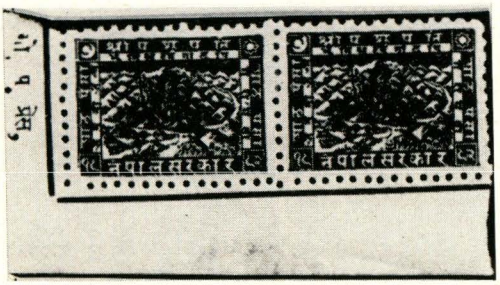


Fig. 4 8 Pice—2nd Printing

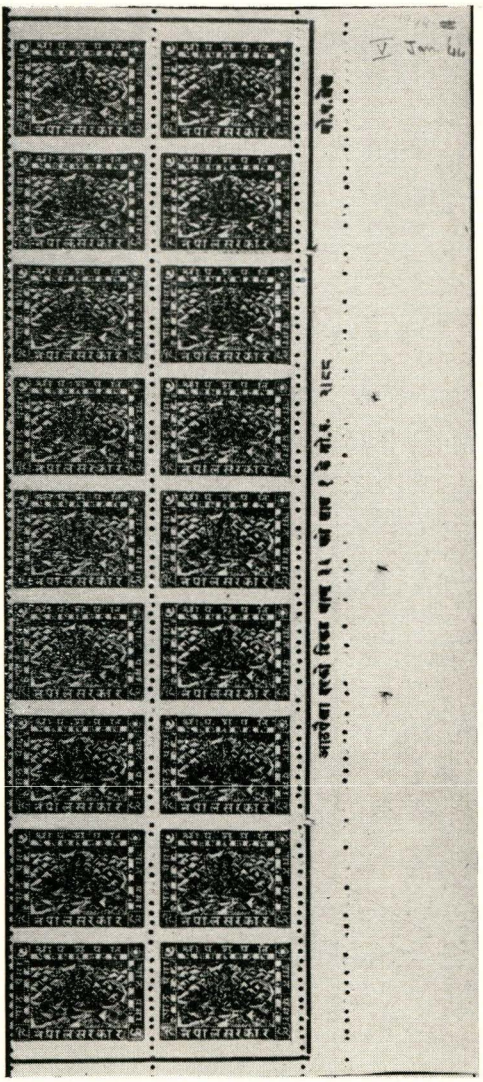


Fig. 5 8 Pice—5th Printing



Fig. 6 8 Pice—7th Printing

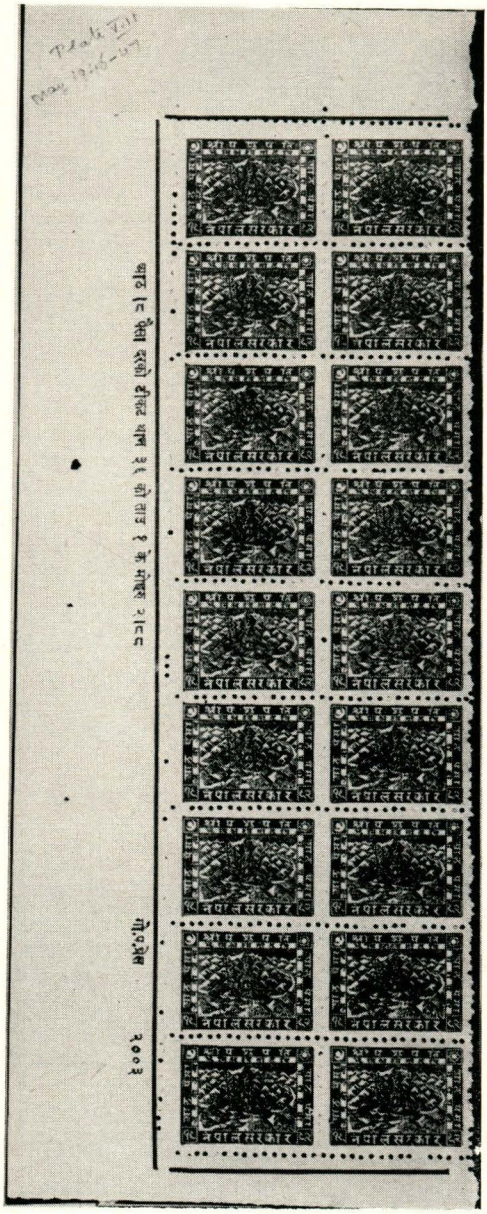


Fig. 7
8 Pice—8th Printing

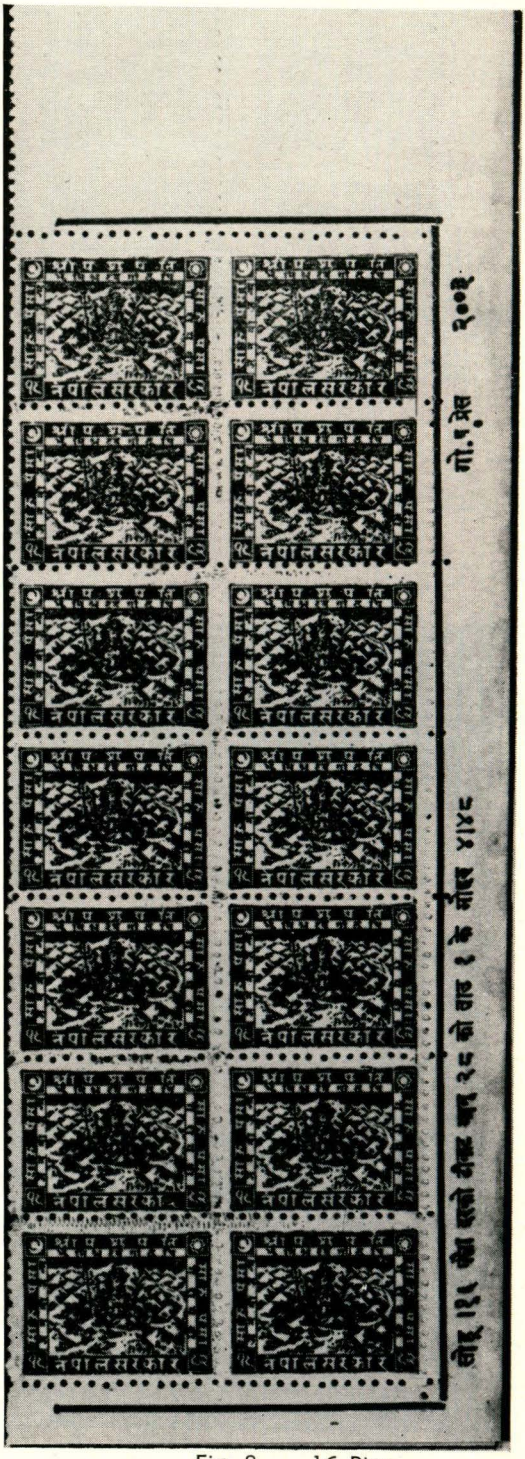


Fig. 8 16 Pice

TABLE 2

The 4 pice stamp

Fig. 2

Printing	Date	Color	Paper	Marginal lines and Inscriptions	Size of Sheet
1.	April 1942	deep green	smooth white wove	left: 73 m.m. right 72 m.m. Gujrati 4(j) in "40" of inscription.	40 (4 x 10)
2.	December 1942	deep green	smooth white wove	Inscription reset and shifted. Same measurement. Nagri 4("8") in "40" of inscription.	40 (4 x 10)
3.	October 1943	pale yellow green	smooth cream wove	Unknown. Very few known. Top row removed.	36 (4 x 9)
4.	January 1944	pale green, deep green	rough white wove	left: 76 m.m. right: 74 m.m.	36 (4 x 9)
5.	March 1945	pale yellow green	smooth toned wove	both 72 m.m.	36 (4 x 9)
6.	April 1946	deep green	smooth toned wove	date included in inscription. Samvat 2003, (1946 A.D.)	36 (4 x 9)
7.	Late 1947	yellow green	smooth white wove	both 109 m.m. date changed to Samvat 2004, (1947 A.D.)	36 (4 x 9)

TABLE 3

The 8 pice stamp

Figs. 3 - 7

Printing	Date	Color	Paper	Marginal lines and Inscriptions	Size of Sheet
1. Fig. 3	June 1941	scarlet	smooth cream wove	None.	40 (4 x 10)
2. Fig. 4	July 1941	deep carmine	smooth white wove	Marginal lines all around. left: 69 m.m. right 71 m.m. Gujrati 4 "j" 4 "8" in 40 of marginal inscriptions.	40 (4 x 10)
3.	June 1943	pale carmine	smooth white wove	left: 74 m.m. right 73 m.m. Nagri 4 in 40 of marginal inscriptions.	40 (4 x 10)
4.	October 1943	rose red	smooth cream wove	left: 77 m.m. right 75 m.m. setting of 36 stamps, lowest row having been removed. Very few of this printing known.	36 (4 x 9)
5. Fig. 5	January 1944	deep scarlet	rough white wove	both 75 m.m.	36 (4 x 9)
6.	March 1945	carmine, pale rose	smooth toned wove	both 76 m.m.	36 (4 x 9)
7. Fig. 6	January 1946	rose	smooth toned wove	3 marginal lines vertically.	36 (4 x 9)
'8 Fig. 7	April 1946	deep rose	smooth white wove	date included in inscription. (Samvat) 2003, (1946 A.D.)	36 (4 x 9)
9.	Late 1947	deep rose	smooth white wove	both 109 m.m. date changed to Samvat 2004, (A.D. 1947).	36 (4 x 9)

TABLE 4

The 16, 24 and 32 pice and 1 rupee stamps

There is only one printing of these stamps known at the present time. The 16 pice occurs on the smooth white wove paper in two marked shades, pale purple brown and deep brown. This printing was made in April, 1946 and the marginal inscriptions are characterized by the presence of the date, Samvat * 2003, 1946 A. D. There are 28 stamps to the sheet, 4 x 7, (Fig. 8).

The 24 pice occurs on the smooth white wove paper and is printed in bright orange. The printing was made in April, 1946. There are no marginal lines or inscriptions and the setting consists of 28 stamps, 4 x 7 (Fig. 9).

The 32 pice occurs on the smooth white wove paper and is printed in deep blue. The printing was made in April, 1946. There are no marginal lines or inscriptions. The setting consists of 28 stamps, 4 x 7 (Fig. 10).

The 1 rupee was printed between January, 1944 and March, 1945. It occurs on the rough white wove paper which is characteristic of the January, 1944 printings. The sheet consists of 25 stamps (5 x 5), (Fig. 11). There are two marked shades, a deep and a pale orange brown. There are no marginal lines or inscriptions.

* The Samvat era as referred to in the tables is the Hindu lunar calendar. It is in common usage throughout India together with Mohammedan and Christian calendars. The Samvat year 2004 began on Thursday, 13 November, 1947 and will end on Monday, 1 November, 1948.

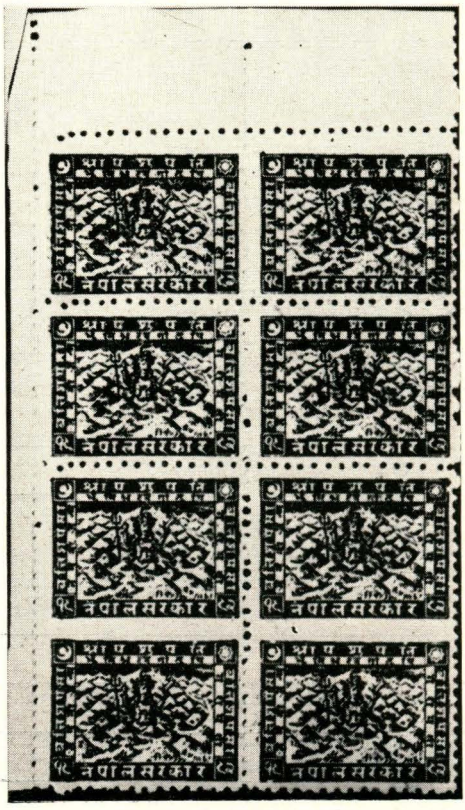


Fig. 10 32 Pice

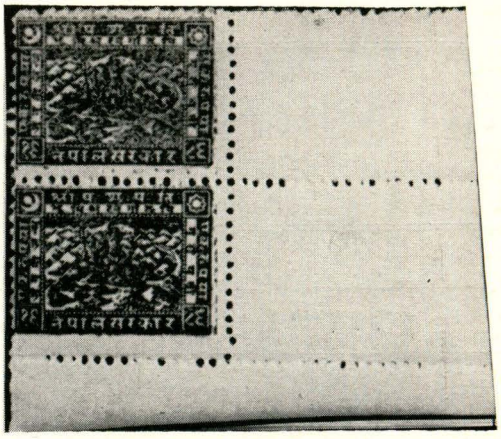


Fig. 11 1 Rupee

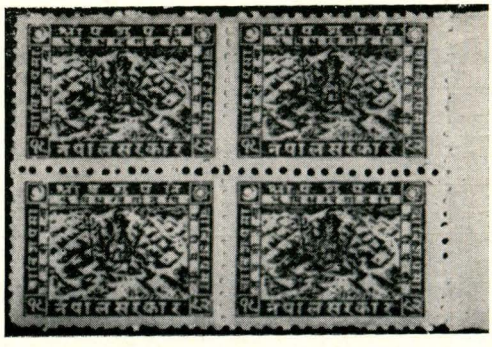
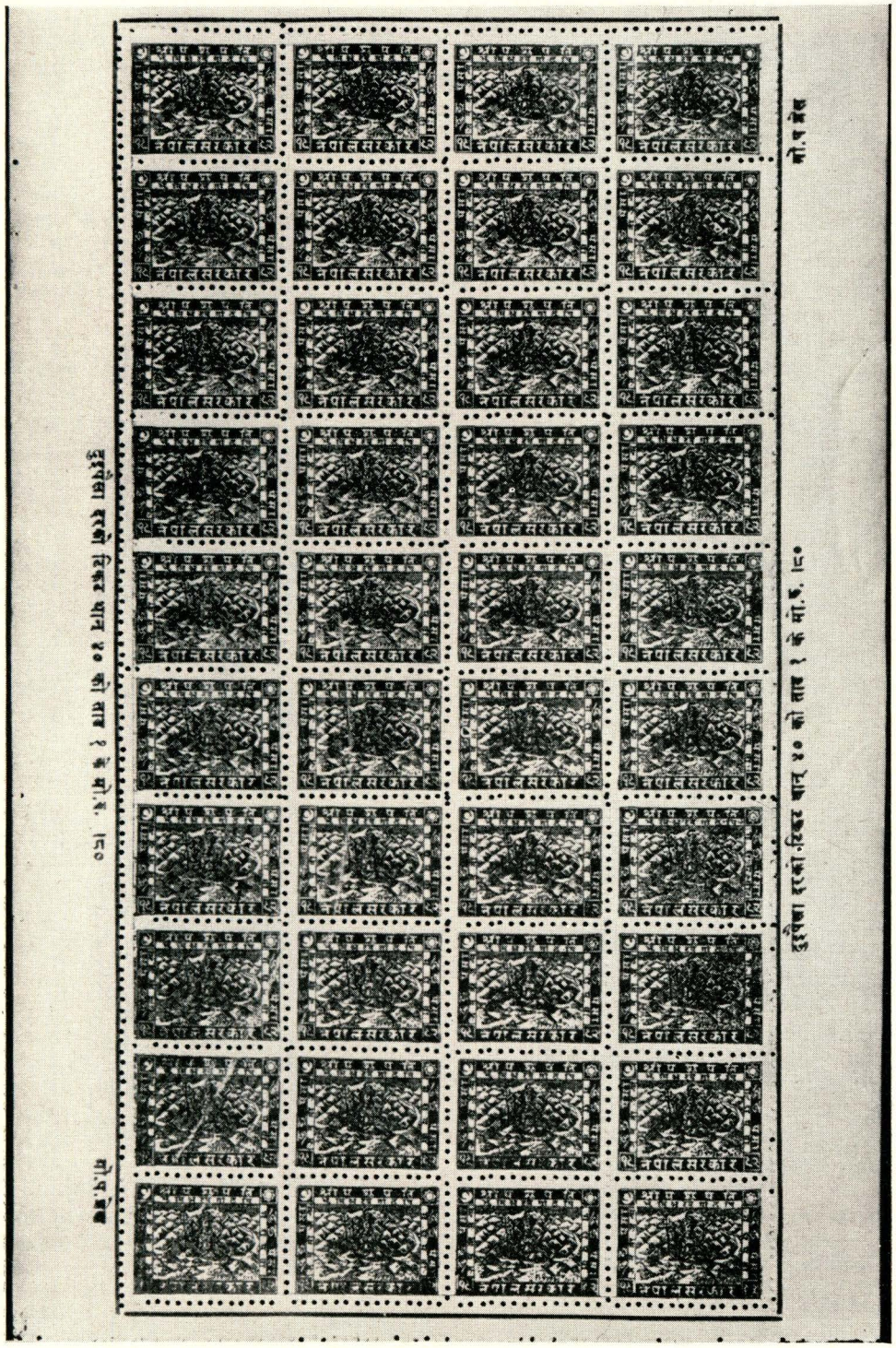


Fig. 9 24 Pice



Complete sheet of 2 Pice, illustrating the typical format of all sheets. Note evidence of incomplete Burring away of perforation impressions at left.

Supplementary Notes and Comment On the Centenary Handbook of 1942

"100 YEARS AGO"

By Elliott Perry

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(PART II)

(Continued from January.)

The first section of this Supplement dealt with two posts in New York city; first, Greig's "City Despatch Post" which was in operation a little longer than six months, that is, from early in February 1842 to August 15th; and second, the "United States City Despatch Post" which succeeded Greig's City Despatch Post on August 16, 1842, and was in operation as an official carrier service for more than four years until late in November 1846, when it was discontinued by the Postmaster General and was succeeded in turn by the "Post Office City Despatch" under A. B. Mead.*

After the first section of this article was prepared additional material pertaining to the year 1842 was obtained and is recorded before continuing with the posts and stamps of the period which began just before December 1, 1846.

The only references to the plates for the stamps of the City Despatch Post and the United States City Despatch Post which have been found and which seem to be authoritative are in Luff's monumental work on U. S. postage stamps.

* See *Pat Paragraphs* #35 (March 1938), and page 41 in "100 Years Ago" (1942).

"The stamps of the City Despatch Post were engraved on steel by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, 48 Merchants Exchange."
(Luff, page 227)

And on page 229, referring to the United States City Despatch Post;"

"The stamps were engraved on steel by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, and are said to have been in sheets of one hundred."

However, Luff did not reveal how he knew Rawdon, Wright & Hatch engraved the



Jones' City Express Post

This local post was in operation in Brooklyn, N. Y., (for several months?) beginning as early as May 1845. On the few genuine stamps of the Jones post which have survived the engraved portrait appears to be identical with the Washington portrait on Greig's City Despatch Post stamps.

stamps, nor who said the official carrier stamps of 1842-46 were in sheets of one hundred. As a matter of fact, the present research casts serious doubt on Luff's statements.

The Julian Blanchard collection of bank notes and related prints contains very strong evidence that the Washington portrait was not engraved by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, and makes one inclined to believe that neither of the two plates was produced by that firm.

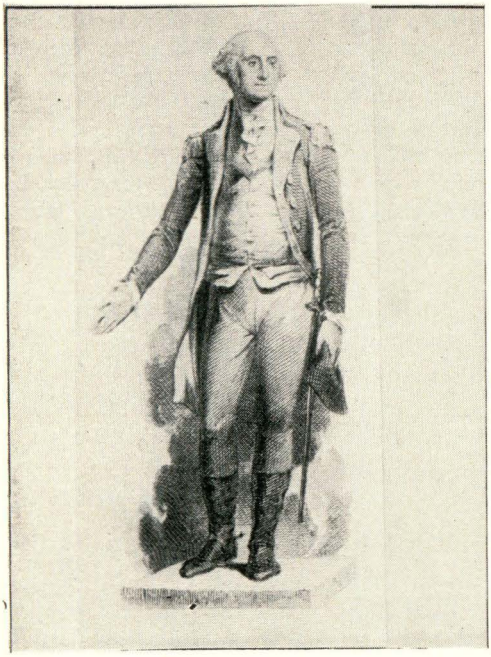


Figure 46

Figure 46; Die proof in black of an engraving of a full length statue of Washington. The portrait was evidently transferred to the die and thence to the plate of the City Despatch Post stamps. A slight retouching of the same portrait is seen on the stamps of the United States City Despatch Post. Three years later (1845) in Brooklyn, N. Y., the original portrait appears again on the stamp of Jones' City Express Post, (See Figure page 114).

Figure 47; The same figure of Washington appeared on an undated stock certificate

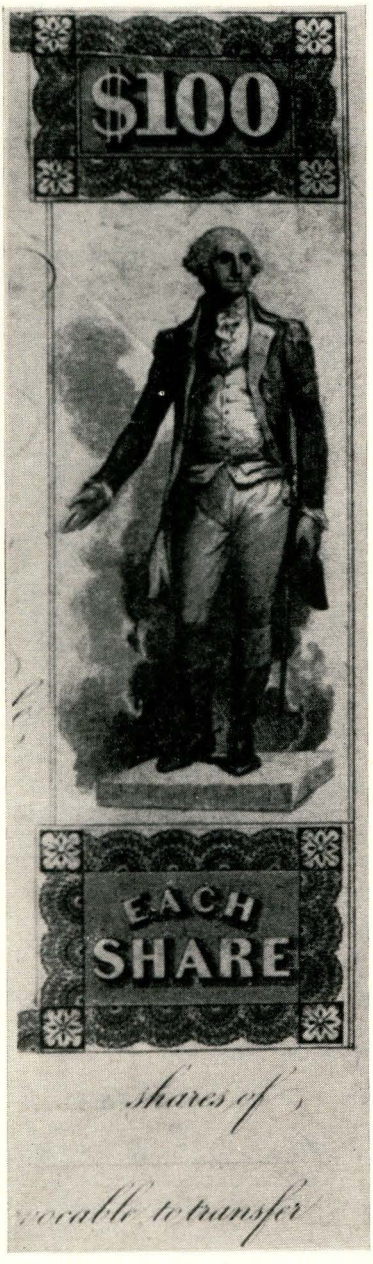


Figure 47

of a coal and iron manufacturing company of Virginia which was chartered in 1840. Any apparent difference in size between the Washington on this certificate and that on the die proof is an optical illusion.

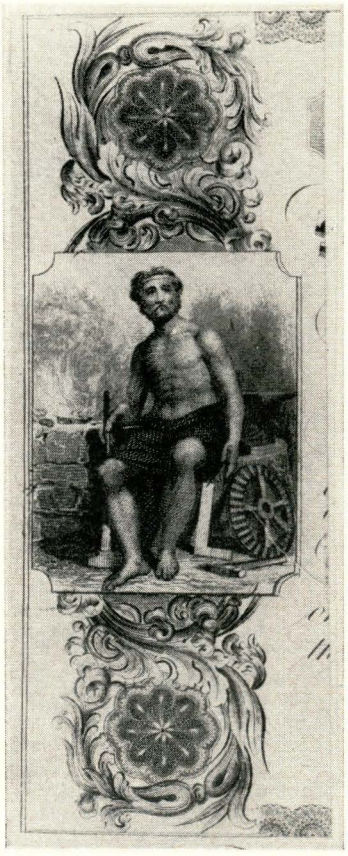


Figure 47L

Figure 47L; Seated Vulcan at the left end of the same certificate. The imprint reads, "V. Balch, N. York."

The same statue of Washington and seated Vulcan, but with relative positions reversed on the certificate, were used on a stock certificate (bank note size and style), of The American Mining Company, dated "Windsor, Vt., March 28th, 1850." The imprints on this document read "Narine & Co. N. Y." and "A. Halbert Sc." This certificate furnishes rather conclusive proof that it was printed by the comparatively little known firm of Narine & Co. and definite evidence that the Washington statue and the seated Vulcan were the work of the French engraver Halbert.

Other documents also in the Blanchard collection, or known to him, indicate considerable popularity and widespread use of the full length engraving of Washington. These documents include a $1 note of a bank in New London, Conn., with engraved date "May 1st, 1856," and with imprint of "Toppan, Carpenter & Co. New York & Philada;" a note of a bank in Miamisburg, Ohio, with imprint of "Woodruff & Hammond, Cincin., O.," another of a bank in Sandusky, Ohio, with imprint of "Casilear, Durand, Burton & Edmonds, N. York."

Even as late as May 1, 1862, in the Confederate War period, the Bank of Philippi, Virginia, had a $1 note lithographed by Johnson in Lynchburg, and bearing a reproduction of the Washington statue. On this note the base on which the statue stands is thin as on the die proof. On the other examples which have been seen the base is thicker.



Figure 48

Figure 48; Lithographic print at the left end of an unused white paper envelope, without imprint. This is believed to be from a set of patriotic envelopes of the Confederate War period.

The evidence may be summed up by stating that the only clue to the actual engraver

which the documents reveal is "A Halbert Sc." on the stock certificate from Windsor, Vermont, and that altho originals or accurate transfers of the full length Washington have been found on documents which show that the figure was used by at least four bank-note printers, it has not been found on any note or other paper which is known to have been printed by Rawdon, Wright & Hatch.

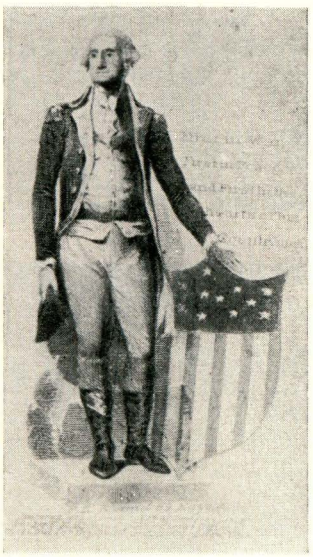


Figure 49

Figure 49; This engraving is on a patriotic envelope with imprint of E. K. Kimmel, 59 Nassau St. (New York), and "Entered according to act of Congress in * * * 1861." Altho it might be confused with the one which is credited to Halbert, it is really an inexact copy in reverse—the face is turned a little to the left instead of to the right. The sword has been omitted on one side and a large shield added at the other. Failure to copy the portrait exactly made the lower part of the face too heavy and changed Washington's expression. This portrait was in use as early as 1852 for it appears on the "CHATHAM SQUARE POST OFFICE" stamp of Aaron Swarts which is found used at dates from 1852 to 1857. (See page 30 in the A. P. S. handbook "The Chatham Square Post Office.")

Greig's first postmark was used as a canceller on the City Despatch Post stamps in February 1842 and again for a few days immediately preceding August 16th, 1842. In the interim of about five and a half months city letters were struck, usually if not always, with the second type of postmark and when such a letter was prepaid by a stamp the stamp was cancelled with a small "FREE" in a rectangular frame having truncated corners.*

A peculiar fact about all the 3c stamps from the Greig plate and the United States City Despatch Post plate, and the subsequent 2c stamps from the Greig plate, is that all the cancelling devices—other than the circular postmarks—were so carefully applied as to show an intent not to have any part of them fall on the letter sheet or envelope. Covers on which the canceller did not strike entirely on the stamp may be rated as freaks. The postmarks were so much larger than when used to cancel the stamps they always strike both stamp and cover.

Mail Letters

The two covers which are illustrated (Fig. 50-51)† show the practice which seems to have been adopted for mail letters. It will be noted that neither of the letters shows a marking of the City Despatch Post, each of the stamps is cancelled by pen strokes, and the postmark of the New York post office is placed at the lower edge of the face of the covers. Mail letters sent prior to August 1st are the apparent source of the authentic pencancelled copies of Greig's stamp which are occasionally found. As will be seen, there was a definite reason for the pen cancellations.

Figure 50—April 7, 1842

The stamp prepaid the fee for taking the letter to the New York post office, where it was postmarked and forwarded to Simsbury, Ct. The manuscript "f" in place of a rate marking indicates "free" and was used because Post-Master Phelps did not have to pay postage on mail addressed to him.

† By courtesy of Stanley Gibbons, Inc.



Figure 50

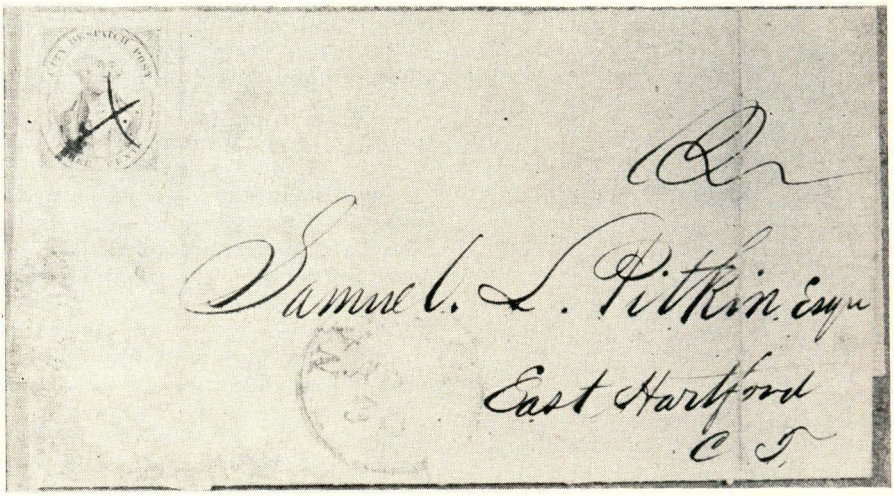


Figure 51

Figure 51—April 30, 1842

The stamp prepaid the fee for taking the letter to the New York post office, where it was postmarked and forwarded to East Hartford, "C.T." (ConnecticuT), a distance of more than 80 miles and less than 150 miles, hence the manuscript "12½" (cents) which shows the single letter rate.

Memo

Material is still needed to make the story more complete. For this purpose Mr. Perry desires to borrow (with privilege of photographing) U. S. City Despatch Post stamps and TWO CENTS City Despatch Post stamps, used or unused, on or off covers, whether in fine, fair or poor condition, and will be glad to accord full credit. Anyone having Scott Nos. 6LB1 to 6LB8 or 40L2 to 40L8 should write to him at Box 333, Westfield, New Jersey.

Interim Period
August 1st to 15th, 1842

The facts which have been established include the following;

The sale of the City Despatch Post to the United States Post Office Department was to become effective in time for the United States City Despatch Post to commence operation on August 1, 1842;

The United States City Despatch Post did not commence operation until August 16, 1842, evidently because the stamps which were being prepared for it were not ready when they were expected.

Greig's Type I postmark was resurrected and used again as a postmark-canceller for a few days prior to August 16th.

In Greig's Type II postmark "N.Y." was replaced by "U.S." as early as August 16th, which is the earliest date found for the first postmark of the United States City Despatch Post.

Luff's claim to have seen a United States City Despatch Post stamp cancelled "August 5th, 1842" has not been substantiated and neither that date nor such a cancellation can be reconciled with the known facts.

As provided in the Act of 1836, letter carriers were appointed by the Postmaster General after being nominated by the postmaster of the town or city in which they were to serve, and were under bond to the United States, which bond was approved by the postmaster. In order to retain Greig to superintend the United States City Despatch Post and to make him responsible and his services legal, he was given regular appointment as a United States letter carrier at New York. The appointment could not become effective until Greig's bond had been approved and accepted, but it did become effective from the moment the bond was accepted.

All this leads up to a suggestion that because the United States City Despatch Post was to commence operation on August 1st, Greig's nomination and appointment had been made, his bond had been approved, and therefore Greig became an official letter carrier on the day when the bond was accepted, which could have been Monday, August 1st, or Saturday, July 30th.

Very few City Despatch Post stamps which were used in the first two weeks of August 1842 have been found. However, no reason appears to believe that the sale of those stamps ceased at the end of July and any which were sold from the 1st to the 15th of August occupy a position which is probably unique in philately. How shall stamps be classified which were sold by a United States letter carrier, were valid for a week or two in prepaying the fee of a local (private) post, and thereafter were valid to prepay U. S. drop letter postage (1 cent rate to June 30, 1845), or a combination of that drop letter postage added to a government carrier fee?

Figure 52—August 8, 1842

The stamp prepaid the fee of the City Despatch Post for taking the letter to the post office where it was postmarked and forwarded to Union Corners, Livingston County, in western New York. The distance was not quite 400 miles, hence the manuscript "18¾" which was the single letter rate. By comparing this "interim period" mail letter with the two letters which went to Connecticut in April (Figures 5 and 6), it will be noticed that;

No marking of the despatch post appears on stamp or cover;

The rate (or free marking) was placed at upper right;

The New York post office marking was placed at the lower edge;

The stamp was not pencancelled by the despatch post, but was struck with the New York post office later.

The cover of August 8th raises several intriguing questions, such as; why was the stamp not pen cancelled? Was the stamp affixed by the sender of the letter, or was the fee paid in cash and the stamp affixed by the post? Was it by intent of Greig or by chance of the sender that the stamp was placed where the New York post office dater would strike and cancel it? If by intent, was it because the stamps which were issued by Greig prior to August 16th were to remain valid (as they did), and Greig's duties as a United States letter carrier obliged him to see that a stamp which was being used to

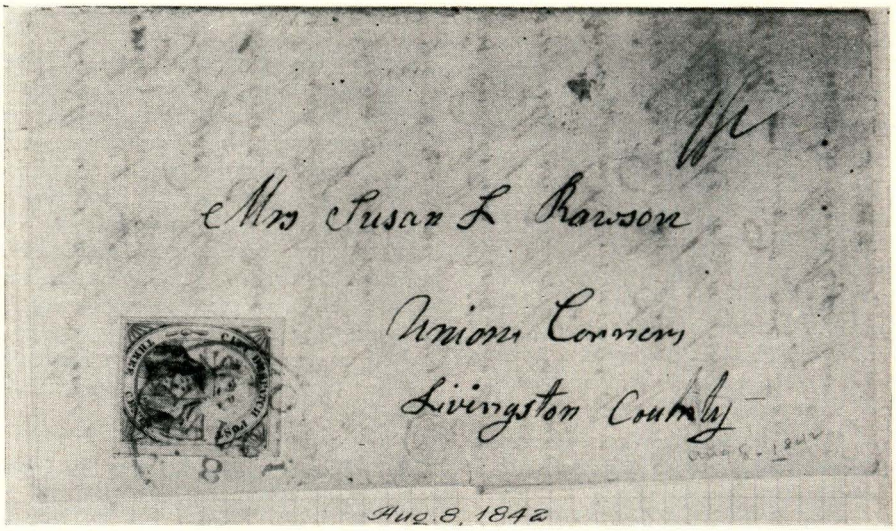


Figure 52

pay the City Despatch Post fee could not be used again to have a letter carried by the United States City Despatch Post?

The three covers Figures 5, 6 and 7 indicate that the City Despatch Post purposely avoided the use of its postmarks or FREE canceller on letters which were to go through the government mails so they would not be mistaken for government markings. The FREE canceller was particularly apt to mislead postmasters into delivering unpaid letters without collecting postage on them.

In addition to other facts the indicated practice may throw considerable light on the relationship between Greig's City Despatch Post and the New York post office, such as the idea that Greig's post became such a troublesome competitor that the government felt compelled to buy Greig's out, lock, stock and barrel. Careful examination of the facts leads to a conclusion that the Post Office Department suffered no loss from the operation of the City Despatch Post and it is by no means certain that the government carrier service was much affected. The Department obtained the postage on all the mail letters which the despatch post brought to the post office, and the official carriers continued to deliver the incoming mail letters. No evidence appears that the Department maintained letter boxes for the deposit of letters outside the post office, or that it maintained a system for the regular collection and delivery of city letters, circulars, notices or other matter.

As a general statement it may be said that the City Despatch Post was successful because it supplied a convenience at moderate cost which the United States post office did not render at all. Instead of competing with the government the despatch post supplemented the official services.

No evidence whatever has been found to support Mr. Charles Windsor's statement;*

"The Government soon proscribed the continuance of the Post, asserting it to be an infringement of governmental rights."

Furthermore, certain facts and circumstances agree with the thought that altho the City Despatch Post was operated as a privately owned service and appeared to have no official connection, it really had the Post Office Department's blessing and all the parties concerned well understood that if it proved to be a success the government would take it over.

* On page 8 in "100 Years Ago." Charles Windsor was then (1894) 79 years old. The City Despatch Post was established by his father, Henry T. Windsor, and Alexander M. Greig.

Carrier Fees Drop Letter Postage 2c Circular Rate

Among the rates of postage which were established by the first section of an Act of Congress approved March 3rd, 1845, and which became effective July 1, 1845, was the following;

"And all drop letters, or letters placed in any post office, not for transmission by mail, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents each."

Evidently this provision was the basis for John N. Luff's statement that "the rate for drop letters was reduced * to two cents" by this Act of 1845, but the basis for his further statement that *"Carriers were allowed to charge a like amount"* is less apparent.

In the following quotation from page 203 of Luff's work the last sentence reads as tho a two cent carrier fee was actually provided for in the Act of 1845;

"Before the year 1845, New York was the only city in which carrier's stamps were used. The stamps in use there were those of the United States City Despatch Post and a few of Greig's City Despatch Post which were issued provisionally.† Each had a face value of three cents. Whether the same rate prevailed in other cities I am unable to say. By Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1845, the rate for drop letters was fixed at two cents and carriers were allowed an additional charge of a like amount for delivery." * * *

It is quite evident that the "three cents" face value of the United States City Despatch Post stamps misled Luff into believing that they represented a 3c carrier fee. Nowhere is there an indication Luff ever discovered that the carrier fee was limited to two cents by the Act of 1836 and that beginning on August 16th, 1842, the U. S. post office received from the carrier department one cent for each letter which the despatch post delivered.

The facts are that carrier fees are not mentioned in any Act of 1845, nor in any Act of Congress after the Act of July 2, 1836 until the Act of March 3, 1851. In Section 41 of the Act of 1836 the carrier fee for delivery to or from a post office was "not exceeding two cents" per letter. The legal fee for delivering a newspaper or pamphlet was ½ cent. In Section 10 of the Act of 1851 the Postmaster General was authorized to establish letter carrier routes in certain cities or towns;

"and at all such offices it shall be in his power to cause letters to be delivered by suitable carriers, to be appointed by him for that purpose, for which not exceeding one or two cents shall be charged," * * *

Despite the clear language of this Act, page 231 of Luff's great work states;

"By the Act of March 3, 1851, the rate for delivery of letters from or to the post office was reduced to one cent each."

Possibly Luff confused the carrier fee with the drop letter rate which was reduced from two cents to one cent by the Act of 1851, and he seems to have been quite unaware of the carrier provisions of 1836 which were in effect for fifteen years (to 1851) without change, and substantially for nine years longer (to 1860).

Much of the confusion in philatelic minds regarding drop letter and carrier fees and services probably is traceable to incorrect, incomplete, or misleading statements in Luff's book which have been reprinted elsewhere, and particularly in stamp catalogs, even tho many of them were corrected in "100 Years Ago" or before that handbook was published in 1942. So it is necessary to repeat again that carrier fees were paid back to U. S. letter carriers as their compensation; were separate from and in addition to letter postage; and the latter was part of the revenue which the post office received and retained for uses other than carrier service.

The large round New York postmark in red which includes a large "2" followed by small "cts" was a New York post office rate marking and may occur in company with official or private carrier stamps or markings, depending upon how the mail was brought to or taken from the New York post office. It

* Page 230 in Luff's book. Instead of a reduction the rate was increased to two cents.

† Comment on this alleged provisional issue is given on pages 22/24 of "100 Years Ago."

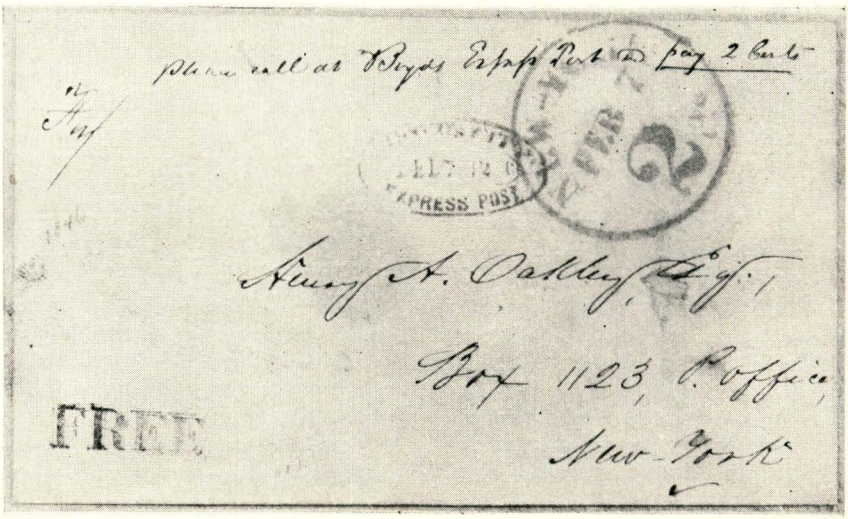


Figure 53

was used on drop letters as provided for in Section 1 of the Act of 1845, and also for certain printed matter as provided for in the first part of Section 3 of the same Act;—

"That all printed or lithographed circulars and handbills, or advertisements, printed or lithographed, on quarto post or single cap paper, or paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed, and unsealed, shall be charged with postage at the rate of two cents for each sheet, and no more, whatever may be the distance the same may be sent; * * *

Figure 53—February 7, (1846?)

A white envelope, without Boyd's adhesive stamp, evidently deposited in a Boyd's letter box, handstamped in red with Boyd's first oval postmark, and then taken by Boyd's Express Post to the New York post office where it received the 2c drop letter postmark because it was to be delivered in the post office. The endorsement "please call at Boyds Express Post and pay 2 cents" may have been written by John T. Boyd himself. The reason for the large black "FREE" does not appear.

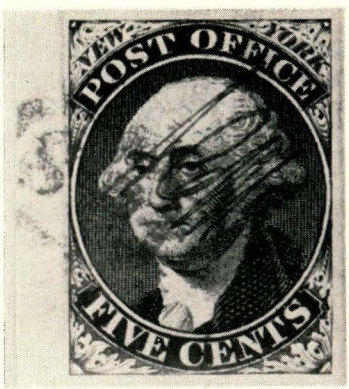


Figure 65

The single 5c New York stamp of Postmaster Robert H. Morris which was struck in red with the framed "U. S." canceller of the United States City Despatch Post, is illustrated by courtesy of Frank A. Hollowbush. The other example which has been seen is on a cover in the Habbert collection, (Figure 21A on page 46 in "100 Years Ago.")

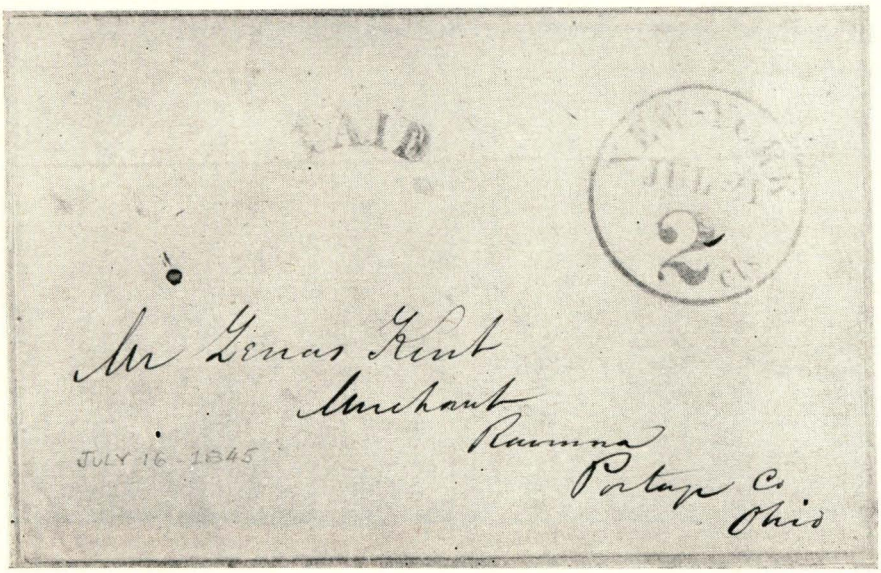


Figure 54

Figure 54—July 21, 1845

A printed circular, dated July 16, 1845, mailed five days later in the first month of this (Section 3) rate, and properly hand-stamped to show prepayment of 2 cents postage (in cash). The contents have an appearance of being a handwritten letter but actually are a lithographic reproduction of such a letter. This circular was mailed unsealed and so went at the 2 cent rate instead of taking the 10c rate for a handwritten letter, or for a sealed communication.



Figure 55

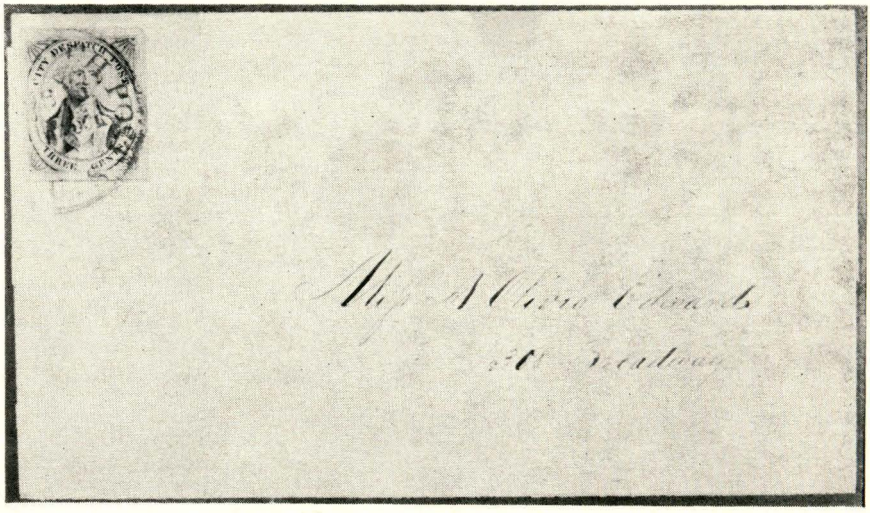


Figure 56

Figure 55—October 18, 1842

City Despatch Post stamp with lower left corner sheet margins (position 37), struck with the framed "U. S." canceller, properly used on a local delivery letter which shows the first postmark of the United States City Despatch Post.

After Greig's local post became an official letter carrier service the stamps of that City Despatch Post were valid for the service of the United States City Despatch Post. As the stamps of the United States City Despatch Post had been in use during about two months prior to October 18th, 1842, the City Despatch Post stamp on this cover obviously was not "used provisionally for the service of the United States City Despatch Post, presumably during the preparation of stamps for the latter."*

Figure 56—February 15, (1843?)

City Despatch Post stamp cancelled with the first postmark of the United States City Despatch Post, properly used for local delivery by that government carrier service. On page 227 of Luff's U. S. book, in reference to "stamps used provisionally," that author stated;

"The only dated copy of which I have a memorandum is not on the original cover. It is cancelled 'Feb. 15,' presumably 1843, but, as usual, the year is not given. This, of course, does not prove that the stamp was not in use at an earlier date."

Is it almost unbelievable coincidence that the stamp on this undated cover is postmarked "FEB 15," or is this the stamp to which Luff's memorandum actually referred? But in either case it could not possibly be a "provisional" used during the preparation of stamps for the United States City Despatch Post, because those official stamps had already been in use for six months prior to February 15, 1843. Apparently Luff failed to appreciate the difficulty of reconciling his theory of "provisional use" of Greig's stamp with his claim that he had seen a United States City Despatch Post stamp cancelled "August 5th, 1842."

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* The quotation is from page 246 of Scott's United States Stamp Catalogue Specialized—1949 edition—where it is followed by statements regarding the cancellations on these so-called "provisional stamps." All this incorrect or misleading information in that catalogue will be found on page 227 of Luff's U. S. book which was written half a century ago.

† Luff's book, page 228. See also page 24 in "100 Years Ago."

URUGUAY

The Small Stamps of 1892

By Stephen G. Rich

The four small stamps of 1892 issued by Uruguay have not had detailed treatment in the handbooks of Jean and Griebert, but fair coverage in that of Lee. These stamps, five of which occupy the same area as four stamps of the issues before and after them, have nothing to arouse collector interest. The design is not striking though pleasing: the Uruguayan arms. A mythological figure is included on the 10c. The colors minimize the real beauty of the stamps.

This series has a direct historical origin. In the presidency of Dr. Julio Herrera y Obes, the Eastern Republic went through a bankruptcy, in all but name, during 1891. Apparently the Uruguayan treasury could not pay their stamp-making contractors, Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., of London, for any printings of stamps during that year and perhaps as early as the last quarter of 1890. Surcharged provisionals were made in Montevideo on surplus stock of the values little used of the then current issue, and on remainders of supplies of stamps from previous years.

We may infer that the small size, providing more stamps for the same cost in paper, may have been adopted in order to economize. Perhaps the lesser cost of engraving smaller dies may have been a factor. The designs seem to minimize hand-work in engraving the dies, by providing a maximum area of machine-ruled lines.

Official authorization for the issue appears in a government notice of Jan. 8, 1892, Clearly the stamps had previously been approved and ordered, since the first two of them went into use on March 9, 1892. The 1c and 2c are reported as issued on that date. The 5c was issued April 19, 1892, but the 10c only as late as December 15, 1892. Despite the definite statements in the handbooks, such catalogs as give exact date stick to the January 8th date of public authorization.

Over some six years, the present author has been accumulating copies of this issue, preferably used and with date showing in the postmark, to establish dates of use of the stamps and dating of perforations and color varieties. The results have been to show that there is no sequence of time in the perforations or such slight shades as exist. This points towards the likelihood of only one printing having been made.

Published listings, in handbooks and catalogs, save for the detailed perforation report in Lee, oversimplify or overextend the facts. Senf and Yvert catalogs with just "perf. 15" say too little. The Scott catalog with "Perf. 12½ to 15½ and compound" for the whole group of Waterlow-made issues, and Gibbons with "Perf. 12 to 14, single and compound" for this issue, strikingly overstate the range.

From the author's material and Lee's reporting, several facts emerge.

First: The Waterlow perforating was done with a multiple line machine, using male and female meshing wheels, on this issue. Such items as the 1c perf. 14 on three sides and 14½ on one side, pairs with no perf. between stamps, and the like, are characteristic of this method of perforating and not apparently ever known to be produced by other methods.

Second: Waterlow used perforating wheels of varying spacing between teeth, simultaneously and apparently even interchangeably, for this issue. The set used for vertical perforating was not except accidentally of the same gauge as that used for horizontal perforating.









Third: the following perforation varieties have turned up or are reported by Lee:

13½ on the 2c (first reported now)

14 on all four values

14½ on all four values (reported by Lee on the 10c but not yet seen by the present writer)

15 on all four values

13½ x 14 on the 2c (first reported now); on the 5c, 10c (these two reported by Lee)

14 x 14½ on the 1c, 5c (both first reported now)

14 x 13½ on the 1c, 2c (these two reported by Lee); on the 5c (first reported now).

14½ x 15 on the 1c (reported by Lee, not seen by the present writer as yet); on the 10c (first reported now).

15 x 14½ on the 1c (first reported now); on the 2c (reported by Lee, not seen by the present writer as yet)

15, bottom 14½, on the 1c (first reported now)

14, top 14½, on the 1c (first reported now)

14, right side 14½, on the 1c (first reported now)

Perf. 3 sides only, gauge not mentioned, on the 5c (reported by Lee) and apparently not part of a pair imperf. between.

Pairs imperf. between are known both vertical and horizontal on the 1c, 2c and 5c. The present writer's horizontal pairs imperf. between of the 1c and 2c are perf. 14.

The shades are so slight that accurate naming of them is hardly practicable. The 2c varies the most, tending to carmine and to rose.

The known printing varieties are: double print of the 10c, and the 1c, 2c, and 10c "printed on back." Presumably these last are really printed on both sides of the paper. Lee reports "set-offs" on the 1c, 2c and 5c; it is not quite clear just what he means by this. Tentatively the present writer takes them to be copies showing offsets on backs.

The 1c shows an interesting unrecorded die flaw. Through the space between the two outer lines, a faint scratch runs, to the right of the upper edge of the circle enclosing the right numeral 1, almost horizontally. This flaw is present on every copy thus far seen by the present writer. Hence it is not a plate flaw, but in the die.

The 5c shows a dot in the white space above numeral 5 in the lower label. This seems to be constant in position. In the light of our knowledge of the technical skill of the Waterlow firm in siderography at this time, identification as a position dot is not unreasonable—though by no means proved.

The 5c further shows a number of plate flaws. These are:

Outer frame line breaks near northwest and southwest corners.

A protruding line near southwest corner.

A dot on the nose of the sun above lowermost numeral 5.

A line, apparently an unerased fragment of a plate layout line, crossing the space between the two outer lines under numeral 5 in the lower label.

These four are not found on all copies of the 5c. Study of further material may enable us to discover others, and to locate these on the plate.

The stamps, according to the handbooks, were printed in sheets of 100, from only one plate for each value, of 100 subjects. No plate marginal markings have been reported, nor seen by the present writer. Straight-edge margin copies do not exist, unless the "Perf. 3 sides only" copy of the 5c previously reported is such an item and an error in manufacture. Normally a margin of 5 mm. or more comes between outer line of perfs. and sheet margin on every side.

Die proofs, imperforate, on pieces stated to be large enough to establish that they are single subjects, are known of the 1c in orange and in green, of the 2c in mauve and the adopted red, of the 5c in blue and in green, of

the 10c in crimson and orange. We do not know if the shades or tints of the colors not so mentioned are the same as on the issued stamps. The 5c in mauve is described as "violet" by one reporter.

Griebert and Lee report die proofs perforated. Griebert describes the items as the size of nine stamps, perforated to separate all nine on inner lines but apparently straight-edged on outer borders, with only the central subject space occupied by a stamp design. Lee reports these as perf. only around the center printed space, but with the lines of perforation crossing or extended at the corners of the space so that one or maybe two holes appear in each direction outside the crossing. As Lee's book is an actual report of his collection, we are safe in taking his description as correct—unless both varieties exist. These proofs are in pink and in orange on the 1c, in mauve and in pink on the 2c, in green and in blue on the 5c, and in crimson and in orange on the 10c. As with all but one of the imperf. die proofs, the colors are not identified as identical with the issued stamps.

No sure report of plate proofs has thus far been located. It is not impossible, from the vagueness of wording in Lee, that one or more of the three upper values among the imperf. die proofs may have been a plate proof. However, unidentified proofs of the 1c in olive and in green, the 2c in deep orange, the 5c in brown and the 10c in mauve, which are mentioned in the smaller handbooks, may be plate proofs.

The paper is not mentioned on any of the proofs.

In typically Urugayan fashion, the small stamps were promptly discarded under the next administration. In the presidency of Juan I. Borda, in 1894, the old designs of 1890 went back into use with colors changed and new values added to the set. The small 1c was withdrawn from sale August 15, 1894 and the other values September 2, 1894. (Lee is our source of information for this)

Covers of this issue are scarce. Late mail and registration cancellations occur sparingly. The usual cancellings are town mark struck on the stamp, and letter or letter-and-numeral grid killers. Letter A in oval of angular dots is known on the 10c. The large oval Columbian Year commemorative cancellation is known on the 1c. 2c and 5c. The 10c was not issued till after it had passed from use.

STEPHEN G. RICH, native son of Manhattan Island, New York City, served the Collectors Club as Treasurer 1930 to 1934. He is known for his book on Philately of the Anglo-Boer War and for the recent book on U. S. Telegraph Stamps by Joseph S. Rich (his father, also a former Treasurer of the Collectors Club) and himself. Formerly in educational work, later in the school-book business, he is now a philatelic publisher. He is a Ph.D. of New York University—Since 1925 he has resided in Verona, New Jersey.

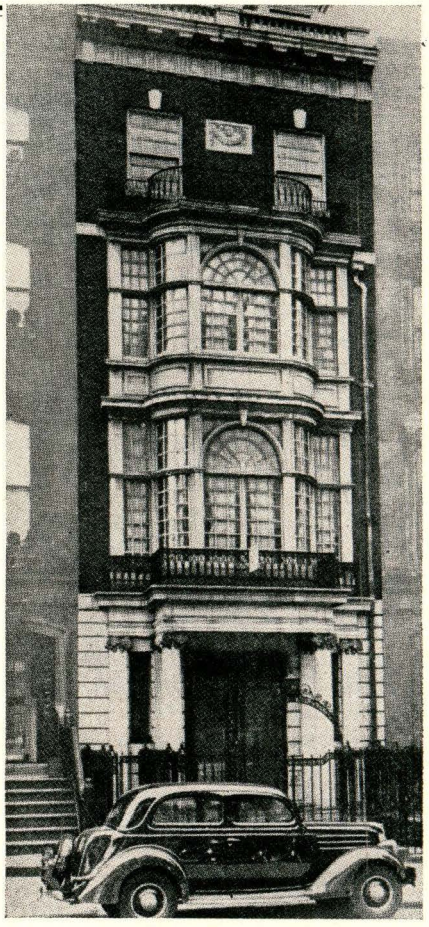
Uruguay is a comparatively new field in his collecting, as he began on that country as lately as 1941. The southern African countries, and Poland to 1870, are his oldest and main collecting interests. Articles by him appear in many stamp journals.

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COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARKS

of the Republic of China

Cancellations or "Chops" used widely in China to mark important events such as fairs, holidays and funerals.

By H. Herbert Johnson
(A Contribution of The China Study Group) *

PRIOR to 1944 China was one of the world's most conservative nations in the issuance of commemorative stamps. The few which did appear were, for the most part, to memorialize events of considerable significance to the Chinese people.

Beginning in the early days of the republic, a practice grew of preparing special postmarks, or "chops," to celebrate publicly events which were relatively of lesser historic importance, or, in certain cases, where there was insufficient time to prepare a special stamp issue. We use the word "postmark" to identify these chops because they were variously used as cancellations (killers), postal daters or cachets, or commonly for all of these purposes simultaneously. A frequent practice was to cancel the stamps with the special chop, which was then struck on the face or back of the cover as a cachet, permitting the words to be read more easily. It should be recalled that the typical utilitarian Chinese postmark (Fig. A), does double duty as killer and dater. Almost all of the special postmarks were handstamps, frequently carved in wood, soapstone or metal. Sometimes a hand electro was made from such carvings.

While the usage of these commemorative



Figure A. Typical ordinary Chinese postmark, with town name at top in Chinese, at bottom in English. Date and hour of posting in central panel; number of postal station inserted between town characters at top.

cancellations coincides with the life of the present Chinese Republic, or since 1912, the idea is firmly rooted in Chinese custom and procedure. Every Chinese of importance owns a small hand-carved stone chopping device with his signature which is used for signing letters, documents and receipt forms for registered mail. The impressions of these are seen on virtually every Chinese painting, scroll or poem. Chinese letter carriers affix

* The China Study Group of the New York Collectors Club has found that special postmarks of China provide one of several fascinating areas for their attention. The present article is illustrated by some of the items in the collection of the writer. Material and data were gathered by various members of the China Stamp Society, Inc., to whom our thanks are due, chiefly Lt. Col. H. F. Bowker, D. G. Folts, Ellery Denison, William Rankin and Dr. Lloyd S. Ruland.

their personal chop to every piece of mail which they carry to or from the office (Fig. B). In the days of the Imperial Post, special chops or postmarks were used to identify covers which had been collected from letter-boxes or substations and for various purposes, such as registry and postage due. Since stamps were commonly affixed to the back of letters, it was necessary for every piece of mail to be canceled by hand. It was only a step to providing the clerks with special daters for use on certain days of more than usual importance.

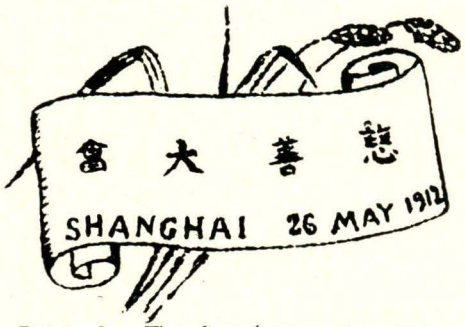


Figure 1. The first known commemorative chop, May 26, 1912.

The commemorative postmarks of China differ from the commonplace "cachet" which has found widespread usage among philatelists in the United States and elsewhere, in that they are official, being applied in the post office and frequently being the only postmark affixed by the sending office on the date of use, replacing the conventional dater. Often, especially in the early days of the practice, no advance notice was given that any special postmark would be applied, hence many of the known chops saw but little philatelic usage. This is especially true of propaganda chops, which, like our slogan cancellations (e. g. "Mail Early for Christmas") usually are put into use without fanfare. More recently it has been customary to issue special daters to temporary post offices set up in exhibition halls and similar places, as will be clear from the following text.

Without some knowledge of Chinese there may not be any sure way of distinguishing commemorative cancellations from other types of postal markings (Fig. A). Frequently the former are of rather large size, ornamented with stars or plum blossoms often applied in colors such as green, violet or red, and sometimes are of most unusual shape. Some differ only slightly from commonplace daters. In this article, no attempt is made to give a complete listing of the various known types, but merely to single out a few which will serve to illustrate some of the kinds of events for which special postmarks have been employed.

A typical date-stamp for ordinary mail is shown in Fig. A. At the top are two large characters which, from right to left, read "SHANGHAI." Between are two smaller characters which designate the substation, in this case "13." In the center, between horizontal rows of dots, are characters which give the date. Reading in vertical columns, starting from the right (the proper Chinese way), the date is "29th year (of the Republic), 9th month, 27th (day)." To the left of the vertical line is "11" (the hour). Since the Republic dates from 1911, the year according to our calendar is found by adding 1911 to 29 or 1940.

For Famine Relief

The earliest known commemorative dater is the one shown in Fig. 1. In the spring of 1912 a severe famine scourged northern China. In order to assist in raising funds for combatting it, leading citizens held a garden party in Shanghai. A Famine Relief Exhibition was opened in the famed Chang Soo Ho gardens and a special post office was installed

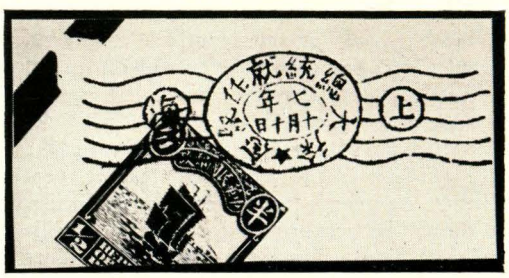


Figure 2. The chop designed for the inauguration of President Hsu Shih-chang.

for the convenience of the visitors. The scroll type cancellation was used on the first day, May 26, and was applied in violet color directly to the stamps, being most commonly seen on Scott No. 120. We have seen mint blocks canceled to order. On the second and third day a circular type, with rising sun,

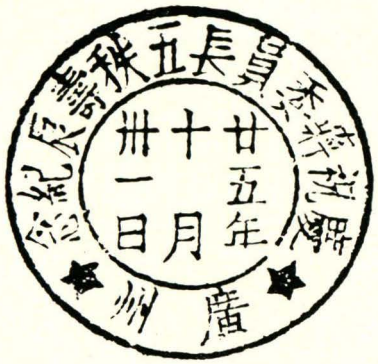


Figure 3. Commonest chop, for the 50th birthday of Chiang Kai-shek.

was used, also in violet. It may be identified easily by the date in both English and Chinese. Heads of rice feature the design of both types; failure of the rice supply was responsible for the famine. These two daters not only served to commemorate the garden party and exhibition but to serve also as propaganda for a worthy charity.

National Holidays

In addition to the purpose just illustrated, commemorative postmarks have been employed on national holidays. In 1918 a northern military clique secured the election of Hsu Shih-chang to the presidency. President-elect Hsu wanted the Postal Department to issue a set of commemorative stamps for the occasion of his inauguration. However his election had not been a popular one. The power of the post office in China was revealed by the fact that Hsu was denied the stamp issue which he cherished and had to be content with a commemorative postmark, the first of a series devoted to this purpose. The type shown in Fig. 2 was used in the largest cities. The color is violet. The city of use appears in the small circles to left and right. Characters about the circle read "To commemorate the inauguration of President Hsu," and the date is given in the center: "7th year, 10th month, 10th day" (October 10, 1918).

Probably the most frequently met with of all commemorative cancellations of China is the one shown in Fig. 3. It was applied at Canton, but similar ones were used in all of the principal cities throughout China, usually in black and often with rather heavy circular border. The purpose is indicated by the characters about the top, which read "Felicitating President Chiang on his 50th birthday." The city of use appears at the bottom. In the center is the date in Chinese, "25th year, 10th month, 31st day," or October 31, 1936. In

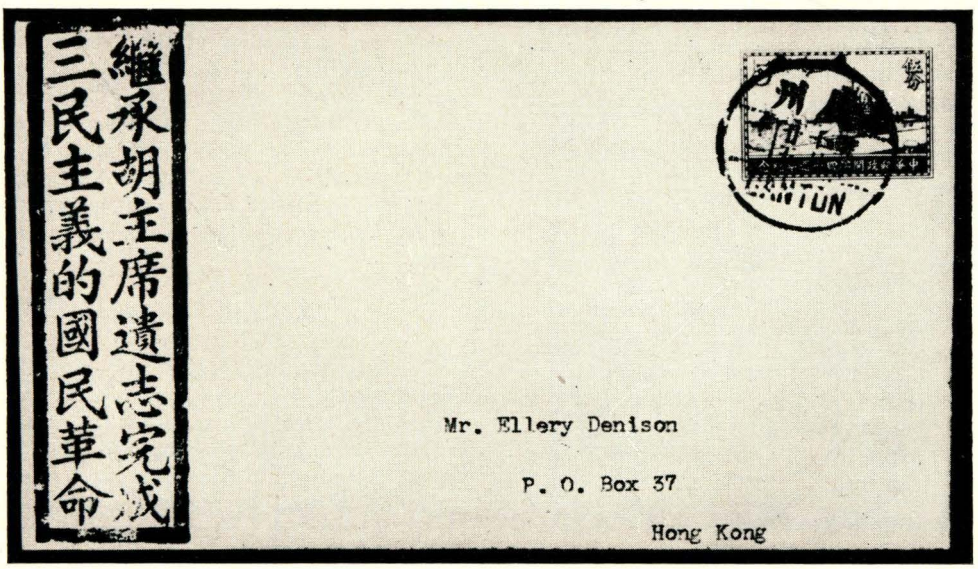


Figure 4. The large oblong on the left is a postoffice chop to mark the state funeral of Hu Han-min, October 25, 1936.

Canton, according to Ellery Denison, there were over twenty different hand-cut woodblocks used to make the impressions. Woodblocks were employed in other cities as well.

State Funerals

A typical Chinese ceremonial occasion of greatest pomp and solemnity is a state funeral held for a departed person of prominence. The state funeral may follow the actual funeral by several weeks or even years. The chop shown in Fig. 4 (reduced in size) was applied in Canton on October 25, 1936, for the state funeral of Hu Han-min. It measures roughly 1 x 3½ inches and was used as cachet on covers mailed on that date in addition to the ordinary dater which was used for cancellation of the stamps. The characters are translated: "Follow Chairman Hu's will and fulfill the Three Principles of the Nationalistic Revolution." Hu was popular with the Cantonese, who strongly backed issuance of a commemorative stamp in his honor. However he was not popular with Chiang Kai-shek, whom he had opposed on several matters. Apparently the Cantonese faction had to use this cachet in lieu of the wanted stamp.

Fairs

The Chinese government has gone to considerable trouble to bring to the people a greater awareness and pride in the products of their handicraft and industry, as well as to popularize movements for good roads, social reforms, etc. In this connection, provincial displays of handicraft, regional fairs and similar exhibitions have been organized and given widest publicity. Often a post office was established on the exhibition grounds for the duration of the fair and special daters were employed there. Fig. 5 shows a circular cachet used on mail dispatched in Nanking during late May of 1937. Undated, it advertises in antique characters a forthcoming Handicraft Products Exhibition. On covers with this mark regular dater stamps were used in addition. This exhibition was held in Nanking during the month of June, 1937, for all of which time the temporary post office in the exhibition hall used a canceller with similar wording but in modern characters, with date, in Chinese, in the center of the circle. Quite a few other fairs have rather similar date stamps. The most distinctive was a square cancellation, fashioned in an ancient key design, used at the West Lake Exhibition, Hangchow, June 6, 1929.



Figure 5. Chop for a handicrafts fair at Nanking.

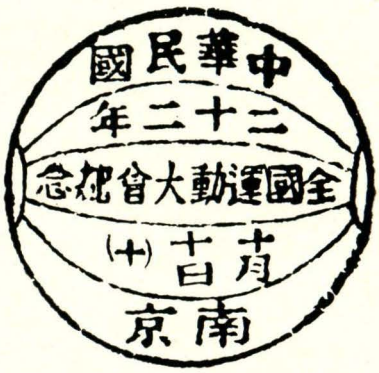


Figure 6. A dater shaped like a soccer ball, for a 1933 athletic meet.

Athletic Events

National athletic meets and annual Boy Scout encampments have furnished another series of interesting and distinctive commemorative postmarks. Perhaps the most novel is the one shown in Fig. 6, in which the cancellation is made to resemble a soccer football. Along with basketball, soccer has been a very popular sport in modern China, where it takes the place of baseball in public esteem. The postmark depicted was used for the

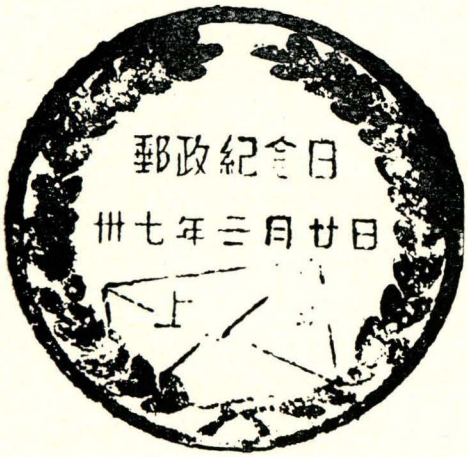


Figure 7. Dater for a 1948 philatelic exhibition at Shanghai.

National Athletic Meet held at Nanking on October 10, 1933. This date is of significance, since it is the birthdate of the republic and is celebrated in China with the same gusto which greets the Fourth of July in the United States, or Bastille Day in France. The triple ten in the date (10th month, 10th day, 10th hour) is especially esteemed. This cachet, used also as a cancellation, was applied in black.

In connection with the Second National Inspection of the Chinese Boy Scouts, a rectangular cachet in violet, featuring a bat and a dove with letter in its beak was used, as explained by its lengthy inscription, "in commemoration of the First Regiment of Deaf-mute Chinese Boy Scouts participating in the Second National Inspection." It measures 2⅛x1¼ inches and was used as a cachet, being applied in addition to a special dater used for the Second Inspection (or Jamboree, as we would say). The latter is recognized by a tiny trefoil Scout emblem at the bottom of the circle, with "NANKING" and the date, October 3 to 11, 1936, in Chinese, just above.

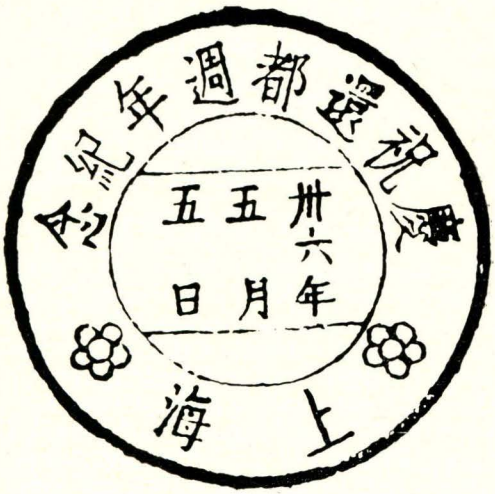


Figure 9. "First Anniversary of the restoration of Government in the Capitol (Nanking)"

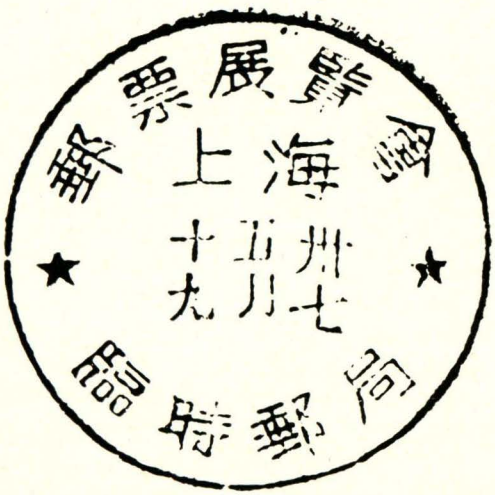


Figure 8. Later cancellation used for re-opening of the exhibition noted in Figure 7.



Figure 9A. Design of the stamp issued for the same event.



Figure 10. Postoffice dater for the first C. N. A. Shanghai-San Francisco flight in 1947.

Philatelic Exhibitions

Several philatelic exhibitions have had temporary post offices installed and these have used special cancellations. Recent examples have just come to hand. On March 20th, 1948, the Ministry of Communications, Directorate General of Posts, sponsored a stamp exhibition in Nanking. The exhibition was open until the end of the month. On the first day a wooden chop was used. The design was a single heavy circle, 1½ inches wide, enclosing a floral wreath. The inscription at the top reads "Remember Postal Day." At the bottom is an envelope, over which appears the name of the city of use. In two lines of Chinese characters, center, is a legend: "Philatelic Exhibition—37th year, 3rd month, 20th day."

A similar dater was used in Shanghai (Fig. 7) and possibly in other large cities to publicise the event. For this exhibition a special postage stamp of very novel design was prepared, a $50,000 dull rose, oblong, on which are depicted facsimiles of two earlier Chinese commemorative stamps, the $500 fiftieth anniversary of the post and the 10c of the 1912 issue in commemoration of the revolution. This novelty, which seems to have been inspired by the U. S. "Cipex" miniature sheet, was issued perforated and imperforate. Sale was limited to 10 of the former and 4 of the latter to each person. The inscription reads "Commemorate the Post Office Day—Postage Stamp Exhibition."

On May 19th the stamp exhibition reopened in Shanghai and the same commemorative stamp was reissued in dull green color. For this event the special dater shown in Fig. 8 was used.

With the exception of the last, postal markings described earlier in this article were used in lieu of special stamp issues. However, a customary practice in recent years has been to prepare commemorative cancellations to use in connection with the first day sale of commemorative stamps. An excellent instance is shown in Fig. 9. This is a first day chop for the "First Anniversary of the Restoration of Government in the Capitol" (i. e., Nanking), as explained by the characters at the top. Below is the city of use (Shanghai, on the one illustrated) between conventionalized plum blossoms. The

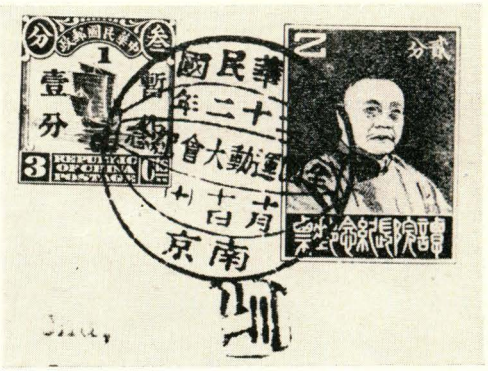




Figure B. Chop of Chinese letter-carrier, applied on cover with same cachet as in Fig. 6. Below it, chop enlarged.

plum or flowering prune (sometimes miscalled "hawthorne" by dealers in ceramics) is the national flower of the Republic. In the center is the date, May 5, 1947, in Chinese. In Fig. 9A is shown the design of the stamp which commemorates the same event. First day covers with this issue were chopped with the cancellation shown in Fig. 9.

Like the western countries, China has often used distinctive postmarks on important first flights of mail-carrying planes. In fact, China has been a leading nation in pioneering airmail. Many of the historic flights were described in some detail in the serial article "The Chinese Air Post 1920-1935" by James Starr and Samuel J. Mills concluded in *The Collectors Club Philatelist* in the October, 1936, issue. Since that time more history has been written in the air over the Far East.

A particularly significant event was the opening of trans-oceanic air mail and passenger service to the United States by the China National Aviation Corporation. Mail carried on the first Chinese-owned airplane to land in America received the large official cachet shown in Fig. 10. In violet color, it featured the flags of the two countries. The flight started in Shanghai on October 6, 1947 and the plane reached San Francisco on Oct. 7th. Registered mail with this cachet reached New York (Significantly the birthdate of the Republic of China) on October 10.

While much more could be written, enough has been said to demonstrate anew that one of the most interesting phases of philately lies not in the stamps alone but in the usage of mail as revealed by the covers. Especially is this true in the case of China.

H. HERBERT JOHNSON, a college professor, graphically illustrates the catholic tastes of stamp collectors. His interests in China are paramount, yet his Georgia precancels have won him several awards. He was Editor-in-Chief of the *China Clipper* for ten years, and edits the Georgia section of the *Hoover Precancel Catalogue*. Outside of philately, his weakness is photography. His interest in things Chinese was aroused while serving as guest instructor at Soochow University in 1925 and 1926, having been sent to China by the China Medical Board. While there, unfortunately, he had no interest in philately—something that developed about 15 years ago, but he has rapidly made up for lost time.

A Footnote to Mr. Livingston's Article

(Vol. XXVIII No. 1 Pages 37-60)

The late Gerard Gilbert did a great deal of work on the plating of the Dowager issues, and it is one of the lasting regrets of Chinese philately that he died before he could publish his conclusions on the states of the various Dowager stones. His material and his note-books seem now to be scattered to the winds, and it is not possible to reconstruct his theories. He once pointed out to me, however, that in a large block of the black proofs of the 1 candarin which he was studying, he had found that the spacing and the design generally was identical with the finished stamps, but that the proofs, under magnification, appeared, inexplicably, to be printed by letter-press rather than lithography. Recently I acquired a block of six of the black proof of the 9 candarin, and there is no doubt that the stamps are at once identical with the layout of the lithographic plate, and that they are printed from letter-press originals.

I think the conclusion must be that these black proofs, and perhaps all the black proofs in the size of the issued stamps, and excepting the so-called reserve plates, are from the Japanese stereotypes. They were probably made by the Japanese, and accompanied the stereos to Shanghai as record proofs. There are a great many sets in existence, and blocks of four and even larger pieces sometimes turn up, but I have yet to see full panes, and to learn whether the Japanese stereos of the 9 candarin are without a tete-beche cliche and were in fact tampered with by de Villard in the way so convincingly described by Mr. Livingston.

MALCOLM JOHNSON

FORMOSA

Forged "Naval College" Covers

By J. N. Wong

With the increasing interest in Formosan issues, this cover is bound to re-appear from time to time. The writer paid $10.00 for his experience with this cover, which of course, is worth nothing. To the experienced collector of far-eastern issues, the flaws are obvious, but the ordinary or general collector, I believe, should be warned of this "rare" cover. I have seen the same type of cover in several collections but I have never seen the stamp separately either in used or unused condition. The genuine stamp is fairly common in mint condition and may be found in sheets of five.

In analyzing the forgery, let us first take the cover. This is the usual Chinese wove paper cover with a red woodblock print of Chinese characters and pomegranates. The envelope at least appears genuine. Needless to say, this forgery is a typical Japanese port-city product made to accommodate tourists. The Chinese characters on both the cover and the stamp are in the typical Japanese stroking. The complicated Chinese literary style tripped the forger as the last two characters in the recipient or address column, "shou chi," would certainly not be used when referring to an official. The red Shanghai transit chop is interesting as it shows the existence of a forged chop.

In analyzing the stamp, the flaws are even more obvious. The paper is entirely different from the genuine. It is thin, dark, and glossy while the genuine is the typical Chinese wove paper, thick, light and absorbent. The ink used in the forgery is an intense even black, while the genuine is an uneven gray-black.

The stamp is printed from a Japanese woodblock as evidenced by the character



Wong: Formosa

The "Naval College" forgery. If genuine it would be rare and highly desirable.

"chien" on the lower right hand corner. The characters "Tai-Wan Yu Piao" across the top are much better cut (in Japanese style) than the genuine. In filling in the spaces, the forger has made the mistake of using the character "lo" instead of "shan" to correspond with the control letter at the top. The character "lo" is written in Japanese style.

Note how the three dots are all centered. The usual Chinese style is to have the left dot extending to the left, the middle dot centered and the right dot extending to the right in order to achieve a proportion and balance (as in art). The characters "Tai Wan Fu" also are typical Japanese stroking. Those in possession of used copies can note the differences in stroking. The date also seems to be a giveaway.

The 21st year of Kuang Hsu (1895) November 18th is exactly one month after the complete Japanese occupation of the island and four months after the last known date [1] of this stamp. In this interval, the Ta Ching Government, which issued and used these stamps, had withdrawn and the Black Flag revolutionaries held sway and had their own stamp issues. In closing, may I suggest that owners of these forgeries so mark them in order that "griffins" will not be caught.

[1] Note: Parsons reports the following dates:
Kuang Hsu 21-2/26 (1895)
Kuang Hsu 3/19
Kuang Hsu 7/17

JAMES N. WONG, Professor of Business Administration of the City College of New York, has been collecting stamps for about twenty years. He specializes in the stamps of China, is particularly interested in the "China Customs Post" branch. He currently holds the position of Vice President of the New York Chapter of the China Stamp Society. This is the first philatelic writing, and if time permits, he hopes to contribute further studies.

CORRECTION

On page 57 of the October 1948 Collectors Club Philatelist (Vol. XXVII No. 4), an article entitled "The 25th Anniversary of the Harding Stamp" was published under the authorship of Sol Glass and embodied in his section of "U. S. Stamps of the 20th Century."

We now learn from Mr. Glass that this was not of his authorship and due credit for "The 25th Anniversary of the Harding Stamp" should be accorded the proper author, **HOWARD LEDERER.**

A Historical Catalog of

U. S. Stamp Essays and Proofs

By Clarence W. Brazer

THE ENGRAVING COMPANIES AND THEIR DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS

James Duthie

James Duthie, Pictorial Engraver (1825?-1865?)

See C. C. P. January 1939, p. 46, 47.

He was listed as an engraver in the 1846 Albany, N. Y. Directory.

From 1849 to 1850 he was a partner of the firm of Gavit & Duthie, of Albany, N. Y. that engraved many portraits and landscapes for the magazines.

He was the first vignette engraver employed by the Bureau in 1862 and then engraved the "Landing of Columbus" and "Embarkation of the Pilgrims" essayed for $1.00 and $2.00 second issue of U. S. Legal Tender notes, but not issued. By April 30, 1864 he was Superintendent of the Artist's Room, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Among the engravings attributed to him are—

Landing of Columbus, for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Embarkation of the Pilgrims, for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

U. S. Flags inclined 30° as supporters for a vignette, 3 to left with sextant and 3 to right with naval cannons and drums.

Joseph Prosper Ourdan

Joseph Prosper Ourdan, Portrait and Pictorial Engraver (1828-1881)

See C. C. P. July 1940, p. 168.

In 1863 he engraved for the Bureau its first portrait of George Washington, which was used on the second issue of Fractional Currency. He also engraved many other portraits for the Bureau until about 1867 when he returned to the National Bank Note Co. in New York.

Among his vignettes were—



FOR NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO.

United States Postage Stamps

1861—3 cents—Washington
1863—2 cents—Jackson
1870—3 cents—Washington
6 cents—Lincoln
7 cents—Stanton
30 cents—Hamilton

Hawaii Postage Stamps

1864—18 cents—Kekuanaoa

OTHER ENGRAVINGS

Washington head facing right in oval 1¼ x 1½ inches. Also exists with scrolls, spray and horizontal ribbon.

Liberty standing (See E. P. Journal No. 15, p. 179).

Harvesting Corn; man, boy, wagon in distance.

Girl with dark curly hair, round face, facing left.

FOR BUREAU OF ENGRAVING & PRINTING

Columbus, Discovery of Land, Die 566, used on U. S. currency.

Allegorical

Agriculture on top of stone pedestal.

Science

Indian warrior seated on Mexican stone monument, after drawing by Nehlig.

Portraits

Wm. Bird, of Buffalo, N. Y.
Egbert Syburts

John A. O'Neill

John A. O'Neill, Portrait and Historical Engraver (1840?-1890?) was born in New Jersey and as an engraver worked chiefly in New York where he was at 566 Broadway in 1864. He was Mayor of Hoboken, N. J. in 1876 and was appointed Superintendent of the Engraving Division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on April 28, 1885, serving until December 16, 1889.

George Washington Casilear

George Washington Casilear—Designer and Portrait Engraver (1825-1912).

The nephew of John W. Casilear (Engraver and Artist) and son of his brother Francis Casilear (also an engraver) was born in New York City in 1825 and died in Charlottesville, Virginia in 1912. In 1849 he went to California by way of Cape Horn but found no gold. After his return to New York he engraved large plates from sketches of San Francisco and Sacramento. He probably began engraving with Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. in Philadelphia of which his uncle John W. was the member from Jan. 1, 1850 to October 1854. F. A. Casilear was with Draper, Toppan & Co., N. Y., in 1844. He was called to the new Currency Bureau in Washington, D. C. on December 1, 1862 as Assistant of Model Designing. In December 1864 he was Custodian and he served sometime as Acting Superintendent of Engraving between 1869 and 1877 and on December 16, 1889 was appointed Superintendent of the Engraving Division. Except for a brief intermission during the democratic administration of President Cleveland, he held this position until he retired, October 30, 1893, after 31 years in the Bureau. A long vacation was then spent in southern France.

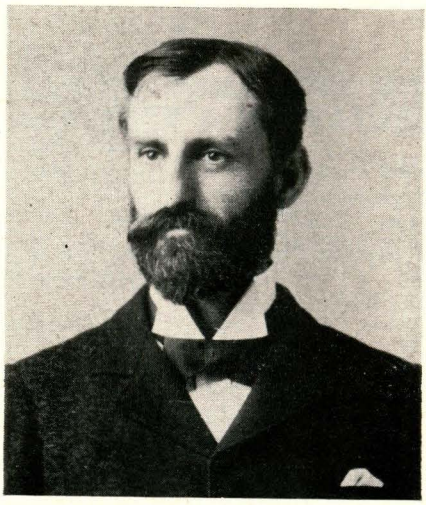
He patented the system of numbering and lettering and the silk thread paper used on U. S. currency notes. He also patented the following (June 21, 1870) an Improved Printing Ink soluble or fugitive by chemicals used to remove cancellations; (August 31, 1875) a Safety Paper embedded with a woven fabric; (September 21, 1875) an improvement to the above by roulette cuttings; (August 7, 1877) Hard Metal Movable Types produced as plates in engraving by transfer rolls and routing.

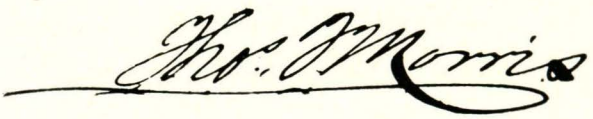
At the Paris Exposition of 1878, he was awarded a silver medal for Superior Excellence in Engraving.[7]

[7] By courtesy of Isabel Casilear Green.

George W. Casilear had a practically complete collection of proofs of all U. S. Revenue, Private Proprietary, Beer and Tax Paid stamps produced by all the engraving firms during his service at the Bureau, including essays and the $5,000. proofs. It was given by a descendant to a stamp collector who sold it to the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. about 1935 when the author had the pleasure of dispersing it.

Thomas F. Morris [8]





Thomas F. Morris—Designer, (1852-1898) was born in New York City on September 2, 1852, and educated in the public schools of that City. On April 20, 1869, at the age of 16 years, he became associated with the American Bank Note Company as an apprentice in the Designing Department. His ability for the creation of artistic designs of this class of work manifested itself early in his work with the bank note business, and under the tutelage of James Parsons Major and William Main Smillie (geniuses of the bank note business) became within a few years one of the outstanding men of his profession. Within the short space of 10 years (1879) he was appointed head of the Designing Department of that company.

During the following 9 years with the American he did considerable work and was responsible for the creation of the designs for many stamps, bank notes, bonds, etc., produced by them. On January 3, 1888 he became Superintendent of the Homer Lee Bank Note Co. (later absorbed by the American) and was with them when, in 1893, he was called to Washington by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle and appointed (Nov. 1, 1893) Chief of the Engraving Division, Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It was at this time the Government was considering designs for new currency. While at the Bureau he had most to do with the inception and production of the 1894 and 1895 stamp issues and the 1896 Silver Currency Certificates produced at that time. He brought from the Homer Lee Co. to the Bureau, G. Fred C. Smillie, a genius in the engraving of bank note vignettes and Harry Chorlton, also a vignette engraver. Mr. Morris retired July 1, 1897.

Mr. Morris's career was cut short by his untimely death in January 1898 at Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of 45 years. Outside of his chosen field he did considerable work in landscape painting both in oil and water colors. He was perhaps the fastest designer of scrip lettering in the country.

Among the U. S. stamps which he designed are:

Brazil 1878 issue of Postage Stamps
Salvador—1887 3c Postage Stamp
1894 Entire issue of Postage, Special Delivery and Postage Due Stamps
1894-97 Postal Cards
1894—2 cents Playing Card Revenue Stamp
1895—Entire Issue of Newspaper Stamps

FOR THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

United States

1882— 5 cents Postage
1883— 4 cents Postage
1885—10 cents Special Delivery
1886— 2 cents Letter Sheet
1887— 1 cent Postage

Among the U. S. bank notes which he designed and embellished are:
1896—Silver certificates 1.00, 2.00, 5.00.

Thomas J. Sullivan

Thomas J. Sullivan, Director.

He entered the service of the Bureau in December 1869 as a clerk of Class 1 at $1,200 per year and was promoted through each successive grade until he became Acting Director on May 11, 1900. He continued in the Bureau under Director William M. Meredith from Nov. 24, 1900 when he was appointed Director of the Bureau on July 1, 1906. This position he held until May 4, 1908 completing 39 years in the Bureau.

Charles K. Burt

Charles K. Burt, Portrait and Vignette Engraver (1823-1892) was born in Edinburgh, Scotland on November 8, 1822, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 25, 1892. At the age of twelve he became a pupil of W. Holme Lizars, Engraver in Edinburgh where he was engaged principally on plates for Sir Wm. Jardine's Natural History. He came to New York in 1836 where he was employed by A. L. Dick for about four years. The engraving of "The Last Supper" after Leonardo Da Vinci, which bears the name of A. L. Dick, was (according to Burt) executed entirely by Burt and required three years and nine months of the time he was with A. L. Dick.[9]

After 1850 Mr. Burt was engaged on portraits and vignettes for bank note work. In 1857 he was with Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, and in 1863 with the American Bank Note Co. He also engraved the portrait of W. H. Merritt for the British American Bank Note Co. (No. 26) of Montreal & Ottawa, and for the last few years prior to 1875 had been principal die engraver for the U. S. government.

He engraved the Franklin and Washington heads on the 1875 5 cents and 10 cents stamp reproductions of the 1847 issue for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Later he was a free lance engraver for New York bank note engravers.

He also engraved the small circular Washington head used for the 1881 10c stamp essay (209E-c) by the American Bank Note Co. and the Argentine 1877 8c Rivadavia.

Among his larger engravings are—
Sir Walter Raleigh Parting With His Wife (1846) after the painting by E. Leutze.
Signing of the Death Warrant of Lady Jane Grey (1848) after D. Huntington.
Ann Page, Slender and Hollow, (1850) as painted by C. R. Leslie.
The Card Players (1850) painted by R. C. Woodville.
Bargaining for a Horse (1851) as painted by W. S. Mount.

[8] Biography written by his son Thos. F. Morris. 1933.
[9] "American Engravers and Other Works" by W. S. Baker, 1875.

Portrait vignettes for banknotes—

Rowland Hill, bust facing to the right.

Hugh Allen, Esq.

Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, with dark beard and moustache.

F. E. Spinner, Treas. of the U. S. as used on Fractional Currency.

Female head on 1863 10c Fractional Currency for A. B. N. Co.

President Buchanan in upright oval.

Hugh Mc Culloch

Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins

Senator Fessenden

Alexander Hamilton. 1869. Used on $20 Legal Tender Notes, Fourth Issue, Series of 1869, 1874, 1875, 1878, 1880.

Abraham Lincoln. 1869. Used on $100 Legal Tender Notes, Fourth Issue, Series of 1869 to 1880 as above. Also on 1934 Silver Certificate $5.00.

William M. Meredith. 1873. Used on 10c Fractional Currency, Fifth Issue, 1874-1876.

Robert J. Walker. 1873. Used on 25c Fractional Currency, as above.

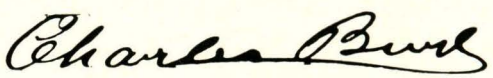
Martha Washington. 1875. Used on $1 Silver Certificates, Second Issue, Series of 1886, 1891. Also on reverse of $1 Silver Certificate, Third Issue, Series of 1896. (Die 2165).

General McPherson. 1878. Used on $2 Treasury Notes, Series of 1890, 1891.

Robert Fulton. 1872. Used on reverse of $2 Silver Certificate, Third Issue, Series of 1896.

"Justice." Used on 50c Fractional Currency, Third Issue, 1864-1869.

"Concordia." Used on $1 National Currency (National Bank Notes), First Charter Period.



Allegorical female vignettes—

America with flag, shield and eagle, (flagstaff 5″ long).

Group of standing and seated females, after drawing by J. H. Thomas, (American Bank Note Co. 290.

Columbia spearing a dragon. A. B. N. Co. 312.

Let There Be Light, on sash of female floating in U. S. flag with torch in right arm.

Pro Patria, A. B. N. Co. 280.

Liberty and Union, female with anchor and lictors, U. S. flag behind, 1⅜ x 2¾ inches arched top.

Historical and landscape vignettes—

Baptism of Pocahontas for A. B. N. Co.

Landing of Pilgrims, after painting by Weis.

First Land, Columbus on ship with priest and two sailors in foreground.

Columbus, with collar and seated female Indian, Arms of Spain, A. B. N. Co. 772.

Union Soldier's Farewell to wife, son and father, gun on shoulder, outdoors.

Cottonfield, for Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, 1857.

Corral, small.

Fundator Del Banco.

Gaucho with guitar.

Cabinet portraits for Bureau of Engraving and Printing—

S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury in 1861.
Thomas Jefferson, large oval with sprays.
Martin Van Buren.
W. H. Harrison.
Millard Filmore.
Andrew Johnson.
James A. Garfield facing left.
Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice.
Major General Mansfield.
General Dix in dark oval with sprays.
Robert Fulton in dark oval with sprays, No. 1535.
John Tyler.
Carl Shurz.
George S. Houston.
Commander Bainbridge, No. 2838.

For Reference see

Print Room, N. Y. Public Library.

Charles Burt; Bank Note Engraver, by Thomas H. Thomas. The Print Connoisseur, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 114-129, 1924.

Catalogue / of / Line Engravings, / Etchings and Original Drawings / By / Charles Burt, Dec'd. / The Property of His Estate / Edited by His Daughter, / Alice Burt, / 217 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn / April, 1893.

Joseph E. Ralph



Joseph E. Ralph, Director.

In his early years Joseph Ralph was a strong steel puddler for the Carnegie Steel Works near Chicago in the plant depicted on the 1912 Parcel Post 25c stamp and on the 10.00 greenback currency. In 1893 he was employed with the Chicago World's Fair Commission showing guests about the Exposition. In that capacity he met Congressman Joe Cannon, later Speaker of the House of Representatives who took a liking to Mr. Ralph and after the Fair closed obtained for him the position of Custodian of Dies, Rolls and Plates, in the Engraving Division of the B. E. Bureau of Engraving and Printing. From this position he was advanced and on May 11, 1908 was appointed Director of the Bureau which he held until October 31, 1947.[3]

Mr. Ralph kept a collection of most of the approved essays and proofs sent him by the Post Office Department to be followed in producing the stamps. Shortly after his retirement he sold this collection to the old Nassau Stamp Co. of New York, which dispersed it over the years to collectors. Most of the model essays, many with official approvals for stamps and postal cards, and particularly the unique Special Delivery and Parcel Post essays, produced by the Bureau during the period of his directorship came from this collection. He also had a book of large die proofs of these postage issues and complete sheets of 1894 cardboard proofs of the 1c, 2c, 6c, 2.00, 5.00 postage and the 2c postage due. The 1908 to 1917 postage essays and trial color die proofs, including those stamp size on colored papers, now in many collections, came from this most interesting lot.



Alfred Sealey

Alfred Sealey, portrait engraver, (-1862)

He was engraving in Philadelphia in 1856 and some of his signed work dates from 1845. In 1860 he engraved some illustrations for Cooper's novels signed "Sealey & Smith, Sculpt." He died in Canada about 1862.[10]

However he is credited by G. F. C. Smillie with having engraved for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (which would date his life longer) the vignette portrait of James Madison in a dark oval with scrolls, and the portrait of Andrew Jackson. He is also credited by Fred Smillie with engraving the following vignettes—

Franklin in small circle used on the American Bank Note Co. 1881 10 cents stamp essay (209 E-B).

Queen Victoria from Winterhalter portrait 1859, in oval 1¼ x 1½ inches surrounded with garter and flowers. Indicates engraving in Canada.

Paul Revere in dark oval with sprays of lilies.

Richard Yates, Gov. of Illinois, in oval, stars and scrolls.

Edward Everett, in oval with scrolls.

James M. Ray.

Eric, with sable collar and crown.

Wakefield, portrait.

Eugenie, wearing large white hat, in oval with scrolls.

Habana, seated female, harbor to left and city to right.

Female figure with a fan.

Vignettes on U. S. banknotes—

George Washington. Signed. Used on $1 Legal Tender Notes, Fourth Issue, Series of 1869, 1874, 1875, 1878, 1880, 1907, 1917, 1923. Also on $20 Gold Certificates, Series of 1905, 1906, 1907.

Daniel Webster. Signed. Used on $20 Legal Tender Notes, Fourth Issue, Series of 1869 to 1923 as above. Also on Distilled Spirits Stamps (Tax Paid), Series of 1878, and later.

Henry Clay. Signed. Used on $50 Legal Tender Notes, Fourth Issue, Series of 1869 only. Also on Cigar Stamps (Tax Paid), Series of 1878, and later.

James Madison. Signed. Used on $5000 Legal Tender Notes, Series of 1878. Also on $5000 Gold Certificates, Second Issue, Series of 1870, 1871; Fourth Issue, 1882; Fifth Issue, Series of 1888.

Zachary Taylor. Signed. Used on Distillery Warehouse Stamp (Internal Revenue), Series of 1878.

"Columbia." Signed. Used on Export Tobacco Stamp (Internal Revenue), 1872, First Series.

[10] American Engravers Upon Copper and Steel by David McNeely Stauffer, 1907.

U. S. STAMPED ENVELOPES

ALL UNUSED EITHER ENTIRE OR CUT SQUARE

The better grade envelopes are considerably scarcer than most collectors realize. We have just purchased an accumulation in very fine condition, and many of those offered herewith we haven't had in stock for years. If already interested, or you would like to start, write for a free copy of our complete list.

	Unused Entire	Cut
#U11	10.00	6.50
U12	6.00	5.50
U14	17.50	16.00
U16	9.00	7.50
W20	6.00	4.50
W21	3.65	3.25
U28	65.00	—
U29	50.00	—
U36	3.00	2.25
U38	11.00	—
U39	5.00	4.90
U41A	3.00	—
U47	9.00	—
W51	8.00	7.50
U60	—	3.00
U62	3.50	—
U63	3.00	2.75
U64	3.50	—
U67	7.00	—
U68	19.00	16.00
U71	9.00	—
U87	3.25	—
U91	7.00	—
U93	—	7.50
U95	—	13.00
U97	—	11.00
U99	—	7.50
U101	—	9.00
U102	11.50	—
U104	—	15.00
U105	15.00	—

	Unused Entire	Cut
#U108	10.00	9.00
U128	5.00	—
U132	5.50	5.25
U146	8.50	—
U149	7.00	—
U150	3.50	3.00
U153	8.00	—
W158	14.00	—
U161	3.00	—
U186	9.00	—
U187	4.50	4.00
U188	7.00	—
U198	3.00	—
U204	3.00	2.75
U205	5.00	—
U207	3.50	—
U208	4.00	3.75
U209	3.75	3.50
U210	4.00	—
U211	4.00	3.75
U215	12.00	9.00
U216	9.00	7.00
U224	11.00	—
U225	3.00	2.65
U244	6.50	—
U266	4.00	3.50
U270	6.00	—
U274	11.00	—
U277A	4.50	4.00
W287	5.00	—
U307	5.20	5.00

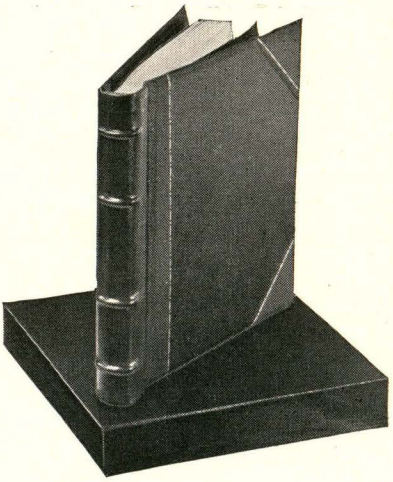
	Unused Entire	Cut
#U320	6.50	—
U336	3.25	2.50
U337	3.00	2.50
U342	3.50	3.40
U343	3.90	—
U346	5.00	—
U347	5.00	—
U350A	—	30.00
U361	4.00	—
U375	5.65	5.00
U408A	—	22.00
W410	4.75	4.65
W427	15.00	14.50
U454	5.50	5.40
U457	7.00	—
U462	7.50	—
U463	10.00	—
U464	30.00	—
U475	9.50	—
U476	4.00	—
U478	9.00	—
U481A	10.00	—
U486	30.00	—
U489	—	4.00
U500	—	3.50
U501	3.75	—
U502	—	8.75
U503	9.00	—
U509B	3.40	3.35
U511	11.50	—
U520	11.00	10.50

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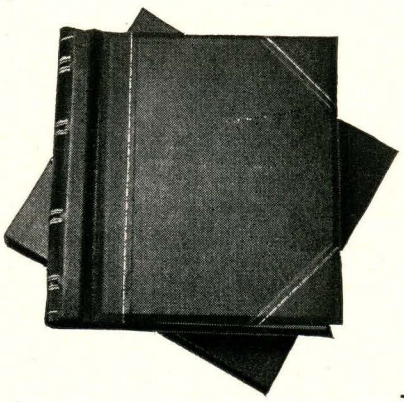
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Send 50c for our illustrated price list of Hawaii, which includes a very full listing of the Postal issues, as well as Railroad, envelopes, postal cards, and revenue stamps.

		Unused Fine	Unused Good	Used Good	Used Fine
1851 "Missionary" Issue					
3	13c blue	—	675.00	—	—
1853 Thick Paper					
5	5c blue	57.50	37.50	29.50	45.00
6	13c red	25.00	17.50	22.50	—
1857 Thin White Paper					
8	5c Light bl.	37.50	22.50	22.00	—
1861 Thin Bluish Paper					
9	5c light blue	24.00	9.50	8.75	15.00
1869 Official Reissue					
9a	5c Ultramarine	2.00	1.75	—	—
	5c "SPECIMEN"	1.65	1.45	—	—
9b	13c Dull rose	30.00	15.00	—	—
	13c "SPECIMEN"	1.65	1.25	—	—
1889 Official Imitation (New Dies)					
	5c Blue	6.00	5.75	—	—
	5c "Reprint"	2.25	2.00	—	—
	13c Red orange	35.00	29.50	—	100.00
	13c "Reprint"	5.00	4.75	—	—
1859-63 "Numerals" on thin wove					
10	1c Pale blue	—	95.00	85.00	—
11	2c Pale blue	120.00	72.50	50.00	75.00
12	2c blk on grey	50.00	24.50	22.50	37.50
14	2c on green	200.00	140.00	75.00	100.00
15	1c on grey	12.50	6.50	—	—
16	2c on gr. wht.	65.00	32.00	26.50	45.00
17	2c dark blue	200.00	—	75.00	200.00
18	2c blk on grey	85.00	45.00	60.00	—
1863-4 on Stout White paper					
19	1c blk on wove	30.00	16.00	—	—
20	2c blk on wove	35.00	21.00	35.00	50.00
23	1c blk on laid	6.25	3.75	—	—
24	2c blk on laid	5.25	3.50	—	—
25	1c blue on wove	12.50	7.50	—	—
26	2c blue on wove	10.00	5.75	—	—
1865 on Light Blue paper					
21	5c blue	27.50	18.50	15.00	25.00
22	5c blue	12.50	9.00	17.50	27.50
1861-3 Kamehameha—Lithographed					
27	2c Pale rose (Horiz.)	15.00	8.00	8.00	12.00
27a	2c Rose red	32.50	25.00	32.50	50.00
28	2c pale rose (Vert.)	17.50	11.00	7.00	10.00
28	2c Rose red	8.00	5.50	17.50	45.00
1869 Reissue—(Engraved)					
29	2c scarlet	3.00	2.40	—	5.00
2c	"Cancelled"	3.50	2.75	—	—
1885 Official Imitation					
50	2c orange	15.00	12.50	6.50	7.50
2c	"Specimen"	4.50	4.00	—	—
1889 Official Reissue					
51	2c Scarlet	1.65	1.50	5.00	6.00
2c	"Reprint"	.95	.85	—	7.50
1864-71					
30	1c mauve (275,000)	.65	.28	.35	.50
30a	1c violet (250,000)	.65	.35	.30	.50
30b	1c purple (100,000)	.45	.33	.45	—
31	2c orange ver. (2,160,000)	.75	.35	.38	.60
31a	2c orange ver. (118,750)	.75	.50	.45	.65
32	5c deep blue (350,000)	3.00	1.35	.85	1.25
33	6c green (685,000)	1.50	.62	.35	.60
34	18c claret (45,000)	2.50	1.00	.85	1.25
34a	18c rosy red (30,000)	.50	.28	.80	—

		Unused Fine	Unused Good	Used Good	Used Fine
1875-82					
35	2c brown (2,562,500)	.50	.35	.15	.20
35a	2c black brown (1,000,000)	.75	.50	.21	.26
36	12c black (125,500)	2.15	1.85	1.40	1.50
37	1c blue (200,000)	.20	.15	.20	—
38	2c lilac rose (750,000)	1.80	1.20	.60	.80
39	5c ultra. (1,550,500)	1.10	.84	.18	.25
40	10c black (150,000)	1.60	1.00	.85	1.20
41	15c brown (55,000)	2.50	1.70	1.65	2.10
1883-86					
42	1c green (1,487,500)	.15	.11	.12	.15
43	2c carm. (6,025,000)	.45	.20	.06	.09
44	10c brown (450,000)	1.20	.85	.30	.39
45	10c verm. (60,000)	1.10	.85	1.10	1.25
46	12c lilac (26,250)	2.10	1.65	2.00	—
47	25c purple (25,000)	3.50	2.50	1.75	2.25
48	50c orange (25,000)	6.50	5.00	4.75	5.50
49	$1 rose (58,500)	9.00	6.50	5.00	6.75
52	2c violet (1,175,000)	.20	.14	.06	.08
52c	5c bl. blue (161,500)	2.00	1.80	2.25	2.50
1893, Provisional Govt. Red. Opt.					
53	1c purple (62,500)	.35	.25	.50	—
54	1c blue (75,000)	.25	.19	.50	—
55	1c green (726,500)	.10	.07	.07	.10
56	2c brown (37,500)	.45	.38	.75	—
57	2c violet (1,115,865)	.12	.07	.05	.07
58	5c bl. blue (46,350)	.45	.38	.60	.75
59	5c Ultr. (587,500)	.45	.40	.30	.40
60	6c green (40,000)	.75	.37	.60	—
61	10c black (50,000)	.60	.42	.75	—
62	12c black (90,500)	.50	.38	.80	1.00
63	12c lilac (7,500)	5.00	4.25	—	6.00
64	25c purple (25,000)	1.35	.68	—	2.00
Black Overprint					
65	2c verm. (6,250)	3.75	3.20	5.00	—
66	2c carm. (250,000)	.09	.06	.15	.20
67	10c verm. (27,500)	.75	.60	.80	—
68	10c brown (31,250)	.70	.60	.75	.85
69	12c lilac (3,750)	9.00	7.50	—	10.00
70	15c brown (20,000)	1.50	.95	1.50	—
71	18c claret (100,000)	1.15	.85	1.25	1.50
72	50c orange (25,000)	2.25	1.75	1.75	2.50
73	$1 rose (41,500)	4.95	3.50	5.00	6.00
1894-99 Pictorials					
74	1c yellow (2,500,000)	.10	.07	.05	.07
75	2c brown (5,000,000)	.13	.09	.03	.04
76	5c rose (2,187,500)	.30	.20	.09	.12
77	10c green (312,500)	.55	.40	.39	.50
78	12c blue (125,000)	.40	.38	.75	.95
79	25c blue (125,000)	.90	.75	.70	1.00
80	1c green (2,187,500)	.13	.10	.05	.07
81	2c rose (2,500,000)	.25	.17	.03	.04
81a	2c rosy salmon	.25	.17	.04	.05
82	5c blue (1,250,000)	.36	.28	.24	.30
1896 Official Issue					
O1	2c green (10,000)	1.75	1.40	1.35	1.75
O2	5c brown (50,000)	1.75	1.40	1.35	1.75
O3	6c ultra (10,000)	1.75	1.60	—	—
O4	10c rose (50,000)	1.75	1.60	—	—
O5	12c orange (10,000)	1.85	1.75	—	—
O6	25c violet (10,000)	1.85	1.75	—	—
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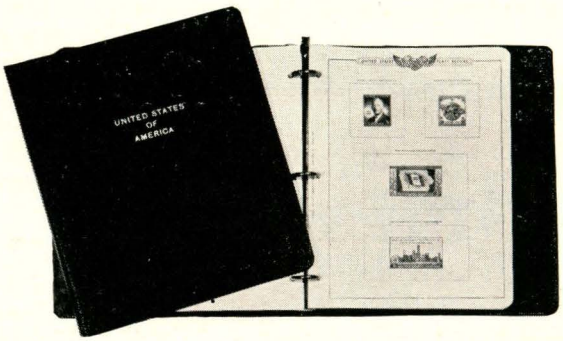
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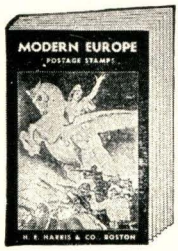
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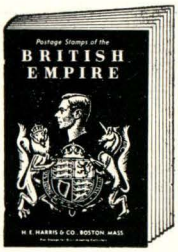
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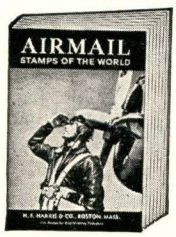
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