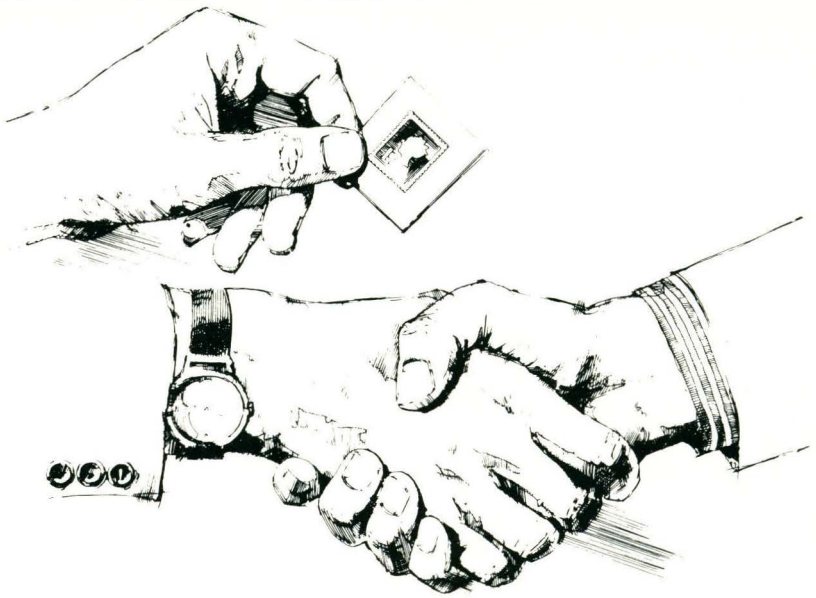
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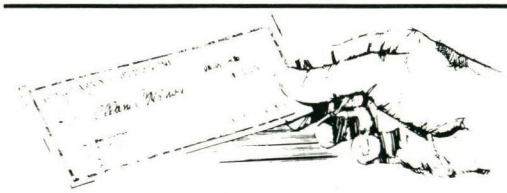
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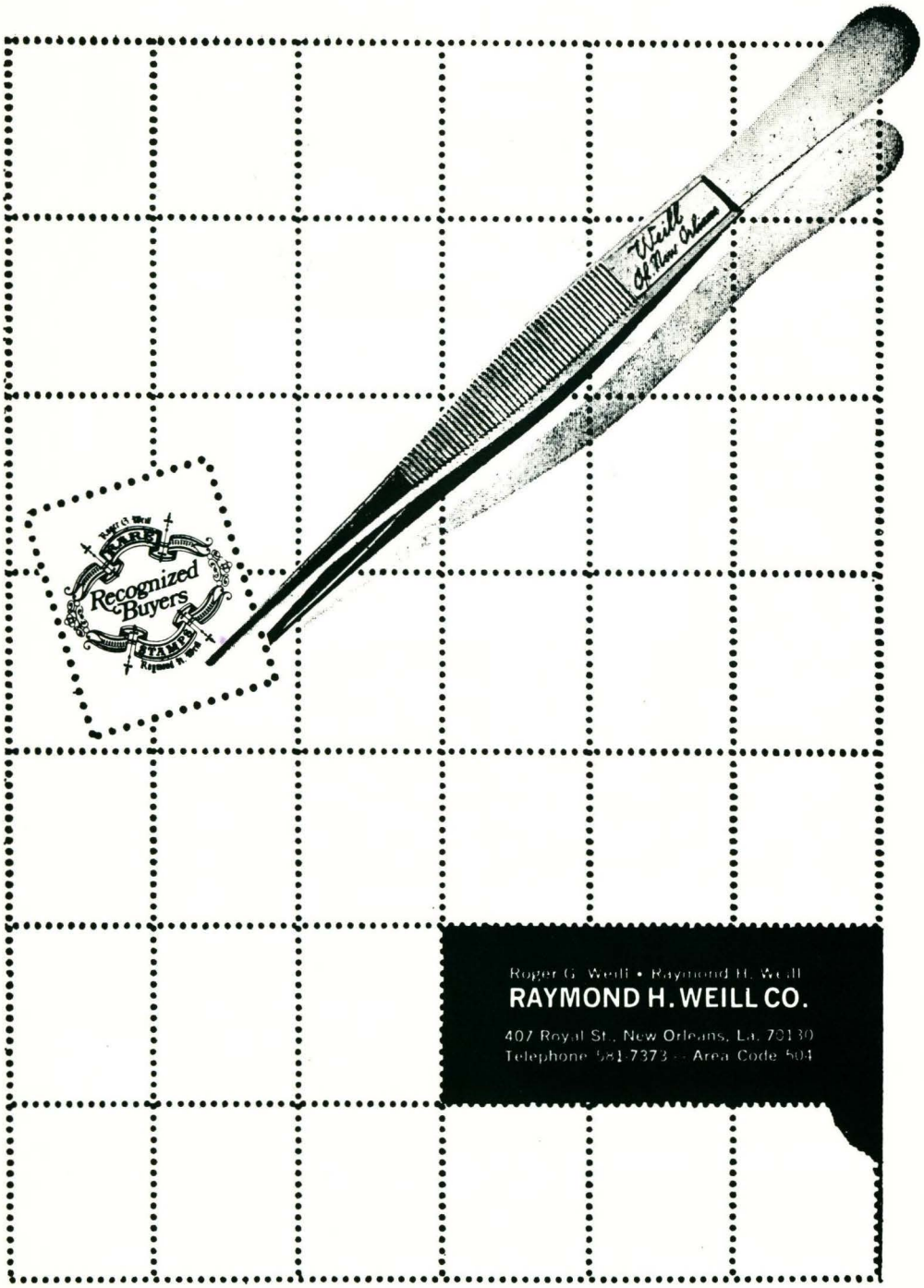
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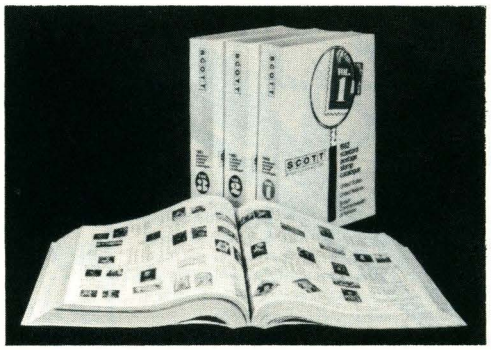
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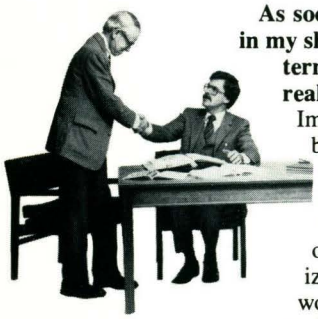
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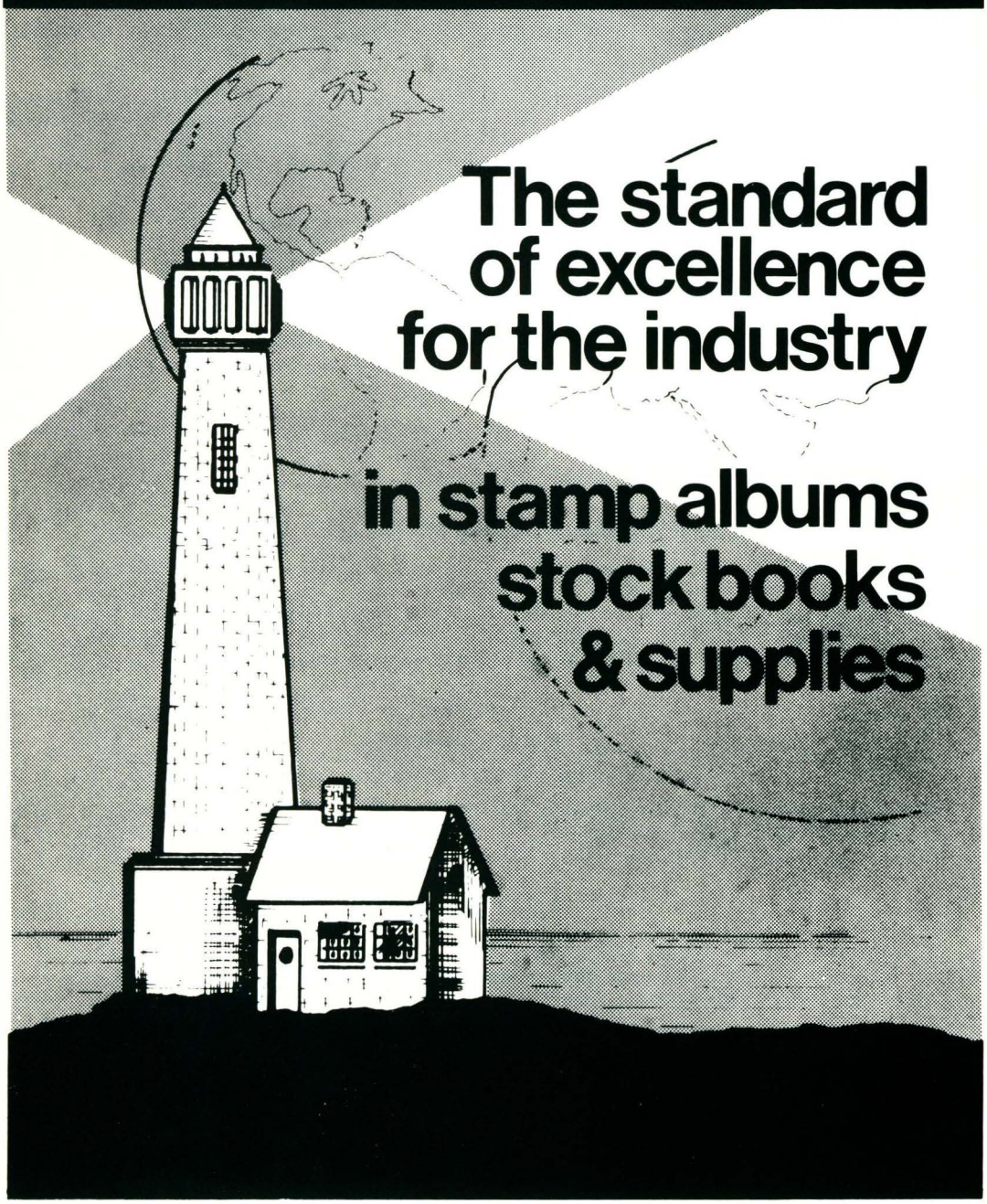
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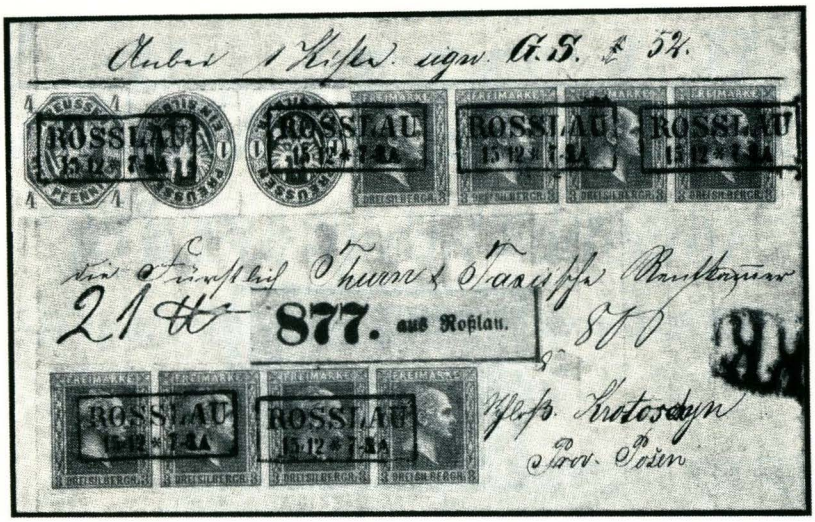
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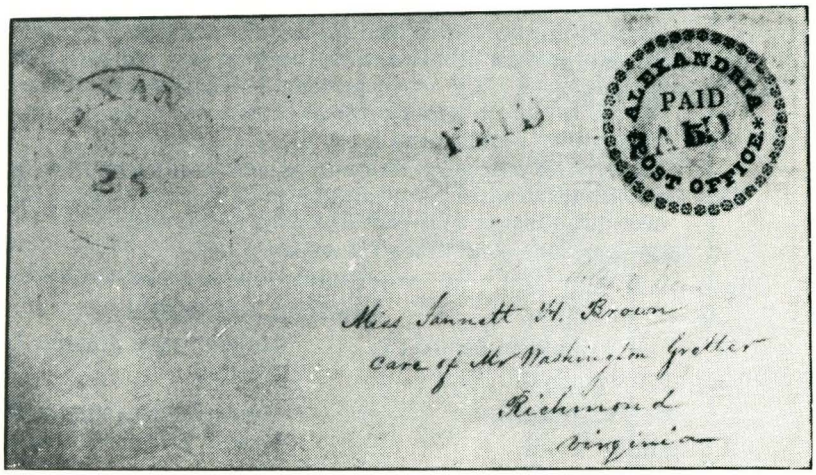
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Volume 60, Number 5 **September 1981**

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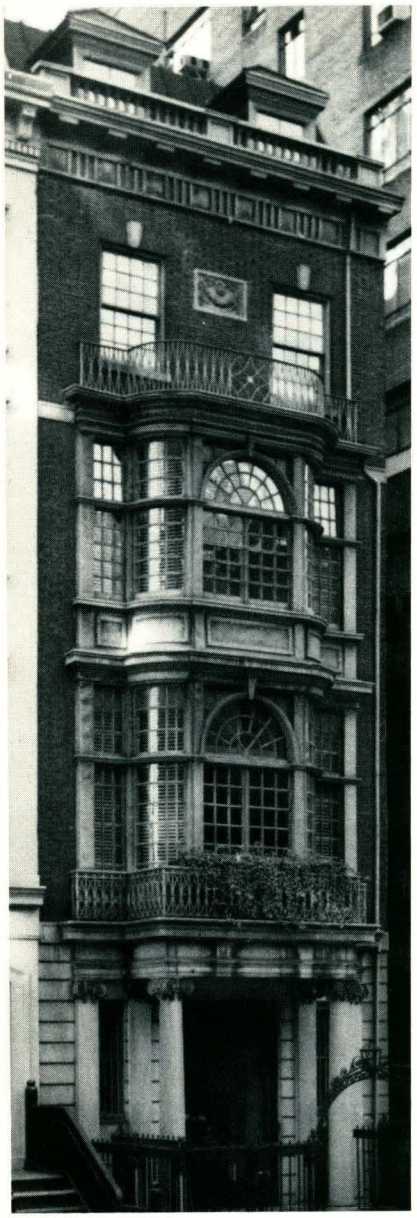
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The Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York: Some Collateral Collectibles

Leo J. Harris

How many stamp collectors, having run across covers (such as those found in Figs. 1 and 2) addressed to Nicholas F. Seebeck or to The Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York, have wondered what story they could tell? It has been 100 years

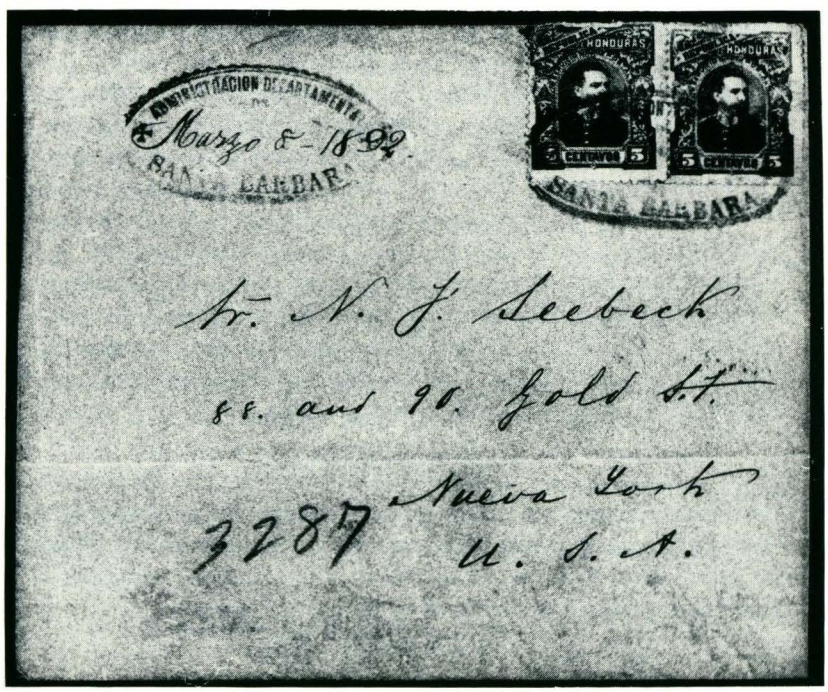


Fig. 1. Cover addressed to Nicholas F. Seebeck, postmarked at Santa Barbara, Honduras on March 8, 1892, with two examples of the 5 centavo Bográn issue (Scott No. 53).

Collectors Club Philatelist Vol. 60, No. 5, September 1981. The Collectors Club, Inc.
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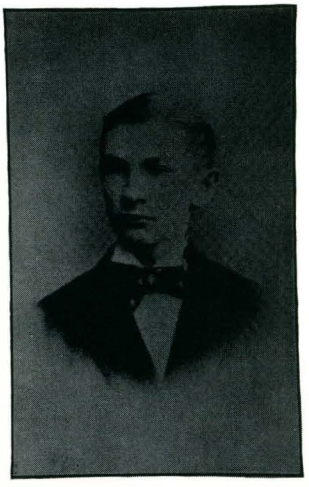


Fig. 2. Cover addressed to the Hamilton Bank Note Company, postmarked at Managua, Nicaragua, on October 19, 1895, with examples of the 5 and 10 centavo official issue (Scott Nos. 054 and 055).

since the Hamilton Bank Note Company[1] began to furnish postage stamps to the Dominican Republic; soon thereafter it furnished stamps for the Department of Bolivar of the Republic of Colombia. Over 90 years ago it began to produce the so-called "Seebeck" issues for the Latin American countries of Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Ecuador. Much has been written, most of it in a critical vein, concerning the contracts which allowed the Company to reprint stamps and sell both the reprints and remainders to stamp collectors. The *bona-fides* of this particular activity aside, the Company did produce some quality if not exceptional work during a very competitive philatelic period. A hasty count, probably incomplete at that, discloses that in excess of 2000 postage, official, telegraph, revenue, postage due, official sealing and other stamps and items of postal stationery were produced.

It is the purpose of this article to touch briefly upon certain collateral collectibles pertaining to Nicholas F. Seebeck, the Hamilton Bank Note Company's one-time secretary and business manager, to the company itself, and to the stamps which were produced for various Latin American countries. We will examine, in turn, selected art work and essays, sales aids, philatelic advertisements, the retailing practice for remainders and reprints, and philatelic greeting cards.

Fig. 3. Nicholas F. Seebeck as a young man.



Some Familiar History

First, let us briefly review the history concerning Nicholas F. Seebeck (an early photograph of whom appears as Fig. 3) and of the Hamilton Bank Note Company. This brief statement is based upon the early account of Irving I. Green.[2].

[1]The name was in 1884 to become the "Hamilton Bank Note & Engraving Company of New York" but, for the sake of simplicity, will be referred to throughout this article in its earlier form, or merely as the "Company". The Company was located, in turn, at 88 and 89 Gold Street, Brooklyn, and then at 61 Broadway Street, New York City.

Seebeck was born in Germany on February 19, 1857, and came to New York at an early age. Before he was 20 years of age he had published a 42-page catalogue of postage stamps "complete with all issues from 1818 to 1876." He also owned a stamp and stationery store located first at 3 Vessy Street and then at 97 Wall Street. In the early 1880s, Seebeck conceived the idea of supplying postage stamps to countries free of charge, with the concomitant privilege of selling them to collectors at whatever price he desired. Under this scheme, Seebeck was to retain exclusive ownership of the original dies and plates from which he would be permitted unlimited reprintings as required by the needs of stamp collectors. New issues were to appear annually and were to be demonitized annually. Seeking to have the printing facilities for his plan, Seebeck became Secretary and General Manager of the then Hamilton Bank Note & Engraving Company of Brooklyn, New York in 1884.

To acquaint himself with his prospective Latin American customers, Seebeck made a stamp buying trip in 1886 to the West Indies and South America. In 1888 he arranged for Gus B. Calman, a wholesale stamp dealer who handled stamp remainders, to be his agent for all of the reprints and remainders resulting from his scheme. Gus Calman was also a partner, with his younger brother Henry L., in the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, Ltd., then located at 18 East 23rd Street, with a branch at 183 Broadway, which they had organized after purchasing the stamp business of John Walter Scott in 1886. Henry (the brother with a scholarly bent), having been the co-author of "A Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" (which appeared for a period of years in the 1890s in the *American Journal of Philately*), was given active control of the Scott Company, while Gus devoted his time to the wholesale business.

By 1889 Seebeck was prepared to implement his scheme. From his brother-in-law Ernest Schernikow, Salvadorean Consul at 75 Battery, New York, he obtained letters of introduction to influential persons and in January Seebeck sailed for Central America. While he was unable to consummate deals with Costa Rica and Guatemala, Seebeck did succeed in obtaining ten-year contracts with El Salvador (March 27, 1889), Honduras (April 20, 1889), and Nicaragua (May 4, 1889). Unsolicited, and through intermediary Henry H. Etheridge, he was able to secure a similar contract with Ecuador (October 27, 1890). He also supplied stamps to the Governments of the Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua.

Art Work and Essays

Despite the criticism it has occasionally received, Hamilton Bank

[2]Irving I. Green, "That Man Seebeck," *Congress Book of the American Philatelic Congress*, 1946, Vol. 12, p. 140.

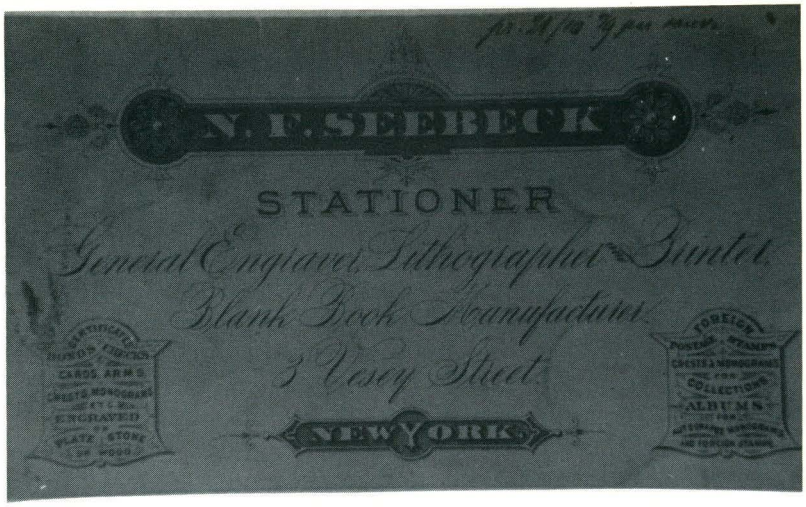


Fig. 4. Seebeck's business card, which advertised among other things "foreign postage stamps" for sale from his first store, at 3 Vesey Street. At the time, Seebeck was barely 20 years of age. (Illustrations 4-8 courtesy Kilan E. Nathan, Zurich, Switzerland.)

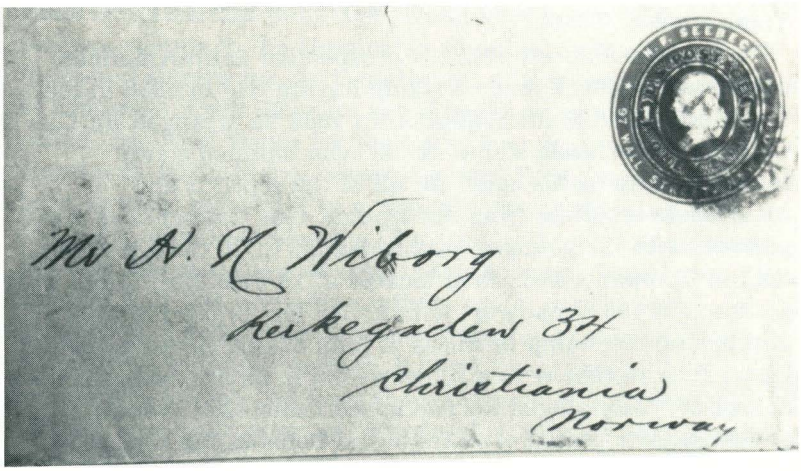


Fig. 5. Postal stationery item addressed to Oslo, Norway, which illustrates the advertisement "N.F. Seebeck. / 97 Wall Street, New York" surrounding the one cent envelope stamp.

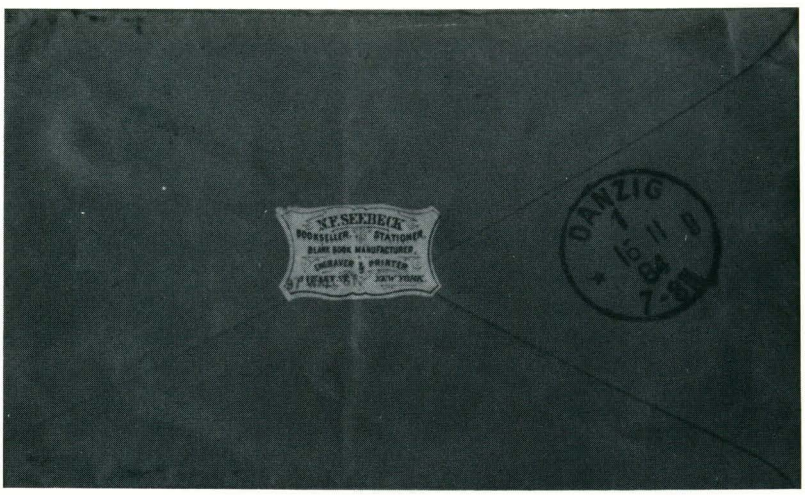
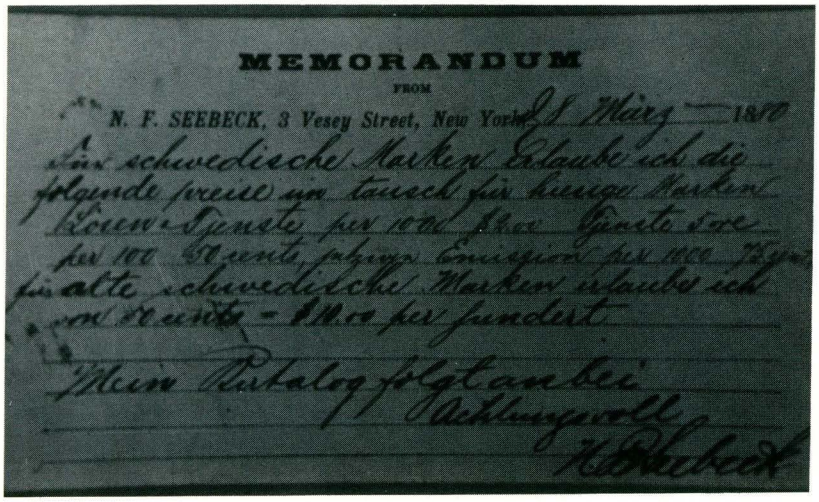


Fig. 6. Seebeck moved from his store at 3 Vesey Street to 97 Wall Street at about the time this letter to Danzig, Germany (postmarked at New York City on November 2, 1884) was dispatched. See the address label with the printed Vesey Street address and the overprinted Wall Street address.


MEMORANDUM

FROM

N. F. SEEBECK, 3 Vesey Street, New York 18 März 1880

für schwedische Marken erlaube ich die folgende preise um tausch für diverse Marken

Coeur-Ignete per 100 Stck Ignete Coeur per 100 Stück, jetzige Emission per 100 Stck

für alte schwedische Marken erlaube ich 50 Cents - 1 Stck per hundert

Mein Katalog folgt anbei

Achtungsvoll

N. F. Seebeck

Fig. 7. Memorandum from Seebeck to a German-speaking customer, dated March 18, 1880, when Seebeck was 23. Seebeck concludes by noting that his catalogue was enclosed.

Note usually produced a first-rate product. Perhaps because it was in a sense philatelically oriented, we still have available examples of the art work used in the production process. By looking at these materials we can reconstruct the preparation of the finished stamps. First, an artist's essay of the proposed stamp frame was prepared. (See, by way of example, the essay of the frame design for the 2 centavo value of the Ecuador 1892 issue [Scott No. 24] in Fig. 9.) This essay consists of a mockup of lettering glued to the backing, with painting used for additional portions of the design. Minor changes were made between this essay and the final stamp design. Obvious divider "pricks" are noticed throughout the essay, from which essential measurements may have been taken. The pencil notation at the lower right-hand corner, reading "this length," indicates the precise size of the final stamp.

Next, the center figure was produced. (See the sheet of paper with inset photograph at Fig. 10.) This photograph is of the one-time Hondurean President General Louis Bogran and provided the basis for the central vignette used in the 1891 Honduras issues (Scott Nos. 51-61). The pencil instructions beneath the photograph read "Reduce from top of head to line right under third button shown to small size marked above and make two nice prints of it. /s/ H. B. N. Co." To the right of the photograph is the notation "from this size" to "this size". Accompanying this item were two badly deteriorated photographs, unfortunately not of reproducible quality, but which obviously match up with the issued stamp. It is interesting to note that this sheet of paper has a portion of the papermaker's mark "CRANE & CO. DALTON, MASS," which is the same mark found on the 2 and 10 peso stamps of this issue (Scott Nos. 62 and 64).

A variation of this theme is shown by Fig. 11. Here, a recess printed picture of President Vicente Rocafuerte of Ecuador had already been prepared, and it was inset into hard-pencil artwork for the 5 centavo 1894 postal issue of Ecuador (Scott No. 41).

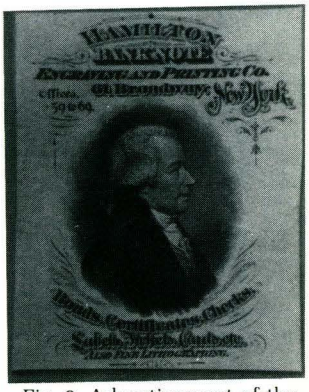
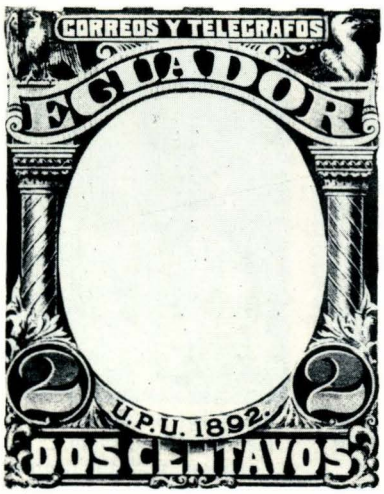


Fig. 8. Advertisement of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, with the central vignette of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. While the date at the top has been altered, the advertisement is *circa* 1885.

The penciled notation at the bottom reads "Approved for 5c / Sept 27/ 92 N. F. S." The initials are, of course, those of Nicholas F. Seebeck.

Next to last in the process, master die proofs (without the denominations inset) were prepared, presumably from a photograph of the final artwork. Finally, die proofs, each with the relevant denominational information, were prepared on india paper. See examples of these proofs at Figs. 12 and 13.

Other Company art work recently on the market includes an artist's drawing of the allegorical figure of El Salvador, inset into a 5 centavo border (similar to Scott Figure A7), which was included in Lot 595 of the Joseph Hahn auction sale held on April 27, 1979 by Christie's International. The lot included other artwork, progressive die and plate proofs, etc. This particular drawing is illustrated on page 9 of the auction catalogue. Still another lot, including Hamilton Bank Note Company art work and artist's drawings of the 1890, 1892, 1893, and 1895 issues of Nicaragua, have recently been offered by an English stamp auction firm.



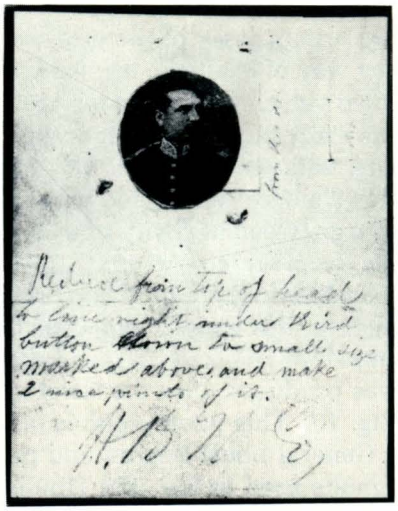




Fig. 9. (left). Artist's essay of the frame design for the 2 centavo value of the Ecuador 1892 issue (Scott No. 24). *Fig. 10.* (center). Photograph of Honduras President General Luis Bográn, which provided the central vignette for the 1891 issues of Honduras (Scott Nos. 51-61). The pencilled instructions provide advice for reduction of the photograph. *Fig. 11.* (right). Recess printed picture of Ecuadorean President Rocafuerte, inserted into hard pencil artwork for the 5 centavo postal issue of Ecuador (Scott No. 41). The pencilled legend reads "Approved for 5¢ / Sept 27 / 92 / N.F.S."

Sales Aids of the Hamilton Bank Note Company

Several sales aids, prepared and used by the Hamilton Bank Note Company, have recently come to light. The first, a card printed on excellent white paper, with a beveled gilt edge, has on the front side printed frames for mounting examples of the Company's work, while the reverse side carries a description of the Company and its activities. See Figs. 14 and 15.



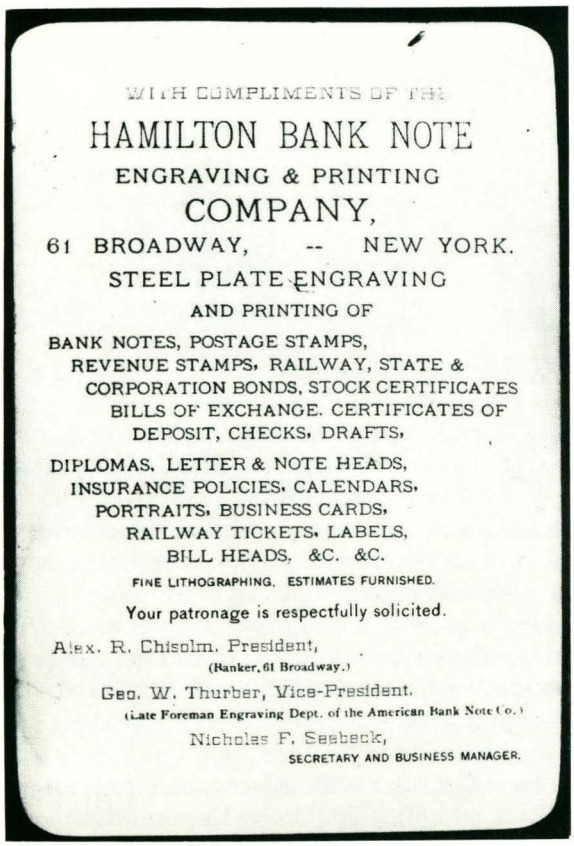






Fig. 12. (left). Master die proof of the 1892 issue of Ecuador, without the denominational inserts. *Fig. 13.* (right). Die proofs on india paper of three values of the Ecuadorean 1892 issue (Scott Nos. 23, 24, and 25).

At the upper and lower corners of the front of this card are found 1 sucre proof examples, in yellow, orange, brown, and green, respectively, of the proposed 1893 issue for Ecuador. The reason for the failure of Ecuador to adopt an 1893 issue has puzzled collectors for some time and has never been adequately


WITH COMPLIMENTS OF THE

HAMILTON BANK NOTE
ENGRAVING & PRINTING
COMPANY,
61 BROADWAY, -- NEW YORK.
STEEL PLATE ENGRAVING
AND PRINTING OF

BANK NOTES, POSTAGE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS, RAILWAY, STATE &
CORPORATION BONDS, STOCK CERTIFICATES
BILLS OF EXCHANGE. CERTIFICATES OF
DEPOSIT, CHECKS, DRAFTS,

DIPLOMAS, LETTER & NOTE HEADS,
INSURANCE POLICIES, CALENDARS,
PORTRAITS, BUSINESS CARDS,
RAILWAY TICKETS, LABELS,
BILL HEADS, &C. &C.

FINE LITHOGRAPHING. ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

Alex. R. Chisolm, President,
(Banker, 61 Broadway.)
Geo. W. Thurber, Vice-Presidents.
(Late Foreman Engraving Dept. of the American Bank Note Co.)
Nicholas F. Seebeck,
SECRETARY AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Fig. 14. (left). Back side of a sales aid card of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, illustrating the wide scope of printing activities which the Company was able to undertake.

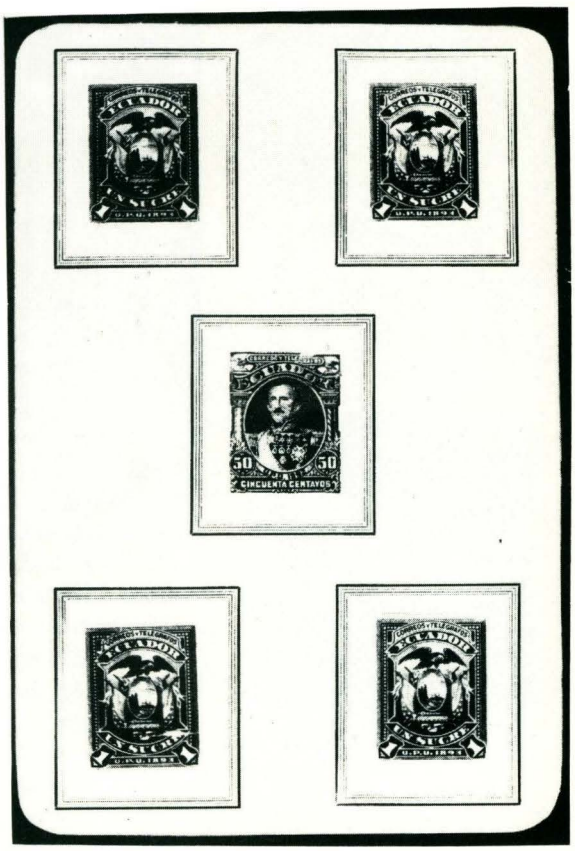


Fig. 15. (right). Front side of a sales aid card of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, illustrating the examples of the unissued 1893 issue for Ecuador.

explained. The stamp in the center space, a proof of the 50 centavo 1892 issue of Ecuador, was pasted in this spot by a previous owner of the card.

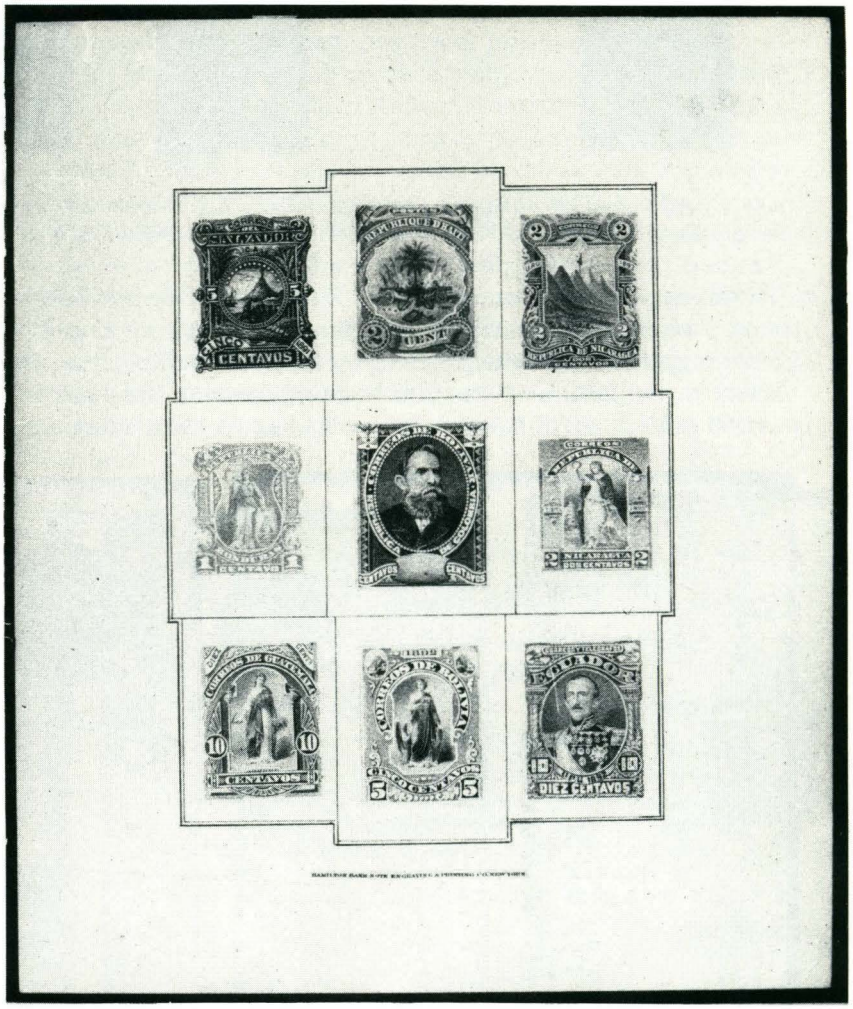


Fig. 16. Salesman's display card of the Hamilton Bank Note Company, showing unadopted essays of stamps for Haiti, Bolivia, Guatemala, and the Boliver Department of Columbia. The card also shows adopted proof designs for stamps of Nicaragua, Ecuador, Salvador, and Honduras.

Another card of this same type reviewed by the author has pasted into the four corner frames perforated stamps (not proofs) of the 1882 postal issue of Venezuela (Scott Nos. 74, 76, 79, and 81), while the center frame contains the 7 centesimos stamp from the Uruguay 1888 postal issue (Scott No. 64). If these stamps were originally on the card it is most curious, since they were in fact printed by the American Bank Note Company. Perhaps the reference on the reverse side to George W. Thurber as the "Late Foreman Engraving Dept. of the American Bank Note Co." is some sort of explanation. Perhaps there was a relationship between these two Companies or perhaps there was a pirating of the latter's stock in trade by a disgruntled former employee.

A second example of what might be termed a salesman's display card is shown at Fig. 16. This card, printed on heavy

paper, but with the reverse side blank, contains a printed frame for nine stamps and has beneath the imprint "Hamilton Bank Note Engraving & Printing Co. New York." This particular card displays unadopted essays of stamps for Haiti (in brown), Bolivia (in reddish violet), Guatemala (in violet), and for the Bolivar Department of Colombia (in greenish black). The essay design for Bolivia is also shown with the date "1893". It is interesting to note that the central medallion of this Bolivian essay, with the mythological Ceres, was later adopted without change for the central design of the 1899 postal issue of Nicaragua. Adopted proof designs for the 1891 issue of Salvador (in blue), the 1893 design for Nicaragua (in green), and the 1892 design for Ecuador (also in green) are noted. The card shows, finally, the Honduras "Justice" stamp (in orange) with incorrect dates of 1893 and 1894 instead of 1894 and 1895 and the Nicaraguan "Victory" stamp (in blue) with the incorrect 1893 instead of 1894.

The Company was not alone, of course, in the preparation of sample sheets. The American Bank Note Company prepared and printed, in various colors and on various grades of paper, color sample sheets containing examples of (for instance) Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Mexico, Chile, Nicaragua, Salvador, Costa Rica, and Brazil.[3]

Philatelic Advertisements

As previously mentioned, Nicholas Seebeck was at one time a stamp dealer, and presumably he remained conversant with developments as they occurred in the trade. During 1893, advertisements were printed on the reverse side of various stamps of the 1882 and 1891 postal issues of New Zealand (Scott Nos. 61-69) by a concessionaire of the New Zealand postal authorities. Undoubtedly this practice came to the attention of Seebeck because, utilizing nine different commerical products of his time (one of which, "Adams' Tutti-Frutti" gum is still with us today), there soon appeared advertisements in a block of 9 (3 rows of 3) on the reverse side of stamps of Ecuador and Nicaragua. It can be surmised that such advertisements are also found on corresponding issues of El Salvador and Honduras. The advertising block is as shown on Fig. 17.



Fig. 17. Advertising block found on reverse of selected 1894 and 1895 issues of Ecuador and Nicaragua.

As best as can now be determined, the 20 and 50 centavo and 5 sucre stamps of the 1895 postal issue of Ecuador (Scott Nos. 51, 52, and 54) and the 1 and 10 peso stamps of the 1894 postal issue of Nicaragua (Scott Nos. 67 and 70) were overprinted in this way. The printing was apparently done on panes of 25

[3]David J. Werner, "El Salvador—The Issues of 1867 and 1874", *Pan American Philatelist*, September, 1956, pp. 4 and 11, where the sample sheet is illustrated.

stamps, perhaps to accomodate a smaller press, for the advertisement block is found centered on only these panes. Most of these panes appear to be remainders, for they usually have the familiar black horizontal line across the center face of the stamps.

There is some question as to the market which Seebeck was attempting to reach with these stamps, for, if the advertisements were to be utilized in the country concerned, they should have been written in Spanish and they should have referred to local products. More than likely, though, the advertisements were a scheme intended either to facilitate the sale of the remainders to stamp collectors or to accompany the promotion of the products concerned.

The Retailing of Remainders and Reprints

There was a continuing contractual relationship between the Company and Gus B. Calman, a former part owner of the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, to dispose of the "Seebeck" remainders and reprints. This task was assumed, after the death of Calman in 1899, by his brother Henry Calman. The brothers Calman at one time allegedly had some 90 million Seebecks in their stock. In 1917, however, the then remaining stock was sold to a Swiss stamp dealer.[4]

The Gus B. Calman operation, describing itself as "a wholesale dealer in postage stamps," was located in New York City, first at 299 Pearl Street, then 42 East 23rd Street, and finally at 100 William Street, during the period between 1891 and 1908. A review of 14 successive price lists of G. B. Calman discloses that the Seebeck issues were sold along with other stock in sets of 10 and 100 and as individual stamps in lots of 1000 and 5000. Taking the 1892 regular postage issue of Nicaragua (Scott Nos. 40-49) as an example, this set was sold in 1893 for $3.50 for 10 and $30 for 100; the price dropped by 1903 to $2.75 for 10 and $25 for 100. Using the 2 centavo 1892 regular postage stamp of Nicaragua as a further example (Scott No. 41), this stamp was sold in 1893 for $8.50 for 1000 and $37.50 for 5000; by 1900, however, the price had dropped to $5.50 for 1000 and $25 for 5000. It is curious to note Calman's terms and conditions of sale. These terms include the statement that "all stamps are warranted genuine originals except stamps marked R which are reprints." No such "R" marks are noted, either in the price lists or on any reprinted stamps owned or reviewed by the author.

It also seems to be the case that the Seebeck issues were placed in at least two specific album packages for retail sale.

[4]Rumors abound as to the existence of further caches of Seebeck stamps. Somewhere in the southwestern part of the United States, it is stated, are complete sheets of every Seebeck stamp issued for Nicaragua, and this lot is for sale at a mere $1 million.

The first is a paper bound booklet the frontispiece of which is shown at Fig. 18. This 6¾ by 8½ inch booklet, containing 60 pages, with each page labeled at the top with the appropriate description, such as "Salvador 1896, R" and "Complete Set of 12 Diff." and appropriate printed boxes beneath, with hinged stamps duly inset, was obviously made for sale to stamp collectors. The index page for this booklet, shown at Fig. 19, makes a clear distinction between stamps contained therein which were obviously remainders and those which were sold as reprints.

The second is a black expansion-type album, 10 × 12½ inches, with the front stamped in gold "Collection of Central America." This album contains mounted pages of singles and blocks of issues of all four countries interspersed with sheets, both perforate and imperforate. Each page, at the top, describes what is hinged beneath. These larger albums still appear on the auction market today, unfortunately without any attribution of origin. Lots 817 and 818 of the March, 1978 auction of Sotheby Parke Bernet, for example, described these albums merely as "Seebeck Issues . . .". A portion of one page from the album the subject of Lot 818 is shown at Fig. 20. This page contains the 1882 postage set of Nicaragua, which was engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company. Pursuant to the Seebeck contract for Nicaragua, the remainders of earlier issues were turned over to the Company. These remainders were then given bogus postmarks (despite being mint, with full gum), apparently to help their marketability, and were then placed in the albums for sale. Whether such remainders had bogus postmarks, or were subject to genuine postmark devices before being returned to the Hamilton Bank Note Company at the end of each succeeding year, they nevertheless reached the public in the aforesaid albums, or even directly from G. B. Calman. The 1907 G. B. Calman Price List offered for sale (again using Nicaragua as an example) complete *used* sets of the 1890, 1891, and 1892 postal issues (Scott Nos. 20 through 49), from the 1 centavo to 10 peso denominations, at $25 per 100 sets! As collectors of Nicaragua are aware, genuine postally used examples of the peso values are nearly impossible to acquire, and without doubt these G. B. Calman offerings either had bogus postmarks or were subject to genuine postmark devices merely to improve their saleability.

Fig. 18. Cover of booklet titled "Seebeck Sets," marketed in the early years of the twentieth century.



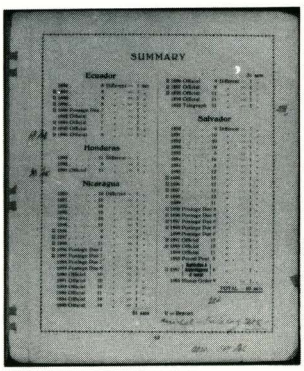


Fig. 19. Table of contents of the "Seebeck Sets" booklet, listing the 547 stamps contained therein, which comprised 60 different sets from Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador.

Philatelic Greeting Cards?

It has been noted that the Hamilton Bank Note Company supplied items which were not the specific subject of the Seebeck contracts. For Salvador there were the postage due stamps; for Honduras, the official stamps; for Ecuador, the official enclosure stamps; and so on. Considering the various peripheral activities in which the Company also engaged, it is

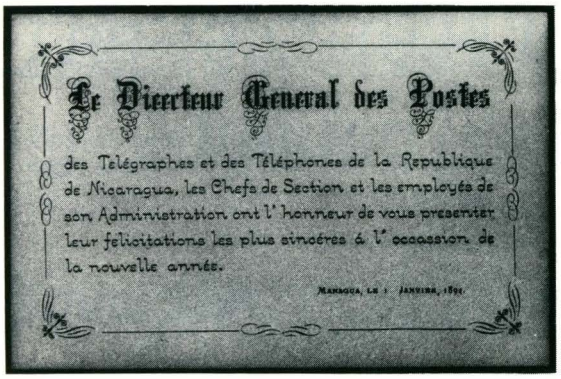


Fig. 20. Album page of the 1892 issue of Nicaragua, remaindered to the Hamilton Bank Note Company under the Seebeck contract, and later merchandised by Henry Calman with bogus postmarks.

the thesis of the author that the Company either encouraged the Government of Nicaragua to print philatelic New Year's Day cards and actually supplied such cards or, finding out about the practice, supplied the Nicaraguan Government with such cards for a period of several years.

It is recalled that the Postmaster General of Nicaragua (along with the postal authorities of Guatemala, El Salvador, and other countries at the time) sent New Year's day greeting cards to favored recipients. Such Nicaraguan cards have been noted intermittently from 1889 through 1914 and usually consist of a greeting appropriate to the occasion along with the then current or newly issued stamps affixed to the other side. Since all Seebeck stamps for Nicaragua were believed to have been issued as of January 1st of each year, the philatelic value of these cards consist, among other things, of determining from the stamps placed on these cards the papers and colors associated with the earliest printings thereof which were available in the country. These cards are the subject of a more extensive review by the author in another periodical.

Figs. 21 and 22 show the printed faces of two such greeting cards, for the years 1894 and 1896 respectively. Each card has stamps appropriate to the year affixed to the back. A review of the printing quality of the 1896 card, especially of the coat-of-arms, and of the paper stock, including the beveled gold edging of the 1894 card, leads to the hypothesis that the technology, skill, and paper stock used to produce such work did not then exist in Managua, Nicaragua, and it would have been natural if not convenient for the Hamilton Bank Note Company to supply some of these cards to the order of the Post Office Department at the same time as it supplied the stamps. Regretably, the records of the Nicaraguan Post Office Department have not survived various intervening earthquakes so we will never know for sure.



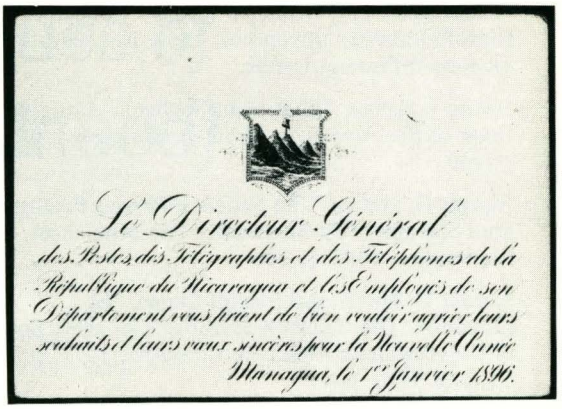


Fig. 21. Printed face of greeting card of the Postmaster General of Nicaragua, dated Managua, January 1, 1894. The Postmaster General, his section chiefs, and the employees of the postal, telegraph, and telephone sections send (in French) New Year's Day greetings. *Fig. 22.* Engraved face of greeting card of the Postmaster General of Nicaragua, dated Managua, January 1, 1896. It is believed that these greeting cards were printed by the Hamilton Bank Note Company.

Conclusion

Hopefully the preceding commentary and the relevant bibliography which is cited at the end of this article will cause a renewed interest in the so-called "Seebeck" products. What is needed, perhaps, is the preparation of the definitive work concerning the Hamilton Bank Note Company and Nicholas F. Seebeck, to be published before the centenary of their activities.

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Albert Quast and Dr. Robert Willer,

"Nicaragua: The 'Seebeck' Issues," *Collectors Club Philatelist*, November, 1967, p. 335, and various following issues.

Irving I. Green, "That Man Seebeck," *Congress Book of the American Philatelic Congress*, 1946, p. 140.

Joseph D. Hahn, "The Seebeck Period Postage Due Stamps of El Salvador," *The Mainsheet*, September, 1972, p. 21.

Joseph D. Hahn and Joseph Sousa, "El Salvador, The Seebeck Stamps," *Congress Book of the American Philatelic Congress*, 1977, p. 11, and 1978, p. 7.

Julio Tobon de Paramo and Miguel Tobon Hohmann, "Las Emisiones Seebeck en Ecuador," *El Coleccionista Ecuatoriano*, June 1980, p. 3.

Louis S. Alfaro, "Solving the Puzzle of the Mosquito," *The American Revenuer*, April 1977, p. 56.

Greeting Cards

Leo J. Harris, "New Year's Day and Related Greeting Cards of the Nicaraguan Republic", *The Mainsheet*, September, 1980, p. 7.

Last Call!

The census of U. S. Plate Blocks before Scott No. 206 is in its final stages of compiling information, and a last call is being made for additional data. (Where no blocks are known, facts on imprint plate number strips are equally desired.)

Details so far from collectors and dealers all over the country have turned up some remarkable pieces, the results of many who have spent time assembling data and photocopies to send. Among the findings to date are:

1. The stolen-and-then-altered-and-then-recovered "Black Jack" Plate 31 block of 8 of No. 73 from the famous Allen collection
2. The unique Plate 12 block of 12 of No. 64 from the Worthington, Hind, Luff, and Waterhouse collections
3. An unbelievable Plate Block of 12 of No. 132
4. A total of 13(!) full sheets of No. 24
5. Following the clues of distinctive perforations, blocks have been traced through as many as four different auctions spread over many years, as well as trimming down all the way from a sheet of 100 to a current Plate Block of 12.

Of course there are a good supply of Nos. 11, 24, and 65 blocks, but many other numbers are missing entirely. So the researcher makes this final appeal to all serious philatelic students: please ask for a census form from John Chapin, Manchester, Vt. 05254. Telephone (802) 362-1745.

The 1922-1924 Issues of Monaco (continued)

M. H. Ludington

No. 15, ABCDEFGHIJ1. Left frame heavy to very heavy and smeared. Seen doubled from B1 to E1, (State iii).
No. 15, J1. Dot 1mm. southwest of corner.
No. 17, J3-4. Faint vertical scratch down from frame.
No. 17, J6. Dot 0.75mm. below initial "H".
No. 17, J8. Dot 1.25mm. below and just right of "R".
No. 18, A1. Top frame heavy for 1.75mm.
No. 18, A8. Lump in corner of value tablet.
No. 20, J6-8. "H.CHEFFER" weak.
No. 22, J4. Faint vertical line down from frame, (guide line).
No. 24, A1. Small dot northwest of corner.
No. 24, J5. Very faint trace of vertical line down from frame, (guide line), (State i).

Major varieties on individual stamps of the 50c. Plate 2, both States. Flaws occur on both States unless otherwise mentioned.

No. 3, A4. Guide mark on frame with faint dot to left of it.
No. 11, E1. Faint guide line on frame.
No. 15, E8. Guide line with dot below.
No. 23, J4. Double guide mark.

No. 2, A4. Vertical line above frame (not joined to frame), (guide line).
No. 2, J6. 0.5mm. break in frame below "M".
No. 2, J8. Right leg of "R" missing with faint flaws and scratches southeast of it.
No. 3, A1, B1. Curved scratches right of top of and at lower right of "5", (faint in State i, clear in State ii).
No. 4, A5. Vertical line upward from 0.75mm. above frame, (guide line).
No. 4, J4. Short horizontal scratch 1.75mm. below frame. (See also no. 9).
No. 4, J7. Bottom of second "F" missing.
No. 5, J6. Flaw joining "C" and "H".
No. 6, A5. Flaw 1.5mm. above frame.
No. 6, B8. Short vertical scratch in value tablet at lower right.

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No. 7, A7-B7. Faint diagonal scratch through "5", (State ii).
No. 8, J6. Bottom of initial "H." missing.
No. 8, IJ6. Faint vertical scratch through "M" and left of initial "H." to no. 13, (State ii).
No. 8, IJ8. Faint scratches from no. 9 through "O" of "MONACO" and second "E" of "CHEFFER" to no. 13, (State ii).
No. 9, A4. Short horizontal scratch 1.75mm. above frame. (See also no. 4).
No. 9, EF1. Faint scratch left of frame to no. 8, (State ii).
No. 10, AB2. Faint vertical scratch right of "O", (State ii).
No. 12, A2-3. Short horizontal dash 1mm. above frame.
No. 12, J4. Short vertical line on frame below "V".
No. 12, J6-8. Bottom of "H.CHEFFER" missing.
No. 13, A6-J6. Faint vertical scratch from no. 8, through "S" of "POSTES" and "M" of "MONACO" to no. 18, (State ii).
No. 13, J6-7. Bottom of "H.CHE" missing. Two small flaws below initial "H".
No. 14, A7. Faint diagonal scratch outside frame above "5".
No. 14, J4. Horizontal scratch 0.75mm. below frame.
No. 14, J6-7. Right leg of initial "H." and bottom of "CHEFF" missing.
No. 15, IJ3. Faint vertical scratch through "P" to no. 20, (State ii).
No. 16, J7. Small flaw between frames below "A".
No. 16, I7. Faint diagonal scratch through top of "C", (State ii).
No. I7, J6-8. Faint line under "CHEFFER", extra line under "H", weak "R" with dot below.
No. 18, A5-7. Smeared line on frame, (variable).
No. 20, A3-5. Scratch just above frame.
No. 20, AB3. Vertical scratch from no. 15, left of "P" of "POSTES".
No. 21, A1. Smear on top frame at corner.
No. 21, A6, A7, A8. Smears between frames and above "O", (faint on State i).
No. 22, A1. Faint smear in top left corner of value tablet, (very faint on State i).
No. 22, J4. Vertical line down from frame, (guide line).
No. 23, A1. Smear between top frames at corner.
No. 23, A5. Small smear on top frame above "E" of "POSTES".
No. 23, J8. Dot right of "R".
No. 24, A3. Dot just outside frame above left side of "P" of "POSTES".
No. 24, J5. Faint trace of vertical line down from frame, (guide line).
No. 25, A4-8. Prominent smear through "OSTES" and top of value tablet.

Major varieties on individual stamps of the 50c. Plate 3, both States. Flaws occur on both States unless otherwise mentioned.

Note. One or more letters of the engraver's name have been touched-up or reengraved on every stamp in the first four rows, nos. 1

to 20. Where an "H" has been repaired the serifs are almost invariably joined across the top and/or the bottom. The right leg of a repaired "R" is either a long curve or has a straight line at the foot. Repairs to other letters are less easily identified, but they are often slightly smaller than normal and appear "cramped". On nos. 12, 13 and 18 the engraver's name was completely reengraved in larger letters, the largest letters being on no. 12 and the smallest, though still larger than normal, on no. 18. Only the most prominent repairs are listed below.

No. 3, A4. Guide mark against frame with dot to left of it.
No. 11, E1. Two guide dots in line horizontally.
No. 15, E8. Guide line against frame.
No. 23, J4. Guide mark 0.5mm. below frame.

No. 1, I6. Small dot above first "O" of "MONACO".
No. 1, J3. Dot outside frame below "I".
No. 2, A4. Short vertical line c. 0.5mm. above frame, (guide line).
No. 2, J6. 0.5mm. break in frame below "M" of "MONACO".
No. 4, A5. No vertical guide line.
No. 4, A2. Small lump on frame of value tablet right of "c".
No. 5, J6. Small flaw between "C" and "H".
No. 6, J5-6. Flaw left of initial "H.".
No. 6, J6, J7. "CH" and second "F" underlined.
No. 6, J8. Faint line below "R" to corner, (State ii).
No. 8, AB1. Diagonal scratch through "5", (State ii).
No. 8, J3-4. Small notch in frame below "V" on line J3-4.
No. 11, A6. Small dot outside frame above "S" of "POSTES".
No. 11, IJ1-3. Small dots left and right of "P", on loop of "R", to right of "N", between legs of "A" and below corner and between frames below "N".
No. 12, A1. Faint horizontal scratch 1.25mm. above corner.
No. 12, J6-8. "H.CHEFFER" reengraved in larger letters 0.5mm. high.
No. 13, A8. Horizontal scratch 1mm. above corner.
No. 13, J6-8. "H.CHEFFER" reengraved in larger letters c. 0.5mm. high. Serifs on both "Hs" joined.
No. 14, J6-8. "H.CHEFFER" reengraved in "cramped" small letters. Serifs on both "Hs" joined.
No. 15, A4. Dot between frames above "S".
No. 15, B7. Small dot inside "O" at bottom.
No. 16, I1. Two dots left of frame opposite bottom of loop of "P".
No. 16, J1. Blurred flaw on frame below "PR".
No. 16, J5-7. Scratch below frame and through "H.CHE".
No. 17, J3-4. Horizontal scratch 1.25mm. below frame.
No. 17, J6-8. "H.CHEFFER" touched-up with "R" slightly larger and with a long curved right leg.
No. 18, J6-8. "H.CHEFFER" reengraved in slightly larger letters. Serifs on both "Hs" joined. Right leg of "R" has a straight line at foot.

No. 19, J7-8. Bottom of second "E" heavier with no serif at right. Right leg of "R" long with a short straight line at foot.
No. 20, I7. Line left of top of "A", (late State i and State ii).
No. 20, J8. Curved right leg on "R".
No. 21, A6. Short horizontal scratch with dot to left outside frame above "S" and large dot.
No. 22, J4. Trace (not always visible) of vertical line against frame, (guide line).
No. 22, A7-8. Heavy frame for c. 1mm.
No. 23, A6. Faint dash outside frame above "S".
No. 23, A6. Faint scratch joining top serif of "S" to frame, (State ii).
No. 24, A7-8. Top frame weak at corner.
No. 25, A4-5. Faint horizontal line just outside frame above "T" with trace of second line above.

Errata

In preparing Mr. Ludington's Monaco article for publication, many errors were made which resulted in much of the article being incomprehensible and inaccurate.We offer our sincere apologies to Mr. Ludington, and are therefore publishing the following, which are the most necessary corrections. The page numbers refer to those in the 1981 volume.

Pg. 35. Line 7: This should be set off as a separate paragraph. Line 20: "...the 50c Prince Louis." Line 22: "..with two very minor states.." Line 23: This should be set off as a separate paragraph. Line 36: Separate paragraph.
Pg. 36. Title as follows:

30c Deep green, deep grayish green.
Vermilion (many shades), scarlet-vermilion, orange-vermilion (slightly fluorescent), red-orange, orange-red, red, bright Indian red, bright red-scarlet (fluorescent), deep salmon (fluorescent).
A pure orange shade has been seen, but it appears to have been faked from the red-orange as the paper is unevenly tinted.

Pg. 37. Line 29: New paragraph.
Pg. 38. Line 32: Separate paragraph.
Pg. 39. Line 3: Separate paragraph. Line 21: Separate paragraph. Line 41: Separate paragraph.
Pg. 40. Line 2: Separate paragraph. Line 27: Separate paragraph. Line 44: Separate paragraph.

Pg. 41.

Plate 1	Plate 2	Plate 3
No. 3 Very faint dot or line.	Very faint dot.	None or faint line.
No. 11 Very faint dot	None or very faint dot.	Dot or small mark.
No. 15 Dot.	3 dots and short diagonal line below.	Dot.
No. 23 Trace of dot close to frame.	Dot and line. Two small dots to right.	None or short line.

Pg. 42. "Major varieties on individual stamps; Plate 2 States i and ii:"
Pg. 42. Fig. 5. The two sections are transposed. The bottom stamp and fraction are Plate 9 Nos. 16 and 17.
Pg. 43. Line 21: Separate paragraph.
Pg. 96. Illustration of 5f with grid omitted. New paragraph: "Varieties in horizontal rows on the 5f only (both colors), "strip die" flaws." New heading for table:

5f Reddish brown (shades), brown (shades)
Deep grayish green on pale lavender (shades), bottle green on pale lavender, deep blue-green on pale lavender (shades).
The varieties on white paper have almost certainly had the color of the paper bleached out.

New paragraph "There was only one Plate in one State of the 5f for both colors."
Pg. 97. Lines 17 and 34: Separate paragraphs.
Pg. 97. Line 27. Delete "...0.1mm wider than in other rows." Substitute "...1.6mm instead of 1.5mm."
Pg. 98. The illustration on pg. 164 should be transposed to pg. 98. The Table should be numbered "2". Delete "Sheet trimmed." in first footnote below Table.
Pg. 99. New paragraphs: "Varieties on all stamps of all four values on all Plates (Master die flaws):" "Varieties in vertical rows on all four values (flaws on the roller):"
Pg. 100. New paragraph: "Varieties in vertical rows on the 20c only ("strip die" flaws):" "The description of varieties of the values excluding the 20c value divides the description of the 20c. This should be consolidated and separated from the 20c description on pgs. 100-101. The illustrations for the 20c stamp are given on pg. 165."
Pg. 164. Lines 3 and 11: Separate paragraphs.
Pg. 166. Line 33: Separate paragraphs. The illustration belongs on p. 168.
Pg. 167. Footnote: Flaws on the mold, found also on Plates 1 and 2, are marked*. Flaws occur on both states unless otherwise mentioned.
Pg. 168. The characteristics outlined on this page for the 10c are illustrated in Fig. 9 on pg. 166. Line 15: separate paragraph, not italics.
Pg. 169. Lines 9 and 39: Separate pargraphs. Line 40: "Por-" and lines 41-45 separate paragraph.
Pg. 244. Line 16. "A crack" and lines 17-19 should be separate paragraph. Line 18: For "...a new Plate..." read "...another Plate..."

Austrian Occupation Cancellations of the Sanjak of Novi Pazar 1878-1908

Henry Laessig

Tucked away in the mountains of Montenegro, about 120 road miles southeast of Sarajevo, is the little town of Plevlje.* Administrative center of the northern district of the Sanjak of Novi Pazar, it (together with the nearby towns of Priboj and Prjepolje) formed a critical triangle in the road network between Sarajevo and Skopje (Uskub) when this area was part of the Ottoman Empire.

The object of governments and merchants for several hundred years had been to move goods and mail between Europe and Constantinople (Istanbul). Sarajevo had long been a major town in Bosnia, and therefore a convenient collecting point, while Skopje was well connected with the road network to Constantinople. High mountains, snow, and bandits made travel precarious in this area as late as the 1940s. The term "road," until the Austro-Hungarian (hereafter called Austrian) occupation in 1878, really meant "track." Travel was mostly possible only on foot or horseback on the rocky, muddy, often unmarked paths. This then was the area Austria proposed to occupy in 1878, and their feldpost of necessity went along with the troops.

Despite the inhospitable character of the area to the outsider's eye, Serbia, Montenegro, Austria, the Ottomans, and the Russians all vied in the mid-1800s to control it. On April 24, 1877, Russia invaded the Ottoman Empire, moving almost to Constantinople. The Ottomans were forced to sign the Treaty of San Stefano on March 3, 1878. The European powers, not

*The spelling of town names is as given in the cancelling devices. Names given in the *Board of Geographic Names Gazateer*, USGPO are spelled Plevlja, Prijeboj, and Pljevlja.

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Fig. 1. Cover to Heinriech Hollschak from Plevije while he was in Vienna. The strike is of the earliest Plevije canceler. Franco indicated that postage was paid.

wishing Russia to have all the benefits, called for the Congress of Berlin. Their aim was to prevent Russia from gaining influence in the Balkan area with a "Pan Slav Movement." They also wanted additional territory as a buffer zone against the movement and to keep Russia from the Mediterranean Sea. The Sanjak was an important part of this buffer zone.

Provisions of the Congress of Berlin (July 13, 1878) allowed Austria to occupy Bosnia-Herzegovina militarily and to administer it with Austrian civil servants, while sovereignty ostensibly remained with the Ottomans. No termination date for the occupation was specified. The population of Bosnia-Herzegovina was in constant unrest under the Ottomans, and the thousands of Christian refugees seeking Austrian asylum served as the excuse for this arrangement. The Congress of Berlin further authorized Austria to negotiate a separate agreement with the Ottomans for the Sanjak of Novi Pazar, which traditionally had been linked to Herzegovina.

The Sanjak effectively divided Serbia on the east (still nominally Ottoman) and Montenegro on the west. It was in Austria's interest to keep these two "Slavic" areas from uniting. Austria and the Ottomans, who had little choice in the matter, concluded the Convention of Constantinople on April 21, 1879 which specified continued Ottoman civil control over the Sanjak but allowed the Austrians to garrison troops and build roads there. Austria elected to occupy only the three towns of Plevlje, Prjepolje, and Priboj, after subduing Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose populations did not appreciate the Austrians any more than they had the Ottomans. The Austrians brought their feldpost with them to the Sanjak originally for the use of their troops only. The natives continued to use the Ottoman postal

facilities, although they were primitive, and the Austrian mail service was never recognized by the Ottomans.

Occupation of the Sanjak took place well before the signing of the Convention. The best dates available for the occupations of the towns, the establishment, and (30 years later) the closing of the feldpost offices are shown below, along with the code designation given to each office according to the Austrian feldpost system. For security reasons feldpost offices were only given numbers in the early days of the occupation. Roman numerals were assigned in Bosnia (which was occupied mostly by Hungarian troops) while Arabic numbers were used in Herzegovina and the Sanjak (occupied mostly by Austrian troops).

Town	Date Occupied	Date Feldpost Office Opened	Closed	Code
Plevlje	Sept. 10, 1878	9/29/78	10/28/08	NO 1
Prjepolje	Sept. 14, 1878	9/15/78	10/12/08	NO 1A
Priboj	Sept. 8, 1878	9/29/78	10/09/08	NO 1B

The feldpost offices in the Sanjak were designated "Feldpost Expositur" (temporary field mail stations). This was to maintain the appearance of Ottoman sovereignty in the area, although they were to remain in place for 30 years. Additionally these three towns were considered foreign territory by Austria and required a foreign postage rate even on mail to Austria.

In 1878 the feldpost system was available only to the troops and was free of charge for first class mail. On December 1, 1878 a money order system was established and stamps first became necessary. Stamps of Austria were used until the first issue of Bosnia-Herzegovina came out on July 1, 1879. On January 9, 1879 a limited number of civilians were allowed to use the feldpost system upon obtaining permits and paying the correct postage. Post cards were 5 Kreuzer, letters 10Kr, and registration 10Kr. Mail to Bosnia, however, took the Austrian domestic rate, 2Kr for a post card and 5Kr for a letter.

Further changes took place in the feldpost system over the years. On November 16, 1879 the feldpost became the Military (Militar) post. This change did not affect the cancels of the Sanjak towns. In fact, the system was never military, as it was always run by clerks of the Finance Ministry in Vienna. A change which did affect the Sanjak was the addition of town names to the cancelers, secrecy no longer being necessary. This was slow to reach the Sanjak. The old code numbers were retained in the cancelers although no longer necessary. In 1890 all cancelers were changed to read K u K, or later K und K, to reflect the duality of the Austro-Hungarian empire at the insistance of the Hungarian sector.

One interesting aberration took place in the cancel of

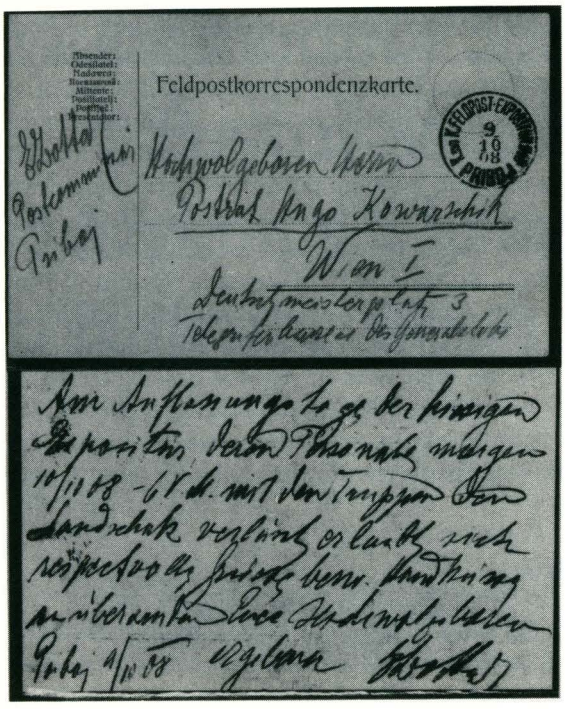


Fig. 2. Feldpost card of October 9, 1908 (front and back) to a postal official in Vienna from a postal employee at Priboj, writing "on the day of closing" of the post office. He says he is "leaving tomorrow with troops leaving the Sanjak."

Prjepolje. When the double ring bridge type cancelers were delivered, the code number for Prjepolje was found to be Nº 1(Plevlje's number), instead of Nº 1A. The town name was correct and, there no longer being a need for the code numbers, no change was felt necessary.

Only fifteen cancelers were used during the occupation in the three towns as follows:

Plevlje	
Circle	Feldpost-Expositur Nº 1
	K und K Feldpost-Expositur N 1/Plevlje
	K und K Feldpost-Expositur Nº 1/Plevlje
Double ring 14/27mm	K u K Feldpost-Expositur 1/Plevlje
15/26mm	K u K Feldpost-Expositur 1/ Plevlje
16/30mm	K und K Feldpost-Expositur / Plevlje
17/27mm	K und K Feldpost-Expositur / Plevlje
Double ring bridge	K und K Feldpost-Expositur Nº 1 Plevlje, Counter letter a
	Counter letter b

Prjepolje	
Circle	Feldpost-Expositur Nº 1A
	K und K Feldpost-Expositur N 1A/Prjepolje
Double ring 16/30mm	K und K Feldpost Expositur Nº 1A/Prjepolje
Double ring bridge	K and K Feldpost Expositur Nº 1/Prjepolje, Counter letter a

Priboj	
Circle	Feldpost-Expositur 1b
	K und K Feldpost-Expositur N 1B/Priboj

Covers with Austrian stamps are virtually unknown due to the short time they were in use and the limited number of mailers. Most cancels are found on feldpost mail without stamps or with the stamps of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Stampless feldpost mail usually has the word "Franco" imprinted by handstamp on the cover to indicate postage paid. We are indebted to Heinrich Hollschek and his friend Anna Presl in Merin, Austria, for saving their large correspondence. Hollschek was KK Hauptmann Auditor in the Garrison Gericht at Plevlje. This would be the equivalent of Representative of the Advocate General's Office at the Courts Martial. Another correspondent who saved his mail was Dr. Carl Wessely. Unfortunately their mail is to and from Plevlje, the largest of the three towns. Covers from Prjepolje are much scarcer, and tiny little Priboj presents great problems to the collector—but isn't that why we collect?

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Special thanks to Tom W. Minkus, without whose help I would still be at square one.

Development of Swiss Postal Services and Markings Through the Helvetic Republic

Harlan F. Stone

For a country that has occupied such a central position astride Europe's communication routes back to the Roman Empire, Switzerland has scanty documentation of early postal activities and services in the form of covers. While its mountain passes and valleys served as principal routes between northern and southern Europe, they very rarely became points of origin or destination. Very few covers with Swiss postal markings exist from the 1600s, and only a modest number from the 1700s. Not until the Helvetic Republic of 1798 to 1803, when Switzerland became a French puppet state, will we find abundant evidence of postal progress. This article will trace, in summary form, the development of Swiss postal services and markings to the end of the Napoleonic era.

During the Roman Empire, official couriers of its government used the "cursus publicus" or state routes to travel over the Swiss alpine passes. Their destinations were the Roman provinces of Helvetia in present-day western Switzerland, Raetia in eastern Switzerland, Gaul in France, and outposts in Germany.

Beginning in the medieval period, scholastical and ecclesiastical messengers for universities and monasteries crossed the country to deliver correspondence from one center of learning to another. In my collection, the earliest letter originating in Switzerland went from a theologian at Zurich to a colleague at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands in 1666. On the dateline inside the letter, he wrote Tiguri, the Latin name for Zurich.

In the 1300s, communal foot messengers began to provide official mail delivery service for larger towns in the older Swiss

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Fig 2. Example of the earliest recorded handstamped postal mark used in Switzerland, this *"De Geneve"* appears on Feb. 2, 1699, cover that passed through French office in Geneva on way to France. Earliest example dates from 1695.

cantons or states such as Bern, Luzern, and Zurich. These messengers wore not only cantonal emblems but also colorful uniforms that helped guarantee their right of free and safe passage wherever they traveled.

In the 1400s, merchants in Lindau, on the German shore of Lake Constance, founded a prominent service that became known as the Fussacher Post, after the nearby town of Fussach in Austria. Once a week, this postal service sent a pack-mule train from Lindau over the Splugen Pass in Switzerland to

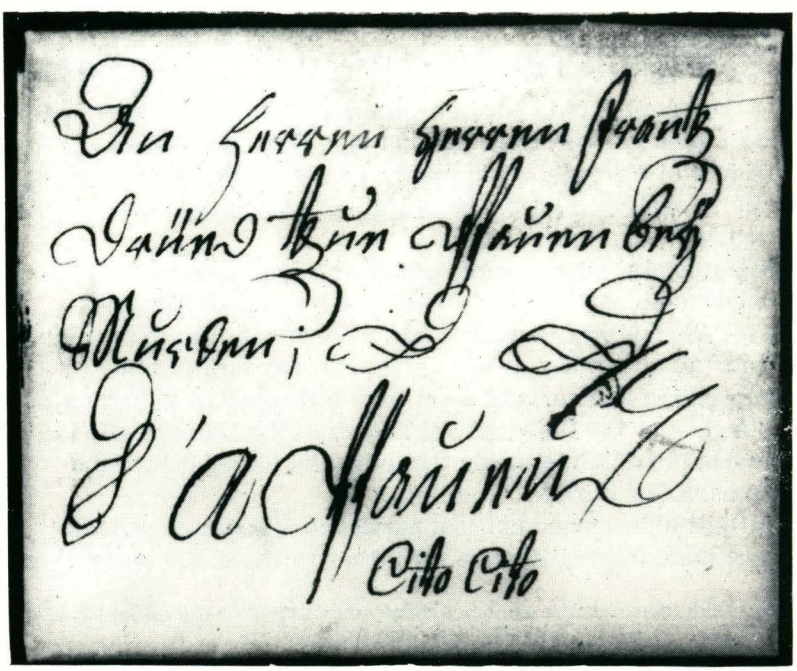


Fig. 1. "Cito" mark written twice as a request for express handling at bottom of this Feb. 11, 1791, cover from Bern to Pfauen, about 18 miles apart. One of only three recorded *cito* covers from Switzerland up to 1815, all in the author's collection.

Milan and back with letters, money, and goods (especially silk). Merchants along this route availed themselves of the service to send commercial correspondence to both Germany and Italy. Fussacher and local messengers also exchanged mail in the Swiss town of Chur for valleys throughout the southeastern Swiss area known as the Graubunden.

In 1569, a merchant in St. Gallen became the first of several private operators in Switzerland to maintain runners, and later mounted couriers using relay stations, to carry business mail within Switzerland and into Germany and France. This St. Gallen post established the first service to extend across the entire width of Switzerland. It provided "ordinary" or regular communication between Nurnberg in Germany and Lyon in France, with one way taking a week.

Gradually Geneva developed into a major forwarding point, primarily for mail from the Mediterranean area destined for southern France. From 1669 to 1768, France maintained a postal agency in Geneva, moving this office up the shore of Lake Geneva to Versoix from 1768 to 1790, then returning it to Geneva from 1790 to 1815. The earliest recorded handstamped postal mark in Switzerland is a "De Geneve" (meaning "from Geneva"), which the Swiss employees in this French office applied in Geneva on a letter dated 1695.

This French office employed a number of handstamps saying "Suisse" as well as "Geneve" but not frequently until the 1770s. Because these transit marks were made of wood or very soft metal, they wore out rapidly. Since each replacement was slightly different, more than two dozen varieties exist.

Basel also became a major forwarding point, mainly for mail going to northern France. In accordance with a 1724 treaty

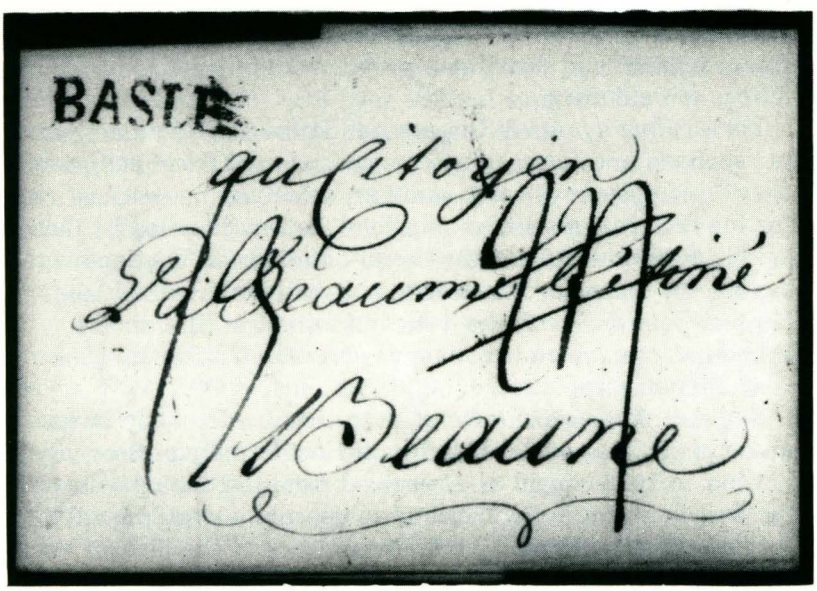


Fig. 3. "Basle" origin stamp, intended for use on letters from city or canton of Basel under its 1724 treaty with France, was misused on this Feb. 14, 1795, letter from Frankfort, Germany, to Beaune, France.



Fig. 4. One of the earliest Fischer Post town marks, this "*Neuchatel*" handstamp appears on Dec. 30, 1786 cover from La Chaux-de-Fonds to Paris when the canton of Neuchatel was a principality controlled by the Kingdom of Prussia.

between France and Basel, all mail in transit to France went through Basel and the cross-border French town of Huningue. To identify a letter's place of origin for postage due accounting purposes, Basel agreed to apply two types of postmarks, a straight-lined Basel to denote mail originating in the town and canton of Basel, and an encircled "BS" standing for Basel-Switzerland, to mark all mail from elsewhere in Switzerland and from Germany and Austria.

Beginning in 1772, France complained from time to time that the Basel postal clerks incorrectly used the Basel postmark on mail from outside the city and canton. Because Basel allowed this misuse to continue, France finally cancelled the 1724 treaty in 1818 and demanded prepayment of postage on all letters to its border.

Forwarding agents in Geneva and Basel played an active role in receiving and forwarding commercial mail from one private carrier or postal system to another, selecting the quickest route for the next leg of a letter's journey. Letters handled by these agents sometimes bear manuscript notations on the flaps saying, for example, "Forwarded by Antoine Trembley and Sons at Geneva," with the date and initials VTHS for the French words "votre tres humble serviteur," meaning your very humble servant.

Because the central town of Bern remained outside these areas of growing postal activity, the local family of Beat von Fischer in 1675 sought and received from the canton of Bern the first contract in Switzerland to operate a state postal service. By the 1700s, the efficient service of the Fischer Post covered all of the old canton of Bern, which included the

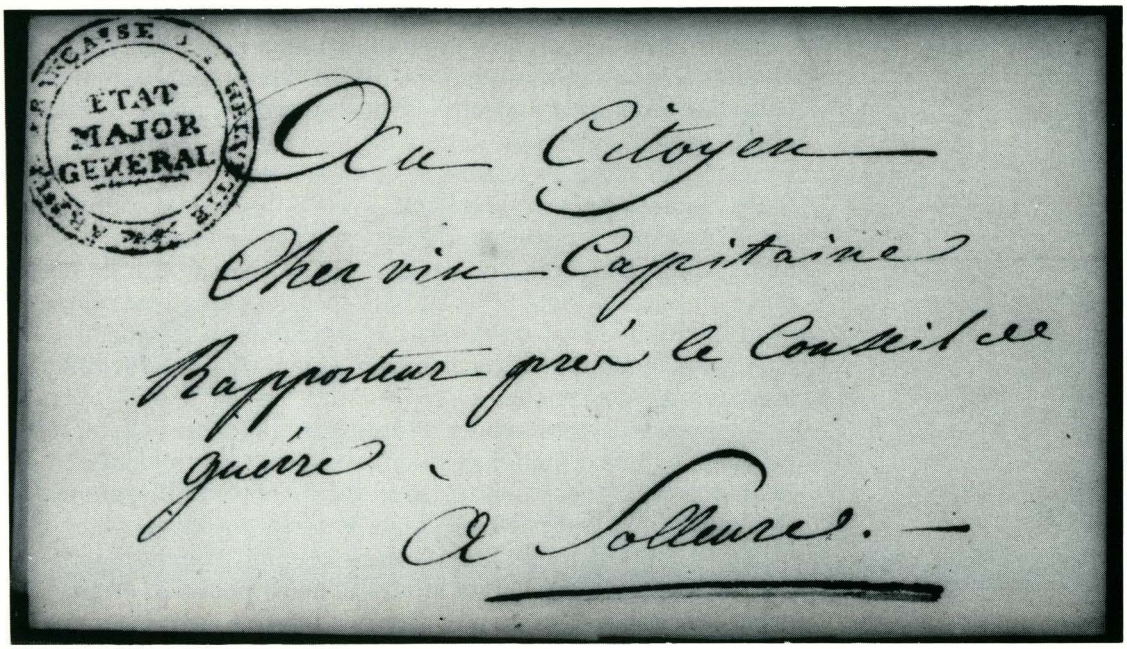


Fig. 5. Franchise mark of the General Staff of the French Army in Helvetia on a cover from Zurich to Solothurn mailed during 1798-1799 (exact date of cover unkown).

present cantons of Aargau, Fribourg, Solothurn, Valais, and Vaud—in other words, most of western Switzerland between Geneva and Basel. Subsequent postal treaties enabled the Fischer Post eventually to connect much of this area with France, Germany, and Italy through exchange offices and by way of routes over the four major Alpine passes in Switzerland: the St. Bernard, Simplon, St. Gotthard, and Splugen.

Despite this considerable postal activity, it has been argued that Switzerland's real coming of age—in a postal sense—occurred during the Helvetic Republic of 1798 to 1803, when Napoleon, assisted by Swiss agitators and collaborators, occupied the country. Napoleon wanted Switzerland so he could control its strategic passes, use its mountains as a defensive buffer against Austria, take over its food supplies for his armies, and loot the wealthy treasury at Bern.

From 1792 to 1806, postmarks of eight French armies are known on letters from Swiss territory. During the Helvetic Republic, free mail services for these armies operated independently of the Helvetic postal administration. Civilians appointed by the administration staffed the military system as mail couriers. Military letters usually bear a two-line postmark stating the name of the French army and the number of the division. This military mail, as well as official government correspondence, often contains dates according to the French republican calendar, which began in 1792. Many of these military letters also bear franchise marks of officers or headquarters staffs.

After Napolean's armies suppressed Swiss resistance and gained control of the country, the French reorganized the

existing 13 cantons, their allied states, and dependencies into 19 cantonal administrative units. With this French bureaucracy came Switzerland's first unified postal system, under a minister of finance. The Helvetic Republic's government placed its central post office in Luzern in late 1798 despite terrible roads there because Luzern, like Paris, was in the middle of the country. When Austrian and Russian troops entered Switzerland, however, the government retreated with its post office to Bern in May 1799. In both locations this post office used distinctive oval marks on the large volume of official correspondence that it received for sorting and forwarding to the cantonal governments.

Turning the government's attention to the operations of local post offices, the minister of finance issued a circular in November 1798 designed to speed the delivery of private mail. He instructed local postal officials to write the dates of collection and dispatch before and after the straight-line postmarks they stamped on letters to show points of origin. Local post offices frequently disregarded this dating system, as many undated letters show.

In early 1799, the Helvetic Republic decreed that it would provide special delivery service for urgent letters between high central and cantonal officials. The Finance Ministry placed a group of army dragoons under the control of the central post office to act as special messengers. During hours outside the four regular mail dispatches each week, these messengers were available to carry letters on foot. The central post office stamped the letters they delivered with a special "Extra Courier" mark standing for extraordinary courier service.

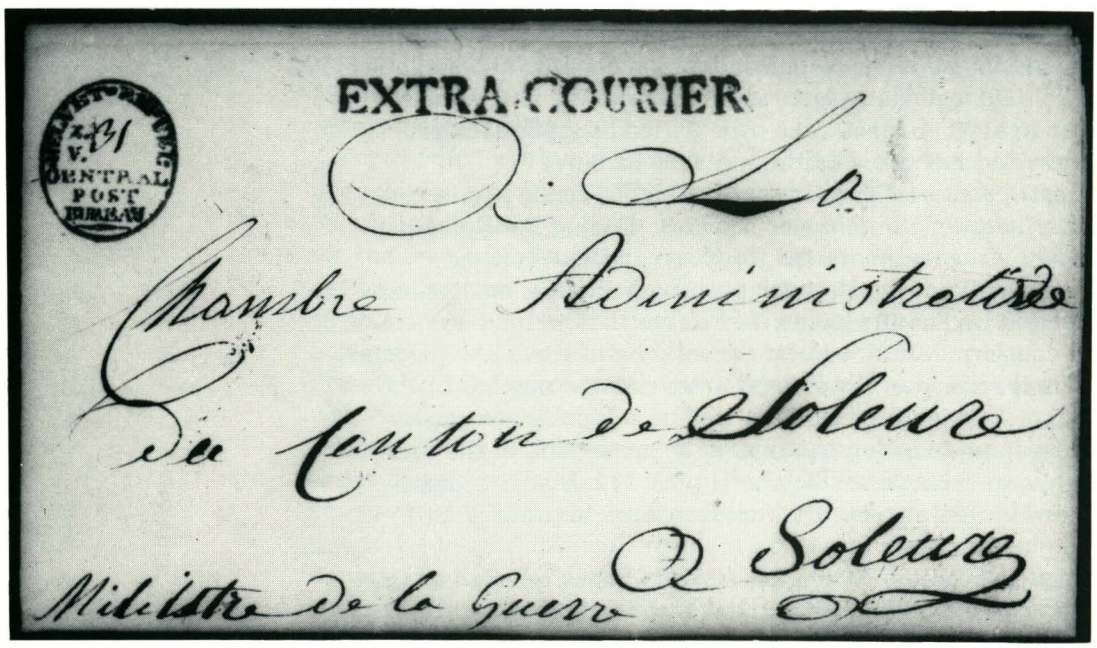


Fig. 6. Oval mark of the Helvetic Republic's central post office on March 30, 1799, cover from Luzern to Solothurn, also bearing the straight-line *"Extra Courier"* mark designating mail that received special messenger service outside the regular hours for mail dispatches.

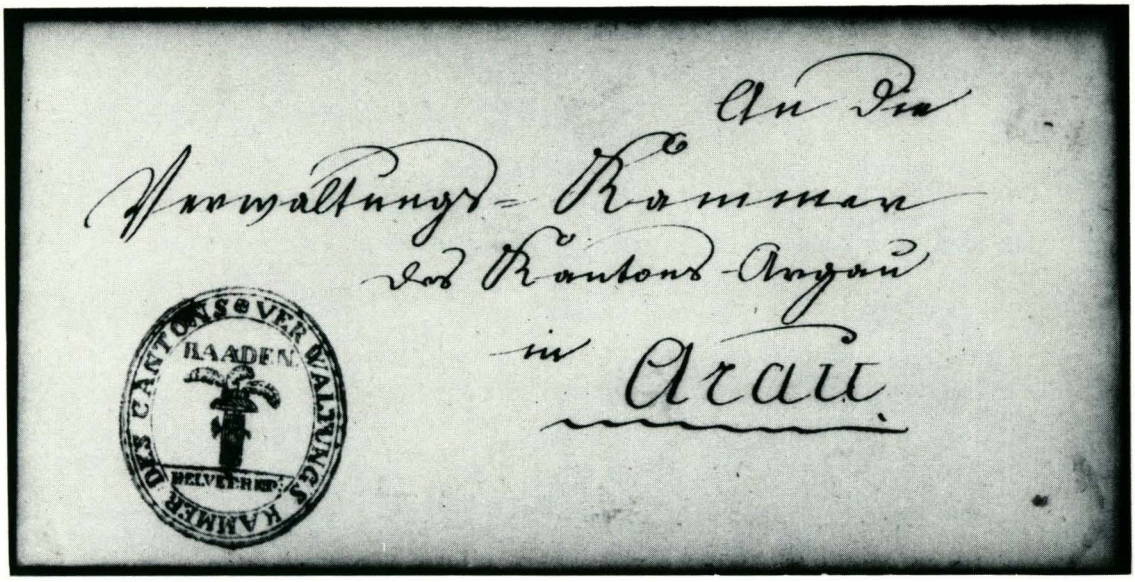


Fig. 7. Example of a cantonal government franchise mark on cover from the Administrative Chamber of the Canton of Baden, showing a revolutionary cockaded hat on top of a bundle of rods (fasces) symbolizing unity. Sent from the town of Baden to the Administrative Chamber of the Canton of Argau at Aarau on Aug. 4, 1802.

Although enormous costs forced the government to discontinue this service early in 1800, this special postmark is known on letters as late as 1802.

Also early in 1799, the Helvetic Republic painstakingly began to organize the country into postal districts and to unify the arbitrary, self-serving, and chaotic postage rates. When it moved the central post office from Luzern to Bern, it cancelled the Fischer family's postal monopoly covering Bern and much of western Switzerland. But the Fischers insisted on their contractural rights pre-dating the Helvetic Republic and demanded high compensation. The government's lack of funds, the Fischers' resources and experience, and more pressing national matters enabled the Fisher Post to survive. It continued to provide postal services in the Bern district, in cooperation with surrounding districts based in Basel, Zurich, St. Gallen, and Schaffhausen.

To regulate free postage privileges, the Helvetic Republic adopted a resolution early in 1800 granting the use of franchise marks containing identifying names on mail from and between national, cantonal, military, and postal authorities. Many franchise marks were already in use.

It is interesting to note that official letters from government offices were often written on elaborate engraved letterheads with revolutionary symbols and republican slogans. The revolutionary times stimulated the cult of the Swiss patriot William Tell, and he appears embracing his son Walter before a tree of liberty on many of these letterheads.

The territory governed by the Helvetic Republic included less than present-day Switzerland, for Napoleon's armies had conquered areas in the southwest in 1792 and northwest in 1793. Napoleon added the southern canton of Valais in 1810 to

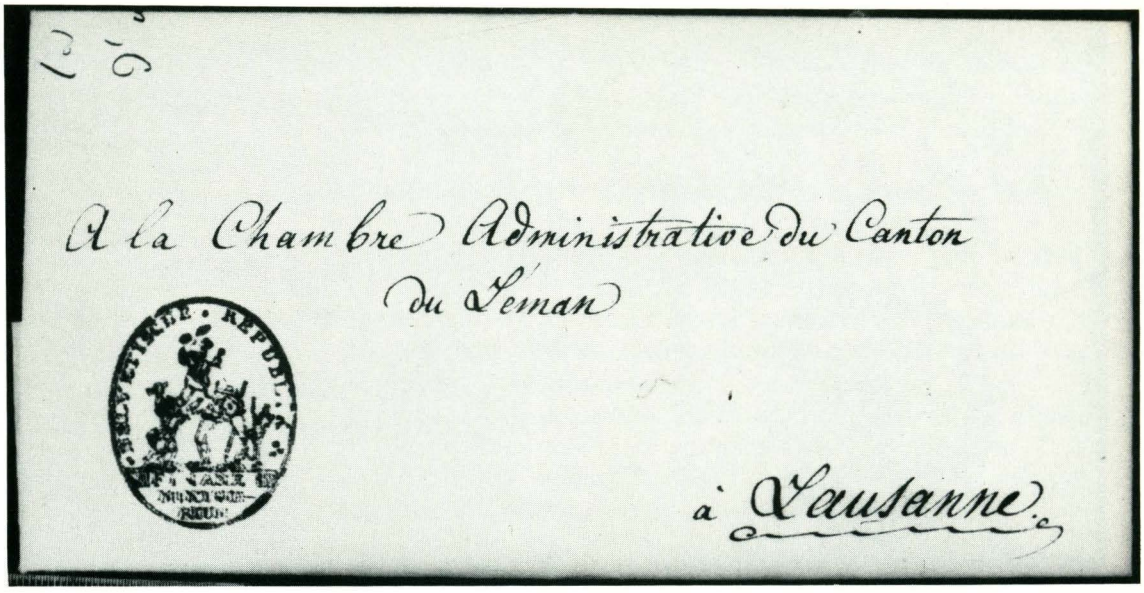


Fig. 8. Example of a central government franchise mark on Oct. 29, 1978, cover from the Helvetic Republic's Finance Ministry in Luzern to the Administrative Chamber of the Canton of Leman at Lausanne, showing William Tell and his son Walter embracing. Letter announces that Fischer Post will organize a letter depot at Allamon on Nov. 1, 1798, for distributing and receiving mail to and from Aubonne and beyond; asks the chamber to inform interested districts; and includes the signature of Kupfer, chief of the central post office.

maintain control of his new road over the Simplon Pass as a military route to the Lombardy plain against Austria. France retained all these annexed territories until 1814 and 1815, when Napoleon's empire finally collapsed.

For its domestic and foreign territories, France assigned departmental numbers ranging from 1 to 134. In Swiss areas it used, at one time or another, six different numbers. The French postmarks in these areas generally included the name of the town plus its department number. Through recent studies, it appears that when the French withdrew, the thrifty Swiss in some cases simply cut the department numbers off the postmarks and continued to use them with just the town names.

In February 1803, under Napoleon's Act of Mediation with the Helvetic Republic, Switzerland regained its internal sovereignty but not independence from France. The cantons formed a new Swiss assembly to sit on an annual rotating basis in Fribourg, Bern, Solothurn, Basel, Zurich, and Luzern. Napoleon appointed the chief magistrate of the host canton to serve as "landamman" or national magistrate and as liaison between him and the assembly.

Sitting in Fribourg, this assembly decreed in August 1803 the aboliton of the Helvetic Republic's centralized postal administration in favor of individual cantonal arrangements. As a result, the postal rates reverted to the pre-Helvetic Republic system of arbitrary, unequal, and complicated fees, and Switzerland entered another postal dark age, which lasted until the adoption of a federal constitution and standard rates in 1848.



Fig. 9. Example of a French departmental mark used in Swiss territory annexed by France, this "66 *St. Imier*" appears on a May 31, 1808 cover from Colombier to Corgemont via St. Imier in canton of Bern area that became part of French Department No. 66.

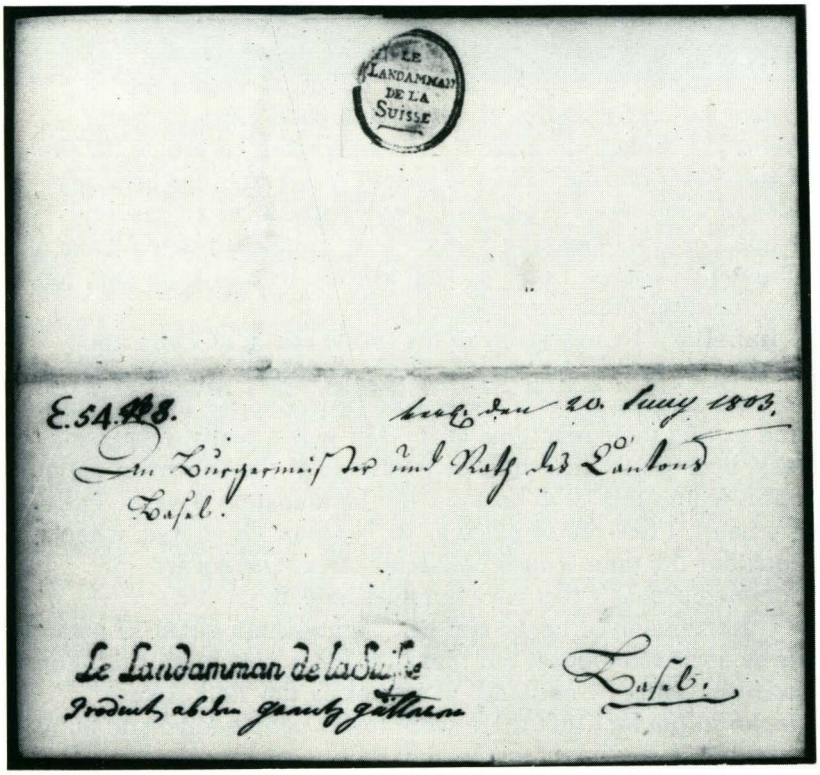


Fig. 10. This March 17, 1803, letter from Louis d'Affry of Fribourg, first "landamman" or national magistrate appointed under Napoleon's Act of Mediation with Switzerland, bears both the straight-line and oval forms of his franchise mark.

Barbara R. Mueller's Receipt of Lichtenstein Award Highlights Collectors Club Dinner

The annual awards dinner of The Collectors Club, on May 13, 1981, saw Barbara R. Mueller receive the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award. Only the second woman in history to receive the award, Miss Mueller was feted for her outstanding services as a philatelic journalist and editor. Her remarks upon receiving the medal follow.

When Mr. Silver called me that wintry evening during the last holiday season, just before New Year's, to tell me that I had been selected to receive this great honor, he began the conversation by saying, "I have some good news for you." "Great," I thought to myself, "he has written an article for the *Essay-Proof Journal!*" For the past 20 years that has been my idea of good news. And, Phil, I can still use an article, and while I'm at it, speaking to such a distinguished assemblage of philatelic experts, I may as well ask for articles from you, too. See me after these proceedings end.

But after I recovered from the initial shock of Phil's good news, I went through my file of the *Philatelist* for the years 1952 to date, making a list of those who proceded me in this honor and noting their reactions to it. That was a really depressing task, because it made me keenly aware of the caliber of people upon whom this Club bestows the Lichtenstein Award. Truly, in my heart, I feel out of place in their ranks. Of course, when I consider the man whose philatelic career the Award commemorates, I feel very humble, indeed.

Unfortunately, I never met Mr. Lichtenstein either in person or by correspondence, but that in itself is not so unusual. For example, Henry Goodkind, in accepting the 1963 Award, deplored the fact that there were fewer people alive and active then who knew Mr. Lichtenstein than were on the scene in 1952 when the Award was created. He predicted that in 1973 there would be even fewer. Well, this is 1981.

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Barbara R. Mueller receives the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Award from Philip Silver, Lichtenstein Committee chairman. (Photograph by Boutrelle.)

I first became fully aware of Mr. Lichtenstein's presence on the philatelic scene in 1947, the year of his death. I well remember passing through the Lexington Avenue entrance to the old Grand Central Palace and walking up the stairs to the main floor of the Centenary International Philatelic Exhibition, where the Court of Honor was dominated by a huge, draped portrait of Mr. Lichtenstein. I thought to myself, "How sad that he could not be here to see the show; he worked so hard for it." And, incidentally, I still think that 1947 show was the best international held in post-war America, but then, we all probably feel that our first international is always the greatest. As Mr. Silver said when he accepted his Lichtenstein Award, "What is lost for most of us is the emotional as compared to the intellectual approach to stamp collecting."

After Mr. Lichtenstein's death, I quickly became aware of the role his daughter played in furthering her late father's philatelic dreams, including the Philatelic Foundation. Mrs. Dale achieved philatelic greatness and thereby assisted in the recognition of the efforts of her sister philatelists without the raucous and strident assertiveness so often associated with the self-appointed leaders of women's movements for so-called equality and rights. She was a lady in every sense of the word.

And that, in itself, is one reason why I am so pleased to become the second woman to receive this Award. I pledge myself to continue to work for philately in the Louise Boyd Dale

spirit, to concentrate on sharing knowledge rather than merely possessing it.

Actually, for quite some time now, I have been in effect a vicarious collector, as it were. I derive my pleasure from working with others on their studies and journalistic projects; I try to make the philatelic press safe for ordinary amateurs, so that we all can have some fun.

I have noted that some recipients of this honor have commented extensively upon the state of the hobby or its future. I am not a soothsayer, although I have definite opinions on many of the things going on in philately today to the detriment, I believe, of its future welfare. Of course, one of these things is the emphasis on so-called investment. Recently, I clipped a few paragraphs out of the financial section of the *Milwaukee Journal* which truly express my sentiments on this subject. The editor of that section wrote, in regard to investing in collectibles, "I guess I call this the darker side because I believe society as a whole is diminished when we reduce stamp collecting, works of art, or jewelry to the least common denominator—greed. These investments take out of the public's hands the very things that add to the quality of life and leave them nothing in return. I believe in investing. Our society couldn't function without investment. That's the surest way to building a security for an individual. But investment should be in the future, not the past. It should be productive, helping companies or individuals to grow. I guess I believe investments should add to society, not diminish it."

It doesn't require much perspicacity either to forecast a time within this century yet when the world-wide use of postage stamps will be greatly diminished by technological advances in communications media, leaving the stamp primarily to a governmental propogandizing and profit-making role. On the other hand, the same technology will greatly assist in philatleic research and investigation. With increasing public access to computers, the tedious tasks of assembling and analyzing data, for instance, will become quick and easy. In fact, I know of several such philatleic computer programs underway now, ranging from the data banks of U.S. plate number information maintained by specialists in the BIA to checklists of topical designs compiled by the American Topical Association.

Thus, on balance, I am optimistic about our beloved hobby, and especially so when I think of a group like The Collectors Club at the helm, helping to steer our "love boat" through the upcoming perilous waters.

That is the second reason why I am so deeply grateful for this recognition from the premier philatelic club in America and why I shall redouble my efforts to give as much to philately as philately has given to me. I am now one of those very fortunate persons, who in the words of Herbert Bloch, have received this honor for something they like to do. Thank you.

Book Reviews

The Cancellations & Postal Markings of Basutoland/Lesotho Post Offices & Their Historical Background, by A. H. Scott. Collectors Mail Auction (Pty) Ltd., P.O. Box 20, Bergvliet 7864, Cape, South Africa, 1980. About $35.

Aubry Scott has produced a useful book for the collector of southern Africa. A short history of the area and its postal arrangements is followed by a very extensive display of covers. These depict the various postal uses from the period of the European missionaries. The communication arrangements of the native rulers are not neglected, either, although no artifacts were used.

The postal markings used by each postal location are shown with photographs or line drawings; the author indicates that the listing of markings is not exhaustive, especially for the earliest post offices. Therefore, new discoveries remain possible.

Many photographs illustrate Lesotho life and scenes. While most have no direct philatelic significance, they do suggest the very considerable difficulties to be overcome for the transmission of the posts. A large fold-out map completes the book. *EEF*

Forty Sixth American Philatelic Congress Book, edited by Hubert Skinner and Edward C. Jackson. American Philatelic Congress, 4922 Grant Drive, Brookhaven, Pa. 19105. 161 iv pp, illustr. 1980, $10.

The 46th Congress was held in October 1980 in Louisiana and, perhaps appropriately, the major portion of this edition is taken by Hubert Skinner and Richard Graham's survey of New Orleans postal markings in the Civil War period. Copiously illustrated with covers, the survey exposes the reader to a variety of markings, routes, and usages from that occupied city. Skinner focuses on markings used prior to Union occupation, while Graham deals with the period after capture. Joe H. Crosby adds a note on a newly discovered Union prison in New Orleans, the Levee Cotton Press No. 4.

Alfred Heinz has included a substantial study entitled "The Postmaster Provisionals and Local Issues of Grossräschen." Postal emissions and activities in this post-World War II German town are examined in quite some detail, with illustrations of the provisional adhesives and handstamps. Heinz's analysis is complemented by a 22-page catalogue which not only indicates relative scarcity but also provides a pricing guide that is closely tied to the Michel catalogue, especially for the local issues. He does not (correctly I believe) expend much energy on catalogue values, for any pricing is likely to date the value of the effort. The article, really a handbook, includes illustrations of post offices and maps.

J. Maurice Hicks uses the 1947 Liberian Assault of Monrovia issue as a backdrop for recounting the early history of that country and its heroine Matilda Newport. Largely nonphilatelic, the story of the trials of Liberia's first settlers is an interesting one.

"The French Revolutionary Army in the Pyrenees, 1792-1795", by Stanley J. and Dr. Anita N. Luft, attempts to follow the postal markings and military history of this little-known segment of the French army. The authors illustrate what little is known of the postal markings and discuss the postal organization; unfortunately, photocopies which do not reproduce well were used. Several sketch maps show the areas involved. The text's largely tabular nature

makes following the story a bit difficult. *EEF*

A Bibliography of Philatelic Literature on the French Colonies, Protectorates, and Overseas Territories, Vol. 1, by Robert G. Stone. American Philatelic Research Library, P.O. Box 388, State College, Pa. 16801. 110 pages, 1981, $5.

Compiled from a four-year serial in the *Philatelic Literature Review*, this bibliography includes most of the references a devotee of French colonial philately is likely to require. Mr. Stone has divided the listing into several segments: a key to titles and abbreviations, a Division I for the "Colonies in General," and a Division II for individual colony's references. Each entry is given a unique identifying number and these are cross-referenced in sectional indices.

The work also includes an unusual feature, an index to the major philatelic sales of French colonial material. Also of note in the bibliography are large numbers of non-philatelic documents which are pertinent. All the entries are annotated to indicate coverage, content, and value to the researcher and student.

One minor quibble involves the omission of the annotated descriptions of the major French philatelic serials, which appeared in the January 1968 *PLR*. *EEF*

British Maritime Postal History, Volume 1, The P&O Bombay and Australian Lines—1852-1914. R. Kirk. Published by Postal History International (a Proud Bailey Division), London. 166 pp, illust. 1981.

The postal routes, shipping, and markings of the British Isles continue to exert a fascination on the philatelic world. Robertson's several works and a host of histories of the various lines provided the narrative to understand the significance and context of this phenonemon within the overall perspective of British commerce and communications. Mr. Kirk now has produced much of the detail to determine the ship, route, and time sequence of handling a particular postal item.

All the markings of interest are depicted with a description of usage periods; small maps in the body of the text illustrate how the routes strung together. Relevant portions of regulations have been extracted and included to bolster our understanding of the reasons for various developments. Most of the tabular data are reproduced from typescript; while neatly done and readable, it is a bit disconcerting to go from type set to typescript. Let us trust that succeeding volumes will appear soon. A worthy complement to Salles. *EEF*

A Survey of U.S. Machine Postmarks, 1875-1925, by R. F. Hanmer, P.O. Box 614, Wallingford, Conn. 06492. 34 pp. Illstr. 1981. $5.75.

One of the areas of growing interest in U.S. philately is machine cancelations of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The introduction of postmarking machines was militated by an ever increasing volume of mail. This, and the requirement to deface the adhesives now in universal usage, meant that more rapid and productive means were needed to process the inundation of letters and postal cards.

Hanmer's booklet serves to introduce the plethora of machine marking types in a systematic manner. As such it brings together the work of Bond, Reg Morris, and others who, over the past thirty years, have performed the basic research and classification. For the novice, this is a worthwhile entree to the field; for the more advanced, Hanmer provides a useful classification guide to the various machine manufacturers and types that makes for quick use. His bibliography points out the significant works in the field. *EEF*

Publications Received

British Commonwealth

John Holman. *The Royal Wedding and Stamps.* Stanley Gibbons, London, England. 1981, 24 pp., illustrated, softbound. £1.25 plus 30p postage. Gift of the publishers. United States distributor: Harry Edelman, Inc. 111-37 Lefferts Blvd., South Ozone Park, N.Y. 11420.

British North America

Ed Richardson. *Canada B.N.A. Philately—An Outline.* British North America Philatelic Society, 65 Howe Avenue, Hamilton, Ont. L9A 1X2, Canada. 1981, 64 pp., illustrated, softbound. No price indicated. Gift of the publishers.

Canada

1981 Canada Specialized. Canada Specialized Ltd, Box 714 Sta. Q., Toronto M4T 2N8, Canada. 1981, 131 pp., illustrated, softbound. Can $5.00. Gift of the publishers.

H. G. Walburn, Editor. *Official Catalog of Canada, 13th Edition, Precancels.* Gilbert W. Noble, P.O. Box 931, Winter Park, Fla. 32789. 1981, 56 pp., illustrated, softbound. No price indicated. Gift of the publishers.

Confederate States

Theron Wierenga, Editor. *Offical Documents of the Post Office Dept. of the Confederate States of America Vols. 1 and 2.* Published by Editor Holland, Mich. 1979, no continuous pagination, hardbound. O.P. Purchased with Library Fund.

Brian M. Green. *The Typographs of the Confederate States of America-Postage Stamps and Postal History.* The Philatelic Foundation, 270 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016. 1981, 37 pp., illustrated, softbound. $6.00. Gift of the publishers.

Denmark

AFA Special Katalog 1981-82 Danmark. Aarhus Frimaerkehandel Lars, Boes, Bruunsgade 42 8000 Aarhus, Denmark. 1981, 448 pp., illustrated, hardbound. DKR 148.00. Gift of the publishers.

France

Dennis Lavarack. *Nomenclature Des Bureaux De Poste Français 1876-1899.* Published by author. 1967, 238 pp., softbound. O.P. Gift of France and Colonies Philatelic Society.

Bertrand Sinais. *Les Marques Postales Des Forces Françaises De L'intérieur (F.F.I.) 1944-45.* Published by author. 1981, 32 pp., illustrated, softbound. No price indicated. Gift of France and Colonies Philatelic Society.

C. Deloste. *Histoire Postale Et Militaire De La Deuxième Guerre Mondiale 1939-1945.* Editions Image-Document, Paris. 1980, 141 pp., illustrated, softbound. No price indicated. Gift of France and Colonies Philatelic Society.

L. François. *Les Cachets Et Oblitérations De La Poste Française Aux Armées (1849-1870).* Imprimérie Yvert & Cie, Amiens, France. 1929, 100 pp., illustrated, softbound. O.P. Gift of France and Colonies Philatelic Society.

German States
Hamburg

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Great Britain

Collect British Stamps. 28th Edition, Stanley Gibbons, London, England. 1981, 69 pp., illustrated, softbound. £1.50 plus 30p. postage. Gift of the publishers. United States distributor: Harry Edelman, Inc., 111-37 Leffert Blvd., South Ozone Park, N.Y. 11420.

Great Britain, Postal History

R. Kirk. *British Maritime Postal History.* Vol. 1, Postal History International, Great Britain. 1981, 166 pp., illustrated, hardbound. £15.00 plus £1.00 postage. Purchased with Library Funds.

Italian Colonies

Paolo Bianchi. *Colonia Eritrea-Vent'anni Di Storia Postale 1883-1903.* Silvano Sorani, Via Dogana 3, 20123 Milano, Italy. 1976, 151 pp., illustrated, softbound. Italian Lira 15,000.00. Gift of author.

Serials

American Philatelic Congress 1978, 1979, 1980 Congress Books. 44th, 45th, 46th Editions. Published by above, 4922 Grant Drive, Brookhaven, Pa. 19015. 1978-1979-1980, 212, 188, 162 pp. respectively, illustrated, hardbound. $10.00 each. Gift of the publishers.

Siam—Thailand

Richard C. Frajola. *The Postage Stamps of Siam to 1940-A Descriptive Catalog.* Postilion Publications, Southfield, Mich. 48075. 1980, 104 pp., illustrated, hardbound. $18.00. Gift of the publishers.

Stamp Collecting

Stantley M. Bierman, M.D. *The World's Greatest Stamp Collection.* Frederick Fell Pubs., New York. 1981, 296 pp., illustrated, hardbound. $17.95. Gift of the publishers.

Samuel Grossman. *Stamp Collecting Handbook.* 17th Edition, Grossman Stamp Co., 860 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003. 1981, 190 pp., illustrated, softbound. No price indicated. Gift of the publishers.

Sweden

Sverige Katalogen 1981-82. Sveriges Filatelist-Foerbund, Vasavaegen 76, 181 41 Lidingoe, Sweden. 1981, 400 pp., illustrated, softbound. No price indicated. Gift of the publishers.

Bergman-Lagerwall-Swenson. *Svenska Skyddsperforeringar (Perfins).* Sveriges Filatelist-Forbund, Vasavaegen 76, 181 41 Lidingo, Sweden. 1981, 70 pp., illustrated, softbound. No price indicated. Gift of the publishers.

Topical Collecting

Hans Eriksson. *Postal Stationery Associated With Railways Part 1: East Europe.* Sveriges Filatelist-Foerbund, Vasavaegen 76, 181 41 Lidingoe, Sweden. 1981, 317 pp., illustrated, softbound. No price indicated. Gift of the publishers.

H. Burkhalter & C. Wales. *Railway Stamps.* American Topical Assn., 3306 North 50th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53216. 1981, 103 pp., illustrated, softbound. $11.00. Gift of the publishers.

U.S., Mobile Post Offices

Edwin B. Bergman. *29 Years To Oblivion—The Last Years of Railway Mail Service In The United States.* Mobile Post Office Society, 5030 Aspen Drive, Omaha, Neb. 68157. 1980, 79 pp., illustrated, softbound. Gift of Dave L. Jarrett.

World Philately

Petre Macoveanu. *Catalogue Spécialisé Des Timbres Anciens D'Europe Vol. 1.* Pub. by author, 29, Rue De Fontenay, 92320 Chatillon, France. 1980, 239 pp., illustrated, hardbound. FFrs. 150.00. Gift of the author.

David Lidman and H. Landshoff. *Treasury of Stamps.* Harry N. Abrams, New York, N.Y. 1976, 303 pp., illustrated, hardbound. Gift of Ernest Wilkens.



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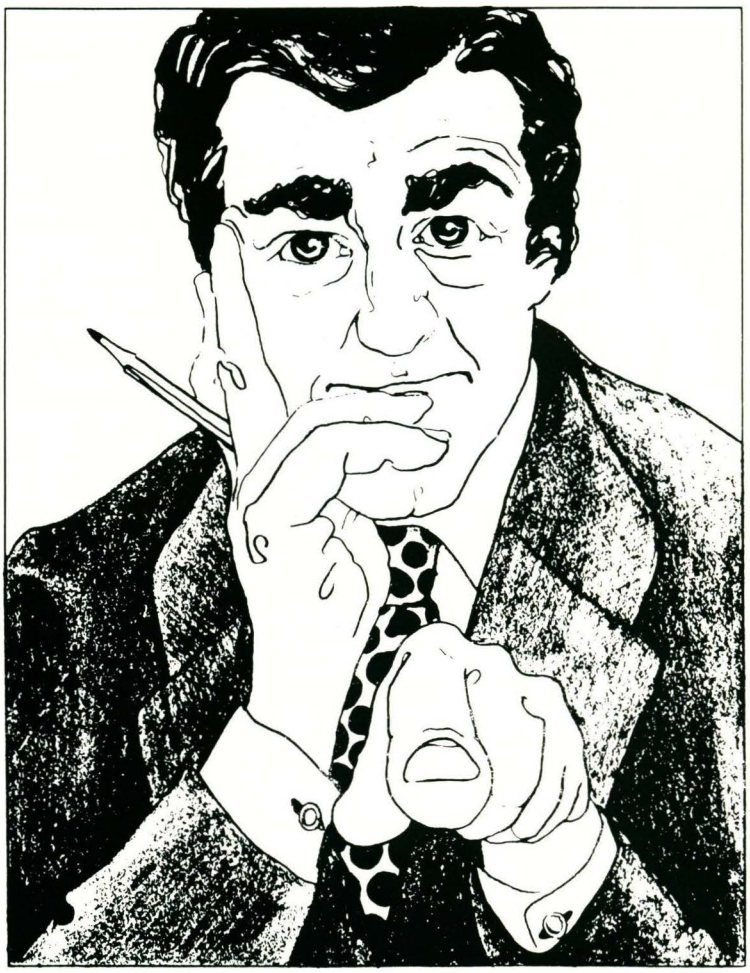
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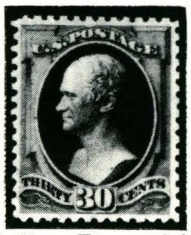
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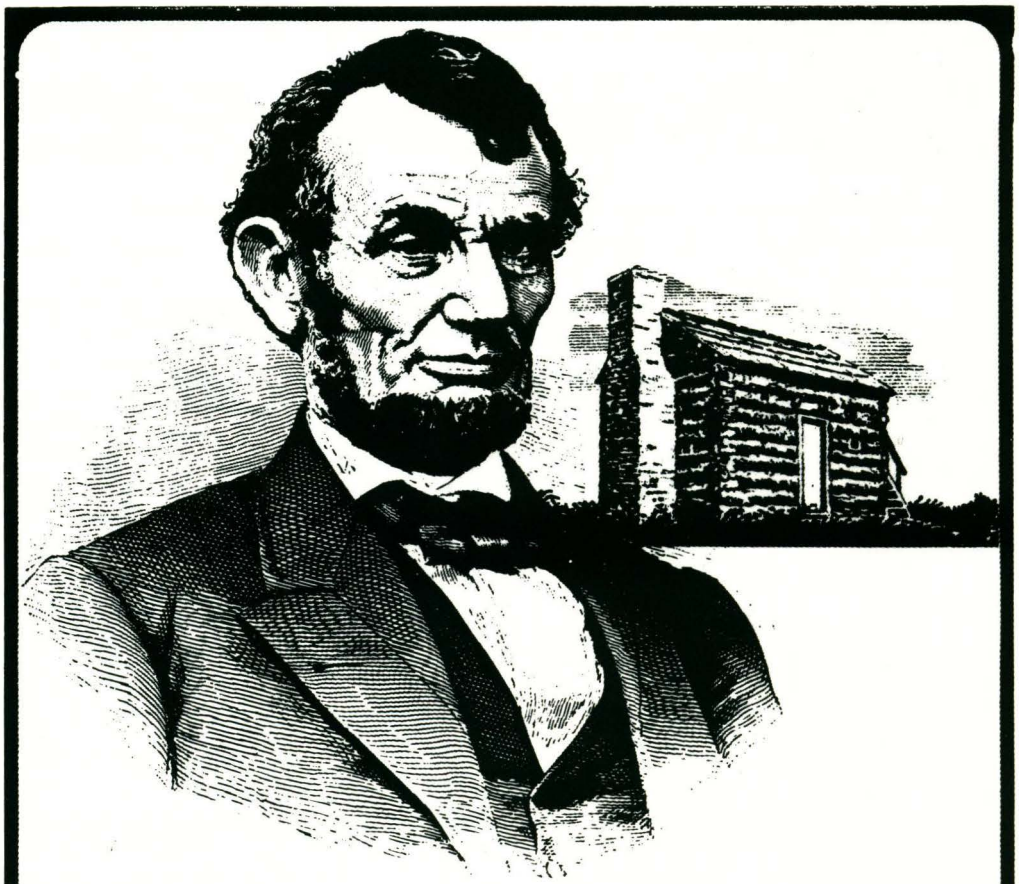
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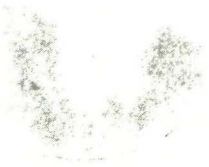
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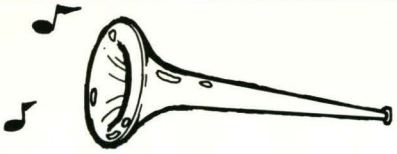
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