The Collectors Club

Philatelist

A Magazine devoted to Philatelic Study & Research

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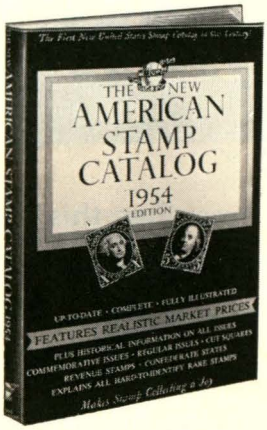
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January 1954 **Vol. XXXIII, No. 1**

Fly Speck

The British name it "minutia" while we Americans call it "fly speck". But either way, both English terms are uncomplimentary definitions. This is regrettable because such terminology treats the highest achievement of philatelic scholarship in a derisive rather than a complimentary manner.

The bedrock of philately is a thorough and proper knowledge of the printing of a stamp. This is called *"plating"*. Without such work or its progress with many of the stamps, collectors would be buying and selling desirable stamps simply upon someone's say-so. The consequence would be a lack of confidence, undermining, of course, the whole philatelic market. Established values would be wiped out. The removal of plating from philately is like the explosion of an A-bomb.

The greatest scholars and authorities in philately, past, present (and future), have worked in the field of plating. This knowledge must be recorded. The work requires a mass of material. As a stamp becomes scarcer, the material necessary for plating becomes more difficult to gather for examination and study. *Once a stamp is plated, this knowledge must become known philatelic property. It should not and cannot remain within one individual to be lost forever when that person passes on.* This most important and basic philatelic knowledge must be made permanent for the use of succeeding generations. It is, therefore, the plain duty of a magazine like THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST to be a medium for such important knowledge. Plating articles are not for the mass of popular stamp collector journals. Their place is obviously in a magazine of record.

Unfortunately, plating studies are *not* popular reading. Their interest is confined to a limited number of interested philatelists. Worse yet is a public display and lecture upon plating. One philatelist can only study another's plating by very close inspection under intense magnification. This is impossible to follow if and when the stamps are under a glass frame, and viewed at a distance. Frankly, it must be confessed that the exposition of plating either in writing or orally bores the majority to extinction because it is not easy to follow.

It is a shame, however, that philately's finest and highest achievement must be misunderstood. Miscomprehension breeds confusion which in turn leads to sneering criticism. This engenders the unfortunate use of the word "fly speck". This means that the author or speaker, indulging in the highest form of philately, is removed wrongly to the lunatic fringe.

The fault then lies in the presentation. An editor of a magazine or the program director of an exhibit must realize the intense difficulties and the more general disinterest involved in plating work. Such presentations, therefore, must *not* be a continual fare but counterbalanced with philatelic matters of a more widespread interest. "Variety is the spice of life" and this cliche has its philatelic application.

We would like to lobby for the elimination of the harsh names, "fly speck" or "minutia". But we fear that they are too well rooted in

our vocabulary to accomplish this. A strong plea, however, can be made for a better comprehension, and then a resultant greater respect for plating work. It is a shame that philately's finest scholarship becomes such a boring topic for so many collectors. This cannot be changed. But a better understanding should produce more tolerance, respect and then appreciation. *So only criticize "fly speck" philately when you see or hear too much of it.* Appreciate its prime importance for your enjoyment and investments in stamps. *(H. M. G.)*

Seeing is Believing

The past year many of our out-of-town members have dropped into THE COLLECTORS CLUB for a visit during a vacation or business trip to New York City. Some have been non-resident members for many years without ever having seen this Club; others were more recent members curious to see the organization that they had joined. But to those resident here at the Club, when an out-of-town member dropped in, one general fact was evident. *Practically not one non-resident member had the proper conception of* THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

Our members from other parts of this country had no idea that we occupy our own five-story building in the heart of New York, every bit of space being devoted to stamp collecting. As these members were conducted through this building, they expressed their amazement at the Meeting Rooms, the Library, the Catalogue Room and the Luff Room. They told of their own local conditions where a congenial group of stamp collectors meets periodically either in a collector's home, some local museum or a restaurant. How they admired this building with each room constructed and laid out for none but stamp collectors! They assured us that upon their return home, they would sing the praises of their Club. They are proud of being active in a hobby that could support its own quarters, devoted to nothing but philately.

These occurrences set us to thinking. Since THE COLLECTORS CLUB seemed such a revelation to our out-of-town members, perhaps it was our fault, not theirs, that our organization is not better understood and appreciated. Perhaps, we have been too complacent, too self-content not to have done a better public relations job, simply among our own members. It was decided to forget and not to fret about the past. It is essential that we do something now to tell you, as a member, about THE COLLECTORS CLUB.

It may be that our full name does not do us justice. We are called THE COLLECTORS CLUB of New York. In practice we are *The Stamp Collectors Club of The United States.* There are many philatelic and stamp collector societies not only in this country but throughout the world. *But only a very few own a building, maintaining a headquarters for its members.* THE COLLECTORS CLUB does *not* rent space, nor does it lease any part of its property, except to the Philatelic Foundation, also a stamp organization. There are Engineers, Lawyers, Advertisers, Sportsmen and all types of city clubs in the larger cities throughout this country. *But in The United States there is only one Stamp Collectors Club with its own building.* It happens to be in the city of New York, only because that metropolis is the philatelic center of America. Its facilities, however, are available to all serious collectors who may care to join upon invitation.

It is interesting to have our members learn that THE COLLECTORS CLUB has never conducted a public membership campaign. Ever since its inception, membership has been by personal contact, a member inviting a stamp collecting friend to join. This has been a tradition for close to sixty years.

Now let us tell you more about this building. Perhaps you, like our recent visitors, are not too familiar with 22 East 35th Street, New York, and you too, will be surprised to learn what is here. It must be stressed right at this point, that all that you are about to learn, is available to you. The nearer your location to this city, the more convenient are, of course, the Club's facilities. But that does not mean that because you may live thousands of miles away from the City of New York, the privileges of membership are denied you.

Up to now, most likely your only contact with us has been through this magazine six times a year. THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST has been and is, therefore your most important personal link with us.

However, when you visit New York, have you thought of making this Club your headquarters? You may wish to meet a fellow collector, look up some information, use a quartz lamp. This entire building is here for these purposes.

As you enter your Club, you come upon the main Meeting Room. Perhaps you may ask now, if you could be heard: "What purpose can this serve me?" To which we would counter: "Have you ever been in New York when one of our regular twice-a-month meetings is scheduled? Did you make any attempt to attend?" Perhaps you would like also not only to be one of the audience but a participant. The Resident Members know each other's collections quite well. The same is not true about those of the non-residents. This is something for you to think about: Don't you have some fine philatelic material to exhibit?

On the second floor is the Library. We believe that too few of our out-of-town members are availing themselves of our books. The Library rules are published once a year along with the Program of Meetings. It cannot be too strongly urged that you acquaint yourself with them and make your library of use to you.

On the third floor is the catalog room. There are two kinds of catalogues: the stamp catalogs from all over the world such as the Scott, Gibbons, Yvert, Zumstein etc.; and the auction sale catalogs put out by the American stamp dealers. You may wish to consult a foreign stamp catalog; or, you may desire to see what a certain item sold for at an auction sale some years ago. The reference material is here just for this purpose.

You may desire to use some of the scientific instruments in the Luff Room on the 4th floor. They (and there are too many to itemize) are Collectors Club property. You, as a member of this Club, can use them upon appointment.

This Club also owns Reference Collections. Most of them have been described in detail in past numbers of this magazine. Upon appointment you may consult these collections.

So picture THE COLLECTORS CLUB as it really is. Get to know it better. Just do not drop in for a short visit when you are in New York. Learn to appreciate it through use. We are amazed hearing a member assert with certain forcefulness that he has been a member of the Club for years, but has never been in the clubhouse. Is that a mark of achievement? No, rather it impresses us like the boast of one, who having had an automobile in his garage for years, has, nevertheless, never driven it.

As a consequence of the many out-of-town members' recent visits here and their general expressions of amazement at the Club's facilities, we plan to use these editorial columns rather often in the future to tell you more about THE COLLECTORS CLUB. If some persist in saying that they never knew this building as it truly is, at least, the fault will not be ours. *(H. M. G.)*

All That Glitters Is Not Gold

An auction catalog arrived at my desk recently from a well known stamp auction house. Emblazoned across its elaborate front cover was the wording. "THE X COLLECTION, PART 1." On opening the catalog to the flyleaf, one read in appreciably smaller type "Gems From the X, Y, Z and Other Collections."

The incautious collector, by a casual examination of the catalog, might well have leaped to the conclusion that every lot in the sale came originally from the X Collection. The fact is that any one particular lot might have been from any of three collections in varying degrees of importance, or might have come from no collection whatever. Some of the lots might even be a part of the auctioneer's own stock. In fact, some might even be items that have been in that dealer's stock for some time waiting to be intermingled with other material to make a big sale. The slipping-in of stamps in auction catalogs which, by their typographic make-up, imply all the contained lots are from one or more famous collections is a form of business ethics that is difficult to condone.

To get back to this particular auction catalog, how many of the hundreds of lots listed came from the X Collection, how many from the Y and how many from the Z?. Let us say for argument's sake that ten lots were from X's Collection, seven from Y's and three from Z's. Sounds exaggerated, you say. Not at all. Within the exact phrasing of the catalog, such numerically few lots in

the sale from those particular collections would be quite enough to be legally correct in the description. Nowhere does the auctioneer say how many "gems" rest serenely catalogued in his brochure. If you are just an old conclusion-jumper, it is not his fault, is it? And he will be the first to ask you in aggrieved tones of innocence.

There are just two reasons why collectors want to know that they are buying the properties of a famous collector. Either it is a matter of pedigree, in the case of an exceedingly rare item, or it is some sort of immeasurable pleasure to be gained by the vicarious glory that comes from owning an ex-Ferrari, ex-F. D. Roosevelt or ex-Col. Green item. In the first case, checking the pedigree of a rare item is just plain common good sense. Not to do so would be analogous to buying what purports to be a Rembrandt without checking from whence it came and its history. Since there is just one Rembrandt exactly like the one you are buying, its pedigree can be checked. The history of any rare piece is always subject to stringent inquiry. But when it comes to owning a philatelic cover worth 25-cents that once reposed in the collection of President Roosevelt, we cannot view the collector's naivete with sympathy if he persists in spending money far and away above the true value of such an item merely because it came from a famous person's collection.

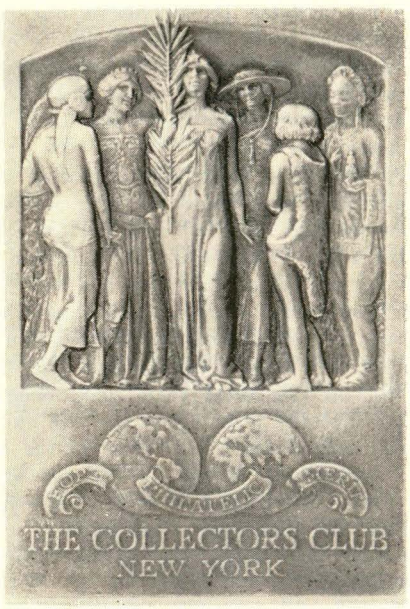
Nevertheless, it is at this gullible point of the collecting tastes of many that such catalogs as described above are aimed. The dealer is very well aware of what he is doing as proved by the very manner in which his catalog is typographically set. It pays to read the fine print—both in a business contract, an insurance policy or in a stamp auction catalog. If you must persist in owning inconsequential pieces from name collections, be sure every piece in the auction catalog is as advertised. You will be surprised on checking closely that quite often all is not as it seems at first blush. It should also be made quite clear that not all auction dealers shade the ethical line this closely. There are many unimpeachable honest dealers who would not descend to this sort of business ruse.

We mean no blanket indictment of all dealers but the number who have withstood this type of business is much smaller than you think.

A dealer, to do the right thing in a case where he receives a few important lots from a collection, and needs additional material to round out a sale, should see that every item in the sale that comes from that particular collection is grouped apart from the other material. That is, if the name of the famous collection is used in any way to promote the sale. Those dealers who refuse to take this step, automatically brand themselves for what they are. And those who wish to escape the category of corner-cutting and cuties will make every effort, in formulating the typographic make-up of their catalogs, to avoid any wording which, by its very substance, implies *All* lots are from the *one* collection.

Ira Seebacher

Collectors Club Philatelist Medal



With the end of the 1953 volume of THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, an Awards Committee of THE COLLECTORS CLUB chose again the best articles published in this magazine last year. The first choice received the bronze medallion shown in the accompanying illustration. At the January 14th Annual

(Continued on Page 8)

UNITED STATES

The First Special Delivery Stamp

By STEPHEN G. RICH

Such new information as is presented in this article loses what significance it may have unless fitted into the framework of our systematic knowledge about this stamp, and unless it is linked to previous information. Therefore, a comprehensive coverage is here attempted for this pioneer issue.

Special Delivery for letter mail was begun by some of the private mail services competing against the United States government in the 1840's and 1850's, according to a verbal statement by Abt, not included in either report of his 1953 talk and showing of U. S. Locals [1,2] But there is a long gap, and apparently no direct influence from the private services, before the Post Office Department established such service.

Meanwhile, special delivery service had long been in effect in Belgium. The messengers of the post office telegraphs delivered the letters. Begun in 1854 in Bruxelles, extended to Antwerp, Liege and Ghent at the start of 1857, and to all offices in 1873, no special stamps were issued for prepayment of the delivery fee. Postage stamps were used, and a large postmark "EXPRES." The six-sided telegraph stamps were used for this prepayment sporadically before 1883, but made the regular means in that year. From 1887 on both postage and telegraph stamps were authorized in special delivery. The covers that have survived indicate telegraph stamps as most generally used up to 1903. See Luce, de Beer and Munk, in the Kohl Handbook.[3]

If Special Delivery was introduced elsewhere prior to the United States, report thereof has not yet been unearthed.

Our own special delivery service was authorized by the Act of Congress of March 5, 1885, section 3 (23 Stat 387). Service was limited to offices which had free delivery, or serving a population of 4000 or more. In the latter case, special delivery limits for such non-delivery offices were set at one mile from the post office. 555 offices in all qualified under the two provisions.

Accordingly, the first stamp was inscribed, "Secures Immediate Delivery at A Special Delivery Office." The rate of 10 cents set in the act was divided between the Department and the messengers, with a maximum of 8 cents per letter to the messenger. Apparently the 80% to the messengers, a "maximum" according to the Department order or instructions of August 11, 1885, was from the start the normal, accepted payment.

For most of our information other than what the catalogs give, the sole and reliable source is C. W. Bates' excellent article of 1940.[4]

No report of designer of the stamp, engravers of the die, etc. has apparently ever been published. We only know that the stamp, made by the American Bank Note Co., then stamp contractor to the U. S. Government, was printed at the old Trinity Place works in New York. According to Luff [5] there were two plates, Nos. 495 and 496, of 100 stamps each in 10 rows of 10. Straight-edge items, always one end of the stamp, never top or bottom, indicate that the sheets were cut into halves of 50 stamps each, right and left, for office panes. Guide arrows appear at top and bottom ends of the straight cut between panes. Paper and perforation are identical with those of the regular stamps then current. There is no evidence at hand whether the "steam press" as the Hoe square power press was then called, was used for printing the Special Delivery stamps.

Of both die and plates, proofs are known. The die proofs come both large and small; the plate proofs on both india paper and card. Multiples of the plate proofs do not seem to be unduly scarce. Besides the issued color, or a slightly brighter blue, the die proofs are known in various colors. A list

of these has not been located. The plate proofs likewise are in a brighter blue than the issued stamp. This author is convinced that what Bates (loc. cit., p. 83) calls "twelve die proofs in different trial colors" are almost surely plate proofs; they are on india paper.

The only reported plate variety is the double transfer at top. Thus far this rather faint variety has not been located as to subject in the plate. Because this is apparently a very scarce variety, and because the plates were made in 1885, it is a legitimate inference that the plates had been case-hardened by the then recently introduced cyanide process. Had the older method of not treating the plates but maintaining by re-entering as needed, been in use, double transfers, printing flaws from plates approaching need for maintenance work, and the like would be relatively plentiful and somewhat varied. This set of considerations makes it reasonably sure that the double transfer is not a re-entry, but occurred at the time of plate making.

Bates mentions traces of guide lines, double position dots (but not single ones!) in upper margins of top row stamps, and both top and bottom margin imprints of the maker's name in the then usual style, as well as the plate numbers. The guide arrows have been discussed earlier.

The colors, given as "blue" and "deep blue" by Scott, intergrade continuously. My eyes show me at least five visible stages of color.

The first special delivery stamp comes surcharged SPECIMEN in red, 8-point gothic capitals. According to Luff (loc. cit., p. 255) these, 600 copies in all, were sent to the Universal Postal Union. By their date, the "second and larger lot of 'Specimens'" mentioned by Luff are of the next stamp, not this one.

Three first day covers are known. Possibly others exist, and publication of this article may call forth record of them. Of the three, two are definitely of philatelic origin, made for collectors.

The earliest and best known first day cover, formerly owned by William L. L. Peltz of Albany, N. Y., now in the Brown University Library collection, is not philatelic. Illustrated by Bates (loc. cit., p. 82), and often seen in times past in club and exhibition showings, it originated at Ilion, N. Y., mailed Sept. 30, 1885 to Boston, Mass. The postage is the regular brown 2c stamped envelope of the period. There is no hour on the postmark, but a Boston receiving mark on the front shows 6 a. m. Oct. 1. Bates goes into considerable detail as to the story of this cover.

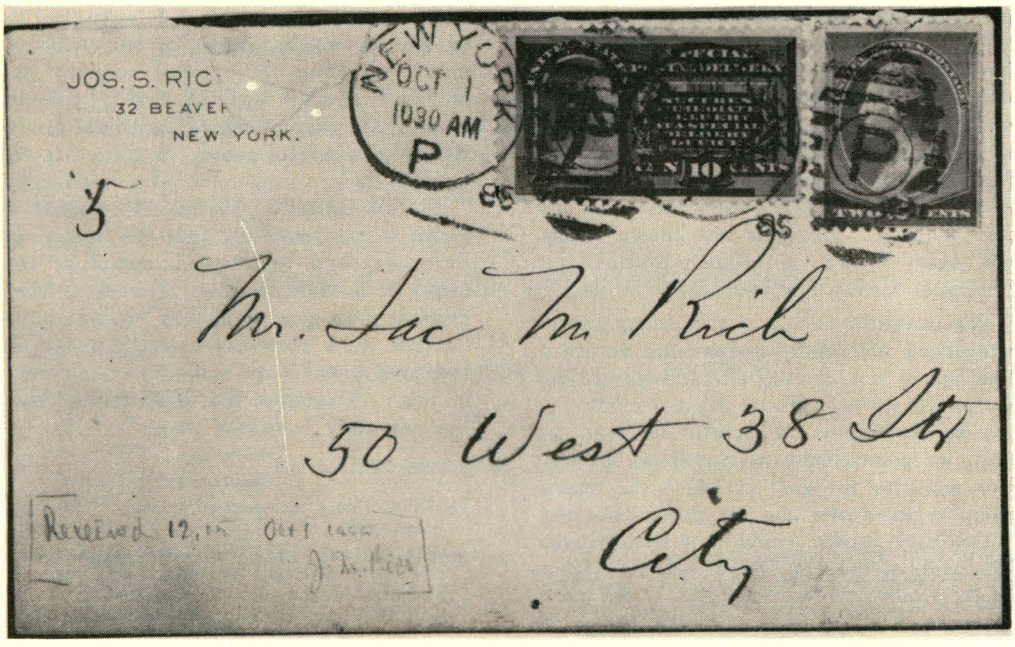
The second cover was reported in this journal by W. Parsons Todd.[6] It was mailed at Altoona, Pa., Oct. 1, 1885, for local delivery, with the regular 2c adhesive paying the postage. Postmark, as shown in the picture with that article is Oct. 1, 1885, 7 a. m. This cover, according to Mr. Todd, was sent by the postmaster of Altoona to his son, a collector. The contents, reprinted in the article, establish the philatelic nature of the item.

The third cover, which is in my own collection, was sent by my father, Joseph S. Rich, sometime later president of the Collectors Club, from his office in downtown New York, to my uncle at the family home on 38th St. in this city. Postmark of Station P (at Bowling Green, the start of Broadway) of the New York post office shows mailing 10.30 a. m. Backstamp of Station E which delivered the letter is Oct. 1, 1885 12 noon, and there is a ms. notation in my uncle's hand on the front, "Received 12.15 Oct. 1 1885 J. M. Rich." The contents of the envelope were missing when this envelope turned up among family papers some twenty years or so ago.

Apparently the Todd and the Rich cover are the earliest "philatelic" covers of any sort thus far reported.* They antedate by 21 months the Herschenroeder philatelic cover from Orange Free State, which has been mentioned in articles on that country and which I now own. There might be some possible interest in establishing whether any still earlier philatelic covers of any sort, made purposely by collectors, exist. We might expect some as much as five to ten years earlier, from France, Germany or our own country.

The first special delivery stamp has some further interest in the consideration of its

* Since writing this article, a philatelic cover of June 18, 1877, flown by balloon from Nashville, Tenn. to Gallatin, Tenn. and mailed there, has been shown (Aero Philatelist Annals, July 1953, p. 3.)—S.G.R.



The Third Known First Day Cover of the 1885 Special Delivery Stamp

distribution and the start of sale. We know from Bates (loc. cit.) that distribution of the stamps began on August 29, and that before October 1, "every office of importance" was supplied. It is clear that sale was allowed before October 1, since the Peltz cover shows mailing on Sept. 30 with the stamp. The actual service began October 1, of course. However, evidence of sale prior to October 1 except at Ilion, N. Y. (the Peltz cover) is lacking.

Usage and cancellations do not run into much variety on the 1885 special delivery stamp. Combinations with various postage payments can be found. Bates mentions, besides the usual 2c brown adhesive and stamped envelopes, use with the 4c green Jackson and on the 1c brown Jefferson postal card then current. As the stamp remained in use far into 1888, and perhaps, in offices having larger supplies, into 1889, it can be found with the 2c green, pairs of the 1887 1c, and possibly with other stamps. Registered special delivery items provide still further combinations.

There is, however, a definite break or change in usage.

October 1, 1886 was the date on which the special delivery system was extended by law to all post offices (Act of Congress of March 5, 1886, 24 Stat 86). Copies of the stamp showing use under the original terms, by postmark date, are not at all plentiful, whether as loose copies or on covers. I report that the three first day covers, one August 1886 cover, and two loose copies showing dates before October 1, 1886, are all I have thus far seen or have record of.

The supply of the first stamp lasted well into the period of unrestricted use. 1888 town marks are plentiful. I have a cover from Tiffin, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1889, showing the first stamp and a 2c green, in regular use.

To complete the record, the second stamp, with changed inscription is not known earlier than Sept. 6, 1888, and almost surely was only gradually introduced as the first stamps were used up in office after office. Thus we may expect much overlap of use of the two stamps.

Philatelic use of the first stamp occurs at intervals. I have it in Washington, D. C., December 1903; and I used a defective unused copy in 1951 on a letter to a special delivery collector in Indiana. I record this latter because in years to come there may be some puzzlement as to why in this case, as in so many others, late usage with Verona

or Montclair, N. J. postmarking occurs.

The cancellations on the 1885 special delivery stamp are not unusual nor usually interesting. The grids of the period with numeral or letter, the corks, targets and blobs of the period, mostly in black, are the rule. Pen cancellation and red crayon cancellation occurs sparingly. Handstamps in color are quite unusual. The only one known to me, and which I own, is Mission Station, San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 12, 1885, in purple.

The quantities issued of this stamp can be determined with only approximate accuracy. The figures in Luff (loc. cit., p. 255) are our source. If we take special delivery stamp figures to the end of the quarter on Sept. 30, 1888, we approximate as closely as the records allow to the date at which the second stamp replaced the one we are considering.

The Luff figures would thus show 6,634,650 copies of the first special delivery stamp. Of these 2,074,320, concentrated in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1885, represent the initial stocking of the 555 offices at which usage began. The figures are for quantities supplied to post offices, and so do not show us what stocks were kept on hand in Washington. As this was in a pre-philatelic day, before even dealers acquired any sizeable stocks by modern standards, we need not be surprised that of the six million copies so few have survived. Judging by prices actually paid, quantities seen in dealers' stocks, a modern issue of not over 75,000 copies would produce the same available supply to collectors with a much larger proportion of unused copies.

As this article is written, my attention is called to the possibility that the Special Delivery envelope of Hawaii, issued in 1885, might be a contemporary. However, Meyer et al. in their great handbook [7] p. 260, inform us that none were used in 1885, and the few used copies were mailed by complaisance in 1893. Therefore this is strictly an essay, like any other "unissued stamp."

Sources

(1) Abt, Henry E., Locals. Covers, May 1953, pp. 16ff.
(2) COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, May 1933, in "The Clubhouse", p. 162.
(3) Kohl Handbook, Vol. 1, pp. 273-274.
(4) C. W. Bates, 40 Years of United States Special Delivery Stamps. Stamp Specialist, Vol. 1, No. 4, 1940, pp. 79-102.
(5) Luff, John N. The Postage Stamps of the United States. New York, 1902.
(6) W. Parsons Todd, COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, July 1940, p. 166.
(7) Meyer et al. Hawaii, Its Stamps and Postal History. New York, 1948.

CCP MEDAL (from page 4)

Meeting of the Club, the following report was read by *Mr. Sidney F. Barrett,* Chairman of the Committee:

"The Committee appointed to decide upon the best article published in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST during 1953 has been diligently at work.

"Before announcing our decision, we would like to gently lob a bouquet to the members of the Editorial Board for their outstanding ability to continue, without letdown, the high standards of the past. And in this regard we noted a very significant fact, that the winning authors of the past continue to write without hope of further reward. No less than five such articles appeared in 1953 plus several brief ones by members of the Editorial Board. Truly, the term "Philatelic Gentlemen" appropriately could be used.

"In compliance with the rules, no article submitted in whole or part by a member of the Editorial Board, or by a former medal winner was considered.

"After careful consideration of all the eligible material, it is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST MEDAL for the best 1953 article be awarded to:

Charles Neidorf
French Morocco
The 1943-44 Tour Hassan Issues

"Following the custom of previous years, we are pleased to award *three Honorable Mention Certificates* of equal merit, to the authors of the following articles, listed in alphabetical order.

Pitt Petri
Private Local Posts of Buffalo

V. Rachmanov
Russia Number One

E. A. Smythies
Tibet, The 1933 Type

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Its Postage Stamps and Postal History

By FRANK M. COWEN AND J. DEVASYA

(Continued from Vol. XXXII, page 302)

2. The Agency Period (April 1, 1950-March 31, 1951)

The remarkable document known as Postal Notice No. 59 and titled *Integration of State Postal Systems with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department* had been issued from New Delhi on March 27, 1950, to go into effect on April 1, 1950. Because of its importance to students of Indian postal history, it is reproduced in full in Appendix D, 2. In summary, this Notice abolished all feudatory postal systems still in existence except that of the State of Travancore-Cochin. The postal paper of the feudatories was, however, to be valid for franking mail until April 30, 1950, and it could be exchanged for Indian adhesives and stationery on an equal value basis until July 31, 1950. The postal rates in all these states, except Travancore-Cochin, were to be the same as those for the rest of India for both internal and external mail after April 1, 1950.

The Travancore-Cochin Anchal, however, was to enjoy its special internal rates. These were also to apply at Indian Post Offices within the State. Anchal postal paper would continue to be accepted at Anchal Offices for articles delivered within the State only.

On the same day (March 27, 1950) a Notice was posted in all Anchal Offices of the State of Travancore-Cochin which amplified Postal Notice No. 59 from the standpoint of the Anchal service (see Appendix D, 3).

Under this new lease on life the Anchal continued as a local postal system until June 5, 1950, when the Director General of Post Offices (India) modified his original orders with a new Notice. This order (Appendix D, 4) indicated that Anchal stamps would be accepted in payment for articles posted at Anchal Offices *and Post Offices irrespective of whether their articles were to be delivered within the State or outside it.* As noted in Notice No. 59, the all-Indian rates would apply for mail delivered outside the State, the concessions would continue for internal mail. Thus the lowly Anchal adhesives and stationery became Indian postal paper as long as they were employed on letters and other articles sent from Travancore-Cochin. (Fig. 11). As far as can be determined, all Cochin issues expressed in Indian Currency (from the first Raja issue of 1911), all Travancore overprints in pies and annas, while the U.S.T.C. permanent cards and envelopes were valid for postal purposes.

In June, 1950, the Indian Post and Telegraph Pocket Guide included a special section (16 A) which recognized the special rates for articles posted and delivered within the State. The rates are the same as those mentioned in Table I with the modified rate on Registered Newspapers (April 1, 1950).

The above concessions were farther extended to Anchal Service articles by the Notice of September 30, 1950 (Appendix D, 5). That is, mail posted on Anchal (Postal)

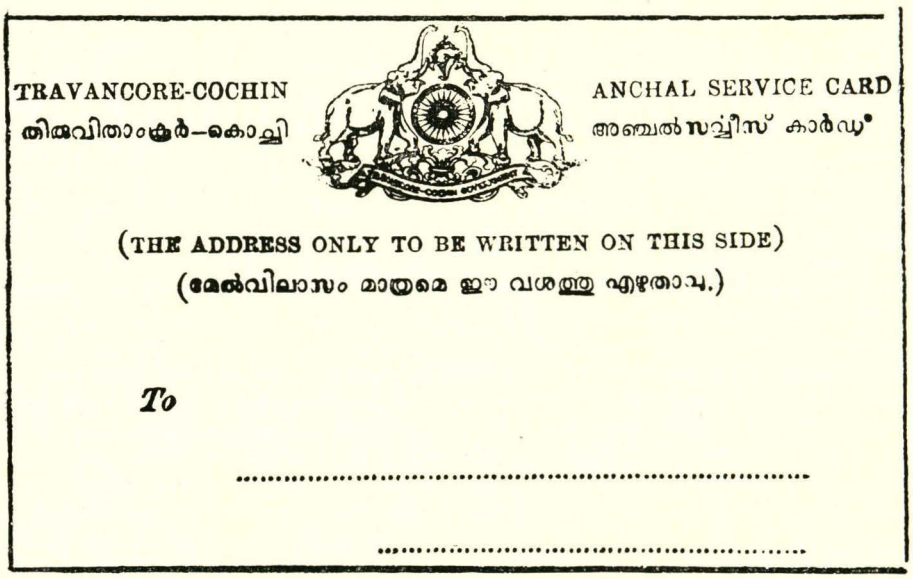


Figure 9. Travancore-Cochin Anchal Service Card.

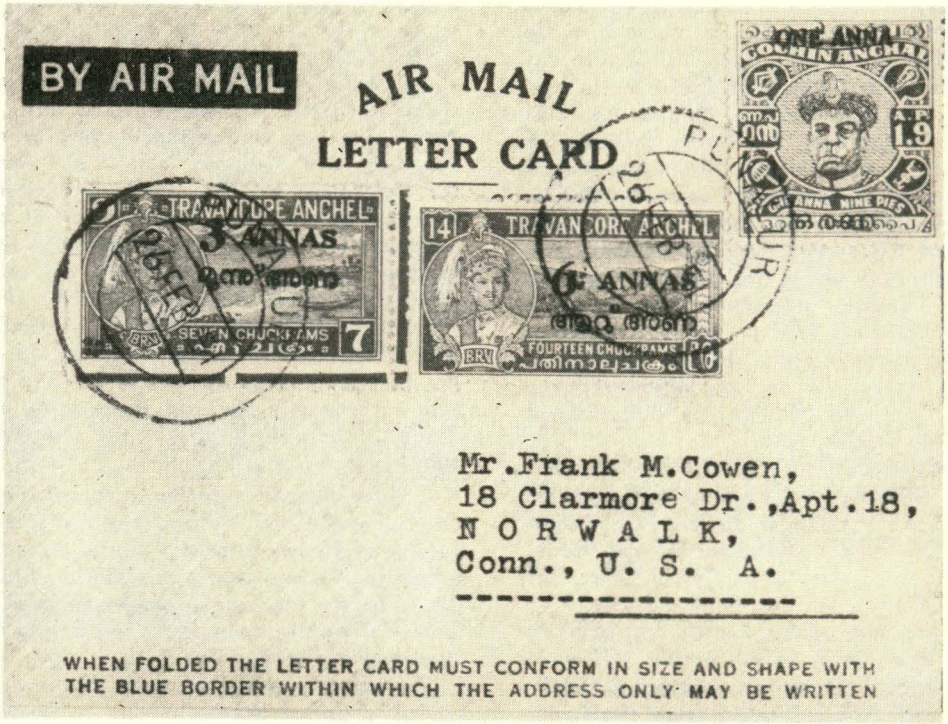


Figure 11. Air Letter Card to U. S. A. illustrating the International Franking Power of the State Anchal Stamps. Sent from an Indian Post Office in Travancore-Cochin.

C.H. B. No. 1. അഞ്ചൽ സ്ലിപ്പ്.

ANCHAL HUNDI.

അഞ്ചൽ ഉണ്ടിയൽ

To be filled up by the Remitter
Name and address of the Remitter (in full)

ഉണ്ടിയയപ്പുകാരുടെ പേരും അഞ്ചൽ മാസ്റ്റരും ഇവിടെ അക്ഷരതിയ

On Anchal Service

Name and address of the remitter.
(To be filled up by the remitter.)
(പ്രേഷകന്റെ പേരും മേൽവിലാസവും പൂരിപ്പിക്കണം.)

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

ANCHAL HUNDI

To
The Anchal Master,

Date seal of re-direction

Round Hundi stamp authorising payment

Received the sum specified on the reverse

Date

Signature of payee or thumb impression if payee is illiterate

Witness 1.
2.

Paying Anchal Master

Oblong Hundi stamp of paying A. O. (after payment)

Paid by me

Signature and designation of officer who paid the amount

Received the sum specified on the reverse

കാഴയുള്ള ഖണ്ഡിനിൽ മടക്കി

1. *The Anchal Office such wrong payme written by the rem*

2. *If the payee of H which period at wh*

3. *Delivery Anchal m gratification from*

4. *The commission pay*
On any sum not
On any sum exc
On any sum exc
On any sum exc
On any sum exc
As. 4 for the
it shall be onl
and if it does

C. P. P. 363. Anchal 58. 12,00,0

(R—5)

ON COCHIN ANCHAL SERVICE

അയച്ചു ആളുടെ പേര്.....
മേൽവിലാസം.....
.....

Delivery office Date Stamp

Name Stamp of office of posting

[മറുപുറം നോക്കുക.]

1. The
2. Anc
3. The
4. The

(Anchal) 31 50,000 5891 16 10 1950 Govt. Press, Ekm.

Figure 10. Examples of Anchal Forms. From top to bottom:
(a) Hundi (M.O.) Form of United State of Travancore and Cochin.
(b) Hundi Form of State of Travancore-Cochin.
(c) Cochin Acknowledgement of Receipt of Registered Letter.



Figure 12. Registered Letter sent on the Last Day of the Anchal, March 31, 1951. The ½ Anna/1 Chuckram Stamp is the "NANA" Error.

business by Anchal officers and masters would be sent free to points within and without Travancore-Cochin State. Such free transmission should be recognized by all Indian Post Offices. An example of a Travancore-Cochin Anchal Service Card is shown in Fig. 9.

The only new stamps and stationery to be issued after the Agency went into effect were the "Nasik" group of permanent postal paper. These items were all printed at The Security Press, Nasik, and, in effect, were Indian postal items for use only from Travancore-Cochin Post and Anchal Offices. The items included a 1 pie post card, a 1 anna envelope, and 2 and 4 pies adhesive stamps. The stationery items pictured the coat of arms of the United State (Fig. 1); the 2 p. stamp, the sacred Conch Shell and Wheel of Asoka; the 4 p. stamp, a palm grove of the Malabar Coast. It is of further interest that the adhesives were printed on five-pointed multiple star watermarked paper—a further indication of their recognition as Indian stamps. Although several states had had postal paper printed at Nasik in past years (i. e. Orchha, Jaipur, Junagadh [Soruth], Hyderabad), this is the first instance where official government stamp paper was employed.

It had been obvious to the local residents of Travancore-Cochin that their beloved Anchal was nearing its last days. Although missing the advantage of its low rates, the populace was generally cognizant of the advantages of a united postal system. For one thing, sympathy was high for Anchal employees who had been underpaid by Indian Post Office standards. For another, the additional cost to taxpayers of maintaining two separate and competing systems was certainly readily understood. Even as an agency, the Anchal continued to operate as a distinctly separate system, jealous of its remaining prerogatives.

The Anchal system was abolished on April 1, 1951, by a notification (Appendix D, 6) dated oddly enough, April 5, 1951. This notice listed all 535 Anchal Offices actively operating in the United State, and noted that they would all be taken under the direct control of the Director General of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. These offices would, in turn, be either closed down or constituted as regular, sub or branch Post Offices. When an Anchal Office and a Post Office employed the same name, one or the other would either be closed or have its name changed.

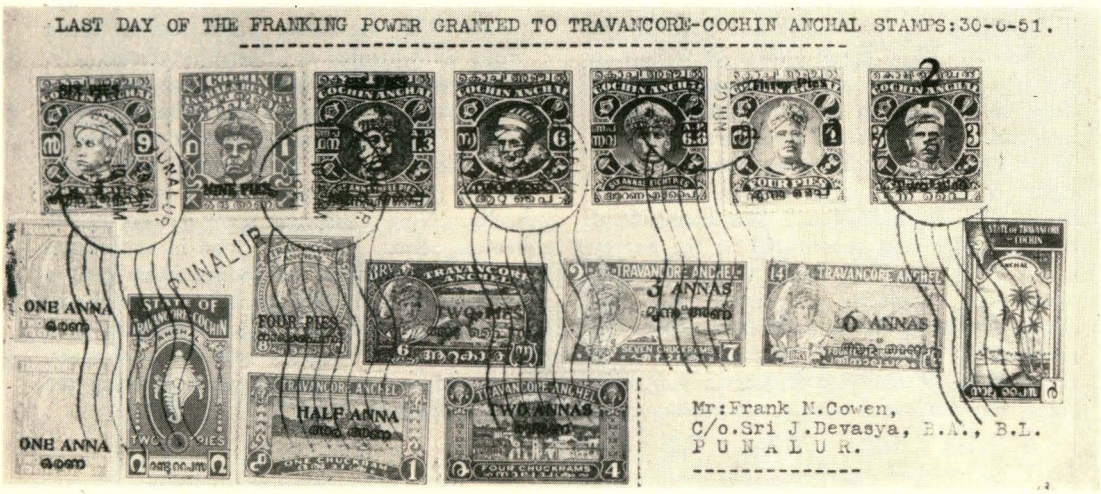


Figure 13. Last Day of Franking Power granted to regular Anchal Stamps, June 30, 1951. The Cover includes at the top, from right to left, examples of the Raja I, II, III, IV, V (2 types) and VI Stamps of Cochin, followed underneath by a full set of the Travancore Overprints (the 1 anna pair imperf. horizontally) and the two Nasik Definitive Adhesives.

3. Post-Agency Period

With the end of the Anchal system at midnight, March 31, 1951, the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department extended the franking power of Travancore-Cochin postal paper to April 30, 1951. At the same time the concessional rate on letters (1 anna per tola) was allowed to the same date. In the matter of cards, the rate was raised from 4 pies to 6 pies, a concession that was also to continue to April 30 (the all-India rate on cards was 9 pies). All other concessional rates were abolished. A notification dated April 28, 1951, further extended the concession on cards and reply cards past the April 30th deadline, but confirmed the end of letter concessions after that date.

Soon after April 30, 1951, public pressure forced the postal authorities to reconsider their stand. As a result the above concessional rate on letters was revived early in May, to continue until June 30, 1951. The franking power of State Anchal postal paper was also given a new lease on life and their postal value continued to that date. However, for some unexplained reason(s), the Central Government suddenly abolished the concessional rate on letters on June 10, 1951, and henceforth charged them at the all-India rate of 2 annas per tola. The rate on cards (6 pies) was allowed to continue past the June 30th deadline. This was still being granted in 1952. For this purpose the Indian "Local" post card of 6 pies value, utilized in the rest of India for intracity mail, was pressed into service, replacing the 4 pies Anchal card to which a 2 pies Anchal stamp was attached. As to the franking power of State stamps, the Indian Government held to the date of June 30, 1951, after which the Anchal paper was declared obsolete for postal duty (Fig. 13). Anchal official stamps were accepted for postal purposes until sometime in September, 1951.

The changes which took place in the Anchal Offices after midnight, March 31, 1951, provide an interesting finale to this story. As was noted in Chapter II, the Post Offices in Cochin, Travancore and other portions of Malabar were a part of a postal district in the Madras Circle. After July 1, 1949, the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department created two new postal districts, namely Trivandrum (in the South) and Trichur (in the North). The Head Offices of these two districts were in the cities of the same names. Both districts began to work out details of integration within their own territory. By March 31, 1951, both were ready to take eight or nine converted Anchal Offices in hand. For example, the Trivandrum Head Anchal Office was constituted as the Secretariat Post Office on April 1, 1951. This office was completely converted. All Anchal date stamps, postal paper and seals were replaced by Indian ones; Anchal signs were removed and Post Office markers put in their place; the employees were made personnel of the Indian Post Office under Post Office rules and regulations. It was not until sometime in June that all Anchal Offices were so converted or closed down. Thus mail, the stamps of which are cancelled with Anchal postmarks, can be found used for some months after March 31. All Anchal property removed from converted offices was returned to the State Government for disposal. The remaining green Anchal letter boxes were painted in "Post Office" red.

But the characteristic uniforms and titles of all Anchal employees were changed overnight. The previously barefooted Anchal Men were provided with a long coat, pants, cap, a pair of slippers, and a strong umbrella. Now a postman went out on his old beat as before, but a new man in appearance and salary because the Indian Posts paid a better wage than the Anchal. As might be expected, reports were circulated that some of the "new Postmen" sold their slippers, preferring to go barefoot when climbing the hills of their routes.

Table II

Summary of Events Relating to the Travancore-Cochin Anchal

Date	Event
August 15, 1947	Dominion of India proclaimed.
May 24-29, 1949	Covenant of Integration drawn up and signed by the Maharajas of Travancore and Cochin.
June 30, 1949	Royal Proclamation of the Maharaja of Travancore, making Indian currency legal tender throughout the State, goes into effect.
July 1, 1949	United States of Travancore and Cochin proclaimed. Maharaja of Travancore becomes the first Raj Pramukh. Maharaja of Cochin retires. New rates for the united Anchal go into effect. All Travancore postal paper except those expressed in pies and annas, first issued on this day, became obsolete.
July (?), 1949	Cochin stamps recognized as valid for Anchal purposes in Travancore and vice-versa.
January 26, 1950	Republic of India established. New Constitution becomes law of the land and mentions "The State of Travancore-Cochin" as one of its integral parts.
February 23, 1950	A notification recognizes the new name of the State as it applies to Government Stamp paper (fiscal).
April 1, 1950	Travancore-Cochin Anchal becomes an "Agency" of India Posts and Telegraphs Department. Weight change on newspapers carried by Anchal goes into effect otherwise postal concessions of Anchal continue and are extended to Indian Post Offices in the State. All other Feudatory States postal systems abolished.
April 30, 1950	Last day that Feudatory States postal paper was valid for postal purposes with the exception of Travancore-Cochin.
June 5, 1950	Anchal stamps accepted as legitimate payment for postal duties, both internal and external, by the Indian Post Offices in Travancore-Cochin.
June, 1950	India Posts and Telegraphs Department Pocket Guide lists special rates allowed within Travancore-Cochin.
July 31, 1950	Last day that Feudatory States postal paper could be exchanged for India postal paper.

September 30, 1950	Anchal Service articles recognized for free transmission throughout India.
March 31, 1951	Last day of the Anchal system.
April 1, 1951	All concessions dropped except on letters and cards, the latter being raised from 4 pies to 6 pies.
May 1, 1951	Concession on letters abolished. Cards continue at 6 pies rate within the State. Anchal regular stamps and stationery declared obsolete.
May (?), 1951	Concession on letters (1 anna/tola) revived and that on cards continued. Anchal postal paper reconstituted as legitimate for postal duty.
June 10, 1951	Concession on letters again abolished. Cards continue at 6 pies.
June (?), 1951	All Anchal Offices converted to Post Offices or closed down.
June 30, 1951	Last day of franking power of regular Anchal postal paper.
September (?), 1951	Anchal official stamps declared obsolete.

1L	2L	3L	4L		1R	2R	3R	4R
5L	6L	7L	8L		5R	6R	7R	8R
9L	10L	11L	12L		9R	10R	11R	12R
13L	14L	15L	16L		13R	14R	15R	16R
17L	18L	19L	20L		17R	18R	19R	20R
21L	22L	23L	24L		21R	22R	23R	24R
25L	26L	27L	28L		25R	26R	27R	28R
29L	30L	31L	32L		29R	30R	31R	32R
33L	34L	35L	36L		33R	34R	35R	36R
37L	38L	39L	40L		37R	38R	39R	40R
41L	42L	43L	44L		41R	42R	43R	44R
45L	46L	47L	48L		45R	46R	47R	48R
49L	50L	51L	52L		49R	50R	51R	52R
53L	54L	55L	56L		53R	54R	55R	56R

Diagram 1. The Sheet Layout of the Large Size Pictorials (Travancore Overprints) showing position of arrows, marginal dots, Jubilee lines, and gutters and the numbers of the positions as referred to in the text.

CHAPTER IV

1. The Travancore Overprints, 1949-1951

Publication of the Notification of June 28, 1949, which amended the Travancore Anchal Rules and Orders, allowed the Travancore Anchal authorities less than three days to provide a provisional postage stamp issue in Indian Currency for the State Anchal Offices. Section 6 of the above Notification, amending Part IX, no. 127, of the "Travancore Anchal Guide", stated that "Anchal stamps, envelopes, and Anchal cards of the following value are sold by the Anchal Offices.

Stamps, 2 pies, 4 pies, 6 pies, 1 anna, 1½ annas, 2 annas, 3 annas, 4 annas, 6 annas and 8 annas.

Ordinary Envelopes, ½ anna and 1 anna.
Cards, Single, 4 pies."

It should be noted at this point that stamps of 1½ annas, 4 annas and 8 annas were never issued nor were similar values available in Cochin. A 1 anna envelope was not provided until the locally printed "U.S. T.C." envelope (farmer and oxen) appeared somewhat later. Since the new Anchal rate was 1 anna for the first tola, the ½ anna envelope had to be franked with an additional ½ anna in Anchal adhesive stamps.

The invalidation of all Anchal postal paper, expressed in cash and chuckrams, on midnight, June 30, 1949, made speed essential in order to deliver the necessary materials to Anchal Offices when they were opened for business on July 1, 1949. It should be remembered that Cochin Anchal Offices were already provided with Cochin Anchal stamps and stationery expressed in pies and annas. Therefore they were not affected by the activity in Travancore.

The Government Press, Trivandrum, was called upon to produce the necessary stamps, cards and envelopes. Since the plates and a stock of current Travancore stamps and stationery were available, the easiest method was to overprint these in the new currency. The adhesive stamps chosen included the 1, 2, 4, 7 and 14 chuckram values of the Maharaja's 27th Birthday Issue (Nov. 9, 1939), the 6 cash of the Maharaja's 29th Birthday Issue (Oct. 20, 1941), and the 8 cash of the Maharaja's 34th Birthday Issue (Oct. 24, 1946). Both the regular and official (overprinted "SERVICE" in black, block letters) issues of all the above values were included. In addition the 8 cash Anchal card of 1942 and the 1 chuckram envelope of 1945 were chosen for the stationery items. At this writing the authors are unable to find whether corresponding official cards (impressed stamp similar to that of the 8 cash regular card but printed in green) were so treated.

The Basic Stamps (1939-1946)

The basic stamps, the designs of which were prepared by Nilakanta Pellai, Superintendent, Government Mint and Stamps, were printed by letterpress at the Travancore Government Stamp Manufactory, Trivandrum. The chromium-faced line (typographic) plates had been manufactured by The Security Press, Nasik. The 6 cash, 1, 4, 7 and 14 chuckram values (pictorials) were issued in sheets containing two horizontal panes of 56 impressions (4 x 14) or a total of 112 stamps to the sheet (Diagram 1). The 8 cash and 2 chuckram values (bust of the Maharaja) were issued in sheets of two horizontal panes of 84 impressions (7 x 12) for a total of 168 stamps per sheet (Diagram 2). The guide dots and arrows, Jubilee Lines, and gutters (Fig. 14) are very similar to those used for the India George VI pictorial issue of 1937, and show their descent from the De La Rue plate markings first used on the Victorian typographed issues of the 19th century.

The stamps were printed on "120 shell paper" measuring 15⅝ x 15½ inches and specially prepared for these issues.[10] The paper can best be described as thin, wove, rather hard, almost white stock of varying thickness and size content. In some cases it appears to be almost transparent (pelure). Each of the 120 conch shells is about 20 mm. high and these are regularly arranged in ten horizontal rows of twelve shells each. The normal position of the watermark, as viewed from the back of the sheet, is shown in Fig.

[10] The previous Travancore Anchal stamps were printed on paper watermarked with 84 conch shells from a frame containing 84 separate electro blocks (1 shell/stamp).

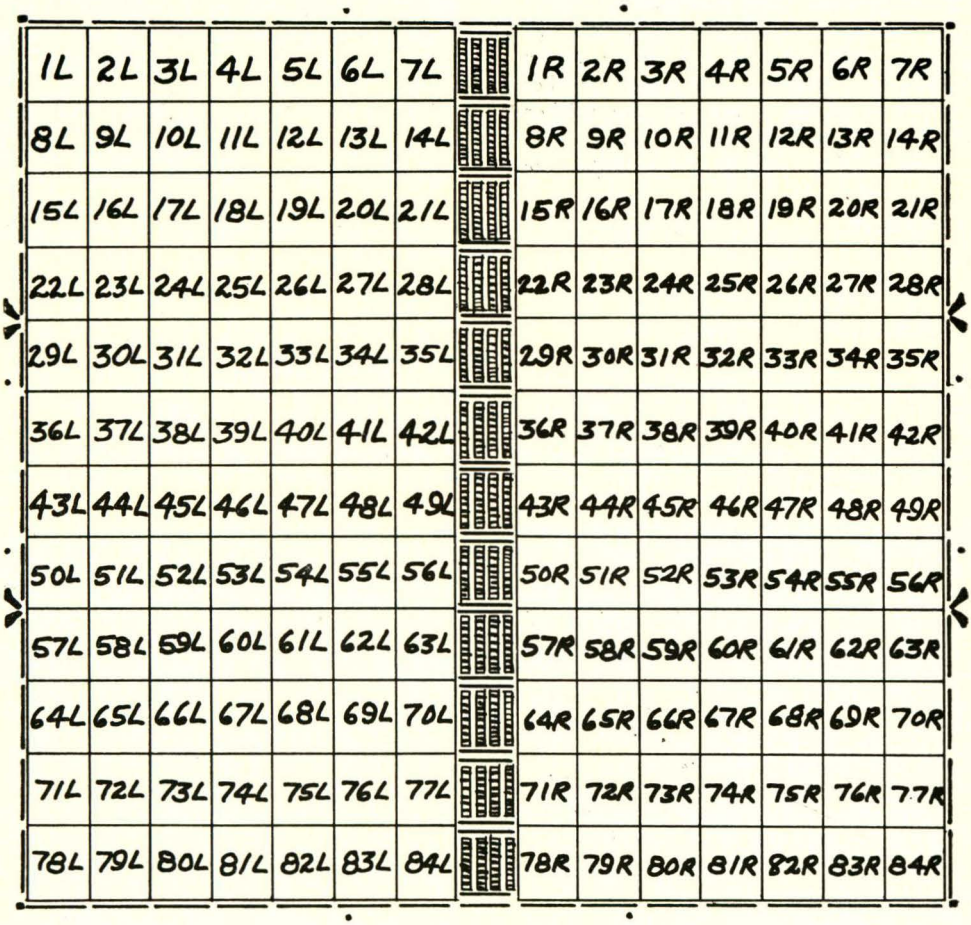


Diagram 2. The Sheet Layout of the smaller Portrait Stamps (Travancore Overprints) showing position of arrows, marginal dots, Jubilee lines, and gutters and the numbers of the positions as referred to in the text.

corners of the paper appear in watermark two concentric right angles (Fig. 15). These were undoubtedly used as guides for cutting the paper into proper sheet format. Portions of these lines sometimes can be found on the stamps, as the cutting was quite often erratic. This lack of cutting uniformity accounts for stamps being found on thin paper with no watermark. For this reason we feel that the note in *Stanley Gibbons' "British Empire Catalogue" (1953),* page 310, which follows the listing of the official stamps of Travancore-Cochin, is misleading. The editors list the 4 pies on 8 cash on thin paper with no watermark as S2a, and note that "at least a part of the conch wmk. always appears [on S2]; so that stamps without wmk. (other than No. S2a) must be from sheets normally with wmk. T27 of Cochin. No. S2a is on thin paper entirely without wmk." We have examined numerous sheets or panes of the overprinted values on "120 shell paper" and find that stamps without watermark (including the large size pictorials) exist for almost every value and type. We assume all values, whether overprinted or not, can

be found this way. Unless the editors or others can produce large multiples or sheets showing absolutely no watermark, we will consider all such cases as due to the above stated reasons. As we shall point out below, the overprinted stamps on the thicker Cochin paper also exist without watermark. The 1953 edition of the *Scott Catalogue (Part I)*, for the same reasons as Gibbons', also lists the 4 pies on 8 cash official stamp ("SERVICE" in block letters) on thin unwatermarked paper as Travancore-Cochin O16.

The official description[11] of the design and color of those stamps utilized from the first Birthday Issue (1939) follows:

1 chuckram	pale green	Astamudi Lake view with the Palace in the Background.
2 chuckrams	pale orange-lake	His Highness' Bust within panel display.
4 chuckrams	terra cotta	Sri Padmanabha Swami Temple view with Padmathurtham tank in the foreground.
7 chuckrams	celeste blue	Cape Comorin view with His Highness' Bust portrayed in the left hand position.
14 chuckrams	viridian	Pachipara Irrigation Reservoir and the mountain range beyond with His Highness' Bust portrayed on the left hand.

The 6 cash (2nd Birthday Issue 1941) was printed in a blackish violet color and pictures Aruvikara Falls with His Highness' Bust on the left. The 8 cash (3rd Birthday Issue 1946), in carmine, portrays His Highness' Bust within a panel display.

Following the printing operation, the sheets of the postage stamps were gummed. Official stamp sheets were left ungummed. The sheets were then perforated with one or more of three single-lined guillotine machines gauging 11, 12, and 12½ respectively. As a result various partial perforations, both horizontal and vertical, and compound perforations are known; and probably exist for all values. Generally, however, the sheets were completed on one machine. The comb perforation machine (13½ x 13½) was evidently not employed until sometime after July 1, 1949, and, as a result, the basic (unoverprinted) stamps are not known thus treated. Completely imperforated sheets of both the basic and overprinted issues exist.

The Official Stamps (1939-1947)

The seven values discussed above, and the remainder of the sets not employed for the Indian currency overprints, were converted to official stamps by the overprint "SERVICE" in black, block letters. Two typeset forms were prepared. One designated as Form A, (Fig. 17, A), contained 112 repetitions of "SERVICE", and was used for entire sheets of the large size pictorials (Diagram 1). The other (Form B, Fig. 17, B) contained 168 subjects, and was employed for entire sheets of the portrait stamps (Diagram 2). Evidently the error "SESVICE" for "SERVICE" in Form B was corrected soon after the 1st Birthday Issue in 1939. Stereo or electroplates cast from these two forms were utilized for the actual overprinting operations until the final printings of Travancore-Cochin Indian currency adhesives had been completed in 1951. Small constant flaws and spacings have been of considerable help in locating the positions of certain stamps. Possibly unique sheets of these basic official stamps exist with the overprint double.

Cochin Watermark Paper

The period of existence of the Travancore-Cochin Anchal was one of transition. The State authorities realized that it was only a matter of time before the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department would abolish the service. As a result they were reluctant to keep on hand extensive inventories of materials, such as paper specially prepared for

[11] From the letter of Nilakanta Pellai, Supt., Govt. Mint and Stamps, Travancore, to J. Devasya dated Oct. 23, 1939.

the Anchal. In the latter days of the system, the stock of Travancore "120 shell paper" was lowered to the vanishing point. Rather than order new supplies, Trivandrum called in supplies of the Cochin stamp and envelope papers employed by The Associated Printers, Madras, for Cochin Anchal adhesives and stationery. The paper employed for most Cochin adhesives from about 1943 onwards was pressed into use for Travancore stamps overprinted in Indian currency.[12] Some authorities have implied that because of the differences in sheet size between Cochin and Travancore adhesives, the Cochin watermarked paper used for the latter was prepared for another purpose. It

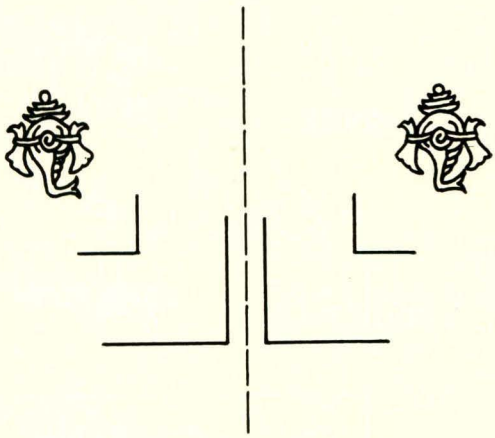


Figure 15. The Conch Shell Watermark (Travancore) from the bottom left and right corners of two uncut sheets showing the watermarked Guide Lines. The dotted line indicates the normal dividing position.

12 "Notification No. FIN(E)5-29236/50, dated December 5, 1950, first announced that certain Travancore adhesive stamps would be printed on Cochin Government paper."

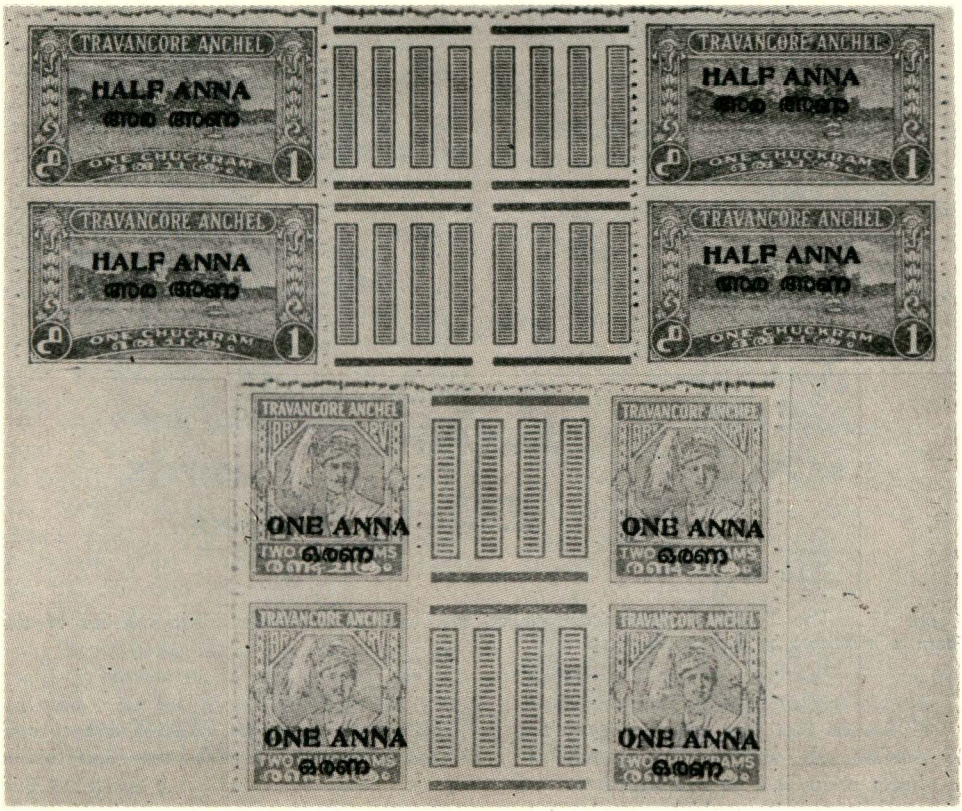


Figure 14. Upper, Block of Four, ½ Anna/1 Chuckram, Stamps showing the Gutter between the Panes. Lower, Block of Four, 1 Anna/2 Chuckrams, Stamps showing the Gutter between the Panes. Both blocks show the horizontal perforations missing between the top and bottom rows.

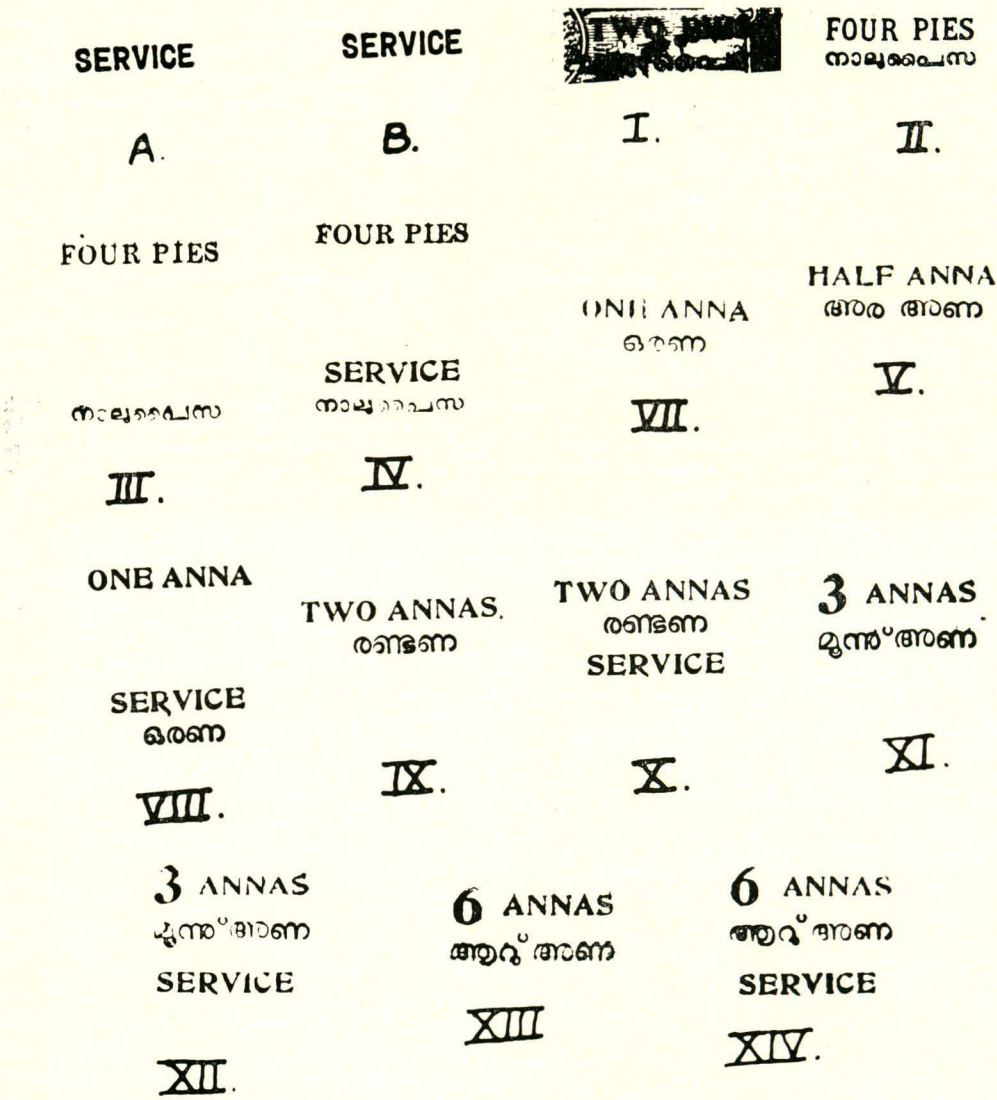


Figure 17. The Types of Overprints applied to Travancore stamps. The number of the Form is indicated by Roman Numerals.

is a well-known fact that paper is generally made continuously and can be supplied in large sheets or rolls. It follows, therefore, that these larger units could be cut-down to any size desired. Therefore, The Associated Printers employed a cutting machine that supplied sheets of 10½ x 8⅜ inches, the Cochin sheet size. The Travancore Government printing establishment cut this same paper into the standard 15⅝ x 15½ inch sheets used for Travancore-Cochin stamps.

The paper can be described as a rather thick, light cream-colored wove, watermarked repeatedly with the device shown in

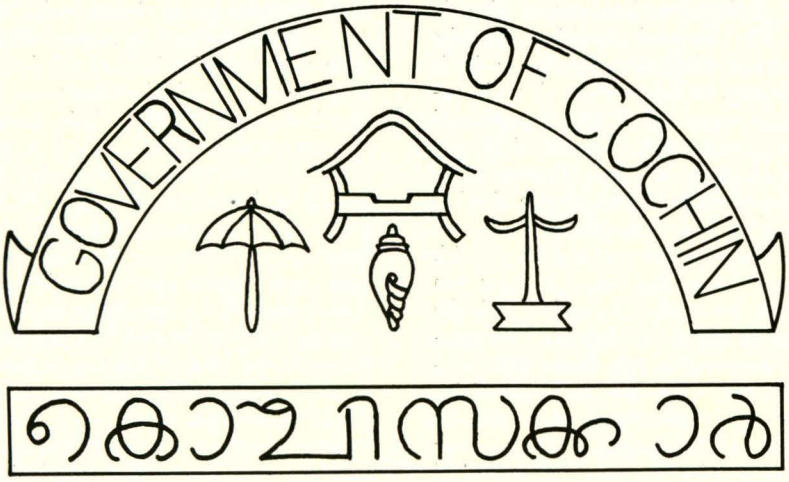


Figure 16. The Cochin Arms Watermark.

Fig. 16. This watermark, which measures approximately 6¼ x 3¾ inches, contains the words "Government of Cochin" in both English and Malayalam. In addition the official emblems of the Government, the *shank* (conch shell), the *chhatri* (umbrella), the *palki* (palanquin), and the *diwa* (lamp) appear in the center. These same emblems are found in the designs of most Cochin Anchal stamps. The sheet as cut by the Travancore-Cochin Stamp Manufactory contains about four of these watermarks. Because of the spacings about 70-80 of the smaller stamps and 35-45 of the larger stamps, it will show no portion of the watermark. Thus, in order to distinguish some stamps on this paper from those on "120 shell paper" which did not receive a watermark, comparison must be made on paper thickness alone. Fortunately this is not a difficult task, a brief study of the two types makes the allotment relatively easy.

The basic Travancore stamps printed on Cochin Arms paper were evidently only the 6 cash, 1 chuckram, 2 chuckrams, and 4 chuckrams. As far as is known no unoverprinted stamps on this paper ever came into the hands of the public. The above mentioned adhesives were immediately converted to Indian currency Service stamps by using the same overprint forms previously employed for the earlier ones on Travancore paper.

The Indian Currency Overprints on Travancore Adhesives (1949-1951)

A study of singles, multiples, panes and sheets of various values and types of Travancore adhesive stamps overprinted in Indian currency has indicated that the overprints of the seven basic values and their official counterparts were produced from a total of fourteen forms, the settings of which were often corrected one or more times. The spacings, constancy of prominent flaws, and position of the errors all point to hand typeset forms which were converted to numerous stereo or electroplates by the conventional methods. For convenience these forms have been numbered with the Roman Numerals I to XIV (Fig. 17) and have outlined important individual characteristics under the discussion of each form employed which follows. Reference should be made to the proper sheet diagram (1 or 2) in order to locate any position characteristics noted.

In order to avoid useless repetition, the following summary includes all the general facts about these overprinted stamps.

A. Paper

(1) Very thin to thin wove paper watermarked with 120 conch shells (arranged 10 x 12) as previously described. Stamps of most values and types have been seen unwatermarked or watermarked only with the

sheet-cutting guide lines for reasons already explained. The normal position of the watermark, when viewed from the back, is shown in Fig. 15. Only rarely does it occur inverted or reversed on the overprinted stamps. We have never seen it sideways. Stamps with all types of the overprints are known on this standard Travancore Anchal paper.

(2) Thick wove paper watermarked with the Arms of Cochin (Fig. 16). Stamps can be found with or without portions of the watermark although the latter are less common. The watermark has been seen upright, inverted, sideways left, sideways right, and the reverse of all these when viewed from the back. This paper was used for the following: 2 pies/6 cash, "SERVICE" in block letters; ½ anna/1 chuckram, "SERVICE" in roman letters; 1 anna/2 chuckrams, "SERVICE" in roman letters; and 2 annas/4 chuckrams, "SERVICE" in block letters.

B. Gum

As with the basic stamps, the regular overprinted stamps were issued with gum. Sheets of the official stamps were left ungummed.

C. Sheet Size

15⅝ x 15½ inches.

D. Number of Units in Overprinting Plates

The 2 pies/6 cash, ½ anna/1 chuckram, 2 annas/4 chuckrams, 3 annas/7 chuckrams, and 6 annas/14 chuckrams were issued in sheets of 112 stamps overprinted from plates with the same number of units (Diagram 1).

The 4 pies/8 cash and 1 anna/2 chuckrams were issued in sheets of 168 stamps overprinted from plates with the same number of units (Diagram 2).

E. Perforations

Almost all types have been found perforated by guillotine machines gauging 11, 12, and 12½, whether on Travancore conch shell or Cochin Arms paper. The comb machine, gauging 13½ x 13½, was set for the small-size portrait stamps only. The machine was a late innovation and stamps sans overprint are not believed to exist in this perforation. The following types have been seen thus perforated: 4 pies/8 cash, "SERVICE" in roman letters, Travancore conch shell paper; 1 anna/2 chuckrams, regular issue, Travancore conch shell paper; and 1 anna/2 chuckrams, "SERVICE" in roman letters, Cochin Arms paper.

Partial perforation varieties, both horizontal and vertical, abound. We have seen sheets in which every other margin between the stamps, either horizontally or vertically, has been missed by the guillotine machines. Blocks are known imperforated between the stamps but perforated all around the outside. Extra lines of perforations on the outer sheet margins or on the margin between the panes have been noted. All these varieties result, of course, from improper guillotine machine operation. Completely imperforated sheets are known and probably exist for all types and values. The above remarks apply to both Travancore conch shell and Cochin Arms papers. The numbers of these varieties suggest laxness on the part of the officials and workers concerned although many of them are undoubtedly the result of rush jobs and overworking of the machine operators.

Compound perforations are hard to find and seem to be considerably rarer in this condition than the original unoverprinted stamps. In the hundreds of stamps examined, only a very few compound perforations have been discovered.

F. Color of Overprint

Except for the 2 pies/6 cash, which is in red[13] (Form I), all currency overprints are in black.[13] The separately applied block "SERVICE" overprint (Forms A and B) is always found in black.

G. Freaks, Partial Overprints, etc.

Many types have been found where only a part of the overprint is showing. This condition is due to a folding over of part of the sheet prior to overprinting, to improper inking of the plate, or to the temporary placement of foreign matter between the sheet of stamps and the plate.

13 Officially described as "Royal Red" and "Raven Black" respectively in Notification No. Fin:7251, dated June 30, 1949, which also listed the type faces to be employed for the overprints.

Creases in the paper have resulted in stamps appearing with lines of no color.

In the study of the forms which follows, we would like to call attention to the important work of Mr. R. F. Stoney who first reported most of the major printing errors in the *Philatelic Journal of India, LIV,* 151-155 (1950). We have been able to confirm and add to his original report. In addition we have been able to study the overprints more thoroughly and to give some details on their genesis and relationships. On the surface it would appear that the number of errors is rather large but it should be remembered that the Travancore State Press was hard-pressed to get these stamps to the Anchal Offices by July 1, 1949. In view of the circumstances it is surprising that *more* errors did not appear. As pointed out below most of these errors were later corrected. With the possible exception of the 3 annas/7 chuckrams, "SERVICE" in roman letters, we believe that the mistakes to be entirely legitimate. This is what one could expect from an improperly staffed and overworked printing establishment faced with the task of turning out literally thousands of sheets of stamps in two sizes within a few days.

We have been unable to find official records as to the numbers issued of each type and value. Most of the stamps are fairly common, both used and unused, since their use extended over two years. The errors, generally occurring only once in a sheet of 112 or



Figure 18. The Regular Travancore Overprinted Stamps.

168 stamps and quite often corrected at an early date, are much more difficult to come by. They are really worthwhile items for any Indian States collection, and properly should be listed in the standard catalogues.



Figure 19. The Official Travancore Overprinted Stamps with "SERVICE" in block letters.

Form 1 (Diagram 1). 2 pies on 6 cash. Regular (Fig. 18, A) and official (Fig. 19, A.)

The overprint, which consists of "TWO PIES" in roman letters and the equivalent in Malayalam immediately underneath, was applied in red to both the regular and official, already overprinted "SERVICE" in black block letters (Form A), 6 cash stamps of the 2nd Birthday Issue. The color of the stamp varies from a light to dark blackish violet. The overprint was struck over the pictorial design to the right of the portrait and, in the case of the official stamp, above the service overprint. Only one major printing error is known. This occurs in early printings on stamp No. 54R (Fig. 21). The first character of the second Malayalam word is the same as the first character of the



Figure 20. The Official Travancore Overprinted Stamps with "SERVICE" in roman letters.



Figure 22. Varieties and Errors of Forms II, III and IV. Top left, Early State of Broken "R" (II). Bottom left, Late State of Broken "R" (II). Top and Bottom right, the right stamps of the strips show the "FOUB" Error (III and IV).

first Malayalam word. It should be the same as the second letter of the second word. Several constant flaws have been noted such as broken and raised letters which, combined with the constancy of the spacings, leave little doubt that this form continued to be used through the final printings except for the correction of the error mentioned above. The regular stamp on Travancore conch shell paper was first issued on July 1, 1949. It is believed that the official stamps on this paper also made their appearance on this day.

The official stamp appeared in late 1950 or early 1951 on Cochin Arms paper. The corrected Form I in red and Form A in black converted the basic stamp to one for official usage.

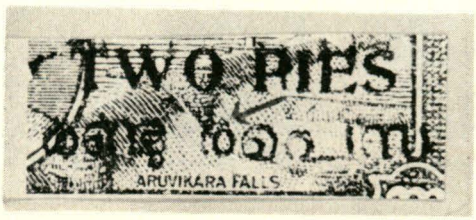


Figure 21. Overprinting Error of Form I. Third Malayalam Character wrong.

Form II (Diagram 2). 4 pies on 8 cash. Regular (Fig. 18, B.)

The black overprint, consisting of the words "FOUR PIES" in roman letters immediately above the Malayalam words for the same value, was applied to the regular 8 cash stamps of the 3rd Birthday Issue. The color of the stamp varies from very light to normal shades of carmine. The overprint was struck immediately below the face of the portrait or lower. No major printing errors have been noted although stamp No. 77R shows the lower portion of the right leg of the "R" in "FOUR" missing. This flaw was evidently progressive as examples have been seen where "FOUR" appears as "FOUP". (Fig. 22). As far as can be determined no resettings were made, plates from this form continuing through the final printings without change. This value was first issued on July 1, 1949.

Form III (Diagram 2). 4 pies on 8 cash. Official (Fig. 19, B.)

With the exception of this value, all official stamps overprinted "SERVICE" in block letters were converted to Indian currency types with the same form employed for the regular issues. The reason for this exception was undoubtedly due to the fact that Form II would have had to be applied in such a fashion as to avoid striking the service overprint already situated below the portrait of His Highness (8 cash—3rd Birthday Issue). In so doing the currency overprint would have partially defaced the portrait. As a result, a new setting was devised employing a type font different from that used on the regular stamps. Whereas the English roman type line of the regular overprints measures 2½ mm. high and 16 mm. long, the English roman type line of the official overprints measures 2 mm. high and 17 mm. long. The type face of the latter is noticeably shorter and wider. The Malayalam type is of the same height and length in both Forms II and III. In addition to the above differences, the English and Malayalam words for four pies were widely separated, the spacing varying from 16½ mm. to 18½ mm., so that the former was applied above the portrait and the latter, below the portrait and the word "SERVICE". The stamps are found in the usual shades of carmine. Both overprints are in black. Only one major printing error is known. This occurs on stamp No. 10L, the English word "FOUR" appearing as "FOUB" (Fig. 22). For reasons explained below, this error was never corrected. Other than this error only a few minor flaws have been noted. It is believed that the stamps were first distributed to Government Agencies on July 1, 1949.

(To be continued in the next number.)

This number is in **TWO** Sections. Section 2 is the complete **INDEX** for Volume XXXII (1953) of **The Collectors Club Philatelist.**

STAMPS OF FRANCE USED IN GUADELOUPE

By ROBERT G. STONE

The introduction of adhesives stamps in Guadeloupe began with the first issue of France, used briefly as "forerunners" *(précurseurs)*. And now since 1949, current French issues once more are regularly dispensed at the post-office counters. This return to the original came after an interim of 101 years during most of which time colonial issues prevailed, though a few other French stamps had found an accidental use from time to time.

The 1849 Issue

By early 1851, the Minister of Colonies and Marine, having witnessed the success of adhesive stamps in France, was considering the possible advantages of issuing stamps to the colonies. Evidently it was decided to begin immediately, but on an experimental basis. Accordingly, a Ministerial Circular in June of that year disclosed the intention of sending a limited supply of three denominations of the then current issue of France to five colonies: Guadeloupe, Guiana, Establishments in India, Martinique, and Reunion. These stamps, the 10c, 25c and 1 Fr., were to be put on sale, as a trial, for voluntary prepayment of postage on letters to France or to Europe via France. The shipments of the stamps were held up until August or later, perhaps pending receipt of comments from the respective colonial Governors. (The 1 Fr. stamps are in the red-carmine shade printed in December 1849.) The allotment for Guadeloupe, dispatched on August 14, 1851, included 2,500 of the 10c, 9,000 of the 25c and 5,000 of the 1 Fr. Although the stamps were already on sale at Pointe-a-Pitre and Basse Terre in October (since covers are known bearing dates from that month), it was not until late November that the Ministry in a Circular formally specified just how they were to be used. These instructions stated that the stamps were to be available for prepaying postage via either British packets or French merchant vessels (—the French mail packets had not yet been established outside the Mediterranean); that colonial post offices were to only postmark the letters whereas the stamps would be obliterated upon receipt in France (—the colonies had no obliterators at that time). However, at the same time that the stamps were sent out, the five colonies concerned were supplied with the boxed "PD" *(Payé a destination)* cachets to stamp prepaid letters, and presumably informal instructions on procedure were forwarded with them.

In this period nearly all the Guadeloupe (and Martinique) mails for France deposited in the official post offices there were being sent via the regular British Royal mail steamers. The rate by this route was 1Fr50c per each 7.5 grams, which would require only the 25c and 1 Fr stamp denominations. The rate via French merchant ships was 25c per 7.5 grams plus a 10c ship-letter fee, that is a single-weight letter would be 35c, a double-weight one 60c, etc. The 10c stamp denomination was needed, along with the 25c and 1 Fr, to make up these merchant vessel rates.

Until the turn of the Century the very few colonial covers known franked with these stamps were regarded as more or less accidental or occasional usages. But then due to the discovery of a considerable "find" of them in Paris, research on the problem was stimulated and pertinent official documents brought to light, chiefly by M. Langlois. Far more of these covers are extant from Guadeloupe and Martinique than from the other colonies, but even from Guadeloupe the total cannot be much in excess of 200 (probably less), most of them addressed to the Paris firm of Buescher in Rue St. Dénis. If all the stamps supplied had been used for postage at the predominant rates, they possibly could have franked as many as 2,000 letters from Guadeloupe. Preservation of a tenth or twentieth of these in philatelic hands would seem to be a better than the average ratio for classic stamps of this period. The covers which have come to the author's personal notice and those described in the literature or in auction catalogues illustrate the following frankings:

Rate	*Combination*	*Relative Scarcity*
1 Fr50c	25 + 25 + 1	1
1 Fr50c	25 + 25 (Tête-bèche pair) + 1	—
1 Fr50c	25 + 25 + 25 + 25 + 25	20
3 Fr	1 + 1 + 1	10
4 Fr50c	25 + 25 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	30
4 Fr50c	1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 (overpaid)	—
35c	10 + 25	50
3 Fr40c (to Italy)	10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 1 + 1 + 1	—



Fig. 1. Letter from Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, to the Beuscher firm in Paris, franked with a pair of 25c and a single 1Fr of the 1849 Issue of France, prepaying the 1Fr50c rate via British packet. There is a Basse-Terre postmark on the face (dated 26 April '53) and a British packet agency postmark of Guadeloupe on the back (dated 25 Apr. '53, in black)—the presence of the latter is very unusual on such letters. The fact that the British postmark is dated one day **before** the Basse-Terre postmark is rather puzzling, since on all other letters seen with the British mark (1849-74) it is dated one day **later** than the Guadeloupe postmark. The stamps were obliterated at Paris on arrival with the endless roll of dots.

(All photos by Boutrelle)



Fig. 2. Letter from Pointe-a-Pitre (dated 29 Oct. '52) to the Beuscher firm in Paris and franked with a vertical tete-beche pair of the 25c and a single 1Fr of the France 1849 Issue. The stamps are obliterated with the Paris endless grill.

The French obliterators noted cancelling the stamps on British packet letters are: the Paris endless grill, the Paris 6-pointed star of dots, the endless roll of dots, and the lozenges of dots inscribed "PC1" or "PC2" of the Paris-Calais railway. The merchant vessel covers are known with stamps obliterated by the small-numeral lozenges of dots of Bordeaux (441), LeHavre (1495), Marseille (1896), Cherbourg (842), Brest (511), and Paullac (2389), as well as very exceptionally with one of the Calais-Paris railway markings just mentioned. Circular postmarks of Basse-Terre or Pointe-a-Pitre and the boxed "PD" mark appear on the face of the letter in nearly every case, and in several examples the British packet agency postmark of "Guadaloupe" is added on the back (Fig. 1).

It will be recalled that the 25c of the first issue of France contained in Plate No. 1 a tête-bèche pair of clichés. Two covers (see Fig. 1) are known from Guadeloupe bearing the rare tête-bèche! This represents about one-fifteenth of the total possible number that could exist from there. Since probably over 90% of the 30 possible pairs escaped severance at the post office because most of the rates required multiples. The chances of finding the tête-bèche among the Guadeloupe covers does not exceed 1 in 28, so it is not likely therefore that any more such covers will turn up—it is a rarity of the first rank. No tête-bèches of the 1Fr stamp are known from the colonies.

There are no Guadeloupe covers with the 1849 Issue known dated after the latter part of 1853 (—early 1854 in some colonies) and it is generally presumed that practically all the stamps issued were used up by that time. However, the writer doubts that more than a small fraction of the 10c denomination was ever consumed as the amount of mail sent via merchant vessels was exceptionally small —which the great rarity of such covers today evidences also.

This three-year trial of French stamps in the colonies came to naught, for the colonial public in general was, if anything, more conservative and tradition-bound than that of the Metropôle. They did not take to the idea of prepaying postage as long as there was no penalty for non-prepayment; actually prepayment in cash of the British packet postage had already been accepted and practiced to some extent since 1849. The Governors of Guadeloupe and Martinique were impressed, nevertheless, with the possibilities of stamps and recommended to the Minister that a special issue of stamps for the colonies as a whole be prepared. But the other colonies did not react favorably or at all to this proposal, so action on it was dedeferred until 1858 when the Minister de-

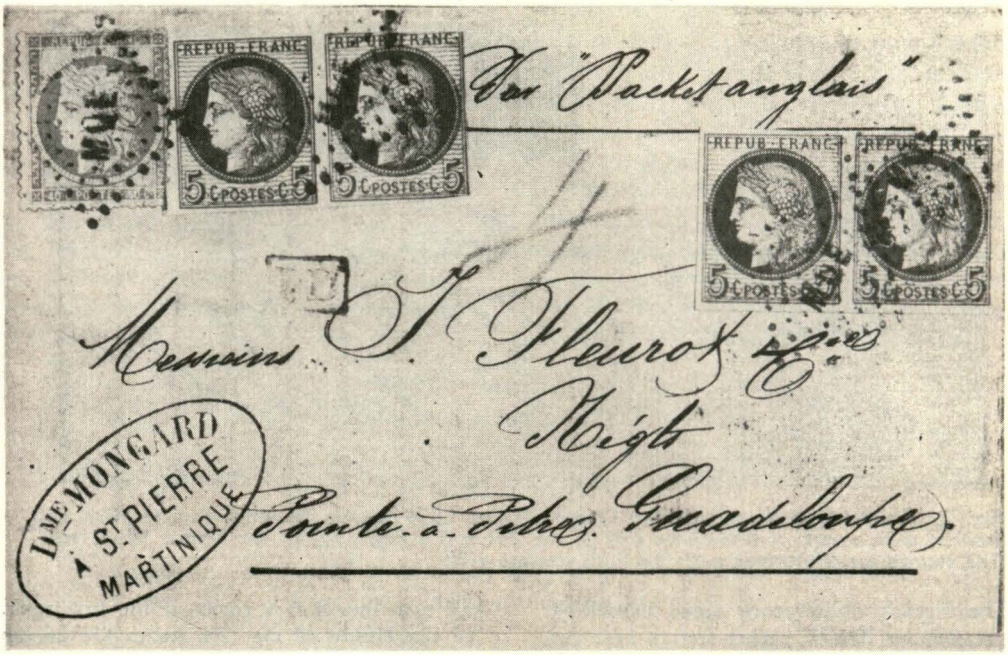


Fig. 3. Letter from Martinique to Guadeloupe, 1873, franked with a 40c of France Siege-de-Paris Issue (perforated) plus two pairs of 5c Ceres French Colonies, making the regular 60c rate via British packet. The 40c was accepted as though it were a French Colonies stamp.

cided he would force the matter on his own initiative. Meanwhile the colonies were authorized to issue their own adhesives for local use if they so desired—in effect, a belated recognition of the Réunion locals of 1852.

Several very fine 1849-covers from Guadeloupe are illustrated in the auction catalogue for the Hammersley Sale (94-95th Postal History Auction of R. Lowe, May 15, 1946, lots 276, 277 and 280), and another in Lowe's 109-110 Auction, January 28, 1948, lot 232. A remarkable cover with a superb strip of five of the 1 Fr was sold by Mercury Stamp Co. in its Sale of February 20-23, 1951 (lot 1381, Cover Plate I). In the famous Francois collection, there is a unique cover from Pointe-a-Pitre to Turin via France bearing three 1 Fr and four 10c stamps.

The commonest of these pieces was priced in French catalogs at 20 Fr in 1903, at 1,000 Fr in 1939 and at 50,000 Fr in 1944.

An accidental use of the 15c green of the 1849 Issue from the Antilles is noted by some authors. Such accidents probably resulted from travellers carrying a few stamps with them from Paris, or from Parisians sending them to colonists in payment of petty debts (—the 15c green stamp was intended only for use on local mail at Paris).

The 1852 Issue

The 25c blue Presidency has been seen on two letters from Guiana, obliterated on arrival in France; but no covers from the Antilles are known.

The 1853 Issue

Although the Napoleon III imperforate issue found regular use in Indo-China by the expeditionary forces, elsewhere only accidental use is known. Some 5c green on greenish, printing of 1860, for example are reported with Guadeloupe obliterations. But we have reason to believe that at least some of these may be faked cancellations—a number of which we have seen on covers from

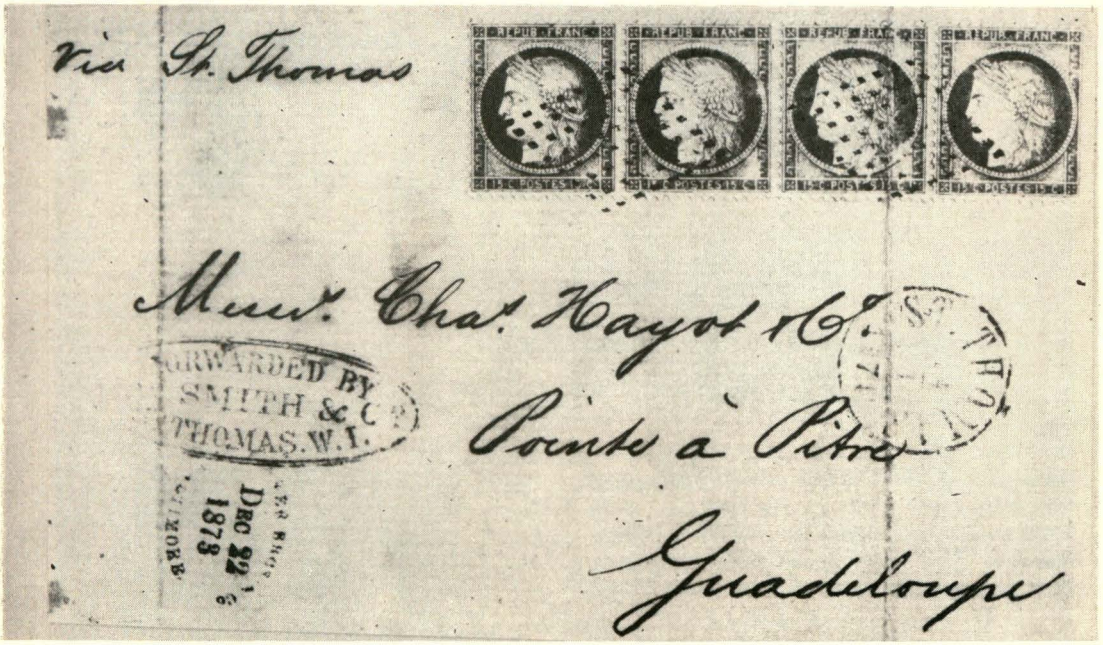


Fig. 4. A remarkable letter sent from Baltimore to Guadeloupe, Dec. 1873, bearing a strip of four 15c French stamps of the 1871 Issue obliterated with the 8 x 8 lozenge of Pointe-a-Pitre. It was sent privately to an agent at St. Thomas, who prepaid the letter from there to Guadeloupe via French packet. The French stamps were undoubtedly applied at St. Thomas, either by this agent (Geo. W. Smith & Co.), whose forwarding cachet is struck on the face, or by the St. Thomas post office, or by the French packet officer. The agent was required by DWI law to post the letter in the Danish West Indies post office (note the St. Thomas postmark), and may have paid the postage in cash, in which case the DWI postoffice could have affixed French stamps or else transferred the money to the French packet officer who stamped the letter. (The precise procedure on franking French packet letters at St. Thomas is not known, but in no case were DWI stamps used prior to 1876; the French consul was forbidden to hand letters direct to the packets, though he may have sold French stamps.) The obliteration of the stamps on arrival at Guadeloupe is explained by the fact that the French packets of Ligne E connecting St. Thomas with Martinique via the Leeward Islands seldom carried obliterators or postmarks nor probably even mail clerks.

Martinique to which this and other improper stamps were fraudulently added and obliterated. However, Bouvet and Locard favorably entertain the view that some 5c of France were actually used in the Antilles, and the possibility is entirely reasonable; the colonial and Metropolitan 5c are so similar that one could easily pass for the other.

The 1862 Issue

This issue was also regularly used by the troops in Indo China. These being perforated stamps, they could not be passed in the other colonies with so much chance of being overlooked by the postoffices. Collectors are often warned of de-perforated copies of this issue offered as colonials; since de-perforated 1871-76 issue stamps are known on numbers of covers from Martinique which passed the mails (see Fig. 3) without question, it is possible the same happened with some of the 1862 issue.

The 20c, 1867-8 printing, is known with a Basse-Terre cancellation dated 1881, very likely of philatelic origin.

The 5 Fr. stamp of 1869 turns up fairly frequently with various colonial cancellations (usually Réunion), and early cataloguers were wont to conclude the stamp had been regularly issued to some colonies. It is now generally believed that these are all cases of forged or backdated philatelic postmarks, or stamps cancelled on arrival in the colonies.



Fig. 5. Military-franked cover from a gendarme at Trois-Rivieres, Guadeloupe, to Morocco, 1928, with a 10c French stamp overprinted "FM" (Franchise Militaire).

The 1871-76 Issues (Siege de Paris and 3rd Republic)

As mentioned just above, letters from the Antilles are extant which were accepted prepaid by de-perforated French Ceres stamps (25, 30, 40, and 80c, possibly others) and not taxed on delivery. In addition, Moens catalogued the 10, 20 and 40c (see Fig. 3) as having been used in the colonies as is; this perhaps can be explained by the fact that the French mail packets regularly sold this issue on board for use on ship-letters, creating opportunities for some mint stamps to "reach shore" when the boats were docked in the colonial harbors. The cover illustrated in Fig. 4 shows how some 15c Siege de Paris stamps of France received Guadeloupe obliterations.

The 1870-71 Bordeaux Issue

Instances of accidental use of certain Bordeaux stamps here and there in the colonies have been known for many years, mostly the 10c and 20c values. We have no report of such from Guadeloupe, though the 40c and 80c with Martinique obliterations exist in a French collection.

1876-1900 (Sage Type) Issues

Though this issue was extensively distributed to Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Madagascar, we lack any evidence of its use in the Antillean colonies. During 1877-85 (approx.) there might have been some temptation to use them in the other colonies since the colonies' own stamps were then of the same type but imperforate.

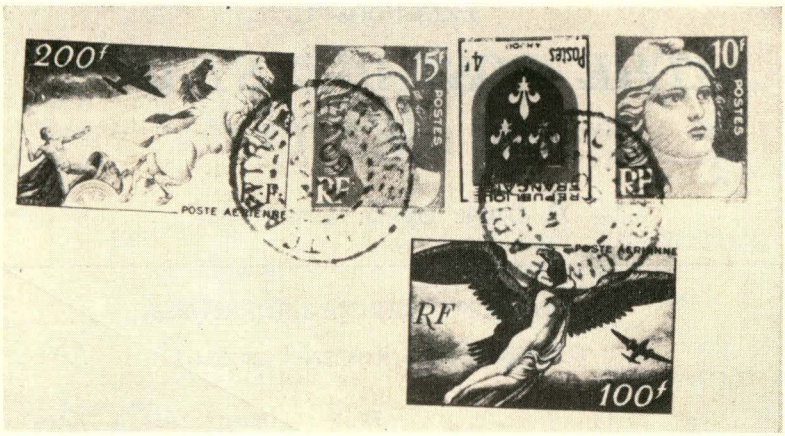




Fig. 6. Various recent French stamps used in Guadeloupe, 1949-51.

1900-1948 Issues

During this period the designs of the colonial stamps became entirely different from those of the Mother Country and the postoffices everywhere were more strict than previously. Hence we do not expect to find any accidental uses of French stamps in the colonies; some cases put through by collusion with officials are known, but so far as Guadeloupe is concerned we have heard of none.

1901-1939 Military Frank Stamps

Since 1792 French military personnel have been entitled to reduced postage rates under certain conditions. Personnel stationed in the colonies had to prepay the reduced rates with colonial stamps until 1901. Thereafter French stamps were overprinted "F.M." or "F" for this purpose. These were used throughout the Empire. As only small numbers of troops have been stationed in Guadeloupe at any one time, the "F. M." stamps cancelled there are not common. We illustrate one on cover (Fig. 5). During wartime, and perhaps at other times when the stamps ran out of stock, the letters were passed stampless, and marked "FM" in manuscript unless mailed at a military postoffice.

1949 and Later

On September 3, 1947 Guadeloupe, as did several other colonies, became an "overseas department" of France in the true sense, the Governor being replaced by a Prefect. The colonial stamps of Guadeloupe continued in use for the time being though no more were printed. Finally, on January 1, 1949, French stamps currently in print were put on sale and the colonials withdrawn or issued until exhausted. For a few months thereafter colonial stamps alone or in combination with French stamps frequently appeared on the mail, but now they are quite rare and mostly philatelic. Presumably all the French stamps issued since January 1949 have been sold at Guadeloupe. At least, we have seen used there most values of the regular Ceres, Liberty, Heralds and Coats-of-Arms and Scenes-of-France types of 1945-52, the air mails of 1946-52, (Fig. 6) and some of the semi-postals of 1949-52.

A stamp-issuing country has dropped from the ranks, and a source of "used abroads" or "afterrunners" has taken its place. If some philatelists are unhappy about this demise, let them remember that the vast majority of the Guadeloupeans are glad to be rid of every vestige of colonialism, for they are among the most patriotic Frenchmen in the world.

Additions to

"THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF MEXICO"

A book by S. Chapman

By ROBERTO GARCIA-LARRANAGA

(Continued from Vol. 32, Page 334.)

Sent to				*7c*	*Invoice*	*13c*	*25c*	*50c*
cclvi.								
Leon			20	112		GL.		
Irapuato		(354-B)	23	92			GL.(354B)	
Leon			28	112			GL.	
cclvii.	1866					(356) LAGOS		
?			19	22				GL.
Tepatitlán			21	22			GL.	
S. JUAN			23	22	GL-70.			
TEOCALTICHE			26	22		GL-35.		
OJUELOS			28	22		GLd-25.		
S. JUAN			30	22		GL-130.		
ENCARNACION		(355-A)	32				GL.	
cclviii.	1866					(357) MERIDA		
Valladolid			1866–1	52		GL.		
Sisal			1866–1	52	GL.		GLa.	
?			1866–3	110			GLa.	
Maxcanu			1866–4	52		GL.		
Sisal			1866–10	52		GL.		
Sisal			1866–17	52		GL.		
cclix.								
Espita			1866–31	110			GL.	
Sisal			1866–41	110	GLb.			
cclx.	1866					(361) OAXACA		
Huajuapan			35	35		GL.		
?			36	35			GLa.	
cclxiii.	1866					QUERETARO		
Cadereyta			2	6		GLb.	GLa.	
cclxiv.								
?			5	6		GL.		
S. Juan del Rio			7	6			GLk.	
?		(368)	9	6			GLa.	
Amealco			13	33			GL.	
Salamanca			14	33	GLa.			
Celaya			15	33	GL.			
Chamacuero			16	33			GL.	
Salamanca			18	6		GL.		
Celaya		(368-A)	19	33		GL.		
S. Juan del Rio			21	6			GLk.	

		Sub. No.	*On*	*7c*	*13c*	*25c*	*50c*
cclxv.							
Acámbaro		29	49				GLaj.
Acámbaro		29	77			GLaj.	
S. Juan del Rio	(371-A)	33	103				
S. Migl. Allende	(372-A)	35	103		GL.	GL.	
Valle de Santiago		36	103		GL.	GL.	
S. Juan del Rio		38	103			GLe.	
S. Juan del Rio	(370)	41	137		GLa.		
cclxvi. 1866				SAN LUIS POTOSI.			
Matehuala	(374-A)	3	12	GL-(374A)			
?	(374-B)	4	12		GL-(374B)		
Matehuala		5	12		GLe.		
Espíritu Santo		7	12			GL.	
Ahualulco	(374-C)	10	12		GLd.(374C)		
Villa de San Francisco		11	12		GL.		
Santa María del Rio	(374-D)	12	12		GL-(374D)		
Matehuala		14	12			GL.	
Salinas		15	12		GLe.		
Cedral?		16	12	GL.			
Matehuala	(374-E)	17	58				
cclxvii.							
Venado	(374-F)	29	94				
?		32	94		GLa.		
1866					TOLUCA.		
Temascaltepec		6–1866	13			GL.	
Teupilco	(374-G)					GLaj.	
1867							
Villa del Valle	(376)	1–1866	125–866		GL.		
cclxviii 1866				(377) ZACATECAS			
Fresnillo		53–1866	19		GL.		
Villa Ortega de Rio Grande		61–1866	19			GL.	
Chalchihuates		65–1866	19		GLa.	**GLaj.**	
Aguascalientes	(379-A)	70–1866	68				
Aguascalientes	(379-B)	77–1866	**102**				
EAGLE SERIES					MORELIA.		

Used from	*Invoice No.*	*On*	*Medio real.*	*Un real.*	*Dos reales.*	*Cuatro reales.*	*Ocho reales.*
cclxxxiv 1864							
Pátzcuaro	6	Name only		GL.			
Pátzcuaro	7	141		GL.			
Puruándiro (242-A)	8	141		(242A)-GL.			
Pátzcuaro	9	141		GL.			
1865							
Pátzcuaro (243-A)	2	220–1864					
Tacámbaro	3	220–1864			GL.		
Taretan	5	220–1864					GL.
Uruapan	6	220–1864	GL.			(½ of)GL.	
Pátzcuaro	7	220–1864		GL.			
cclxxxv							
Taretan	12	220–1864	GL.				
Zamora	16	220–1864	GL.				
Zamora	16	17				GL.	
Taretan (244)	20	17		GL.			
Patzcuaro	23	84	GL.				

Used from	*Invoice No.*	*On*	*Medio real.*	*Un real.*	*Dos reales*	*Cuatro reales.*	*Ocho reales.*
cclxxxvi							
Pátzcuaro 1866	40	143	GL.				
Pátzcuaro	1	143–1865		GL.			
Los Reyes ? (250)	10	84–1865				GL.	
Pátzcuaro	12	16		GL.			
cclxxxvii							
Pátzcuaro	19	16		GL.			
Puruándiro (251-A)	20	16					
1864					PUEBLA.		
Tehuacán (254-A)	47	135					
Acatzingo	48	135			GL.		
Huajuapan	53	131				GL.	
Tepeaca	58	147		GL.			
cclxxxviii							
Huamantla	64	179			GL.		
Tlaxcala	67	179			GL.		
Atlixco	70	190			GL.		
Matamoros	71	190			GL.		
Huajuapan	75	190		GL.			
Chiahutla	81	179		GL.			
ccxc 1865							
Acatzingo	31	56			GL.		
Huamantla	35	56			GL.		
Tepeji	39	56			GL.		
Tehuacán	41	240–1864				GL.	
ccxci.							
Tehuacán	54	240–1864				GL.	
Tehuacán	54	115	GL.				
Huamantla	60	240–1864					GL.
Atlixco	61	115			GL.		
Chalchicomula	67	87				GL.	
ccxcii.							
Tehuacán	68	138	GL.				
Chalchicomula (259-A)	74	138					
Tlaxcala	86	138		GL.			
Tehuacán (259-B)	87	138					
Tehuacán	87	156				GL.	
ccxciii.							
Chalchicomula (259-B)	93	190					
1866							
S. Martín	1	156–1865		GL.			
Tlaxcala	3	156–1865		GL.			
Tlaxcala	3	216–1865			GLde.		
(Tepeyahualco) (259-D)	7	216–1865		(259D)	GL.		
(Tepeyahualco) (259-D)	7	22			(259D)	GL.	
Tehuacán	11	216–1865				GL.	
ccxciv.							
Atlixco	13	216–1865		GL.			
Matamoros	20	22			GL.		
S. Martín	27	53			GL.		
Huamantla	33	53		GL.			

ccxcv.

Nopalucan		42	53		GL.	
S. Martín		56	87		GL.	

ccxcvi. "MAXIMILIAN" SERIES. MORELIA

Used from	*Invoice*	*On*	*7c.*	*13c.*	*25c.*	*50c.*
1866						
Pátzcuaro		1	16	GL.		
Zamora		6	16	GLa.	GLe.	
(Jiquilpan)		9	16		GLa.	GLa.
					Block-17.	Block-17.
Pátzcuaro		17	50		GL.	
(Zamora)	(360)	22	50		GLa.	
1867						
Pátzcuaro		1	50–1866		GL.	

ccxcvii. 1866 PUEBLA

S. Martín	(363)	2	3		GL.	
Chalchicomula		14	3	GL.		
Tecamachalco	(365-A)	16	3		GLd.	
Nopalucan		18	3		GL.	GL.
?		22	3	GLa.		
Acatlán		23	3		GL.	
Tecali ?		24	3			GL.

ccxcviii.

Tehuacán		29	46		GL.	
Nopalucan ?		36	108			
Acatlán	(365-B)	38	3			
Tecamachalco		41	82		GLd.	GL.
Amozoc		43	82			GL.
Tehuacán		44	82		GL.	
Tlaxcala		45	46	GLe.		
Chiautla	(365-C)	47	82			

ccxix.

Acatlán	(366-A)	50	82	(366-A)	GL.	
Chalchicomula		54	108		GL.	
Matamoros		56	108			GL.
Atlixco		58	133			GL.
Palmar		59	133			GL.
Tecali ?		61	108		GL.	
1867						
Quechulac ?		5	133–1866			GL.
Chalchicomula		7	108–1866	GL.		

STAMPS OF THE ISSUE—JUNE 22nd to AUGUST 29th. 1868.

cccv.

1 real Blue. Unused. (GL)

cccvi.

4 reales Red on yellow. Certificación cancellation, pair (GL)
4 reales Red on white. Unused (GL)
1 real green, 1 real blue (2 pieces) and 4 reales pink on grey (2 pieces) used together with Certificación cancellation (GL)
½ real brown with Diligencias Generales admon. de Cuautla, (GL)
1 real blue Guadelupe Hidalgo cancellation, 2 pieces (GL)

cccvii

JALAPA. Certificación cancellation. 8r. black on brown (GL)
Misantla can. 2r. on letter (GL)

LAGOS. Without name, Certificación cancellation, 4 reales black on yellow and 8 reales black on brown, on piece (GL)
ORIZAVA. Certificación cancellation, 8 reales black on brown on piece (GL)
PUEBLA. 4 reales black on yellow on letter dated July 11th. 1867.

NOTES

cclxix.

Relating to the "EAGLE" and "MAXIMILIAN" Issues.

(4 A) May be found overprinted México. Error for 231. 2R(GL)
(4-B) May be found overprinted Veracruz. Error for 242. 4R(GL)
(7) May be found with number and date overprinted in small figures, cancelled Merida 4R(GL)
(15) May be found with date 1964. Error for 1864. 8R(GL)
(15-A) May be found used from Atlixco, without subconsignment number 1R(GL)
(16) May be found used from Perote, without sub-number 2R(GL)
(18) May be found used from Mineral del Chico without sub-number 2R(GL)
(19) May be found without sub-number used from Tescaltitlán 2R.
(23) May be found without sub-number used from Mineral del Monte 2R(GL) 4R(GL)
(25) May be found:
(cc) Half of 4R(GL)
(d) Used from branch offices without sub-numbers
Gűichapa. 2R(GL)
Mapimí. 2R(GL)
Papasquiaro 1R(GL)
Half of 4R(GL)
Peñón Blanco. Half of 4R(GL)
San Juan de Guadelupe. 2R(GL)

cclxx.

May be found:—
Used from other sub-offices without sub-numbers
Carro. 1R pair (GL)
Fresnillo. 2R(GL)
Sain Alto. 1R(GL)
Sombrerete. 4R(GL)
Villanueva. 1R(GL)
(31-A) —— May be found with Guanajuato name, Silao cancellation, without sub-number. Error for 176. 1R(GL)
(32) May be found with name twice overprinted. 2R(GL)
(33) May be found used without sub-numbers from San Juan de los Lagos 1R(GL); Teocaltiche. 2R(GL)
(33-A) May be found used without sub-number from Mineral del Monte. 1R(GL)
(36) May be found without name 2R(GL). May be found without sub-numbers used from Parras ½R(GL) 1R(GL) Half of 4R(GL)
(37) May be found with Egyptian figures. 1R(GL)
(38-A) May be found used without sub-number from Tenancingo. 1R(GL)
(38-B) May be found with Jalapa name. Error for 132 ? 1R(GL)
(40) May be found with name twice overprinted 2R(GL)
(42-A) May be found without name, Tepecoacuilco cancellation 2R(GL); Iguala name, Tepecoacuilco cancellation 2R(GL); with Tampico name, error for 194 ? 2R(GL)

cclxxi

(44) May be found without sub-numbers used from Tasco 2R(GL) 4R(GL)
(44-A) May be found with cancellation Franco. Admon. Gral. México. 2R(GL)

cclxxi

(45) May be found without sub-number used from Xerez. (2RGL)
(46) May be found without subnumbers used from San Miguel del Mezquital. 1R(GL); Xerez. 2R(GL)
(46-A) May be found used from México. 2R(GL)
(49-A) May be found used from México 216-1864. 2R(GL) 122-1865. 2R(GL)
(52) May be found with San Luis Potosí slanting letters. ½R(GL) 2R(GL)
(54-L) May be found with cancellation Franco. Admon. Gral. México. 2R(GL)
(55) May be found without sub-numbers used from Guerrero ? 1R(GL); from Parras 1R(GL) 4R(GL)
(56) May be found used without sub-numbers from Cuencamé, 1R; Nazas, 1R; Peñón Blanco, 2R; San Juan de Guadelupe, 1R. 2R; A11(GL)
(58-A) May be found with name Puebla, error for 240.4R(GL)
(62) May be found with name Jalapa, error for 42. 2R(GL)
(65) May be found with cancellation Diligencies Generales. Admon. de México. 2R(GL)
(66-A) May be found with Guanajuato name, error for 101. 1R(GL)
(68) May be found without sub-numbers used from Santiago Papasquiaro 2R(GL); cancelled México ½R(GL)
(68-A) May be found with Campeche name, error for 164. 2R(GL)
(69) May be found with Mexico name, error for 171. 2R(GL)

cclxxii.

(71) May be found without name 1R. Used from Guadalajara 2R(GL) Used without sub-numbers from Encarnación 1R pair, 100 sent; San Juan de los Lagos 1R, 300 sent; Teocaltiche 1R, 100 sent; Tepatitlán 1R, 100 sent. All (GL)
(74) May be found without name 2r(GL); Used without sub-number from Patos 1R(GL)
(75) May be found used without sub-number from Sisal. 1R(GL)
(75-A) May be found with Guanajuato name, error from 130. 2R(GL)
(75-B) May be found used from Mexico, 8R(GL)
(77) May be found, without sub-numbers, used from:
Huajuapan, ½R. Miahuatlán, 2 R. Tehuantepec, 2R
Teotitlán, ½R. Tlaxiaco (pen cancellation) 1R. A11(GL)
(77-A) May be found with date 1861 error for 1864, 2R(GL)
(78) May be found with name omitted, 1R(GL)
(78-A) May be found in folded paper, 4R(GL)
(82-A) May be found used from Veracruz, 2R(GL)
(88) May be found without district name, cancelled México, 1R(GL)
(89) May be found without district name, cancelled Aculco, 2R(GL)
(90) May be found with date 1865 4R(GL). May be found with Mazatlán name. Error for 70? 2R(GL)
(94) May be found cancelled Morelia 8R. Pátzcuarco ½R. Toluca 4R. All (GL)
(96) May be found cancelled Figueroa ½R(GL)
(97) May be found cancelled Administración de Diligencias Perote 2R(GL)
(98-A) May be found with Mexico name, error for 187 2R(GL)
(99) May be found used without sub-numbers from Huajuapan 1R. 4R. Tehuantepec 2R. 4R. All (GL). Mr. Chapman mentions Tehuacán 2R, but I understand may be Tehuantepec.
(101) May be found with Tepic name and cancellation, 2R(GL)
(102) May be found used without sub-number from Santa Catalina ? 2R(GL)
(102-A) May be found cancelled Alvarado 1R(GL) Soledad 1R(GL)
(102-B) May be found used from México 2R(GL)
(103) May be found with México name. Error for 104?. 1R(GL)
(106) May be found with inverted name ½R(GL)

(106-A) May be found with inverted name ½R(GL) Cancelled México 2R(GL)
(107) May be found used without sub-number from Catorce, 2R(GL)

cclxxiii.

(109-A) May be found cancelled Veracruz 2R(GL)
(110) May be found with name twice overprinted 2R(GL)
(112) May be found with Mexico name. Error for 118? 2R(GL)
(114-A) May be found used without sub-number from Zacualtipán 2R(GL). May be found cancelled México.
(115) May be found cancelled Franco. Admon. Gral. México. 2R(GL)
(117) May be found used without sub-number from Zapotlán ½R(GL)
(118) May be found used without sub-number from Sisal 4R(GL)
(120-A) May be found cancelled México 1R(GL)
(121) May be found used without sub-numbers from Catorce, 1R(GL) 2R(GL)
(122) May be found with name twice overprinted, 2R(GL)
(127-A) May be found with date 8651 error for 1865, 1R(GL)
(130) May be found used without sub-number from Tepic, 1R(GL)
(131) May be found used from Orizava, 2R(GL)
(132) May be found cancelled Diligencias Cuernavaca 1R(GL)
(132-A) May be found used from San Juan de los Lagos 2R(GL)
(133) May be found used without sub-numbers from San Juan de los Lagos, 2R(GL) Tepatitlán 1R(GL)
(134-A) May be found used without sub-number from Matehuala, 2R(GL)
(136-A) May be found used without sub-number from Sisal 1R(GL)
(141) May be found used without sub-number from Tasco 2R(GL)
(144) May be found used without sub-number from Encarnación 1R(GL)
(148) May be found with name twice overprinted 2R(GL)

cclxxiv.

(149) May be found used without sub-numbers from Mineral del Chico 1R(GL), Zacualtipán 2R(GL). Used outside district, México 2R(GL)
(151) May be found with slanting overprint ½R(GL)
(152) May be found cancelled Franco. Admon. Gral. México 2R(GL)
(153-A) May be found cancelled Franco. Admon. Gral. México 2R(GL)
(153-B) May be found with name Jalapa. Error for 23 2R(GL)
(156-A) May be found used without sub-number from Sombrerete 2R(GL)
(157) May be found cancelled Puebla 2R(GL)
(158) May be found without name 1R(GL) In very thick paper 1R(GL)
(159) May be found with name twice overprinted 2R(GL) With name México error for 19? 1R(GL)
(161) May be found cancelled 8 1R(GL) Used without sub-number from Pátzcuaro 1R(GL) Cancelled Guadalajara 2R(GL)
(163) May be found without sub-number with Tepic name and cancellation 1R(GL) With Veracruz name error for 120 2R(GL)
(164) May be found without name 2R(GL)
(166) May be found cancelled Alvarado 2R(GL)
(166-A) May be found with name overprinted twice 2R(GL)
(169) May be found used without sub-numbers from Monclova 8R(GL) From Parras ½R(GL) 1R(GL)
(172) May be found cancelled México 8R(GL)
(172-A) May be found cancelled Puebla 2R(GL)

cclxxv.

(175) May be found cancelled Guadalajara 2R(GL)
(176-A) May be found cancelled Soledad 2R(GL)
(180-A) May be found with name twice overprinted 2R(GL)
(182-A) May be found with name twice overprinted 2R(GL)
(182-B) May be found used without sub-numbers from Tasco 2R(GL)

(182-C) May be found without name, Figueroa cancellation 1R(GL)
(185-A) May be found used without sub-number from Atlixco 1R(GL)
(187) May be found with name twice overprinted 2R(GL)
(196-A) May be found cancelled México 2R(GL)
(196-B) May be found cancelled Puebla 2R(GL)
(196-C) May be found cancelled México 2R(GL)
(198-A) May be found cancelled Morelos 2R(GL)

cclxxvi

(208-A) May be found with number 24, error for 243, ½R(GL)
(216-A) May be found on 23-1865, error for 24, 1865, Zapotlán, 1R(GL)
(219-A) May be found with number and date twice overprinted 1R(GL)
(223-A) May be found cancelled Guanajuato 1R(GL)
(224-A) May be found cancelled México 2R(GL)
(224-B) May be found cancelled Piedra Gorda 2R(GL)
(225-A) May be found cancelled Guanajuato 1R(GL)
(227-A) May be found cancelled Piedra Gorda 2R(GL)
(227-B) May be found with sub-number inverted 2R(GL)
(227-C) May be found cancelled México 2R(GL)
(227-D) May be found cancelled Guanajuato 2R(GL)
(227-E) May be found cancelled México 2R(GL)
(227-F) May be found cancelled México 2R(GL)
(230-A) May be found cancelled Puebla 1R pair (GL)

cclxxvii.

(238-A) May be found with sub-number twice overprinted 2R(GL)
(240-A) May be found with the sub-number 33 reversed. The year is correct 1866 2R(GL)
(241-A) May be found cancelled México 8R(GL)
(242-A) May be found cancelled Morelia 1R(GL)
(243-A) May be found cancelled Morelia 1R(GL)
(243-B) 13 on 220-1864. May be found cancelled Morelia 1R(GL)
(251-A) May be found cancelled Morelia with sub-number twice overprinted 1R(GL)
(254-A) May be found with sub-number twice overprinted 2R(GL)

cclxxviii

(259-A) May be found cancelled Franco. Admon. Gral. México 2R(GL)
(259-A) Half of 1R. on small cover addressed to Cracovia, Austria. May be special rate for the officials in the Maximilian Army.
(259-C) Must be 93 on 190. Error in book. 2R(GL)
(259-D) May be found cancelled Puebla 1R(GL)
(266) May be found with sub-number double 1R(GL)
(266-A) May be found cancelled Valle de Santiago 2R(GL)
(266-B) May be found without district name 1R(GL)
(267-A) May be found with sub-number twice overprinted 2R(GL)
(268-A) May be found cancelled Querétaro 2R(GL)
(270-A) May be found cancelled Valle de Santiago 2R(GL)
(270-B) May be found cancelled México 1R(GL)
(270-C) May be found with name twice overprinted 2R(GL)
(276) May be found cancelled Puebla 2R(GL)
(276-A) May be found cancelled México 2R(GL)
(276-B) May be found without district name 2R(GL)
(277-A) May be found cancelled México 1R(GL) 2R(GL)
(278-A) May be found with name twice overprinted 1R(GL)
(278-B) May be found with sub-number twice overprinted 2R(GL)
(280-A) May be found cancelled Charcas 2R(GL)
(281-A) Must be 62 on 170 and not in 179. Error in book
(281-B) May be found cancelled Valle de San Francisco 1R(GL)

(283) May be found cancelled Matehuala 2R(GL)
(283-A) May be found cancelled México 2R(GL)
(285-A) May be found cancelled México 2R(GL)
(286-A) May be found cancelled México 2R(GL)
(286-B) May be found without number and date 1R(GL)
(286-C) May be found cancelled Guadalcazar 2R(GL) Probably error for 85
(286-D) May be found cancelled México 2R(GL)
(286-E) May be found with name twice overprinted and Charcas m/s. cancellation 1R(GL)
(286-F) May be found cancelled México 1R(GL)
(286-G) May be found cancelled Venado 2R(GL)

cclxxix.

(288-H) May be found cancelled San Luis Potosí 2R(GL)
(288) 22 on 208-5 1R(GL) and 22 on 46 2R(GL) may be found cancelled San Luis Potosí.
(288-A) May be found cancelled México 2R(GL)
(290-A) May be found cancelled México 1R(GL)
(296-A) May be found cancelled Aguascaltes. Probably error for 11, 2R(GL)
(301-A) May be found cancelled Aguascaltes. Probably error for 34, 2R(GL)
(301-B) May be found cancelled México 2R(GL)
(302-A) May be found cancelled Sombrerete. Probably error for 86, ½R(GL)
(302-B) May be found without district name 2R(GL)
(302-C) May be found cancelled México 2R(GL)
(302-D) May be found cancelled Fresnillo 1R(GL)
(304) Overprinted "Mexico" only:
13c. unused: single, pair and block of four
13c. used: single cancelled México; single cancelled Querétaro
25c. unused: single, pair and blocks of four and ten
25c. used: single and pair cancelled México
single cancelled Querétaro
single cancelled Diligencias México
single cancelled Diligencias Morelia.
50c. used: single cancelled México
(305) May be found cancelled and with Guadalajara name, error for 41.25c
(305-A) May be found with number and date twice overprinted. 25C. (GL)
(306) May be found with date 1366, error for 1866. 25c(GL).
(307) May be found with number and date twice overprinted. 13c.(GL)
(308-A) May be found with Guanajuato name, error for 47. 7c(GL)
(308-B) May be found with Puebla name, error for 3. 7c.(GL)
(308-C) May be found cancelled México 25c(GL) Diligencias Toluca 25c(GL)
(308-D) May be found used without sub-numbers from Tasco 25.(GL), Tepecoacuilco 25.(GL), Tetecala 25.(GL); Used outside district México 25.(GL)
(310-A) May be found used from Polotitlán 25c.(GL)
(311-A) May be found without district name 25.(GL) With name Veracruz error for 128 13c.(GL)
(313) May be found used without sub-numbers from Actopan 25.(GL) Mineral del Monte 25c.(GL) Also without district name, used from México 25c.(GL) With México name, error for 38 ? 25.(GL)
(313-A) May be found cancelled Quanajuato 25c.(GL)
(313-B) May be found cancelled México 25c.(GL)
(313-C) May be found with number and date twice overprinted 25c.(GL)
(313-D) May be found with cancellation Franco. Admon. Gral. México 25c.(GL)
(316-A) May be found used without sub-number from Sisal 13c.(GL)

(317-A) May be found without district name 5.C(GL) With rare oval cancellation Admon. Gral. Correos and Orizava in center 50c.(GL)
(317-B) May be found used without sub-numbers from Tasco 13c.(GL) From Tepecoacuilco 13c pair (GL)

cclxxx

(324) May be found with name Orizava, error for 62? 25c.(GL)
(327) May be found used without sub-number from Tepecoacuilco. 25c.(GL)
(327-A) May be found with Celaya cancellation 25c.(GL) Without district name 50c.(GL)
(331-A) May be found with number 06 error for 106, 25c.(GL)
(332) May be found with cancellation Franco. Admon. Gral. México, 25c.(GL)
(332-A) May be found without district name 13c. pair (GL) With number and date twice overprinted 25c.(GL) Without sub-numbers used from Acatzingo 13c.(GL); From Texmelucan 13c.(GL)
(334-A) May be found with number and date inverted 25c.(GL)
(335-A) May be found cancelled México 25c.(GL)
(339) May be found with cancellation Franco. Admon. Gral. México 25c.(GL)
(340) May be found with invoice number reading 1288 50.c. on letter (GL)
(347) May be found with date, 86, 25c.(GL)
(348-A) May be found with name México error for 3 ?. 25c.(GL)
(348-B) May be found with name twice overprinted 25c.(GL)
(350-A) May be found cancelled México 25c.(GL)
(351-A) May be found cancelled México 25c.(GL)
(351-B) May be found cancelled México 25c.(GL)
(351-C) May be found cancelled México 25c.(GL)

cclxxi

(354-A) May be found cancelled México 50c.(GL)
(354-B) May be found cancelled México 25c.(GL)
(355-A) May be found cancelled San Juan de los Lagos, error for 23?. 25c.(GL)
(365-A) May be found cancelled Tecamachalco 13c.(GL)
(365-B) May be found with both Puebla 3. 1866 and México 28. 1866. Very rare 25c.(GL)
(365-C) May be found cancelled Acatzingo. Probably error for 46. 25c.(GL)
(366-A) May be found cancelled Puebla 7c.(GL)
(368-A) May be found cancelled México 25c.(GL)
(371) May be found with number and date inverted 25c.(GL) With 32 on 104, error for 103, 25c.(GL)
(371-A) May be found with number and date inverted 25c.(GL)
(372-A) Both 13 and 25c. are cancelled San Miguel Allende and not Valle de Santiago. Error in book?
(374-A) May be found cancelled San Luis Potosí 7c.(GL)
(374-B) May be found cancelled San Luis Potosí 13c.(GL)
(374-C) May be found cancelled Mexico 13c.pair (GL)
(374-D) May be found cancelled San Luis Potosí 13.c(GL)
(374-E) May be found without district name 13c.(GL)
(374-F) May be found cancelled San Luis Potosí 25c.(GL)
(374-G) May be found cancelled México 25c.(GL)
(378) The cancellation is really Chalchihuites. May be found without number and date. 25c.(GL) Overprint 65.
(378) Overprinted 75 Aguascalientes. May be found with date 02 error for 102, 25c.(GL)
(379-A) May be found with date 8 error for 68, 25c.(GL)
(379-B) May be found with number 103 error for 102, 25c.(GL)

— THE END —

BOOK REVIEWS

The New American Stamp Catalog, 1954 Edition. New York, 1953, Minkus Publications Inc. and Grosset & Dunlap. Cloth, 189 pp.; $3.00.

The Minkus Catalog is the first serious attempt in over a half century to publish a stamp catalog in the same fields as Scott cultivates on this side of the ocean. Undoubtedly, growing dissatisfaction on the part of a large number of collectors and dealers alike, with our regular standard book, has made possible this ambitious attempt. Mr. Minkus, whose rise as a large-scale stamp dealer and as an album publisher has made him the conspicuous contemporary success in the stamp trade, is eminently fitted to make this attempt.

Between the comparatively bare listings of the regular Scott catalog and the detailed specialism of that firm's United States Catalog, Mr. Minkus and his co-workers have tried to select a middle ground. In so doing, they have hit upon the very happy plan of giving information about the stamps such as is previously to be had only in handbooks. Occasion for an issue, and its history, are briefly but adequately given in most cases.

Likewise, we find a common-sense approach by which to present the more complicated but essential phases of United States philately in a clear manner. Thus, we applaud the chart of page 25 for the Franklin-Washington series of 1908-21, and that on page 40 for the really puzzling 1922-32 issues. Clear indications, with arrows and numbers, of the way to distinguish the different types of one issue are likewise given. The common-sense approach is further shown by including one stamp issued later, within a contemporary issue of which it is a part in all but accident of late appearance: the 2c Black Jack, placed in the 1861's, is a case in point.

By doing these actions, Mr. Minkus's new book caters to a group of collectors, large in numbers, who have hitherto been inadequately supplied with the basal information they need and want; who have been kept in confusion by the older classification system. For this service the book deserves our applause. The editorial staff, of which Lester Brookman is head, Harry Konwiser and Prescott Thorp, the best-known associates, is able to turn out a first-rate catalog. All of them are experienced in adequate listing, in writing what collectors need.

Yet we predict that rather extensive changes will have to be made in future editions, ere the book can really do the task for which it was designed. In particular, the persistence of old errors mars its value, perhaps to an alarming extent. *New knowledge is by no means sufficiently used.* Let us be specific on this.

At the very start, the Postmasters' Provisionals section states under Providence, R. I., that "Eleven varieties of the 5c value exist." This does not give an accurate understanding of the sheet of 12 and what the varieties really are. We regret to see that the St. Louis "Bears" are said to come "in changed colors" instead of being accurately given as *on paper* of the different colors for the different printings or periods.

A curious omission may here be noted. The whole list of *Carriers' Stamps,* both those of postmaster making and the general issues, seems to be absent. Had the Franklin and Eagle stamps been included with the 1851 regular issue, or made a separate small section like later special purpose productions, we might have concluded that the staff had taken the point of view that the Carriers' Stamps of particular cities belonged with the Independent Mail Routes (so-miscalled "Locals") and hence did not come within the scope of this catalog. Even at that, the New York Carriers before 1849 would probably merit inclusion.

It is no news to anyone informed on the 1-cent stamps of 1851 and 1857 that there are two main or "regular" types, of which all others can be considered variants. Since this catalog is not designed for the high-power specialist, it would have been far more reasonable to take what are called Types 2 and 4 in Minkus as the major varieties and to treat all others as variants thereon. The

same reasoning applies to the treatment of the 10c stamps of these issues.

On the 1861 issue, our attention was attracted by the listing of the 1c in "indigo"—a color we have seen only on proofs and the essays in finished stamp form. More serious by far is the exact reversal of the dates of issues of the two types of the 10c. Though from the "unfinished die" the Type 1 stamp actually appeared later, at the date assigned to its common congener. The 24-cent of this series is not yet brought into adequate systematization. The retention of the old, wholly inaccurate name "violet" for the brightest color, and the equally old, equally incorrect name "steel blue" for another (correctly called gray blue on other stamps, at that) really destroy the understanding by the user of the 24c varieties and go counter to recently published studies.

Recent work is entirely neglected on the 1870 and 1873 issues, as far as separating the 2c and the 15c stamps of these issues is concerned. The traditional incorrect pictures of the etched changes, and even mention of their old misnomer "secret marks" are continued most uncritically.

However, it is a pleasure to counter this flaw by just praise for the sensible, accurate discussion of the "24c Continental" of 1873.

On the 1882 re-engraved stamps (which are mostly etched, not engraved at all) recent published studies are again neglected, for the traditional and puzzling distinctions. The picture of the 1 cent's features misses the crucial point. The identification of the 10c is not based on the obvious, unfailing dark-shaded bevel. To make up for this, the 5c Garfield of the same year is, at long last, correctly named as to color.

Neglect of recent work is much less marked from this point onward, except that old color namings, as used by Scott, are rather uncritically kept in use in many cases. The 1890 issue shows this, as does using "red" for some unidentified color in contrast to "carmine" on the 1898's. What an opportunity was lost, in not changing all "carmine" namings to "red", restoring this color name to its accepted use everywhere outside the stamp field, and in not getting rid of the cryptic, misleading color name "lake" for all *crimson* stamps.

On the 1918-20 Offset Issue, the lithographic nature of the stamps fails even to have mention. Yet that is the most significant and sure point by which to identify this issue. The note encouraging rubbing the stamps to feel their roughness or smoothness is certainly out of order. Most of us lack sufficiently fine touch discrimination to use it; it also is the finest way to rub dirt irretrievably into stamp surfaces.

In the Air Mail section, especially on the earlier issues, one finds many mistakes. Thus, there are three different types of sheets of the 24c red and blue of 1918, differing in price by hundreds of dollars. Yet this catalog supplies only one price, $700. Also, we fail to find listings of what almost every informed collector of air mails specially likes and seeks, covers of the 1918 used on the first day dates stated in the catalog. The first day covers as listed are so scarce because their first use came on a first flight two to five days later. On the 24c invert, why list and price, slavishly following Scott, only the center line block, when plate number and bottom arrow blocks are perhaps even more desirable? This section requires better knowledge of our air stamps, to become satisfactory.

One most unfortunate error of statement must, to our regret, be reported, under the Special Delivery stamps. The statement as to use of the first two is the exact opposite of fact. This service was actually extended to all offices on Oct. 1, 1886. The stamp inscribed "At a Special Delivery Office", of which large supplies were made, was used under the new arrangement despite its inscription—only gradually replaced when the revised second stamp appeared.

In passing, we congratulate Mr. Minkus on at last naming the 1873 War Department stamps properly for color. But why the 1879's were not also taken out of "rose" misnaming, nor that same misapplied name taken from the 3c 1861's, is hard to see.

The listings in the sections on Envelopes and Wrappers would appear to be unduly exhaustive, far too detailed for the public to which this catalog is meant to be sold. Since "Pep" Thorp is an associate editor, we suspect his influence here. We believe that the listings, with all the dies and other ramifications, will carry this section beyond the comprehension and interest of most users.

The real crux of the catalog, however, is the *pricing.*

On this important aspect, we regret to see that literally nothing has been done to better the situation. The prices, with a few exceptions among recent used stamps, seem to bear a fairly constant relation, not to any market, but to the list prices in Scott. They run very consistently, with only a few scattered exceptions, 10% to 15% above Scott's prices in Vol. 1 1954 general catalog, or in the 1953 Scott United States Catalog for covers, etc. Any comments that are made, showing a Scott price out of touch with the market, will thus apply, in most cases, more forcibly to the Minkus prices. Those few stamps on which Scott is below market, and on which the Minkus price thus approaches nearer to an accurate report, only bring out in striking relief the situation that is overwhelmingly present.

To put it bluntly, the statement in the preliminary reading matter about prices is disappointing. It is utterly non-commital. Since the Minkus prices are clearly made for a discount, not for net price basis, it would have been in order to state what the normal discount is for specimens in usual condition. A scale of discounts for various grades of condition, with pictures of what each grade means, would have given definiteness now absent. The practicability of such a method has long been shown in "the Bureau Print Catalog of Mitchell & Hoover," which lists almost exactly as many items in its current edition as are in the Minkus catalog.

As it now stands, this New American Catalog does not contribute anything on stamp values, save perhaps to increase the deceptive gap between list prices and actual market values. In this respect, it must be considered as a step away from the candor proper to our hobby. *The golden opportunity of many years, to take out of stamps a confusion that universally works harm, has been missed.* The "realistic" pricing which is claimed, simply has not been produced, nor even attempted. Scott's list pricings have simply been followed with a substantially uniform degree of added inflation.

I am indebted to several other philatelists for mention of numerous points, many of which could not properly be considered in this review, and especially for information on fields in which I am not wholly familiar. But the opinions herein expressed are mine, representing my own judgments on the issues involved.

Whether philately will be better served by our having two catalogs instead of one, remains to be decided by experience. France with its four, Britain with its three, and so on, offer us no sure answer; for we have no "one catalog period" with which to compare the present situation.

Despite its faults, the Minkus catalog will serve many a collector well, because of its "Handbook Features" which make up for some of its errors; because it is printed with due regard for ease of reading; and because the degree of specialization is, in the main, in accord with the most prevalent collecting practices.

S. G. R.

Philatelic Literature Review: A periodical published by the Philatelic Library Association. Subscription $1.00 a year. Daniel W. Vooys, Editor, Box 300, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Some notice, no matter how terse, of the philatelic contributions offered in this periodical are in order. It is a modest production, usually all text on from fifteen to twenty printed pages.

Within the past year or so, a feature has been introduced, which is not only praiseworthy, but of great help to many specialists. An adequate bibliography is run on a particular specialty.

The number before us (Vol. 3 No. 4 dated September 30, 1953) features "A Guide to the Philatelic Literature of India" by Frank M. Cowan, the co-author of the Travancore - Cochin series currently appearing in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST. This bibliography will prove most useful to a collector of the stamps of India and Indian States, especially those not too familiar with but interested in this field. The Guide is a fine work, the type that philately should and must have more of.

So many good reference articles become buried and forgotten all too soon. Philately unfortunately scatters its writings in many different publications here and abroad. So for many a collector, it is not unusual to find

scarce stamps easier to locate than some good reading matter upon the same. There is little doubt but that many collectors need guiding to specialty literature.

In passing, it is of interest to read the acknowledgments from all these philatelic bibliographers to the facilities in THE COLLECTORS CLUB Library. It would seem axiomatic that no one in America may compile a rather comprehensive and useful guide to philatelic literature without recourse to our Library.

H. M. G.

Selection, a magazine edited and published by L. Miro, 15 Rue Laffitte, Paris, France. 60 pages, profusely illustrated. Price 150 frs. per copy.

This is the product of a French stamp dealer. The bulk of it is an auction catalog with many of the 571 lots illustrated. Out of the total of 60 pages, 45 are devoted to the sale. But the balance of 15 pages contains articles of philatelic interest. To hazard a comparison for your guidance, one could describe "Selection" as an illustrated catalog of any prominent New York auctioneer along with a few articles of COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST calibre.

Some other stamp dealers in Europe issue similar periodicals. We can think of nothing similar in this country. It is not known why the American stamp dealers do not publish something like this. Nor without a trial, one could not determine if American collectors would desire and pay for such a de luxe stamp dealer's magazine. It may never be successful or profitable in this country. But there is no doubt about its appeal to European collectors.

The four articles in "Selection" are:— 1) "What is a Postage Stamp" by Maurice Burrus, famous French philatelist." (2) "Why I like Mexico" by M. J. Schatzkes with 12 illustrations of early Mexican stamps and covers." (3) "A Catalog of Early Imperforate Stamps; Spain 1851-53 Issues specialized." (4) "Some General Comments from London. . . . with Notes concerning the ex-German Colonies," by G. Harcourt." This last is run in two parallel columns, one in French, the other English.

Most stamp collectors seem to prefer looking at stamps rather than reading about them. This magazine will interest many a collector, therefore, with its hundreds of illustrated stamps and covers. And the production is first-rate, really appreciated only upon examination. Of the three covers illustrated on the frontespiece there is an United States one with some of our 1869 issue. This is something for our '69 students to study.

"Selection" is sold by single copies or at an annual subscription rate of 400 francs for three numbers. *(H. M. G.)*

Zumstein Catalog of European Countries, 1954 (37th) edition. Published by Zumstein & Co. Berne, Switzerland. On sale with Harold Cohn & Co., 3131 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill. Price $4.00.

This catalogue of postage stamps has not been reviewed in THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST for many years. It is twice European, for the reason that it is a catalogue of European stamps only, and produced on the continent of Europe. The latest, the 37th edition covers a total of 1240 pages, quite a sharp contrast to the first editions of several hundred pages. This growth over less than 40 years shows the reason why there are so few general collectors today. Here is a catolgue devoted to Europe only but containing *100,000* prices of stamps and/or varieties thereof. Obviously this indicates how very few can afford to collect Europe alone, much less a collection of wider scope, the milennium of the whole world.

The Zumstein catalog has established and maintained a sound reputation as a guide for the collector of European stamps. Its listings are comprehensive and broad. Its prices, considered generally reliable market indications, are quoted in Swiss francs, fortunately one of the most stable currencies. Of course, the prices are a better reflection of the European than the American market.

Many in the United States frequently consult and use Zumstein for European stamps. This seems logical because concentrating upon the groups of stamps best known to them, the editors of this catalog from Switzerland should and do a far better job than the more general catalogs with their bigger fields.

(Continued on Page 55.)

THE CLUBHOUSE

Meeting of October 7, 1953

China

Mr. W. R. Rankin, President of The China Stamp Society, Inc., gave a brief history of that organization from its founding in 1936 by the late Dr. Lloyd S. Ruland, a Presbyterian minister and missionary to China. It started as the China Unit of the A. P. S., made its separate incorporation in 1946, and finally grew to its present world-wide status, with active chapters in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu and London, England.

Mr. Malcolm Johnson, the first exhibitor, outlined the development of the Chinese Postal System from the private courier stage through the period of the Customs Post, a service inaugurated in 1878 under the British-supervised Imperial Maritime Customs. He described the first issue of stamps with its peculiar printings from separate clichés, exhibited sheets and proofs of this and other issues including the odd-sized black proofs of the Dowager Empress commemoratives. He also showed and explained a number of unusual or unlisted items such as the "Bandit Post" stamps of Carl Crow, a negotiator for the release of passengers of the Blue Express held captive in the bandit village of Pao-tso-yu, the Moukden airmail and other phantasies, Hungarian stamps used in China, and many others.

Next Mr. Armin C. Vogel showed selections from his collection of Chinese First Flight air mail material. He gave a concise picture of the difficulties experienced with the pioneer flights which began in 1929, describing the development of the China National Aviation Corporation (partly American), the first operations that were controlled by the Chinese Government, down to their later attempts by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation (partly German) and the all-Chinese Southwestern Aviation Corporation.

Mr. William H. Harr, with pages of his collection of modern China, sketched the reasons for the thousands of stamps emanating from that distressed country in recent years. With examples, he pointed out, first, the way in which the Chinese Nationalist Government, beset by both the Japanese and Communism, with equipment having to be moved from place to place almost daily, had to overcome a lack of printing capacity by surcharging all stocks of stamps on hand with current denominations. He told how they met the problem of uncontrolled inflation by surcharges, then by stamps in new gold, and later in silver currency, until the money soared to such astronomical figures that stamps of no stated value were issued to be sold at the prevailing rate at the time for the postal service intended.

As an added attraction, Mr. H. D. S. Haverbeck showed and reported on two major discoveries he had made in recent weeks: hitherto unknown Tibet values, official stamps and a cover evidencing an entire Islamic Postal System that operated twenty years ago in Sinkiang Province during the period of the great Tungan revolt led by Ma Chung Yin (Big Horse). The Tibet stamps were a hitherto unknown denomination of the 1912 series, 1 sang, in light olive green. It is believed that this stamp escaped observation because of the similarity of color to that of the 1/6 trangka stamp of the same issue. The Official stamps were first seen by Mr. Haverbeck in May of this year. It has been determined that these stamps are actually serving postal needs at the present time.

Mr. Rankin had mounted in the frames a number of representative pages from his collection of Local Stamps of the Chinese Treaty Ports, but lack of time did not permit a discussion of them.

Meeting of October 21, 1953

Philatelic Foundation

For the second meeting in October, the Curator of the Philatelic Foundation, *Mr. Winthrop S. Boggs,* selected displays from four of the Foundation's collections. These were the Luff reference collection, the Israel collection of Cuba, the Peplow collection of Japan, and the specialized collection of the first issue 6 cuartos of Spain formed by the late John H. Hall.

Mr. Boggs opened the meeting with brief remarks on the aims and desires of the Philatelic Foundation.

Mr. Boggs then introduced *Miss Ethel Harper,* Assistant to The Chairman of the Foundation, who commented succinctly on each display, emphasizing the high points of philatelic interest, and the use of each group of material in fulfilling the needs of the Foundation. Miss Harper's remarks were most entertainingly worded, and showed the wide scope of her philatelic knowledge.

Among the items shown from *the Luff collection* were the following:

The error of color of the United States 1947 Air Letter Sheet, including the original test item as examined by the United States Testing Laboratories Inc. with their report; the interesting double transfer on the Australian Kingford-Smith air mail issue; the overprints of the first air mail issue of Guatemala on both the Waterlow and Perkins-Bacon basal stamps, with all the varieties of their overprinting; Mr. Luff's original work on the 1925 overprinting for the first air post issue of Honduras, with all the collateral material and both reconstruction and original setting of the overprint.

Selected items from the United States section included: the 1847 issue both normal and bisected, on cover; the Special Printings of 1875 and 1880; examples of the popular "Kicking Mule" cancellation from Port Townsend, Wash.

The reprints of the 1882 issue of Argentine Republic were shown with Mr. Luff's original notes in his own hand, differentiating them from the originals. Examples were on hand of the German bisect of 1901, with supporting material, including correctly mailed cards. Complete settings of the 1884 (first) issue of Guadeloupe were displayed, including all the settings of the overprinting on the basic stamps, French Colonial general issue. The attractive engravings of the 1935 issue of New Zealand, with the many perforation varieties, were shown from the British portion of the collection. Also from that section were the three settings on the Australian stamps overprinted for Northwest Pacific Islands.

The differences between the Romania 1862 single die printing and the 1863 40-subject plate printing were demonstrated by full

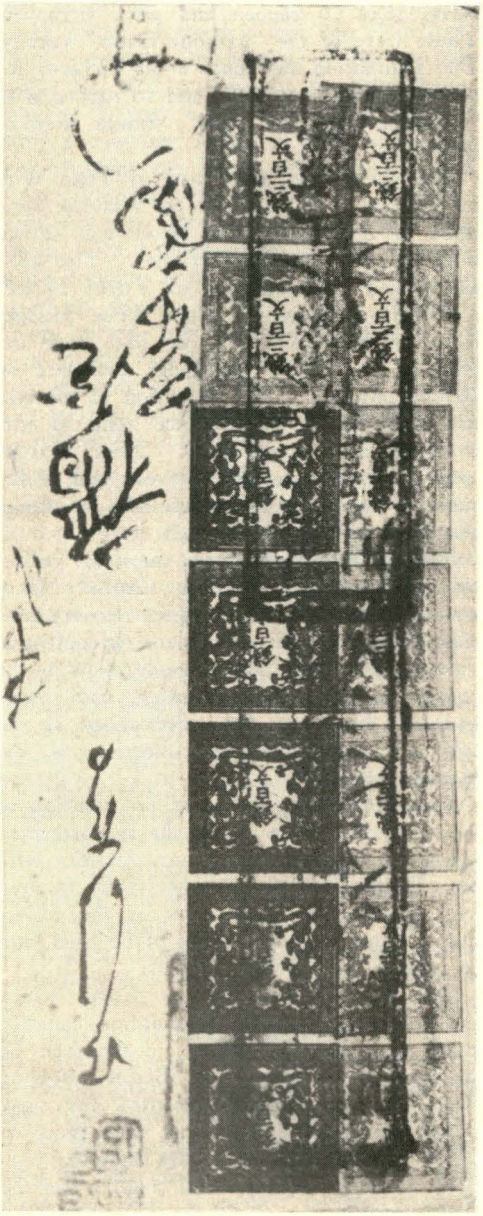


Fig. 1 Japan 1870—100 mon, plate 1, vertical strip of five; and 200 mon, plate 1, vertical strip of five and two vertical pairs tied onto a large piece by black native cancel.

(Courtesy Philatelic Foundation)

sheets from the Luff collection. Also shown were full sheets, but reconstructed, of the Swiss 1850 10 rappen and 1851 5 rappen. These were of the "without frame" variety. The foundation has room in its archives for a reconstruction of the 5 and 10 rappen with "frame around the cross", should they be offered.

The overprinted first issue of Togo, with its rarities, was displayed, as was the 1896 issue of Zanzibar. The latter was shown with all its abundant varieties. The 1881 surcharged ½d printings of Turks Islands were also displayed. Here Miss Harper dwelt on the work done by Mr. Luff and Mr. E. D. Bacon, the great authority on British philately. The attention of all was drawn to the many reference items of surcharging and overprinting. Miss Harper spoke of their absorbing interest, and of the constant need for and usefulness of reference material of this sort.

The final showing from the Luff collection was a display of early Greece. Here was shown Mr. Luff's ability to organize philatelic material: a complete chronological showing of each value was made, showing the proofs, each successive printing, each shade and each paper, to the cancellations, to attain a logical working collection of the Hermes Heads.

From *the Hall collection,* in addition to the meticulous write-up of the reconstructed transfers and the plating characteristics with their illustrations, the members were favored with viewing the gem-pieces of the collection. These included blocks of 60 used, and an unused block of 63 subjects.

Mr. Israel's collection of Cuba, which had been donated to the Foundation, contains many items literally unique, in the form of multiples of the first issue. Besides showing these, the Foundation presented for view Cuban stamps in combination with those of the United States, on covers showing pre-U. P. U. usage between that country and the United States.

From *the Peplow collection of Japan,* Mr. Boggs selected for display four covers of the first issue, using multiples of those stamps; also some showing the 1871 and 1878 issues used in combination. These covers are as delicate and attractive as the first issue stamps themselves. Two of them are illus-

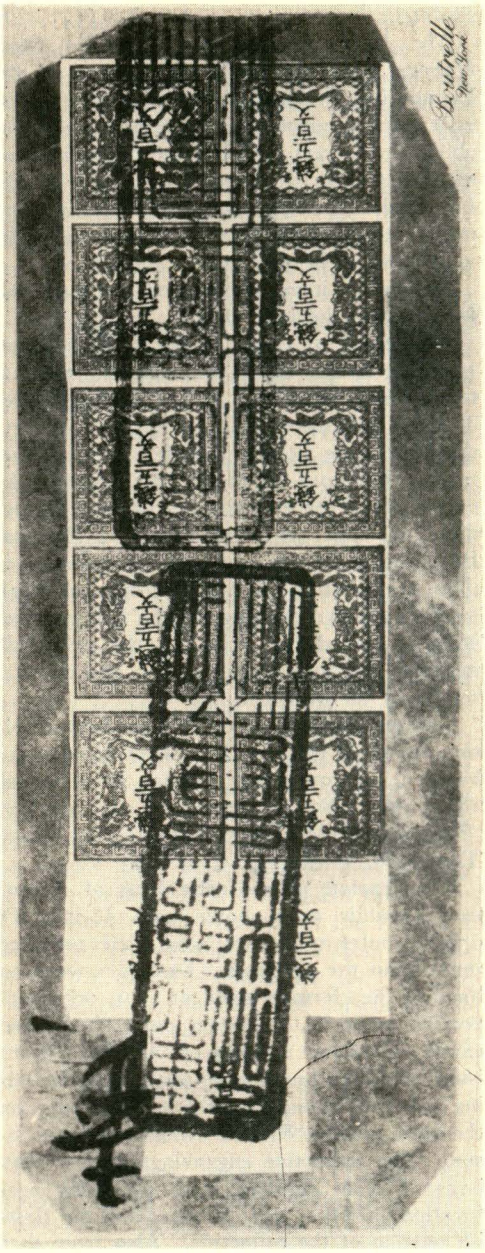


Fig. 2 Japan 1870—200 mon, plate 2, a pair and single; and 500 mon, plate 2, block of ten, tied onto a large piece by black "Osaka" seal cancellation.

(Courtesy Philatelic Foundation)

trated for record. The complete first issue on one cover, a used block of 8 of the 500 mons first issue, etc. were among the unusual pieces shown.

Miss Harper concluded the evening with the request that the members of the Club should examine more in detail the items on display. She mentioned the fact that those who are members of the Foundation may examine privately these same collections, as well as the other valuable ones which the Foundation owns.

Malcolm V. O'Reilly

Meeting of November 4, 1953

In Honor of Theodore E. Steinway

Mr. Theodore E. Steinway had originally been scheduled to give one of his own inimitable evenings on this date. His heavy schedule in connection with the Steinway Company Centennial plus the fact that he had undergone an operation early last summer, prevented his so doing. To honor him, those of the Club who had been fellow-members with Mr. Steinway for 25 years or more, were requested to exhibit in his stead. The ones who responded to the invitation were the three different kinds of Doctors: Brazer (D.Sc.), Hennan (M.D.) and Rich (Ph.D.)

Stephen G. Rich filled four of the frames with selected pages from the Joseph S. Rich collection of United States. This collection has been kept intact, in the original presentation as made by his father. In introducing his remarks, Mr. Rich mentioned that his father had been the man who sold Theodore Steinway his first stamp, telling the story somewhat after the way in which Theodore himself was wont to tell it in earlier years.

The material shown extended from the New York Postmaster's stamp (represented, inter alia, by a pair on cover) and Carriers' issues to 1900. This collection was made before the Bank Note Issues had been differentiated and accordingly showed these without separation, as one group of lovely copies. Pages for the grill varieties of the 1860's were omitted in the showing. Mr. Rich's fondness for shades and cancellations amply replaced those varieties by others of interest.

Among the items of interest were: a used block of 11 of one type of the 1-cent 1851, with beautiful Texas town postmarkings; superb copies of the 10c and 24c 1861 Premieres, properly illustrative of the correct colors; the real 3c Pink of the 1861 issue, including a copy used on cover in August 1861; a complete sheet of the Eagle Carrier. Among the locals were Boyd's used on correspondence to the family. The Departments were shown in a most interesting setting, with a photograph of each Department's building as of 1890, surrounded by the set of its stamps. The 2c Navy in green, shown herein, was occasion for giving the story of the two lots, the imperforates and their marking by the Scott firm, as well as their subsequent reappearance with privately applied perforation.

Mr. Clarence W. Brazer presented his research on the various proof pulls of the United States 1847 issue. Each step in his process of dating of the proofs was supported by substantiating evidence. In describing the exhibit, he broke the various issues of proofs into three series:

(1) The 1847 period proofs, in which the inks closely match those of the issued stamps. Those die proofs showing cross-hatching around the stamp are of this issue. The distinguishing mark found on the plate proofs of the period, but not on later ones, came in for careful explanation.

(2) The 1879 proofs which are really samples of the work of the precursor firms of the American Bank Note Co. These exist on a great range of papers contemporaneously produced by Crane & Co. of Dalton, Mass. A copy of Crane's paper sample book was used to document the date of manufacture. Mr. Brazer mentioned the dot on the forehead which distinguishes proofs of this period instantly in the case of the 5c 1847.

(3) The further proof printings of around 1879, by Mr. Goodall of the American Bank Note Co., for salesmen's samples used by the company's travelling representatives.

(4) The large die proofs on stiff wove paper, which are from the books of proofs specially prepared for the Directors of the American Bank Note Co., in 1895. There also were prepared in 1895, again as salesmen's samples, proofs of the 1847 stamps, on

the then current sample bank papers of both Crane & Co. and another manufacturer, L. L. Brown. Mr. Brazer again displayed the representative sample book of papers, and showed how he had managed to identify the paper-maker and the date.

(5) In 1903-04 die proofs were prepared on laid paper. These were shown in various colors, and in some cases with the overprint "Specimen."

(6) The new engravings by Burke and McCoy for the reproductions of 1875 were also shown as die proofs and in complete plate proof sheets of 50.

(7) The special plate proofs in five colors prepared for the International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta in 1885, formed the final group exhibited by Dr. Brazer, completing his presentation of the various proofs of the 1847 United States issue.

Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, who unfortunately could not be present, sent on from his famous collection of Haiti the historically interesting emergency issues of 1915-20. Mr. H. D. S. Haverbeck of the Club, working from notes furnished by Dr. Hennan, explained this exhibit.

The emergency nature of these issues was caused initially by a lack of sufficient stamps for postal needs, originating from the theft and subsequent demonetization of the President Oreste Zamor issue.

Later, funds were lacking to pay for a new issue of stamps.

These issues were prepared under the direction of the United States Navy and the United States Financial Adviser, in accordance with the treaty between this country and Haiti on the ending of the rebellions, in 1915.

About 3½ million remainders of previous issues (1904-14) were converted to "gourde" currency, U. S. Marines doing the work with handstamps. Errors of omission and commission exist, and were displayed. However, it is indicated that apparently they are not the result of philatelic influence, but genuine accidents. Eventually all remainders on hand were overprinted for use, sold, and finally replaced by the Agriculture and Commerce issue of 1920.

Dr. Hennan displayed all 69 of the major varieties, as well as all the known inverts. Commercial covers, showing the regular postal use of the issue were a prominent feature. Both varieties of the "Gourde" overprint and the basal stamps appeared on these.

M. V. O'R.

Meeting of November 18, 1953

Eire Philatelic Society Night

Before the actual exhibit, The Club's President asked those present to stand in silence for a moment, in respect for the memory of our long-time member, *Edward Stern,* recently deceased.

The Eire Philatelic Society, collectors of Ireland, were guest exhibitors of the evening. Their exhibits filled all the frames, and their exhibitors seemed indeed to have kissed the Blarney Stone by virtue of their excellent expositions of what they were showing.

Mr. M. V. O'Reilly newly elected president of the *Eire* group, showed postmarks and stamps of the early period, starting with the little-known fact that the Irish Post Office was an independent or separate body in the years 1780 to 1839, as well as since 1922, he showed, *inter alia:*

Unpaid early letters with the Irish Bishop mark, on which the date is being at top, instead of at bottom; the famous Mermaid marks, always struck in thin red ink; the provincial marking which were then being used by the General Post. He went on to several of the Mileage Markings, in which town name and mileage from Dublin were appearing—with at least one interesting case of different mileages shown for the same office, according as whether English or the longer Irish miles had been used.

There followed the Penny Post set up in the 1830's and its Two penny Post extension, both Dublin and provincial. The transition to the 1840 reforms was shown by covers of the "Twenty Days", December 1839, with maximum rate of 4d. Ship letters from one voluminous correspondence showed varying usages and rates, worthy of itemized listing here, did space only permit. Reduced rate "charity letters," franks and their abuses, "More to Pay" on misrated letters, etc., rounded out this showing.

Former President H. G. Zervas of the Collectors Club, looking young and sparkling

again, exhibited his "First Love in Stamps", the Thom Overprints of 1922. When the Irish Free State needed stamps in a hurry, at their start, Thom's did four values of the first issue, turning out 1,110,000 sheets in six days. Showing the Dollard Essays with the type adjudged too light, Mr. Zervas explained the changes to the Thom type on lower values with gothic numerals. In much detail he went into the interesting story of identification of the plates by their varieties, many of which he showed and explained. Such are the sidewise shifts on plate 2 of the penny-halfpenny; the out of line block of surcharging, the PENCF variety of basal stamp.

Mentioning that these are the dead black overprintings, he went on to caution against confusion with the later blue-black issue, on which Thom's overprinted all values.

Consul Scully of Eire in New York was introduced.

Mr. O'Reilly then presented, for the Eire Society, to the Collectors Club Library, a complete file of "The City Philatelist", published in Cork in 1901. This is the only stamp paper ever published in Ireland. He also presented, for the Society, some study items to the Philatelic Foundation.

Mr. O'Reilly then showed the 3-Line Overprints on the shilling values, Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. stamps. These included the Thom December 1922 blue-black wide imprints; 1925 Dublin Castle emergency (or shortage) series from new plates in blue, and the March 1927 "Composite Plate" series. These he followed up with the 1927 reissue from the original Thom plates. A number of complex position blocks, adequately explained, gave zest to this showing.

He went on to a third separate exhibit of unusual covers:

1798 Uprising covers; those with 1922 looted stamps; those with the Dollard stamps of 1922 burned in the print-shop fire; 1923 I. R. A. censored covers; and 1850 Peace propaganda covers to the Argus in Drogheda. A few samples of the Irish Type cancellations introduced in 1844, the diamond type, filled out this showing.

Mr. Neil Stack exhibited the early air mail covers of Ireland, doing entire justice to them in compact form.

Mr. Michael Watt exhibited the booklets of 1949, with full detail knowledge, and the 1918 Propaganda Labels.

Mr. John Clark showed some very lovely ornamental covers of various Irish issues.

Mr. O'Reilly returned to the fray for the final round, with the Commemoratives which had been issued in Ireland. On these, his material of a supplementary nature, such as letters of Daniel O'Connell, original drawing for the "Four Masters" type, and so forth, got the attention it richly deserved. Air Mail etiquettes in full sheets and some most unusual uses of odd values on parcel post in pre-Free State days, completed the showing.

S. G. R.

The Library Committee reports the acquisition of the following:

"Annual Report of Smithsonian Institution 1952". Gift of Mr. F. R. Bruns, Jr.

"The Island of Herm and its Local Stamps" by William Newport. (Gift of Author.)

"The Postal Stationery of Canada" by Nelson Bond. (Gift of H. Herst, Publisher.)

"Marques Postales du Pas de Calais" by L. Dubus.

"Marques Postales de La Haute Garonne" by L. Dubus.

"Marques Postales de La Manche" by L. Dubus.

Yvert-Tellier "France & Colonies Specialized", 1940.

"Bavaria—Handbuch der Poststempel" by Karl Winkler.

"Bremen—New Handbook (in General)" by Paul Katolay.

"Brunswick—New Handbook (in German)" by Paul Katolay.

"Lubeck—Die Postmarken" by Josef Herzog.

"Prirucnik Maraka Jugoslavenskih Zemalja" French text; also "Manuel de Timbres-Poste des Pays Yougoslavie 1921-1941" by Federation Philatelique de Croatie. Zegreb 1948.

"Japan—Prisoners of War Mail 1914-1950".

"Vade-Mecum du Specialiste Expert en Timbres-Poste". Parts I & II bound in one.

"American Philatelic Congress (Nineteenth) —October 29th - November 1st, 1953".
"People and Pianos" by Theodore E. Steinway. (Gift of Mr. Steinway).
"Le Centenaire du Timbre-Poste Suisse" by Direction Generale des PTT. (Gift of Mr. Frederick A. Brofos.)
"Catalogo de los Selos do Brasil—'Unico'—1950." (Gift of Mr. A. J. Hiller.)
"Catalogo de Sellos de Espana—1954—Hevia". (Gift of Aero Philatelists Inc.)

At the Board of Governors Meetings held on October 28th and November 25th, 1953, the following new members were elected:

No.

4158 A. C. Snively, Toronto, Ont. Collects British America.
4159 James Law, Toronto, Ont. Collects Canada, Great Britain, Malta, Gambia.
4160 George Rickaby, Leeds, England. Collects early U. S. A., Great Britain and Colonies.
4161 John A. Rockwell, Cambridge, Mass. Collects U. S., especially 3c. 1851.
4162 Paul Baudry, New York, N. Y. Collects early France.
4163 Bernard A. Hennig, Chicago, Ill. Collects Danzig, Germany and Colonies.
4164 Raynor Hubbell, Griffin, Ga. Collects Confederates and old U. S.
4165 Dr. Donald Scott Patton, Highworth, Eng. Collects Disinfected Mail, Facsimiles.
4166 George T. Opdyke, Cleveland, Ohio. Collects U. S., Civil War Revenues.
4167 Clifford P. Root, Westhampton Beach, L. I. Collects General.
4168 Hans Kettiger, Bogota, Colombia, S. A. Collects Colombia, S. A. and Switzerland.
4169 Roger Cushing Kellogg, Exeter, N. H. Collects U. S., Newfoundland, and Sierra Leone.
4170 Fred Hieber, Miami, Fla. Collects France.
4171 Paul B. Gladden, Mobile, Alabama. Collects Japan, S. E. Asia, Philippines, and British Geo. VI.
4172 Arthur Victor Jacob, Capetown, S. Afr. Collects Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia.
4173 Augusto Merchan, Bogota, Colombia, S. A. Collects Cuba, Red Cross, So. America.
4174 Jose Oscar Carvajal H., Guatemala, C. A. Collects Guatemala, Germany.
4175 Theodore J. Hellstein, Springfield, Mass. Collects Scandinavia.
4176 R. J. Plass, Los Angeles, Calif. Collects Argentine, General and Essays & Proofs.
4177 Gerald Gilbert, Kansas City, Mo. Collects Used Stamps.
4178 Donald P. Sherman, Staten Island, N. Y. Collects Topical and U. S.
4179 Harold B. Billian, Bala Cynwyd, Pa. Collects U. S. and General.
4180 Donald L. MacPeek, Charleston, W. Va. Collects U. S., Venezuela, and Switzerland.
4181 Duncan G. Ferguson, River Forest, Ill. Collects Mexico.
4182 Rev. Charles L. Boynton, Claremont, Cal. Collects Asia, Religion on stamps, General.
4183 William Redford, Johannesburg, S. Afr. Collects Barbados, Nigeria, St. Helena, Orange Free State.

SCHEDULED MEETINGS

January, February and March

1954

January 6, The Collectors Club "Pack Collection" of Canada will be displayed by Winthrop S. Boggs.

January 20, Members of "Aero Philatelists, Inc." will present the program.

February 3, "Canal Zone" to be presented by Major James de Voss.

February 17, "Dealer-Member Exhibit", arranged by S. F. Barrett.

March 3, "Corrientes", by Louis Stitch.

March 17, "U. S. Locals", by Henry E. Abt.

BOOK REVIEWS

(Continued from Page 47.)

Examining the 1953 edition at a closer range, some interesting features are incorporated in it. Ten symbols, similar to some of those found in our auction catalogs for unused, used or stamps on covers, are used throughout the book. The other symbols show the classification of issue, such as postage, air mails or postage due. And one, a large black diamond, signifies that the stamps in question are deemed "unworthy" according to the rules and regulations of the "International Federation of Philately". These rules were established recently. Their purpose is to influence governments not to issue sets where the surtax is high, nor stamps exploiting collectors. Checking this through Zumstein, we found that the only ones "condemned" are those issued since the Federation passed their regulations. For instance, some 1952 Semi-Postal sets of Belgium are so classified because of the high surtax in relation to the face value on a stamp's denomination. Yet Belgium's 1947 "Cipex" issue containing some stamps with a 1.75 frs. + 18 frs. denomination do not have the black diamond. This applies to both the earlier basic stamps as well as to the 1947 overprints.

This catalog has many helpful features. Stamps of which counterfeits are known carry a warning note in the text, a good guide for all. The text notes are concise, but offer more data than simply the date of issue, perforation and type of printing.

Zumstein is written in German. If it is true, as said, that philately knows no language barrier, no interested American collector should find himself handicapped because of this. The liberal use of stamp illustrations, the symbols and the clarity of presentation—all help to make this catalog reasonably understandable. Consequently, one interested in European stamps should own for consultation one of the leading European catalogs. Since Zumstein enjoys such high rank, the collector of Europe should make it a point to buy an edition of Zumstein at least once every few years. *(H. M. G.)*

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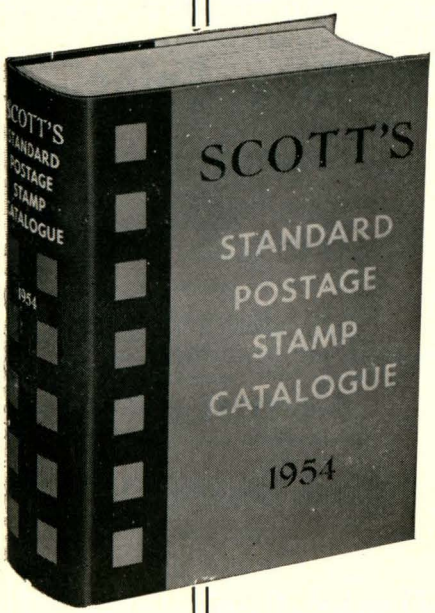
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